THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

WAKISO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Fourth Five Year District Development Plan (DDP IV) 2025/2026-2029/2030

His Excellency The President of Uganda launches Tarmacking Bukasa-Sentema-Kakiri Road.

March 2026

APPROVAL AND CERTIFICATION

WAKISO DISTRICT LOCAL GOVERNMENT FOURTH DEVELOPMENT PLAN IV

(2025/2026-2029/2030)

This Wakiso District Local Government Development Plan IV (LGDP IV) has been prepared in accordance with the National Planning Authority Act Cap. 202, the National Planning Authority (Development Plans) Regulations, 2018, the National Development Plan IV and the Local Government Planning guidelines 2019.

The Wakiso District Local Government Development Plan IV (2025/2026–2029/2030) was approved by Wakiso District Council under **Minute No. Min.199/WAK/DLC6/2025** of the Council meeting held on **29th May 2025** for implementation during the period FY 2025/2026 – FY 2029/2030.

The Plan has also been reviewed, assessed and certified by the National Planning Authority (NPA) as compliant with the National Development Plan IV and the Local Government Development Planning Guidelines.

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Map of Wakiso District from the Uganda Map

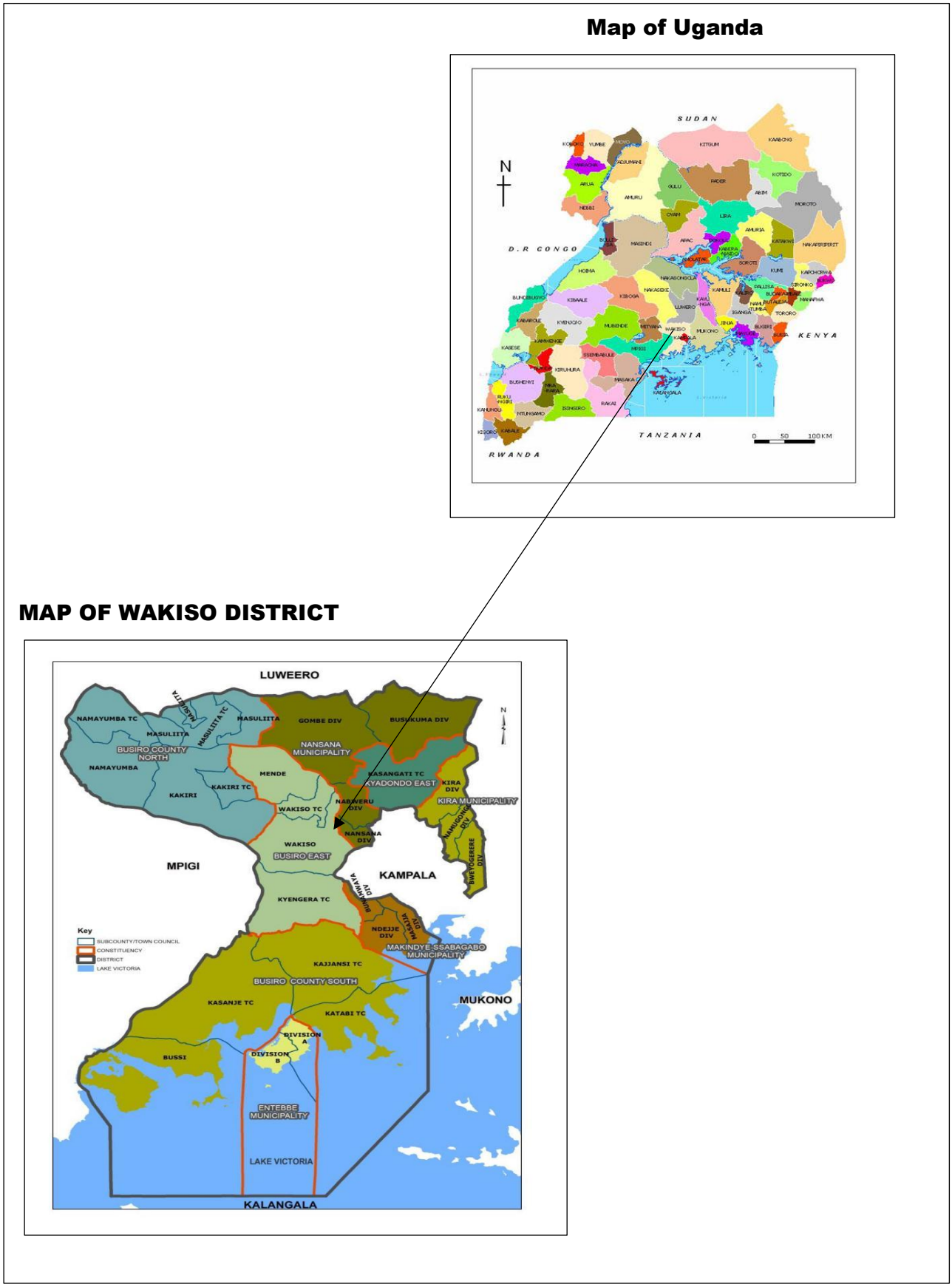


Figure 1.1: The Map of Wakiso District and its Location on the Map of Uganda.

Foreword

The people of Wakiso, fellow Political Leaders in the District, Stakeholders in Central Government, Development Partners, I take this opportunity to present to you the fourth Local Government Development Plan (LGDP IV) for the period 2025/26-2029/30, which is intended to move the people of Wakiso towards middle income status. This Plan mission is to to strengthen people's competitiveness for sustainable wealth creation, employment and inclusive development.

This Development Plan is aligned to the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV). Formulation of this District plan was participatory bottom-up planning and progressively produced with a theme; Sustainable Industrialization growth for inclusive Employment, and Wealth Creation. This District Development Plan also provides a strategic planning framework for interventions and outputs for the next 5-years (FY 2025/26 to 2029/2030).

Accordingly, the plan prioritizes the six Programme areas of national importance, which includes: Agro-industrialization, Tourism development, Private Sector Development, integrated transport infrastructure and services, Human Capital Development and Sustainable Urban Development.

The District Development Plan will also address structural bottlenecks in the district, in order to improve service delivery and social economic development for prosperity. The 5-Year Plan interventions aim at having economically vibrant, sustainable and urbanized society.

During the planning process, the key development objectives adapted include; Value-addition in key growth areas, Job creation, Physical infrastructure development, social well-being of the population and facilitating the agitation of elevating Wakiso District to an Urban City Status.

Lastly, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to all stakeholders, who contributed towards formulation of this Fourth Local Government Development Plan (LGDP IV) for period 2025/2026-2029/2030.

For God and my Country

Matia Lwanga Bwanika
DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON-WAKISO DISTRICT

Acknowledgement

Article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995) mandates and obliges District Councils to prepare comprehensive and integrated development plans incorporating plans of LLGs. This plan therefore incorporates the plans of Wakiso District Lower Local Governments and the four Municipalities inclusive for submission to National Planning Authority.

This Plan is the fourth edition of the Planning Framework under the Fourth National Development Plan, which the aspirations of the District Council that is embodied as in the District Vision of having **"A Transformed Economically Vibrant, Sustainable and Urbanized Society."**

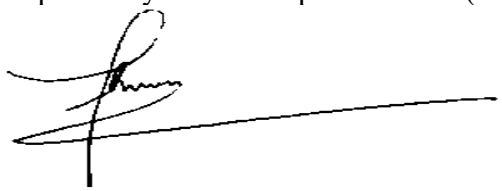
The Goal "Achieve higher household incomes, full monetization of the economy, and emplement for sustainable socio-economic transformation. Major objectives of the plan include; i) Support production, productivity and value-addition in agriculture, tourism and financial services ii) Ehnance human capital development along the entire cycle iii) Support the private sector to drive the growth and create jobs/Local Economic Development iv) Build and maintain roads/urban infrastructure and v) Strengthening good governance and accountability.

The implementation priorities of the plan include; Value-addition through PDM, Reduced traffic jam, Digitalization transfer through e-Registration, enhancement of PDM and EMYOOGA programs and Local Revenue mobilization through IRAS Systems for the period 2025/2026-2029/2030. Therefore, I appeal to the Local Government Finance Commission (LGFC), Development Partners and Civil Socienty Organizetions (CSOs) to support financing the implementation of this Plan.

The district is grateful to the National Planning Authority for the technical guidance during the formulation of this this plan, Central Government, particularly the Ministry of Local Government for strengthening the implementation of Parish Development Modal (PDM) and Ministry of ICT & National Guidance in particular NITA-U and Uganda Communication Commission for the improved Internent and the Electronic Document Management System (EDMS) for improved service delivery.

I am further indebted to the District Development Formulation Committee for facilitating the entire programme-based planning and budgeting process by way of technical guidance, facilitation and integration of the Departments and LLGs plans into the LGDP IV period 2025/2026-2029/2030.

Special thank goes to the District Executive Committee and Government of Uganda in particular Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Area (MoKCC & MA) for the GKMA financial support.



Alfred Malinga
CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

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List of Abbreviations / Acrynoms

ANC	-	Anti-Natal Care
ART	-	Anti-Retroviral Treatment
AWP	-	Annual Work Plan
BCC	-	Budget Call Circular
CAO	-	Chief Administrative Officer
CBG	-	Capacity Building Grant
CBP	-	Capacity Building Plan
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CDD	-	Community Driven Development
CF	-	Community Facilitators
CFO	-	Chief Finance Officer
CPMC	-	Community Project Management Committee
CSO	-	Civil Society Organization
DDP III	-	Third District Development Plan
DDP IV	-	Fourth District Development Plan
DCDO	-	District Community Development Officer
DDP	-	District Development Plan
DEC	-	District Executive Committee
DEO	-	District Education Officer/District Environment Officer
DHO	-	District Health Officer
DHSP	-	District Health Support Program
DHSSP	-	District Health Services Support Program
DHT	-	District Health Team
DIS	-	District Inspector of School
DLIs	-	Deliverable Linked Indicators
DMIC	-	District Marketing Information Committee
DPAC	-	District Public Accounts Committee
DTPC	-	District Technical Planning Committee
EDMS	-	Electronic Document Management System.
e-Log Rev	-	Electronic Local Government Revenue System.
GKMA	-	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
LGDP	-	Local Government Development Plan
LGMSD	-	Local Government Management Service Delivery

FY	-	Financial Year
HLG	-	Higher Local Government
ICT	-	Information Communication Technology
IFMS	-	Information Management System
IRAS	-	Integrated Revenue Administration System
KPA	-	Key Performance Area
KPI	-	Key Performance Indicators
LC	-	Local Council
LEC	-	Local Environmental Committee
LED	-	Local Economic Development
LLGs	-	Lower Local Governments
LR	-	Local Revenue
LRDP	-	Luwero Rwenzori Development Program
MDG	-	Millennium Development Goals
MoLG	-	Ministry of Local Government
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Development Services
NGO	-	Non – Governmental Organization
OPM	-	Office of the Prime Minister
PDCs	-	Parish Development Committees
PDM	-	Parish Development Model
POCC	-	Potential Opportunities Challenges and Constraints
POM	-	Program Operation Manual ints
PFMA	-	Public Finance Management Act
PWD	-	Persons with the Disabilities
SPEAR	-	State of Parish Economy and Asset Register
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
UNDP	-	United National Development Programme
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children's Fund
UPE	-	Universal Primary Education
USE	-	Universal Secondary Education
VHTs	-	Village Health Teams

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Statutory Basis and Formulation of the DDP IV

The Wakiso District Development Plan IV (DDP IV) for the period 2025/26–2029/30 is the fourth in a series of six District Development Plans intended to guide the district towards achieving the aspirations of Uganda Vision 2040 and the National Development Plan IV (NDP IV). The Plan is prepared in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, the Local Governments Act Cap 138, and the Public Finance Management Act 2015, which mandate Local Governments to prepare integrated development plans aligned to the Comprehensive National Development Planning Framework (CNDPF).

The DDP IV is the first of three five-year plans aimed at accelerating socio-economic transformation through increased household incomes, inclusive employment and wealth creation, with emphasis on the Parish Development Model (PDM) as the key strategy for transitioning households from subsistence production into the money economy.

The formulation of the Plan followed a participatory and evidence-based approach, involving consultations with Lower Local Governments, government ministries and agencies, development partners, civil society organisations, and private sector stakeholders. The Plan builds on lessons from the implementation of DDP III (2020/21–2024/25) while addressing emerging challenges related to rapid urbanisation, population growth, increasing demand for infrastructure and social services, and the strategic role of Wakiso District within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA).

2. Key Achievements from the Previous Plan (DDP III)

During the implementation of DDP III (2020/21–2024/25), Wakiso District registered significant progress in infrastructure development, service delivery improvement, economic empowerment, and institutional strengthening.

Transport Infrastructure: The district improved its road network through routine and periodic maintenance of approximately 3,203 kilometres of roads across the 27 Lower Local Governments, which improved connectivity between urban centres, trading areas, and rural communities. In addition, over 250 kilometres of roads were periodically maintained, enhancing accessibility and reducing travel time within the district.

The district also benefited from major national road investments including the Kakiri–Masulita Road, Kyaliwajala–Kasangati Road, Matugga–Bombo Highway, Wakiso–Hoima Road corridor, Buloba–Nsanji–Masaka Road, Kisubi–Nakawuka Road, and the Entebbe–Nakiwogo expressway corridor, which have strengthened regional connectivity and improved access to economic opportunities and social services.

Education Sector: Access to education improved across the district due to expansion of school infrastructure and improved road access. Universal Primary Education (UPE) enrolment reached approximately 98 percent with a performance index of 96 percent, while Universal Secondary Education (USE) enrolment increased to 86 percent, with 84 percent of students passing O-Level examinations.

Health Sector: Health service delivery improved through the construction of new health facilities, upgrading of Health Centre IIs to Health Centre IIIs, construction of staff housing, procurement of medical equipment, and expansion of maternity and surgical services. As a result, Outpatient Department (OPD) utilisation improved from 52 percent to 67 percent, while deliveries in government health facilities increased from 11 percent to 20 percent, indicating improved maternal health service utilisation.

Livelihood and Wealth Creation Programmes: The district implemented several government livelihood programmes including the Parish Development Model (PDM), Emyooga Programme, Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE), Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP), and the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP).

Under the Parish Development Model, 147 Parish SACCOs were established and capitalised, benefiting 40,615 individuals across the district.

Similarly, the Emyooga Programme established 457 SACCOs, which collectively received UGX 10.2 billion in seed capital between 2021 and 2025, mobilised UGX 2.7 billion in savings, and disbursed UGX 11.3 billion in loans to support micro-enterprises such as tailoring, carpentry, welding, hairdressing, and retail trade.

Institutional Strengthening and Local Revenue: Under the GKMA Institutional Support Programme, the district strengthened revenue administration through implementation of the Integrated Revenue Administration System (IRAS). As a result, local revenue increased from UGX 6.3 billion in FY2023/24 to UGX 19 billion in FY 2024/2025, with budget performance improving from 36 percent to 98 percent. The district projects local revenue to increase further to UGX 22 billion in FY 2025/2026.

3. Persistent Development Challenges

Despite the progress achieved, Wakiso District continues to face several development challenges arising mainly from rapid population growth, urbanisation pressures, and increasing demand for infrastructure and social services.

The district has a population exceeding 3.4 million people, which places considerable pressure on infrastructure, service delivery systems, and employment opportunities. Youth unemployment remains a major challenge, with young people accounting for approximately 975,680 individuals (37.2 percent of the population).

Transport infrastructure remains inadequate, with over 2,920 kilometres of roads still unpaved, while the district has limited road equipment to maintain the extensive road network across its rapidly urbanising Lower Local Governments.

In the health sector, Wakiso District lacks a district referral hospital following the elevation of Entebbe Hospital to Regional Referral status, leaving a major service delivery gap for the district's growing population. In addition, Bussi Islands remain underserved, requiring upgrading of the existing health facility to Health Centre IV and provision of a water ambulance to support emergency referrals.

In education, there is a continued shortage of secondary schools, particularly in Busukuma Division in Nansana Municipality, Kasangati Town Council in Kyadondo East, and Kakiri Sub-County in Busiro North, where additional SEED secondary schools are required.

Furthermore, the Parish Development Model Revolving Fund remains insufficient relative to the district's large population. According to the National Population and Housing Census 2024, Wakiso District has 332,590 households, of which 39 percent are eligible PDM beneficiaries, yet only 13.3 percent have accessed the revolving fund.

The district also lacks a regional skilling hub, forcing youth to travel long distances to the Kayunga Skilling Hub, limiting access to vocational training and industrial skills development.

4. Strategic Lessons Guiding the DDP IV

Several lessons emerged from the implementation of the previous development plan and guided the preparation of the Wakiso DDP IV.

Firstly, the district's rapid population growth and urban expansion require increased investment in infrastructure and social services to meet rising demand.

Secondly, effective service delivery requires strengthening physical planning and land use regulation to manage urban growth and prevent unplanned settlements.
Thirdly, the district learned that economic transformation requires strong partnerships with the private sector, development partners, and financial institutions to mobilise investment and expand employment opportunities.

Fourthly, improvements in local revenue mobilisation and financial management systems are critical to ensure adequate financing for development interventions.

Finally, climate change and environmental degradation have highlighted the need for integrated environmental management and climate-resilient infrastructure planning.

5. Strategic Direction for the Plan Period

The Wakiso District Development Plan IV is anchored on the NDP IV theme of "Sustainable Industrialisation for Inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth Creation."

The Plan adopts the five strategic objectives of NDP IV, which include:

i). Sustainably increasing production, productivity, and value addition in agriculture and other productive sectors;
ii). Enhancing human capital development along the entire life cycle;
iii). Supporting the private sector to drive growth and create jobs;
iv). Building and maintaining strategic infrastructure in transport, housing, energy, water, and ICT; and
v). Strengthening governance, security, and the role of local government in development.

Within this framework, the district prioritises investments in road infrastructure, education and health facilities, water supply systems, industrial development, and skills development, including the establishment of a Regional Skilling Hub, Industrial Park, and enterprise incubation centres to address youth unemployment and promote economic diversification.

6. Expected Results and Targets

The Wakiso DDP IV outlines several medium-term development targets aimed at improving socio-economic outcomes across the district.

The Plan aims to improve health outcomes through increased access to quality health services, reduced maternal and child mortality, and expanded health infrastructure coverage.

In the education sector, the district aims to improve learning outcomes through expansion of school infrastructure, increased enrolment and retention rates, and integration of ICT-enabled learning.

Infrastructure performance is expected to improve through expanded road coverage, improved mobility, and increased access to safe water and sanitation services.

Economic development is expected to be stimulated through expansion of agricultural value chains, growth of micro-enterprises supported through PDM and Emyooga, and increased private sector investment.

Household incomes are expected to rise through improved productivity, enterprise development, and expanded access to financial services.

7. Programmes and Projects

The Wakiso District Development Plan IV (2025/26–2029/30) is structured around the 18 National Development Plan IV (NDP IV) programme framework, ensuring alignment with national development priorities while addressing the district's development needs within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA).

The programmes guiding the implementation of the Plan include Agro-Industrialisation; Sustainable Extractives Industry Development; Tourism Development; Manufacturing; Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer; Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management; Human Capital Development; Private Sector Development; Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services; Sustainable Energy Development; Digital Transformation; Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing; Governance and Security; Public Sector Transformation; Regional Development; Development Plan Implementation; Administration of Justice; and Legislation, Oversight and Representation.

Through these programmes, Wakiso District will focus on strategic investments aimed at accelerating socio-economic transformation and improving household incomes. Priority areas include agricultural commercialisation and value addition, private sector and enterprise development, expansion of transport and urban infrastructure, strengthening education and health services, environmental protection and climate resilience, expansion of sustainable energy access, digital transformation of governance systems, and enhancement of institutional capacity for effective service delivery.

Key investments during the plan period will include upgrading and maintenance of district roads, construction and rehabilitation of schools and health facilities, expansion of safe water supply systems, promotion of agro-processing and value addition, development of industrial and commercial infrastructure, and strengthening of digital governance and public administration systems.

In addition, the district will prioritise the establishment of a Regional Skilling Hub, an Industrial Park, and enterprise incubation and common-user facilities to enhance skills development, support youth employment, and stimulate entrepreneurship and innovation across the district.

8. Financing the DDP IV

The total projected resource envelope for the Wakiso District Development Plan IV (2025/26–2029/30) is estimated at UGX 1.83 trillion, with UGX 321.9 billion projected for FY2025/26.

The financing framework includes:

- Central Government Transfers (GKMA inclusive) approximately UGX 1,492 billion
- Local Revenue: approximately UGX 261 billion
- Development Partner support UGX 58 billion
- Public–Private Partnerships UGX 54 billion

The district will pursue a resource mobilisation strategy focused on improving local revenue collection, securing additional conditional grants, and strengthening partnerships with development partners and the private sector.

9. Implementation, Coordination and Monitoring & Evaluation

Implementation of the Wakiso DDP IV will be led by the District Council and the Technical Planning Committee, working closely with Lower Local Governments, Ministries, Departments and Agencies, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations, and Private Sector actors.

Community-level implementation will be strengthened through Parish Development Committees and village structures to ensure effective coordination of wealth creation initiatives.

Monitoring and oversight will involve the Office of the President through the Resident District Commissioner, the Ministry of Kampala Capital City and Metropolitan Affairs, the Office of the Prime Minister, Members of Parliament, and relevant implementing agencies.

The district will implement a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation framework aligned to NDP IV Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) to guide quarterly, annual, mid-term, and end-term reviews.

10. Risk Management

The successful implementation of the Wakiso District Development Plan IV may be affected by several risks including inadequate financing, rapid population growth, climate-related disasters, weak enforcement of physical planning regulations, and limited community participation in development programmes.

Additional risks include pressure on infrastructure due to rapid urbanisation, delays in release of central government transfers, and limited institutional capacity to manage complex urban development programmes within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.

To mitigate these risks, the district will implement a diversified resource mobilisation strategy, strengthen physical planning enforcement, enhance climate resilience and disaster preparedness, build institutional capacity, and strengthen stakeholder coordination and community engagement.

A responsive Monitoring and Evaluation system will also be used to identify emerging risks early and guide timely corrective actions during plan implementation.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the genesis of Wakiso District, its legal policy and regulatory frameworks underpinning district development planning and relationship of the Fourth District Local Government Development Plan (LLGDP IV) with the Forth National Development Plan (NDP IV).

Wakiso District Development Plan is a legal document for a higher local government and integrates the lower local governments (4 Municipalities, 9 Town Councils and 6 Sub counties) plans.
Wakiso Fourth Local Government Development Plan (LGDP IV) 2025/2026-2029/2030 has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of article 190 of the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda 1995, the National Strategic direction of vision 2040, and NDP IV).

Section 37 of the Local Governments Act (CAP 138) and the Planning Regulation (18) require the District Council to prepare comprehensive and integrated development plan incorporating plans of lower local governments in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Furthermore, Wakiso district development plan is the main modality through which strategies and activities of the NDPIV are cascaded to the levels where citizens can participate and benefit from them. The District Council through the District Executive Chairperson, is further required to submit the plan to National Planning Authority (NPA) for integration in the NDPIV and for certification.

The Public Financial Management Act of 2015 (PFMA), Section 45 (3), required Local Government Votes to prepare annual budget to deliver on the activities in the work plans to ensure macroeconomic stability and economic growth having regard to the National Development Plan.

1.1 Background and Development Context

Wakiso District came into creation through an Act of Parliament in October 2000, but effectively started its operations in December 2000. Wakiso district was under Mpigi District as Busiro County until November 2000 when the Counties of Kyadondo and Busiro were curved out of Mpigi District to form Wakiso District. Currently the district comprises 27 Lower Local Governments, which are made up twelve Divisions (12), nine Town Councils (09) and six Sub counties (06),147 Parishes and 720 Local Councils/Villages.

This Plan is aligned to the NDP IV Program Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) and guided by the various policy frameworks. These include the Local Government Act, CAP 138; National Planning Authority Act, 2002 (as amended); and Public Finance Management Act, 2025. The focus will be on local economic development, gender and equity budgeting as provided in the Equal Opportunities Act (2007).

For the plan to be inclusive, human rights issues as outlined in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were put into consideration while developing this Fourth Local Government Development Plan (LGDP IV). Implementation of this plan will be through annualized Budget Frame work Papers, and integrated Budgets and work plans. It will also be monitored through annual reports and evaluated through the Mid-term Review (MTR) processes by the key stakeholders in order to achieve its intended objectives.

This Plan builds on the development gains of the previous LGDP III. The Plan is informed by the lessons learned during the previous Plans and seeks to address the existing challenges to accelerate socio-economic transformation. The subsequent presentation highlights the key achievements, challenges and lessons learned from the previous plan.

1.2 Key achievements from the previous Plan.

The district registered several key achievements over the last five-year plan period 2020/21-2024/25 and these include;

During the implementation of Wakiso Development Plan III, significant progress was made in improving the road network across the district from 2,400Km to 3,203km of roads. The improved transport infrastructure and services for enhanced connectivity and efficiency has led to reduced time spent in jam from 2 hours to 45 minutes.

The district has made remarkable improvements in its education sector over the past five years, reflecting the district's commitment to enhancing educational access and quality. There has been improved PLE pass rates from 84.6 in 2020 to 89.2 in 2024, learning environment and sanitation through construction of classroom blocks, pit latrines and procurement of desks that increased the enrolment rate in UPE schools by 8.5% and thus the Numeracy rate has increased from 12% to 15% and Literacy rate increased from 69% to 75% for persons age 10 and above year. There has also been great improvement in the pupils-to-teacher ratio from 1:70 to 1:50 due to great intervention in the recruitment of primary teachers.

Similarly, secondary school enrolment has also seen a notable increase by 70% due to the establishment of SEED Schools in Namanyumba and Wakiso Sub counties. The USE proficiency scores (84%), enrolment rates (86%), and performance index (85%), and completion rate (70%) remained constant.

Wakiso district has made remarkable strides in healthcare infrastructure and service delivery, significantly enhancing access to medical care for its residents and beyond. The investments have resulted in increased OPD utilization from 52% to 65%, reduced infant mortality rate per 1000 live births from 34% to 28%, maternal mortality rate per 100,000 live births from 40% to 27%, under 5 mortality rate per 1,000 reduced from 46% to 39%, Life expectancy at birth increased from 68.2% to 68.5%, and proportion of villages with function VHTs increased from 89% to 100% and improved number of Women who complete ANC visit increased from 42,598 in the year 2021 to 48,356 in the year 2024.

Additionally, National medical stores supply significantly improved medicine distribution across all the 79 operational government health facilities in the district.

The water and sanitation sector also achieved tremendous successes and the level of access to safe and clean water rose from 61% in 2020/21 to 63.2% in 2024/25 also due to great interventions in the pipe water schemes in Lukwanga, Wakiso County Masuliita and Bussi Sub counties from 88.2% to 89.2%

The agriculture sector has grown tremendously. The growth of marketed agricultural output has increased from 67% in 2020 to 70% in 2024. The Farmer organization membership increased from 78% to 80%. The Registered farmer contracts with extension staff from 58% to 60%, and registered local business grew from 82% to 90%.

The Rate of forest and wetlands degradation increased by 5%, thus district development sustainable management and use of natural resources, land water and environment and effective plans for climate change/Risk Disaster management strategy/plan.

Implementation of government programmes such as the Parish Development Model (PDM) has made significant strides in uplifting the economic status of individuals in various communities. This has led to a reduction in unemployment rate (for working age 15-64 year) from 12% to 10% due increased livelihood interventions, including other programmes like the Emyooga, Social and Social Assistance Grant for Empowerment (SAGE), Youth Livelihood Programme (YLP) and Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme (UWEP) among others.

In terms of own source revenues, the district's revenues increased due to the introduction of Integrated Revenue Management System (IRAS) by FY 2024/2025 up to 19 billion from 6.3 billion in FY 2021/2022. There is now effective planning, financial accountability, implementation oversight, resource mobilization and systematic budgeting that has helped to achieve the intended outcomes of the plan.

1.3 Key outstanding development issues

Despite the achievements above, there are still outstanding development issues to be addressed during implementation of this plan. These include;

i. High population growth rate of over 3.2%, this has been a result both urban immigration and emigration, and generally the growth rate among the community has been observed to be higher than 2.9% of the national level. **The rapid population growth increased strain on the limited infrastructure,** resource shortages, environmental degradation, urbanization issues, healthcare strains, and potential for increased land conflict among others.

ii. Low local revenue and over dependency on central government transfers. The council depends more on the Central government transfers than its own source revenue. The locally raised revenue has not been collected effectively due to **so many unregistered businesses**, in the district. Limited internet infrastructure access that hinders extension of introduced Revenue collection Systems e.g the IRAS/e-LogRev. that would facilitate the district to take advantages of Revenue Automation, such as the minimization linkages like revenue losses, and high costs of revenue collection among others;

iii. **Low production and productivity and limited access to markets,** the low agricultural yield is majorly due to limited knowledge in application of advanced agricultural technology, inadequate skills amongst the youth in-value addition and value-chain for enhanced productivity;

iv. **PDM program, policy of 100 million per Parish is unfavorable to highly urbanized** Local Governments especially Wakiso District where some Administrative Units for example Kyebando Parish in Wakiso Sub-County has over 32.7 thousand households and Kireka Wards in Kira Municipality has over 38.6 thousand households of the 39% eligible PDM beneficiaries accounting for less than 3.5% that have benefited from the Parish Revolving Fund (PRF).

v. **Limited data for planning due to uncoordinated data collection mechanisms and lack of District annual Research /Survey report that cause duplication.** This is commonly done by line ministries using silo systems such as EMIS, HMIS, PDMIS/CIS, WEMIS, and Farm data collection among others plus unfunded research/survey activities.

vi. **High levels of unemployment in the district**. A number of youths 321,946 (37.9%) are not working and not in any education or training. So, they tend to resort on exploitation of natural resources to earn a living, this includes extraction of sand, and making bricks from the swampy areas to meet the need for house constriction.

vii. **Inadequate road units to maintain over 2,900km of unpaved roads**. Uncompleted 112.5km of MoWT roads in Wakiso that connect to highway roads namely; Kakiri-Masuliita-Mawale; Kyaliwajala-Kasangati-Matugga to Bombo Road; Kasangejje-Wakiso to Hoima High-way; Wakiso-Bukasa-Buloba to Mityana Road, Buloba-Nsangi to Masaka High-way and Kisubi -Nakawuka-Nattete, Nakawuka-Kasanje-Mpigi to Masaka road.

viii. **Wakiso District is highly urbanized (70%), yet don't meet the demand for service delivery.** The district hosts Namboole National Stadium, Entebbe International and Namugongo Martyrs which attracts tourists and number of pilgrimages both from within and abroad.

ix. **Land shortage. Limited land ownership due to land injustices that have created land conflicts and unlawful evictions and inadequate land use planning and weak enforcement of land use plans** in Wakiso District. Extensive land fragmentation, land ownership and distortions also constrain production and undermine productivity. In addition, the land market in Wakiso is highly speculative. The District Natural Resource Department is not only under resourced, but also the law does not provide the department to recruit enforcement Officers to enforce compliance.

x. **Children out of school 166,100 of the population 797,600 (20.8%) of school going are not in school. On the other hand, out of the 27** LLGs only two (Bussi and Wakiso Sub Counties have SEED Secondary Schools in Wakiso District. Lack of a Government Aided Primary (UPE) School in Kyebando Parish Wakiso Sub-county yet Kyebando Parish is the highest Populated Parish in Wakiso Sub-County. Secondary, the only two (2) SEED Secondary Schools for Wakiso District constructed in Wakiso SC and Bussi (Islands) Sub County are inadequate to serve the 27 LLGs as required by law and in particular the very under-served LLGs in Busukuma Division Nansana MC, Kasangati TC in Kyaddondo East.

xi. **Health facilities are overwhelmed, Wakiso District, still lacks a District Referral Hospital**, which is urgently needed to fill the gap left by the elevation of Entebbe Hospital to regional status. Such a facility would reduce the burden on regional hospitals like Mulago, Kawempe, and Kiruddu health facilities. Inadequate medicines versus the catchment population of 3.4 million people. The drug kits delivered by the National Medical Stores only last for about one month and yet delivery is every after three months. There is need increase on the kits worth from 2.4 to 6.0 billing to cover the current drug kits deficit**.** Poor referral System, due to inadequate Ambulance services in Wakiso District. Limited Ambulances only 3 that serve the 8 Health Sub- Districts (HSD), to ease referral of complicated health issues from the lower heath facilities for example, Bussi Islands with five-islands. Lacks of a District Referral Hospital, which is urgently needed to fill the gap left by the elevation of Entebbe Hospital to regional status. Such a facility would reduce the burden on regional hospitals like Mulago, Kawempe, and Kiruddu Health Centers.

xii. **The size of District Council with over 100 District Councilors including those representing the four Municipalities, yet the 20% of collected revenue is got from the only six Sub counties**. The Revenue policy for Divisions and Town Councils they represent do not contribute anything to payment of the Councilors allowance yet too little to facilitate the mandatory six Council meetings.

1.4 Key lessons learnt from implementation of the previous Plan

This section is largely informed by the past District Midterm Review (MTR) Report and experience from the implementation of the previous annualized performance reports. Based on the MTR and Performance Assessment Reports including that of the Lower Local Governments (LLGs) several lessons have been learnt and considered while developing the DDP IV.

These include;

i. Good development work plans in themselves without collaborative implementation, continuous monitoring performance for results (P4Rs) and **accountability do not guarantee realisation of the intended goals and objectives.**

ii. Micro level interventions like PRF, Emyooga, UWEP, YLP, SAGE, Irrigation Scheme **need to be aligned to household-based planning** and interventions with deliberate mobilization of households to engage in market-oriented production to achieve a fully monetised economy.

iii. **Prioritization and sequencing of development interventions are key for generating impact from the constrained resource envelope.** These ensure that most critical need are addressed first thus generating greater impact from the constrained resources.

iv. **Without political will and commitment, implementation of key development reform e.g PDM, Land policy, Revenue collection/IRAS among others) is untenable**. Political commitment helps secure the necessary resources including financial, human and institutional, which are required to implement reforms.

v. **Availability of financing alone without readiness for implementation is not sufficient in the delivery of the development plans**. Readiness for timely project implementation involves a combination of capacity, strategic planning, strong institutional framework, stakeholders' engagement, function systems, monitoring and evaluation. Without these even well-funded programmes may fail to achieve their intended outcomes.

vi. **The programme approach is the most feasible way to solve implementation challenges to minimize the silo planning and ensure effective delivery of results**.

vii. **Community sensitizations and feedback about government programs is key in ownership of the initiated projects, and sustainability**. In situations where community consent value-for money projects realized. The opportunity to create wealth are the Parish Development Model (PDM) and Emyooga, which have continued to capitalize adequately.

viii. **Where digitization embraced, the application of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) efficient and effective service delivery realized**. The e-Services such as the e-Governance and e-Registry is being implemented by Wakiso district, but still needs the change management courses and staff orientation to meet its objective. Having iimplemented GKMA-UDP Institutional Support Program, also IRAS interventions for revenue enhancement will improve.

1.5 Formulation Process and Approach

i) Appointment of the District Planning Task Force and dissemination of the planning call circular from NPA.

The planning process started in June 2024, with the appointment of the District Planning Task Force and dissemination of the Planning Call Circular to District and Lower Local Governments (LLGs) that were issued by National Planning Authority (NPA). The District Planning Task Force Team was assembled including the Deputy Chief Administrative Officer/Chair of the PTF, District Planner the Secretary, District Engineer, District Education Officer, District Education, and LLGs including the four Municipal Council Town Clerks, and Town Councils/Sub Counties, Parishes/Wards and Villages/Cells.

ii) Conducting consultatative meetings/engagements with key stakeholders

The District Task Force convened consultative meetings/engagements with the Key Stakeholders that included: Political and Technical Leaders and Officers; Special Interest Groups (Representatives of PWDs, Women, Youths, Elderly); Private Sector in markets and formal businesses; Development Partners for External Financing and Non-government Organizations (NGOs) with the Implementing partners and obtained critical inputs from NGO Forum, to ensure that their aspiration form part of the plan. Enhanced stakeholder buy-in and ownership of the plan to facilitate effective approval and

eventual implementation of the plan and ensure that all identified cross-cutting issues were integrated in the 1st draft plan.

iii) Data collection, key informant interviews and focus group discussions

The data collections and consultations ranged from; Secondary sources included administrative records, Parish information PDMIS, M&E Reports and Mid Term Review (MTR) Report; and Primary sources and Consultations that included; Key informants' interviews, Focus group discussions; Brainstorming, and consultative meetings. Driver issues such Cross-cutting issues, HIV/AIDs, environmental degradation and Population issues including high population growth, youthful population (Bulge), unemployment and under employment, urbanization and overcrowding.

iv) Drafting of the Plan

In January, 2025 produced Second Draft DDP IV and LLGs' DPs IV for period 2025/2026-2029/2030 in line with respective issued LGDP IV Structures. The District and LLG Councils approved the respective LGDP IVs in March/April, 2025.

However, there was challenge to revisit the approved LGDP IVs using the new issued LGDP IV Structure in May, 2025. This came along with hands-on training of Central Region LG selected Heads of Department in NPA retreat meetings held in June/July, 2025. Having used the new issued structure, and consultative meetings with key stakeholders, then presented to the Executive Committee for further scrutiny. The agreed upon priorities were incorporated into this integrated Five-Year Development Plan for FY 2025/26-2029/30. Final Draft DDP IV produced in July, 2025.

1.6 Structure of the plan

The District Five Year Development Plan, for the period FY 2025/2026- 2029/2030 is comprised of eight chapters and annexes as detailed below;

Chapter One. Presents the background and Development Context of the plan, provide the legal, policy and regulatory frameworks underpinning Local Development Planning in relationship of the Fourth Five-year District Development Plan with the NDP IV.

Chapter Two. Presents situation analysis that include the district geographical location, Land Area and Population profile. It provides description of the district covering aspect like geographical location and land area size of the district with the administrative units, and the neighboring districts. The chapter also describes the population size, projections and structure. It gives the potentials, opportunities, constraints, and challenges on the key growth investments; Agriculture, Tourism, Minerals, Oil and Gas. Further provides the Economic infrastructure and services, Socio-Economic situation, Environment situation on district Natural Resources and the District Governance and Administration.

Chapter Three. Presents the district strategic direction with the district vision, mission and values the set targets and the adopted objectives and interventions from the localized NDP IV development result areas. In particular, integrated the Impacts, Outcomes, Indicators, Baselines and Targets from the LLGs, in hierarchy of high-level results aligned to the Programmes goals and objectives

Chapter Four. Presents the financing and costing framework including the Central Government Transfers, Own Local Revenues and External financing with respective breakdown of the funds for the next 5-years period along strategies to ensure effective financing of intervention/activities.

Chapter Five. Presents implementation and institutional arrangements, identified key stakeholders such as Local Councilors, Executive Committee members and implementing Officers' roles and responsibilities during planning and budgeting processes. It further provides the coordination and partnership frameworks and the conditions for the successful implementation of the plan.

Chapter Six. Highlights the communication and feedback strategies for this plan. Provision of timely information on matters concerning implementation of the plan, and strategic feedback mechanism on implementation of the plan.

Chapter Seven. Provides the Risk management from uncertain and uncontrollable external events and risks arising from within the institution operations.

Chapter Eight. Provides Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning frameworks for undertaking the plan. The Role and Responsibility of Key Actors, and major reporting events. The annexes presenting the Project Profiles and Results and Reporting Framework.

Annexes.

1. The Annex 1 shows the Project Profiles and
2. The Annex 2 illustrates the Results and Reporting Framework.

CHAPTER TWO: SITUATION ANALYSIS

2.0 INTRODUCTION

Situation analysis describes the district geographical location, Land Area and Population profile; Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges; Socio-economic situation and Environment situation; Local Government and Administration; and Synthesis of development issue.

2.1 Geographical Location, Land Area and Population

Wakiso District is situated in the Central Region of Uganda, it borders with Mpigi in the West, Luwero and Nakaseke districts in the North, Mukono in the East, and Kalangala district in the South. It was curved out of Mpigi district and elevated from former Busiro and Kyaddondo Constituencies to a district status. Wakiso district lies between latitudes 00 south and 24 North and longitudes 32 East and 29 west as reflected in figure 2.1 below.

The district covers a total area of 2,807.75 Sq. kms, of which, 1,906.7sq.km is Land area while 901.05sq.km is covered with forest, water and swamps. Wakiso district also engulfs the Capital City of Uganda. Its proximity to Kampala Capital City has presented both opportunities and challenges to the district to grow and develop within the greater Kampala Metropolitan Area, which can only be recognized and addressed by upgrading the district from a rural status to a city status.

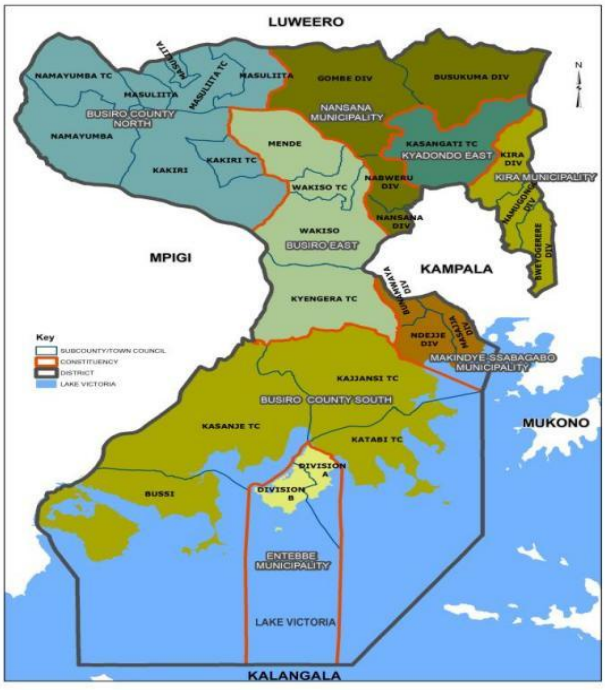
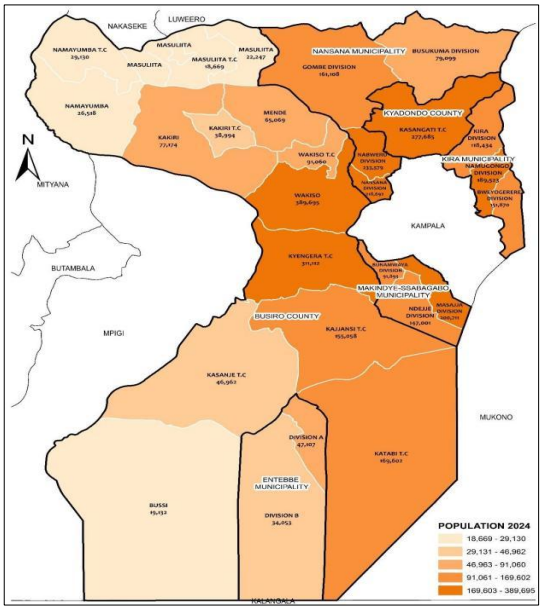


Figure 2.1: Map of Administrative Units

Wakiso District comprises four Municipalities which include; Nansana, Makindye-Ssabagabo, Kira and Entebbe MC with 12 Municipal Divisions, Six Sub-counties (Bussi, Wakiso, Mende, Kakiri, Masuliita and Namayumba), Nine Town councils (Kasangati, Kyengera, Kajjansi, Katabi, Kasanje, Wakiso, Kakiri, Masuliita and Namayumba) with a total of 147 parishes and 720 LC Is.

Population size and Characteristics

Wakiso district is the most populated district in Uganda with over 3.4 million people, followed by Kampala City with 1.8 million and a population growth rate of 3.2%. Wakiso District total population is 3,411,177 people, of which 1,828,466 people are male representing 54% and 1,582,711 are female people representing 46%. The total number of households is 918,040 with a population density of 715 persons per Sq.km in the year 2014 and increased to 1,811 persons per sq.km in the year 2024 (NHPC 2024).



The overconcentration of development in Wakiso district mainly resulted from the Rural - Urban migration. The highly populated Lower Local Governments reflected by Nansana Municipality with a total population of over 692.5 thousand people Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipality with a total population of over 439.6 thousand people, Kira Municipality with a total population of over 459.8 thousand people, Wakiso Sub County with a total population of over 389 thousand people, Kyengera Town Council with over 311 thousand people and Kasangati Town Council with over 277 thousand people. Whereas Entebbe Municipality is with least populated Municipality with a total of 81.2 thousand people. Similarly, Bussi Sub County and Masuliita Town Council are also least populated LLGs with less than 20 thousand people as reflected in the map.

Figure 2.2: Map showing Population by LLGs

Wakiso District is the most populated district in Uganda having over 3.4 million people of which the youth are 37.2% of the total population with a total of 918,040 households. The district population is projected to be 4.5 million people by the year 2030. The development plan incorporates priorities of the lower local government development plans, mainly the four (4) Municipalities namely; Kira, Makindye Sabagabo, Entebbe and Nansana Municipalities including the nine (9) Town Councils and six (6) Sub Counties, with the total of respective147 Parish Councils/Wards and 720 Local Councils/Cells.

Table 1: Population by LLG and Projections

Lower Local Government	No. of LC ll	No. of LC1	No. of Households	Total Pop. 2024	Projected Pop. 2025	Projected Pop. 2030
Bussi	5	22	5,304	19,132	19,774	35,508
Kakiri	8	37	17,825	77,174	79,763	94,072
Kakiri Town Council	6	12	8,791	38,994	40,302	47,532
Kasanje Town Council	7	30	13,036	46,962	48,538	57,245
Katabi Town Council	5	23	48,515	169,602	175,292	206,738
Masuliita	7	23	5,064	22,247	22,993	27,118
Masulita Town Council	4	17	4,185	18,669	19,295	22,757
Mende	5	26	15,877	65,069	67,252	79,317
Namayumba	6	36	6,139	26,518	27,408	32,324
Namayumba Town Council	4	17	6,841	29,130	30,107	35,508
Kyengera Town Council	10	53	85,271	311,112	321,550	379,234
Kajjansi Town Council	11	62	38,351	155,058	160,260	189,010
Wakiso	7	36	103,088	389,695	402,769	475,024
Wakiso Town Council]	6	13	22,043	91,060	94,115	110,999
Kasangati Town Council	9	50	73,139	277,685	287,001	338,488
Sub Total	**100**	**457**	**453,469**	**1,738,107**	**1,796419**	**2130874**

Lower Local Government	No. of LC ll	No. of LC1	No. of Households	Total Pop. 2024	Projected Pop. 2025	Projected Pop. 2030
Entebbe Municipality						
Entebbe Division A	2	15	10,581	47,107	48,687	57,422
Entebbe Division B	2	9	9,395	34,053	35,195	41,509
Sub Total	**4**	**24**	**19,976**	**81,160**	**83,882**	**98,931**
Kira Municipality						
Bweyogerere Div.	2	17	45,496	151,870	156,965	185,124
Kira Division	2	17	29,571	118,434	122,408	144,367
Namugongo Div.	2	20	59,302	189,523	195,882	231,021
Sub Total	**6**	**54**	**134,369**	**459,827**	**475255**	**560,512**
MakindyeSsabagabo Mun.						
Bunamwaya Div.	2	15	23,969	91,893	94,976	112,014
Masajja Division	3	21	53,343	200,711	207,445	244,659
Ndejje Division	3	19	37,215	147,001	151,933	179,189
Sub Total	**8**	**55**	**114,527**	**439,605**	**454,354**	**535,862**
Nansana Municipality						
Busukuma Division	8	39	19,858	79,099	81,753	96,419
Gombe Division	11	53	42,345	161,108	166,513	196,385
Nabweru Division	4	15	64,091	233,579	241,416	284,724
Nansana Division	6	23	69,405	218,692	226,029	266,577
Sub Total	**29**	**130**	**195,699**	**692,478**	**715,711**	**844,105**
GRAND TOTAL	**147**	**720**	**918,040**	**3,411,177**	**3,525,621**	**4,170,284**

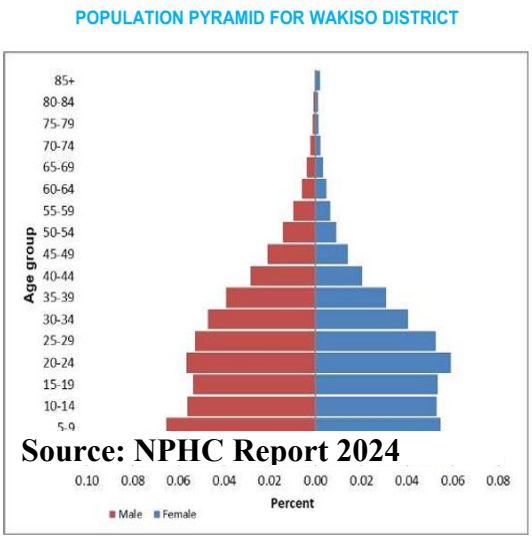
Source: Planning Department

Population Structure

The district's population structure is pyramiding whereby the Age group of below 35years is over 76% of the total population for both female and male, and the male population is higher than the female. Hence the district population is relatively young (Figure 8). Over 42% are children below 18 years, 2.3% 60 years and above while 20 to 59 years constituted 45.3%. The implications of this age structure are threefold:

a. Pointer to a high dependence ratio deduced at 48.4 dependents to 100 persons of economic active age according to the 2014 census report. This could be an indicator of the scale and impact of rural urban immigration of young people in the district. This high influx into the district (from others districts especially the rural districts), of working age group provides the district with a big active workforce. This offers an opportunity for economic growth if well tapped;
b. On the other hand, there was need to pay exceptional attention to national and district expenditure and planning for age specific social services such as appropriate health, education, recreation, suitable and affordable housing and unique social protection programs; and
c. Finally, there was glaring need to plan for suitable employment centres and work spaces since the Social Economic Survey revealed serious challenge of under employment and unemployment. The population pyramid above presents a broad–based pattern typical of developing countries and it depicts potential of a high labour force.

d. The population pyramid indicates a young population, typical for many developing regions with high birth rates and relatively low life expectancy. In the age groups 0-4 to 15-19, the percentage of males is almost equal to females showing that sex ratio at birth and child survival rates are relatively balanced. However, in age groups like 25-29 and 30-34 females slightly outnumber males due to factors such as male migration and higher male mortality rates. From 40 years and above especially 60+, women consistently outnumber men due to factors such as women having a lower mortality rate, men being exposed to more physically demanding jobs and failure to access healthcare more consistently.



Source: NPHC Report 2024

Figure 2.3: The District Population Pyramid

The largest age groups are (0-4) to (20-29) years. This youth bulge signals high population momentum meaning even if fertility rates decline, the population will keep growing due to a large base. If not managed, it may lead to youth unemployment, frustration and potential social unrest. With proper investments, this age group can become a demographic dividend driving economic growth through a productive work force. Furthermore, there is need for expanded maternal and child health services, immunization programs and access to family planning.

The population declines in the age group (50-54) and especially after 65 years implying very few people survive past 75-80. This may reflect limited access to quality health care, poor nutrition and prevalence of infectious/ non communicable diseases. The aging population is still small but emerging and will grow over time. This indicates that there is need to plan for geriatric healthcare, pension systems and social protection for the elderly. There are also gender differences in this age bracket where females are slightly dominant than males and this is consistent with global trends where women outlive men implying there is need for gender-sensitive policies in health, employment and social services. Wakiso district has a large school-age and youth population meaning there is massive need for investment in education by building schools, hiring teachers and improving curriculum. Technical and vocational training is also essential to prepare the youths for jobs and entrepreneurship.

Population by broad age category by Administrative Units

The broad age population under 5 years that need health care for immunization, and integrated early child development services such as day care centers. It also guides education services by category such as Pre-primary (Kindergartens and Nursery), Secondary, and Tertiary schools. The under 18 years is over 1.5 million children majorly dependent and over 60 years of age with over 103 thousand people (not working) is still a burden to the few who are working class.

Table 2: Household Population by broad age groups

LGs	0 – 4	0 – 17	6 – 12	13 - 18	18 - 30	14 - 64	60+
Wakiso DLG	233,240	761,094	288,800	230,586	471,407	1,094,939	56,007
Nansana MC	91,999	296,047	110,962	89,903	200,706	444,015	20,086
Makindye-Ssa	59,083	186,375	68,137	57,898	130,380	284,747	11,654
Kira MC	55,576	173,757	62,535	55,418	150,098	315,162	12,391
Entebbe MC	9,272	32,392	12,270	10,714	23,089	53,884	3,196
Total	**449,170**	**1,449,665**	**542,704**	**444,519**	**975,680**	**2,192,747**	**103,334**

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The total population figures across the five entities by Sex (Male and Female). Each entity has two bars representing. The graph **Figure 2 below,** describes the male population and female population sizes by the respective entities. Wakiso DLG has a significantly higher population than all others—more than double the second most populous (Nansana MC). In all entities, males slightly outnumbered females. The gender gap is most pronounced in Wakiso DLG where there is approximately120, 000 more males than females. The smallest gender gap appears in Makindye-Ssabagabo and Entebbe MC where there is a less difference of 20,000. This suggests a relatively balanced gender ratio, but with a consistent male majority and also there is no division that has more females than males. This may justify the reduced population growth rate from 4.1% in 2014 to 3.3% in 2024. This also contributed to the reduced total fertility rate and Household size across Wakiso District (UBoS NPHC Report 2024).

Population Concentration in Wakiso district accounts for a large portion of the total population and geographical location dictate the residential, services, and business areas. The Entebbe Municipality with only 81,160 people settlements is majorly for administrative and service center. Entebbe Municipality Council being a well-planned city hosts the Uganda's key business facilities which include; The Entebbe International Airport, the State-house, Entebbe Wild-Life Education Center for tourists and educational institutions, a number of five-Star Hotels, Sand-Beaches and Entertaining places among others. Entebbe Municipality also hosts several Administration Offices for Ministry of Agriculture, Animals, Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBoS).

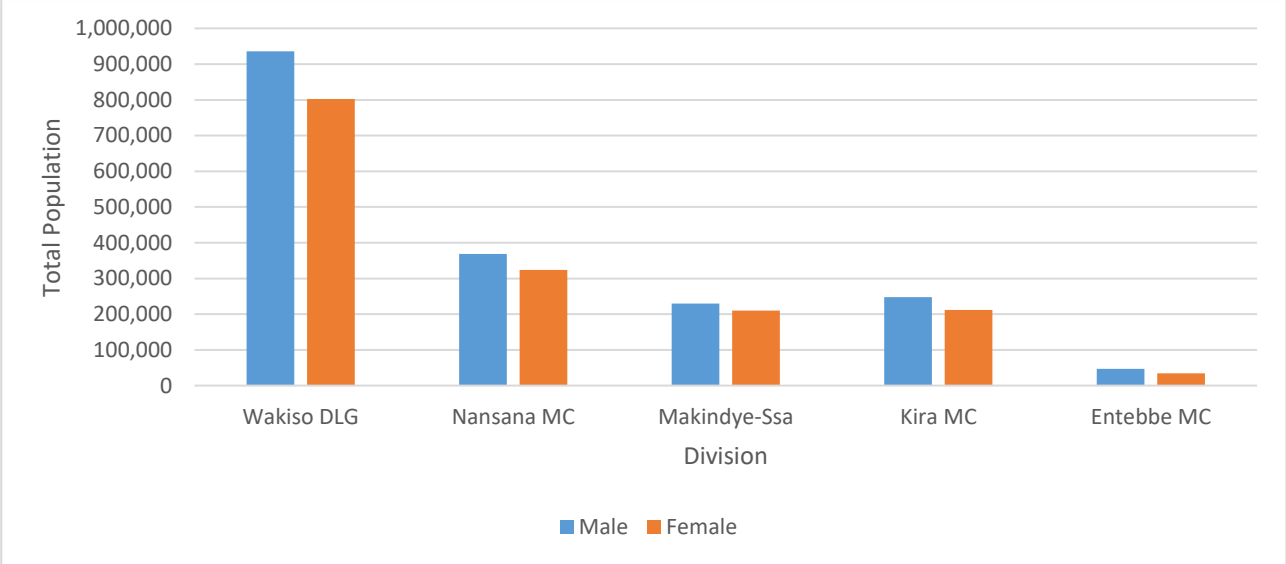


Figure 2.4: Household Population by Entity and Sex

The Nansana, Kira and Makindye-Ssabagabo Municipalities are highly Housing-business Centers that provide majority of the population in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Areas, and Shopping-arched. Nansana MC hosts the Kawanda Research Center, Kira MC hosts the Namugongo Shrines for National and International Pilgrimage and Namboole National Stadium.

The district demographic profiles indicates that Wakiso has more male (53.6%) than female (46.4%). The biggest total population size is age group below 18 years of age, which a burden (not working). It is also that the productive age of the Youth and Adolescents is big (35.1%) of the total population, which describes a high fertility for population growth, whereby the women of child baring age from 15-49 years is big with 24% of the total population. This may necessitate for intensive services of the family planning in the district.

Table 3: Functional Age Groups by Gender in 2024

Demographic Variable	Proportion	Estimated Population
Total Population	**100%**	**3,411,177**
Males	53.6%	1,828,466
Females	46.4%	1,582,711
Children under 1 year	4.30%	146,095
Children below 5 years	17.30%	587,778
Children below 18 years	53.10%	1,804,107
Adolescents & Youths	35.10%	1,192,545
Expected pregnancies	5%	169,878
Expected deliveries	4.80%	163,083
Women of child Bearing Age (15 – 49)	24.60%	835,801

Source: DHO's Office

Over 56% of the population is under reproductive age of 15-55 years, implying high level of fertility rate, hence there is need to provide *family planning services* in order to control the speed at which Wakiso District Population grow. On the other hand, the 0 -14 years children reflect the vulnerability that need special health care and education services. Similarly, the 65+ elderly also are vulnerability who need special care and government programs like Social Assistance Grant Empowerment (SAGE).

Table 4: Population by Age and Sex category by the year 2025.

Age Category (Yrs.)	Male	Female	Total	%Age
0 to 14	819,370	810,480	1,629,850	41%
15 to 24	387,900	561,400	949,300	24%
25 to 54	613,130	651,980	1,265,110	32%
55 to 64	31,720	37,930	69,650	2%
65 and above	23,280	38,110	61,390	2%
Total	**1,875,400**	**2,099,900**	**3,975,300**	**100%**

Source: Planning Department

2.2 Socio-Economic Situation

Poverty

Much Wakiso's overall poverty level is still rampant among the urban poor, Wakiso as a district is ranked as one of the richest districts in Uganda by GDP per capita of $3,250, positioning it at the top among the country's districts. Besides, Wakiso district poverty still reflected by high youth unemployment and pockets of rural poverty linked to large household sizes and low educational attainment. The national poverty rate recently declined, but the causes of poverty in rural areas of Wakiso include issues such as insufficient assets and low education, requiring focus on education access and alternative income generation.

Factors Contributing to Poverty in Wakiso include; Large population household size of over 3.2 people per household and in some individual houses in Masuliita Town Council and Sub County is 4 people per household. Low asset, such as land, Housing and personal belongings put most of the households at risk of poverty. Limited income and livelihood opportunities has also fueled poverty in a number of societies for example; Kasokoso in Kira Municipality, Kyebando-Gaanda, Nabweru, Nansana Municipality and Wakiso Sub Count among others. The most affected are the poor women in the slum who are always vulnerable to sex abuse and limited access to essential needs and a dependence on subsistence farming with limited income opportunities are still rampant among so many households. Furthermore, poverty in the district was manifested in the following indicators:

Slums and informal settlements, Inability to access basic services, High level of vulnerability, Inability to access basic needs of life, Crime, violence and insecurity affected the resident in the areas. High food prices leading to malnutrition affected most the children who fail to access quality food, Tenants occupying substandard residences and Homelessness reflected in the existing number of street children.

The disproportionate rapid urbanization versus the social and infrastructural services in Wakiso District due to rural-urban migration, which skewed development has rendered the district authorities unable to cope with the basic needs of the population to levels that guarantee acceptable quality of life, who have in turn have resorted to diverse coping mechanisms for survival. Urban poverty still reigns as a result of high levels of youth unemployment, gender inequalities, lack of access to basic services and low economic development. The urban poor in Wakiso district are still far more deprived and vulnerable than their rural counterparts as livelihood in urban areas are based on a cash economy. Poverty was not only limited to income but was also exhibited in household deprivation in critical measures of wellbeing such as quality education, health, access to public utilities, housing conditions and access to information.

A good portion of Wakiso was rural in areas of Bussi Island, Kasanje, Mende and Namayumba households have been subjected to climatic shocks due to wetland degradation, sand/stone mining, pests plant and animal disease which have resulted into food insecurity and price fluctuation.

Unemployment

In Wakiso district, number of youths in households in the age bracket (18-30) is 849,857 of these, 424,186 are employed while 87208 are not employed. The unemployment rate stands at 17.1% which is higher than the national rate 12.3%. These population figures have an implication on labour force and unemployment in the district especially for the youth. The young and rapidly growing population in Uganda implied that the labour market was flooded every year with new job seekers, especially in the urban areas, because this is where most wage and salary jobs, especially high paying jobs.

In the Wakiso District Development Plan 2015-2020, it was stated that poverty, unemployment and underemployment are the main problems affecting the youth and these are caused by lack of employable skills, lack of access to land and capital, lack of apprenticeship schemes, negative cultural and attitudes. These include gender discrimination, negative attitudes by the youth towards work especially in agriculture and negative attitude towards government programmes that target community groups for support in income generating activities.

However, the lack of formal registration of much employment and self-employment opens up diversity of interpretations of the unemployment rate. Many youths are engaged in small income-generating activities like boda boda, brick making, and petty trade and in the service sector. If these are considered as employed then the rate of unemployment would be down and efforts would be focused on supporting the youth to build their enterprises, which would absolve more youth in employment. Wakiso has an arc on Lake Victoria and some Islands are in Wakiso district such as Zzinga, Naluggala, Kigungu and Bussi. The lake offers employment opportunities, through fishing, farming and other activities. A good number of trading activities are carried out on the lake landing sites such as kigungu, Nalugala and others. Among the trade items include, fish, firewood and agriculture produce.

Income inequality and vulnerability

Income of individuals is important to an economy. This determines the level of consumption (and hence welfare of households) and savings in an economy. The population with income has purchasing power and hence can consume the good and services produced, ensuring continued production of those commodities and hence employment. Incomes also determines the level of savings which savings eventually can be invested to produce more goods and services and hence ensure continued employment and government income in terms of taxes. In Wakiso district, the percentage of households engaged in agriculture is 16.2 whereas 35.8% are food secure. This shows that there is Low Agricultural Engagement and is relatively low compared to many other districts in Uganda, where agriculture is often the main livelihood. Wakiso is highly urbanizing and has significant peri-urban characteristics, which may explain Limited land access, Shift toward non-farm employment and higher population density.

2.3 Potentials, Opportunities, Constraints and Challenges (POCC) Analysis

Agriculture

Under agriculture, the bimodal climate and fertile soils are very conducive for agriculture and high livestock production potentials, but not fully exploited. There are high fertile soils in Central Region favorable for growing Coffee, Banana and Maize among others, but due to limited use of technology and commercial agriculture yields has been still very low. There has been substantive investment in agriculture value-addition infrastructure under CAIIP program and Operation for Wealth Creation (OWC). However, the low production and productivity and limited access to markets.

Further still there has been an improvement in the delivery of extension services, however due to high population and number of household farmers the ratio of extension staff to households for example Wakiso Sub County with over 103 thousand households the ratio of the two-extension staff is 1:51,500, which is too high to fill the knowledge gaps among farmers undermining productivity and value-addition. On the hand efforts have been made to increase use of improved agriculture inputs like high bred seeds, fertilizers and pesticides, however uptake is low and at the sometime the counterfeit inputs are also big challenge to potential farmers. The dominance of smallholder and subsistence farming poses significant challenge to the Agro-industrialization program in the district.

The potential Wakiso has a high potential for open lake fish capture and fish cage farming on Lake Victoria and pond fishery in wetlands. Table 23 shows that between 2010 and 2016 for capture fishery, the number of fishing vessels increased from 7,747 to 11,756; while, motorized fish boats increased from 1,344 to 2,720. The main fish landed from Lake Victoria in this period was the Nile Perch, *Lates niloticus* (6,700 tons), Tilapia (3,300 tons) and Mukene (60 tons). The tonnage landed from 2010 – 2016, show a steady decrease from 2010 to 2012 and steady rise from 2013 to 2016. However, this rise did not exceed the 2010 tonnage. The rise and fall of the fishery can be explained by increase in fishing pressure as portrayed by the number of increasing boats, boat engines and bad fishing methods (Source: DAMD, 2017).

Due to the decline in capture fishery, the Government of Uganda through the Directorate of Fisheries Resources has redirected its efforts in promoting fish farming through cages and fish ponds.

Wakiso district is one of the districts with the highest number of fish farmers and ponds in the country. Estimated number of fish farmers is over 200 farmers with 800 fish ponds covering an estimated surface area of 32 hectares (WDFD, 2017). The production in aquaculture has been increasing since 2008 (65 tons) to (360 tons) in 2016. However, due to increased population the demand for fish is high and hence, due high and over fishing pressure on the Victoria and Kioga basins production in aquaculture has been decreasing since 2020 (380 tons) to (160 tons) in 2024.

Tourism

The rich wild life endowment in Entebbe, the Namugongo Shrines in Kira, and Kingdom Tombs in Mende Sub County Wakiso district is a potential for tourism. Further still the High population with diverse culture and conservations on traditions, food, dances, wear, among others is another potential for tourism. However, such existing tourism attractions have not been fully developed limiting their potential to generate revenue and employment due to lack profiled endowments, poor roods network and connectivity that cause traffic jam and hinders the development of tour in Wakiso**.**

There is poor tourism infrastructure in Wakiso and Central regional at large and they include; poor road access to and between some of the key tourist sites; shortage of affordable quality accommodation in and around tourist sites and other tourism products; inadequate supply of energy, water, ICT in key tourism sites; lack of well-maintained tourist information centres in the district limit development of tourist sites and stopover facilities; Single international air access route to destination Uganda (Entebbe) which is a risk to a flourishing industry.

Minerals

Mining in a number of district Lower Local Governments like Mende SC, Masuliita and Kasanje TC in Wakiso District for murram, sand, stone-hardcore, stone- aggregates and stone-dust for both the infrastructure developments and source of revenue. However, the potential extractive industry to drive resource-based industrialization is hindered by unsustainable and uncontrolled mineral extractions inadequate value-addition, processing and packing of these materials. The infrastructure, rudimentary mining methods, inadequate human and institutional capacity to carry out exploration (e.g. stones and sand) and weak legal coordination and regulatory framework.

Science, Technology and Innovation

Investing in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure in Wakiso is critical for implementation of the digitization Programme and knowledge expansion and unlocking new potentials for growth. The advantages ICT use to achieve priorities of the development plan is constrained by limited ICT infrastructure and exposure to potential users. The limited ICT access to the existing National Back born Infrastructure (NBI) in Wakiso district and lack of a District ICT Policy in place. All these factors are not hinder utilization ICT services, but also implementation of NDP IV Digitization program.

2.4 Economic Infrastructure and services

Physical Development

Wakiso District population is expected to grow to five million people by 2040, from 3.4 million in 2024. As the district continues to struggle with a sprawling population from Kampala the primate city and immigration from the rest of country this has resulted in numerous informal settlements (slums), encroachment of fragile ecosystems like wetlands and forests, periodic flooding, outbreak of water borne diseases like cholera, traffic congestion, air pollution, accumulation of garbage and poor living conditions in slums.

Wakiso District has an approved District Physical Development Plan (DPDP), which presents ambitious but attainable development proposals and recommendations to address the existing spatial inequalities and informality. With the concerted effort of everybody within and without the district DPDP will drive future development through a more equitable, balanced, environmentally, economically and socially acceptable manner. The District Physical Development Plan 2018 - 2040 will transform Wakiso into an economically stable, attractive, sustainable and a modern district in the entire country by year 2040.

Wakiso DPDP is a response to guide land use and management of impact of the rapid urbanization taking place in the district, which necessitated the need for a physical spatial framework that would guide and control the urbanization process. The Plan puts in consideration of several challenges land use facing the district such as environmental degradation and climate change, rapid urban expansion, unsustainable settlement structure, food insecurity, unemployment and limited access to infrastructure and utilities among others. This Plan therefore strives to provide and support an efficient, equitable and sustainable physical spatial framework to guide the overall development of the district towards achieving a modern and sustainable urbanized district.

The District Physical Development Plan is in tandem with the Five-Year District Development Plan III (2020/21-2024/25) and Uganda's National Vision 2040. It sets out the strategic spatial planning policies, proposals and interventions in respect to the general direction, broad land uses, physical development and conservation in Wakiso by the year 2040. In line with the national polices, the Plan emphasizes modernized agriculture, tourism development, human capital and skill development and infrastructure development among others. The Plan have introduced inclusive and compact development through smart growth concept, which supports a physical and functional relationship between urban and rural areas for sustainable and balanced development. The Plan therefore is a main reference planning document by all 27 Lower Local Governments (LLGs) and other related agencies involved in physical planning of the district.

The development trends in Wakiso and beyond indicated that there was serious urban sprawl spilling over into and beyond Wakiso District and this challenge required a joint intervention with no specific limitation to administrative boundaries (regional planning and institutional management). There are serious infrastructural issues that cut across the Kampala Megapolis (Kampala, Wakiso, Mukono and Mpigi) which also required joint interventions. Issues of growing traffic congestion which cause stress and grossly affecting the national economy especially along the major highways were eminent in Wakiso and beyond. There was also need to decongest Kampala City which had become a 'jack of all trade but a master of none' depicting some activities which are no longer permissible in the Capital City. Such include; bus and taxi terminals, garages, car washing bays, markets and some social services like schools.

1. The infrastructure objective for 2040 is for the district's residents to live in areas which are reasonably protected from floods, have access to clean water, clean energy, have well maintained accessibility and connectivity, have sewerage systems and regular collection of solid waste to gazetted areas.

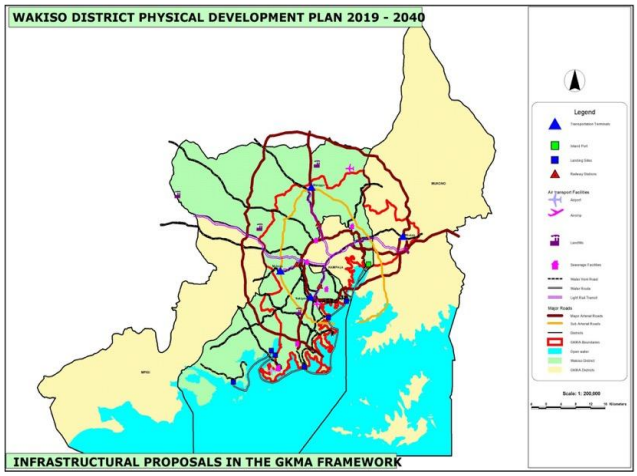
2. Transport planning would encourage the acquisition, establishment and protection of infrastructure corridors and determine the required standards i.e.: -

    a. Widen all arterial road reserves up to a distance 32.18 kilometres radius from the capital city centre. This means that Masaka road would go up to Mpigi, Jinja road up to Mbalala, Hoima Road to Kakiri and Mityana road up to Bujjuko to mention but a few. These roads should be planned with a reserve of 60 metres wide.
    b. These will be supplemented by the inner, intermediate and outer ring roads namely; the northern by pass, Seeta, Kasangati, Wakiso, Nsagi Road and the outer ring road from Mbalala to Mpigi.
    c. These roads should be dual carriage way with bus lanes (30m wide road reserve).
    d. Develop a light rail along all the major arterial roads radiating from the city centre through Wakiso to areas where transportation terminals will be developed. These light rails will be integrated into the road reserves.
    e. Transportation terminals to be developed in areas where the right rail meets with the ring roads such as Mbalala in Mukono District to serve the Eastern route, Maya and Kakiri in Wakiso District to serve the south route and Bujjuko in Mpigi District to serve the oil region

in the west. These terminals will have all the supporting facilities like shopping malls etc. to make them a one stop centre.

i. Light Rail – 20 miles distance from the city centre;
ii. Buses – ring roads to have designated bus lanes to allow BRT services;
iii. Water transport along the Lake Victoria water front to connect Capital City, Wakiso, Mukono, Mpigi and Wakiso Districts. Therefore, there is need to plan and re-develop strategic landing sites in these areas so as to work as loading areas at; Bukasa/Kira MC, Busi-Island, in Wakiso, Bule/Mpata in Mukono, Kakyanga/Bukakata in Masaka, and the Port Bell in Kammpala City to link Uganga to East African countries of Kenya, and Tanzania;
iv. Air transport – Revive air strips at Namulonge, Kajjansi in Wakiso District and at Lubiri in Kampala. Also develop new ones in Mukono, Hoima, and Mpigi.
v. Develop trailer terminals located at various intervals on the outer ring roads in GKMA Entities

3. Solid Waste: The main goal of the PDP is to provide a spatially comprehensive solid waste system which maximizes recycling, provides a cost-effective hierarchy of collection and disposal components, and maximizes permanent elements such as land-fills, so as to improve health and prevent pollution of the district's human and natural environments Regional solid waste master plan should be developed and every district to have a treatment plant as an intermediate intervention.



4. Sanitation: - Major goal is the extension of the piped sewerage network over the entire district and with priority given to the key urban centers and highly populated areas such as Kira, Nansana, Makindye-Ssabagabo and Wakiso Sub County including planned industrial areas on an economic basis plus the Sewerage treatment plants at Lubigi in Wakiso District.

5. Health - Use the metropolitan population to determine the number of Referral Hospitals required.

Table 5: Integrated Infrastructure under the GKMA Infrastructure

No.	WAKISO DLG GKMA PROPOSED PROJECT 2024-2028	Km
Pillar 1 (Mobility and Accessibility)		
1	Bukasa-Sentema-Kakiri (12.9Km)-contracted under implementation	12.9
2	Kitemu, Kisozi Naggalabi Spur (6.1Km)- contracted under implementation	6.1
3	Kitetika masooli link (4.2km)	4.2
4	Kayunga-Kawanda-Kiteezi- Luteete and Kitetika Namirembe Hillside Link (14.1km)	14.1
5	Seguku-Nalumunye-Bandwe- Kinawa-Kyengera (8.2km)	8.2
6	Namulanda-Bweya-Kajjansi- Bweya - Airstrip - Ddewe link; Lutembe Beach (17.5km)	17.5
7	Wattuba - jokorera (3.6km	3.6
Pillar 2 - Resilience and Environment		
	Kajjansi -Bulonde (Jaraja Swamp) 3.5km	3.5
	sumbwe drainage (Swamp and bridge)	
	Comprehensive Solid Waste Management Project for modern waste management facilities	
Pillar 3 - Job Creation		
	Wakiso Town Council market	
	Kawuku Market (built up area	
	Bulaga Market	

Source: GKMA-MoKCC & MA

Lake shower line not effectively utilized for both tourism and commercial fishing, Own source revenue Generation Workspaces, Unprofiled and developed investment zones, Joint coordinated partnerships. Operation and maintenance of new infrastructure and Street lighting is also a key

Category	Sites	Proposed Intervention	No.Of Lights
Installation of Lights in Markets	Wakiso Markets	Installation of Lights	10
Existing Roads. Tarmacked but Has No Lights	Masulita Lane(o.75km)	Upgrading and installation of Lights	3
	Kitala Nalugala	Installation of Lights	10
	Wakiso District Overlay Road(3km)	Upgrading and installation of Lights	15
	Namagoma Manja(0.4km)	Upgrading and installation of Lights	2
	Bira-Kireka-Nansana(6.7km)	Upgrading and installation of Lights	23
	Jeninna-Tuyanye-Naluvule	Upgrading and installation of Lights	27
Other Workplaces	Wakiso District Headquarters	Installation of Lights	20
	Wakiso Health Centre iv	Installation of Lights	6
	Kajjansi Health Centre iv	Installation of Lights	6
	Kasangati Health Centre IV	Installation of Lights	6
	Nakitokolo Health Centre111	Installation of Lights	4
	Kasoozo Health Centre iii	Installation of Lights	4
	Buloba-Kitawuluzi Health centre iii	Installation of Lights	4
	Mutuba 1 Nangabo Health Centre iii	Installation of Lights	4

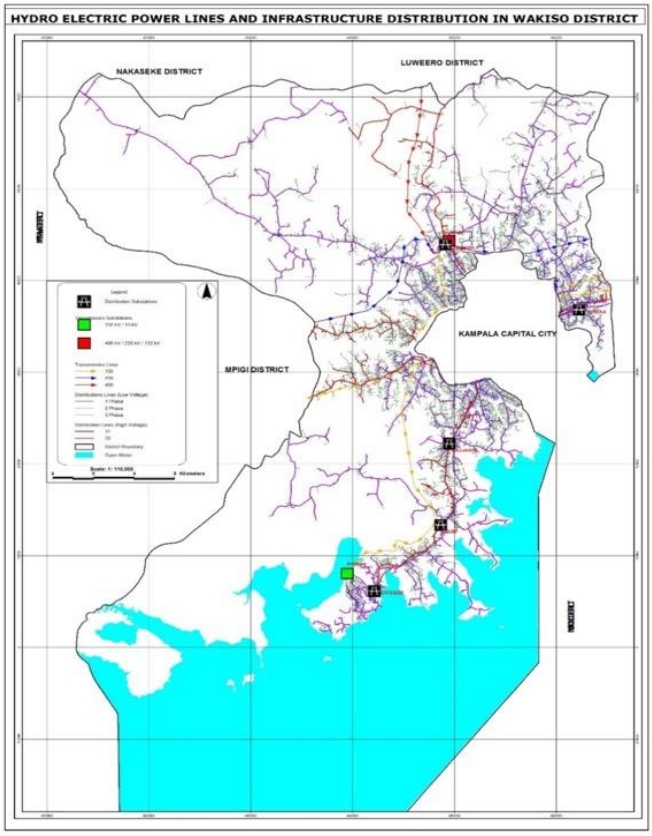
Priority for Night Businesses.

Transport and Connectivity

Over the past 5 years, the road infrastructure in the district has greatly improved. There has been tarmacking of Namulanda-Kajjansi Road. The district has also got 156kms of feeder roads 87% of which are generally in fair-to-good condition. See figure 4 below

Although the road network in the district is generally good, it is difficult to maintain due to limited funding and roads unit. More so, there are some areas that are poorly served especially Namayumba, Masuliita, and Wakiso which requires affirmative action in this plan. The poor state of community access roads across the district is mainly due to inadequate road units.

Energy



All entities in Wakiso District are connected to the national hydroelectric power grid Electricity is one of the key services vital for proper and effective functioning of any settlement. Electricity is useful in providing light and running business enterprises like saloons, dry cleaning. The district's economy and society largely depend on energy to power households, work places, communication technologies, other infrastructure and industry. Energy plays a critical role in everyday life. Energy is divided into the following sub-sectors: Power, Petroleum, non-renewable and renewable energy sources. In the developed world, power and biomass energy were the commonly used energy sources. The major energy sources for lighting in Wakiso District is electricity and solar. Electricity stands at 83% (762,386) households, whereas using solar only stands at 5.8% (53,386) only of the total households (918,040). The households that use other sources of lighting such candles are 11.2% (102,268). Despite the fact that Wakiso is close to Kampala, Bussi Sub County has no grid electricity and few households 46% (2,463) use solar. they use solar d limited or no grid network as illustrated in Map above.

Figure 2.5: Status of energy facilities in the district

Energy grid demand in Wakiso was also analysed where at household level the demand was at 90.9%, business 90%, health 100% and educational at 90%. Apart from on-going rural electrification program where small and medium scale schemes are being implemented. Transmission infrastructure was expected to remain business as usual.

The district's population was reliant on electricity from the national grid spread throughout the district mainly for lighting in homes and industrial use. There was ongoing demand for bottled liquefied petroleum gas for homes and businesses in the district.

Ownership and governance of energy facilities.

The power sub sector covers electricity generation, transmission, distribution including rural electrification. Uganda Electricity Generation Company (UEGCL) Ltd was responsible for electricity generation services. Uganda Electricity Transmission Company (UETCL) Ltd was responsible for transmission of electricity to the Distributor. Uganda Electricity Distribution Company (UEDCL) Ltd is responsible for distribution of electricity to the End User and operate business of electricity distribution. Rural Electrification Agency is in charge of managing rural electrification projects.

Power Infrastructure.

- 132kV and 66 kV high voltage transmission lines.
- 11kV and 33kV low voltage Distribution lines

The distribution of electricity in Wakiso District further shows that there are five power sub stations supporting the grid.

i. Information and Communications Technology.

Regarding Information and Communication Technology, utilization of its e-services in the district for the last decade has been very low due to limited network coverage and non-connectivity to National Back born Infrastructure, (NBI). Hence the high cost of end user devices and services, inadequate ICT knowledge and skills, and limited innovation capacity. There was mainly in the public Administration Offices, Health facilities and PUBLIC institutions. There is need to boost and extend ICT infrastructure development and connectivity across the district for increased use of digital services, business process, collaboration, automation of planning, budgeting, research and innovation.

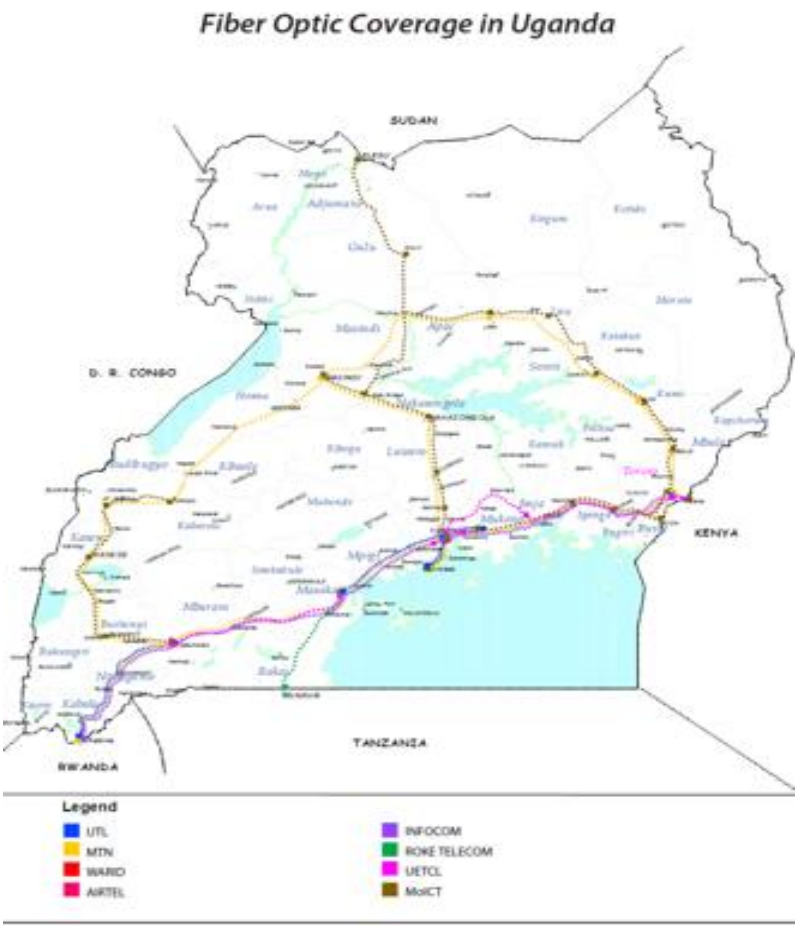
The Ministry of ICT and National Guidance with the established Telecommunications, information technology Agency, and broadcasting subsectors. The ICT infrastructure in Wakiso district has been improved by the National Information Technology Authority Uganda (NITA-U) and the Uganda Communication Commission (UCC). The extended National Back born Infrastructure (NBI) and installed Systems and networks hosted at Wakiso District Headquarters is a sign of government commitment to implement the Digital Program as outlined in the NDP IV.

Table 6: ICT Infrastructure by Location

Bank - Post Bank, Entebbe
DDA - Entebbe Training Institute
Hospital - Dr. Ronald Batta Memorial Hospital (Nsamizi Hospital) under SFC
Hospital - Referral Hospital Entebbe (Grade B)
Hospital - UPDF Military Hospital, Katabi Entebbe
MAAIF - Aquaculture Research & Development Center
MAAIF - National Animal Disease Diagnostic & Epidemiology Center (NADDEC)
MAAIF - National Animal Genetic Resources Center & Databank
MAAIF - National Animal Genetic Resources Center & Databank HQ (NAGRC &DB)
MOFPED - Extension 2
MOH - Entebbe Airport
MOLHUD - Entebbe Municipal Council
MOLHUD - NLIS MZO Entebbe
MOWE - Directorate of Water Resources
MOWT - Multinational Lake Victoria Maritime Communication & Transport Project – Fisheries Training Institute
MOWT - Uganda Airlines, Entebbe
Municipal Council - Entebbe Division A
NARO - Aquaculture Research and Development Center Kajjansi (NaFIRRI)
NGO - SOS Entebbe
NIRA – Entebbe
NSSF – Entebbe
NWSC - Abayita Ababiri
NWSC – Entebbe
NWSC – Kajjansi
Office of the President - RDC's Office Entebbe
SFC - New Building (State House Entebbe)
UBOS – Entebbe
UCAA - Nsamizi Radar Center (Control Tower)
Wakiso District Local Government HQTRs.
UPDF - Nsamizi Radio Communications Center

Distribution of Fiber Optic network

The ICT provides services directly to government institutions, private sectors and also indirectly by supporting delivery of infrastructure-based services. It facilitates economic wellbeing and also contributes highly to social interactions and wellbeing across the district. Wakiso District with high number of digitized users for Parish Development Model (PDM) beneficiaries' population and potential district of tourism and industrial establishment has a strategy for well managed as well as easily accessible ICT services. The established Fiber Optic network in Wakiso is reflected on the map of Uganda as shown Figure 4 below**;**



Wakiso District Headquarters hosts the National Broadband Infrastructure (NBI) which provides the minimum throughout requirements for high-speed transmission and access for voice, data and video to homes and businesses beyond the district. The National Information Technology Authority of Uganda (NITA-U) in consultation with Wakiso District Administration provided National Data Transmission Backbone Infrastructure and e-Government Infrastructure Project (NBI/EGI). Its major aims are to connect all major LLGs administrative headquarters onto the Optical Fiber Cable based Network and to connect public facilities and Departments onto the e-Government Network. Today broadband was used by internet service providers to connect their servers to upstream international internet connectivity.

Figure 2.6: Fibre Optic networks

The Satellite technology is also used in the provision of internet access to hard-to-reach areas, mobile telephone trucking, television broadcasting, and internet connectivity and community internet cafes around Nansana Municipality and Kampala Capital City.

Mobile Broadband Infrastructure.]

GSM was the predominant technology for mobile internet based on EDGE in rural areas, with 3G mainly in urban areas and 4G LTE concentrated around the entire GKMA Entities. Overall, the sector appears to be in a strong position; however, there was a significant lack of publicly available data at a local level in comparison with some other infrastructure sectors making analysis difficult. Demand continues to rise in both urban and rural areas, with particular increases in demand for mobile services in urban areas and internet in rural areas.

ix Financial Institutions in Wakiso District

The Financial Sector Development is an urgent matter for economic growth. A well-developed Financial Sector mobilizes savings which avails capital for investment and hence development. Uganda's financial system was composed of formal, semi-formal and informal institutions. The formal institutions include Banks, Microfinance Deposit-taking institutions, Credit Institutions, Insurance companies, Development Banks, Pension Funds and Capital Markets. The semi - informal institutions include Savings and Credit Cooperative Associations (SACCO) and other Microfinance institutions, whereas the informal ones are mostly village savings and loans associations. In the socio-economic survey carried out[1] it was found that there was very low coverage of banking services in Wakiso District. This was because financial institutions were available to only 33.5% of the households and yet the services were used by 45.5% of the residents. 64.5% of the users would cover a distance of more than 5 km for the service.

The district was served by 14 banks which have 35 bank branches and 20 other credit institutions as shown Table 8. However, it was only in Busukuma, Gombe, Nabweru Divisions, Masuliita, Mende, and Namayumba Sub- counties which were not served by any bank, but the rest have at least a bank branch. Other efforts to mobilize capital for development included SACCOS which have the advantage of promoting savings and investment at the local and community level. The district was served by 459 SACCOS with all Sub-counties served by at least four. The expansion of unregulated SACCOs, cause concern regarding the safety of small-balance deposits which they hold[2].

Table 7: Financial Institutions by LLGs

Lower Local Government	Credit Institutions	SACCOs	Cooperatives
Busukuma Division	-	11	1
Entebbe Municipality	6	45	-
Gombe Division	-	19	-
Kakiri Sub County	2	15	3
Kasanje Town Council	1	4	-
Kira Municipality	8	54	10
Katabi Town Council	5	30	1
Masuliita TC & SC	-	5	4
Makindye-Ssabagabo MC	5	64	7
Mende Sub County	-	-	-
Nabweru Division	-	27	3
Namayumba TC & SC	-	7	5
Kasangati Town Council	3	31	2
Nansana Division	6	28	2
Kyengera Town Council	6	23	6
Kajjansi Town Council	5	11	3
Wakiso TC & SC	2	51	6
Total	**55**	**459**	**54**

Source: Production and Commercial Services Dept. Wakiso

[1] Survey conducted by Savimaxx Limited.

[2] Some of these institutions use subsidized funds from the government supported Microfinance Support Centre which might introduce distortions by weakening credit culture and thus undermine the viability of these institutions.

2.5 Social infrastructure and services

Human Capital Development Programme

Education sub program

Wakiso District Local Government, has a 167 Government Aided primary schools and 22 secondary schools. The number of privately-owned primary schools is 3,013 and secondary is 412

Primary School Enrolment

Total Enrolment (Primary School) has Government Aided is 86,000, of which 49,244 females and 36,756 males. Whereas the Private is 850,000.

Secondary School Enrolment

Total enrollment (Secondary School) Government Aided is 27,150 while Private is of which 350,000. The Government Aided Schools Enrollment (Secondary) total is 27,150 of which 15,150 are females and 12,000 males.

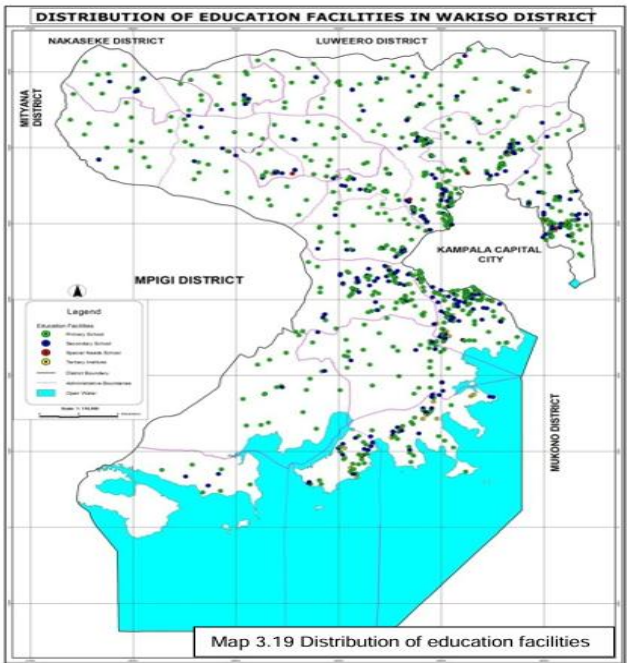


Figure 2.7: Distribution of Education Facilities

Total enrolment in government Aided schools in both primary and secondary is less than that in private schools due to factors such as poor learning environment such as The Teacher-pupil ratio too high. The standard is supposed to be 1:53 but teachers have 1:100 which is burdening Apart from few government schools, all other government schools show low or moderate academic achievement in the board exams, the competitive approach is almost missing in many government schools. Private schools are in a position to win the competition to popularize their schools and Incompetent heads of the school.

Wakiso district has large numbers in the (0–17) and (6–12) age brackets across all entities and this Suggests a high birth rate and potential future demand for schools, paediatric care particularly in Nansana MC and Kira MC which both have significant youth populations after Wakiso District Local Government. In Wakiso district, among the primary school going children in the age bracket (6-12) years, 76135 are out of school out of their total population of 473009, therefore about **16.1%** of children aged 6–12 are not attending school. This indicates a systemic issue that may relate to: Access barriers (e.g. distance to schools, lack of facilities), Socio economic factors **(**e.g. poverty, need to work, family responsibilities), Cultural factors (e.g. early marriage, gender roles) and Policy gaps or enforcement issues

The same applies to the secondary school going children age bracket (13 to 17) where 89973 out of their population 324596 are out of school which is Worse than Primary. The dropout or exclusion rate increases from 16.1% in the 6–12 age group to 27.7% in the 13–17 group**.** This suggests a serious issue at the transition from primary to secondary education**.** Likely causes include Cost of secondary education, Increased pressure to work or help at home**,** Lack of nearby secondary schools**,** Early marriages or pregnancies (especially for girls)**,** Perceived irrelevance of continued schooling

Failing to retain students at the secondary level can severely impact Employment opportunities**,** Economic development**,** and Gender equality. The Distribution of education facilities both primary and secondary schools are portrayed in Wakiso District map below;

Health and Nutrition

The life expectancy increased from 68.2 to 68.5 and the target is to increase it to 65% by 2029/30. This was largely due to improved immunization services and investment in food agriculture in both the schools and communities. Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births reduced from 34 to 28%, Maternal Mortality rate per 100,000 live births reduced from 40% to 27%. Constructed and upgrading of HC IIs to HC IIS like that of Nakitokolo HC III and Staff House provided more health works and medicines contributed to reduced infant mortality, Under-5 mortality rate per 1,000 also reduced from 46 to 39%. 27.8% of children under 5 are stunted due to chronic malnutrition due provision of Family Planning Services. However, the target is to reduce prevalence from 29% to 20% since malnutrition results in an estimated annual loss of to the district.

Water, sanitation and hygiene

The district has a wide range of water sources such as piped water, boreholes, wells and springs and these greatly contribute to the improved water source. In Wakiso district, the number of households with unimproved water sources are 87672 while improved water sources are 830,368 implying that the majority (over 90%) of water sources in Wakiso District are improved**,** which is a positive indicator of access to safer water and only 9.5% of water sources are unimproved still significant in terms of public health risks, but relatively low compared to improved access. The numbers suggest progress in water infrastructure and access, but also highlight the need to eliminate or upgrade the remaining 9.5% to achieve universal safe water access. This implies that Wakiso District has made substantial progress in providing access to improved water sources. However, the presence of nearly 88,000 unimproved sources indicates there is still room for improvement, particularly in ensuring equitable and safe access to water across all communities.

In regards to sanitation and hygiene, households with improved sanitation are 742,225 whereas those with unimproved sanitation are 172,001. A total of 3814 households had open defecation. This implies high coverage of Improved Sanitation. Over 80% of households have access to improved sanitation, which is a strong indicator of development and hygiene awareness. These may include Flush toilets connected to septic systems, Ventilated improved pit latrines, Composting toilets. However, nearly 1 in 5 households (18.74%) still use unimproved sanitation, such as pit latrines without slabs or platforms, hanging toilets or bucket latrines and these facilities are more prone to contamination and health risks. .

The district has had an improvement in a number of sanitations, and hygiene related campigns, which are critical for preventive health to spur the quality of life of the people of Wakiso district.

Table 8: District environmental Health Indicators

No	Indicator	%age 2024	Target %age 2030
1.	Rural water Coverage	37%	52%
2.	Urban water Coverage	24%	38%
3.	Average Water Coverage	31%	45%
4.	Latrine Coverage	89.2%	96%
5.	Hand Washing facilities	63%	75%
6.	Hand washing	53%	62%
7.	Hand washing facilities at Institutions	54%	64%
8.	Hand washing facilities at Households	46%	56%
9.	Hygiene Coverage	61.4%	78%

Water for domestic consumption

The water coverage in Wakiso District is still very low at only 31%, whereby Nabweru Division is 19%; Kyengera TC 20%; Wakiso SC 21%; Kasanti TC 30% and Bussi SC 30%. There is need for the National to intensify extension of piped water in Wakiso District starting with the listed Lower Local Government listed above.

Table 9: Key Facts on Water Supply in Wakiso District

Source: District Water Status Report

Key Facts	Total	Urban	Rural
Population	1,997,418	589,238	1,408,180
Population erved	1,338,270	341,259	997,011
Access	67 %	59 %	69 %
Functionality		77 %	81 %

Wakiso District was generally endowed with adequate surface and sub-surface water reserves including Lake Victoria, numerous streams, rivers and wetland; both permanent (such as Lubugi, Mayanja, Lwajali, Namanve) and seasonal. Minor valleys have distinct seasonal swamps and rivers. The water tables along these swamps are quite high and are suitable for sinking shallow wells which are commonly used as sources of water for domestic use especially in the rural Wakiso. Sub-surface water reserves occur in fissures and aquifers of the rocks. This was indicated by the number of boreholes, spring wells, tube wells and shallow wells, which have been drilled to harvest water for domestic supply. Much of Wakiso District's water resources are generally not polluted and hence can easily be exploited for fish farming, small and medium scale industrial development.

District safe water Coverage was (43%-rural and 44%-Urban) as compared to 68% national coverage (Figure 2.3.5). Under the Directorate of Water Development, efforts to supply water in specific towns of Wakiso have been undertaken for the period as indicated in Table 2.3.4.

Table 10: The District Water Development (DWD) Supply system

Water Supply System	Serving lines
Kakiri Town	Kakiri Town Area and Namayumba Town Area
Wakiso Town	Wakiso Town Area
Kasanje Town	Kasanje Town Area

In Wakiso District water supply system was divided into categories rural and urban systems; rural water supply system involves provision and maintenance of adequate safe water supply for human consumption and domestic chores. End users are responsible for the management, operation and maintenance of their improved water supply facilities.

Urban water supply system involves provision and maintenance of adequate safe water supply for human consumption, industrial uses and other uses to gazetted towns and centres with population of more than 5000 people. In Wakiso District Urban water supply was subdivided into large and small towns. Large towns are managed by NWSC under a performance contract arrangement with government. Private operators accountable to the Local Government, through the water authorities managed the small-town schemes.

NW&SC supplies more than a half of Wakiso and the remaining areas are served by the DWD through the district water office. However, it was noted that there were some areas which were not served by any of the two and instead the community improvise with shallow wells and un protected springs which may be contaminated.

Table 11: Areas Covered by National Water Supply System in Wakiso District

Local Government	Parishes/wards
Busukuma Division	Magigye
Gombe Division	Mattugga
Kira Municipality	Bweyogerere, Kira, Kimwanyi, Kireka, Kirinya, Kyaliwajjala
Mende Sub County	Banda, Namusera Ward.
Nabweru Division	Kawanda, Maganjo, Nakyesanja, Wamala, BUlamu, Gayaza, Kabubbu, Katadde, Kiteezi, Masooli, Nangabo, Wampeewo, Wattuba.
Nansana MC	Kazo ward, Nabweru North ward, Nansana south ward, Nansana East ward, Nansana west ward, Ochieng Ward.
Kyerngera TC	Buddo, Kasenge, Katereke, Kikajjo, Kasozi/Kitemu, Kyengera, Maya, Nabbingo, Nanziga,Nsangi,
Sabagabo-Makindye MC	Bunamyaya, Busabal, Massajja, Mutundwe, Mutungo, Ndejje, Seguku.
Kajjansi TC	Bweya, Kitende, Nkulungutale, Nsaggu.
Wakiso SC	Bukasa, Buloba, Kyebando, LuKwanga, Nakabugo, Sumbwe.
Wakiso TC	Kasengejje, Kayunga/Gombe ward, Kisingiri ward, Mpunga ward, Naluvule, Namusera ward, Ssala/Kona ward.
Entebbe MC	The Entebbe /Kawuku/ Kajansi area stretches from Kigungu in the South to Seguku, Katale, Kitiko, Lweza & Kajjansi trading centre in the North. It also covers the areas of Kasenyi, Garuga, and Kakindu, Lutembe & Bweya in the East and Nakiwogo, Bunono, Bubuli/Mpala, Ssisa, Akright, Makandwa, Kiwamirembe in the West. Central Areas are Entebbe town, Abaita Ababiri and Kawuku, totalling to 146 Km².

The area covered by NWSC was 844.42 sq km (84,442.8 hectares) out of 2807.75 sq km (280,775 hectares) the total area for the district which is only 30% as reflected in Figure 2.3.5 which shows that a big coverage was not accessing clean water.

Emerging issues on water access & coverage

Accessibility to safe water has a relationship with the coverage but in Wakiso District the two are not related at all. It should be noted that there is a wide coverage of piped water, yet accessibility to safe water is still very poor. This could be attributed to a number of reasons namely; majority may not be able to afford connection and/or where there was a network there was no water flowing in the pipes as it was the case in areas of Kasangati Town Council and Gombe Division in Nansana Municipality. Due to the high rate of urbanization in Wakiso District, piped water supply overrides other water sources due to problems associated with them.

2.6 Environment Situation

Lands

The land use in Wakiso district is managed under multiple tenure system whereby 70% of it is privately owned which significantly affects meaningful planning in the area. The land holding falls in two major categories Mailo and Freehold. This has a lot of impact on the trends, level of development and generally land use in the district.

The following analysis of the existing land uses in Wakiso District encompasses the heart of Entebbe, the international airport town of Uganda, four Municipal Councils, nine Town Councils and six Sub-counties which make up Wakiso District Council. Each jurisdiction has its own identity, characteristics and transit options. The land uses within each of these neighborhoods are inseparably tied to transportation routes.

It is therefore important to note that the size, diversity and locations of neighborhoods, as well as the built up characteristics within each area impact physical planning.

The existing Land Use Analysis classified nineteen (19) level 2 land use categories as required by the level of planning. These are residential, commercial, industrial, institutional, recreational,

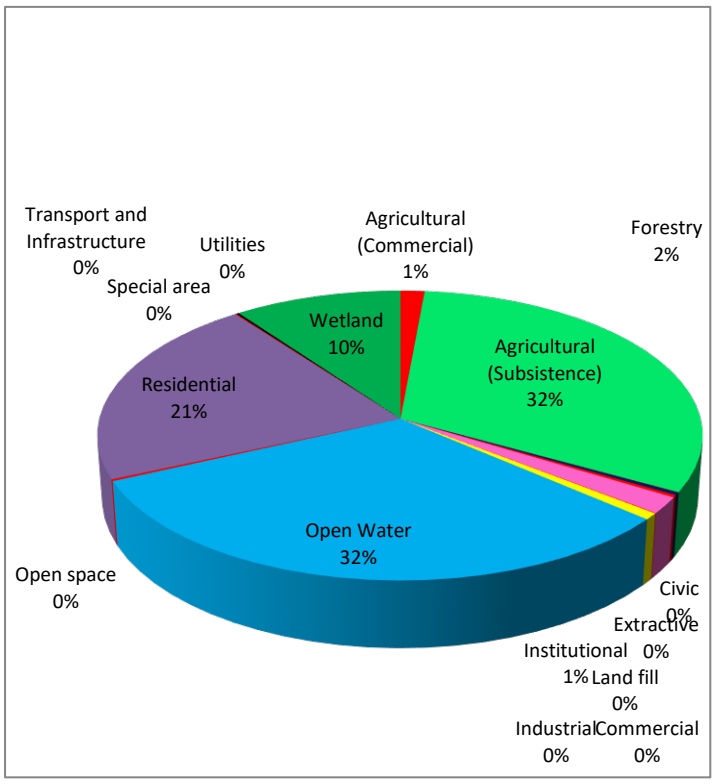
Figure 6: Percentage of Land uses

wetlands/nature, open spaces, extractive, civic, transport, infrastructure and agricultural (Table 1) with their acreage and percentage coverage (Figure 6).

Table 12: Land Uses coverage

Type	Coverage (Ha)	Percentage (%)
Agricultural (Commercial)	4,033.1	1.44
Agricultural (Subsistence)	93,133.2	33.17
Civic	100.9	0.04
Commercial	867.1	0.31
Extractive	734.7	0.26
Forestry	2,282.6	0.81
Industrial	115.3	0.04
Institutional	2,028.2	0.72
Landfill	11.7	0.00
Open Space	501.9	0.18
Open Water	89,557.3	31.90
Residential	58,570.0	20.86
Special Area (security installation i.e. police, army, prison and air force)	196.9	0.07
Transport and Infrastructure	437.3	0.16
Utilities	23.1	0.01
Wetland	28,179.0	10.04
TOTAL	**280,772.3**	**100.00**

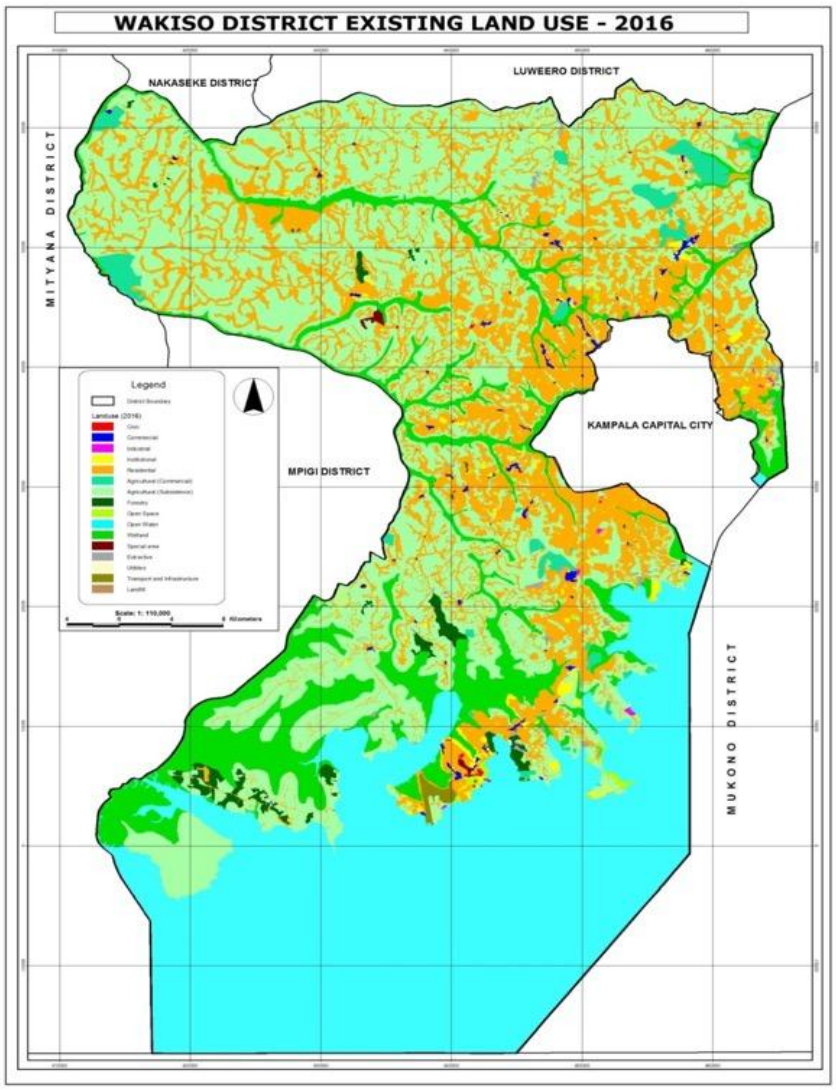
Source: Mapped Data 2018



Displays the comprehensive land uses described in Figure 6 showing the relationship between the different land uses to the major transport routes. Also shown are the locations of the major employment areas i.e. commercial centres of Entebbe, Kajjansi, Kisubi, Kawuku, Kyengera, Nansana, Wakiso, Kira and Bweyogere. The land uses in Wakiso District as a predominantly suburban area, tend to be segregated into lower land uses as it is the case in many other Ugandan districts.

In Namayumba Sub-County, for example, the industrial and commercial uses are generally located in distinct areas although sometimes they tend to overlap. Most areas are composed of residential uses, containing minimal neighbourhood hosting retail stores and other services. Furthermore, many residential areas in Wakiso District are far from the industrial and commercial areas which are supposed to provide employment

opportunities for residents. The location and characteristics of each of the broad land use categories, are discussed in more detail in the sections below.



ii. Residential uses

Of the total of 693,809.4 acres/58,570 Ha (20.86%) of the total district acreage are occupied by residential uses. Figure 7 illustrates how much of the Wakiso District is comprised of residential uses. Not only do residential land uses occupy the third biggest land in Wakiso District as a whole, but single family residential, as its own distinct land use category, occupies more land than the other residential and non-residential land use categories. This data supports the common perception that Wakiso District is primarily a residential district and a dormitory for the primate City, Kampala. The only areas that do not have residential are those areas that are predominantly agricultural and open surface water. It is noted further that residential use is organically spread making it very difficult to make use of the remaining undeveloped land into major investment projects without incurring high costs.

iii. Commercial uses

The commercial land use category includes a variety of uses including retail stores and services, professional and medical offices and services and entertainment uses such as restaurants, bars and night clubs. As shown in Table 2.3.1, Commercial land uses occupy 867.1Ha which is only 0.31% of the total land area. The commercial land use category includes major commercial centres, small scale trading centres, markets, fish landing sites and major shopping centres. Much of the commercial land uses are spread throughout the district typically located along arterial transport routes in a ribbon/linear built up environments.

Not to be overlooked, Entebbe and Hoima Road contain the most significant concentrations of commercial uses probably these roads lead to the main international airport and the oil towns of Uganda respectively. Retail stores are the largest user of this commercial space, followed by restaurants, accommodation and others. Notably so is the fact that the spread of commercial uses has a lot of relationship with residential and as such it is equally organically spread without any form of guidance.

iv. Industrial uses

Within Wakiso District there are 115.3 Ha (0.04%) occupied by industrial land use. The Industrial land use category includes a wide range of industrial establishments including large to small scale uses. The industries identified clay industries along the Entebbe Highway that drive Wakiso's economy and contribute significantly to Uganda's economy. Among Wakiso's industrial uses are foods processing industries, clay processors and green technology. The industrial land use category also includes traditional heavy and light industrial uses such as manufacturing, auto and truck repair, warehousing and distribution. These traditional industrial uses not only provide important services to Wakiso District residents but also provide significant services and supplies to Wakiso commercial businesses. While pockets of industrial uses are spread throughout the district, there are a number of concentrations of industrial uses in Bweyogerere in Kira Municipality and along Entebbe Road.

v. Agricultural (Subsistence)

Subsistence Agriculture occupies 93,133.2Ha which is 33.17% of the total acres. This land use is the second largest and includes small scale agricultural farms mainly for home consumption as well as supporting the Wakiso resident's financial needs. This land use is mainly found in the North West in Namayumba, Mende and Masuulita sub-counties as well as the South Western parts of the district in areas of Kasanje Sub counties and Ssisa, now Kajjansi Town Council. It is noted however that even in the classified residential use there were pockets of backyard farming and small gardens.

vi. Agricultural (Commercial)

Commercial Agriculture covers 4,033.1 Ha (1.44%) of the total planning area. It entails facilities like National Agricultural Research Organizations of Namulonge and Kawanda, flower farms, fish ponds and the Jesa Dairy Farm located in Namayumba Sub-county and Ugachik in Kasanganti Town Council. All these have large scale agricultural establishments primarily meant for commercial purposes.

vii. Open water

The open waters comprise of Lake Victoria water which is world's second largest fresh water lake and Uganda's largest water body. Located in the southern part of the district it is found in Entebbe Municipality; Katabi and Kajjansi Town Council, Kasanje and Bussi Sub counties. It covers the largest area of 89,557.3 Ha (31.90%).

viii. Institutional

The institutional land use category includes a variety of uses including; educational facilities, health facilities and religious facilities. Institutional land uses occupies 2,028.2 Ha of land which is only 0.72% of the total land area. The institutional land use category includes universities, colleges and schools both government and privately owned. Under health there are hospitals and health centers and dispensaries. Religious institutions include churches, mosques and African traditional shrines. Many of these institutional land uses are spread throughout the district, typically located in major trading canters.

ix. Wetlands

Wakiso wetlands occupy 28,179.0 Ha (10.04%) of the total Wakiso District area. This land use occupies a significantly large area as compared to many other used classified. The wetlands are evenly spread throughout the district and drain Wakiso District to the south into Lake Victoria basin, the West to the Kafu Basin and to the North into Lake Kyoga Basin. Wakiso District holds the famous and notorious Mayanja Wetland known for its heavy floods. It was noted that a lot of farming

activities are taking place in the wetlands. This was commonly seen in Lumansi Wetland of Gombe Division, Nansana Municipality, where people have planted sugar cane and eucalyptus trees for commercial purposes. The encroachment on wetlands for agricultural use and at times settlements has attributed to the change in local area climate. There is drought, the weather patterns have changed; short intensive rainfall events, for example one rainfall event can have two months' rainfall. The day time temperate have increased with heat waves occurring both in the dry and wet seasons.

x. Special areas

The special area land use category includes uses like police stations, prisons, air forces and military barracks. Special areas land use occupies 196.9 Ha which is 0.07% of the total land area in Wakiso District. These too are scattered in different areas within the district.

xi. Mining

Within Wakiso District area mining covers an area 734.7 Ha which is 0.26%. The mining land use category included; stone quarries, sand mines, clay and soil mines for brick making and murrum pits for extraction of gravel for road filling. These too are scattered in different parts of the districts.

xii. Other land uses

Other notable land uses covered an area of 3,357.5 Ha (1.2%) of the planning area and were occupied by forests both natural and planted forests, 2,282.6 Ha (0.81%), Transport and Infrastructural land use which mainly covers the main Entebbe Airport and Kajjansi Air Strip, 437.3 Ha (0.16%) open spaces including recreational facilities, public play grounds, beaches found along the water front of Lake Victoria and grazing land covering 501.9 Ha (0.18%), Civic which is 100.9Ha (0.04%) mainly occupied by government offices including the state house, garbage dumping site which is 11.7 Ha located in Kiteezi Kasanganti Town Council, Utilities mainly sewer lagoons occupying 23.1 Ha scattered in different parts of Wakiso District but mainly in Entebbe Municipality.

Land Uses for environment and natural resources

This section considers all elements that have a bearing on the environment and its protection. They include; wetlands, natural forest reserves and buffer zones. This plan considers the protection and restoration of these natural features to take care of the climate change threats that are threatening the Sub Saharan Region. The wetlands in Wakiso covers an area of 28,058.1 hectares (10%) namely Lubigi, Mayanja, Lwajari, Nakiyanja among others. Natural forests covers 5,234.4 hectares which is 1.9%.the included; like; Luwawa, kasozi, Nakindiba, Tumbi, Nonve, Nalubaga, Wakayembe, Walumwanyi, Kajansi, Semunya, kalandazi, Mako, Kanjaza, kalangalo, Kitubulu, Kyewagga, Ggunda, and the buffer zone of 30 metres to protect these areas is 2,427.8 hectares which is 0.9% of the total planning area. The description and function of this use are indicated in Tables 2.13-2.15.

Table 13: Wetland Reserves

Land Use: Wetland	**Marked:**	
Description: Natural wetlands in the district. The wetlands have an important role in the district ecologic system and constitute the most significant land reserves in the district.		
Functional requirements:		
a. Wetland reserves including preservation and/or rehabilitation of natural fauna and flora, natural drainage and water bodies		
b. Natural open spaces		
c. Sustainable use of wetland by carrying out activities which are permissible		
d. Tourist attractions		
e. Facilities required for maintenance of the natural reserve		

All wetland development must be consistent with environmental regulations and include comprehensive drainage planning to ensure the protection of the ecologic system.

Table 14: Natural Forest Reserve

Land Use: Forestry	**Marked:**	
Description: Natural forest reserves form part of the natural resources reserves and open spaces. They are gazette and catered for under National Forestry Authority.		
Functional requirements:		
a. Forest reserves including preservation and/or rehabilitation of natural fauna and flora		
b. Tourist attractions		
c. Facilities required for maintenance of the natural reserve		

Table 15: Buffer Zones

Land Use: Buffer Zones	**Coloured:**	
Description: 30m reserve to prevent any unauthorized activities within the wetlands. Has been established along all wetlands		
Functional requirements:		
a. Protection reserve		
b. Fruit tree gro		
c. Tourist Attraction		
d. Open space and/ or recreating		

Transportation

The plan recommends expansion of the international airport at Entebbe to develop a specialize airport and business zone in the area. It covers an area of 425.6 hectors (0.2%) of the planning area. The description and function of this use are indicated in Table 46. The details of land requirements for inland ports, and all other transportation terminals as proposed in this plan will be provided at lower planning levels (Municipal and Town Council levels).

Table 16: Transportation

Land Use: Transportation Terminals	**Coloured:**	
Description: Reserved for conveying goods and services both locally and internationally. This includes the Airport, Airfields, inland ports and bus terminals		
Functional requirements:		
a. Transport interchanges		
b. Storage facilities		
c. Permissible commercial activities		
d. Recreation and entertainment		

Sewer lagoons

The current management of human waste in Wakiso district leaves a lot to be desired. There is need to transform the system from dominantly traditional individual pit latrines to conventional sewerage management systems given the fact that the district is urbanizing very fast. For this matter the plan proposes sewer lagoons in the following areas; Gombe division, Busukuma Division of Nansana Municipality and the existing Lubigi to serve Nansana and nabweru Divisions. In Kira it is proposed in Kiwanyi Division, Kajjansi to cater for Makindye Sabagabo and Kajansi Town Council. The one existing in Entebbe will be upgraded to serve Entebbe Municipality and Katabi Town Councils. This use covers an area of 19.7 hectares (0.01%).

Land fill

Management of solid waste in Wakiso district still pose a big challenge and without coming out with clear and streamlined intervention the problem will turn into disaster in the near future. For this purpose the plan proposes that Wakiso should have a properly managed land fill where all generated solid waste in the district can be disposed. The land fill Areas proposed in Wakiso district at Menvu in Busukuma Division, Nakaseta in Namayumba, Jjungo in Kasanjje and Sentema in Wakiso Sub County. The landfill at Kitezi should also be relocated to the new site and the area should be re-instated to be used for open space and recreational. For the case of Entebbe area, they need to upgrade their dumping area to a land fill. Also, proper management mechanisms of land fill should be put in place such as sorting of wastes at the source before final disposal, compacting and covering waste with soil layers at the landfill to prevent scavengers, leachates from polluting the ground water, bad odour among the community trading centers that is associated with such a facility thereby controlling conflicts with the nearby neighbourhood. Below are some of the poorly managed landfill in selected uncontrolled site among the communities of Kyengera Town Council, Nkumba in Katabi Town Council managed by Entebbe Municipality Administration among others.

Cemeteries and graveyards

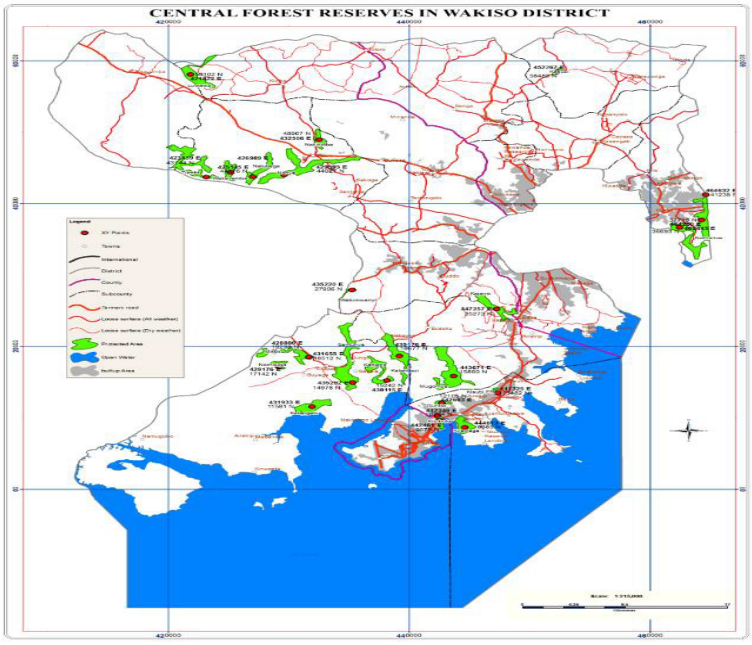
The Consultant observed a lot of graveyards scattered throughout the district. However, central cemeteries have been left for the lower plans i.e. Municipal and Town Councils Plans and Sub-Counties Plans. However, this District Plan recognizes the cultural and traditional norms of the natives of the area, the Baganda who traditionally have clan/family burial grounds. Caution while planning for cemeteries in the lower plans should take due considerations of the cultural norms of the Baganda and follow religious norms.

Forests in Wakiso District

Forests in Wakiso District range from medium altitude evergreen forests, through medium altitude moist semi-deciduous forests, savanna woodland with trees and shrubs and wetland forests. Forests are found on both private land and protected forest reserves. The district has 19 gazetted forest reserves with a total area of 6,773ha, of which 79.6% was under natural forest cover and 20.4% was under plantation development. Seventeen of the reserves are Central Forest Reserves managed by National Forest Authority, these are Nalubaga, Nakindiba, Tumbi, Wakayembe, Luwawa, Kanjaza, Kalandazi, Kalangalo, Mako, Semunya, Walumwanyi, Mugomba, Kitubulu, Kyewaga, Kajjansi, Kasozi, Namanve and Nonve (Figure 39). There are also two Local Forest Reserves managed by the District Forest Services, they include; Nambuga and Gunda.

Figure 2.8: Map of Wakiso District showing Forest Reserves

The rate of deforestation



A further analysis of the rate of deforestation since 2000 there was 18% deforestation; between 2015-2020 deforestation rate was 9%. The increase in the projected years 2025-2030, can be explained by the fact that this is the period when district population increase from 1,997418 people in 2014 to 3,411,177in 2024 there was a serious forest degradation due to urbanization. This high rate of forest encroachment was also related to the demand for housing development which correlates very well with the rapid development trends in Wakiso District.

Drivers of deforestation in Wakiso District

The main drivers of deforestation in the district are: illegal forest activities such as felling trees for timber; Land transaction for small plots by land dealers, fuel wood and charcoal. This was followed by encroachment of gazetted forest reserves and land conversion from forest to artisanal agriculture farmland on privately owned forests. Urbanization was the other factor that was causing the disappearance of Wakiso forests. The pressure on the forest reserves was due to high population density around the forests, which was caused by a spillover from people emigrating from Kampala, the primate city to the surrounding peri-urban area of Wakiso. Because the new immigrates do not have skills needed to survive in the primate city and fueled by abject poverty this forced them to cut trees for survival. This was followed by encroachment where the land was converted into small peasantry farm holdings for subsistence farming. Finally, the sprawling urbanization diminishes the remaining forest cover on privately owned land.

Wetlands of Wakiso district

Wakiso has a large area of wetlands, totalling to 28,179.0 hectares which is 10% of the land use area. Many of these are have been encroached due to high population growth. However, these areas cannot be maintained in their natural form and hence may need modification given that Wakiso is becoming an urban district. Plans should aim at conserving them through wise use of wetlands, through encouraging activities which are environmentally friendly to these fragile ecosystems to allow sustainable development.

Wetlands are evenly distributed in the district, with two distinct types, that is, lacustrine wetlands in the South along the shores of Lake Victoria and riverine wetlands found in the north along River Manyaja drainage basin.

Wetlands are intertwined with the topography of the district and they offer a number of intrinsic ecosystem and societal services. From an ecological point of view they regulate water quality of surface waters, maintain water table, control floods, stabilize lake shoreline and river bank from erosion, moderate local climate, participate in nutrient cycling, nitrogen fixation, carbon sequestration, soil formation and are a refugia of endangered wildlife like the antelope Satunga

(MWE, 2015; Matagi, 1998). From socio-economic point of view wetlands support the livelihoods of communities that live in close proximity to them. They provide food (crops and fish), water supply for domestic and livestock consumption, materials for handicraft, clay for making bricks and pots, sand for construction, medicinal plants and are source of food security in drought conditions (MWE, 2015; Kakuru *et al* 2013; Turyahabwe *et al* 2013; Wasswa *et al* 2013).

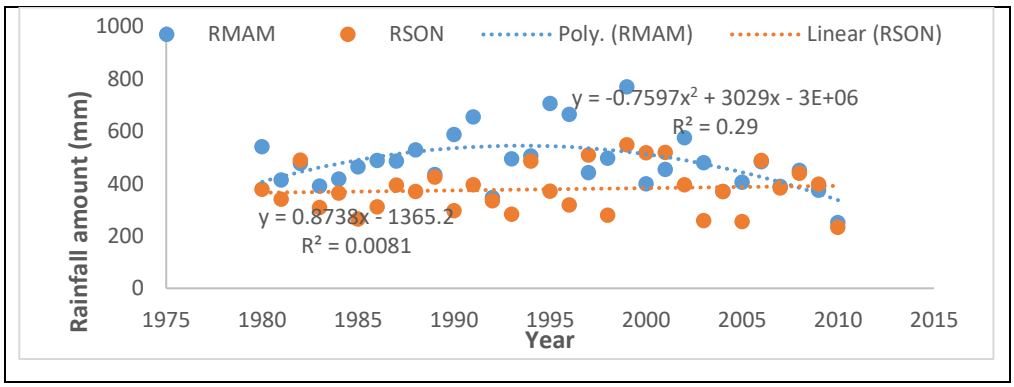
Kakuru *et al* (2013) carried out an estimation of economic values of Uganda wetlands and found that wetlands contributed US$ 1.7 billion per ha per year for water regulation and US$ 7 million per ha per year for water recharge. In economic terms, the value of Uganda's wetlands for livestock pastures was about US$ 4.24 million and for domestic water use was estimated at US$ 34 million per year. Turyahabwe *et al* (2013) notes that wetlands in Wakiso District contribute about UGX 1,190,496 (approximately US $ 432) per year to the livelihood of the communities that practice substance agriculture.

Climate Change, Adaptation and Resilience

Due to the release of greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, globally there has been a steady rise in temperature since the industrial revolution of 1850, leading to global warming. As a consequence, there has been noticeable change in weather patterns, resulting in the climate change phenomenon. In Wakiso District the temperature has been steadily increasing. It has increased by 1.1°C from 1980 to 2010. As a result, in the last three decades Evapotranspiration (ETo) has been steadily increasing over the years at a rate of 1.83 mm/yr/y. Unlike other water stressed districts in Uganda, Wakiso's Evapotranspiration is less than the rainfall amount. Generally, in the short rains of September, October and November (SON) the gap between rainfall amount and ETo is smallest. In spite, of this rosy picture, the climate still exhibits droughts, tantamount to crop failure. The rainfall intensity is very heavy. For instance, a months' rainfall can fall in four days causing flooding, soil erosion and siltation of water ways.

Figure 46 shows the trends in seasonal rainfall amount for both long rains i.e. March, April and May (MAM) and short rains i.e. September, October and November (SON). In Wakiso, SON rainfall amount did not seem to change over the years, however, the amount of rainfall for MAM followed a quadratic trend. It increased up to the year 1993 before decreasing. Since 2010, SON rainfall has surpassed the MAM rainfall in Wakiso causing the season variations observed in the district. The short rains have become longer, while the long rains have become shorter instead

Figure 2.9: Trend in seasonal rainfall variation in Wakiso



Projected change in temperature and rainfall

Using Representative Concentration Pathways (RCP); RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5 i.e. the best - worst case scenario temperature is expected to increase between 1.59 – 2.2ºC by mid-century; 2020 – 2040. While the best – worst case scenario for relative change in rainfall is expected to increase between 14.99 – 15.72%.

Adaptation, resilience and projected climate patterns on agriculture

The climate characteristics in Wakiso offer opportunities to grow a variety of crops. Generally, the rainfall amount is greater than the potential evapotranspiration. However, with climate change and variability, the gap between rainfall amount and evapotranspiration will reduce. There will therefore need to use climate smart practices which will enable conservation of water in the soil. Practices that conserve soil moisture should be identified and promoted. There are numerous land and crop management practices that can increase the soil organic carbon in agricultural soils and hence increase water retention in the soil. These include protecting existing carbon in soils through soil erosion control (e.g. reduced tillage or no tillage, cover crops, contour strops), soil carbon input (e.g., retention of crop residues, biochar), crop-tree integration (e.g. agroforestry or silvopasture) and increasing carbon stores in grazing lands (e.g. managing stocking rates, timing and rotation of livestock, introduction of grass species or legumes with higher productivity and application of biochar, compost, fertilizer or irrigation to increase productivity). To achieve this there is need to identify areas with low soil carbon content and where links to food security, poverty reduction and productivity gains are strongest. Carbon sequestration would support broader efforts to improve soil fertility and forage productivity, for the long-term benefit of resilient farmers.

2.7 Local Government and Administration `

Governance and leadership in Wakiso District

The politics of the district is guided by Electoral Commission (EC) Uganda based on Administrative Units commonly called District, Constituencies (Counties/Municipalities) and respective Lower Local Administrative units (Divisions/Town Councils/Sub Counties) and their population sizes reflected in the (**Table 18)** below. The political representation also determined Special Interest Groups (SIGs) or Sex Representatives.

Table 17: Total Population size by Constituencies and Households

Local Government /Constituencies	Population size	No of Households	%Age of Population
Entebbe Municipality	81,160	19,976	**2.4%**
Kira Municipality	459,827	134,369	**13.5%**
Nansana Municipality	692,478	195,699	**20.3%**
Makindye- ssabagabo Municipality.	439,605	114,527	**12.9%**
Kyadondo east	277,685	73,139	**8.1%**
]Busiro east	856,936	226,279	**25.1%**
Busiro south	390,754	105,206	**11.5%**
Busiro north	212,732	48,845	**6.2%**
TOTAL	**3,411,177**	**918,040**	**100.0%**

Wakiso District is a rapidly expanding urban area outside Uganda's bustling capital city, Kampala. In recent years, it has suffered from many of the problems which can occur when infrastructure needs fail to keep pace with population growth, such as poor sanitation and overcrowding. In the past, the local council has lacked the capacity to manage these growing demands. However, over time the five

years using the CoST approach of four features; disclosure, assurance, multi-stakeholder working and social accountability have helped the district to transform the staffing levels, and infrastructure delivery in Wakiso District. As explored below, social accountability has been particularly important throughout this process. The social accountability feature recognises the crucial role that the public, media and civil society play in holding decision-makers to account. Facilitating discussion around infrastructure is a key means by which the public becomes engaged in the process, ensuring key issues such as project commencement, cost and quality remain in the public sphere. In Wakiso District, CoST Uganda deployed a traditional approach to social accountability by using 'barazas' to build citizenship engagement and trust in the region.

Barazas

Barazas are community engagement meetings which take place throughout Uganda. They provide a platform for citizens to voice concerns to decision-makers about publicly funded works – in this case, infrastructure projects – which affect them. By encouraging knowledge sharing between stakeholders, barazas not only keep the community abreast of developments but also provide an opportunity for officials to tap into invaluable local knowledge.

Building relationships through social accountability: How the baraza story began

When Uganda joined CoST in 2014, public infrastructure management was typified by a lack of oversight and transparency, of which Wakiso District was no exception. In 2015, Wakiso District Council developed a Strategic Road Plan to address some of the area's transport and accessibility issues, which included building new, tarmacked roads. For this, the council would need to build over community land. However, with poor relations between the community and local government, district officials knew it was unlikely for the public to allow their land to be acquisitioned.

Wakiso district has a total of 105 District Councillors of which 61 directly elected and 35 Women and 8 Special Interest Groups (SIGs). Entebbe Municipality has a total of 13 Councillors, of which 4 directly elected and 5 Women. Kira Municipality has a total of 38 councillors with 19 directly elected and 13 Women. Makindye Ssabagabo has a total of 34 Councillors with 15 directly elected and 11 Women. Nansana MC has a total of 83 Councillors with 34 directly elected and 20 Women. This played a key role in planning and budgeting for the district including coming up with ordnances for effective mobilization of own sources of local revenues. A number of LLG Councils have constructed respective own Administration buildings and offices for their executive committees and technical staff which improve highly their working environment and coordination of the management units.

Wakiso DLG (excludes Municipalities) Staffing levels by category

Wakiso district staff structure has a total of approved staff positions of **5,348 positions**, of which **3,879 (72.5%) filled**. However, the Health Sector staffing on conditional salary stands at 43% only. Therefore, there is a need to prioritize more recruitment of health workers to address the development issue of inadequate health workers in the district. The district with a functional Service Commission managed to recruit and filled the key substantive staff positions at all levels include all Municipalities.

Wakiso District Council approached residents directly, who explained why they were reluctant to move ahead with this part of the Strategic Road Plan. Some were concerned about land compensation and poor service delivery: others had never seen tarmacked roads before, so were unconvinced of their necessity in the first place. Wakiso District Council took the step of going back to the community

and explaining exactly what the Strategic Road Plan was. A clear explanation alleviated many of the resident's concerns and gave them the opportunity to ask further questions. As a result of this, they agreed for their land to be used.

Strengthening Accountability

From here onwards, the council knew that community participation would play a key role in the success of future infrastructure works. However, the council was unsure how start building community ties. In an interview with CoST, Wakiso District Engineer, Samuel Mwesigwa explains the advice given by the CoST Uganda team:

''When CoST came to us, they told us what information was needed to inform the community and avoid resentment…We needed to explain what kind of problems there would be (like dust and disruption), the timeframe and how much it would cost. CoST brought Wakiso district on board and explained how we could improve our social accountability.''

One method recommended by CoST was to **start holding barazas**, which would serve as a platform to communicate with residents. These events have since become a clear platforms of how social accountability can empower citizens to both question and guide the actions of officials.

By engaging with the local community, the relationship between citizens and Wakiso District Council has transformed. The community engagement have given the residents the information they need to trust the council in the work they're doing, and in return they provide engineers with right of Ways (RoW) to widen the roads that to be improved from earth roads to paved roads under the GKMA funding. The crucial information about the local area which informed World Bank concept papers for funding and construction of infrastructure (roads and markets) delivery for job creation.

According to Wakiso District Engineer, Samuel Mwesigwa: *''Since following CoST principles, the community has told us so much that we didn't know, such as local flooding patterns. Barazas can be challenging, as you don't know what will be thrown at you, bBut now we know that we will lose nothing by being transparent."*

Delayed revoting of unspent funds for Uganda Inter-Governmental Fiscal Transfer (UGIFT) & Uganda Support to Municipal Infrastructure Development (USMID). This Ministry of Finance has always delays in release of these funds yet at the end of the financial year in line with the PFM Act 2015 (as amended), the District and Municipality Votes, return unspent funds to the Consolidated Fund which hindered timely completion pf started projects. Financing for maintenance of District Urban and Community Access Roads (DUCAR) using the Ushs.1bn was provided equally to all Local Governments for road maintenance beyond the funds provided under Uganda Road Fund is not favorable] to Wakiso District. This allocation has been maintained in the Budget for FY 2024/25 and in the IPFs for FY 2025/26 which too low, for Wakiso district planned paved roads for improved road networks not earth roads maintenance. Shortfalls for Ex-Gratia/Councilors' Allowances, resulted from the 2021 General Elections, Administrative Units were created. This led to an increase in the number of councilors from 56 to 103 District Councilors

Payment processing for Local Revenue, Other Government Transfers and External Financing: The delays in processing of payments under these categories have been addressed. Non-alignment of NDP III PIAPs to Local Governments. The FY 2024/2025 is last year of implementing the NDP III. Any adjustments in the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) will be addressed in the Fourth National Development Plan (NDP IV). Wakiso District Council DDP IV has been reviewed in consultation with NPA team to address this issue in the DDP IV Strategic Direction for the period 2025/2026-2029/2030.

2.8 Synthesis of development issues

Wakiso District DDP IV synthesis identifies key development issues, which are majorly population and socio-economic issues that may affect realization programme outcomes. The population issues are reflected by the persistence high birth rate of over 4.5 per woman. This has partly caused by low utilization of Family Planning, school dropouts especially for young girls who get early pregnancies. There are issues of Gender Based Violence (GBV) due to power relations, which affects more the Women especially the widows becoming homely after the loss of their spouses and denial the property left by their spouses. The issue of People with Disability (PWDs), who are vulnerable in limited access to government service delivery such as luck of user-friendly delivery-beds in health facilities, lack of special skilled teachers for the PWD pupils/students. The youth poor attitude to work which has made a number of youths to engage in numbers of illegal activities for survival. The District Chairperson, Wakiso District he youth skills mismatch and school-drop out. The high HIV/AIDS incidences and surveillance rate in Wakiso reflected in the young youth girls below 25 years. The high infant Mortality rate due to HIV/AIDS. The district population pyramid reflects a high level dependance population whereby fewer working population and the majority of the population age group is below 15 years.

Low agricultural production, productivity value addition: Subsistence agriculture is the major economic activity in the district employing 80% of the District labor force. This is characterized by use of poor methods of farming and low levels of production and productivity. Low agricultural production and productivity is also due to pests and diseases and effects of climate change. This problem is exacerbated by the low levels of value addition for agricultural production in the district. The problem of limited use of agricultural inputs technology amounts to low income among the population and undermines the efforts for wealth creation in the district. Consequently, the service delivery indicators especially in Health, Education and water are still low in terms of quantity and quality. This is due to a multiplicity of service delivery constraints mainly caused by poor households. The low service delivery and limited access to low interest loan indicators undermine the fight against poverty in the district.

Poor development of the Tourist sector: Wakiso endowed with a number of tourism sites such as the Wild life in Entebbe, the Namugongo Shrines in Kira, and Kingdom Tombs in Mende Sub County Wakiso district is a potential for tourism. There is poor tourism infrastructure in Wakiso district at large and they include; poor road access to and between some of the key tourist sites; shortage of affordable quality accommodation in and around tourist sites and other tourism products; inadequate supply of energy, water, ICT in key tourism sites; lack of well-maintained tourist information centres in the district; lack of tourist stopover facilities; single international air access route to destination Uganda (Entebbe) which is a risk to a flourishing industry.

Poor maintenance of feeder road network in the district hinders tourism attraction to visit the key sites in Mende Sub County. The inadequate funding for road maintenance from the Central Government. More so, there are some areas that are poorly served especially Buloba-Nsangi Road, Wakiso-Matuga road among others, which require affirmative action in this plan. The poor state of community access roads across the district is mainly due to low community participation in self-help community Development activities.

Minerals

The under exploitation and unsustainable technologies used in Wakiso District mining land use categories such as stone quarries, sand mines, clay and soil mines for brick making and murrum pits for extraction of gravel for road filling cause poverty. Most of these areas are poorly organized and

caused a lot of deaths to miners including the women and children of the areas. The caused a lot of open pits and uncontrolled poor drainages in Kyengera Town Council, Katabi TC and hosted in a number of uncontrolled waste/garbage heaps in Kira and Entebbe Municipalities These too are scattered in different parts of the districts.

Stone and sand mining in Mende SC, and Kasanje TC in Wakiso District has been their major source of livelihood, but caused a number of havoc to the miners and neighboring residents. Accordingly, the would be potential extractive industry to drive resource-based industrialization is hindered by inadequate value-addition, transportation and processing infrastructure, rudimentary mining methods, inadequate human and institutional capacity to carry out exploration (e.g. stones and sand) and weak legal coordination and regulatory framework. This has negatively affected employment, education and health of the residents in the area and economy of Wakiso District.

Poor mining and industrialization in Wakiso district has further, caused urban poverty, unemployment, weak education and primary health care systems in various parts of the district. The slow transition from a subsistence to a money economy, persistent poverty, weak infrastructure implementation, corruption, and rising environmental vulnerability due to declining forest and wetland cover. The plan's overarching goal is to achieve higher household incomes and employment through "Sustainable Industrialization for Inclusive Growth, Employment, and Wealth Creation," focusing on economic monetization, value addition to commercialized Agriculture, digital transformation, and human capital development to overcome these issues and achieve the Vision 2040 goals. Many people in Wakiso especially among the slums of Kyebando Parish in Wakiso SC, Kiteezi Community in Kasanganti Town Council, Kyaddondo East, and Kasokoso Ward in Kireka Division Kira Municipality remain in the subsistence economy, and there is a struggle to fully monetize it.

Science, Technology and Innovation

Inadequate investing in Information and Communication Technology (ICT) infrastructure in Wakiso slowed the implementation of the digitization Programme and knowledge expansion and unlocking new potentials for growth. The required advantages ICT use to achieve priorities of the development plan is constrained by the limited ICT infrastructure and exposure to potential users. The limited ICT human capital hindered access to the National Back born Infrastructure (NBI) in Wakiso district. The Public Sector Management has got a number of challenges that hamper its effectiveness and efficiency. These include; inadequate Staff and facilitation of staff, limited opportunities for capacity Building of staff, inadequate means of transport for staff, lack of office accommodation especially at Lower Local Governments and inadequate office equipment among others.

Slow implementation of the Development Plan: Development Plan implementation is faced with various challenges which hinder achievement of the set targets. The challenges include; lack of Industrial hub and incubation Centre in Wakiso to promote Science, Technology and innovation as a driver development. The inadequate alignment of digitization programme in the DDP III, weak ICT infrastructure in most of the LLG in Busiro North, and Busukuma Division highly slowed the implementation of the Development Plan and Parish Development Model coupled with inadequate capacity for monitoring and evaluation of the Development plan at the District and Lower Local Governments.

CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIC DIRECTION

3.1 District Development Aspiration

District Vision A transformed community from peasantry to a modern and urbanized society.

Mission Statement To strengthen the people's competitiveness for sustainable Wealth Creation, Employment and Development"

The Core values

i. **Impartiality:** In carrying out our work, we shall give fair treatment to all customers irrespective of sex, race, region, ability, ethnic background or political affiliation.
ii. **Transparency:** We shall be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions taken.
iii. **Professionalism:** We shall adhere to the code of conduct and ethics, high degree of competence and best practices**.**
iv. **Responsiveness**: We shall attend to our clients' issues, suggestions, requests and criticisms in a timely manner.
v. **Integrity:** We shall be honest and open in conducting public affairs

3.2 District Strategic Direction

3.2.1 Theme:

"Sustainable Industrialization for inclusive Growth, Employment and Wealth creation."

3.2.2 Goal:

"Achieve higher household incomes, full monetization of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation".

3.2.3 Strategic Objectives

The Plan will be delivered through five strategic objectives:

i). Sustainably increase production, productivity, and value addition in agriculture, tourism, ICT, and financial services;
ii). Enhance human capital development along the entire life cycle;
iii). Support the private sector to drive growth and create jobs;
iv). Build and maintain strategic sustainable infrastructure in transport, housing, energy, water, industry, and ICT; and
v). Strengthen good governance, security, and the role of the district in development.

3.3 Alignment of LGDP direction with the NDPIV Programmes

The district strategic direction is aligned from the NDP IV Theme, Goal and respective Strategic Objectives by being adopted/adapted.

3.3 Alignment of the DDP IV Objectives with the NDP IV

Table 18: Alignment of the DDPIV to the NDPIV programmes

Strategic Objective (SO)	Wakiso District Development Strategies	Adopted NDPIV Programmes
SO1: Sustainably increase production, productivity and value addition in agriculture, minerals, oil & gas, tourism, ICT, and financial services	1. Promote agro-industrialization and value addition in agriculture, minerals, and tourism 2. Strengthen manufacturing, MSMEs, and entrepreneurship 3. Enhance innovation, technology adoption, and market access	1. Agro-Industrialisation 2. Sustainable Extractives Industry Development 3. Tourism Development 4. Manufacturing 5. Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer 6. Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management
SO2: Enhance human capital development along the entire life cycle	1. Expand access to quality education, health, and social protection services 2. Strengthen workforce skills, vocational training, and youth programs 3. Promote community resilience, disaster preparedness, and gender equality	1. Human Capital Development
SO3: Support the private sector to drive growth and create jobs	1. Facilitate access to finance, business development services, and training for MSMEs 2. Support formalization, compliance, and sustainable business practices 3. Enhance public-private partnerships and investment promotion	1. Private Sector Development
SO4: Build and maintain strategic sustainable infrastructure in transport, housing, energy, water, industry, and ICT	1. Develop and maintain sustainable transport, housing, energy, water, and ICT infrastructure 2. Accelerate digital transformation, e-governance, and smart city solutions 3. Promote climate-resilient and green infrastructure	1. Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services 2. Sustainable Energy Development 3. Digital Transformation 4. Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing
SO5: Strengthen good governance, security, and the role of the state in development	1. Strengthen security, emergency management, and access to justice 2. Enhance efficiency, accountability, and performance of public institutions 3. Promote citizen participation, oversight, and ethical conduct 4. Improve legislation, monitoring, and administrative coordination	1. Governance and Security 2. Public Sector Transformation 3. Regional Development 4. Development Plan Implementation 5. Administration of Justice 6. Legislation, Oversight & Representation

3.4 District Development Results and Targets

Table 19: LGDP Development Results and Targets

Result	Indicators	Baseline FY23/24	Target FY25/26	Target FY26/27	Target FY27/28	Target FY28/29	Target FY29/30
Goal: Achieve higher household incomes, full monetization of the economy, and employment for sustainable socio-economic transformation							
Higher Household incomes	Poverty headcount rate (%)	12.5	12.0	11.4	10.8	10.2	9.5
	Average monthly household income (UGX)	420000	450000	480000	520000	560000	600000
Employment	Employment to working-age population (%)	63	64	65	66	67	68
	Number of jobs created in cottages and artisanal workspaces	10000	20000	25000	300000	500000	600000
	Youth unemployment rate	13	12.5	12	11.5	11	10.5
Full monetization of the economy	Households engaged in subsistence agriculture (%)	18	16	14	12	10	8
	Number of functional Parish SACCOs (PDM SACCOs)	70	100	100	100	100	100
	% of business enterprises intiated by young people	5	10	30	50	60	70
	Adult population using formal financial services (%)	72	75	78	81	84	87
Objectives 1: Support production, productivity, and value addition in agriculture, tourism, and financial services							
Increased production volumes and earnings by firms and households in agriculture, tourism and services	1.1.1 Average agricultural productivity (tons/ acre major crops)	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.8
	1.1.2 Proportion of farmers that access extension services (%)	55	60	70	80	90	100
	1.1.3 Proportion of sub-counties, with post-harvest handling & storage facilities	30	50	60	70	80	90
	1.1.4 Number (‘000) of agro-processing facilities operational (No.)	85	95	105	120	135	150
	1.1.5 Tourist visits to district attractions (No. per year)	65000	72000	80000	90000	100000	110000
	1.1.6 ICT enabled businesses registered (No.)	3200	3500	3800	4200	4600	5000

Result	Indicators	Baseline FY23/24	Target FY25/26	Target FY26/27	Target FY27/28	Target FY28/29	Target FY29/30
	1.1.7 Financial service ('000) access points in the district (No.)	410	430	455	480	505	530
Objective 2: Enhance human capital development along the entire life cycle							
Improved learning outcomes and acquired skills relevant to the job market	2.1.1 Primary completion rate (%)	58	70	72	74	76	78
	2.1.2 Secondary school completion rate (%)	42	45	48	50	53	55
Improved quality of life	2.2.1 Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 births)	120	110	100	95	90	85
	2.2.2 Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 births)	38	35	33	30	28	26
	2.2.3 Life expectancy (years)	70	71	72	73	74	75
Improved access to social services	2.3.1 Households with access to safe water (%)	78	80	82	84	86	88
	2.3.2 Sanitation coverage (%)	76	84	86	88	90	92
	2.3.3 Population covered by social protection programmes (%)	6	7	8	9	10	11
Objective 3: Support the private sector to drive growth and create jobs/Local Economic Development							
Conducive environment for private sector investment	3.1.1 New business registrations in Wakiso District (No./year)	4800	5200	5600	6000	6400	6800
	3.1.2 Share of informal businesses formalized (%)	18	20	22	24	26	28
Youth, women and other categories empowered to create jobs	3.2.1 Youth supported under district livelihood programmes (No.)	3200	3600	4000	4500	5000	5500
	3.2.2 Annual jobs created through district LED initiatives (No.)	15000	17000	19000	21000	23000	25000
Objective 4: Build and maintain road/urban infrastructure							
Improved transport services and connectivity	4.1.1 District roads in fair to good condition (%)	71	73	75	77	79	82
	4.1.2 Urban roads (km) upgraded or maintained	210	225	240	255	270	285
Increased penetration and	4.2.1 Households with internet access (%)	58	61	64	67	70	73

Result	Indicators	Baseline FY23/24	Target FY25/26	Target FY26/27	Target FY27/28	Target FY28/29	Target FY29/30
usage of ICT services	4.2.2 Public institutions connected to broadband internet (No.)	95	110	125	140	160	180
Objective 5: Strengthen good local governance and accountability							
Increased peace, stability and accountability	5.1.1 Reported crime cases per 100,000 population	420	405	390	375	360	340
	5.1.2 Citizen satisfaction with district services (%)	62	65	68	70	73	76
Increased government effectiveness and service delivery	5.2.1 Local revenue collected by Wakiso District (UGX billion)	19	22	23	25	28	30
	5.2.2 Development projects completed on schedule (%)	68	70	72	75	78	80

3.5 Wakiso District DDP IV Programmes

Strategic Objective 1: Sustainably increase production, productivity and value addition in agriculture, minerals, tourism, ICT and financial services.

3.5.1 Agro-Industrialization

Agro-industrialisation in Wakiso District faces multiple constraints that continue to limit productivity and value addition across its peri-urban and rural farming zones, including sub-counties and municipalities such as Busiro East and West, Katabi Town Council, Wakiso Town Council, Nsangi, Makindye-Ssabagabo, Kajjansi, and parts of Nansana and Kira. Farmers grapple with high credit costs, limited access to affordable financing, and the proliferation of counterfeit agro-inputs that undermine yields and profitability. Frequent outbreaks of crop and livestock diseases-especially in poultry, piggery, and dairy enterprises-combined with limited irrigation infrastructure and inadequate mechanization services, hinder efforts to scale up sustainable production despite the District's strong urban market proximity. Misuse of agro-chemicals, understaffed extension services, and low uptake of modern farming technologies further highlight systemic capacity gaps.

Land fragmentation resulting from rapid urbanisation and conversion of agricultural land into residential and commercial uses constrains mechanization and long-term agricultural investments. Climate variability-including erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and localized flooding in low-lying areas such as wetlands around Katabi, Kasanje, and parts of Nsangi-exposes farmers to heightened production risks. Post-harvest losses remain significant due to inadequate handling, limited cold-chain facilities, absence of modern slaughter and aggregation centres, and weak agro-processing infrastructure. Marketing systems are still underdeveloped, with weak farmer cooperatives and limited commodity-specific markets for poultry, dairy, fruits, vegetables, and aquaculture products, leaving many producers dependent on middlemen. Meanwhile, soil degradation and wetland encroachment driven by urban expansion threaten ecological sustainability and the long-term resilience of food systems and household incomes in the district.

Table 20: Programme goal, outcomes, objectives, intermediate outcomes and corresponding indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: Sustainably increase production and productivity in agriculture	**Outcome 1** Increased yield of priority agricultural commodities	Percentage change in yield of priority agricultural commodities		5	10	11	12	15	Production
	Intermediate outcome 1.1: Increased production volumes of priority agriculture commodities	Production volumes of coffee ("000" 60-kg bag)		7	20	15	15	15	Production
		Production volumes of Banana (tons)		4.3	4.8	5.4	5.8	6.4	Production
Intervention 1.1.1: **Distribute quality seed and inputs (particularly for priority commodities)**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Quality seed and agricultural inputs accessed	No. households supported with food security inputs		500	600	700	800	900	
		No. of farming households supported with critical agricultural inputs for strategic priority livestock		500	600	700	800	900	
		Number of out growers supported		10	10	10	10	10	
		Litres of pesticides distributed		164	164	164	164	164	
		Number of high yielding and tolerant Coffee varieties distributed (000)		150	150	150	150	150	
Intervention 1.1.2: **Increase the uptake of fertilizers**	**Output 1.1.2.1:** Fertilizer access and application increased	Quantity of fertilizer distributed (000 tons)	0	1	1	1	1	1	
		Number of farmers receiving subsidies		500	500	500	500	500	
		Number of fertilizer dealers and premises registered		30	40	52	60	80	
		Number of MoUs with private sector actors signed	0	0	0	0	1	1	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	Intermediate Outcome 1.2 Increased adoption of Agricultural research technologies	Proportion of farmers adopting improved agricultural technologies							
		Percentage of farmers accessing (using) labor saving technologies							
Intervention 1.2.1: **Increase access to appropriate agricultural mechanization and farm power**	**Output 1.2.1.1:** Facilities, equipment and machinery managed and maintained	No. of agro-machinery/ equipment acquired	0	1	1	1	1	1	
		Number of tractors operating in the district		5	8	10	12	20	Production
	Intermediate Outcome 1.3: Increase access to water for agricultural production	Proportion of irrigable Area under formal irrigation		0.81 %	0.91 %	1.06 %	1.28 %	1.54 %	
		Proportion of agricultural households with access (using) to water for production i.e irrigation and livestock watering	21	23	25	28	30	32	
		Percentage of water for production facilities that are functional	88	89.4	90.8	92.2	93.6	95	
Intervention 1.3.1: **Increase access to and use of water for agricultural production**	**Output 1.3.1.1:** On-farm water for production infrastructure established	Number of communal micro scale irrigation established	0	2	2	2	2	2	Water
	Intermediate Outcome 1.2 Reduced occurrence of crop pests, livestock vectors and diseases for crops, livestock and fisheries	Prevalence of crop pest/ diseases	<10	<9	<8	<7	<6	<5	
		Prevalence of Livestock vector/diseases	25%	22 %	17 %	12 %	7 %	5 %	
Strategic Intervention 1.2.1: **Strengthen pest, vector,**	**Output 1.2.1.2:** Pest, vector and disease diagnosis and	Number of pests, diseases and vector control equipment and		258	260	270	250	250	Production

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
disease management and control	control capacity enhanced	chemicals supplied							
		Number of Extension Staff trained in Integrated Pest, Vector and disease control		6	6	6	6	6	
		Number of LLGs that migrated to electronic in-country movement permits (animal veterinary health certificates)							
		Number of Households supported with pest, vector and disease control inputs		28	35	42	50	50	
		Number of spray races and dip tanks constructed		12	12	12	15	15	
		Number of vaccine doses acquired ('000' doses)		60 0	30 0	70	70	70	
	Intermediate Outcome 1.4: Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives	Proportion of farmer organizations and cooperatives that are functional							
Intervention 1.4.1: **Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives ecosystems**	**Output 1.4.1.1:** Functionality and sustainability of farmer groups, MSMEs and cooperatives improved	No. of farmer groups, MSME, Cooperatives trained		20	20	20	25	30	Production
		Number of farmer groups registered		15	18	20	23	25	Production
		No. of farmer groups, MSME, Cooperatives supported with inputs		7	10	13	16	20	Production
	Intermediate Outcome 1.5. Increase access to agriculture extension services	Proportion of farming households accessing agricultural	49.0	54.3	59.5	64.8	70.0	75.3	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
		extension services, %							
Intervention 1.5.1: **Strengthen the agricultural extension system**	**Output 1.5.1.1:** Capacity of extension workers enhanced	Number of demonstration gardens set-up		6	6	6	5	5	Production
		Number of Agricultural extension staff trained		4	4	5	6	7	Production
		No. of Agricultural extension staff equipped and facilitated		4	4	5	6	7	Production
		Number of Extension Staff recruited		33	40	45	50	50	Human Resource Department, Production
	Output 1.5.1.2: Farmers mobilized, sensitized and trained	Number of farmers supported		150	150	150	150	150	
Objective 2: Improve harvesting, post-harvest handling and storage	**Outcome 2:** Reduced post-harvest handling losses	Post-harvest handling losses for priority agricultural commodities		14.5 %	12.0 %	10.2 %	9.5%	8.4%	Production
	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Increased storage capacity	Storage capacity (million MT)		13.89	15.41	16.94	18.47	20.00	Production
Intervention 2.1.1: **Establish and operationalize appropriate post-harvest handling and storage facilities and infrastructure**	**Output 2.1.1.1:** Harvest, post-harvest handling and storage infrastructure established	Number of milk collection centres rehabilitated and equipped		5	7	10	8	12	Production
		Number of Post-harvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure established		7	4	4	3	3	Production
	Output 2.1.1.2: Value chain actors supported with post-harvest handling equipment	Number of youths with agro processing facilities		30	50	50	50	50	Production
Objective 3: Develop, operationalize	**Intermediate Outcome 3.1**: Functional value	Functionality of the agro-		42.0	43.3	45.0	46.8	49.1	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
and optimize value addition infrastructure	addition infrastructure in place	processing facilities							
Intervention 3.1.1: **Establish appropriate value addition infrastructure**	**Output 3.1.1.1:** Value addition infrastructure established	Number of domestic feed processors supported to produce quality poultry feed		0	1	1	1	1	Production
	Output 3.1.1.2: Value addition infrastructure and equipment operationalized	Number of functional agro-processing and value addition infrastructure		0	0	0	1	1	Production
Intervention 4.1.2: **Strengthen compliance to product quality requirements and standards (National, Regional and International)**	**Output 4.1.2.1:** Capacity of value chain actors enhanced	No MSMEs trained to comply with quality standards		11	22	22	22	25	Production
	Output 4.1.2.2: Enforcement and adherence to product quality for market competitiveness strengthened	Number of compliancy monitoring trips		100	120	120	120	120	Production , Police
Objective 4: Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international market	**Intermediate Outcome 4.2:** Reduce subsistence farming	Percentage of households dependent on subsistence Agriculture as the main source of livelihood	46.8 %	42.0 %		39.0 %		36.0 %	
Intervention 4.2.1: **Establish and maintain appropriate market infrastructure**	**Output 4.2.1.1:** Marketing infrastructure established and maintained	Number of slaughter facilities constructed		3	4	5	6	7	Production
		Kms of agricultural access roads constructed		10	20	20	30		Production
Objective 5: Increase access to agricultural finance and insurance	**Intermediate Outcome 5.1**: Increase access to agricultural financing	Proportion of farmers with access to agricultural finance (PDM)	10.0 %	12.0 %	14.0 %	16.0 %	18.0 %	20.0 %	Production
Intervention 5.1.1: **Promote affordable agricultural**	**Output 5.1.1.1:** Affordable agriculture finance upscaled	Number of youths in agricultural value chains supported		100	150	200	250	300	Trade and Commerce

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
financing mechanisms		Number of organic farmer groups registered, profiled and have access to finance		2	5	5	5	5	Trade and Commerce
		Number of women farmers transitioning to agro-business, and more profitable agricultural enterprises, including skilling and financial incentives		20	25	20	20	25	Community Dev't
Projects									
Project 1: Develop value chains for priority enterprises (Poultry, Piggery, Dairy, Horticulture, Fisheries, Coffee)	Value chains strengthened	# of value chain demos established at parish/ward level	Limited/ongoing demos	10 demos	20 demos	30 demos	40 demos	50 demos	Production Dept; MAAIF; LLGs; PDM structures
Project 2: Establish cage fish farming demo sites (Bussi SC)	Aquaculture productivity improved	# of cage fish demo sites established	0	0	4 sites	Maintain 4	Maintain 4	Maintain 4	Production Dept; MAAIF; Bussi SC; Landing site committees
Project 3: Install small-scale irrigation sites	Irrigation coverage expanded	# of small-scale irrigation sites installed	Low/limited	20 sites	56 sites	+20 sites	+20 sites	+20 sites	Production Dept; MAAIF; LLGs
Project 4: Conduct vaccination drives & surgical camps in all LLGs	Animal health improved	# of LLGs covered by vaccination/surgical camps	Partial coverage	All LLGs	All LLGs	All LLGs	All LLGs	All LLGs	Production Dept; MAAIF; DVO; LLGs
Project 5: Capacity building on post-harvest handling (solar driers, silos)	Post-harvest losses reduced	# of farmer groups trained	Limited	20 groups	40 groups	60 groups	80 groups	100 groups	Production Dept; MAAIF; LLGs

3.5.2 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land, and Water Management

Sustainable management of land, water, forests, and wetlands is central to Wakiso District's long-term environmental health, economic productivity, and social well-being. The District hosts critical natural assets, including the Lake Victoria shoreline, extensive wetlands across Busiro and Kyadondo counties, and important forest reserves such as Mabira buffer zones and peri-urban woodlots. These ecosystems support fisheries, tourism, agriculture, biodiversity conservation, and water regulation. However, rapid urbanisation driven by the expansion of the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area has exerted immense pressure on these fragile ecosystems. Unregulated real estate development, sand mining, and informal settlements have led to widespread wetland degradation, particularly in areas such as Katabi, Kasanje, Nsangi, Nansana, and parts of Kira Municipality. Many wetlands that previously provided natural flood control, water purification, and biodiversity habitats are being encroached upon for settlement, brick making, and cultivation.

Environmental pollution is an increasing concern, with untreated waste from households, markets, small industries, and institutions finding its way into wetlands, drainage channels, and Lake Victoria. This has lowered water quality and heightened public health risks, especially in densely populated peri-urban communities. Forest cover continues to decline due to charcoal burning, fuelwood demand, and land conversion for residential and commercial uses, contributing to biodiversity loss and land degradation.

Solid waste management remains one of the District's most pressing environmental challenges. A significant proportion of waste generated in fast-growing urban centres such as Kira, Nansana, Entebbe Municipality, and Makindye-Ssabagabo is poorly managed, with illegal dumping in wetlands, road reserves, and open spaces. Limited waste collection infrastructure, inadequate landfill capacity, and weak recycling systems have worsened environmental pollution and drainage blockages. Climate change is compounding these challenges through erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and recurrent flooding in low-lying wetland zones and lakeshore communities. Rising temperatures and extreme weather events are also affecting agricultural productivity and water availability.

Table 21: Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land, and Water Management Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: To ensure availability of adequate and reliable water for different uses	**Outcome 1:** Improved water quality and availability	Percentage of the District population using safely managed drinking water based on water quality parameter	78	79	82	83	84	85	
	Intermediate outcome 1.1: Enhanced water quality management	% age compliance to wastewater discharge standards	46	47	49	51	53	55	
		% age compliance to potable water standards	63	68	71.5	77.5	80.5	85	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Intervention 1.1.1: **Strengthen regulation and enforcement against water pollution and degradation**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Measures to control water resources pollution implemented	Number of MSMEs supported to comply to wastewater standards	30	30	35	40	45	50	
	Intermediate Outcome 1.2: Increased compliance to all water permit conditions	Percentage compliance to permit conditions	74.4	74.8	75.5	76.0	77.3	78.7	
Intervention 1.2.1: **Strengthen sustainable water resources management**	**Output 1.2.1.1:** Water resources equitably allocated and regulated	Number of water users identified and issued with permits	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Intervention 1.2.2: **Implement ecosystem and catchment management practices.**	**Output 1.2.2.1:** Catchment Management Plans prepared	Number of Catchment Management Plans prepared		0	0	0	1	0	
	Output 1.2.2.2: Catchment Management Plans implemented	Area (hectares) of degraded water catchments protected and restored		2	4	4	5	5	
Objective 2: Protect, restore and add value to forests and wetlands	**Outcome 2:** Reduced area of degraded forests, wetlands and landscapes	Percentage of land area covered by forests	12		13			15.5	
		Percentage of land area covered by wetlands	9.3		9.7			10.2	
	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Reduced area of degraded	Area (ha) of degraded forest and degraded landscapes restored	150	200	200	400	400	400	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	forests and landscapes								
Intervention 2.1.1: **Increase Forest cover for socio-economic and ecological benefits**	**Output 2.1.1.1:** Forest reserves restored and protected	Area (ha) of forest reserves protected from illegal activities	600	600	600	600	600	600	
		Area (ha) of degraded forests restored	75	100	100	200	200	200	
	Output 2.1.1.2: Degraded landscapes restored	Area (ha) of degraded landscapes restored	75	100	100	200	200	200	
		Percentage increase in acreage of agro-forestry farmlands		5	7	8	10	10	Production
	Output 2.1.1.3: Seed production increased	Number of quality tree seed, tree seedlings supplied (000)		170	170	170	170	170	
	Intermediate Outcome 2.2: Increased export value of wood products	Value of wood products exported in USD millions	143	180	220	280	300	350	
Intervention 2.2.1: **Upscale commercial forestry and exploit opportunities along its entire value chain**	**Output 2.2.1.1:** Support establishment and maintenance of commercial forest plantations within central forest reserves and private land.	Area (ha) of commercial woodlots established	0	25	25	15	10	10	
	Output 2.2.1.2: Wood processing facilities supported to increase production capacity and	Number of wood processors supported to acquire modern wood processing technology		0	1	1	0	0	
		Number of finished wood products sold	4	8	10	10	10	10	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	the range of forestry products								
	Intermediate Outcome 2.3: Reduced area of degraded wetlands	Percentage reduction in area of degraded wetland	0.46	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.06	0.06	
Intervention 2.3.1: **Protect and increase the wetland cover**	**Output 2.3.1.1:** Gender responsive wetlands management plan and District wetland action plan developed and implemented.	Area (ha) of wetlands under management plan (000)	3	3	3	3	3	3	
	Output 2.3.1.2: Wetland alternative livelihood options promoted and supported	Number of households supported with alternative livelihood options		400	500	500	300	300	
	Output 2.3.1.3: Wetland boundaries surveyed and demarcated	Length (Km) of wetlands boundaries demarcated.		5	4	3	2	1	
	Output 2.3.1.4: Degraded wetlands restored	Area (Ha) of wetlands restored		60	65	70	65	60	
	Output 2.3.1.5: Wetland resources knowledge and information	Number of wetland resources knowledge and information products		0	1	1	1	1	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	products produced.								
	Output 2.3.1.6: Wetlands mapped and the wetland inventory updated	Number of mapping interventions		1	0	0	0	1	
		Number of district Inventory reports		0	1	1	1	1	
	Output 2.3.1.6: Interventions to halt degradation of wetland resources established and implemented	Number of compliance and enforcement actions undertaken		2	2	2	2	2	
	Output 2.3.1.2: Wetland biodiversity-based Ecotourism sites promoted	Number of wetland biodiversity-based ecotourism sites developed and promoted.		0	1	1	1	0	
Objective 3: To ensure a clean, healthy and productive environment	**Outcome 3:** Improved well-being, a sustainable and productive environment	Number of green jobs		700	700	700	700	700	
	Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Increased environmentally sustainable technologies and practices for social economic transformation	Percentage of ESIA certificate holders complying with ESIA conditions		73%	75%	77%	80%	85%	
Intervention 3.1.1**: Promote circular economy**	**Output 3.1.1.1:** Regulation and enforcement	Number of environmental and social impact assessments processed		10	10	10	10	10	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	against environmental degradation strengthened	Number environmental compliance monitoring and inspections carried out		8	8	8	8	8	
Intervention 3.1.2: **Promote sustainable biodiversity management in within and outside protected areas**	**Output 3.1.2.1:** Fragile and threatened ecosystems restored and protected (Rangelands, hilly and mountainous areas, river banks and lakeshores)	Area (Ha) of River Banks/Lakeshores restored protected		5	5	5	5	5	
		Area (Ha) of ecosystems gazetted as special conservation areas		0	5	0	5	0	
	Output 3.1.2.2: Mechanisms, frameworks, Strategies and partnerships for conservation and management of biodiversity promoted.	Number of partnerships established and operationalized for conservation and management of biodiversity		1	1	1	1	1	
		Number of strategies and plans that promote sustainable biodiversity management developed or reviewed		1	1	0	0	1	
Objective 4: To strengthen integrated land use management									
	Intermediate Outcome 4.1: Increased registration of land	Land Registered (%)		15	20	25	30	35	Natural Resources
Intervention 4.1.1: **Undertake Land Tenure Security Enhancement Programmes**	**Output 4.1.1.1:** Land Surveys and registration programs implemented	Number of titles and CCOs issued under SLAAC program		100	200	300	400	500	Natural Resources
		Government land for its institutions titled	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Natural Resources
		Number of titles processed for	40	40	40	40	40	40	Natural Resources

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
		bonafide occupants							
		Number of Physical planning meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Natural Resources
		Number of DLB meetings conducted	4	4	4	4	4	4	Natural Resources
Projects									
Project 1: Demarcate wetlands and support alternative livelihoods (Nambigirwa; Lwajjali/Kataba ana)	Wetland encroachment reduced	# of wetland zones demarcated; # livelihood groups supported	Limited	1 zone	2 zones	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Natural Resources; NEMA; LLGs
Project 2: Restore Gunda LFR and tree nursery management	Forest cover improved	# hectares restored / # seedlings produced	Ongoing/limited	Restore action plan	Implement restoration	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Natural Resources; NFA (coord.); LLGs
Project 3: Energy demonstrations in institutions/households	Clean energy adoption increased	# of institutions/communities reached	Limited	10 demos	20 demos	30 demos	40 demos	50 demos	Natural Resources; MEMD (coord.); LLGs
Project 4: Detailed designs & construction of eco-park (Kajjansi wetland ecological park)	Urban greening improved	# eco-park designs/works completed	Not in place	Prepare designs	Start works	Continue works	Complete	Operationalize	Physical Planning/ Natural Resources; Kajjansi TC

3.5.3 Tourism Development Programme

The Tourism Development Programme aims to position Wakiso District as a leading domestic and international tourism hub within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. The key focus areas include: development, improvement, and diversification of tourism products such as lakeshore tourism along Lake Victoria, eco-tourism and wetland-based experiences, cultural heritage sites, religious tourism, leisure and entertainment tourism, and promotion of local art and crafts; strengthening tourism infrastructure including access roads, landing sites, hospitality facilities, and waterfront development; addressing tourism skills gaps through capacity building in hospitality and service delivery;

strengthening enforcement of tourism standards and regulations; and enhancing conservation and protection of natural and cultural resources.

The goal of this programme is to position Wakiso District as a competitive, sustainable, and attractive tourism destination, leveraging its proximity to Entebbe International Airport and Kampala City. The objectives are to: Promote domestic and international tourism through strategic branding and destination marketing; Improve the stock and quality of tourism infrastructure and services; Conserve, develop, improve, and diversify tourism products, including eco-tourism, lakeshore tourism, and cultural tourism; and Strengthen enforcement of tourism standards, regulations, and sector coordination to enhance visitor experience and sustainability.

Table 22: Tourism Development Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
Programme Objective 1: Promote inbound and domestic tourism to Wakiso DLG attractions	Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Increased number of developed and marketed tourism sites in Wakiso DLG	1.1.1 Number of functional and developed tourism sites	3	5	6	7	8	10	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., MoTWA	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
		1.2.1 % of priority tourism sites with improved access roads, utilities, signage, and information centers	15%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Wakiso DLG Council, MoWT, MoTWA	Wakiso DLG Council, MoWT, MoTWA
		1.3.1 % of registered tourism service providers compliant with national standards	20%	35%	45%	55%	65%	70%	UTB, MoTWA	UTB, MoTWA, Wakiso DLG Council
		1.4.1 Number of inbound	1,542,620	1,650,000	1,750,000	1,850,000	1,950,000	2,102,486	Immigration, UTB,	UTB, MoTWA, Wakis

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
		visitor arrivals							MoTWA	o DLG Council
		1.4.2 Number of domestic visitors/tourists to parish-based destinations	646,099	700,000	770,000	840,000	900,000	966,912	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Household Surveys	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
		1.4.3 Average length of stay (nights)	1.5	2	2.2	2.5	2.8	3	Hotel & Guesthouse Records, UTB	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., UTB
SI 1.1 Develop and upgrade existing tourism sites	Output 1.1.1 Cultural, historical, and natural sites developed/upgraded	1.1.1.1 Number of sites developed or upgraded	3	5	6	7	8	10	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., MoTWA	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
SI 1.2 Develop new tourism attractions and products	Output 1.2.1 New tourism sites profiled	1.2.1.1 Number of new tourism sites profiled	0	5	7	8	10	12	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., MoTWA	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
SI 1.3 Establish cultural and heritage facilities	Output 1.3.1 Museums, cultural villages, and leisure parks developed	1.3.1.1 Number of cultural/heritage facilities developed	0	1	2	3	3	4	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Works Department	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
SI 1.4 Construct public monuments and theatres	Output 1.4.1 Monuments and theatres/auditoriums constructed	1.4.1.1 Number of monuments and theatres/auditoriums constructed	0	2	3	4	5	6	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Works	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
									Department	
SI 1.5 Promote Wakiso DLG as a competitive tourism destination	Output 1.5.1 Marketing and promotional campaigns conducted	1.5.1.1 Number of local, national, and international promotional campaigns	1	2	3	4	5	6	UTB, Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept.	Wakiso DLG Council, UTB, MoTWA
SI 1.6 Support development of tourism facilities and services	Output 1.6.1 Accommodation, conference, and leisure facilities developed/upgraded	1.6.1.1 Number of tourism facilities developed/upgraded	0	3	5	6	8	10	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Private Sector Reports	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, Private Investors
SI 1.7 Enhance accessibility to tourism sites	Output 1.7.1 Roads and transport infrastructure constructed/ upgraded to tourism sites	1.7.1.1 Km of roads and transport network improved	0	5 km	7 km	8 km	10 km	12 km	Wakiso DLG Public Works, MoWT	Wakiso DLG Council, MoWT, TILED
SI 1.8 Strengthen tourism information services	Output 1.8.1 Tourism information desks established and operational	1.8.1.1 Number of tourism information desks operational	0	1	1	2	2	3	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept.	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, TILED
SI 1.9 Develop competitive tour packages	Output 1.9.1 Tour packages for transport, lodging, and excursions developed	1.9.1.1 Number of operational tour packages	0	5	10	12	15	20	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Tour Operators	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, Private Sector

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
SI 1.10 Promote community tourism enterprises	Output 1.10.1 Community tourism enterprises developed	1.10.1.1 Number of community tourism enterprises operational	0	400	600	800	900	1,000	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., CBO Reports	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, CBOs
Programme Objective 2: Improve the stock, quality, and accessibility of tourism infrastructure in Wakiso DLG	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Improved accessibility to tourism goods and services	2.1.1 Value of returns from night accommodation (UGX Billion)	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.6	9	9.3	Hotel Operators, URA, UBOS	Wakiso DLG Council, UTB
	Intermediate Outcome 2.2: Increased private investment in tourism infrastructure	2.2.1 Proportion of leisure to total tourists (%)	20.10%	22%	24%	26%	28%	30%	UTB, MoTWA	MoTWA, Wakiso DLG Council, UTB
	Intermediate Outcome 2.3: Increased employment /jobs created along the tourism value chain	2.3.1 Contribution of tourism to total employment (%)	6.30%	6.80%	7.20%	7.60%	8	8.50%	UBOS, MoTWA	MoTWA, MoGLSD, Wakiso DLG Council
SI 2.1.1 Expand regional and community access roads	Output 2.1.1 Roads constructed/ upgraded to priority tourism sites	2.1.1.1 Km of roads improved	0	5 km	10 km	12 km	15 km	18 km	Wakiso DLG Public Works, MoWT	Wakiso DLG Council, MoWT, TILED
SI 2.1.2 Develop tourism-related utilities and services	Output 2.1.2 Access to water, electricity, signage, and visitor	2.1.2.1 % of priority tourism sites with improved	15%	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	Wakiso DLG Council, MoWT,	Wakiso DLG Council, MoWT,

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
	centers improved	utilities and facilities							MoTWA	MoTWA
SI 2.1.3 Enhance night-time accommodation and services	Output 2.1.3 Hotels, guesthouses, and leisure facilities developed/upgraded	2.1.3.1 Value of returns from night accommodation (UGX Billion)	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.6	9	9.3	Hotel Operators, URA, UBOS	Wakiso DLG Council, UTB
SI 2.2.1 Promote public-private partnerships in tourism	Output 2.2.1 Investment projects initiated in leisure and tourism infrastructure	2.2.1.1 Proportion of leisure to total tourists (%)	20.10%	22%	24%	26%	28%	30%	UTB, MoTWA	MoTWA, Wakiso DLG Council, UTB
SI 2.2.2 Support private sector development of hotels, restaurants, and conference facilities	Output 2.2.2 Accommodation and leisure facilities operational	2.2.2.1 Number of tourism facilities developed/upgraded	0	3	5	6	8	10	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Private Sector Reports	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, Private Investors
SI 2.2.3 Facilitate investment incentives and tourism licensing	Output 2.2.3 Investor support programs operational	2.2.3.1 Number of licensed tourism service providers and facilities	0	10	20	30	40	50	UTB, Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept.	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
SI 2.3.1 Develop community tourism enterprises	Output 2.3.1 Local communities engaged in tourism enterprises	2.3.1.1 Number of community tourism enterprises developed	0	400	600	800	900	1,000	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., CBO Reports	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, CBOs
SI 2.3.2 Skills development along tourism value chain	Output 2.3.2 Workforce trained in hospitality, guiding, and	2.3.2.1 Number of tourism	0	200	400	600	800	1,000	Wakiso DLG Tourism	MoTWA, Wakiso DLG

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
	tour operations	personnel trained							Dept., TILED	Council
SI 2.3.3 Promote job creation in private tourism enterprises	Output 2.3.3 Jobs created through new tourism investments	2.3.3.1 Contribution of tourism to total employment (%)	6.30%	6.80%	7.20%	7.60%	8	8.50%	UBOS, MoTWA	MoTWA, MoGLSD, Wakiso DLG Council
Programme Objective 3: Conserve, develop, improve, and diversify Wakiso DLG's tourism products	Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Strengthened community participation in tourism	3.1.1 % of households engaged in community tourism initiatives	5%	8%	12%	15%	18%	20%	Household Surveys, Wakiso DLG Tourism Office	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, CBOs
	Intermediate Outcome 3.2: Improved awareness and branding of Wakiso DLG as a tourism destination	3.2.1 Number of local, national, and international promotional campaigns conducted	1	2	3	4	5	6	UTB, Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept.	Wakiso DLG Council, UTB, MoTWA
SI 3.1.1 Develop cultural and heritage tourism	Output 3.1.1.1 Cultural sites and museums developed	3.1.1.1 Number of cultural facilities constructed	0	1	1	1	1	1	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Works	Wakiso DLG Council, TILED, MoTWA
SI 3.1.2 Develop natural and eco-tourism products	Output 3.1.2.1 Natural tourism sites conserved and enhanced	3.1.2.1 Number of eco-tourism sites developed	0	2	3	4	5	6	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., Environment Dept.	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, Enviro

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
										nment Dept.
SI 3.1.3 Develop agro-tourism and community-based tourism	Output 3.1.3.1 Community tourism enterprises linked to agriculture and crafts	3.1.3.1 Number of agro-community tourism products operational	0	5	10	15	20	25	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., CBOs	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, CBOs
Programme Objectives	**Intermediate Outcome**	**Outcome Indicator**	**Baseline 2023/24**	**Target 2025/26**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**	**Target 2028/29**	**Target 2029/30**	**Data Source**	**Responsible MDA/ LG**
Programme Objective 4: Develop skilled personnel along Wakiso DLG's tourism value chain	Intermediate Outcome 4.1: Strengthened institutional coordination and capacity for tourism planning	4.1.1 Number of functional tourism coordination platforms established	0	1	1	2	2	2	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA
SI 4.1.1 Establish training institutions and programs	Output 4.1.1.1 Tourism training centers operational	4.1.1.1 Number of training centers established	0	1	2	2	2	3	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., TILED	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTWA, TILED
SI 4.1.2 Conduct professional and vocational training	Output 4.1.2.1 Personnel trained in guiding, hospitality, and management	4.1.2.1 Number of tourism personnel trained	0	100	200	300	400	500	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., TILED	MoTWA, Wakiso DLG Council
SI 4.1.3 Continuous capacity building and knowledge sharing	Output 4.1.3.1 Workshops, seminars, and certification	4.1.3.1 Number of capacity building programs conducted	0	2	4	6	8	10	Wakiso DLG Tourism Dept., TILED	MoTWA, Wakiso DLG Council

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/ LG
	programs conducted									
Projects									Actors	
Project 1: Develop Makanaga Eco-site (admin units, eco-lodge, tourism website)	Tourism product improved and marketed	# of site facilities completed; website operational	Not in place	Designs/ website concept	5 facilities + website	Operationalize & market	Maintain & expand	Maintain & expand	Natural Resources/LED; MTWA; Bussi SC; Private sector	
Project 2: Improve sanitation at landing sites (Namugobo, Mabamba, Bukungu)	Visitor experience and conservation improved	# of landing sites with sanitation facilities	Limited	1 site	3 sites	Maintain 3	Maintain 3	Maintain 3	Natural Resources; Health/WASH; MTWA; Bussi SC	
Project 3: Compliance surveillance at landing sites/lake waters	Tourism/fisheries standards strengthened	# of compliance surveillance rounds	Adhoc	4 rounds	4 rounds	4 rounds	4 rounds	4 rounds	Production (Fisheries); MTWA; Landing site committees	

3.5.4 Manufacturing Development Programme

The Manufacturing Development Programme in Wakiso District aims to strengthen industrial growth, job creation, and value addition by leveraging its strategic location within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area and proximity to Entebbe International Airport. The programme focuses on expanding serviced industrial zones, improving access to reliable power and transport infrastructure, strengthening industrial financing for manufacturers and MSMEs, and promoting skills development in technical and vocational trades. It targets increased formalisation of enterprises, establishment of innovation and incubation hubs, and promotion of public–private partnerships to support industrial productivity and export competitiveness. By strengthening industrial infrastructure, skills, and investment facilitation, the programme seeks to increase manufacturing output, expand employment opportunities, and position Wakiso District as a key manufacturing and logistics hub within Uganda's central region.

Table 23: Manufacturing Development Programme

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
Programme Objective 1: Develop the requisite infrastructure to support secondary and tertiary manufacturing	**Intermediate Outcome 4.1: Improved access to affordable long-term financing for manufacturing**	4.1.1 Value of long-term financing accessed by manufacturers (UGX Billion)	50	70	120	180	250	350	BoU, MoFPED	MoFPED, BoU, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
		4.1.2 Number of manufacturers accessing long-term financing	20	30	50	70	90	120	BoU, UBOS	BoU, MoFPED, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 4.1 Expand access to affordable and long-term financing for manufacturing enterprises	Output 4.1.1 Long-term financing facilities operationalized	4.1.1.1 Number of manufacturers accessing long-term financing	20	30	50	70	90	120	BoU, UBOS, MoFPED	MoFPED, BoU, UIA, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
		4.1.1.2 Value of long-term financing accessed (UGX Billion)	50	70	120	180	250	350	BoU, MoFPED	MoFPED, BoU, MoTIC
	Output 4.1.2 Credit guarantee and insurance schemes strengthened	4.1.2.1 Number of manufacturers benefiting from credit guarantees	10	20	40	60	80	100	BoU, MoFPED	MoFPED, BoU, MoTIC
	Intermediate Outcome 4.2: Improved industrial	4.2.1 % of industries with access to reliable industrial power	45%	55%	65%	75%	85%	95%	UEGCL, UBOS	MEMD, UEGCL, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
	infrastructure, utilities, and energy access									
		4.2.2 Km of industrial access/feeder roads constructed/ rehabilitated	10	15	20	25	28	32	MoWT, UBOS	MoWT, Wakiso DLG, UNRA
		4.2.3 Number of industrial parks gazetted and constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	UIA, UBOS	UIA, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
		4.2.4 Number of industrial parks serviced with infrastructure	1	2	3	4	5	6	UIA, UBOS	UIA, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 4.2 Improve industrial infrastructure, utilities, and energy access	Output 4.2.1 Industrial power infrastructure upgraded	4.2.1.1 % of industries with access to reliable industrial power	45%	55%	65%	75%	85%	95%	UEGCL, UBOS	MEMD, UEGCL, Wakiso DLG
	Output 4.2.2 Industrial and feeder roads developed	4.2.2.1 Km of industrial access/feeder roads constructed/ rehabilitated	10	15	20	25	28	32	MoWT, UBOS	MoWT, Wakiso DLG, UNRA
	Output 4.2.3 Industrial parks established and operational	4.2.3.1 Number of industrial parks gazetted and constructed	0	0	0	0	0	1	UIA, UBOS	UIA, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
		4.2.3.2 Number of industrial parks serviced with	1	2	3	4	5	6	UIA, UBOS	UIA, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
		infrastructure								
	Intermediate Outcome 4.3: Strengthened human resource capacity for manufacturing and LED	4.3.1 Number of skilled technicians trained annually	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	UBOS, MoES	MoES, DIT, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
		4.3.2 Number of vocational institutions offering manufacturing-relevant courses	2	3	5	7	8	10	MoES, UBOS	MoES, NCHE, DIT
SI 4.3 Strengthen human resource capacity for manufacturing and LED	Output 4.3.1 Skilled technicians and industrial workers trained	4.3.1.1 Number of skilled technicians trained annually	500	1,000	1,500	2,000	2,500	3,000	UBOS, MoES	MoES, DIT, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
	Output 4.3.2 Industrial training curriculum enhanced	4.3.2.1 Number of vocational institutions offering manufacturing-relevant courses	2	3	5	7	8	10	MoES, UBOS	MoES, NCHE, DIT
	Output 4.3.3 LED sensitization conducted	4.3.3.1 Number of LED sensitization /awareness campaigns held annually	5	10	15	20	25	30	Wakiso DLG LED Unit	Wakiso DLG, MoLG, MoTIC

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
	Intermediate Outcome 4.4: Strengthened local economic development and industrial incubation	4.4.1 Number of functional incubation hubs operational	0	1	2	3	4	5	UIA, UBOS	UIA, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
		4.4.2 Number of MSMEs supported to formalize and expand	20	40	80	120	150	200	UBOS, MoTIC	MoTIC, MoFPED, Wakiso DLG
		4.4.3 Number of PPPs established to support manufacturing	1	3	5	7	9	12	UBOS, MoFPED	MoFPED, Wakiso DLG, Private Sector
		4.4.4 Number of workshops/seminars and enforcement actions conducted	0	10	20	30	45	60	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTIC	Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
SI 4.4 Promote local economic development and industrial incubation	Output 4.4.1 Industrial incubation hubs established	4.4.1.1 Number of functional incubation hubs operational	0	1	2	3	4	5	UIA, UBOS	UIA, MoTIC, Wakiso DLG
	Output 4.4.2 MSMEs supported to expand into manufacturing	4.4.2.1 Number of MSMEs supported to formalize and expand	20	40	80	120	150	200	UBOS, MoTIC	MoTIC, MoFPED, Wakiso DLG
	Output 4.4.3 PPPs for LED strengthened	4.4.3.1 Number of PPPs established to support	1	3	5	7	9	12	UBOS, MoFPED	MoFPED, Wakiso DLG, Private Sector

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
		manufacturing								
	Output 4.4.4 Legal and institutional framework enforced	4.4.4.1 Number of workshops/seminars and enforcement actions conducted	0	10	20	30	45	60	Wakiso DLG Council, MoTIC	Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
Programme Objective 2: Enhance sustainable secondary and tertiary value addition in priority areas	**Intermediate Outcome 4.5: Increased number of jobs in manufacturing**	4.5.1 Share of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs (%)	9.8	10.5	12	14	16	18	UBOS (LFS), MoGLSD	UBOS, MoGLSD, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
SI 4.5 Promote employment creation in manufacturing	Output 4.5.1 Industrial jobs created	4.5.1.1 Share of manufacturing jobs to total formal jobs (%)	9.8	10.5	12	14	16	18	UBOS (LFS), MoGLSD	UBOS, MoGLSD, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
	Intermediate Outcome 4.6: Increased number of MSMEs producing for local and international markets	4.6.1 Number of MSMEs producing for local and international markets	80	100	200	350	500	700	UBOS, MoTIC, UIA	MoTIC, UIA, Wakiso DLG, Private Sector
SI 4.6 Support MSMEs to produce for local and international markets	Output 4.6.1 MSMEs producing for local and international markets supported	4.6.1.1 Number of MSMEs producing for local and international markets	80	100	200	350	500	700	UBOS, MoTIC, UIA	MoTIC, UIA, Wakiso DLG, Private Sector

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
	Intermediate Outcome 4.7: Increased MSMEs participation in local trade	4.7.1 Number of MSMEs (formal & informal) involved in local trade	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,500	UBOS, Wakiso DLG LED Unit	Wakiso DLG, MoTIC, MoFPED
SI 4.7 Enhance MSMEs participation in local trade	Output 4.7.1 MSMEs (formal & informal) involved in local trade supported	4.7.1.1 Number of MSMEs involved in local trade	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,000	2,300	2,500	UBOS, Wakiso DLG LED Unit	Wakiso DLG, MoTIC, MoFPED
	Intermediate Outcome 4.8: Increased competitiveness and productivity of manufacturing enterprises	4.8.1 % increase in manufacturing value-added to Wakiso DLG GDP	8%	10%	13%	16%	19%	25%	UBOS, MoFPED	MoFPED, UBOS, MoTIC
		4.8.2 Value of manufactured goods exported (UGX Million)	20	30	50	80	120	180	UBOS, BoU	MoTIC, UIA, Wakiso DLG
SI 4.8 Promote competitiveness and value addition	Output 4.8.1 Manufacturing value-added increased	4.8.1.1 % increase in manufacturing value-added to Wakiso DLG GDP	8%	10%	13%	16%	19%	25%	UBOS, MoFPED	MoFPED, UBOS, MoTIC
	Output 4.8.2 Exports of manufactured	4.8.2.1 Value of manufactured goods exported	20	30	50	80	120	180	UBOS, BoU	MoTIC, UIA, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
	goods increased	(UGX Million)								
Projects										
Project 1: Promote formalisation and compliance of enterprises (linked to vendor profiling)	Industrial/ enterprise competitiveness improved	# of enterprises profiled/formalised for support	Limited	Profile 2,000	Profile 5,000	Profile 8,000	Profile 10,000	Profile 12,000	TILED/Commercial Office; URA (coord.); UIA (coord.); LLGs	
Project 2: Develop MSME workspaces through market/lock-ups infrastructure	Business premises improved	# of lock-ups constructed	0	20 lock-ups	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	TILED; Wakiso TC; Works/Engineering	

3.5.5 Sustainable Extractives Industry Development Programme

The Sustainable Extractives Industry Development Programme in Wakiso District focuses on formalizing and regulating quarrying, murram extraction, clay mining, and sand mining to promote environmental sustainability and inclusive growth. With strong demand for construction materials in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area, extractive activities are widespread but largely informal. By FY2029/30, the programme targets at least 90% licensing and compliance through stronger enforcement and GIS-based mapping. It will promote value addition in products such as bricks, cut stones, and aggregates, while rehabilitating degraded sites-especially wetlands and Lake Victoria shoreline areas-and strengthening safety compliance through regular inspections and training. The programme will also improve access to finance and partnerships for extractive SMEs, positioning Wakiso to harness its construction materials sustainably, create jobs, and support responsible urban growth.

Table 24: Sustainable Extractives Industry Programme

Programme objective/intervention	**Result**	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2024/25**	**Target 2025/26**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**	**Target 2028/29**	**Target2029/30**	**Data Source**	**Responsible MDA/LG**
Programme Objective 1: Formalize and regulate extractives operations in Wakiso DLG	Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Formalized and regulated extractives operations	1.1.1 % of quarry and sand extraction sites licensed and compliant	30%	45%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Wakiso DLG Production Dept, MEMD	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, MoLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		1.1.2 Number of extractives operators trained in regulatory compliance	50	100	200	300	400	500	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD
Strategic Intervention 1.1: Formalize and regulate extractives operations	Output 1.1.1: Licensing and regulatory compliance strengthened	1.1.1.1 % of quarry and sand extraction sites licensed and compliant	30%	45%	60%	70%	80%	90%	MWE, MEMD	MWE, Wakiso DLG, MEMD, MoLG
	Output 1.1.2: Operator capacity strengthened	1.1.2.1 Number of extractives operators trained in regulatory compliance	50	100	200	300	400	500	MWE, MEMD	MWE, Wakiso DLG, MEMD
Programme Objective 2: Expanded exploration and mapping of extractive resources in Wakiso DLG	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Comprehensive GIS database of extractive sites	2.1.1 % of quarry, sand, and clay sites mapped in GIS	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept, MEMD, NPA
		2.2.1 No. of extractives sector monitoring reports produced annually	2	4	6	8	10	12	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept, MEMD
Strategic Intervention 2.1: Conduct detailed exploration and mapping	Output 2.1.1: GIS mapping of extractive sites completed	2.1.1.1 % of extractive sites mapped in GIS	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept, MEMD, NPA
Strategic Intervention 2.2: Strengthen extractives data management	Output 2.2.1: Extractives sector monitoring reports produced	2.2.1.1 No. of reports produced annually	2	4	6	8	10	12	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept	Wakiso DLG Planning Dept, MEMD

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
Programme Objective 3: Increase value addition and local processing	Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Increased value addition and local processing	3.1.1 % of extracted materials processed locally before sale	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%	70%	UBOS, Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, MoTIC
		3.1.2 Number of SMEs engaged in value addition activities	20	50	100	150	200	300	UBOS, Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, MoTIC
Strategic Intervention 3.1: Increase local processing and value addition	Output 3.1.1: Local processing enhanced	3.1.1.1 % of extracted materials processed locally before sale	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%	70%	UBOS, MWE	MWE, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
	Output 3.1.2: SMEs engaged in value addition	3.1.2.1 Number of SMEs engaged in value addition activities	20	50	100	150	200	300	UBOS, MWE	MWE, Wakiso DLG, MoTIC
Programme Objective 4: Enhance technical capacity and technology adoption	Intermediate Outcome 4.1: Improved technical capacity	4.1.1 Number of operators trained in modern and sustainable extraction techniques	50	100	150	200	250	300	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, DIT
		4.2.1 Number of sites adopting improved extraction technology	5	15	30	50	70	100	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, DIT
Strategic Intervention 4.1: Strengthen technical capacity & technology adoption	Output 4.1.1: Operator training in modern techniques	4.1.1.1 Number of operators trained in modern and sustainable extraction techniques	50	100	150	200	250	300	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, DIT
	Output 4.2.1: Technology adoption	4.2.1.1 Number of sites adopting improved	5	15	30	50	70	100	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, DIT

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		extraction technology								
Programme Objective 5: Enhance environmental sustainability, health & safety, and investment	Intermediate Outcome 5.1: Reduced environmental degradation	5.1.1 % of extractive sites rehabilitated or restored	10%	20%	35%	50%	65%	80%	Wakiso DLG Environment Dept	Wakiso DLG, NEMA, MEMD
		5.1.2 Number of environmental monitoring inspections conducted annually	20	40	60	80	100	120	Wakiso DLG Environment Dept	Wakiso DLG, NEMA, MEMD
Strategic Intervention 5.1: Promote environmental sustainability	Output 5.1.1: Site rehabilitation and restoration	5.1.1.1 % of extractive sites rehabilitated or restored	10%	20%	35%	50%	65%	80%	Environment Dept Wakiso DLG	Environment Dept Wakiso DLG, NEMA, MEMD
	Output 5.1.2: Environmental monitoring	5.1.2.1 Number of inspections conducted annually	20	40	60	80	100	120	Environment Dept Wakiso DLG	Environment Dept Wakiso DLG, NEMA, MEMD
Intermediate Outcome 5.2: Enhanced occupational health & safety	5.2.1 % of sites compliant with occupational health & safety standards	20%	35%	50%	65%	75%	90%	Wakiso DLG Health & Safety Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoH, MEMD	
		5.2.2 Number of extractives workers trained in health & safety annually	100	200	300	400	500	600	Wakiso DLG Health & Safety Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, MoH
Strategic Intervention 5.2: Enhance occupational health & safety	Output 5.2.1: Safety compliance	5.2.1.1 % of sites compliant with health & safety standards	20%	35%	50%	65%	75%	90%	Health Dept Wakiso DLG	Health Dept Wakiso DLG, MWE, MoH

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
	Output 5.2.2: Safety training	5.2.2.1 Number of extractives workers trained annually	100	200	300	400	500	600	Health Dept Wakiso DLG	Health Dept Wakiso DLG, MWE, MoH
Intermediate Outcome 5.3: Improved access to finance and investment	5.3.1 Number of operators accessing affordable credit	10	25	50	75	100	150	BoU, Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, BoU	
		5.3.2 Number of public-private partnerships in extractives sector	1	2	3	5	7	10	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	Wakiso DLG, MEMD, Private Sector
Strategic Intervention 5.3: Improve access to finance & investment	Output 5.3.1: Credit and financing access	5.3.1.1 Number of operators accessing affordable credit	10	25	50	75	100	150	BoU, Wakiso DLG Production Dept	MWE, Wakiso DLG, BoU
	Output 5.3.2: Public-private partnerships	5.3.2.1 Number of PPPs in extractives sector	1	2	3	5	7	10	Wakiso DLG Production Dept	MWE, Wakiso DLG, Private Sector

3.5.6 Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer

The Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme in Wakiso District aims to strengthen the district's science, technology, and innovation (STI) ecosystem to support digital transformation and enterprise growth within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. By FY2029/30, the district targets near-universal ICT connectivity across government offices, establishment of 3–5 innovation and incubation hubs in partnership with universities and the private sector, and commercialization of locally relevant technologies in agro-processing, construction, and services. The programme will support implementation of STI and technology transfer strategies, promote IP registration and adoption of new technologies, expand ICT infrastructure across most district departments, and build staff digital competencies through structured training. Governance and coordination will be enhanced through updated policies, improved budgeting for innovation, and periodic technological needs assessments, positioning Wakiso as a peri-urban hub for innovation-driven growth and service delivery efficiency.

Table 25: Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer Programme

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
Programme Objective 5.1: Develop an STI ecosystem for technology development, transfer, industrialisation, and commercialisation	**Intermediate Outcome 5.1: Increased ICT penetration and strengthened innovation, research, and commercialization**	5.1.1 % of city offices connected to reliable internet	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT, NITA-U	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, NITA-U
		5.1.1 % of city offices connected to IFMS/IPPS	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
		5.1.2 Number of operational digital innovation/ incubation centers	0	1	2	3	4	5	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, Universities
		5.1.2 Number of new innovations /tech products commercialized	0	2	5	8	12	15	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT, UIA	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, UIA, Private Sector
SI 5.1.1 Strengthen R&D capacities and applications	Output 5.1.1.1 City STI Strategy developed	5.1.1.1.1 STI strategy operational (%)	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
	Output 5.1.1.2 Research agenda developed and popularized	5.1.1.2.1 % of research agenda adopted	0%	25%	50%	70%	85%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, Universities

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
	Output 5.1.1.3 IP value chain strengthened	5.1.1.3.1 Number of IPs registered and supported	0	5	10	15	20	25	URSB, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
SI 5.1.2 Promote technology transfer and adoption	Output 5.1.2.1 Technology Transfer & Adoption Strategy developed	5.1.2.1.1 Strategy operational (%)	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
	Output 5.1.2.2 Partnerships established	5.1.2.2.1 Number of partnerships	0	2	4	6	8	10	MoICT, Universities	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
	Output 5.1.2.3 Technology adoption supported	5.1.2.3.1 Number of technologies adopted	0	3	6	10	15	20	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
Programme Objective 5.2: Increase the requisite STI Infrastructure	**Intermediate Outcome 5.2: Reduced cost of ICT services and improved access**	5.2.1 % of offices with ICT equipment	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
		5.2.1 % of offices with affordable internet	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, MoICT, NITA-U	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, NITA-U
SI 5.2.1 Expand ICT infrastructure in city offices	Output 5.2.1.1 ICT equipment supplied	5.2.1.1.1 % of offices equipped	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
SI 5.2.2 Improve ICT connectivity	Output 5.2.2.1 Affordable internet supplied	5.2.2.1.1 % of offices with affordable internet	50%	60%	65%	70%	75%	80%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept, NITA-U	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, NITA-U
Programme Objective 5.3: Increase the stock of specialised STI human capital	**Intermediate Outcome 5.3: Increased ICT knowledge and usage**	5.3.1 % of staff computer literate	80%	82%	85%	87%	89%	90%	Wakiso DLG HR, MoICT	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
		5.3.1 % of staff using ICT in service delivery	50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	75%	Wakiso DLG HR	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
SI 5.3.1 Establish internship & training programs	Output 5.3.1.1 Internship programs operational	5.3.1.1.1 % of development areas with programs	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
SI 5.3.2 Capacity building for city staff	Output 5.3.2.1 Staff trained in ICT skills	5.3.2.1.1 Number of staff trained	0	50	100	150	200	250	Wakiso DLG HR Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, NITA-U
Programme Objective 5.4: Strengthen the policy, legal, institutional, and coordination framework for STI	**Intermediate Outcome 5.4: Enhanced efficiency in service delivery and stronger STI governance**	5.4.1 % of services digitized	50%	55%	57%	60%	65%	70%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
		5.4.2 % of policies/regulations updated	0%	20%	40%	60%	80%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, NITA-U

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
SI 5.4.1 Programme administration and support	Output 5.4.1.1 Budget provided and utilized	5.4.1.1.1 % utilization	0%	50%	60%	70%	85%	100%	Wakiso DLG Finance Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
SI 5.4.2 Programme monitoring & evaluation	Output 5.4.2.1 M&E reports produced	5.4.2.1.1 % of reports completed	0%	50%	70%	80%	90%	100%	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT
SI 5.4.3 Conduct Technological Needs Assessments (TNA)	Output 5.4.3.1 TNAs conducted	5.4.3.1.1 Number of TNAs	0	1	2	3	4	5	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, Universities
SI 5.4.4 Establish innovation hubs	Output 5.4.4.1 Incubation hubs operational	5.4.4.1.1 Number of hubs	0	1	2	3	4	5	Wakiso DLG ICT Dept	Wakiso DLG, MoICT, Universities, Private Sector

Strategic Objective 2: Enhance human capital development along the entire life cycle

3.5.7 Human Capital Development Programme

Human capital development in Wakiso District faces persistent challenges across the education sector despite its proximity to Kampala and relatively better access to private service providers. Rapid population growth and urban expansion have placed significant pressure on public education infrastructure. Although school enrollment has increased across both primary and secondary levels, government-aided schools continue to lag behind private institutions in learning outcomes. Many public schools in densely populated urban and peri-urban areas such as Nansana, Kira, Makindye-Ssabagabo, and parts of Busiro struggle with overcrowded classrooms, high pupil-teacher ratios, inadequate instructional materials, and insufficient sanitation facilities. Challenges such as low literacy and numeracy levels, high dropout rates-particularly among adolescents-limited transition to post-primary education, and weak early childhood development systems remain prevalent. Teacher capacity gaps, inadequate school infrastructure, and limited parental engagement further undermine learning quality and completion rates, resulting in a segment of learners exiting the education cycle without adequate foundational skills.

Health and WASH conditions similarly present critical human capital constraints. While the District hosts major health facilities including Entebbe Regional Referral Hospital and a network of HCIIIs and HCIVs, service demand continues to outpace capacity due to rapid urbanisation and high population mobility. Maternal and child health indicators remain areas of concern, with persistent malaria burden in peri-urban and lakeshore communities, alongside rising prevalence of non-communicable diseases linked to urban lifestyles. Immunisation coverage is affected by urban

mobility and informal settlements, while adolescent health challenges-including teenage pregnancies and substance abuse-are emerging issues in rapidly urbanising areas.

Access to safe water and sanitation has improved in some urban centres but remains uneven across the District. Sewerage coverage is still limited outside Entebbe Municipality, and many communities rely on on-site sanitation systems that are often poorly managed. Solid waste management challenges, wetland encroachment, and pollution of Lake Victoria and drainage channels continue to pose public health risks. Rapid unplanned urban growth and weak enforcement of physical planning standards have further strained WASH infrastructure and service delivery systems.

Table 26: Human Capital Development Programme

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: To improve the foundation of human capital development	**Outcome 1:** Improved access and quality of basic education	Average years of schooling		6.1		7.0		11.0	
		Completion Rate at P.7	34	35	37	40	42	45	
	Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Increased access to quality and inclusive pre-primary education	Percentage increase in enrolment in Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE)	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Intervention 1.1.1: **Improve access and equity of pre-primary education**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Improved access to equitable ECCE	Number of pupils enrolled in ECCE		22	22	22	22	22	
Intervention 1.1.2: **Enforce the regulatory and quality assurance system for provision of ECCE**	**Output 1.1.2.1:** Improved regulatory and quality assurance system for ECCE	Number of ECCE centres registered		4	5	6	7	8	
		Number of ECCE centres licensed		3	4	5	6	7	
		Number of ECCE centres monitored, support supervised and inspected at least once per term		2	3	4	5	6	
		ECCE Daily Routine Guide developed		1	-	-	-	-	
		ECCE Implementation and Assessment Guidelines aligning with ECCE Policy		-	1	-	-	-	
		Parenting Education Framework designed		-	-	1	-	-	
	Output 1.1.2.1: Improved child	Percentage of children (aged 1-	29%	30%	35%	38%	42%	50%	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	wellbeing and development	14) who experienced any form of violent discipline							
		Percentage of children age 15-17 who have ever experienced sexual violence	76%	72%	70%	68%	67%	65%	
	Intermediate Outcome 1.2.1: Enhanced compliance of duty bearers (families, parents and caregivers) to parenting standards	Proportion of duty bearers (families, parents and caregivers) complying to the parenting standards	20	30	40	50	60	70	CBS, Educ & Health
Intervention 1.1.3: **Improve Physical and Cognitive development of children below 8 years**	**Output 1.1.3.1**: Prevention and response strategies to abuse, exploitation and violence against children, 0-8 years strengthened	Number of D/CDOs trained on effective parenting of children		14	22	22	25	25	CBS, Educ, Health
		Number of caregivers/parents trained on effective parenting of children	0	2	4	12	14	21	CBS, Educ, Health
		Prevalence of Violence Against Children (VAC), %	22	20	17	15	10	5	CBS
Intervention 1.1.4: **Promote optimal Maternal, Infant, Young child, Adolescent and Elderly Nutrition Practices**	**Output 1.1.4.1:** Prevent and control micro-nutrient deficiencies	Vitamin A second dose coverage for U5s (%)		76%	78%	79%	81%	82%	CBS
		% of Pregnant women receiving Iron and Folic Acid supplementation on 1st ANC visit	N/A	69%	70%	72%	73%	75%	CBS
		Proportion of primary school children accessing a school meal, %	36	40	44	50	56	64	CBS
	Output 1.1.4.2: Food Safety along the food systems promoted	% of eligible premises inspected	N/A	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	CBS
Intervention 1.1.5: **Improve Adolescent and Youth health**	**Output 1.1.5.1:** Public health inspection of schools conducted (Environmental health,	% Pre-primary, primary and secondary schools inspected		78%	84%	88%	90%	95%	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	sanitation, food safety)								
Intervention 1.1.6: **Strengthen the family Unit to reduce domestic violence, child deprivation, abuse and child labor**	**Output 1.1.6.1**: Family institution strengthened to care and protect children and vulnerable groups against abuse	No. of families accessing Counseling services		100	200	300	300	300	CBS, Police,
		No. of family support groups established		2	3	4	6	12	CBS
		No. of Community Outreach programmes conducted		40	45	60	60	60	CBS, Educ, Health,
		No of training programmes for family support practitioners /Para Social Workers conducted		14	26	40	40	40	CBS, Educ, Health,
		No. of families accessing Counseling services		100	200	300	300	300	CBS, Police,
		No. of family support groups established		2	3	4	6	12	CBS
		No. of Community Outreach programmes conducted		40	45	60	60	60	CBS, Educ, Health,
	Outcome 2: Improved Pupil/Student Learning Outcomes	Completion Rate for Primary Education	50%	53%	56%	59%	62%	65%	Education
		P.L.E Pass rates for Government Aided Schools		62	63	65	66	68	Education
		UCE Pass rates for Government Aided Schools	51	55	58	60	63	65	Education
	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Improved learning, instruction, assessment and learning environments at basic education	Pupil Teacher Ratio		55	50	45	40	35	Education
		Student teacher ratio		24	22	21	20	19	Education
		Pupil Classroom ratio		60	59	55	54	53	Education
		Net Enrolment Ratio	13.3	17.5	19	30.6	38	48	Education
		Proficiency in Literacy, %	50	52	56	58	64	69	Education
		Proficiency in Numeracy, %	55	59	61	66	68	70	Education
		Survival rates, %	38	40	41	45	50	55	Education
Intervention 2.1.1: **Equip all lagging schools to**	**Output 2.1.1.1:** Lagging Public primary schools constructed,	Number of schools constructed in each of the gazetted parishes.		0	0	1	1	0	Education

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
meet BRMS	renovated, equipped with required infrastructure and staffed	Number of community primary schools grant aided		1	1	1	1	1	Education
		Number of exclusive public special needs schools adequately rehabilitated, expanded, equip and staffed		1	1	1	1	1	Education
		Number of the parishes without a public primary school.		5	4	4	4	4	Education
		Number of teachers recruited (Science and Arts)		8	8	8	8	8	Education
		Number of existing public primary schools rehabilitated/ renovated.		6	6	6	6	6	Education
		Number of existing public primary schools expanded.		1	1	1	1	1	Education
		Number of gender and disability sensitive emptiable VIP latrines constructed		10	10	10	10	10	Education
		Number of classroom furniture (desks/tables/chairs /stools) provided in primary schools		55	60	65	70	55	Education
		Number of teachers houses constructed in rural public primary schools		-	2	2	2	2	Education
		Number of textbooks and instructional materials for newly constructed primary schools in gazetted parishes		90	90	110	80	80	Education
Intervention 2.1.2: **Enhance proficiency in literacy and numeracy through**	**Output 2.1.2.1:** Early Grade Reading (EGR), Early Grade Mathematics (EGM) and remedial	Number of primary schools implementing EGR		3	3	3	3	3	Education
		Number of teachers trained in Early Grade sign Language		6	6	6	6	6	Education

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Early Grade Reading (EGR), Early Grade Mathematics (EGM) and remedial learning	learning programmes implemented	Number of teachers trained in function assessments		6	6	6	6	6	Education
		Number of teachers trained in Early Grade Braille		6	6	6	6	6	Education
		Number of teachers trained in remedial education program		6	6	6	6	6	Education
Intervention 2.1.3: **Enforce the regulatory, quality assurance and assessment system of primary and secondary schools**	**Output 2.1.3.1**: Improved regulatory, assessment and quality assurance system for primary and secondary	Number of School Management Committees trained in leadership and management		8	8	8	8	8	
		Number of trainings conducted for heads of institutions on developing and implementing School Improvement Plans (SIPs)		1	1	1	1	1	Education
		Number of schools (primary) with updated/developed annual school improvement plans		1	1	1	1	1	Education
		Number of public primary schools inspected at least once per term		72	72	72	72	72	Education
		Number of private primary schools inspected at least once per term		30	30	30	30	30	Education
		Number of secondary schools inspected at least once per term		15	15	15	15	15	Education
		Number of private institutions licensed		3	3	3	3	3	Education
Objective 2: To improve population health, safety and management; Access to safe water sanitation and hygiene services.									
Objective 2: To improve population health, safety and management; Access to safe water sanitation and hygiene services.	**Outcome 3:** Improved Health and wellbeing of the population	% of Prevalence of stunting among children under 5	28.9	27	25	23	21	19	Health
		Infant Mortality Rate/ 1000	34	30	27	23	19	16	Health
		Under Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	46	42	38	34	30	26	Health
		Under 5 illnesses attributed to	69	60	50	40	35	30	Health

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
		Diarrheal diseases, %							
		Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100,000 live births)	207	182	156	131	105	80	Health
		Unmet need for Family Planning	28	26	22	18	14	10	Social Development, Health
		Neo-natal mortality Rate (per 1000)	22	22	21	21	20	20	Health
		Prevalence of wasting among children under 5 (%)	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	2.9%	3%	Health
		% of population with access to safe water	70	71	72	73	74	75	Health
		Basic sanitation coverage (Improved toilet)	44	45.2	46.4	47.6	48.8	50	Health
		% of households with Basic Hygiene facilities (Hand washing facilities with soap and water)	47	50	53	55	57	60	Health
	Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Improved utilization of health services	Per Capita OPD attendance	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.91	0.85	0.8	
		Hospital (public & private) admission rate (per 1,000 population)	77.6	75	73	72	69	67	
		Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	62%	65%	69%	73%	77%	81%	
		Intermittent Presumptive Treatment for Malaria in Pregnancy 3rd dose coverage (%)	55%	56%	59%	61%	63%	66%	
		HPV coverage for girls at 10 years	75%	78%	81%	84%	87%	90%	
		DPTHibHep 3rd dose coverage (%)	95%	95%	95%	96%	96%	97%	
		ANC 4th Visit Coverage (%)	54%	56%	58%	60%	62%	64%	
Intervention 3.1.1: **Increase community ownership, access and utilization of health promotion,**	**Output 3.1.1.1:** Integrated community health services package rolled out in all villages	% of Parishes with at least 2 functional Community Health Extension Workers	7%	10%	30%	35%	40%	45%	
		% of Villages with at least 2 VHTs offering integrated community health service package	0%	30%	40%	50%	55%	65%	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
environmental health and community health services including persons with disabilities	**Output 3.1.1.2:** Enforcement of health/WASH-related legislation	% of households/eligible premises that are inspected annually	2%	10%	28%	37%	42%	56%	
	Output 3.1.1.3: Climate resilient health system built	% of Health facilities with climate resilient infrastructure (Solar Energy, incinerators, WASH)	15%	30%	33%	35%	37%	40%	
	Output 3.1.1.4: Health/Nutrition promotion and education interventions scaled up	% of Health Facilities with a demonstration garden for nutrition	1%	5%	12%	17%	23%	31%	
		Number of health promotion strategies, guidelines and preventive innovations initiated, & implemented.		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
		Number of health education and SBC materials developed/approved for different health programs.		5	5	5	5	5	Health
Intervention 3.1.2: **Reduce the burden of communicable diseases with focus on high burden diseases (Malaria, HIV/AIDS, TB, Neglected Tropical diseases, Hepatitis), epidemic prone diseases across all age groups emphasizing Primary Health Care Approach**	**Output 3.1.2.1:** Access to malaria prevention and treatment services improved	Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	293	263	230	200	170	147	Health
	Output 3.1.2.2: Access to prevention, treatment and control of TB and leprosy services improved.	Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	234	204	174	144	104	77	Health
		TB treatment success rate (%)	85%	86%	86%	87%	87%	88%	Health
		% of Leprosy cases with grade 2 disability	11%	9%	8%	7%	6%	5%	Health
	Output 3.1.2.3: Public health emergencies prevented and/or detected, managed and controlled in time	% of Public health emergencies detected within 72 hours	39%	50%	60%	70%	80%	90%	Health
		% of major PHE controlled/contained in timely manner as per guideline	30%	40%	50%	60%	70%	80%	Health
		Number of functional POEs	8	10	11	13	15	17	Health

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Intervention 3.1.3: **Prevent and control non-Communicable diseases with specific focus on cancer, cardiovascular, genetic, renal, endocrine, mental, trauma and malnutrition across all age groups.**	**Output 3.1.3.1:** Nutrition promotion and malnutrition rehabilitation services strengthened	% of outpatients (0-5 years) who received a nutritional assessment	23%	27%	31%	35%	39%	43%	Health
	Output 3.1.3.1: Prevent and control micro-nutrient deficiencies among all age groups	% of pregnant women with anaemia	23%	22%	21%	20%	19%	18%	
		Number of health workers trained on micronutrient supplementation for the elderly and sick people	0	0	2	3	3	3	
	Output 3.1.3.2: Dietary diversification promoted	Number of Health workers trained in dietary diversification (Number)	NA	2	2	3	3	3	
	Output 3.1.3.3: Food Safety along the food systems promoted	% of eligible premises inspected	NA	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	
	Output 3.1.3.4: Physical health activities and positive behavior change promoted across all categories of the population	Designated spaces for Community physical exercise and sports (Stadia/community centres)		0	0	0	1	1	
Intervention 3.1.4: **Improve maternal, neonatal, child and adolescent health services at all levels of care**	**3.1.4.1:** Maternal and child health services at all levels of care increased	% of HC IVs that are fully functional (Offering blood Transfusion and Cesarian Section)	60%	64%	69%	74%	80%	85%	
	Output 3.1.4.1: Appropriate neonatal care services at all levels enhanced	% of perinatal deaths reviewed	61%	66%	71%	77%	83%	90%	
Intervention 3.2.1: **Improve curative, palliative, rehabilitative and geriatric care services**	**Output 3.2.1.1:** Quality curative, palliative, rehabilitative and geriatric care services provided	Per Capita OPD attendance	0.99	0.98	0.97	0.91	0.85	0.8	
		HCIV admission rate (per 1,000 population)	77.6	75	73	72	69	67	
		Bed Occupancy Rate (%)	62%	65%	69%	73%	77%	81%	
		Malaria Case Fatality Rate (per 10,000)	13.8	11.7	9.9	8.4	7.1	6.0	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	Output 3.2.1.2: Medical Laboratory and diagnostic imaging services strengthened	Average equipment downtime (days) for Radiology equipment	60	50	40	30	20	10	
		Average equipment downtime (days) for laboratory equipment	90	80	70	60	50	40	
		% of HCIV laboratories that have been ISO accredited	43%	48%	59%	73%	86%	100%	
	Output 3.2.1.3: Birth and death registration scale up	% of health facility births notified in DHIS2 and registered by NIRA	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
		% of health facility deaths notified in DHIS2 and registered by NIRA	15%	25%	35%	45%	50%	50%	
		% of community deaths notified in the population data bank	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
		% of community births notified in the population data bank	0%	10%	20%	30%	40%	50%	
	Intermediate Outcome 3.2: Improved adequacy of Human Resources for health, health infrastructure, medical equipment, vaccines, medicines, supplies and health technologies	Health worker population ratio (Number of doctors, nurses and midwives per 10,000 population)	28	29	30	32	33	35	
		Number of physicians (doctors) per 10,000 population	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	
Intervention 3.2.1: **Improve the functionality of the health system to deliver quality and affordable preventive, promotive, curative and palliative**	**Output 3.1.2.1:** Adequate and well-trained human resources for health at all levels in place	% of approved posts filled (Public)	34%	38%	40%	45%	50%	55%	
	Output 3.1.2.2: Health Infrastructure improved	Number of health facilities rehabilitated / expanded to increase scope of services (HC IVs & HCIIIs)		2	2	2	2	2	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
healthcare services.		% of Health Facilities whose medical equipment were serviced in the previous qtr		20%	30%	40%	50%	60%	
	Intermediate Outcome 3.4: Increased access to safe water supply	% of the rural population with access to safe water	68	70	72	74	76	78	
		% of the urban population with accesss to safe water	72.8	75	77	79	82	85	
		% of villages with access to at least one safe water source	80	83	86	90	93	95	
		% of population with access to safely managed water	59.8	60	61	62	63	64	
Intervention 3.4.1: **Increase inclusive access to safe water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) with emphasis on increasing coverage in lagging communities**	**Output 3.4.1.1:** Climate resilient water supply facilities/ sanitation infrastructure constructed	No. of climate resilient piped water supply systems constructed in rural areas		5	6	7	8	9	
		No. of climate resilient point water facilities constructed in rural areas		530	530	530	530	530	
		No. of climate resilient communal rainwater facilities constructed in rural areas		100	100	100	100	100	
		No. of villages with at least one safe water source		300	300	300	300	300	
		No. of public institutions with water supply facilities		65	70	75	80	85	
	Intermediate Outcome 3.5: Increased functionality of existing water supply facilities	% of rural water supply facilities that are functional at the time of spot check	84	85	86	88	89	90	
Intervention 3.5.1: **Rehabilitation and expansion of existing WASH**	**Output 3.5.1.1**: Existing water supply facilities rehabilitated	No. of piped water supply systems in rural areas rehabilitated.		3	4	6	10	15	
		No. of point water facilities in rural areas rehabilitated.		8	15	20	25	30	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
infrastructure.	**Output 3.5.1.2:** Existing water supply upgraded and expanded	No. of existing point water sources in rural areas upgraded and expanded		2	2	3	4	5	
Intervention 3.5.2: **Increase access to improved sanitation services in rural and urban areas**	**Output 3.5.2.1:** Public sanitation facilities constructed	No. of new public sanitation facilities constructed in rural areas	0	1	2	3	4	5	
		No. of public and communal toilets constructed in Large Towns	0	1	1	1	1	1	
	Output 3.5.2.2: Sanitation awareness creation campaigns conducted	No. of annual sanitation awareness campaigns conducted		2	2	2	2	2	
		No. of sanitation awareness creation conducted in urban areas		1	1	1	1	1	
	Output 3.5.2.3: Sanitation facilities constructed in public institutions.	No. of Health facilities with inclusive sanitation facilities		17	17	17	17	17	
		No. of Health facilities (HC IV and above) with functional incinerators		17	17	17	17	17	
	Intermediate Outcome 3.6: Increased access to handwashing facilities	% of the district population with access to handwashing facilities in rural areas (handwashing with soap)		45	46	47	48	50	
		% of the population with access to handwashing facilities in urban areas (handwashing with soap)		56	57	58	59	60	
Intervention 3.6.1: **Increase access to hygiene facilities**	**Output 3.6.1.1:** Awareness creation campaigns on handwashing conducted.	No. of awareness campaigns on hand washing carried out in rural areas		135	135	135	135	135	
		No. of awareness campaigns on hand washing carried out in urban areas		80	80	80	80	80	
Objective 3: Reduce vulnerability, gender	**Outcome 4:** Reduced vulnerabilities, inequity and	Percentage of the vulnerable and marginalized	22%	30%	30%	30%	38%	38%	Community Development

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
inequality and inequity along the lifecycle	gender inequality	persons empowered							
	Intermediate Outcome 4.1: Vulnerable persons protected from deprivation and livelihood risks	Percentage of seats/positions held by special interest groups (women, Older Persons, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs), Children & Youth, Ethnic minorities) on the District Council		40%	40%	40%	40%	40%	Community Development
		Proportion of eligible population with access to social care services		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Community Development
		Proportion of the eligible vulnerable persons with access to Direct income support	0.5	0.7	2.5	3	6.5	8	Community Development
		Youth Labour force participation rate		1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	Community Development
		Percentage of children involved in child labour		5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	Community Development
		Proportion of the population with access to social care services, %	N/A	5	7.5	10	12.5	15	Community Development
Intervention 4.1.1: **Expand the scope and coverage of Social Security along the life cycle.**	**Output 4.1.1.1:** Direct Income Support Programmes implemented	Number of Individual benefiting from SAGE and other social security programmes.		3500	3600	3700	3800	3900	CBS,
Intervention 4.1.2: **Promote gender equality and equity responsive planning, budgeting and implementation**	**Output 4.1.2.1:** Gender and equity compliance assessments conducted	Level of compliance with gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting.	67%	70%	75%	77%	80%	85%	
		Number of gender and equity commitments implemented	136	138	145	150	155	177	
		Percentage of private entities implementing	0	20%	25%	30%	40%	50%	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
		gender and equity guidelines							
	Output 4.1.2.2: Structures of the Council for Special Interest Groups (Older Persons, Women, Youth, Persons with Disabilities) strengthened	Percentage of vulnerable groups participating in public procurement (Reservation Scheme) engaged and with signed contracts in public procurement disaggregated by Women, Youth and Persons with Disabilities		10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	
	Output 4.1.2.3: All key forms of inequalities reduced	Number of GBV cases reported		560	510	420	300	200	CBS
		Percentage of children aged 13-17 who experienced sexual abuse aggregated by age, type of violence, gender, nationality and disability		15	13	10	9	5	CBS, Educ, Health, Police and Devt Partners.
Objective 4: To promote sports, recreation and physical education	**Intermediate Outcome 5.1:** Enhanced Talent Development and Professionalization in Sports	Number of public-school sports competitions organized							
Intervention 5.1.1: **Develop and implement a framework for institutionalizing talent identification, development, and professionalization**	**Output 5.1.1.1:** Framework for institutionalizing talent identification, development, and professionalization developed and implemented	Number of schools with creative arts and physical education (CAPE) implementation plans		80	80	80	80	80	
		Number of Sports Officers trained to organize, manage and administer Sports activities		2	2	2	2	2	
		Number of government-aided Primary schools established and equipped as centres of sports excellence		0	0	0	1	1	
		A framework for institutionalizing talent identification, development, and professionalization developed		0	0	1	0	0	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
		Number of teachers trained in talent identification		-	1	-	-	-	
Intervention 5.1.2: **Implement accredited sports and physical education as stand-alone curricular subject(s) in schools and for sports coaches, administrators, and technical officials**	**Output 5.1.2.1**: Accredited sports and physical education curricular for sports coaches, administrators, and technical officials	Number of Physical Education Teachers retooled		4	6	8	10	12	Education
		Number of schools supported with sports equipment to support implementation of physical education		3	5	6	7	8	Education
Intervention 7.1: **Empower culture and creative practitioners with resources, entrepreneurship skills and opportunities using appropriate technologies and innovations for value addition.**	**Output 7.1.1:** Practitioners and entrepreneurs' capacity under CCIs enhanced	Number of Arts and culture facilities established.	0	0	1	1	1	1	CBS
	Output 7.1.2: Cultural heritage preserved and promoted	Number of traditional institutions supported to promote indigenous knowledge and skills		1	1	2	3	4	CBS,
		No. of cultural preservation training conducted.		2	4	10	22	26	CBS,
Objective 5: To mobilize communities for increased participation in national development	**Outcome 6:** Empowered and engaged Ugandan communities that actively address their social issues, promote equitable practices, and embrace positive behavioral changes for improved well-being and resilience	Proportion of the population benefiting from development initiatives	15	25	37	45	55	65	CBS, DPU

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	Intermediate Outcome 6.1: Increased participation of the population in development initiatives	Proportion of household participating in saving schemes		72%	72%	74%	74%	74%	
		Percentage of households actively involved in national development initiatives and decision-making processes.		25%	30%	35%	37.5 %	40%	
Intervention 6.1.1: **Promote community mobilization, sensitization and awareness creation for demand and uptake of development initiatives**	**Output 6.1.1.1:** Increased awareness and capacity of community members to participate in and influence national development processes	Number of community duty bearers (Civil servants, community leaders, religious leaders, parish chiefs) trained on CMMC		510	530	560	580	600	CBS
		Percentage of villages sensitized on the negative social and cultural practices (Teenage pregnancies, child labour, child marriage, children on the move, FGM, VAC, SGBV, etc)		13	20	25	40	60	CBS
		Number of youths, women, PWDs and older persons sensitized on business formalization		2345	4000	3000	4000	5000	CBS
		Number of PWDs and elderly persons sensitized on business, chattels, civil, intellectual property, insolvency registration services		100	150	180	200	230	CBS
Intervention 6.1.2: **Develop and Implement a national civic education and adult literacy programmes with emphasis on roles and**	**Output 6.1.2.1:** Robust non formal Adult Learning and community Education System implemented	Number of persons participating in adult learning and community education programmes		150	170	350	410	510	Community Development

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
responsibilities of families, communities and citizens									
Objective 7: To promote decent work and productive employment	**Outcome 7:** Improved productive employment and decent work for all	Proportion of labour force in the informal sector	0.56	0.56	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.52	
	Intermediate Outcome 7.1: Employment opportunities, safety and Compliance to labour standards increased	Number of jobs created in formal and informal sector	50	70	100	200	300	400	CBS, Educ & Health
		Number of workplaces reporting Occupational injuries and diseases	15	20	30	30	30	30	CBS, Educ & Health
		Number of inspected work places compliant with labour standards	15	20	30	30	30	30	CBS, Educ & Health
		Percentage of youth neither in employment nor in education (NEETS)	5	8	15	25	35	50	CBS
Intervention 7.1.1: **Strengthen compliance with labour standards and rights.**	Compliance with labour laws, Policies, Guidelines and standards.	Number of labour, employment and OSH policies, Laws, regulations, guidelines and standards enforced.		4	4	4	4	4	CBS, MGLSD, Police
		Number of workers, employers and institutions sensitized on labour Policies, laws, regulations and guidelines.		12	16	25	30	35	CBS
Intervention 7.1.2: **Improving Occupational Safety and Health (OSH) management.**	**Output 7.1.2.1:** Mechanisms for reducing workplace injuries, accidents and occupational diseases implemented.	Number of workplaces with OSH systems in place		5	10	14	20	30	CBS,
		Number of workplaces reproting OSH injuries and diseases to MGLSD.		6	12	18	22	30	CBS,

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Intervention 7.1.3: **Establish a functional labour market**	**Output 7.1.3.1:** Programmes to support entrepreneurship for job creation developed and implemented	Number of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) supported with access to finance, capacity building, and market access interventions.	-	-	18	8	-	-	
		Number of common user facilities established, upgraded, and equipped to support employment transition	-	4	4	-	-	-	
	Output 7.1.3.2: Labour market inclusion of vulnerable/special groups.	Number of vulnerable/special groups in employment.		34	66	70	80	90	CBS, Production and Trade
Projects A: Education									
Project 1: School sanitation improvement	WASH in schools improved	# latrine stances constructed	0	50 stances (10 schools)	+80 stances (16 schools)	+80 stances	+80 stances	+80 stances	Education Dept; MoES; Procurement; LLGs
Project 2: Classroom construction	Learning space expanded	# classroom blocks constructed	Limited	12 classrooms (7 schools)	6 classroom blocks (selected schools)	+6 blocks	+6 blocks	+6 blocks	Education Dept; Engineering; MoES; LLGs
Project 3: Teachers' accommodation	Teacher retention improved	# teachers' houses constructed	Limited	4-unit houses in 5 schools	8 teachers' houses (selected schools)	+8 houses	+8 houses	+8 houses	Education Dept; Engineering; MoES
Project 4: Scholastic furniture	Pupil seating improved	# desks supplied	Back log exists	760 desks (19 schools)	Desks to 22 schools	+22 schools	+22 schools	+22 schools	Education Dept; Procurement; LLGs

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Projects B: Health									
Project 5: Complete/upgrade key health facilities	Service capacity increased	# facilities completed/upgraded	Ongoing works	Complete Nangabo-Mutuba 1 HCIII & Buloba - Kitawuluzi HCIII (Phase III)	Upgrade Wakiso HCIV to Hospital; upgrade Bussi HCIII to HCIV	Construct Kakiri HCIII	Additional upgrades	Additional upgrades	Health Dept; MoH; UGIFT/PHC; LLGs
Project 6: Staff accommodation & fencing	Staff retention & safety improved	# staff quarters built; # facilities fenced	Some ongoing	Complete Wattuba staff quarters; fence Zzinga; Kajjansi phase I	Nakawuka staff quarters phase II; Bussi & Lubbe staff quarters; fence Nakitokolo	+2 quarters	+2 quarters	+2 quarters	Health Dept; Engineering; PHC Development; LLGs

Strategic Objective 3: Support the private sector to drive growth and create jobs.

3.5.8 Private sector Development Programme

Private sector development in Wakiso District faces persistent structural and infrastructural challenges that continue to constrain enterprise growth and investment despite the District's strategic location within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. While Wakiso hosts a vibrant mix of small and medium enterprises (SMEs), industrial parks, hospitality facilities, and logistics businesses-particularly in areas such as Kira, Nansana, Entebbe Municipality, Kajjansi, and Makindye-Ssabagabo-gaps in urban infrastructure continue to limit business expansion. Poor road connectivity in rapidly growing urban settlements, inadequate street lighting, unreliable water supply in some peri-urban areas, and limited sewerage systems increase operational costs and reduce business competitiveness.

High utility costs, elevated lending rates, and limited access to affordable long-term financing further constrain private sector growth, especially for micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) dominated by youth and women entrepreneurs. Many businesses remain informal and unregistered,

limiting their access to formal financing, markets, and government support programmes. Weak institutional capacity within cooperatives and producer organisations, limited value addition, and fragmented supply chains further undermine productivity and market competitiveness.

Skills gaps remain a significant constraint, particularly in technical, vocational, and digital competencies required for modern manufacturing, agro-processing, logistics, hospitality, and ICT-enabled services. Although the District benefits from proximity to Entebbe International Airport and Kampala markets, many local enterprises struggle to meet quality standards and certification requirements necessary for regional and international trade. In addition, rapid urbanisation, limited industrial zoning enforcement, and land tenure complexities increase the cost of doing business and discourage long-term investment.

Table 27: Private sector Development Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2023/24	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
Programme Objective 8.1: Sustainably Lower the Cost of Financing	**Intermediate Outcome 8.1: Improved business capacity and local entrepreneurship skills enhanced**	8.1.1 % of MSMEs with outstanding credit at formal financial service providers	9.7	13	16	19	21	23	Financial Institutions Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
		8.1.2 % of businesses accessing Business Development Services (BDS)	7	10	13	16	18	20	BDS Providers / Surveys	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
		8.1.3 % of women/youth-led MSMEs accessing finance or BDS	3	7	10	14	17	20	Surveys / Financial Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
		8.1.4 % of MSMEs adopting digital and innovative solutions	25	30	35	38	42	45	Trade Association / Surveys	MTIC, Wakiso DLG

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2023/24	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
SI 8.1.1: Enhance access to affordable finance for MSMEs	8.1.1.1 MSMEs accessing affordable credit	8.1.1.1.1 % of MSMEs accessing affordable credit	9.7	13	16	19	21	23	Financial Institution Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.1.2: Operationalize short-term finance windows for SMEs	8.1.2.1 Short-term finance schemes established	8.1.2.1.1 Number of operational short-term schemes	0	1	1	1	2	2	Bank of Uganda, MoFPED	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.1.3: Strengthen MSME training and mentorship	8.1.3.1 MSMEs trained and mentored	8.1.3.1.1 Number of MSMEs trained	7	10	13	16	18	20	BDS Providers / Surveys	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.1.4: Promote inclusion of women/youth-led MSMEs in finance & BDS	8.1.4.1 Women/youth-led MSMEs supported	8.1.4.1.1 Number of women/youth-led MSMEs accessing finance/BDS	3	7	10	14	17	20	BDS Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
Programme Objective 8.2: Increase Market Access, Presence, and Competitiveness	**Intermediate Outcome 8.2: Increased formalization of businesses**	8.2.1 % of informal sector formalized	5	15	25	35	40	45	UBOS / Business Register	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
		8.2.2 % of businesses registered through one-stop centers	0	15	30	45	60	75	MTIC / Wakiso DLG Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.2.1: Promote formalization & ease of business registration	8.2.1.1 One-stop centers operationalized	8.2.1.1.1 No. of operational one-stop centers	0	2	4	6	8	10	MTIC / Wakiso DLG Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2023/24	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
	8.2.1.2 Private sector formalized	8.2.1.2.1 % increase in formalized businesses	5	15	25	35	40	45	UBOS / Surveys	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.2.2: Implement the *Wakiso DLG Integrated Market Development & Modernization Project* (Kasubi Markets)	8.2.2.1 Markets developed and modernized	8.2.2.1.1 Number of modern markets constructed/upgraded	0	1	2	3	4	5	Wakiso DLG Engineering Dept.	Wakiso DLG, MTIC, PPP Partners
	8.2.2.2 SMEs supported in formalized markets	8.2.2.2.1 No. of SMEs with stalls/space in modern markets	0	300	500	800	1000	1200	Wakiso DLG Market Records	Wakiso DLG, MTIC
Programme Objective 8.3: Support capacity development for private sector institutions	**Intermediate Outcome 8.3: Increased access to markets, competitiveness & sustainable business practices**	8.3.1 % of firms using market information systems	5	15	25	30	35	40	Surveys / Trade Associations	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
		8.3.2 % of total procurement value awarded to local contractors	60	65	70	73	76	80	PPDA Reports	MoFPED, Wakiso DLG
		8.3.3 % of businesses certified for green/sust	2	5	10	15	20	25	UNBS Reports	UNBS, MTIC, Wakiso DLG

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2023/24	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		ainable operations								
SI 8.3.1: Strengthen product standardization and certification	8.3.1.1 Certified products increased	8.3.1.1.1 % annual increase in certified products	10	12	14	16	18	20	UNBS Reports	UNBS, MTIC
SI 8.3.2: Develop market information and digital systems	8.3.2.1 MSMEs using digital tools	8.3.2.1.1 % of MSMEs using digital tools	5	15	25	30	35	40	Surveys	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.3.3: Promote green and sustainable business adoption	8.3.3.1 Businesses implementing green practices	8.3.3.1.1 % of businesses adopting green operations	2	5	10	15	20	25	UNBS / Surveys	UNBS, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.3.4: Support innovation, incubation and export development	8.3.4.1 MSMEs in incubation programs	8.3.4.1.1 No. of MSMEs supported	0	5	10	15	20	25	Innovation Hub Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
	8.3.4.2 Exports facilitated	8.3.4.2.1 Value of exports (Million UGX)	400	500	600	650	700	800	UBOS / Export Stats	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
8Programme Objective 8.4: Enhance institutional coordination for MDAs and stakeholders	**Intermediate Outcome 8.4: Enhanced institutional coordination and access to industrial parks/investments**	8.4.1 Number of consultative engagements with private sector stakeholders	0	5	10	15	20	25	Project Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2023/24	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		8.4.2 Number of businesses using industrial parks	70	150	250	350	450	500	Industrial Park Records	UDC, Wakiso DLG
		8.4.3 Number of private sector investments facilitated through PPPs	0	1	2	3	4	5	UDC / Investment Reports	MoFPED, UDC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.4.1: Strengthen institutional coordination and dialogue	8.4.1.1 Consultative engagements conducted	8.4.1.1.1 Number of stakeholder meetings held	0	5	10	15	20	25	Project Reports	MTIC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.4.2: Expand and operationalize industrial parks	8.4.2.1 Industrial park enterprises increased	8.4.2.1.1 Number of businesses in industrial parks	70	150	250	350	450	500	Industrial Park Records	UDC, Wakiso DLG
SI 8.4.3: Facilitate PPP investments	8.4.3.1 Private sector investments supported	8.4.3.1.1 Number of PPP investments facilitated	0	1	2	3	4	5	UDC / MoFPED	MoFPED, Wakiso DLG
Projects									Actors	
Project 1: Construct district markets (Bulaga, Wakiso TC daily market, Kawuku daily market; Wakiso Central & Kawuku under GKMA)	Trade infrastructure improved	# markets constructed/operational	Procurement/ ongoing	Contract award & start w	Complete 2 markets	Operationalize	Maintain	Maintain	TILED; Works; GKMA; Wakiso TC; relevant urban authorities	

Programme Objectives	Programme Outcome and Result	Key Outcome Indicators	Baseline 2023/24	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
				orks						
Project 2: Profile market vendors	Formalisation & service targeting improved	# vendors profiled	Not systematic	Profile vendors (pilot)	Profile district wide	Update	Update	Update	Commercial Office; Urban authorities	

Strategic Objective 4: Build and maintain strategic sustainable infrastructure in transport, housing, energy, water, industry, and ICT

3.5.9 Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Programme

Sustainable urbanisation and housing in Wakiso District is increasingly challenged by rapid population growth, high rural-urban migration, and accelerated expansion of the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. With continued urban growth in municipalities and town councils such as Kira, Nansana, Makindye-Ssabagabo, Entebbe, and Wakiso Town Council, the District faces mounting pressure on land, housing, and essential urban infrastructure. Many rapidly growing peri-urban communities lack adequate planned housing, safe water supply, sanitation systems, and organised solid waste management, creating significant public health risks and environmental stress. Informal settlements continue to expand in unplanned areas, often characterised by poor drainage, inadequate access roads, and limited public spaces.

Social services are increasingly overstretched as urban populations surge. Public schools in densely populated areas face overcrowding and infrastructure deficits, while health facilities struggle with high patient loads, staffing gaps, and limited equipment. The District's diverse socio-economic profile and high population mobility enrich its urban dynamism but also intensify challenges related to housing affordability, service delivery, and spatial inequality across urban and peri-urban communities.

These pressures are driven by high urbanisation rates, informal sector employment, weak enforcement of physical planning regulations, and continued in-migration due to Wakiso's proximity to Kampala and Entebbe International Airport. Unregulated land subdivision and construction have contributed to chaotic settlement patterns, wetland encroachment, and heightened vulnerability to flooding, particularly in low-lying areas and along the Lake Victoria shoreline. Limited financing for urban infrastructure, institutional coordination gaps, and slow implementation of physical development plans further constrain the District's ability to manage urban growth effectively.

Table 28: Sustainable Urbanization and Housing Programme objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: Develop and maintain urban infrastructure in line with physical development plans	**Intermediate Outcome 1.1:** Improved urban Infrastructure	Proportion of urban roads paved (Km)	1%	1%	2%	3%	4%	5%	
Intervention 1.1.1: **Develop urban PDPs to operationalize the National Physical Development Plan**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Detailed development plans developed and implemented	Number of Town Councils with approved Physical Development Plans (cumulative)	-	-	1	2	3	4	Natural Resource
	Output: 1.1.1.2: Compliance to Land Use Regulatory framework	Number of town councils complying to land use regulatory framework		1	2	3	4	5	Natural Resource
Intervention 1.1.2: **Invest in strategic Urban areas**	**Output: 1.1.2.1:** Urban infrastructure maintained i.e roads, markets etc	Kilometres of urban roads maintained (cumulative)	1	3	6	9	12	15	Works & Technical services
		Kilometres of Urban drainage channels maintained		50	100	150	200	250	Works & Technical services
		Number of Markets constructed/ refurbished in urban areas		0	0	1	1	0	Works & Technical services
Project 1: **Development of a detailed District Physical Development Plan**	Improved urban planning and land use	Approved detailed District Physical Development Plan							

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Project 2: **Tree planting along Government infrastructures.**	Environment conserved								
Projects									
Project 1: Prepare detailed/neighbourhood physical plans for growth centres/markets	Orderly urban development strengthened	# physical plans prepared	3 plans approved (Bulenga, Bulaga, Bulobа)	Prepare 3 plans (Nankuwadde, Bbira-Kireka, Nakabugo)	Prepare 2 plans (Kitemu, Kisozi) + Katabi market plan + Wakiso market neighbourhood plan	+2 plans	+2 plans	+2 plans	Physical Planning Unit; DPPC; Urban councils
Project 2: Strengthen development control (DPPC sittings + monitoring)	Compliance improved	# DPPC meetings; # monitoring activities	5 meetings; applications handled	4 meetings + 4 monitoring	4 meetings + 4 monitoring	4 + 4	4 + 4	4 + 4	DPPC/Physical Planning; NPA (reporting)

3.5.10 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Programme

The transport system in Wakiso District continues to face significant limitations that constrain mobility, economic productivity, and orderly urban development despite its strategic position within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. Road transport remains the dominant mode of movement, but major infrastructure gaps persist across both urban and peri-urban areas. While key corridors linking Kampala to Entebbe, Hoima, and Mpigi traverse the District, a large proportion of community access roads remain unpaved, especially in rapidly expanding municipalities and town councils such as Kira, Nansana, Makindye-Ssabagabo, and parts of Busiro and Kyadondo counties. Many feeder and urban roads become impassable during rainy seasons due to poor drainage, inadequate maintenance, and rapid settlement expansion.

Although Wakiso benefits from proximity to Entebbe International Airport and major national highways, transport infrastructure within local urban centres remains underdeveloped. Weak last-mile connectivity limits access to markets, industrial zones, tourism sites, and social services. Encroachment on road reserves, unplanned settlements, and challenges related to land acquisition continue to hinder road expansion and upgrading. In addition, inadequate road maintenance equipment and limited funding for routine and periodic maintenance affect the quality and longevity of district and urban roads.

Rapid motorisation has intensified traffic congestion along major corridors such as the Kampala–Entebbe Highway, Northern Bypass interface areas, and key urban centres including Kira, Kajjansi, and Nansana. Limited public transport planning, weak integration of non-motorised transport infrastructure (such as walkways and cycling lanes), and inadequate traffic management systems contribute to inefficiencies and rising transport costs. Road safety remains a concern due to insufficient street lighting, poor signage, pedestrian–vehicle conflicts, and emissions from aging vehicles, which also affect urban air quality.

These challenges are compounded by limited financing for urban transport infrastructure, weak enforcement of physical planning regulations, and fragmented institutional coordination across transport authorities.

Table 29: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: To develop an inter-modal and seamless transport infrastructure and services	**Intermediate Outcome 1.1:**	Average Travel time min/km (District Roads)	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	MoWT
Intervention 1.1.1: **Construct and upgrade strategic transport infrastructure**	**Output: 1.1.1.1:** Strategic Road transport infrastructure constructed and upgraded	Number of Concrete Bridges constructed on the DUCAR network Bridges on DUCAR network	-	0	0	1	1	0	Works & Technical Services
		Km of swamp crossings constructed on the DUCAR network (cumulative)	-	0	1	2	3	4	Works & Technical Services
Objective 2: To strengthen transport asset management	**Intermediate outcome 2.1:** Improved condition of transport infrastructure	% of DUCAR in fair to good condition	69	71.8	74.6	77.4	80.2	83	
Intervention 2.1.1: **Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructure**	**Output: 2.1.1.1:** Road Transport infrastructure Maintained	Km of district roads Maintained routine manual unpaved	-	150	150	150	150	150	Works & Technical Services
		Km of district roads Maintained routine mechanized unpaved	-	60	60	60	60	60	Works & Technical Services
		Km of district roads Maintained periodic unpaved	-	1200	1200	1300	1800	2400	Works & Technical Services
		Km of Bridges Maintained on District Roads	-	1	1	2	2	**2**	Works & Technical Services
		Number of Culverts	-	30	30	30	30	30	Works & Technical Services

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
		maintained on District Roads							
	Output 2.1.2.1: Road Transport infrastructure Rehabilitated	Km of District gravel roads rehabilitated (LGs))		50	60	60	60	60	Works & Technical Services
		Km of low volume sealed roads rehabilitated		1	1	2	2	3	Works & Technical Services
		Km of medium volume sealed roads rehabilitated		1	1	2	2	3	Works & Technical Services
Objective 3: To reduce the cost of transport infrastructure development and maintenance	**Intermediate Outcome 3.1:** Reduced cost of transport infrastructure development and maintenance	Average Unit cost of construction of transport infrastructure Ugx Bn/Km (Unpaved District roads)	0.150	0.150	0.130	0.120	0.110	0.100	Works & Technical Services
		Average Unit cost of construction of transport infrastructure Ugx Bn/Km (Community access roads)	0.130	0.120	0.100	0.100	0.090	0.090	Works & Technical Services
Intervention 3.1.1: **Adopt and Implement cost-efficient technologies for provision of transport infrastructure and services**	**Output 3.1.1.1:** Roads Cost Estimation and Monitoring System (CEMS) established	Number of technical audits on road projects	-	1	1	1	1	1	Works & Technical Services
Projects									
Project 1: Upgrade GKMA roads to bituminous standard (Bukasa-Kakiri 12.6km; Kitemu-Kisozi 4.5km; Nagalabi spur 2.0km)	Connectivity improved	Km upgraded	Started (clearance/ bed prep ongoing)	50% works	Complete 19.1km	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Works Dept; GKMA; MoWT/UNRA (coord.)
Project 2: Procure/upgrade additional roads (Kayunga–Senge–Kawanda 6.5km;	Urban mobility improved	Procurement/works progress	Procurement advanced	Award contracts	Begin works	Continue	Complete phases	Maintain	Works Dept; GKMA; MoWT

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Namulanda–Bweya–Kajjansi 8.5km; Sseguku–Nalumunye–Kyengera 8.9km + link)									
Project 3: District road maintenance (labour-based, mechanized, spot improvements, culverts)	Road condition improved	Km maintained; # bottlenecks fixed	Low achievement Q1	200km maintained; 10 bottlenecks	400km labour-based; 15 bottlenecks	400km; 15	400km; 15	400km; 15	Works Dept; LLGs

3.5.11 Digital Transformation Programme

Digital transformation in Wakiso District is shaped by rapid urbanisation and its close integration with the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area, yet several structural and technological barriers continue to limit inclusive access and effective utilisation of digital services. Although the District hosts a large youth population, numerous higher education institutions, and fast-growing urban centres such as Kira, Nansana, Entebbe Municipality, and Makindye-Ssabagabo, digital access remains uneven across peri-urban and rural communities including parts of Busiro and Kyadondo counties. High cost of internet data, low digital literacy among sections of the population, and limited public ICT infrastructure constrain the uptake of e-government services, online education, digital financial services, and e-commerce. While mobile phone penetration is relatively high, the effective use of smartphones for productive digital engagement-such as digital entrepreneurship, online service delivery, and innovation-remains limited, especially among low-income households and informal sector actors.

Reliable and affordable energy access remains a critical enabler of digital transformation. Although electrification levels are higher compared to many districts, inconsistencies in power supply, affordability challenges, and limited connectivity in peri-urban settlements constrain sustained use of digital devices and ICT-enabled services. Public institutions, including schools and health facilities, often face ICT equipment gaps and inadequate internet connectivity, limiting digital service delivery. In addition, weak integration of digital systems within local government operations continues to constrain the full rollout of e-governance platforms and data-driven planning.

These challenges contribute to persistent digital inequalities, particularly affecting youth, women, informal settlements, and rural communities. Strengthening digital transformation in Wakiso District will therefore require expanded broadband and fibre infrastructure, improved last-mile connectivity, investments in community-level digital literacy programmes, enhanced ICT integration in public service delivery, and partnerships with private sector technology providers to promote affordable connectivity, innovation, and inclusive participation in the digital economy.

Table 30: Digital Transformation ProgrammeObjectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target**2029/30**	**Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG**
Objective 1: Improve efficiency in Business processes and public service delivery	**Outcome 1:** Improved efficiency in delivery of government services.	Proportion of LG systems automated	1 %	2%	4%	6%	8%	10%	IT
	Intermediate Outcome 1.1: Increased uptake of e-services	Proportion of the District services available on-line	0%	10	15	20	25	30	
Intervention 1.1.1: **Digitalize government services**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Government services automated, integrated and rolled out.	Number of offices connected with LAN	0	2	6	8	10	12	IT
		Number of LG staffs trained on digital literacy relevant to their work	0	50	100	150	200	250	IT
		Number of times LG Website is updated	1	1	1	1	1	1	IT
		Number of IT equipment installed	7	7	7	7	7	7	IT
Project									
Project 1: Install ICT/security systems at District HQ (cameras,	Institutional security & efficiency improved	# ICT/security installations	Partial	Install/upgrade	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	Maintain	CAO/Administration; ICT Unit; Engineering

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
solar security lights)		completed							

3.5.12 Sustainable Energy Development programme

The Sustainable Energy Development Programme in Wakiso District aims to expand access to reliable, clean, and affordable energy to support rapid urbanization within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. By FY2029/30, the district targets near-universal electricity access for households and institutions, increased adoption of clean cooking solutions such as LPG, electricity, and improved biomass technologies, and scaling up rooftop solar and institutional renewable systems in schools, health facilities, and markets. The programme will promote energy efficiency in households and public infrastructure, support growth of electric mobility and charging infrastructure along major urban corridors, and build local technical capacity for installation and maintenance of renewable systems. These interventions will reduce dependence on biomass, lower emissions, improve air quality, and enhance energy reliability to support sustainable urban and industrial growth in Wakiso District.

Table 31: Sustainable Energy Development Programme

Programme objective/intervention	**Result**	**Indicator**	**Baseline 2024/25**	**Target 2025/26**	**Target 2026/27**	**Target 2027/28**	**Target 2028/29**	**Target2029/30**	**Data Source**	**Responsible MDA/LG**
Programme Objective 10.1: Increased adoption and use of clean cooking solutions	**Intermediate Outcome 10.1.1:** Increased adoption and use of clean cooking solutions	**10.1.1.1** % of households using clean cooking solutions (LPG, biogas, electric cooking)	18%	25%	33%	41%	48%	55%	Household Energy Surveys, UBOS	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
		10.1.1.2 No. of institutional kitchens using clean cooking technologies	15	30	55	75	100	120	Education & Health Facility Reports	MEMD, MoES, MoH, Wakiso DLG
		10.1.1.3 Estimated GHG emission reduction (tCO_2e/year)	—	200	400	600	800	1,000	MEMD Environmental Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		10.1.1.4 Estimated fuelwood/LPG displacement (tons/year)	—	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	12,500	MEMD Surveys	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.1.2: Develop institutional clean cooking capacity	Output 10.1.1.1: Households adopting clean cooking solutions	10.1.1.1.1 No. of households using LPG, biogas, or electric cooking solutions	15,000	23,000	31,000	39,000	46,000	52,000	MEMD, ERA, UECCC, LG Reports	MEMD, ERA, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.1.3: Support clean cooking enterprises and supply chains	Output 10.1.3.1: Clean cooking enterprises established and supported	10.1.3.1.1 No. of local enterprises producing/ distributing clean cooking technologies	0	5	10	15	20	25	MEMD, UBOS, LG Reports	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.1.4: Promote awareness and behavioral change	Output 10.1.4.1: Awareness campaigns conducted	10.1.4.1.1 No. of awareness campaigns conducted (disaggregated by gender/youth)	0	5	10	12	15	18	MEMD, CSO Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG, CSOs
Programme Objective 10.2: Increased access and utilization of electricity	**Intermediate Outcome 10.2.1:** Improved household and institutional access to electricity	**10.2.1.1** % of households connected to grid or off-grid electricity	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	85%	MEMD, UBOS, UECCC	MEMD, ERA, Wakiso DLG
		10.2.1.2 No. of public institutions (schools, health centers) connected to power	95	125	155	185	215	250	MEMD, MoES, MoH	MEMD, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		10.2.1.3 Average electricity reliability (hours available/day)	15 hrs	18	20	22	23	24	ERA, UMEME Reports	ERA, MEMD, Wakiso DLG
		10.2.1.4 % of streetlights powered by solar/electricity	25%	35%	45%	55%	70%	85%	DLG Works & Energy Dept Reports	Wakiso DLG, MEMD
Strategic Intervention 10.2.1: Expand grid and off-grid electricity connections to households	Output 10.2.1.1: Households connected to grid/off-grid electricity	10.2.1.1.1 No. of new household electricity connections made	18,000	25,000	35,000	45,000	55,000	65,000	MEMD, UECCC, ERA	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.2.2: Electrify public institutions (schools, health facilities, markets)	Output 10.2.2.1: Institutions connected to power grid/solar systems	10.2.2.1.1 No. of schools and health facilities connected	95	125	155	185	215	250	MEMD, MoES, MoH Reports	MEMD, MoES, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.2.3: Promote renewable and solar mini-grids in peri-urban and unserved communities	Output 10.2.3.1: Solar mini-grids installed and functional	10.2.3.1.1 No. of solar mini-grids installed	3	6	9	12	15	18	MEMD, UECCC, ERA	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.2.4: Enhance street and public lighting infrastructure	Output 10.2.4.1: Solar and electric streetlights installed and maintained	10.2.4.1.1 No. of functional streetlights	500	650	800	950	1,100	1,250	WDLG Works Reports	Wakiso DLG, MEMD
Strategic Intervention 10.2.5: Strengthen energy infrastructure maintenance and safety systems	Output 10.2.5.1: Electrical infrastructure maintenance units strengthened	10.2.5.1.1 No. of maintenance teams trained and equipped	0	2	4	6	8	10	MEMD & LG Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
Programme Objective 10.3: Promote Renewable Energy Production and Energy Efficiency	**Intermediate Outcome 10.3.1: Increased renewable energy generation capacity and access**	10.3.1.1 % of households using renewable off-grid solutions (solar, wind, hybrid)	2%	5%	8%	12%	15%	20%	Household Energy Surveys, UBOS	MEMD, ERA, Wakiso DLG
		10.3.1.2 No. of operational renewable energy mini-grids	15	30	50	65	85	100	MEMD/ERA Renewable Energy Data	MEMD, ERA, Wakiso DLG
		10.3.1.3 % of public institutions (schools, health facilities) powered by renewable off-grid energy	22%	35%	50%	65%	75%	85%	MoES, MoH, MEMD Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
		10.3.1.4 No. of technicians trained and certified in renewable energy off-grid solutions	0	50	150	250	400	500	MEMD Skills Dev. Reports	MEMD, DIT, Wakiso DLG
		10.3.1.5 No. of local enterprises supported in renewable off-grid solutions	0	30	70	120	160	200	MEMD/UBOS MSME Surveys	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.3.1.1: Develop off-grid and mini-grid renewable energy solutions	Output 10.3.1.1: Households connected to renewable off-grid solutions	10.3.1.1.1 No. of households connected to solar, wind, or hybrid mini-grids	100	200	300	400	450	500	ERA, MEMD Reports	MEMD, ERA, UEDCL, LGs

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
	Output 10.3.1.2: Off-grid mini-grids constructed	10.3.1.2.1 No. of operational renewable mini-grid installations (solar, wind, hybrid)	10	20	30	40	45	50	ERA, MEMD Reports	MEMD, ERA, UEDCL, LGs
Strategic Intervention 10.3.1.2: Promote innovative renewable energy technologies	Output 10.3.1.3: Households adopting renewable energy appliances	10.3.1.3.1 No. of households using solar water heaters, solar cookers, solar dryers, wind/solar pumping systems	150	250	400	550	650	750	MEMD, ERA, CSO Project Reports	MEMD, ERA, CSOs, MoH, MAAIF, LGs
Strategic Intervention 10.3.1.3: Build local technical and institutional capacity	Output 10.3.1.4: Technicians trained in renewable energy solutions	10.3.1.4.1 No. of certified local technicians trained in solar, wind, or hybrid renewable energy systems	50	70	90	110	130	150	MEMD, ERA, MoES Reports	MEMD, ERA, LGs, MoES, CSOs
	Output 10.3.1.5: Local enterprises supported in renewable energy	10.3.1.5.1 Number of local renewable energy enterprises established or provided with technical, financial, or capacity-building support	0	30	70	120	160	200	MEMD/UBOS MSME Surveys	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG
	Intermediate Outcome 10.3.2: Increased energy efficiency in	10.3.2.1 % of households using energy-efficient	25%	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	UBOS Household Surveys	MEMD, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
	households, institutions, and industries	appliances (lighting, cooling, heating)								
		10.3.2.2 % reduction in household energy consumption per capita (from efficiency gains)	0	5%	9%	13%	17%	20%	MEMD Energy Audits	MEMD
		10.3.2.3 No. of institutions/ industries adopting energy-efficient equipment	1	1	2	2	3	3	MEMD, ERA, LG Reports	MEMD, ERA, LGs, CSOs, DPs
Strategic Intervention 10.3.2.1: Promote energy-efficient appliances in households	Output 10.3.2.1: Households adopting energy-efficient appliances	10.3.2.1.1 % of households using energy-efficient appliances	25%	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	UBOS Household Surveys	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.3.2.2: Promote energy-efficient equipment in industries & institutions	Output 10.3.2.2: Institutions adopting energy-efficient equipment	10.3.2.2.1 No. of institutions/ industries adopting energy-efficient equipment	1	1	2	2	3	3	MEMD, ERA, LG Reports	MEMD, ERA, LGs, CSOs, DPs
Programme Objective 10.4: Increased productive use of energy in households, SMEs, and industries the same way.	**Intermediate Outcome 10.4.1: Increased productive use of electricity by households, SMEs, and industries**	10.4.1.1 % of SMEs using electricity for productive purposes	15%	25%	35%	42%	48%	55%	UBOS Business Surveys	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG
		10.4.1.2 Installed agro-processing capacity supported	2,500	3,500	5,000	6,500	7,800	9,000	MEMD, MAAIF, UBOS	MEMD, MAAIF, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		by electricity (kVA)								
Strategic Intervention 10.4.1: Promote productive electricity use by households and SMEs	Output 10.4.1.1: SMEs adopting electricity for productive use	10.4.1.1.1 % of SMEs using electricity productively	15%	25%	35%	42%	48%	55%	UBOS Business Surveys	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.4.2: Increase industrial and agro-processing capacity	Output 10.2.B.1: Agro-processing facilities supported with electricity	10.4.2.1.1 Installed agro-processing capacity supported by electricity (kVA)	2,500	3,500	5,000	6,500	7,800	9,000	MEMD, MAAIF, UBOS	MEMD, MAAIF, Wakiso DLG
Programme Objective 10.5: Strengthened technical and institutional capacity in renewable energy.	**Intermediate Outcome 10.5.1: Increased local technical and institutional capacity in renewable energy**	10.5.1.1 No. of technicians certified in renewable energy solutions	0	50	150	250	400	500	MEMD Skills Development Reports	MEMD, DIT, Wakiso DLG
		10.5.1.2 No. of local enterprises supported in renewable energy technologies	0	30	70	120	160	200	MEMD/UBOS MSME Surveys	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.5.1: Train and certify local renewable energy technicians	Output 10.5.1.1: Technical personnel certified in renewable energy solutions	10.5.1.1.1 No. of technicians certified in renewable energy solutions	0	50	150	250	400	500	MEMD Skills Dev. Reports	MEMD, DIT, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.5.2: Support local enterprises in	Output 10.5.2.1: Local renewable energy	10.5.2.1.1 No. of local renewable energy	0	30	70	120	160	200	MEMD/UBOS MSME	MEMD, MTIC, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
renewable energy	enterprises supported	enterprises established or supported							Surveys	
Programme Objective 10.6: Increased adoption of energy-efficient practices & technologies	**Intermediate Outcome 10.6.1: Increased household and institutional adoption of energy-efficient technologies**	10.6.1.1 % of households using energy-efficient appliances (lighting, cooling, heating)	25%	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	UBOS Household Surveys	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
		10.6.1.2 % reduction in household energy consumption per capita (from efficiency gains)	0	5%	9%	13%	17%	20%	MEMD Energy Audits	MEMD
Strategic Intervention 10.6.1: Promote energy-efficient appliances in households	Output 10.6.1.1: Households adopting energy-efficient appliances	10.6.1.1.1 % of households using energy-efficient appliances	25%	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	UBOS Household Surveys	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.6.2: Promote energy-efficient equipment in industries & institutions	Output 10.6.2.1: Institutions adopting energy-efficient equipment	10.6.2.1.1 No. of institutions/ industries adopting energy-efficient equipment	1	1	2	2	3	3	MEMD, ERA, LG Reports	MEMD, ERA, LGs, CSOs, DPs
Programme Objective 10.7: Enhanced adoption of electric mobility solutions	**Intermediate Outcome 10.7.1: Increased deployment of electric transport modes and charging infrastructure**	10.7.1.1 No. of solar/electric motorcycles, bicycles, tricycles in use	0	500	1,500	2,800	4,000	5,000	MEMD, MoWT, UBOS	MEMD, MoWT, Wakiso DLG
		10.7.1.2 No. of	0	10	20	30	40	50	MEMD,	MEMD, MoWT,

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
		charging stations established							MoWT Reports	Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.7.1: Promote adoption of electric mobility solutions	Output 10.7.1.1: Electric transport units deployed	10.7.1.1.1 No. of solar/electric motorcycles, bicycles, tricycles in use	0	500	1,500	2,800	4,000	5,000	MEMD, MoWT, UBOS	MEMD, MoWT, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.7.2: Expand electric vehicle charging infrastructure	Output 10.7.2.1: Charging stations established	10.7.2.1.1 No. of charging stations established	0	10	20	30	40	50	MEMD, MoWT	MEMD, MoWT, Wakiso DLG
Programme Objective 10.8: Improved access to LPG infrastructure & adoption	**Intermediate Outcome 10.8.1: Increased household adoption of LPG and expansion of LPG distribution infrastructure**	10.8.1.1 % of households using LPG for cooking	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	Household Energy Surveys	MEMD, UBOS, Wakiso DLG
		10.8.1.2 No. of LPG distribution points established	0	10	20	30	45	60	MEMD LPG Market Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.8.1: Promote household adoption of LPG	Output 10.8.1.1: Households using LPG for cooking	10.8.1.1.1 % of households using LPG for cooking	5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	Household Energy Surveys	MEMD, UBOS, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.8.2: Expand LPG distribution infrastructure	Output 10.8.2.1: LPG distribution points established	10.8.2.1.1 No. of LPG distribution points established	0	10	20	30	45	60	MEMD LPG Market Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG
Programme Objective 10.9: Environmental impact reduction	**Intermediate Outcome 10.9.1: Reduced greenhouse gas emissions and environment**	10.9.1.1 Annual CO_2 emission reduction (tons/year)	0	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	MEMD Environmental Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source	Responsible MDA/LG
	al pollution from household and industrial energy use									
		10.9.1.2 % of households and institutions using clean fuels (electricity, LPG, biogas)	23%	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	Household & Institutional Energy Surveys	MEMD, MoH, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.9.1: Promote clean energy to reduce emissions	Output 10.9.1.1: Households & institutions using clean energy	10.9.1.1.1 % of households and institutions using clean fuels	23%	35%	45%	55%	65%	75%	Household & Institutional Energy Surveys	MEMD, MoH, Wakiso DLG
Strategic Intervention 10.9.2: Implement low-carbon energy technologies	Output 10.9.2.1: CO_2 emissions reduction achieved	10.9.2.1.1 Annual CO_2 emission reduction (tons/year)	0	5,000	10,000	15,000	20,000	25,000	MEMD Environmental Reports	MEMD, Wakiso DLG

Strategic Objective 5: Strengthen good governance, security, and the role of the state in development

3.5.13 Public Sector Transformation Programme

The Public Sector Transformation Programme in Wakiso District aims to strengthen institutional efficiency, accountability, and citizen-centred service delivery to match the demands of rapid urbanisation within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. The programme focuses on improving public administration, strengthening human resource capacity, enhancing digitalisation of government services, and modernising planning, revenue administration, and service delivery systems. However, implementation is constrained by staffing gaps in critical technical departments, limited funding for capacity building, weak performance management systems, and slow adoption of digital tools across local governments. Inadequate coordination among departments, weak data systems, and limited automation of business processes continue to affect planning, enforcement, and service responsiveness. Addressing these challenges will require strengthened institutional capacity, expanded e-governance, improved accountability mechanisms, and sustained investment in skills development to enable Wakiso District deliver efficient, transparent, and responsive public services.

Table 32: Public Sector Transformation Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible
Objective 1: Strengthen accountability for results	**Intermediate Outcome 1.1:** Improved performance and accountability at institutional and individual level	% of individuals achieving at least 80% of their performance targets		50%	60%	70 %	80%	85%	
Intervention 1.1.1: **Strengthen public sector performance management initiatives**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Attendance to duty monitored	Absenteeism rate in the Public Service		30%	25%	15%	10%	5%	
	Output 4.1.3.1: Employee Productivity in Local Governments improved	Percentage of approved LG staff positions filled.		75%	75%	85%	85%	90%	
		Percentage of LG staff meeting performance rating of at least 70 percent.		50%	60%	70%	80%	85%	
Objective 2: Strengthen human resource management for improved service delivery	**Outcome 2:** Improved performance of civil servants in performance of their duties	Perception of Public to on performance of Civil Servants		50%	55%	60%	65%	70%	
	Intermediate Outcome 2.1: Improved staffing in MDAs and LGs	Staffing levels in MDAs and LGs		75%	75%	85%	85%	90%	
Intervention 2.1.1: **Strengthen recruitment in MDAs and LGs**	**Output 2.1.1.1:** Approved Recruitment Plans of MDAs and LGs implemented as submitted	Number of vacancies declared within the financial year filled		7	7	7	7	7	
Intervention 2.1.2: **Strengthen human resource management in government**	**Output 2.1.3.1:** HR Policies implemented	No. of HR policies implemented		1	1	1	1	1	
	Output 2.1.3.2: Staff salaries and related costs paid	Percentage of staff whose salaries have been processed by 28th of every month		100	100	100	100	100	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target**2029/30**	**Data Source/ Responsible**
	Output 2.1.3.3: Capacity building training and/or mentorship of staff	Percentage of technical staff benefitting from capacity building trainings/ mentorship that lasted at least one week		25	25	25	25	25	
Intervention 2.1.4: **Enhance Institutional Coordination and Administrative Efficiency**	**Output 2.1.4.1:** Information and communication technology uptake enhanced	Percentage of staff supported in ICT		100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	
	Output 2.1.4.2: Internal audit undertaken	Number of Internal Audit reports prepared and submitted to Council		1	1	1	1	1	
	Output 2.1.4.3: Financial Management undertaken	No. of financial reports prepared and submitted to relevant authorities		1	1	1	1	1	
	Output 2.1.4.4: Records Management coordinated	No. of mails received, processed and dispatched		20	20	20	20	20	
	Output 2.1.4.5: Property Management Expenses and utilities paid	% of facilities and equipment maintained							
	Output 2.1.4.6: Communication and Public Relations Coordinated	No. of media engagements conducted per vote		4	4	4	4	4	
Projects									
Project 1: *Strengthen building control & plan approvals (operationalize building control committee)*	Efficiency in approvals improved	# building plans assessed/approved	322 assessed (out of 850)	850 assessed	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,300	Engineering/Physical Planning; Building Control Committee

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG

3.5.14 Regional Development Programme

Wakiso District plays a strategic role within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area as a regional economic, logistics, and tourism gateway due to its proximity to Kampala and Entebbe International Airport. However, its regional development potential remains constrained by uneven infrastructure, limited serviced industrial land, and weak logistics and storage systems that undermine value chain integration with neighbouring districts such as Kampala, Mpigi, Mukono, and Kalangala. Rapid urbanisation, youth unemployment, and skills gaps limit effective participation in regional markets, while slow investment facilitation processes and land tenure complexities reduce investor confidence. Despite strong advantages in tourism, trade, and air transport connectivity, coordination with neighbouring districts on integrated planning, transport systems, and environmental management remains limited. Strengthening regional infrastructure, promoting industrial and logistics hubs, enhancing skills development, and deepening metropolitan coordination will be critical for positioning Wakiso District as a dynamic regional growth centre.

Table 33: Regional Development Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: Enhance and Sustain Local Economic Development	**Intermediate Outcome 1.1.1:** Increased productivity of the PDM SACCOs	Percentage Change in PDM SACCO portfolio		6%	12%	18%	24%	30%	
		Percentage of households in the money economy		65%	70%	76%	81%	85%	
Intervention 1.1.1: **Strengthen implementation of PDM Pillars**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** PDM implementation coordination strengthened	Percentage of PDM households accessing PRF		75 %	70%	60%	55%	55%	
	Output 1.1.1.2: Governance and management structures for sustainability of PDM strengthened	Number of subsistence households accessing credit facilities (Thousands)		5	6	7	8	9	
Intervention 2.1.1: **Strengthen the functionality of Local**	**Output 2.1.1.1:** Capacity of Local Government Leaders built	Number of LG Elected Leaders inducted		30	60	60	30	30	Statutory Bodies

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible [illegible]
Government structures		Number of LG technical leaders trained in performance management		25	25	25	25	25	Statutory Bodies
		Proportion of resolutions by Committees and Statutory bodies against those submitted		70%	75%	80%	85%	90%	Statutory Bodies
	Output 2.1.2.2: Statutory Bodies (Land Boards, LGPAC) strengthened	Number of fully constituted Statutory Bodies		2	2	2	2	2	Statutory Bodies
		Number of District Service Commission meeting held		6	6	6	6	6	Statutory Bodies
		Number of Public Accounts Committee meetings held		4	4	4	4	4	Statutory Bodies
		Number of District land Board meeting held		4	4	4	4	4	Statutory Bodies
		Number of Contracts committee meeting held		16	16	16	16	16	Statutory Bodies
Projects									
Project 1: Coordinate with KCCA/UNRA/MoWT on metro road interfaces and upgrades	Regional connectivity strengthened	# coordination engagements /agreements	Adhoc	4 engagements	4	4	4	4	Works Dept; GKMA; MoWT/ UNRA; KCCA

3.5.15 Legislation, Oversight, and Representation Programme

The Legislation, Oversight and Representation function in Wakiso District is central to strengthening governance through law-making, accountability, and citizen representation across rapidly urbanising municipalities and town councils within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. The programme supports formulation of ordinances and bylaws, oversight of service delivery, and representation of community priorities in planning and budgeting processes. However, its effectiveness is constrained

by limited technical capacity for legislative drafting, inadequate facilitation for council oversight and community engagement, and weak follow-up mechanisms on council resolutions. Limited access to timely performance data, weak records management systems, and low civic participation further undermine accountability. Strengthening legislative support systems, enhancing council–technical team coordination, expanding e-governance tools, and promoting citizen engagement will be critical for ensuring responsive, transparent, and evidence-based governance in Wakiso District.

Table 34: Legislation, Oversight, and Representation Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target**2029/30**	**Data Source/ Responsible**
Objective 1: To increase effectiveness and efficiency in legislative processes	**Intermediate Outcome 1.1:** Enhanced scrutiny and quality of Legislation	Percentage of lawful council resolutions implemented		90%	90%	90%	90%	90%	Statutory Bodies
Intervention 1.1.1: **Conduct legislative reviews and updates**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Local government councils functional	Number of Ordinances and bye-laws passed		4	5	3	5	2	Statutory Bodies
		Number of Extra Ordinary Council sittings held		1	1	2	2	2	Statutory Bodies
		Number of standing committee meeting Held		6	6	6	6	6	Statutory Bodies
		Number of District Executive Committee meeting held		12	12	12	12	12	Statutory Bodies
		Number of Lower Local Council sitting held (follow up for all sub counties/TCs)		84	84	84	84	84	Statutory Bodies
Strategic Intervention 1.1.2: **Strengthen mechanisms for Parliamentary and local council oversight function**	**Output 1.1.2.1:** Local council oversight function strengthened	Local government annual work plans and budget approved by the 31st May		Yes	1	1	1	1	Statutory Bodies
Projects									

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible [illegible]
Project 1: Strengthen council committee monitoring and follow-up on resolutions	Oversight strengthened	# committee monitoring sessions	1 (Q1 FY25/26)	4	4				

3.5.16 Development Plan Implementation Programme

Development plan implementation in Wakiso District is constrained by financial, institutional, and coordination challenges that affect timely delivery of planned interventions amid rapid urbanisation within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. Limited local revenue mobilisation and heavy reliance on conditional central government transfers constrain investments in infrastructure, urban services, and institutional capacity. Staffing gaps and technical skills shortages in key departments such as engineering, physical planning, environment, and ICT further slow execution, while weak inter-departmental coordination contributes to inefficiencies and delays. Planning and monitoring systems remain partly manual, with limited digital performance tracking and weak citizen feedback mechanisms, affecting accountability and adaptive management. Lengthy procurement processes, land tenure complexities, and enforcement challenges-especially regarding wetland encroachment and unplanned settlements-raise implementation costs. Strengthening revenue mobilisation, institutional capacity, digital monitoring systems, and metropolitan coordination will be essential for improving development plan implementation in Wakiso District.

Table 35: Development Plan Implementation Programme Objectives, interventions, results and indicators

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 1: Strengthen Capacity for Evidence Based Development Planning across Government									
Intervention 1.1.1: **Build capacity in development planning and project formulation at all levels of government**	**Output 1.1.1.1:** Gender and equity responsive plans	Level of compliance with gender and equity		55%	60%	65%	70%	77%	CAO, Planner HoDs
		Number of LLGs with gender and Equity budgets		21	21	21	21	21	CAO, Planner HoDs
	Output 1.1.1.2: District Development plan	Approved DDP in place		Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	CAO, Planner
	Output 1.1.1.3: Updated Administrative data and Statistics	Proportion of LLGs with updated DDP Administrative data	90	90	92	92	95	90	CAO, Planner

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Objective 2: Enhance Resource Mobilization to finance the National Development Plan	**Intermediate Outcome 2.1:** Increased domestic revenue performance and budget self sufficiency	Local Own Source Revenue growth (%)		5%	5%	6%	6%	6%	
Intervention 2.1.1: **Strengthen Local Revenue Mobilization**	**Output 2.1.1.1:** Local Government own source revenue growth	Proportion of Own Source Revenue (OSR) to Total Revenue	2.2 %	3 %	4 %	5 %	5 %	5 %	CFO
		Amount of Local Revenue collected(bn)	1.1	4.9	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.5	CFO
Objective 3: Strengthen Budgeting and Accountability systems	**Outcome 3:** Budget Credibility and Fiscal Discipline Improved delivery of the Plan	Supplementary budget as a percentage of the Initial budget	5.9	3	3	3	3	3	CFO
	Intermediate Outcome 3.1: Increased alignment of budget to the DDP	Level of Compliance of the District Budget to DDP		90%	90%	92%	92%	95%	CAO, Planner
Intervention 3.1.1: **Strengthen alignment of District budgets to DDP priorities during budget preparation and execution**	**Output 3.1.1.1:** Aligned budgets to the DDP priorities	Level of alignment of the district budget to the DDP priorities		90%	90%	92%	92%	95%	CAO Planner HoDs
Intervention 3.1.2: **Strengthen budget execution across government**	**Output 3.1.2.1:** Efficiency and compliance in Public Procurement	Proportion of contracts completed on time		90%	90%	92%	92%	95%	Procurement
	Output 3.1.2.2: Compliance to PFM Legal Framework, Reforms and Processes, and accountability systems	Percentage of funds absorbed against funds released		95%	98%	98%	99%	99%	CFO

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target**2029/30**	**Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG**
Intervention 3.4.1: **Strengthen the oversight function in the District Council**	**Output 3.4.1.1:** Audits undertaken	Percentage increase in Value for Money (Performance) audits, Specialized audits, IT Audits and special audits		95%	98%	98%	99%	99%	Auditor
		Proportion of LLGs complying to internal audit guidelines		85%	85%	85%	86%	86%	Auditor
		Proportion of Audit recommendations Level of implemented (Internal)		80	85	90	95	100	Auditor
Intervention 3.4.2: **Strengthen the M&E function**	**Output 3.4.2.1:** Mid Term Review of the DDP and End term evaluations conducted	Mid Term Review reports of the DDP in Place		-	-	-	yes	yes	Planner
		End Term Review reports of DDPIII in Place		yes	-	-	-	-	Planner
Projects									
Project 1: Strengthen planning, coordination, monitoring and reporting	Implementation effectiveness improved	# quarterly performance reports produced	Regular but partly manual	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	4 reports	Finance & Planning; All Depts; LLGs

3.5.17 Governance and Security

Governance and security in Wakiso District face increasing pressure due to rapid urbanisation and population growth within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. While institutional structures are in place, gaps in staffing, weak inter-departmental coordination, and limited automation of governance systems continue to affect service delivery, revenue mobilisation, and enforcement of physical planning regulations. Low civic participation, weak records management, and limited use of data-driven decision-making further constrain accountability. On the security front, rising urban crime, land disputes, youth unemployment, and informal settlements in fast-growing areas such as Nansana, Kira, and Makindye-Ssabagabo pose emerging threats to public safety. Limited surveillance infrastructure, inadequate lighting in some urban centres, and resource constraints among security agencies affect response capacity. Strengthening governance and security will require enhanced institutional capacity, expanded e-governance, improved community policing, and stronger enforcement of laws to promote safety, order, and public confidence in Wakiso District.

Table 36: Governance and Security

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
Objective 2: To Strengthen Public Policy analysis and Management	Intermediate Outcome 2.1.1: Improved policy, legal and institutional environment for national development	Level of citizen satisfaction with service delivery	50	60	70	80	90	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Strategic Intervention 2.1: Strengthen coordination of the policy and legislative-making processes	Strategic Output 2.1.1: Policies developed for national socio-economic transformation	Gender and equity compliance for policies, laws and ordinances enhanced	50	60	70	80	90	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
	Strategic Output 2.1.2: Legislation developed for effective governance	Number of LGs trained in legislative processes	0	1	1	1	1	1	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
	Strategic Output 2.1.3: Certainty of laws and regulations ensured	Number of laws translated into local languages	0	5	10	20	30	40	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		Number of LGs compliant with relevant laws	50	100	150	200	220	236	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
	Strategic Output 2.2.1: Policy coordination strengthened	Number of LGs implementing PDM policies in line with Regulatory Best Practices	49	49	49	49	49	49	Admin Dept	Admin Dept

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
Strategic Intervention 2.3: Enhance the administration of programme services of the Presidency	Strategic Output 2.3.1: Technical and logistical support to the Presidency provided for socio-economic transformation	Number of districts mobilised	1	1	1	1	1	1	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
	Strategic Output 2.3.2: Presidential Initiatives implemented	Number of model villages supported with agricultural inputs and training	20	30	100	130	200	236	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		Number of youths trained in vocational skills	0	50	100	150	300	400	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
	Strategic Output 3.1.4: Transitional Justice and informal justice systems Strengthened	Number of reporters demobilized.								
		No. of Local council court members trained	0	30	40	50	60	70	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Objective 4: Strengthen Accountability, Transparency and Anti-Money Laundring systems for Effective Governance	Intermediate Outcome 4.1: Improved compliance to accountability laws and regulations.	Percentage of Audited entities with an unqualified (clean) audit opinion	80	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		Proportion of procurement contracts rated satisfactory	80	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Strategic Intervention 4.2: Enhance Compliance to anti-corruption and accountability rules and regulations	Strategic Output 4.2.1: Enhanced coverage, quality and follow up of audits	Percentage of planned audits undertaken using the Audit Management System	0	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		Percentage of planned audits undertaken	0	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
		Proportion of audit recommendations implemented	80	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
	Strategic output 4.2.2 Public Procurement System regulated	Number of Procurement Performance Audits conducted	1	1	1	1	1	1	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Objective 6: To enhance compliance with and implementation of the Uganda Bill of Rights	Intermediate Outcome 6.1.1: Improved compliance to HRBA principles	Level of compliance of NDP IV Programmes to HRBA principles	0	50	70	80	90	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Strategic Intervention 6.1: Integrate HRBA in policies, legislation, plans and programmes	Strategic Output 6.1.1: HRBA Mainstreamed	Proportion of MDAs and LGs plans and budgets compliant with HRBA	0	50	70	80	90	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		%ge of municipalities, districts, cities implementing HRBA in PDM and EMYOGA	0	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		Percentage of MDAs and LGs trained in gender and equity mainstreaming	0	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Strategic Intervention 8.2 Strengthen the Role of Non-State actors in refugee responses	Strategic Output 8.2.1: Refugee Response Non-State Actors coordinated, and their services aligned to national priorities	% of school-going refugees accessing education								
		% of refugees accessing health services	0	80	90	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
		# of DLGs supported to integrate refugees into DDPs	0	100	100	100	100	100	Admin Dept	Admin Dept
Projects									Actors	

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible	Programme objective/intervention
Project 1: Political monitoring and oversight visits	Governance oversight strengthened	# monitoring visits conducted	1 (Q1 FY25/26)	4 visits	4 visits	4 visits	4 visits	4 visits	Council/Committees; RDC/Police (coord.); Administration	

3.5.18 Administration of Justice Programme

The Administration of Justice Programme in Wakiso District aims to enhance access to timely, efficient, and people-centred justice services in response to rapid urbanisation and increasing case volumes within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area. The programme focuses on strengthening alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms to reduce case backlogs, expanding non-custodial sentencing and juvenile diversion approaches, and improving access to legal aid services. It also prioritises digitisation of case management systems, expansion and upgrading of court infrastructure, and capacity building for judicial and justice-sector personnel. Public awareness initiatives on legal rights and responsibilities will be strengthened alongside enforcement of court orders and community justice systems. These interventions are expected to improve case disposal efficiency, reduce congestion in detention facilities, and promote a more accessible, transparent, and responsive justice system in Wakiso District.

Table 37: Administration of Justice Programme

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	**Target2029/30**	**Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG**
Programme Objective 17.1: Strengthen a People-Centered Justice Delivery System	Intermediate Outcome 17.1.1: Improved use of ADR mechanisms	17.1.1.1 % of disputes resolved through ADR	<5%	10%	15%	20%	25%	30%	Mediation Records, MoJCA
Strategic Intervention 17.1.1.1: Promote ADR in justice delivery	Output 17.1.1.1.1: Functional mediation & plea bargaining mechanisms	17.1.1.1.1.1 No. of mediation centres established	0	1	1	2	2	3	Mediation Records
Strategic Intervention 17.1.1.1: Promote ADR in justice delivery	Output 17.1.1.1.2: Plea bargaining sessions conducted	17.1.1.1.2.1 No. of plea bargaining sessions held	0	20	40	60	80	100	Court Records

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target 2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
	Intermediate Outcome 17.1.2: Improved case disposal	17.1.2.1 Average case disposal time (months)	24	18	15	12	9	6	Judiciary Reports
Strategic Intervention 17.1.2.1: Strengthen case & records management	Output 17.1.2.1.1: Digitalized case management systems	17.1.2.1.1.1 % of registries digitalized	<10%	25%	40%	55%	70%	90%	Court MIS Reports
	Intermediate Outcome 17.1.3: Reduced case backlog	17.1.3.1 % reduction in case backlog annually	0%	20%	40%	55%	70%	80%	Judiciary, Court Records
Strategic Intervention 17.1.3.1: Roll out Small Claims Procedure	Output 17.1.3.1.1: Small Claims Procedure functional	17.1.3.1.1.1 No. of cases disposed via Small Claims Procedure	0	200	400	600	800	1000	Judiciary Reports
	Intermediate Outcome 17.1.4: Increased use of non-custodial sentences	17.1.4.1 % of offenders sentenced to community service	<10%	20%	30%	40%	45%	50%	Prisons Service Reports
Strategic Intervention 17.1.4.1: Promote non-custodial sentences	Output 17.1.4.1.1: Community service orders implemented	17.1.4.1.1.1 No. of community service orders supervised	100	300	500	700	900	1200	Community Service Reports
Strategic Intervention 17.1.4.1: Promote non-custodial sentences	Output 17.1.4.1.2: Community service completion rate	17.1.4.1.2.1 % of offenders completing community service without abscondment	<50%	60%	70%	80%	85%	90%	MoJCA Records
	Intermediate Outcome 17.1.5: Strengthened human rights observance in justice delivery	17.1.5.1 % of juveniles diverted from formal justice system	5%	15%	25%	35%	45%	55%	Child Justice Reports

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target2029/30	Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG
Strategic Intervention 17.1.5.1: Promote juvenile justice & rehabilitation	Output 17.1.5.1.1: Juveniles resettled & rehabilitated	17.1.5.1.1.1 No. of juveniles resettled annually	<50	100	200	300	400	500	Child Justice Reports
Programme Objective 17.2: Justice Business Processes	Intermediate Outcome 17.2.1: Reduced Court Case Backlog	17.2.1.1 % reduction in pending cases	65%	60%	50%	40%	35%	30%	Court Records
Strategic Intervention 17.2.1.1: Implement digital case management	Output 17.2.1.1.1: Functional digital case tracking system	17.2.1.1.1.1 % of courts using digital system	0%	20%	40%	60%	70%	80%	Court Reports / IT System
Programme Objective 17.2: Justice Business Processes	Intermediate Outcome 17.2.2: Improved Case Disposal Rate	17.2.2.1 Average case disposal time (months)	18	16	14	12	10	8	Court Reports
Strategic Intervention 17.2.2.1: Simplify court procedures	Output 17.2.2.1.1: Fast-track procedures operational	17.2.2.1.1.1 # of cases disposed under fast-track	0	100	130	160	180	200	Court Records
Programme Objective 17.2: Justice Business Processes	Intermediate Outcome 17.2.3: Enhanced Access to Justice	17.2.3.1 % of population accessing legal services	55%	60%	63%	66%	70%	75%	Legal Aid Reports / Surveys
Strategic Intervention 17.2.3.1: Promote ADR	Output 17.2.3.1.1: Established ADR centers	17.2.3.1.1.1 # of ADR centers operational	0	1	2	3	4	5	ADR Center Reports
Programme Objective 17.2: Justice Business Processes	Intermediate Outcome 17.2.4: Increased Use of Digital Case Management	17.2.4.1 % of courts using digital case management	0%	20%	40%	60%	70%	80%	Court Reports / IT System
Strategic Intervention 17.2.4.1: Improve evidence management	Output 17.2.4.1.1: Digitized evidence storage system	17.2.4.1.1.1 % of cases with digitized evidence	0%	50%	65%	75%	85%	90%	Court Records / IT System

Programme objective/intervention	Result	Indicator	Baseline 2024/25	Target 2025/26	Target 2026/27	Target 2027/28	Target 2028/29	Target**20 29/30**	**Data Source/ Responsible MDA/LG**
Programme Objective 17.2: Justice Business Processes	Intermediate Outcome 17.2.5: Improved Enforcement of Court Orders	17.2.5.1 # of enforcement reports generated	0	6	8	10	11	12	Police / Court Reports
Strategic Intervention 17.2.5.1: Strengthen enforcement of court orders	Output 17.2.5.1.1: Monitoring mechanism operational	17.2.5.1.1.1 # of enforcement reports generated	0	6	8	10	11	12	Police / Court Reports
Projects									
Project 1: Support community justice/ADR and awareness (linked to barazas where applicable)	Dispute resolution and legal awareness improved	# ADR/justice awareness sessions	Limited	2 sessions	4 sessions	4 sessions	4 sessions	4 sessions	CAO/Community Services; JLOS institutions; Police/Probation (coord.)

CHAPTER FOUR: FINANCING FRAMEWORK AND RESOURCE MOBILISATION STRATEGY

4.0. Introduction

Chapter four presents the financing framework, the programme cost, project costs and the Resource mobilization strategies

4.1 Financing Framework

The financing of the Wakiso District Local Government Development Plan IV (DDP IV) will be mobilized from a mix of on-budget and off-budget sources, including Central Government Transfers, locally generated revenue, Development Partner support, and private sector investments through Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs). The District will prioritize strengthening domestic resource mobilization while leveraging partnerships and private capital to bridge financing gaps, particularly for infrastructure, service delivery, and economic transformation investments. Table 4.1 presents the indicative financing framework by source over the Plan period.

Table 38: Financing Framework (UGX in Millions)

Sources of Financing	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30	Total Contributions (UGX Mn)	Share (%)	Off-Budget Contribution
1. Central Government Transfers	270,794	306,188	303,762	309,351	301,905	**1,492,000**	**80%**	No
2. Locally Raised Revenue	47,389	53,583	53,158	54,136	52,734	**261,000**	**14%**	No
3. Development Partners / Donors	10,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	**58,000**	**3%**	Partly Off-budget
4. Private Sector / PPPs	10,310	10,964	10,782	11,202	10,742	**54,000**	**3%**	Yes
TOTAL	**338,493**	**382,735**	**379,702**	**386,689**	**377,381**	**1,865,000**	**100%**	

4.2 Costs of the Plan Period (2025/26-2029/30)

The successful implementation of the Wakiso District Local Government Development Plan IV (DDP IV) is projected to require an estimated investment of UGX 1.865 trillion over the five-year planning period (FY2025/26–FY2029/30). This resource envelope reflects the scale and strategic importance of Wakiso District within the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), characterized by rapid urbanization, high population growth, expanding infrastructure needs, and increasing demand for social services and economic transformation investments

Table 39: Summary Costs of the Interventions

Programme Objective and Interventions	Total Cost (UGX Mn)	FY2025/26 (UGX Mn)	FY2026/27 (UGX Mn)	FY2027/28 (UGX Mn)	FY2028/29 (UGX Mn)	FY2029/30 (UGX Mn)
4.2.1 Agro-Industrialization Programme (UGX Mn)	1,141	192	228	256	237	228
Programme Objective 1.1: Sustainably increase production and productivity in agriculture						
Strategic Intervention 1.1.1: Expand agricultural land under production	13.7	2.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.3
Strategic Intervention 1.1.2: Increase access and use of water for agricultural production	35.9	3.7	6.9	8.9	8.4	8
Strategic Intervention 1.1.3: Increase access to and use of agricultural mechanization	25.2	3.8	4.8	6.1	4.8	5.7
Strategic Intervention 1.1.4: Strengthen systems for management of pests, vectors, and diseases	8.3	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7
Strategic Intervention 1.1.5: Promote sustainable land and environment management practices	9.8	2	1.9	2	1.9	2
Strategic Intervention 1.1.6: Strengthen farmer organizations and cooperatives	7.8	2.1	2	1.7	1.2	1.3
Strategic Intervention 1.1.7: Improve agricultural market infrastructure in rural and urban areas	39.4	4.5	8.5	11.1	10.6	4.7
Strategic Intervention 1.1.8: Facilitate bottom-up formation of farmer groups and cooperatives	5.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1	1
Strategic Intervention 1.1.9: Improve land tenure systems and land security mechanisms	10.6	2.5	2.9	3	1.7	1.9
Strategic Intervention 1.1.10: Increase access and use of digital technologies in agriculture	10.3	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.6	0.6
Strategic Intervention 1.1.11: Establish postharvest handling, storage and processing infrastructure	59.6	6.7	12.7	16.6	15.8	7.8
Strategic Intervention 1.1.12: Establish ecofriendly agro-industrial parks & regional farm service centers	96.3	5.6	15.9	27.7	31.7	15.4
Strategic Intervention 1.1.13: Strengthen enforcement & adherence to product quality requirements	9.8	2	1.9	2	1.9	2
Strategic Intervention 1.1.14: Train farmers & manufacturers on SPS standards	5.9	1.7	1.6	1.3	1	1
Strategic Intervention 1.1.15: Renovate, build & equip certification laboratories	30.1	5.1	7.9	8.3	6.3	2.5
Strategic Intervention 1.1.16: Digitalize acquisition & distribution of agricultural market information	5.1	1.7	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.3
Strategic Intervention 1.1.17: Improve agricultural market infrastructure (structured markets)	19.7	2.2	4.2	5.5	5.3	2.5
Strategic Intervention 1.1.18: Revitalize the warehouse receipt system	12.3	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.3	0.8
Strategic Intervention 1.1.19: Improve transport & logistics facilities	24.7	2.8	5.3	6.9	6.6	3.1

Strategic Intervention 1.1.20: Increase marketing of Wakiso DLG's agricultural products	7.8	2.1	2	1.7	1.2	0.8
Strategic Intervention 1.1.21: Facilitate organic bottom-up formation of farmer groups	4.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.3
Strategic Intervention 1.1.22: Strengthen commodity price stabilization mechanisms	17.1	2	3.7	4.9	4.6	1.9
Strategic Intervention 1.1.23: Support women agriculture entrepreneurs	6.8	2	1.9	1.6	1.1	0.2
Strategic Intervention 1.1.24: Establish and operationalize the Agro-industrialization MIS	5.9	2	1.6	1.3	1	0
Strategic Intervention 1.1.25: Strengthen public-private linkages in Agroindustry	3.9	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.2
Programme Objective 1.2: Improve access and sustainability of agricultural inputs						
Strategic Intervention 1.2.1: Improve access to quality seeds and planting materials	29.2	6.7	7.9	6.6	5.8	2.2
Strategic Intervention 1.2.2: Increase access to fertilizers, pesticides, and herbicides	33.5	7.9	9.5	7.8	6.3	2
Strategic Intervention 1.2.3: Strengthen last-mile input distribution networks	26.4	6.2	7.3	6.1	5.2	1.6
Strategic Intervention 1.2.4: Build capacity of agro-input dealers and extension services	21.4	5.1	5.8	5	4.2	1.3
Strategic Intervention 1.2.5: Establish input subsidy & voucher schemes for smallholders	49.9	8.5	9.5	14.1	12.5	5.3
Programme Objective 1.2: Improve Postharvest Management, Storage, and Value Addition						
Strategic Intervention 1.2.1: Establish and operationalize post-harvest handling infrastructure	47.7	11.2	11.6	11.1	10	3.8
Strategic Intervention 1.2.2: Promote value addition & agro-processing technologies	36.6	8.4	9.5	8.3	7.1	3.3
Strategic Intervention 1.2.3: Strengthen postharvest technology standards	20.3	2.2	2.1	4.4	6.6	5
Programme Objective 1.3: Enhance Market Access, Competitiveness, and Trade						
Strategic Intervention 1.3.1: Invest in agro-processing & value addition technologies	43.6	10.1	9.5	11.1	9	3.9
Strategic Intervention 1.3.2: Promote eco-friendly industrial parks & farm service centers	47.4	11.2	11.6	11.1	10.6	2.9
Strategic Intervention 1.3.3: Strengthen product quality & compliance	22.7	5.6	5.3	6.6	5.8	-0.6
Programme Objective 1.4: Strengthen Agro-Industrial Infrastructure, Standards, and Quality Assurance						
Strategic Intervention 1.4.1: Promote domestic & export market penetration	35.1	8.4	7.9	8.3	7.9	2.6
Strategic Intervention 1.4.2: Strengthen warehouse receipt & logistics systems	37.5	9	8.5	8.9	8.4	2.7

Strategic Intervention 1.4.3: Digital & information services for markets	17.3	3.4	3.7	3.9	4.2	2.1
Programme Objective 1.5: Enhance Institutional Coordination, Financing, and Capacity for Agro-Industrialization						
Strategic Intervention 1.5.1: Strengthen public-private partnerships	18.8	4.5	4.2	4.4	4.2	1.5
Strategic Intervention 1.5.2: Strengthen regulatory & standards enforcement	20.5	5.6	4.8	5	4.7	0.4
Strategic Intervention 1.5.3: Digitalize agro-industrialization planning & M&E	17.1	5.1	4.2	4.4	3.7	-0.3
Strategic Intervention 1.5.4: Strengthen capacity for institutional coordination	19.8	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.3	4.5
4.2.2 Sustainable Extractives Industry Development	**594**	**110**	**119**	**123**	**123**	**119**
Strategic Intervention 1.1: Formalize and regulate extractives operations	92	20	19	19	19	15
Strategic Intervention 2.1: Conduct detailed exploration and mapping	62	11	11	15	14	11
Strategic Intervention 2.2: Strengthen extractives data management	56	11	11	11	11	12
Strategic Intervention 3.1: Increase local processing and value addition	110	20	24	22	24	20
Strategic Intervention 4.1: Strengthen technical capacity & technology adoption	103	19	19	24	22	19
Strategic Intervention 5.1: Promote environmental sustainability	56	11	11	11	11	12
Strategic Intervention 5.2: Enhance occupational health & safety	61	11	16	15	15	4
Strategic Intervention 5.3: Improve access to finance & investment	54	7	8	6	7	26
4.2.3 Tourism Development	**7,304**	**1,141**	**1,369**	**1,460**	**1,552**	**1,782**
Strategic Intervention 3.1.1: Develop and upgrade existing tourism sites	582	80	93	99	107	203
Strategic Intervention 3.1.2: Develop new tourism attractions and products	387	47	74	79	85	102
Strategic Intervention 3.1.3: Establish cultural and heritage facilities	287	47	55	59	64	62
Strategic Intervention 3.1.4: Construct public monuments and theatres	287	47	55	59	64	62
Strategic Intervention 3.1.5: Promote Wakiso DLG as a competitive tourism destination	287	47	55	59	64	62
Strategic Intervention 3.1.6: Support development of tourism facilities and services	387	63	74	79	85	86
Strategic Intervention 3.1.7: Enhance accessibility to tourism sites	387	63	74	79	85	86
Strategic Intervention 3.1.8: Strengthen tourism information services	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.1.9: Develop competitive tour packages	97	16	18	20	22	21
Strategic Intervention 3.1.10: Promote community tourism enterprises	287	47	55	59	64	62
Strategic Intervention 3.2.1: Expand regional and community access roads	582	80	93	99	107	203
Strategic Intervention 3.2.2: Develop tourism-related utilities and services	387	63	74	79	85	86

Strategic Intervention 3.2.3: Enhance night-time accommodation and services	387	63	74	79	85	86
Strategic Intervention 3.2.4: Promote public-private partnerships in tourism	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.2.5: Support private sector development of hotels, restaurants, and conference facilities	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.2.6: Facilitate investment incentives and tourism licensing	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.2.7: Develop community tourism enterprises	287	47	55	59	64	62
Strategic Intervention 3.2.8: Skills development along tourism value chain	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.2.9: Promote job creation in private tourism enterprises	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.3.1: Develop cultural and heritage tourism	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.3.2: Develop natural and eco-tourism products	387	63	74	79	85	86
Strategic Intervention 3.3.3: Develop agro-tourism and community-based tourism	387	63	74	79	85	86
Strategic Intervention 3.4.1: Establish training institutions and programs	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.4.2: Conduct professional and vocational training	194	32	37	39	43	43
Strategic Intervention 3.4.3: Continuous capacity building and knowledge sharing	193	16	37	39	21	80
4.2.4 Manufacturing (UGX Mn)	**41,537**	**7,118**	**7,118**	**7,118**	**9,174**	**11,009**
Programme Objective 4.1: Develop the requisite infrastructure to support secondary and tertiary manufacturing						
Strategic Intervention 4.1.1: Expand access to affordable and long-term financing for manufacturing enterprises	3,317	614	614	614	676	799
Strategic Intervention 4.1.2: Credit guarantee and insurance schemes strengthened	1,659	307	307	307	338	400
Strategic Intervention 4.1.3: Industrial power infrastructure upgraded	2,983	460	460	460	676	927
Strategic Intervention 4.1.4: Industrial and feeder roads developed	2,983	460	460	460	676	927
Strategic Intervention 4.1.5: Industrial parks established and operational	1,326	153	153	153	338	529
Strategic Intervention 4.1.6: Skilled technicians and industrial workers trained	995	153	153	153	169	367
Strategic Intervention 4.1.7: Industrial training curriculum enhanced	664	123	123	123	135	160
Strategic Intervention 4.1.8: LED sensitization conducted	664	123	123	123	135	160
Strategic Intervention 4.1.9: Industrial incubation hubs established	664	123	123	123	135	160
Strategic Intervention 4.1.10: MSMEs supported to expand into manufacturing	995	153	153	153	169	367
Strategic Intervention 4.1.11: PPPs for LED strengthened	995	153	153	153	169	367

Strategic Intervention 4.1.12: Legal and institutional framework enforced	664	123	123	123	135	160
Programme Objective 4.2: Enhance sustainable secondary and tertiary value addition in priority areas						
Strategic Intervention 4.2.1: Promote employment creation in manufacturing	2,983	460	460	460	676	927
Strategic Intervention 4.2.2: Support MSMEs to produce for local and international markets	2,983	460	460	460	676	927
Strategic Intervention 4.2.3: Enhance MSMEs participation in local trade	2,319	307	307	307	676	722
Strategic Intervention 4.2.4: Promote competitiveness and value addition	3,937	614	614	614	1,014	1,081
4.2.5 Innovations, Technology Development and Transfer (UGX Mn)	**32,644**	**5,021**	**6,161**	**6,161**	**6,845**	**8,456**
Programme Objective 5.1: Develop an STI ecosystem for technology development, transfer, industrialisation, and commercialisation						
Strategic Intervention 5.1.1: Strengthen R&D capacities and applications	4,112	685	685	685	913	1,144
Strategic Intervention 5.1.2: Promote technology transfer and adoption	3,427	457	685	685	913	687
Strategic Intervention 5.1.3: Strengthen local innovation, research, and technology commercialization	4,569	685	913	913	685	1,373
Programme Objective 5.2: Increase the requisite STI infrastructure						
Strategic Intervention 5.2.1: Expand ICT infrastructure in city offices	4,112	685	685	685	913	1,144
Strategic Intervention 5.2.2: Improve ICT connectivity	4,101	685	685	685	913	1,133
Programme Objective 5.3: Increase the stock of specialised STI human capital						
Strategic Intervention 5.3.1: Establish internship & training programs	3,423	456	684	684	684	915
Strategic Intervention 5.3.2: Capacity building for city staff	3,423	456	684	684	684	915
Programme Objective 5.4: Strengthen the policy, legal, institutional, and coordination framework for STI						
Strategic Intervention 5.4.1: Programme administration and support	1,825	228	456	456	456	229
Strategic Intervention 5.4.2: Programme monitoring & evaluation	913	228	228	228	114	115
Strategic Intervention 5.4.3: Conduct Technological Needs Assessments (TNA)	1,370	228	228	228	228	458
Strategic Intervention 5.4.4: Establish innovation hubs	1,369	228	228	228	342	343
4.2.6 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water (NRECLW)	**51,259**	**9,675**	**10,222**	**10,770**	**10,405**	**10,187**
Programme Objective 6.1: Promote sustainable utilization of natural resources						
Strategic Intervention 6.1.1: Resource use monitoring & enforcement strengthened	698	140	139	139	140	140

Strategic Intervention 6.1.2: Community-led natural resource management initiatives	698	112	125	139	153	169
Strategic Intervention 6.1.3: Environmental data collection, analysis & reporting improved	307	28	42	56	70	111
Programme Objective 6.2: Enhance resilience to climate change and environmental risks						
Strategic Intervention 6.2.1: Climate change adaptation & mitigation strategies implemented	838	140	167	167	182	182
Strategic Intervention 6.2.2: Flood and drought early warning systems established	698	140	167	167	153	71
Strategic Intervention 6.2.3: Climate-resilient infrastructure promoted	559	70	84	84	153	168
Programme Objective 6.3: Protect, restore and add value to forests and wetlands						
6.3.1 Reduced area of degraded forests	838	140	140	140	140	278
6.3.2 Increased survival of planted trees	698	140	140	140	140	138
6.3.3 Reduced area of degraded wetlands	977	140	140	279	279	139
6.3.4 Increase Forest and wetland cover – forest reserves restored & protected	559	140	140	140	139	0
6.3.5 Develop gender-responsive wetland management plans	419	70	70	70	70	139
6.3.6 Natural resource valuation & accounting	279	56	56	56	56	55
6.3.7 Promote tree planting & plantations	698	140	140	140	140	138
6.3.8 Monitor survival & growth of planted trees	419	84	84	84	84	83
Programme Objective 6.4: Ensure a clean, healthy and productive environment						
6.4.1 Increased adoption of environmentally sustainable technologies & practices	559	140	140	140	70	69
6.4.2 Reduced environmental pollution & degradation	419	70	70	70	105	104
6.4.3 Improved aesthetics and public safety	559	140	140	140	70	69
6.4.4 Increased awareness on environmental legislation & sustainable natural resource use	419	70	70	70	105	104
6.4.5 Promote circular economy & green technologies	279	56	56	56	56	55
6.4.6 Strengthen regulation & enforcement	279	56	56	56	56	55
6.4.7 Improve public spaces & aesthetics	140	28	28	28	28	28
6.4.8 Sensitization on environmental legislation	140	28	28	28	28	28
Programme Objective 6.5: Strengthen policy, legal, regulatory, and coordination frameworks						
6.5.1 Improved planning & implementation capacity	559	112	112	112	112	111
6.5.2 Cross-cutting issues integrated in programme	279	56	56	56	56	55
6.5.3 Strengthened climate change adaptation, mitigation & carbon markets	279	56	56	56	56	55

6.5.4 Strengthen planning, supervision, M&E & human resource capacity	279	70	70	70	35	34
6.5.5 Integrate cross-cutting issues	112	28	28	28	14	14
6.5.6 Climate change adaptation & mitigation	112	28	28	28	7	21
Programme Objective 6.6: Strengthen integrated land use management						
6.6.1 Increased registration of land	1,117	210	279	279	210	139
6.6.2 Operational lower-level PDPs	548	112	101	140	98	97
6.6.3 Land Tenure Security Enhancement Programmes	559	98	140	140	91	90
6.6.4 Develop lower-level PDPs to operationalize national physical development plans	349	70	28	0	91	160
4.2.7 Human Capital Development (UGX Mn)	**119,104**	**22,131**	**23,500**	**25,326**	**23,728**	**24,419**
Programme Objective 7.1: Improved foundation of Human Capital Development						
Strategic Intervention 7.1.1: Strengthen school infrastructure & learning environment	8,488	1,327	1,591	1,856	1,856	1,858
Strategic Intervention 7.1.2: Roll out Early Grade Reading & Math	3,183	530	530	795	795	533
Strategic Intervention 7.1.3: Promote inclusive education for girls & PWDs	2,122	265	530	530	530	267
Strategic Intervention 7.1.4: Enhance teacher capacity & motivation	5,305	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061
Strategic Intervention 7.1.5: Improve learning outcomes (literacy, numeracy, transition)	1,061	0	0	0	0	1,061
Programme Objective 7.2: Improved teacher & staff capacity and motivation						
Strategic Intervention 7.2.1: Teacher training & professional development	3,714	795	795	795	795	534
Strategic Intervention 7.2.2: Timely salary & capitation grants	2,653	530	530	530	530	533
Strategic Intervention 7.2.3: Active CPD programs in schools	1,592	265	265	265	265	532
Programme Objective 7.3: Improved availability of essential medicines, medical equipment, & functional health infrastructure						
Strategic Intervention 7.3.1: Strengthen child, maternal, & adolescent health	6,366	1,061	1,061	1,591	1,326	1,327
Strategic Intervention 7.3.2: Procure & maintain essential medical equipment	4,244	1,061	1,061	1,061	531	530
Strategic Intervention 7.3.3: Upgrade & maintain health infrastructure	2,653	530	530	530	796	267
Programme Objective 7.4: Increased health-seeking behaviors & timely utilization of health services						
Strategic Intervention 7.4.1: Strengthen community health structures	3,183	530	795	530	795	533
Strategic Intervention 7.4.2: Reduce morbidity & mortality from communicable diseases	3,183	530	795	530	795	533
Programme Objective 7.5: Reliable energy supply for health service delivery						
Strategic Intervention 7.5.1: Upgrade health infrastructure & WASH	3,183	530	530	530	796	797

Strategic Intervention 7.5.2: Clean energy installation (solar/LPG)	2,122	530	530	530	266	266
Programme Objective 7.6: Increased access to safe water for health and households						
Strategic Intervention 7.6.1: Expand WASH services in health facilities & schools	4,244	795	795	1,061	796	797
Programme Objective 7.7: Strengthened health human resources & facility capacity						
Strategic Intervention 7.7.1: Health staff recruitment & training	6,366	1,327	1,327	1,591	1,326	795
Strategic Intervention 7.7.2: Staff accommodation & facility upgrades	4,244	795	795	531	796	1,327
Programme Objective 7.8: Improved public health outcomes & service delivery						
Strategic Intervention 7.8.1: Strengthen epidemic preparedness & response	5,305	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061
Strategic Intervention 7.8.2: HIV, ANC, & vaccination services	4,244	530	1,061	1,061	530	1,062
Programme Objective 7.9: Enhanced transport & logistics for health service delivery						
Strategic Intervention 7.9.1: Transport & cold chain logistics	5,305	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061
Programme Objective 7.10: Reduced youth unemployment, poverty, & social vices						
Strategic Intervention 7.10.1: Youth employment & livelihood programs	7,957	1,591	1,591	1,591	1,591	1,593
Programme Objective 7.11: Strengthened family & community cohesion						
Strategic Intervention 7.11.1: Family & community cohesion programs	4,244	795	795	1,061	796	797
Programme Objective 7.12: Reduced gender-based violence & enhanced gender equality						
Strategic Intervention 7.12.1: GBV prevention & response programs	6,366	1,061	1,061	1,591	1,326	1,327
Programme Objective 7.13: Improved health-seeking behavior & reduced HIV prevalence						
Strategic Intervention 7.13.1: HIV/AIDS prevention & treatment services	5,305	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061
Programme Objective 7.14: Enhanced civic awareness, patriotism, & positive mindset change						
Strategic Intervention 7.14.1: Civic awareness & patriotism campaigns	5,305	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061
Programme Objective 7.15: Increased household savings & investments						
Strategic Intervention 7.15.1: Household savings & investment programs	2,653	530	530	530	530	533
Programme Objective 7.16: Enhanced adult literacy & civic knowledge						
Strategic Intervention 7.16.1: Adult literacy & civic education programs	2,653	530	530	530	530	533
Programme Objective 7.17: Improved media outreach & information dissemination						

Strategic Intervention 7.17.1: Media outreach & information dissemination programs	1,592	265	265	265	265	532
Programme Objective 7.20: Reduced vulnerability, gender inequality, & inequity along the lifecycle						
Strategic Intervention 7.20.1: Social protection programs for vulnerable groups	4,244	795	795	1,061	796	797
Programme Objective 7.21: Gender equality & women empowerment enhanced						
Strategic Intervention 7.21.1: Gender equality & women empowerment programs	5,305	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061	1,061
Programme Objective 7.22: Child protection strengthened						
Strategic Intervention 7.22.1: Child protection programs	4,244	795	795	1,061	796	797
Programme Objective 7.23: Social inclusion & equitable service delivery enhanced						
Strategic Intervention 7.23.1: Social inclusion programs	3,183	530	530	530	530	1,063
Programme Objective 7.24: Resilience & disaster preparedness strengthened						
Strategic Intervention 7.24.1: Resilience & disaster preparedness programs	2,653	530	530	530	530	533
4.2.8 Private Sector Development (UGX Mn)	**109,571**	**17,342**	**19,396**	**21,449**	**24,185**	**27,199**
Programme Objective 8.1: Sustainably lower the cost of financing						
Strategic Intervention 8.1.1: Access to finance & BDS for MSMEs	19,990	3,427	3,713	3,999	4,285	4,566
Strategic Intervention 8.1.2: Short-term finance window operational	5,141	913	970	1,028	1,085	1,145
Strategic Intervention 8.1.3: MSMEs trained & mentored	4,570	800	857	914	971	1,028
Strategic Intervention 8.1.4: MSMEs supported with gender/youth inclusion	4,570	571	742	914	1,085	1,258
Programme Objective 8.2: Increase market access, presence, and competitiveness						
Strategic Intervention 8.2.1: Formalization & business registration	17,134	2,856	3,142	3,427	3,713	3,996
Strategic Intervention 8.2.2: Private sector formalized	14,279	2,285	2,285	2,285	3,142	4,282
Programme Objective 8.3: Support capacity development for private sector institutions and organizations						
Strategic Intervention 8.3.1: Product standardization & certification	11,427	1,714	1,999	2,285	2,570	2,859
Strategic Intervention 8.3.2: Market information systems & digital solutions	11,427	1,714	1,999	2,285	2,570	2,859
Strategic Intervention 8.3.3: Green & sustainable business adoption	8,570	1,142	1,428	1,714	1,999	2,287
Strategic Intervention 8.3.4: Innovation & incubation	8,570	1,142	1,428	1,714	1,999	2,287
Strategic Intervention 8.3.5: Exports facilitated	5,713	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,142	1,145
Programme Objective 8.4: Enhance institutional coordination for MDAs						

and other stakeholders under the private sector development program						
Strategic Intervention 8.4.1: Consultative engagements undertaken	6,856	1,142	1,257	1,371	1,485	1,601
Strategic Intervention 8.4.2: Industrial parks operational	11,427	1,714	1,999	2,285	2,570	2,859
Strategic Intervention 8.4.3: Private investments facilitated	7,427	1,142	1,314	1,485	1,657	1,829
4.2.9 Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services (UGX Mn)	**184,966**	**31,941**	**36,961**	**39,699**	**38,786**	**37,579**
Programme Objective 9.1: Develop an inter-modal and seamless transport infrastructure and services						
9.1.1 Roads rehabilitated and maintained	55,394	8,871	11,089	12,198	12,198	11,038
9.1.2 Street lighting enhanced	27,697	4,435	4,435	5,544	5,544	7,739
9.1.3 Culverts and drainage structures constructed/upgraded	16,618	3,327	3,882	4,436	4,436	537
Programme Objective 9.2: Strengthen transport asset management						
9.2.1 Maintenance backlog reduced	19,387	3,327	3,882	3,882	3,882	4,414
9.2.2 Green transport infrastructure installed	13,848	2,218	2,773	3,327	2,773	2,757
Programme Objective 9.3: Reduce the cost of transport infrastructure development and maintenance						
9.3.1 Fatalities per 100,000 vehicles reduced	11,079	2,218	2,218	2,218	2,218	2,207
9.3.2 Crash hotspots mitigated	8,309	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,653
9.3.3 Road safety awareness campaigns implemented	5,539	554	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,658
Programme Objective 9.4: Strengthen governance and management of the transport programme						
9.4.1 Roads constructed/upgraded	19,387	3,882	3,882	3,882	3,882	3,859
9.4.2 Security and traffic monitoring systems installed	8,309	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,653
Programme Objective 9.5: Integrated infrastructure planning & governance						
9.5.1 Staff trained in transport planning, GIS & digital tools	5,539	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,109	1,103
9.5.2 City Hall and staff housing constructed	11,079	1,664	2,773	2,773	2,218	1,651
9.5.3 Housing estates constructed for staff	22,157	3,882	4,436	4,436	4,436	4,967
4.2.10 Sustainable Energy Development (UGX Mn)	**305,976**	**50,210**	**60,710**	**61,166**	**67,555**	**66,335**
Programme Objective 10.1: Increased adoption and use of clean cooking solutions						
10.1.1 Promote modern clean cooking technologies	61	10	13	13	12	13
10.1.2 Develop institutional clean cooking capacity	26,230	4,371	5,245	5,245	5,245	6,124
10.1.3 Support clean cooking supply systems	21,858	3,497	4,371	4,371	4,371	5,248
10.1.4 Promote awareness & behavior change	21,858	3,497	3,497	3,497	4,371	7,000
Programme Objective 10.2: Increased access and utilization of electricity						
10.2.1 Expand electricity network to underserved areas	52,461	8,742	10,490	10,490	11,363	11,376
10.2.2 Rehabilitate existing transmission & distribution network	34,974	5,245	6,993	6,993	7,868	7,875

10.2.3 Expand network to key growth economic zones	17,487	2,623	3,497	3,497	3,497	4,373
10.2.4 Increase household electricity adoption	26,230	4,371	5,245	5,245	6,120	5,249
10.2.5 Improve electricity reliability	26,230	5,245	4,371	4,371	6,120	6,123
Programme Objective 10.3: Increased adoption of renewable off-grid solutions						
10.3.1 Develop off-grid and mini-grid renewable solutions	52,461	8,742	10,490	10,490	11,363	11,376
10.3.2 Promote innovative renewable energy technologies	21,858	3,497	4,371	4,371	4,371	5,248
10.3.3 Build local technical & institutional capacity	30,602	5,245	6,993	6,993	6,120	5,251
Programme Objective 10.4: Increased productive use of energy in households, SMEs, and industries						
10.4.1 Promote productive electricity use by households and SMEs	34,974	5,245	6,120	6,993	7,868	8,748
10.4.2 Increase industrial and agro-processing capacity	34,974	5,245	6,993	6,120	7,868	8,748
Programme Objective 10.5: Strengthened technical and institutional capacity in renewable energy						
10.5.1 Train and certify local renewable energy technicians	26,230	4,371	5,245	5,245	6,120	5,249
10.5.2 Support local enterprises in renewable energy	26,230	4,371	5,245	5,245	5,245	6,124
Programme Objective 10.6: Increased adoption of energy-efficient practices & technologies						
10.6.1 Promote energy-efficient appliances in households	21,858	3,497	4,371	4,371	5,245	4,374
10.6.2 Promote energy-efficient equipment in industries & institutions	21,858	3,497	4,371	4,371	5,245	4,374
Programme Objective 10.7: Enhanced adoption of electric mobility solutions						
10.7.1 Promote adoption of electric mobility solutions	21,858	3,497	4,371	4,371	5,245	4,374
10.7.2 Expand electric vehicle charging infrastructure	13,115	1,749	2,623	2,623	2,623	3,497
Programme Objective 10.8: Improved access to LPG infrastructure & adoption						
10.8.1 Promote household adoption of LPG	13,115	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623	2,623
10.8.2 Expand LPG distribution infrastructure	13,115	1,749	2,623	2,623	2,623	3,497
Programme Objective 10.9: Environmental impact reduction						
10.9.1 Promote clean energy to reduce emissions	17,487	2,623	3,497	3,497	4,371	3,499
10.9.2 Implement low-carbon energy technologies	17,487	2,623	2,623	3,497	3,497	5,247
4.2.11 Digital Transformation (UGX Mn)	**70,274**	**14,055**	**14,146**	**14,055**	**14,009**	**14,009**
Programme Objective 11.1: Increased coverage and access to ICT						
Strategic Intervention 11.1.1: Leverage existing government infrastructure	3,559	712	854	712	640	641
Strategic Intervention 11.1.2: Expand broadband and ICT network coverage	2,847	569	569	569	569	571

Strategic Intervention 11.1.3: Extend internet connectivity to key infrastructure	3,203	641	641	641	641	639
Strategic Intervention 11.1.4: Implement national addressing system	2,136	427	427	427	427	428
Programme Objective 11.2: Improved service delivery						
Strategic Intervention 11.2.1: Digitalize government services	2,492	498	498	498	498	500
Strategic Intervention 11.2.2: Deploy digital shared services	1,423	285	285	285	285	283
Strategic Intervention 11.2.3: Develop intelligent information systems	1,779	356	356	356	356	355
Programme Objective 11.3: Increased ICT human resource capacity						
Strategic Intervention 11.3.1: Train communities & SMEs in ICT	1,068	214	214	214	214	212
Strategic Intervention 11.3.2: Train city staff	712	142	142	142	142	144
Strategic Intervention 11.3.3: Enhance practical ICT training	712	142	142	142	142	144
Programme Objective 11.4: Strengthen innovation ecosystem						
Strategic Intervention 11.4.1: Establish digital incubation centers	8,542	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,710
Strategic Intervention 11.4.2: Support ICT research & innovation	10,678	2,136	2,136	2,136	2,136	2,134
Strategic Intervention 11.4.3: Establish ICT centres of excellence	8,542	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,710
Strategic Intervention 11.4.4: Promote local ICT product manufacturing	7,118	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,422
Strategic Intervention 11.4.5: Commercialize local ICT knowledge products	5,695	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139	1,139
Programme Objective 11.5: Increase cyber security & data protection						
Strategic Intervention 11.5.1: Strengthen cyber security	7,118	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,422
Strategic Intervention 11.5.2: Review & enforce ICT policies, laws, standards	4,271	854	854	854	854	855
Strategic Intervention 11.5.3: Implement cybersecurity measures	6,407	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,281	1,283
Programme Objective 11.6: Environmental and human safety (e-waste management)						
Strategic Intervention 11.6.1: Develop e-waste management framework	3,559	712	712	712	712	711
Strategic Intervention 11.6.2: Maintain ICT equipment	4,983	997	997	997	997	995
Programme Objective 11.7: Deploy wireless hotspots at key development locations						
Strategic Intervention 11.7.1: Deploy wireless hotspots	4,271	854	854	854	854	855
Programme Objective 11.8: Mainstream ICT in all sectors & digitize service delivery						
Strategic Intervention 11.8.1: Mainstream ICT in city departments	7,118	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,424	1,422
Strategic Intervention 11.8.2: Establish core ICT infrastructure	8,542	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,708	1,710

Programme Objective 11.9: Awareness & outreach on ICTs and 4IR						
Strategic Intervention 11.9.1: Conduct ICT & 4IR awareness campaigns	2,847	569	569	569	569	571
4.2.12 Sustainable Urbanisation and Housing Development (UGX Mn)	**78,956**	**15,790**	**15,790**	**15,790**	**15,790**	**15,796**
Programme Objective 12.1: Develop and maintain urban infrastructure						
Strategic Intervention 12.1.1: Develop urban PDPs	6,606	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,322
Strategic Intervention 12.1.2: Invest in GKMA, Cities & strategic urban areas	19,818	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,964	3,962
Programme Objective 12.2: Develop sustainable waste management systems						
Strategic Intervention 12.2.1: Develop waste management systems	9,909	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,981
Programme Objective 12.3: Promote decent housing for different income segments						
Strategic Intervention 12.3.1: Implement affordable housing programmes	9,909	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,981
Strategic Intervention 12.3.2: Implement slum upgrading programmes	9,909	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,982	1,981
Programme Objective 12.4: Increase economic opportunities in urban areas						
Strategic Intervention 12.4.1: Support MSMEs & local entrepreneurs	3,964	793	793	793	793	792
Strategic Intervention 12.4.2: Develop & implement investment profiles	3,964	793	793	793	793	792
Strategic Intervention 12.4.3: Establish & operationalize free zones	3,964	793	793	793	793	792
Programme Objective 12.5: Conserve and restore urban natural resources						
Strategic Intervention 12.5.1: Conserve wetlands & green spaces	3,964	793	793	793	793	792
Strategic Intervention 12.5.2: Promote tree planting & carbon sinks	3,964	793	793	793	793	792
Programme Objective 12.6: Increase urban resilience (accidents, fires, floods)						
Strategic Intervention 12.6.1: Implement risk mitigation measures	6,606	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,321	1,322
Programme Objective 12.7: Develop and protect green belts						
Strategic Intervention 12.7.1: Develop and protect urban green belts	5,285	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,057	1,057
Programme Objective 12.8: Implement participatory & all-inclusive planning						
Strategic Intervention 12.8.1: Promote participatory urban planning	3,303	661	661	661	661	659
Strategic Intervention 12.8.2: Establish citizen monitoring mechanisms	3,303	661	661	661	661	659
Programme Objective 12.9: Implement UMIS						
Strategic Intervention 12.9.1: Develop & operationalize UMIS	3,964	793	793	793	793	792

Strategic Intervention 12.9.2: Integrate UMIS with city planning	3,964	793	793	793	793	792
Programme Objective 12.10: Enforce urban development policies & regulations						
Strategic Intervention 12.10.1: Enforce urban development regulations	3,303	661	661	661	661	659
Strategic Intervention 12.10.2: Strengthen regulatory capacity	3,303	661	661	661	661	659
Programme Objective 12.11: Integrated physical & economic development plans						
Strategic Intervention 12.11.1: Develop integrated urban plans	2,643	529	529	529	529	527
Strategic Intervention 12.11.2: Align strategic urban investments with plans	2,643	529	529	529	529	527
4.2.13 Governance and Security (UGX Mn)	**55,532**	**9,813**	**10,270**	**10,498**	**11,183**	**13,768**
Programme Objective 13.1: Strengthen the capacity of Security Agencies to address security threats and emergencies						
13.1.1 Strengthen policing and emergency management	3,559	593	712	712	890	652
13.1.2 Community engagement on security	3,559	593	593	593	890	890
13.1.3 Infrastructure & equipment	4,505	593	771	771	593	1,777
Programme Objective 13.2: Strengthen Public Policy Analysis, Coordination and Governance						
13.2.1 Strengthen policy formulation and coordination	2,960	296	296	296	593	1,479
13.2.2 Build capacity of LGs and GKMA	3,559	593	593	593	593	1,187
13.2.3 Legislative support & compliance	2,373	593	593	593	593	1
Programme Objective 13.3: Strengthen Justice Delivery and Access to Legal Services						
13.3.1 Strengthen ADR mechanisms	2,373	296	296	593	593	595
13.3.2 Outreach services for vulnerable groups	2,960	593	593	593	593	588
13.3.3 Vital events registration	2,960	593	593	593	593	588
Programme Objective 13.4: Strengthen Transparency, Accountability, and Anti-Corruption						
13.4.1 Anti-corruption initiatives	2,373	296	296	593	593	595
13.4.2 Enforcement & monitoring	2,373	296	296	296	593	892
13.4.3 Governance Risk & Compliance (GRC)	2,373	593	593	296	593	298
Programme Objective 13.5: Strengthen Administrative, ICT, and Support Services						
13.5.1 Administrative coordination strengthened	2,960	593	593	593	593	588
13.5.2 Procurement & disposal management	4,144	889	889	889	889	588
13.5.3 ICT infrastructure & support services	2,373	296	296	296	296	1,189
Programme Objective 13.6: Enhance Compliance with the Uganda Bill of Rights						
13.6.1 HRBA integration	4,144	593	593	889	889	1,180

13.6.2 Training & capacity building	1,777	296	296	296	296	593
Programme Objective 13.7: Strengthen Refugee Protection and Management						
13.7.1 Refugee service coordination	2,960	593	593	593	593	588
13.7.2 Livelihood & infrastructure support	4,144	593	889	889	889	884
13.7.3 Integration into local planning	1,777	296	296	296	593	296
Programme Objective 13.8: Strengthen Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA) Mainstreaming						
13.8.1 HRBA integration	2,960	593	593	593	593	588
13.8.2 Indigenous Minority Communities (IMC) inclusion	2,373	296	296	296	593	892
13.8.3 Sensitization and empowerment	1,777	296	296	296	593	296
4.2.14 Public Sector Transformation (UGX Mn)	**74,858**	**12,776**	**14,192**	**15,151**	**16,064**	**16,675**
Programme Objective 14.1: Strengthen Accountability for Results Across Government						
14.1.1 Increased awareness about public services	1,424	214	285	285	356	284
14.1.2 Improved efficiency & effectiveness of decentralized recruitment	1,780	356	356	356	356	356
14.1.3 Increased local participation in the economy	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
14.1.4 Strengthened accountability (individual/institutional)	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
14.1.5 Improved individual performance	1,424	285	285	285	285	284
14.1.6 Improved organizational performance	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
14.1.7 Improved service quality	1,780	285	356	356	427	356
14.1.8 Compliance with recruitment guidelines	1,424	285	285	285	285	284
14.1.9 Efficient service delivery structures	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
14.1.10 Timeliness in implementing approved city structures	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
14.1.11 Improved archival access	1,424	285	285	285	285	284
14.1.12 Talent & knowledge retention	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
14.1.13 Corporate image & culture	2,136	356	427	427	427	499
Programme Objective 14.2: Streamline Government Structures for Efficient and Effective Service Delivery						
14.2.1 Reduced duplication & overlaps	4,271	712	712	712	1,068	1,067
14.2.2 Institutional standards set & operationalized	5,695	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,424	1,067
14.2.3 Productivity measurement processes strengthened	5,695	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,423
Programme Objective 14.3: Strengthen Human Resource Management for Improved Service Delivery						
14.3.1 Improved staffing in MDAs & LGs	4,983	712	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,067
14.3.2 Competence-based recruitment strengthened	3,559	712	712	712	712	711
14.3.3 Capacity of public servants enhanced	5,695	1,068	1,068	1,424	1,068	1,067

14.3.4 Capacity of city leaders enhanced	5,695	1,068	712	1,068	1,424	1,423
Programme Objective 14.4: Deepen Decentralization and Citizen Participation in Local Development						
14.4.1 Improved fiscal sustainability of LGs	4,983	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	711
14.4.2 Improved functionality & coordination of LED	4,271	712	712	1,068	1,068	711
14.4.3 Strengthened Parish Development Model	4,271	712	712	1,068	1,068	711
14.4.4 Functional City Economic Forum	3,559	356	356	712	712	1,423
Programme Objective 14.5: Re-engineer the Public Service Delivery Processes/System to Improve Access to Quality Services						
14.5.1 Increased integration of e-service delivery	5,695	1,068	1,424	1,068	1,068	1,067
14.5.2 Streamlined service delivery processes	8,542	1,424	1,780	1,780	1,780	1,778
14.5.3 Strengthened records & archives management	7,118	1,068	1,068	1,424	1,424	2,134
Programme Objective 14.6: Strengthen Institutional Coordination and Enforcement of Policies, Laws & Regulatory Frameworks						
14.6.1 Harmonized planning & implementation	4,271	712	1,068	712	712	1,067
14.6.2 Internal audit & financial management strengthened	4,983	1,068	1,068	1,068	1,068	711
14.6.3 Procurement & disposal coordinated	4,271	712	712	1,068	1,068	711
14.6.4 Leadership & management strengthened	4,271	356	712	712	712	1,779
4.2.15 Regional Development (UGX Mn)	**149,939**	**27,151**	**29,666**	**29,209**	**31,036**	**32,877**
Programme Objective 15.1: Enhance and Sustain Local Economic Development						
15.1.1 Improved access to business development services	9,858	1,643	1,917	1,917	2,191	2,190
15.1.2 Increased productivity of PDM SACCOs	12,048	2,191	2,466	2,466	2,466	2,459
Programme Objective 15.2: Enhance Local Revenue Generation						
15.2.1 Enhanced contribution of local revenue	9,858	1,643	1,917	1,917	2,191	2,190
15.2.2 Increased discretionary funding for LGs	9,584	1,643	1,917	1,917	1,917	2,190
Programme Objective 15.3: Strengthen Affirmative Action in Lagging Regions & Refugee Hosting Communities						
15.3.1 Enhanced livelihood support in targeted sub-regions	15,332	2,739	3,013	3,013	3,287	3,280
15.3.2 Refugees and host communities access integrated services	14,784	2,739	3,013	3,013	3,013	3,006
Programme Objective 15.4: Strengthen Policy, Legal, Institutional Coordination & Regulatory Frameworks						
15.4.1 Enhanced LG capacity for statistics & planning	7,666	1,369	1,369	1,643	1,643	1,642
15.4.2 Improved institutional performance	7,666	1,369	1,643	1,369	1,643	1,642

Programme Objective 15.5: Strengthen Governance, Institutional Capacity & Public Sector Delivery						
15.5.1 Improved accountability in LG service delivery	8,762	1,643	1,643	1,917	1,917	1,642
15.5.2 Increased citizen satisfaction	7,666	1,369	1,643	1,369	1,643	1,642
Programme Objective 15.6: Enhance Security and Rule of Law						
15.6.1 Improved community security & safety	14,236	2,466	2,739	2,739	3,013	3,279
15.6.2 Strengthened community policing & access to justice	13,139	2,466	2,739	2,739	2,739	2,456
Programme Objective 15.7: Strengthen Accountability, Transparency & Anti-Corruption Systems						
15.7.1 Improved use of IFMS & digital accountability	6,844	1,095	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,642
15.7.2 Improved citizen oversight & anti-corruption awareness	7,392	1,095	1,369	1,369	1,643	1,916
Programme Objective 15.8: Strengthen Human Rights, Inclusion & Social Justice						
15.8.1 Enhanced protection of vulnerable groups	6,844	1,095	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,642
15.8.2 Improved local mechanisms for rights protection	5,475	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095	1,095
15.8.3 Reduced cases of rights violations	5,475	1,095	821	1,095	1,095	1,369
Programme Objective 15.9: Enhance ICT for Governance, Transparency & Service Delivery						
15.9.1 Increased adoption of e-governance platforms	6,844	1,095	1,369	1,369	1,369	1,642
15.9.2 Enhanced transparency & citizen oversight	6,023	1,095	1,095	1,369	1,369	1,095
15.9.3 Strengthened ICT security & resilience	6,571	1,095	1,369	1,095	1,369	1,643
4.2.16 Development Plan Implementation (UGX Mn)	**121,368**	**22,815**	**24,184**	**24,868**	**26,009**	**28,492**
Programme Objective 16.1: Strengthen Capacity for Evidence-Based Development Planning						
16.1.1 Build capacity in development planning & project formulation	7,354	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,470
16.1.2 Strengthen use of research, statistics & innovation	7,599	1,225	1,471	1,471	1,716	1,716
16.1.3 Enhance local revenue mobilization	7,354	1,225	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,716
Programme Objective 16.2: Strengthen Budgeting and Accountability Systems						
16.2.1 Align City budgets to NDP priorities	5,883	981	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,227
16.2.2 Strengthen budget execution systems	6,373	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,473
16.2.3 Strengthen reporting & accountability	6,373	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,471	1,227
Programme Objective 16.3: Strengthen Oversight, Monitoring, Evaluation & Learning (MEL) Systems						
16.3.1 Strengthen City oversight committees	5,883	981	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,227
16.3.2 Establish M&E frameworks & digital dashboards	6,864	981	1,225	1,225	1,471	1,962

16.3.3 Institutionalize use of evaluation findings	4,903	981	981	981	981	979
Programme Objective 16.4: Strengthen Coordination of Development Planning, Budgeting & Implementation						
16.4.1 Establish inter-agency coordination platforms	7,354	1,225	1,471	1,471	1,716	1,471
16.4.2 Align CSOs & DPs to City PIAP	7,354	1,225	1,471	1,471	1,471	1,716
Programme Objective 16.5: Strengthen Research, Data, Statistics & Information Systems						
16.5.1 Strengthen statistical systems at LG level	4,903	981	981	981	981	979
16.5.2 Promote applied research & innovation	4,903	736	981	981	1,225	980
16.5.3 Institutionalize research-policy linkages	4,903	736	981	981	1,225	980
16.5.4 Develop digital open data platforms	5,883	981	981	981	981	1,960
Programme Objective 16.6: Strengthen ICT, Data Management & Digital Innovations for Planning and Service Delivery						
16.6.1 Automate planning & reporting systems	5,883	981	981	1,225	1,225	1,471
16.6.2 Digitize service delivery in priority sectors	6,373	981	981	981	1,471	1,960
16.6.3 Build ICT capacity of LG staff	4,903	981	981	981	981	979
16.6.4 Establish City-level ICT security frameworks	6,128	981	1,225	1,225	1,225	1,472
16.6.5 Develop e-participation & feedback platforms	6,864	981	1,225	1,225	1,471	1,962
4.2.17 Administration of Justice (UGX Mn)	**52,952**	**10,358**	**10,906**	**10,906**	**10,815**	**9,967**
Programme Objective 17.1: Strengthen a People-Centered Justice Delivery System						
17.1.1 Promote ADR in justice delivery	4,530	849	849	849	962	1,021
17.1.2 Strengthen case & records management	5,096	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,020
17.1.3 Roll out Small Claims Procedure	3,963	736	792	792	792	851
17.1.4 Promote non-custodial sentences	4,530	906	906	906	906	906
17.1.5 Promote juvenile justice & rehabilitation	5,663	1,019	1,245	1,245	1,132	1,022
Programme Objective 17.2: Strengthen Justice Business Processes						
17.2.1 Implement digital case management	3,963	849	792	792	736	794
17.2.2 Simplify court procedures (fast-track)	3,397	679	679	679	679	681
17.2.3 Promote ADR centers	3,397	623	679	679	679	737
17.2.4 Improve evidence management	3,963	849	792	792	736	794
17.2.5 Strengthen enforcement of court orders	3,397	679	679	679	679	681
Programme Objective 17.3: Strengthen Institutional & Coordination Capacity						
17.3.1 Strengthen inter-agency coordination	3,397	679	679	679	679	681
17.3.2 Recruit & train justice personnel	3,963	792	792	792	792	795

17.3.3 Upgrade court infrastructure	4,530	906	906	906	906	906
17.3.4 Implement Justice MIS (data management)	3,963	792	792	792	792	795
17.3.5 Conduct civic/legal awareness campaigns	3,963	792	792	792	792	795
4.2.18 Legislation, Oversight and Representation (UGX Mn)	**38,065**	**7,574**	**7,529**	**7,529**	**7,529**	**7,904**
Programme Objective 18.1: Strengthen Legislative and Policy-Making Capacity						
18.1.1 Build capacity of Councillors & technical staff	8,275	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,655	1,655
18.1.2 Provide research & information support for law-making	5,296	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,060
18.1.3 Facilitate induction of new Council members	3,310	662	596	596	596	860
Programme Objective 18.2: Strengthen Oversight and Accountability Functions						
18.2.1 Improve Committee oversight mechanisms	6,620	1,324	1,324	1,324	1,324	1,324
18.2.2 Strengthen access to timely information & reports	5,296	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,059	1,060
18.2.3 Facilitate enhanced monitoring of development programmes	3,972	794	794	794	794	796
18.2.4 Promote ethical conduct & anti-corruption measures	3,972	794	794	794	794	796
Programme Objective 18.3: Strengthen Representation and Public Engagement						
18.3.1 Enhance constituency engagement & outreach	6,620	1,324	1,324	1,324	1,324	1,324
18.3.2 Track attendance and performance of MPs & councillors	3,972	794	794	794	794	796
18.3.3 Strengthen citizen participation mechanisms	7,702	1,785	1,785	1,785	1,785	2,562

Table 40: Summary Costs of the Programmes

S/n	Programme Name	Total Cost (UGX Mn)	FY2025/26	FY2026/27	FY2027/28	FY2028/29	FY2029/30
1	Agro-Industrialisation	1,141	192	228	256	237	228
2	Sustainable Extractives	594	110	119	123	123	119
3	Tourism Development	7,304	1,141	1,369	1,460	1,552	1,782
4	Manufacturing	41,537	7,118	7,118	7,118	9,174	11,009
5	Innovation & Technology	32,644	5,021	6,161	6,161	6,845	8,456
6	NRECLW	51,259	9,675	10,222	10,770	10,405	10,187
7	Human Capital Development	119,104	22,131	23,500	25,326	23,728	24,419
8	Private Sector Development	109,571	17,342	19,396	21,449	24,185	27,199
9	Integrated Transport	184,966	31,941	36,961	39,699	38,786	37,579
10	Sustainable Energy	305,976	50,210	60,710	61,166	67,555	66,335
11	Digital Transformation	70,274	14,055	14,146	14,055	14,009	14,009

12	Sustainable Urbanisation	78,956	15,790	15,790	15,790	15,790	15,796
13	Governance and Security	55,532	9,813	10,270	10,498	11,183	13,768
14	Public Sector Transformation	74,858	12,776	14,192	15,151	16,064	16,675
15	Regional Development	149,939	27,151	29,666	29,209	31,036	32,877
16	Development Plan Implementation	121,368	22,815	24,184	24,868	26,009	28,492
17	Administration of Justice	52,952	10,358	10,906	10,906	10,815	9,967
18	Legislation, Oversight & Representation	38,065	7,574	7,529	7,529	7,529	7,904
	Grand Total	**1,500,000**	**265,193**	**292,435**	**301,502**	**314,989**	**325,881**

Table 41: Cost of Projects

Projects	Total (Millions)	FY2025/26 (Millions)	FY2026/27 (Millions)	FY2027/28 (Millions)	FY2028/29 (Millions)	FY2029/30 (Millions)
1. Agro-Industrialisation (Value chain demos, irrigation sites, cage fish demos, vaccination drives, post-harvest handling technologies)	18,000	3,000	5,000	4,000	3,000	3,000
2. Tourism Development (Makanaga eco-site development, eco-lodge & tourism website, landing site sanitation, tourism compliance surveillance)	6,000	1,000	2,000	1,500	1,000	500
3. Manufacturing Development (Enterprise formalisation, MSME incubation support, industrial compliance & productivity support)	5,000	800	1,200	1,100	1,000	900
4. Natural Resources & Climate Change (Wetland demarcation, restoration of Gunda LFR, tree nursery support, clean energy demonstrations, ecological park designs)	8,500	1,500	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,000
5. Human Capital Development (School latrines, classrooms, teachers' houses, desks, school rehabilitation, Wakiso HCIV upgrade, Kakiri HCIII construction, staff quarters & fencing of health facilities)	50,000	13,000	13,500	10,500	7,500	5,500

6. Private Sector Development (Construction of Bulaga, Wakiso TC & Kawuku markets, MSME lock-ups, vendor profiling & enterprise formalisation)	24,000	6,000	7,000	5,000	4,000	2,000
7. Integrated Transport Infrastructure & Services (GKMA road upgrades, bituminous sealing of district roads, culverts, mechanised & routine maintenance, junction designs)	225,000	43,000	55,000	49,000	44,000	34,000
8. Digital Transformation (District ICT systems, CCTV installation, solar security lighting, digital planning & monitoring systems)	3,000	600	700	600	550	550
9. Sustainable Urbanisation & Housing (Physical development plans, urban growth centre planning, road naming & signage, DPPC strengthening)	5,500	1,000	1,200	1,100	1,100	1,100
10. Governance & Security (Political monitoring, community safety oversight, enforcement support systems)	2,500	500	600	500	450	450
11. Public Sector Transformation (Building control systems, plan approvals, institutional strengthening, service delivery systems)	3,500	700	800	700	650	650
12. Regional Development (GKMA coordination, metropolitan road linkages, inter-district infrastructure coordination)	6,000	1,200	1,500	1,200	1,100	1,000
13. Development Plan Implementation (Planning, coordination, monitoring & reporting systems strengthening)	2,000	400	500	400	350	350
14. Administration of Justice (Community justice awareness, ADR support, governance barazas)	1,500	300	400	300	250	250
15. Legislation, Oversight & Representation (Council oversight, committee monitoring, civic engagement strengthening)	1,500	300	400	300	250	250
TOTAL	**362,000**	**73,300**	**92,300**	**78,200**	**66,700**	**51,500**

Table 42: Summary of LGDP IV Cost Estimates (UGX Millions)

Cost Category	Total Cost (Millions)	FY2025/26	FY 2026/27	FY 2027/28	FY 2028/29	FY 2029/30
A. Programme Interventions	1,500,000	265,193	292,435	301,502	314,989	325,881
B. Priority Projects (Flagship Investments)	365,000	73,300	90,300	78,200	71,700	51,500
GRAND TOTAL (Interventions + Projects)	1,865,000	338,493	382,735	379,702	386,689	377,381

4.3 Resource Mobilization Strategy

Effective resource mobilization is fundamental for the successful implementation of the Wakiso District Development Plan IV (DDP IV) during the NDP IV period. As Uganda's fastest urbanizing district and a key component of the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), Wakiso possesses immense economic potential driven by real estate development, trade and services, tourism, aviation-related activities, agro-processing, and a vibrant SME sector. The Resource Mobilization Strategy therefore focuses on strengthening domestic revenue systems, leveraging digital solutions, deepening partnerships, and enhancing accountability to support inclusive and sustainable socio-economic transformation.

1. Effective Domestic Revenue Mobilization

Wakiso District will implement a robust Domestic Revenue Mobilization Strategy (DRMS) with emphasis on eliminating inefficiencies in revenue administration; reducing leakages and non-compliance; and broadening the local revenue base across key sectors such as real estate, hospitality, tourism, agro-processing, transport services, and commercial trade. The District will deploy digital systems for cashless transactions, strengthen Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) reporting, periodically review fees and charges, and reinforce internal controls to optimize revenue performance. Priority revenue zones include fast-growing urban municipalities such as Nansana, Kira, Makindye Ssabagabo, Entebbe Municipality, and emerging town councils along the Entebbe Road, Hoima Road, and Gayaza corridors.

2. Sensitization, Enumeration, and Registration

The District will intensify sensitization campaigns targeting property owners, landlords, developers, traders, tourism operators, and industrial establishments, working closely with LC1 leaders, parish chiefs, municipal councils, and private sector associations. Enumeration exercises will establish accurate and updated registers for properties, businesses, rental units, landing sites, tourism facilities, and industrial parks. Crosscutting interventions such as provision of motorcycles, digital devices, GIS-based mapping, and Point-of-Sale systems will strengthen taxpayer engagement and registration across municipalities and sub-counties. These actions will ensure that taxable entities across both urban and peri-urban Wakiso are effectively captured in the revenue net.

3. Assessment and Billing

Wakiso District will prioritize timely and equitable assessments supported by robust mobilization through local administrative structures, issuance of demand notices, and systematic follow-up on property owners and businesses. The District will develop a comprehensive land and property database covering residential estates, gated communities, commercial hubs, and industrial zones to enhance accuracy in billing for property rates, ground rents, building plan approvals, and business licensing. Strengthening valuation capacity and adopting digital platforms will improve transparency, minimize disputes, and enhance predictability in the billing process.

4. Tax Appeals

The District will strengthen mechanisms for handling tax appeals to safeguard taxpayer rights and build trust in the revenue system. Taxpayers will be sensitized on objection procedures, while

functional appeals committees at municipal and district levels will expedite resolution of disputes. Transparent and well-communicated appeal processes will reduce conflicts between taxpayers and administrators, enhance fairness, and promote voluntary compliance across Wakiso's diverse economic landscape.

5. Mobilization, Collection, and Enforcement

Revenue mobilization and enforcement will be strengthened through early billing cycles, structured follow-ups, digital reminders, and enforcement measures targeting chronic defaulters. Wakiso will expand automation of revenue collections through platforms such as IRAS, mobile money, and integrated financial management systems to minimize manual handling and leakages. Enforcement operations will be supported by vehicles, motorcycles, and handheld devices to facilitate field operations in high-revenue areas including Kira Municipality, Nansana Municipality, Entebbe Municipality, Kajjansi, Bweyogerere, Buloba, and key trading centres. Legal enforcement will be pursued where necessary to enhance compliance and protect public revenue.

6. Monitoring

Monitoring will focus on tracking performance across revenue streams, ensuring value for money, and enforcing adherence to mobilization and collection procedures. Regular review meetings at district and municipal levels will strengthen accountability; political leaders and technical staff will be capacitated to undertake oversight; and performance dashboards will support evidence-based decision-making. Monitoring will also assess the functionality of digital revenue systems, evaluate staff performance using KPIs, and identify areas requiring corrective action.

7. Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) and Local Economic Development (LED)

Wakiso District will promote PPPs in strategic sectors such as solid waste management, affordable housing, urban transport, street lighting, tourism infrastructure, and market modernization. PPP opportunities will be prioritized in rapidly urbanizing zones including Nansana, Kira, and Makindye Ssabagabo municipalities, as well as tourism nodes around Entebbe and Lake Victoria islands. The District will also advance LED initiatives focusing on tourism (Entebbe eco-tourism, island tourism, beaches), agro-processing, logistics, aviation-linked enterprises, hospitality, and SME development. Community participation in planning and maintenance of investments will enhance ownership and sustainability.

8. Operationalization of IRAS and Strategic Partnerships

Wakiso District will fully operationalize the Integrated Revenue Administration System (IRAS) to automate collections, enhance real-time reporting, improve taxpayer profiling, and strengthen enforcement. The District will deepen collaboration with development partners (e.g., World Bank, GIZ, JICA, UNICEF, UNDP), private investors, and GKMA institutions to mobilize complementary financing for infrastructure and service delivery. Continuous staff training, strengthened internal controls, and transparent accountability mechanisms will ensure efficient utilization of mobilized resources to deliver equitable services across Wakiso's urban and rural communities.

CHAPTER FIVE: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

5.1 Implementation Arrangements

Strengthening Technical Leadership of DDPIV Implementation: Through the planning unit as the coordination unit for the implementation and monitoring of the plan, all sectors will be required to participate in the annual review meetings to check the progress of the implementation of the plan. LLGs will be engaged in the same exercise the way it's done at the Municipality level. The execution of activities/projects/programmes, will be focusing on key priority areas of Government, namely: (i) Infrastructure, Energy, Minerals, Oil and Gas, Works and Transport; (ii) Education and Health (for outcomes in learning and health); (iii) Agriculture, Industry, Trade and Tourism (for incomes and employment), (iv) Accountability and good Governance (for Public Sector Management). The reports will be forwarded to OPM and NPA for guidance and follow up.

Support supervision by Planning unit: The unit with close consultations with NPA will focus on enforcing implementation planning of key DDPIV projects and programmes, which will include departments, development partners and LLGs in project preparation. This will involve enhancing harnessing of synergies and ensuring holistic and sequenced approach to implementation of interventions as well as improved coordination of cross cutting issues. To support implementation planning, a list of the 5 year priorities were developed with the investment profiles as elaborated in chapter 3 and 4.

Land Acquisition Legal Frameworks: there is need to implement land legal framework reforms to facilitate acquisition of land required for public projects. This will help avoid the long delays experienced in implementation of projects due to the current requirement for compensation of land before starting any project. A cap will be put on the period of waiting for the compensation.

Land Reforms and Physical Planning: To increase land utilization for agricultural production and infrastructure development, land reforms will be carried out. These will include: partnerships between land lords and commercial farmers for effective utilization of land; gazetting and de-gazetting land to provide for infrastructure development; and resettlement of the displaced. To allow for planned rural settlements and urbanization, physical planning will be improved at Municipality, and growth-centres through strengthening enforcement and capacity of the physical planning units.

Public Service Contractual Reforms: In an effort to increase public service efficiency and effectiveness, Government will implement public service delivery reforms in areas of pay reform (competitive pay) and establishing an incentive and punishment system for best performing institutions and individuals and non-performers respectively.

These reforms will be complemented by Judicial Service reforms which impact on Government effectiveness through successful prosecution for abuse of public office and also act as a deterrent to malpractices.

Contract Agreements and performance contracts for Accounting Officers and heads of departments will be strengthened by aligning them to the DDPIV priorities and targets. Permanent Secretary Ministry of Local government will assess the performance of the Chief Administrative Officers annually and report to the Prime Minister through the Head of Public Service.

Public Procurement Reforms: In order to address the cumbersome procurement processes and related delays, Government will finalize the Procurement Policy and further review the procurement law to mitigate delays caused by rigid requirements under cash budgeting and other financial regulations. Efficiency and transparency in public procurements will be enhanced through e-

procurement. Capacity of Procuring and Disposal Entities will be strengthened in the use of framework contracts and standardized guidance on common user items.

Rationalize the special regional programmes: to ensure equitable development across regions with household income as the main criteria, and fast track socio-economic transformation, a policy to equalize and re-distribute wealth will be formulated and implemented in regions lagging behind development. Through programmes like operation wealth creation, improved agriculture inputs and commodities will be distributed to target farmers so that there is food security and increased production to contribute to peoples' incomes.

Bridging the skills gap: In order to facilitate the rapid accumulation of skills required in the priority areas, Government will establish an incentive policy framework to attract private sector investment and PPPs in skills training centres across all regions. In the long run, Government will undertake a comprehensive review of the curriculum at all levels of education to facilitate relevant skills acquisition. Considering the priorities in the education sector of establishing technical institutions in the Municipality, this will help meet such targets.

Alignment of Planning, Budgeting through (PBS) and Implementation of the Plans

The alignment of budgeting and implementation to Plans will be realized through ensuring harmonization of the Program budgeting tool (PBS) domains with the DDP and LLG DPs. This linkage will involve matching the DDPIV priorities with the domains of the budgeting tool. In particular, the key result areas, outcome areas and outputs will be uniform for both the DDPIV and the PBS.

Emphasis will be put on Annual Performance Reports

Limitations in the BFPs and Annual Performance Reports will be addressed to enhance implementation of DDPIV. Improving the BFPs will involve a review of the PBS with a view to create a results-based linkage (chain) between activities, outputs and outcomes.

Implementation of the DDPIV will be based on the Results Oriented Management (ROM) and Outcome/Program Based Budgeting (PBB) systems. Using the national results framework defined in the DDPIV, MDAs and LGs shall prepare strategic plans that clearly identify their expected outcomes and outputs and how these contribute to the NDP. On that basis, resources shall be allocated and voted to planned outcomes and outputs. This will create a direct link between the Plan and the sector long term, medium term and annual plans and budgets. This approach will increase focus on national priorities and promote value for money, transparency and accountability in public service delivery. The commitments under the planning process shall further inform the development and implementation of client charters to ensure that LG deliver tangible commitments to the citizens. These commitments will be cascaded to Departmental and subsequently to individual staff level performance commitments. This process will fully embed a result oriented performance management culture, outcome based budgeting and link resources to results.

Management Information Systems (MIS') and databases are required at all levels across Government to facilitate tracking and assessment of progress of implementation of programmes and projects. The Planning Unit is the Coordination unit in the Municipality. The automated assessment tool will be used to track performance both at the Municipality and Lower Local Governments every year. Linkages between the PBS, revenue enhancement plan, Capacity building plan and the DDPIV are critical issues to be considered.

OPM will put in place frameworks and platforms to ensure that coordination of this plan covers its implementation by the public, private actors and Development Partners. In particular, OPM will ensure that coordination of the Plan covers the following:

The implementation of Wakiso District Development Plan IV will follow a structured approach aligned with the National Development Plan (NDP) and Vision 2040. A quasi-market approach will be pursued, integrating strategic government investments with private-sector-led development initiatives. Key implementation strategies include:

a) **Annual Work Plans and Budgets**: The District will develop annual work plans and budgets based on the priorities identified in the LGDP IV. Each department will align its budget with the overall district development strategy.
b) **Capital Investment Plan**: The district will prioritize investments in infrastructure such as roads, markets, and health facilities. For example, the expansion of Entebbe-Wakiso Road and construction of more health centers in Wakiso Town Council will be key projects.
c) **Local Economic Development (LED) Initiatives**: Strengthening public-private partnerships (PPPs) to boost economic growth, such as promoting value addition in Wakiso's agricultural sector (e.g., pineapple and poultry farming in Kasanje and Masulita).
d) **Policy Decisions and Public Safety**: Implementation will consider critical policy directives, including environmental conservation in areas prone to deforestation, such as Kyengera and Namusera.

5.2 Institutional Arrangements

The Wakiso District Development Plan IV will be implemented through existing local government structures, ensuring efficient service delivery and stakeholder engagement. The following table outlines the roles of key institutions in the district:
The Municipal Council shall take responsibility for coordinating the implementation of the plan; the Municipal Technical Planning Committee (MTPC) shall be responsible for coordinating and integrating all sector development priorities and those of LLGs for presentation to the council; the Division TPCs shall be responsible for coordinating the planning processes in their respective areas of jurisdictions. All Development Partners, NGOs and CBOs engaged in development activities within the municipality shall be expected to share their program activity plans and budgets with the municipality for harmonization of such program activities into the broader sectoral development plans and resource estimate. Private sector organizations and enterprises shall be required and expected to participate in all stages of the LGDPIV implementation through the Public and Private Partnerships. Communities shall participate in plan implementation and oversight individually or through their representatives.

During the plan implementation, the line central government ministries, departments and agencies will develop sector planning frameworks for the respective sectors in the Local Government, ensure effective implementation of sector development plans in the municipality, monitor and evaluate sector plans programs and projects at local level.

The line ministries shall offer policy and technical guidance and advice, support supervision, advice on projects involving direct relations with local governments, and establishment of minimum national standards of service delivery in the sectors under their jurisdiction. Sector Ministries, Departments and Agencies shall be responsible for receiving and integrating municipal sector priorities in their sector plans; offer technical advice, guidance and mentoring services required to effectively execute the municipal Plan; and support the municipality in mobilizing finances for implementation of the Plan. Table 36 below highlights the different roles of key stakeholders.

Table 43: Roles of the Different Institutional Structures

S/N	Institution/Stakeholder	Key Roles/Responsibilities
1	Wakiso District Council	Approves LGDP, annual work plans, and budgets; oversees implementation.
2	District Executive Committee	Formulates policies for LGDP implementation and monitors progress.
3	Standing Committees	Scrutinizes policy proposals and monitors implementation.
4	District Road Committee	Oversees road infrastructure projects, e.g., maintenance of the Nakawuka-Kasanje Road.
5	Management	Ensures implementation of LGDP objectives.
6	Technical Planning Committee	Coordinates various actors in plan implementation.
7	Budget Desk	Allocates funds in line with LGDP priorities.
8	District Statistics Committee	Prepares the district's annual statistical abstract for monitoring progress.
9	School Management Committees	Oversees the implementation of school projects, such as the expansion of Wakiso Secondary School.
10	Health Unit Management Committees	Monitors health facility projects, such as the upgrade of Nansana Health Centre IV.
11	Parish Development Committees	Coordinates the Parish Development Model interventions.
12	Finance Department	Mobilizes and manages district revenue to support implementation.

Role of Key Stakeholders

The implementation of DDP will be undertaken within the existing institutional framework of Government. Efforts will be made to strengthen all institutions and to build the required capability for the implementation of the DDPIV. It has to be recognized that there are institutions of Government and private partners that will play a leading role in coordination of implementation as shown below

Table 44: Roles played by the different actors in the District

S/No.	Organ/Committee /Other Institution	Roles and responsibilities	Time Frame
1	**District**	• Discussion and approval of the Five-Year Municipality Development Plan and the budget allocations. • Oversees the implementation of the DDPIV • Ensures that the Municipality budget is aligned to the DDP priorities. • Enact enabling legislation. • Actively represent views of the public in implementation of DDPIV. • Appropriate resources for DDPIV implementation. • Support the implementation of national projects and programs. Mobilize local revenue to finance LG priorities	Continuous
2	**Planning Unit**	• Providing secretariat for TPC and the Planning task team in the LGDP formulation process. • Drafting Planning call circulars for Accounting Officer's signature based on national planning call circulars • Handle all documentation of the draft comprehensive Five-Year Municipality Development Plan • Providing technical guidance to the overall LGD planning cycle. • Management of Municipality Information Systems. • Giving feedback to the LLGs and parishes/wards about the results of the planning process • Coordinating other stakeholders on behalf of Accounting Officer to achieve effective implementation, monitoring • and evaluation of the LGDP in the Municipality Local Government	Quarterly/Annual

S/No.	Organ/Committee /Other Institution	Roles and responsibilities	Time Frame
		• Liaising with the National Planning Authority on all technical matters regarding management and coordination of the Local Government development planning cycle Taking lead in the organization and coordination of the planning forum and overall consultative process for the LGDP formulation	
3	**Technical Planning Committee**	• Taking lead in the formulation of LGDP (with support from planning task team) • Coordinating collaboration and linkages with other LGs. • Discussing and agreeing on the modalities for the planning process; • Reviewing and customizing the broad National Development Strategic direction; sector–specific strategies, priorities and standards; and relevant crosscutting issues; • Appraising individual projects for LGDP; • Coordinating and integrating Sector and LLG plans into Municipal development plan; Discuss and agree the draft LGDP to be presented to Municipal Executive Committee • Integrate Municipal Council priorities into the Municipality development plan • Reviewing Municipality performance. Undertaking any other activities for implementing the LGDP planning cycle	**Continuous**
4	**Development partners, Civil Society Organisations and Private sector**	• Contributing to implementation of Development Plan financing strategy • Participating in the implementation, Monitoring and evaluation of the Development Plan activities • Participating in the planning and implementation of LGDP activities. Contributing funding towards the implementation of LGDP	**Quarterly**
5	**Project Management Committees**	• Supporting implementation of development activities in their areas by providing project site security, mobilizing community contribution for project implementation, and organizing meetings for project implementation	**Continuous**
6	**Parish (Council, Executive Committee and Development Committees)**	• Monitoring Development Plan activities progress • Initiating, encouraging, supporting and participating in self-help projects • Mobilizing people, materials and technical assistance for Parish/Ward self-help projects • Monitoring projects and other activities undertaken by the Government, Local Governments and NGOs in the area; • Providing feedback to the Village/Cell Council, Municipal Council on the development activities and concerns of the village;	**Quarterly**
7	**Municipality Departments**	• Coordinate the implementation of departmental development plans. • Ensure attainment of set targets and indicators. • Coordinate and implement cross-cutting issues. • Promote ownership of the departmental Plans by member of MDF and other stakeholders. • Effectively implement plans in line with the sector set targets and performance indicators. • Provide timely accountability for allocated resources and results	**Continuous**
8	**Community**	• Monitoring Development Plan activities progress • Participate in popularizing the National Vision and National	**Continuous**

S/No.	Organ/Committee /Other Institution	Roles and responsibilities	Time Frame
		strategic direction • Providing information on service delivery, transparency, accountability, and challenges and gaps in service delivery at the community level • Planning and mobilizing locallyavailable materials and labour towards the Village/Cell projects; • Monitoring the implementation of development activities / delivery of services within the Village/Cell • Initiating, encouraging, supporting and participating in self-help projects;	
9	National Planning Authority	• Develop the National Development Plans. • Align long term, medium term and annual budget allocations to the NDP priorities hence DDPs. • Report to Cabinet and Parliament on the progress of implementation of the Plans. • Issue Certificate of Compliance of the national budget for the previous year, Sector, MDA and LG Plans and Budgets. • Coordinate implementation planning of the PIP (Project Preparation and Appraisal). • Issue Planning Call Circulars to Sectors, MDAs and LGs • Assist sectors to develop Service and Service Delivery Standards • Develop LGDPs performance indicators and targets in liaison with programme working groups	**Continuous**
10	Civil society and private sector organizations (e.g. NGOs, FBOs, CBOs etc.) and the Academia Private Sector & Non-State Actors	• Participating in MTPC activities related to LGDP (upon being co-opted to the committee) • Providing information about their on-going and planned development activities to the integration LG development plan • Contributing to formulation of District LG Development Plan. • Contributing to implementation of LGDP financing strategy. • Participating in the planning, implementation and M&E of LGDP activities • Partner with Local government through PPPs, and through other development • Interventions for effective implementation of DDP priorities. • Promote accountability to Government and the citizens of Uganda in the use of development resources; • Assist Government through financial, technical and other forms of assistance to ensure effective implementation of the DDPIV.	**Continuous**
11	**Office of Prime Minister**	• Coordinate implementation of the Plan • Channel for the flow of public sector performance information and reports • Submit periodic reports on coordination of implementation of LGDP then NDPs to Cabinet	**Continuous**
12	**Ministry of Local Government**	• Coordinate implementation of the DDP at LG level. • Support LGs to mainstream NDPIV priorities into LG Development Plans. • Support capacity building for DDPIV implementation in Local Governments in collaboration with MOPS	**Continuous**
13	**Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development**	• Resource mobilization and allocation to all sectors. • Timely release of funds for implementation of the LGDP • Ensure accountability for resources disbursed • Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems • Ensure direct linkage between planning, budgeting and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation	**Continuous**

5.3 Coordination and Partnerships Framework

To ensure effective integration and partnership for the successful implementation of this development plan, the Municipal has come up with the following partnership arrangements;

Joint municipal planning and budgeting. Development partners and Private Sector will fully be required to participate, attend and contribute to the municipal planning meetings especially the municipal planning and budget conference. The Municipal shall promote joint planning and budgeting so that scarce resources are put to optimal use by aligning development partners' interventions with the DDP.

Integrated planning and budgeting. All development partners shall be requested to incorporate their resources and activities into the core plans and budgets of the Municipal by availing information on resource envelops and key activity areas whenever requested. This will have to be captured in the Budget Frame Work Paper and annual budgets as off budget support to enhance effective monitoring and avoid duplication of resources in the same programmes areas.

Partnership with other government agencies: For effective implementation of this plan, Kira Municipal council will work in a cordial and harmonious relationship with the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA), Wakiso District Local Government, Wards and Cell administrative units. This will ensure the harmonious policy formulation and smooth implementation pipeline.

Mapping development partners. This is so vital for effective coordination and it aids planning for all stakeholders especially the Municipal LG. The mapping exercise will help identify divisions with fewer services to target for future development.

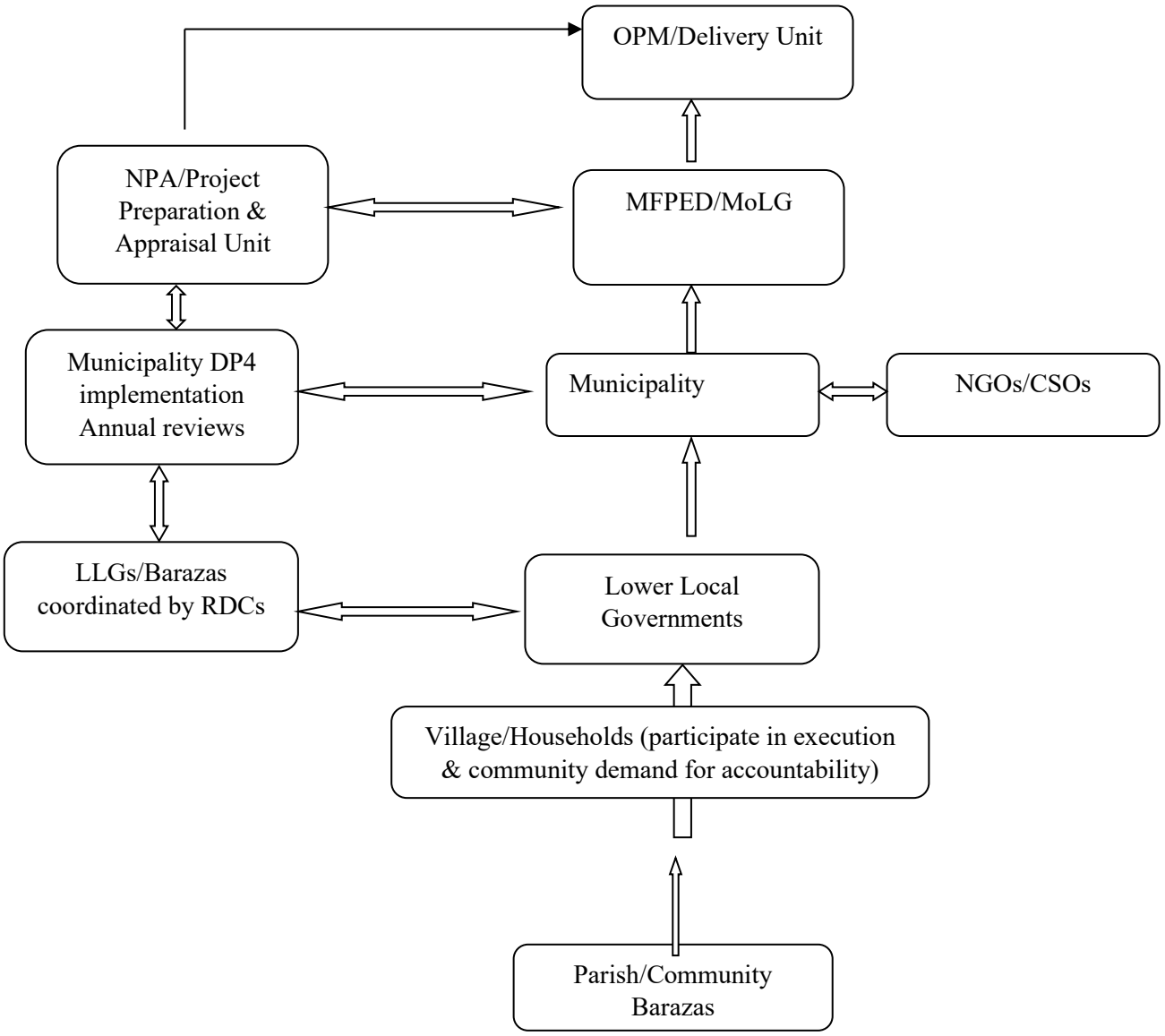
Joint ventures where private sector and government could co fund project implementation i.e. private but not for profit especially health centres

A robust coordination framework will ensure seamless collaboration among stakeholders. The following table highlights key coordination mechanisms:

Table 45: Stakeholder Partnership Arrangements in Wakiso District

Forum/Organ	Focus	Stakeholders
Workshops, meetings, consultations	Policy guidance on implementation	MoFPED, NPA, OPM, UBOS
District Technical Planning Committee	Aligning departmental plans with district priorities	CSOs, NGOs, development partners
Division Technical Planning Committee	Harmonizing community needs with district priorities	Community leaders, business community
Ward Planning Committees	Community engagement in planning and budgeting	Opinion leaders, residents, CBOs

Fig 5.3.1: The DDP IV Implementation coordination framework



5.4 Prerequisites/ Conditions for Successful Implementation

1. **Leadership and Governance**: Effective leadership from political and technical leaders will be crucial. Continuous capacity-building initiatives for district officials, such as training for local council leaders, will be emphasized.

2. **Public Participation and Accountability**: Community engagement through participatory planning forums, such as in Wakiso Town Council, will enhance transparency and ownership.

3. **Mindset Change and Professionalism**: Encouraging professionalism in the public sector and promoting a positive attitude toward development initiatives. Initiatives like civic education in Nansana will help address this.

4. **Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Mechanisms**: Establishing an effective M&E framework to track progress, such as regular performance reviews of the Wakiso District Hospital expansion project.

5. **Sustained Funding from the Central Government**: The district requires consistent financial support to implement key projects, including the upgrade of the Wakiso-Kasangati Road.

6. **Improved Revenue Collection**: Strengthening local revenue sources such as property taxes and market dues, especially in urban centers like Nansana and Kira.

7. **Strategic Partnerships**: Enhancing collaborations with development partners like USAID and NGOs supporting community development in Wakiso.

5.5 Conditions for successful implementation

To ensure effective integration and partnership for the successful implementation of this development plan, the Municipal has come up with the following partnership arrangements;

Joint municipal planning and budgeting. Development partners and Private Sector will fully be required to participate, attend and contribute to the municipal planning meetings especially the municipal planning and budget conference. The Municipal shall promote joint planning and budgeting so that scarce resources are put to optimal use by aligning development partners' interventions with the DDP.

Integrated planning and budgeting. All development partners shall be requested to incorporate their resources and activities into the core plans and budgets of the Municipal by availing information on resource envelops and key activity areas whenever requested. This will have to be captured in the Budget Frame Work Paper and annual budgets as off budget support to enhance effective monitoring and avoid duplication of resources in the same programmes areas.

Partnership with other government agencies: For effective implementation of this plan, Kira Municipal council will work in a cordial and harmonious relationship with the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area

CHAPTER SIX: COMMUNICATION AND FEEDBACK STRATEGY

6.1 Communication Strategy

Communication plays a vital role in disseminating knowledge, influencing attitudes, and shaping community norms. In the context of Wakiso District, an effective communication strategy will facilitate the implementation and monitoring of the District Development Plan (DDP) IV. It will ensure that all stakeholders understand and support the district's vision, objectives, and strategic priorities while also enabling feedback from the community to inform future planning.

The communication-feedback strategy is designed to provide a statement on communication plan relating to:

- Dissemination of the Fourth Five Year Development Plan 2025/2026 -2029/2030 and annual progress report of the implementation of the Development Plan.
- Create awareness on the anticipated role of the different stakeholders in the implementation of the Development Plan.
- Exchange of ideas and conduct feedback on the performance of the District Fourth Five Year Development Plan (DDP IV) 2025/2026 -2029/2030.

Development Plan Communication and Feedback Strategy / Arrangements

- Make a periodic newsletter – magazine
- Barraza
- Participatory Planning exercise
- Budget conference
- Through the client's charter
- Distribution of copies to all stakeholders
- Dissemination of Studied and Research Reports on the District programs performance

To be effective, the communication strategy must consider three key factors:

a) **Goals and Objectives:** Clearly define the purpose and expected outcomes.
b) **Operational Constraints and Imperatives:** Addressing the identified limitations and mandatory requirements.
c) **Environmental Conditions:** Account for external factors that could impact communication feedbach efforts.

The district will employ five key management decisions to ensure effective communication with stakeholders:

- **Audience:** Identifying key stakeholders such as government agencies, community leaders, and residents.
- **Behavior:** Defining the required changes in stakeholder engagement and participation.
- **Messages:** Crafting targeted messages that align with the district's development agenda.
- **Channels:** Selecting the most effective communication mediums (e.g., radio, social media, community meetings).
- **Evaluation:** Establishing measures to assess the effectiveness of the communication strategy.

Integration into the Wakiso District Development Plan

An effective communication strategy is essential in the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of Wakiso District's DDP IV. It ensures that;

- Stakeholders are informed and mobilized to align with the district's strategic direction.
- Local government priorities influence national sector development agendas.
- Monitoring and evaluation findings reach relevant authorities for timely action.

- To achieve this, the communication strategy should:
- Outline objectives and goals.
- Identify key stakeholders.
- Define core messages.
- Specify communication channels and feedback mechanisms.

Importance of Effective Communication in DDP IV

A well-structured communication strategy within Wakiso District's DDP framework offers multiple benefits, including:

- **Raising Awareness:** Informing residents, local councils, and development partners about district programs and projects.
- **Enhancing Stakeholder Engagement:** Encouraging participation from local government, civil society organizations (CSOs), and the private sector.
- **Promoting Accountability:** Facilitating public scrutiny and transparency in service delivery.
- **Managing Expectations:** Ensuring that the public understands available resources and service delivery timelines.
- **Strengthening Ownership:** Fostering a sense of responsibility among residents and stakeholders for the district's development agenda.
- **Target Institutions for Communication and Feedback**

Wakiso District's development aspirations require input from various stakeholders, including government institutions, local councils, CSOs, and the media. Table 6.1 highlights the key target institutions:

6.2 Communication Plan

Table 46: Development Plan Communication and Feedback Plan

Information to disseminate	Mode of communication	Actors	Expected output	Time frame
Distribution of the 4th Five Year Development Plan and annual progress reports of the Development Plan implementation	Sending information to the Lower Local Governments	Kira Municipal Local Government	Information received and discussed	By 30th August
Results of consultative meetings, planning and budgeting programme	Consultative meetings	Planning Unit	Minutes	By the 1st week of September
Distribution of policy guidelines and IPFs on the National Budget, planning and budget process	Consultative meetings	Executive Committee TPC Development Partners	Minutes	By 2nd week of September
Involvement of development partners an areas of complementary between the Municipal Council and Development Partners	Meetings	Planning Unit	Minutes	By 30th September
Review of Municipal Council situation analysis	Meetings	TPC	Approved situation analysis of the Development Plan	October
Review and prepare Municipal Council strategy	Meetings	TPC and Development Partners	Municipal Council strategic plan in place	October
Planning/budget conference to review performance and agree on priorities	Meetings	All stakeholders (Council, TPC, Development partners, lower	Local Government priorities agreed upon by wide	By early November

Information to disseminate	Mode of communication	Actors	Expected output	Time frame
		lever leaders, opinion leaders, religious leaders)	spectrum of stakeholders	
Consolidation and costing of identified priorities and workplans	Meetings	Budget desk	Priorities costing and consolidated	By end of December
Discussion of the draft Development Plan and estimates	Committee meetings	Sectoral Committees	Minutes	By
Consolidating and preparation of the Five Year Draft Development Plan and annual estimates	TPC meetings	TPC	Draft Five Year Development Plan and annual estimates	By end of February
Presentation of integrated Development Plan and Budget to council	Council meetings	LC III Chairperson	Integrated Development Plan approved and endorsed for implementation	By 30th March

Table 47: Target Institutions for Effective Communication and Feedback

Institutions	Audiences (Agencies)
Central Government	Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), National Planning Authority (NPA)
District and Sub-County Councils	District Council, Sub- County and Town Council Members
CSOs/NGOs	Uganda Red Cross Society, World Vision, BRAC Uganda
Mass Media	CBS FM, NTV, NBS TV, Bukedde Radio, Wakiso District website
Cultural /Religious Institutions	Buganda Kingdom, Inter-Religious Council of Uganda (IRCU)
Communities	Local Council (LC) I and II Committees, Resident Associations, Village Health Teams (VHTs)

6.3 Communication Channels and Stakeholder Interests

Effective communication requires tailored messages and appropriate transmission channels to reach different stakeholders. Table 47 outlines the key stakeholders and communication methods to be used.

Table 47: Institutions, Interests, and Communication Channels

Audience	Common Interest	Key Message Concept	Channel
MoLG & NPA	Laws, regulations, guidelines	Planning frameworks, standards	Formal communication, emails, phone calls
MoFPED	Budgeting and resource allocation	Indicative planning figures, budget guidelines	Formal communication, meetings, emails
District Council	Policy-making, oversight	Development priorities, strategic direction	Meetings, public forums, reports
CAO's Office & Departments	Service delivery	Planning, Budgeting, and Reporting requirements	Memos, emails, district website
CSOs/NGOs	Development partnerships	Collaborative programs	MoUs, meetings, social media
General Public	Publicity and feedback	Government programs, service delivery	Radio talk shows, barazas, social media

6.4 Stakeholders Roles and Responsibilities in Communication

To ensure effective dissemination of information, different stakeholders have specific communication roles and responsibilies.

Table 48: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders

Institution	Roles and Responsibilities
Office of LCV Chairperson	Publicizing government programs and projects
CAO's Office	Coordinating inter-departmental communication and outreach
District Information Office	Managing district website, linking departments to media houses
Heads of Departments	Participating in feedback meetings, barazas, and public forums
School Head Teachers & Health Unit Managers	Disseminating development information within institutions
Sub-County Chiefs	Establishing notice boards, updating local communities

6.5 Communication Plan

A structured communication plan will enhance engagement with stakeholders, ensuring they receive timely and relevant information. Table 6.4 presents the communication plan for Wakiso District's DDP IV

Table 49: Communication Plan

Communication	Audience	Type/Channel	Objectives	Content	Responsibility
LG Vision, Goals, and Strategic Objectives	Citizens, leaders, investors, CSOs, development partners	Formal communication, emails, social media	Align stakeholders with the district's vision	Laws, guidelines, budgeting frameworks	District Chairperson, CAO, Heads of Departments
Role of OPM	Political leaders, CSOs, business community	Formal communication, meetings	Clarify OPM's oversight in planning	Monitoring, evaluation, disaster response	District Chairperson, CAO
Priority Investment Projects	Community members, business sector	Radio, public meetings	Create awareness about investment priorities	Service delivery standards, development projects	CAO, RDC, Heads of Departments
Dissemination of DDP IV	All stakeholders	Formal communication, social media	Popularize the plan	Strategic direction, implementation plans	District Chairperson, CAO, Heads of Departments

CHAPTER SEVEN: RISK MANAGEMENT AND MITIGATION

7.1 Risk Management and Anticipated Impacts

Table 50: Anticipated Risks and Mitigation Measures

Type of Risk	Category	Causes	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Lead Agency
			1 2 3	1 2 3		
Natural disasters (Mudslides, storms, floods, droughts	External	Erratic rainfalls, bush burning	1	2	Invest in climate change mitigation/green growth	Natural resources
Organizational (strategy failing)	Strategic	Weak institutional leadership	2	3	Build capacity of leaders in corporate governance	Administration
Funding (No money at all to finance the plan, insufficient funds, funding is spread over a number years)	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	2	3	Advocacy by Civil Society and Development Partners	Statutory Bodies
Inadequate Capacity (local implementers lacking the right knowledge, skills and other relevant competences but leaders insist on employing their own)	Operational	Implementation requiring specialized skills and competence	2	3	Build capacity of local technical actors	Administration
Low agricultural production and productivity	External	Prolonged drought due to changing climate.	1	2	Climate SMART Agriculture to ensure sustainable agricultural production	Production
Failure of government to allocate enough funds needed to procure different enterprises under agro industrialization	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	2	3	Encouraging adoption of agricultural insurance services	Production
Limited land for agricultural activities due to tenure system.	Strategic	Weak institutional leadership	3	3	Provision of certified high yielding inputs like seeds	Production

Type of Risk	Category	Causes	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Lead Agency
High cost of urban agriculture inputs.	External	Weak institutional leadership	2	2	Provision of certified high yielding inputs like seeds Provision of certified inputs like seed pesticides	production
High cost of post-harvest handling technologies	External	Lack of political will and partnership	2	2	Provision of subsidized technologies to farmer groups Developing partnerships with technology development centres	Production
High interest rates at borrowing Lack of skills and knowledge	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	3	3	Provision of low interest loans to farmer groups Provision of favourable repay back periods in sync with seasons	Production
Limited Public land for Establishment of Industry park. Failure to realize funds for PPP Limited funds to work on the proposed roads	External	Lack of political will and partnership	3	3	Formulation of Municipal detailed plan to establish land for Local Manufacturing	Administration
Failure to realize funds for implementing the agreed interventions	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	2	3	Twinning with other Urban Authorities to mobilize for funds	Finance and administration
Limited funds to work on the proposed roads	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	2	3	Advocate for Donations for financial Support. Development of a LED strategic plan, Continuous sensitization of the business community on business formalization, Establishment	Works and technical Services

Type of Risk	Category	Causes	Likelihood	Impact	Mitigation	Lead Agency
					of business incubation centers Updating of private sector data bases,	
Breakdown of road plants and equipment	Operational	Having too much work load due to too much community pressure	3	2	Coordination with the Regional Mechanical workshop for timely repair of broken-down road plants and equipment.	Works and technical Services
Lack of automated land management/information systems.	Operational	Lack of political will	3	2	Advocate for Donations for financial Support. Soliciting for funds from donors and private partners.	Natural Resources
High interest rates of borrowing Lack of skilled personnel. Sensitization	External	Lack of political will and partnership	2	2	Advocating for increased funding from various stakeholders	Finance
Failure to realize funds for implementing the agreed interventions	Strategic	Lack of political will and partnership	2	3	Soliciting for funds from donors and private partners.	Finance
Eating up space for other health services	Strategic	Weak institutional leadership	2	3	Advocate for Donations for financial Support. Optimizing space so that all services can be provided	Health
Failure to sustain the ECD model centre due to inadequate financial resources.	Strategic	Weak institutional Leadership	2	2	The ECD model centres should focus on money generating ventures to become self-sustaining	Education

7.2 Risk Mitigation measures

Wakiso District, as the fastest-growing district in Uganda, is exposed to various risks that could hinder the successful implementation of the Local Government Development Plan IV (LGDP IV). These risks range from financial constraints, environmental challenges, and infrastructural demands to public health threats and socio-economic issues. Therefore, the district has developed a comprehensive risk management strategy to ensure that its strategic objectives are met effectively. The Risk Assessment was conducted using Impact and Likelihood ratings in alignment with the Government of Uganda Risk Management Strategy (RMS).

The LGDP IV identifies and analyzes potential risks and prescribes mitigation measures, continuous monitoring, and management interventions throughout the plan period. These measures will be mainstreamed across all strategic and operational levels to enhance resilience and sustainability in development efforts.

A risk matrix has been used to systematically document all the risks, their potential impact on achieving the district's objectives, and corresponding mitigation measures, as detailed in the following table.

Table 51: Key Envisaged Risks and mitigation measures

S/No	Identified Risk	Risk category	Analysis				Mitigation	Lead Actor
			Causes	Likeli-hood	Impact	Risk Rating		
1	Inadequate funding of planned interventions	Both External and operational	Dwindling External financing Reduction of some Central Government Grants Low local revenue collection				Steady improvement in local revenue collection	Finance Department
							Periodic monitoring and review of Budget performance	Finance and Planning Departments
2	Epidemics of crop and livestock Diseases	External	Uncontrollable natural and environmental factors				Improve resilience of farmers to crop and livestock diseases	Production Department
							Undertake Disaster Response and Management Planning	Production and Planning Departments
3	Hailstorms	External	Uncontrollable natural and environmental factors				Improve resilience of farmers to Hailstorms	Production Department
							Undertake Disaster Response and Management Planning	Production and Planning Departments
4	Prolonged dry spells	External	• Uncontrollable natural and environmental factors • Deforestation • Wetland Degradation				Improve resilience of farmers to prolonged dry spells	Production Department
							Promote afforestation	Natural Resources and

S/No	Identified Risk	Risk category	Analysis				Mitigation	Lead Actor
			Causes	Likeli-hood	Impact	Risk Rating		
							and reforestation	Production Departments
							Intensify awareneness about wetland and forest conservation	Natural Resources and Production Departments
							Enforcement of environmental laws on sustainable use of forests and wetlands	Police
							Undertake Disaster Response and Management Planning	Production and Planning Departments
5	Epidemics of infectious diseases	External	Uncontrollable natural and environmental factors				Improve resilience of the population to the Epidemics	Health and Production Departments
							Undertake Disaster Response and Management Planning	Health and Planning Departments
6	Road Accidents	Strategic	• Improved road network • Increased traffic • Poor road use				Increase ommunity awareness about safe use	Police
							Enforce Road Traffic Rules to reduce occurrences of the accidents	Police
7	Low community participation in Development programmes	Operational/ Preventable	Poor xmindset among the community				Step up community mobilization and sensitization programmes for mindset change	Community Department
							Intensify Implementation of Burungi Bwansi Policy	LLGs

CHAPTER EIGHT: MONITORING, EVALUATION AND LEARNING

8.0. INTRODUCTION This chapter articulates the Development Plan Monitoring and evaluation arrangements, progress reporting, joint annual review of the Development Plan, the midterm evaluation and end of term evaluation of the Five Year Development Plan. The chapter also gives the DP Monitoring and Evaluation matrix and communication and feedback strategy/arrangements.

The objective of the Monitoring and Evaluation Strategy is to support coordination of sectors, and other stakeholders in undertaking monitoring and evaluation of the Development Plan. The strategy will guide generation of data for evidence-based planning, accountability, monitoring policies and programmes, institutional learning through data utilization and sharing and decision making through measuring the performance, outcome and impact of development interventions.

8.1 Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Frameworks

Kira Local Government reporting will include quarterly and annual progress reports. The Local Government reporting shall include physical progress and budget performance reporting. For physical progress reporting, all sectors will submit activity progress reports based on the Development Plan M&E Reporting Matrix. These will be supplemented by field spot visits to ascertain value for money. On the other hand, Budget performance reports will cover quarterly and annual financial performance (revenue and expenditure) from the governmemnt and non-government actors. The local government budget performance will be generated from the computerized output budget tool (PBS). In addition to the above, departments which receive Government Grants like Urban Roads and LGMSD will submit the quarterly reports using the availed guidelines.

The combined Local Government quarterly performance reports will be submitted to the Municipal for onward submission to NPA, MoFPED, OPM, and line ministries to facilitate national progress reporting by each of these institutions.

Table 52: M&E Framework

Main M&E Event	Purpose and description	Output	Lead agency	Other key actors	Time frame
Annual Performance Review	Internal review of DDP implementation Programmes and projects	Local Government Annual Performance Report Reviewed	HLG	LG Stakeholders	Annually, September
Alignment of BFPs and budgets to the DDP	Align BFP with the DDP following communication of the 1st BCC to HODs and LLGs	BFP Report prepared and submitted to MoFED	Accounting Officer, Planning Dept	MFPED, NPA TPC Members and other LG stakeholders	Oct-November

Main M&E Event	Purpose and description	Output	Lead agency	Other key actors	Time frame
Budgeting and Financial Planning	Circulate 2nd Budget Call Circulars to commence the budget preparation	Annual Budget Estimates, Performance Contracts and	Planning and Finance Depts	MFPED, NPA, TPC Members and other LG stakeholders	Annual, March- May
Statistics Production and use in the NDP implementation	Basis for before, midterm and end line assessment of the DDP progress	Statistical abstracts and Quarterly Progress Reports Produced	Planning Dept and UBOS	OPM, NPA, MFPED, other MDAs as well as LGs	Annually, Quarterly
DDP Mid-Term Review	Assess mid-term progress of DDP, projects and programmes to ensure consistency of implementation with overall objectives	DDP mid-term review reports Drepared	LG	NPA, MDAs, MFPED, OPM, LGs, private sector, CSOs	January- June 2027
DDP end Evaluation	Assess end-term evaluation of DDP including projects	DDP End evaluation reports	LG	DDAs, MFPED, OPM,	June 2027

Objectives of the M&E Strategy

The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) strategy will enable stakeholders to systematically track implementation progress, ensuring alignment with agreed objectives and outcomes. The strategy aligns with the NDPIV M&E Framework and will help Wakiso District ascertain:

1. Whether planned activities were implemented as scheduled.
2. Whether resources were availed and used efficiently.
3. Whether implementation resulted in the intended outputs.
4. Whether the outputs translated into expected outcomes.

The LGDP Results Framework

The LGDP has adapted the NDPIV Results Framework, which includes the levels of results, description of results, measurable indicators, baseline values, and five-year targets. The detailed LGDP Results Framework is provided in Appendix 2.

Key Monitoring and Evaluation Events

The M&E process includes key events designed to track progress and inform decision-making. The primary guide for implementation will be the Monitoring & Evaluation Results Matrix.

Table 53: Key Monitoring and Evaluation Events

Main M&E Event	Purpose	Expected Outputs	Lead Agency	Other Participating Agencies	Timeframe
LGDP Annual Performance Review	Assess implementation progress and make recommendations	Annual Progress Report	Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	Development Partners, Wakiso District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC)	Annually, September
Alignment of BFPs and Budgets to the LGDP	Ensure the Annual Budget Programme and objectives	BFP and Budget Documents	CAO, District Planner	Wakiso District Council, DTPC	October - November

Budgeting and Financial Planning	Provide updates on budget performance	Revenue and Expenditure Report	CAO, Chief Finance Officer	Wakiso District Council, DTPC	March - May (Annual)
Statistics Production	Ensure evidence-based resource allocation	Statistical Abstracts, Reports	Wakiso District Planning Unit	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS), DTPC	Annually, quarterly
LGDP Mid-Term Review	Assess report and recommend adjustments	Mid-Term Review Report	CAO, District Planner	Wakiso District Council, DTPC	January - June 2028
LGDP End-Term Evaluation	Evaluate overall LGDP performance	End-Term Evaluation Report	CAO, District Planner	Wakiso District Council, DTPC	Jun-30

8.2 Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors

The implementation of DDP will be undertaken within the existing institutional framework of Government. Efforts will be made to strengthen all institutions and to build the required capability for the implementation of the DDPIV. It has to be recognized that there are institutions of Government and private partners that will play a leading role in coordination of implementation as shown below

Table 54: M and E Roles played by the different actors

Institutions/Actors	M and E Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors
Municipal Council	• Discussion and approval of the Five-Year Municipality Development Plan and the budget allocations. • Oversees the implementation of the DDP 4 • Ensures that the Municipality budget is aligned to the DDP priorities. • Enact enabling legislation. • Actively represent views of the public in implementation of DDP IV. • Appropriate resources for DDPII implementation. • Support the implementation of national projects and programs. • Mobilize local revenue to finance LG priorities
Planning Unit	• Drafting M and E Annual Framework • Coordinate M and E activities • Produce M and E reports • Handle all documentation of the draft comprehensive Five-Year Municipality Development Plan • Providing technical guidance on M and E implementation. • Coordinating other stakeholders on behalf of CEO to achieve effective implementation, monitoring • and evaluation of the LGDP in the Municipality Local Government • Liaising with the National Planning Authority on all technical matters regarding management and coordination of the Local Government development planning M and E
Technical Planning Committee	• Taking lead in the formulation of LG M and E Frame work • Discussing and agreeing on the modalities for the M and E; • Coordinating and integrating Sector and LLG plans into HLG development plan; Discuss and agree the draft LGDP to be presented to DEC. • Integrate Municipal Council priorities into the Municipality development plan • Reviewing Municipality performance.
Development partners, Civil Society Organisations and Private sector	Participating in the implementation, Monitoring and evaluation of the Development Plan activities

Institutions/Actors	M and E Roles and Responsibilities of Key Actors
Project Management Committees	Supporting implementation of development activities in their areas by providing project site security, mobilizing community contribution for project implementation, and organizing meetings for project implementation
Parish (Council, Executive Committee and Development Committees)	Monitoring Development Plan activities progress Monitoring projects and other activities undertaken by the Government, Local Governments and NGOs in the area; Providing feedback to the Village/Cell Council, Municipal Council on the development activities and concerns of the village;
Municipality Departments	• Coordinate the implementation of departmental development plans. • Ensure attainment of set targets and indicators. • Coordinate and implement cross-cutting issues. • Promote ownership of the departmental Plans by member MDAs and other stakeholders. • Effectively implement plans in line with the sector set targets and performance indicators. • Provide timely accountability for allocated resources and results
Community	Monitoring Development Plan activities progress Monitoring the implementation of development activities/delivery of services within the Village/Cell
National Planning Authority	• Report to Cabinet and Parliament on the progress of implementation of the Plans. • Issue Certificate of Compliance of the national budget for the previous year, Sector, MDA and LG Plans and Budgets. • Coordinate implementation planning of the Project Preparation and Appraisal. • Issue Planning Call Circulars to Sectors, MDAs and LGs • Assist sectors to develop Service and Service Delivery Standards • Develop DDP2 performance indicators and targets in liaison with sectors
Civil society and private sector organizations (e.g. NGOs, FBOs, CBOs etc.) and the Academia Private Sector & Non-State Actors	• Participating in MTPC M and E activities related to LGDP (upon being co-opted to the committee) • Providing information about their on-going and planned development activities to the MTPC for integration in the M and E report • Contributing to formulation of local government development plan M and E frame work • Participating in the planning, implementation and M&E of LGDP activities
Office of Prime Minister	• Coordinate implementation of the Plan • Channel for the flow of public sector performance information and reports • Submit periodic reports on coordination of implementation of DDP then NDP$ to Cabinet
Ministry of Local Government	• Coordinate implementation of the DDP2 at LG level. • Support LGs to mainstream NDPIV priorities into LG Development Plans. • Support capacity building for DDP4 implementation in Local Governments in collaboration with MOPS
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	• Resource mobilization and allocation to all sectors. • Timely release of funds for implementation of the DDP • Ensure accountability for resources disbursed • Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems • Ensure direct linkage between planning, budgeting and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation

Arrangements

Monitoring and Evaluation activities involve various stakeholders at different levels. Below is a summary of stakeholder roles and expected outputs.

Table 55: M&E Roles and Responsibilities of actors

Level	Roles of Stakeholders	M&E Outputs
National Level		
Ministry of Local Government	Policy guidance and oversight	LG Performance Reports
National Planning Authority (NPA)	Develop M&E guidelines, review LGDP performance	National Development Report, Certificate of Compliance
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Oversee implementation and national assessment	Government Annual Performance Report, Annual National Assessment
Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	Provide statistical data for planning	Statistical Abstracts, Data Reports
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)	Financial oversight and budgeting	Budget Monitoring Reports
Local Government Level		
Wakiso District Council	Approve M&E reports and provide oversight	Council Resolutions, Policy Guidance
Wakiso District Technical Planning Committee (DTPC)	Coordinate M&E activities at the district level	Progress Reports, Workplans
Sub-County and Division Councils	Implementation of M&E at local levels	Quarterly and Annual Reports
Community Level	Provide feedback and participate in M&E activities	Community Feedback Reports
Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)	Monitor service delivery and provide independent assessments	CSO Reports, Advocacy Reports
Private Sector	Contribute to M&E through Public-Private Partnerships	Investment and Business Climate Reports

8.3 Major Monitoring and Evaluation Reporting Events

Mid-Term Review: the mid-term review will help to assess the mid-term progress of DDP projects and programmes to ensure consistency of implementation with overall objectives. This will take place after two and half years of the plan implementation. It will involve all stakeholders in the municipality. The report from this review will help to inform the next Municipal development plan, and also it will help to inform how best the remaining part of the Development can effectively be executed to attained the set objectives

End-of-Term Evaluation: The end End of Term Evaluation will help to assess end-term evaluation of DDP including projects and programmesthe will be done after a five year medium term of the plan execution, the findings will help to inform the next plan situation analysis, provide facts about the lessons learnt during execution of the concluded plan, determine the effectiveness of the strategies for the previous plan and appreciate those that performed well, and also to find out challenges encountered when executing the previous plan.

Municipal Joint Annual Performance Review: This event is designed to help inform the Budget Frame work paper for each Financial year, and to asses the performance of previous financial to ascertain how best the annual resources can effectively be appropriated

The M&E events as described in **Table 20,** will be organized by different actors to monitor progress on the implementation of the Plan. Timely reports will be produced to inform the planning and

budgeting processes during the Plan implementation. The Results and Reporting Framework ***(in Annex 2)*** provides the description of results; indicators, base year, and year targets for each and every strategic objective.

Table 56: LGDP Main M&E Events

Main M&E Event	Purpose and Description	Output	Lead Agency	Other Key Actors	Timeframe
Programme Quarterly Progress Reporting	Track implementation progress, identify challenges, and recommend solutions.	Quarterly Programme Progress Reports.	Programme Heads.	Sub-Counties, NGOs, Development Partners.	Quarterly.
LGDP Annual Performance Review	Internally review LGDP implementation and recommend improvements.	Local Government Annual Performance Report.	District Planner, CAO.	DTPC, NGOs, Development Partners.	July/August (Annually).
Alignment of BFPs and Budgets to the LGDP	Ensure budget allocations align with LGDP priorities.	Budget Framework Paper (BFP), Annual Budget.	Accounting Officer, Budget Desk.	MoFPED, NPA, DTPC, Wakiso District Council.	October/November (Annually).
Budgeting and Financial Planning	Develop annual budget estimates, performance contracts, and work plans.	Annual Budget Estimates, Performance Contracts.	Accounting Officer, Budget Desk.	MoFPED, NPA, DTPC, Sub-Counties, NGOs, Development Partners.	February - May (Annually).
Statistics Production and Use in LGDP Implementation	Provide data for evidence-based decision-making.	Statistical Abstracts, Quarterly Progress Reports.	UBOS, Wakiso District Planning Unit.	OPM, NPA, MoFPED, Wakiso District Council.	Annually, quarterly.
Mid-Term Evaluation of the Plan	Assess mid-term progress and ensure alignment with objectives.	LGDP Mid-Term Review Report.	Wakiso District Authorities.	NPA, MoFPED, OPM, CSOs.	January - June 2028.
End-Term Evaluation of the Plan	Evaluate the final performance of the LGDP.	LGDP End-Term Evaluation Report.	Wakiso District Authorities.	MoFPED, OPM, CSOs.	June 2030.

Mid-Term Review: the mid term review will help to assess the mid-term progress of DDP projects and programmes to ensure consistency of implementation with overall objectives. This will take place after two and half years of the plan implementation. It will involve all stakeholders in the municipality. The report from this review will help to inform the next Municipal development plan, and also it will help to inform how best the remaining part of the Development can effectively be executed to attained the set objectives

End-of-Term Evaluation: The end End of Term Evaluation will help to assess end-term evaluation of DDP including projects and programmesthe will be done after a five year medium term of the plan execution, the findings will help to inform the next plan situation analysis, provide facts about the lessons learnt during execution of the concluded plan, determine the effectiveness of the strategies for the previous plan and appreciate those that performed well, and also to find out challenges encountered when executing the previous plan.

District Joint Annual Performance Review: This event is designed to help inform the Budget Frame work paper for each Financial year, and to asses the performance of previous financial to ascertain how best the annual resources can effectively be appropriated

ANNEX

Annex 1: National Projects in Wakiso District

	INTEGRATED TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE AND SERVICES						
	Pipeline						
No	**Project Title**	**MDA**	**Cost (Bn)**	**Start Date**	**End Date**	**Status at NDPIV**	**Sub-Region**
1.	Wakiso West Water and Sanitation Project	MWE	637.3	2025/26	2029/30	Feasibility	Central I
	Ongoing						
2	Upgrading of Seeta-Kyaliwajjala-Matugga-Wakiso-Buloba-Nsangi	MoWT	212	2014/15	2025/26	Ongoing	Central II

Annex 2: District Projects Profiles

Programme: Human Capital Development.

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Construction of new/Upgrading/Completion of Health Facilities
LGDP program description	Human Capital Development
Sub Programme	Population Health, Safety and Management
Department	Health
Implementing Agency	Wakiso District Council.
Location	Health Centers of; Wakiso HC IV, Nangabo-Mutuba I HC III, Buloba-Kitawuluzi HC III, Kajjansi HC IV, Kajjansi HC IV, Nsangi, Zinga, and Nakawuka HC IIIs in Wakiso District
Estimated Project Cost	4,000,000,000
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Construction on going
Funding secured	2,800,000,000
Total funding gap	1,200,000,000
Project duration/Life Span (FYs)	Four -year
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem statement	Improve on the accessibility of health services
Situation Analysis	The district faces challenges in the accessibility and quality of health services due to the poor state of existing infrastructure. Many health centres are depilated, inadequately equipped or lack essential facilities to effectively serve the growing population. This has led to long distances travelled by patients, overcrowding in functional health centres and delays in service delivery especially in the rural and peri-urban areas of the district. The district further still lacks a referral hospital which is urgently needed to fill the gap left by the elevation of Entebbe hospital to a regional status. Furthermore, there is need to upgrade the hard to reach area of Bussi islands with five islands to health center IV with a water boat ambulance.

	Challenges: The district has no adequate resources to have the health services improved to much the increasing demand by the community
	Crosscutting Aspects: fight for HIV/Aids will be well addressed, With improved health services poverty will be reduced, Covid 19 and any other epidemic diseases will be addressed.
Relevance of the project idea	The rehabilitation is highly relevant as it addresses the challenge of limited access to quality health care services caused by old and poorly equipped facilities. Upgrading these facilities will improve service delivery, enhance maternal and child health and strengthen the district's capacity to handle emergencies. The project contributes to achieving Universal Health Coverage and Sustainable Development Goal 3 on good health and wellbeing therefore the project will ensure timely access to quality health care for all residents of Wakiso District.
Stakeholders	**Direct Beneficiaries**: the whole community of Wakiso District and neighboring community
	Indirect beneficiaries: Central Government, the external funders
	Likely project affected persons: Private health facility operatives
Project objective/ Outcomes/ Outputs	**Objective:** Upgrade of a number of HCIIs to HCIII, construction of new Health facilities, staff housing, procurement of medical equipment and enhancement of maternity and surgical ward services
	Outcomes: Improved health service provision
	Outputs: **Obtain a super HC IV**
Project inputs/ activities/interventions	**Inputs:** Acquire Contractors to do the work
	Activities: Prepare the BOQs,, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.
	Interventions: Improve the functionality of the health system to deliver quality and affordable preventive, promotive, curative and palliative health care services focusing on:
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options/indicate the existing asset, non-asset and new asset solution	**Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each.** Supporting the private but not for profit health facilities to attract more patients visiting these facilities, but the challenge will be, accessibility by the community, distribution of these facilities is not fair, they are most allocated in the rural and urban growth centres or small towns, this might mean, that population away from these centres will not be accessing the services, that's the major reason why the LG decided to rehabilitate its health facilities and construction of the new one, since their distribution is fair to the Communities.
	Alternative means of financing the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each. Alternative means of financing this project would be using Locally raised revenue (LRR), however the LRR in most cases is appropriated by finance ministry, for example, the percentage for capital investment and what is to be for recurrent expenditures, so with this arrangement its hard for the LG to determine how much can be left for capital development for each Financial Year (FY) to allow it plan effectively. This implies it can take more than five years to complete such a project. Alternatively the LG can persuade the private partners for PPP arrangement, to have this project financed, however with PPP there should be an element of

	benefit for the interest of the private partners, this can be a serious challenge for such sector whose services are supposed to be for free of charge.
Coordination with government agencies	**Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandate, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.** **District Council** • Discussion and approval of the budget allocations. • Oversees the implementation of the project • Enact enabling legislation. • Actively represent views of the public in implementation of project. • Mobilize local revenue to finance M and E of the project **Planning Unit** • Drafting Annual M&E Framework • Coordinate M and E activities • Produce M and E reports • Providing technical guidance on M and E implementation. • Coordinating other stakeholders on behalf of Town Clerk to achieve effective implementation, monitoring **Technical Planning Committee** • Taking lead in the formulation of LG M and E Frame work • Conduct the M and E exercise • Report the implementation status of the project • Discussing and agreeing on the modalities for the M and E; **Project Management Committees** Supporting implementation of development activities in their areas by providing project site security, mobilizing community contribution for project implementation, and organizing meetings for project implementation **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** • Resource mobilization and allocation to all sectors. • Timely release of funds for implementation of the project • Ensure accountability for resources disbursed • Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems • Ensure direct linkage between planning, budgeting and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation

PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)							
Project annualized targets	Output 1	2024/2025	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Output: Carried out environmental impact assessment, structural drawings and bills of quantities and launching of the project.	Phase 1 construction up to roofing.	Phase 2. This involved finishing including shutters, plastering and flooring	Annex of the lab consisting of offices block constructed up to roofing.	Plastering and finishes .it also includes commissioning and handover of the project.		

RESULT MATRIX						
Result matrix	**Objective Hierarchy and description**	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Assumptions**
	Goal: To improve access to quality and equitable health care services in Wakiso District through the rehabilitation and upgrading of health centres to enhance service delivery					
	Outcomes 1:	Improve population health, safety and management	Health Information Report	**54%**	**75%**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Outputs	Number of HC IIIs constructed and equipped	Health Information Report	**5**	**7**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Activities	Prepare the BOQs, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.	Bid documents, evaluation report, M and E report	-		

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES										
Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Expenditure Up to 2024/25	Yr. 1	Yr. 2 '000	Yr. 3 '000	Yr. 4 '000	Yr. 5 '000	Recurrent %	Capital %
	Output 1	**GOU**	800m	800m	600m	450m	150m			
		Donor	M	NIL	NIL	NIL	UGX.	NIL		
		OSR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
		NGO								
		PS								
		Total	UGX. 800m	UG 800M	UG 600M	UG 450M	UGX. 150M	NIL		

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION							
Percentage progress	**Output**	**Year 0**	**Year 1**	**Year 2**	**Year3**	**Year 4**	**Year 5**
	Overall project progress %	NIL	25%	50%	75%	100%	

PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)							
	Output 1	2024/2025	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5

Project annualized targets	**Output:** Carried out environmental impact assessment, structural drawings and bills of quantities and launching of the project.	Phase 1 construction of Classroom blocks, Staff House, and Latrine up to completion level. Supply of school desks to selected primary schools	Phase 1 construction of Classroom blocks, Staff House, and Latrine up to completion level. Supply of school desks to selected primary schools	Phase 1 construction of Classroom blocks, Staff House, and Latrine up to completion level. Supply of school desks to selected primary schools	Phase 1 construction of Classroom blocks, Staff House, and Latrine up to completion level. Supply of school desks to selected primary schools		

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES

Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Expenditure Up to 2024/25	Yr. 1 '000	Yr. 2 (000')	Yr. 3 (000')	Yr. 4 '000	Yr. 5 '000	Recurrent %	Capital %
	Output 1	**GOU**	68.44bn	27bn	27bn	27bn	27bn			
		Donor	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	UGX.	NIL		
		OSR	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL		
		NGO								
		PS								
		Total	68.44bn	27bn	27bn	27bn	27bn			

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION							
Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress %	**NIL**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**

RESULT MATRIX						
Result matrix	**Objective Hierarchy and description**	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Assumptions**
	Goal: To enhance access to quality education and create a conducive learning environment in Wakiso District through improved school infrastructure, adequate teacher accommodation and better sanitation facilities foe effective learning and teaching					

	Outcomes 1:	School infrastructure and services improved	Education Information Report	**40%**	**75%**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Outputs	Percentage schools undertaking innovative pupil-led science-based projects	Education Information Report	**20**	**50**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Activities	Prepare the BOQs,, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.	Bid documents, evaluation report, M and E report	**-**		

Programme: Human Capital Development.

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Construction of 2-Classroom blocks, Teachers Houses with 2-Stance Latrine, Rehabilitation of Primary Schools and Secondary Schools, and Supply of 40 Desks per School
LGDP program description	Human Capital Development
Sub Programme	Education and Sports
Department	Education
Implementing Agency	Wakiso District Local Government
Location	In identified Primary Schools and Secondary Schools
Estimated Project Cost	68,440,000,000
Current stage of project implementation	Construction on going
Funding secured	27,000,000,000
Total funding gap	21,440,000,000
Project/Span (Financial Years)	FY 2025/6 to FY 2029/30.
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	

Problem statement	Improve on the accessibility and Environment of learning institutions by construction Staff accommodations, Construction of Pit latrines and Classroom blocks
Situation Analysis	In Wakiso District, it was observed that the Teacher to Pupil ratio is high being 1:1000 which is burdening, Latrine stance to student is 1:73, and Desk to Pupil is 1:5
	Challenges: The district has no adequate resources to have all the learning required put in place up to national Standards due to high rate for the raising numbers of learners.
	Crosscutting Aspects: Improved learning Environment will address the poor literacy levels, which in turn will fight poverty levels in the community.
Relevance of the project idea	Wakiso District has a high dropout level though slightly lower than that at National Level, but this is attributed to poor learning environment, for example most of the teachers don't have accommodations near the learning institutions to ensure efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery, and having high numbers in classroom may not allow enough concentration by the learners leading to high drop outs
Stakeholders	**Direct Beneficiaries**: the whole community of Wakiso District and neighboring community
	Indirect beneficiaries: Central Government, the external funders
	Likely project affected persons: Private school owners
Project objective/ Outcomes/ Outputs	**Objective:** To improve accessibility and learning environment in Wakiso District by constructing staff accommodations, classroom blocks and pit latrines in order to reduce overcrowding, enhance teacher and pupil welfare and promote effective teaching and learning in schools**.**
	Outcomes: Improved health service provision
	Outputs: 24 of 2-Unit Staff accommodations Constructed with a 2-Stance pit latrine, per school in 24 Schools, 42 of 2-Classroom blocks constructed, 60 of 5-Stance Pit latrines constructed, 20 of 2-4 of classrooms rehabilitated and 840 Pcs supplied 40 per new constructed classroom
Project inputs/ activities/interventions	**Inputs:** Acquire Contractors to do the work
	Activities: Prepare the BOQs,, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.
	Interventions: The project will focus on improving the learning environment through initiatives such as providing classroom furniture, additional classroom blocks, staff accommodation and pit latrines to enhance comfort and learning conditions and rehabilitate existing infrastructure to meet national standards while ensuring quality, transparency and timely completion of activities
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options/indicate the existing asset, non-asset and new asset solution	**Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each.** Supporting the private owned schools to attract more pupils, but the challenge will be, accessibility by the community, distribution of these schools is not fair, their location doesn't depend on any defined local government structure, this implies some schools can be concentrated in a given area and yet other areas are lacking the service, that's the major reason why the LG decided to rehabilitate its existing schools and construction of the new one, since their distribution is fair to the Communities.

	Alternative means of financing the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each. Alternative means of financing this project would be using Locally raised revenue (LRR), however the LRR in most cases is appropriated by finance ministry, for example, the percentage for capital investment and what is to be for recurrent expenditures, so with this arrangement its hard for the LG to determine how much can be left for capital development for each Financial Year (FY) to allow it plan effectively. This implies it can take more than five years to complete such a project. Alternatively the LG can persuade the private partners for PPP arrangement, to have this project financed, however with PPP there should be an element of benefit for the interest of the private partners, this can be a serious challenge for such sector whose services are supposed to be for free of charge.
Coordination with government agencies	Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandate, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation. Wakiso District Local Government • Discussion and approval of the budget allocations. • Oversees the implementation of the project • Enact enabling legislation. • Actively represent views of the public in implementation of project. • Mobilize local revenue to finance M and E of the project **Planning Unit** • Drafting M and E Annual Framework • Coordinate M and E activities • Produce M and E reports • Providing technical guidance on M and E implementation. • Coordinating other stakeholders on behalf of senior administration to achieve effective implementation and monitoring **Technical Planning Committee** • Taking lead in the formulation of LG M and E Frame work • Conduct the M and E exercise • Report the implementation status of the project • Discussing and agreeing on the modalities for the M and E; **Project Management Committees** Supporting implementation of development activities in their areas by providing project site security, mobilizing community contribution for project implementation, and organizing meetings for project implementation. **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** • Resource mobilization and allocation to all sectors. • Timely release of funds for implementation of the project • Ensure accountability for resources disbursed • Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems • Ensure direct linkage between planning, budgeting and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation

Programme: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Upgrade roads to tarmac of 83.38Km
LGDP program description	**Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services**
Sub Programme	Transport Infrastructure and Services Development
Department	Works and Technical Services
Implementing Agency	Wakiso District Local Government through GKMA
Location	Roads in Wakiso District
Estimated Project Cost	175,000,000,000
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Works are on going on Construction of Airstrip link, Kitende -Bweya and Dewe Links, Bukasa-Sentema-Kakiri, Kayunga-Kawanda-Kiteezi-Luteete & Kitetika-masooli Kasangati link, Namirembe hillsidelink, Jokolera, Kayunga-Kasengejje, Namugonde-Bugiri, Buloba-Bukasa, Wattuba-Jokera, Seguku-Kasenge-Buddo(Remedial works-overlay and Drainage-Kisozi, Kitemu& Nagalabi spur, Bubebbere-Bussi, Kajansi junction links, Kajjansi toll gate, Kajjansi Kijjapani, Kijjapani-Kitende, Kajjansi Health HC IV – Kijjansi -Kijjapani Junction signalization, Kitemu (Masaka road), Construction of Lubigi Drainage,Kagga (swamp/Bridge) in Bulenga, Wakiso town drainage, Sentema drainage, Kajjansi Drainage-line, survey, map and establish Wakiso urban forest, implementation of Lubigi Ecological park, Drainage improvement works.
Funding secured	72,000,000,000
Total funding gap	103,000,000,000
Project duration/Life Span(Financial Years)	5 Years
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem statement	To improve the road connectivity within the District and to the neighboring entities, there was a need to design and construct or rehabilitate pro-poor urban resilient transport, drainage and local economic infrastructure.
Situation Analysis	**Challenges:** The district has challenges of inadequate road units to maintain over 2900 km of unpaved roads. Uncompleted 112.5 km of MoWT in Wakiso that to highway roads namely; Kakiri-Masulita-Mawale, Kyaliwajala-Kasangati-Matugga-Bombo road, Kasengejje-Wakiso-Hoima highway, Wakiso-Bukasa-Buloba-Mityana road, Buloba-Nsangi-Masaka highway and Kisubi- Nakawuka-Nateete-Nakawuka-Kasanje-Mpigi-Masaka road, Nakawuka-Mawagula-Nanziga-Maya-Masaka highway, Kasanje Buwaya and Entebbe Nakiwogo to Entebbe

	Crosscutting Aspects: Improved road connectivity will be addressing the problem off poverty through increased access to Market and low costs of transport for producers
Relevance of the project idea	The project addresses the challenge of poor road infrastructure that limits mobility, trade and essential services. Many roads in the district are marram and become impassible during rainy seasons leading to high transport costs, delays and reduced access to markets, schools and health facilities. Upgrading these roads to tarmac will improve transport efficiency, promote economic growth and attract investment with in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.
Stakeholders	**Direct Beneficiaries**: the whole community of Wakiso District and neighboring community
	Indirect beneficiaries: Central Government, the external funders
	Likely project affected persons: Land owners along the road
Project objective/ Outcomes/ Outputs	**Objective:** Prioritize transport asset management
	Outcomes: Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated,
	Outputs: Upgrade to Tarmac of 34.3Km installation of 200 solar street Lights 292 Kms paved on the urban roads network 8 Kms re-graveled on the DUCAR network 3000Sqm of stone pitching on selected roads
Project inputs/ activities/interventions	**Inputs:** Acquire Contractors to do the work
	Activities: Prepare the BOQs, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.
	Interventions: Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructure
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options/indicate the existing asset, non-asset and new asset solution	**Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each.** The alternative would be surrendering these District roads to Government, so that they can take over and do the rehabilitation and maintenance, since rehabilitating these road if it was the World bank development Grant, the district would not be able to manage this kind of project in five year medium term. However surrendering these roads to Government it would be at the discretionary of the central Government to decide when to prioritize these roads, and this would take more than five years to have these roads worked on, since it can involve a number of factors in play to have these roads prioritized by central Government.

	Alternative means of financing the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each. Alternative means of financing this project would be using Locally raised revenue (LRR), however the LRR in most cases is appropriated by finance ministry, for example, the percentage for capital investment and what is to be for recurrent expenditures, so with this arrangement its hard for the LG to determine how much can be left for capital development for each Financial Year (FY) to allow it plan effectively. This implies it can take more than five years to complete such a project. Alternatively the LG can persuade the private partners for PPP arrangement, to have this project financed, however with PPP there should be an element of benefit for the interest of the private partners, this can be a serious challenge for such sector whose services are supposed to be for free of charge.
Coordination with government agencies	**Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandate, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.** **Wakiso District Local Government** • Discussion and approval of the budget allocations. • Oversees the implementation of the project • Enact enabling legislation. • Actively represent views of the public in implementation of project. • Mobilize local revenue to finance M and E of the project **Planning Unit** • Drafting M and E Annual Framework • Coordinate M and E activities • Produce M and E reports • Providing technical guidance on M and E implementation. • Coordinating other stakeholders on behalf of Town Clerk to achieve effective implementation, monitoring **Technical Planning Committee** • Taking lead in the formulation of LG M and E Frame work • Conduct the M and E exercise • Report the implementation status of the project • Discussing and agreeing on the modalities for the M and E; **Project Management Committees** Supporting implementation of development activities in their areas by providing project site security, mobilizing community contribution for project implementation, and organizing meetings for project implementation **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** • Resource mobilization and allocation to all sectors. • Timely release of funds for implementation of the project • Ensure accountability for resources disbursed • Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems • Ensure direct linkage between planning, budgeting and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation

PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)

Project annualized targets	Output 1	2024/2025	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Output: Carried out environmental impact assessment, structural drawings and bills of quantities and launching of the project.	32 Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES

Project annualized cost	**Output**	**Source**	**Up to 2024/25**	**Yr.1**	**Yr. 2 (000')**	**Yr.3 (000')**	**Yr.4 (000')**	**Yr.5 (000')**	**Recurrent %**	**Capital %**
	Output 1	**GOU**								
		World Bank	45,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000		175,000,000
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
		Total	34 B	35B	35B	35B	35B	35B		175 B

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION							
Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress %	**NIL**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**

RESULT MATRIX						
Result matrix	**Objective Hierarchy and description**	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Assumptions**
	Goal: To improve transport connectivity, accessibility and economic development by upgrading roads to Tarmac reducing transportation costs and promoting sustainable socio-economic growth within the District					

	Outcomes 1:	Percentage of road coverage in good condition	Annual progress report	**40%**	**75%**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Outputs	Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	Annual progress report	**19**	**34**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Activities	**Prepare the BOQs,, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.**	Bid documents, evaluation report, M and E report	**-**		

Programme: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Construction of Markets
LGDP program description	**Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services**
Sub Programme	Job Creation and Employment
Department	Works and Technical Services
Implementing Agency	Wakiso District Local Government through GKMA
Location	Kawuka Market in Katabi TC, Wakiso Central Market in Wakiso TC, and Bulaga Market in Wakiso SC Wakiso District LG
Estimated Project Cost	560,000,000,000
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Market deigns, Community Engagement & resettlement/rellocations, and ContraWorks are on going on Construction of Airstrip link, Kitende -Bweya and Dewe Links, Bukasa-Sentema-Kakiri, Kayunga-Kawanda-Kiteezi-Luteete& Kitetika-masooli Kasangati link, Namirembe hillsidelink, Kayunga-Kasengejje, Namugonde-Bugiri, Buloba-Bukasa, Wattuba-Jokera, Seguku-Kasenge-Buddo(Remedial works-overlay and Drainage-Kisozi, Kitemu& Nagalabi spur, Bubebbere-Bussi, Kajansi junction links, Kajjansi toll gate, Kajjansi Kijjapani, Kijjapani-Kitende, Kajjansi Health HC IV – Kijjansi -Kijjapani Junction signalization, Kitemu (Masaka road) Construction of Lubigi Drainage, Wakiso town drainage, Sentema drainage, Kajjansi Drainage-line, survey, map and establish Wakiso urban forest, implementation of Lubigi Ecological park, Drainage improvement works.
Funding secured	260,000,000,000
Total funding gap	300,000,000,000
Project duration/Life Span(Financial Years)	5 Years
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem statement	To improve the road connectivity within the District and to the neighboring entities, there was a need to design and construct or rehabilitate pro-poor urban resilient transport, drainage and local economic infrastructure.
Situation Analysis	**Challenges:** The district has challenges of work space to solve problem of unemployment and work spaces due to a number of undeveloped markets in Wakiso District Local Government.
	Crosscutting Aspects: Improved markets constructed will be addressing the problem of poverty through increased access to Market, worker space and low costs of stalls

Relevance of the project idea	The project addresses the challenge of poor road infrastructure that limits mobility, trade and essential services. Many roads in the district are marram and become impassible during rainy seasons leading to high transport costs, delays and reduced access to markets, schools and health facilities. Upgrading these roads to tarmac will improve transport efficiency, promote economic growth and attract investment with in the Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area.
Stakeholders	**Direct Beneficiaries**: the whole community of Wakiso District and neighboring community
	Indirect beneficiaries: Lower Local Government to collect property tax
	Likely project affected persons: Created Lamp walk way access
Project objective/ Outcomes/ Outputs	**Objective:** Prioritize transport asset management
	Outcomes: Number of markets rehabilitated/reconstructed
	Outputs: Kawuku Market in Katabi TC Wakiso Daily Market in Wakiso TC Bulenta Open Market in Wakiso SC
Project inputs/ activities/interventions	**Inputs:** Acquire Contractors to do the work
	Activities: Prepare the BOQs, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.
	Interventions: Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructure
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options/indicate the existing asset, non-asset and new asset solution	**Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each.** The Work spaces, along streets and open unauthorized spaces for stalls trading in different merchandizes would be surrendered by local leaders/communities to District for funding However surrendering these markes/spaces to the District LG would be at the discretionary of the the community to sign user rights when forwarded as priority for Resource mobilization.
	Alternative means of financing the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each. Alternative means of financing this project would be using Locally raised revenue (LRR), however the LRR in most cases is appropriated by finance ministry, for example, the percentage for capital investment and what is to be for recurrent expenditures, so with this arrangement its hard for the LG to determine how much can be left for capital development for each Financial Year (FY) to allow it plan effectively. This implies it can take more than five years to complete such a project. Alternatively the LG can persuade the private partners for PPP arrangement, to have this project financed, however with PPP there should be an element of benefit for the interest of the private partners, this can be a serious challenge for such sector whose services are supposed to be for free of charge.

Coordination with government agencies	**Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandate, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.** **Wakiso District Local Government** • Discussion and approval of the budget allocations. • Oversees the implementation of the project • Enact enabling legislation. • Actively represent views of the public in implementation of project. • Mobilize local revenue to finance M and E of the project **Planning Unit** • Drafting M and E Annual Framework • Coordinate M and E activities • Produce M and E reports • Providing technical guidance on M and E implementation. • Coordinating other stakeholders on behalf of Town Clerk to achieve effective implementation, monitoring **Technical Planning Committee** • Taking lead in the formulation of LG M and E Frame work • Conduct the M and E exercise • Report the implementation status of the project • Discussing and agreeing on the modalities for the M and E; **Project Management Committees** Supporting implementation of development activities in their areas by providing project site security, mobilizing community contribution for project implementation, and organizing meetings for project implementation **Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development** • Resource mobilization and allocation to all sectors. • Timely release of funds for implementation of the project • Ensure accountability for resources disbursed • Ensure efficient and effective procurement systems • Ensure direct linkage between planning, budgeting and resource allocation during budgeting and implementation

PROJECT ANNUALISED TARGETS (OUTPUTS)							
Project annualized targets	Output 1	2024/2025	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
	Output: Carried out environmental impact assessment, structural drawings and bills of quantities and	32 Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	40No Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated

	launching of the project.						

ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES

Project annualized cost	Output	Source	Up to 2024/25	Yr.1	Yr. 2 (000')	Yr.3 (000')	Yr.4 (000')	Yr.5 (000')	Recurrent %	Capital %
	Output 1	**GOU**								
		World Bank	300,000,000,000	160,000,000,000	70,000,000,000	70,000,000,000			220,000,000,000	180,000,000,000
		OSR				300,000,000	300,000,000	200,000,000	600,000,000	200,000,000
		NGO								
		PS								
		Total	34 B	35B	35B	35B	35B	35B		175 B

PLANNED CUMULATIVE IMPLEMENTATION PERCENTAGE PROGRESSION							
Percentage progress	Output	Year 0	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5
	Overall project progress %	**NIL**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**	**20%**

RESULT MATRIX						
Result matrix	**Objective Hierarchy and description**	**Indicators**	**Means of verification**	**Baseline**	**Target**	**Assumptions**
	Goal: To improve transport connectivity, accessibility and economic development by upgrading roads to Tarmac reducing transportation costs and promoting sustainable socio-economic growth within the District					
	Outcomes 1:	Percentage of road coverage in good condition	Annual progress report	**40%**	**75%**	The central Government release all the require funds
	Outputs	Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated	Annual progress report	**19**	**34**	The central Government release all the require funds

	Activities	**Prepare the BOQs,, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.**	Bid documents, evaluation report, M and E report	-		

Programme: Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services

PROJECT SUMMARY	
Project Title	Production of Safe Water for Domestic use
LGDP program description	**Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services**
Sub Programme	Safe water and Hygiene Services
Department	Works and Technical Services
Implementing Agency	Wakiso District Local Government through GKMA
Location	Bussi Islands, Masuliita and Waksi SC in Wakiso District
Estimated Project Cost	700,000,000,000
Current stage of project implementation at commencement of LGDP	Completing Construction of Bussi Solar Powered piped water system- Phase-3; 10.5km of distribution main and 7 public stand posts in the following villages; Gombe, Tebankiza, Kinywante, Gulwe, Kyanjazi, Kiwande, Seeta, Mabuye & Mabamba. Expansion of Lukwanga solar piped water supply system in Wakiso S/C. Continue with Improvement/ Expansion of Lukwanga solar piped water supply system in Wakiso S/C. Construct 2 Min Solar powered piped water supply systems; Kasangati TC Wakiso SC. Drilling Boreholes (Motorized pump); Masulita Sc & Bussi SC.
Funding secured	600,000,000,000
Total funding gap	100,000,000,000
Project duration/Life Span(Financial Years)	5 Years
PROJECT INTRODUCTION	
Problem statement	To improve the domestic water use in the underserved areas in the District especially the Busiro Noerth , Kyaddondo East and Busiro East
Situation Analysis	**Challenges:** The National Water /Piped is not enough, most of the Urban Councils are underserved, and National Water failed to safe extend water in Nabweru, Wakiso TC, Kyengera TC and all Town Councils in Busiro North.
Relevance of the project idea	The project addresses the challenge of underserved Safe Water in theras of National Water is responsible.

Stakeholders	**Direct Beneficiaries**: the whole community of Wakiso District and neighboring community
	Indirect beneficiaries: Central Government, the external funders
	Likely project affected persons: Land owners along the road
Project objective/ Outcomes/ Outputs	**Objective:** Prioritize transport asset management
	Outcomes: Number of Km of urban roads rehabilitated,
	Outputs: Drilled 3 Boreholes (Motorized pump); Masulita (1) & Bussi (2) 2 Borehole drilling (Motorized pump); Wakiso SC (2) 2 Borehole drilling (Motorized pump); Kajjansi TC-1 & Wakiso SC (1) Drilled 2 Boreholes (Hand pump); Wakiso (1) & Kasangati TC (1) Borehole drilling for 3 Hand pumps; Wakiso SC (2) & Kajjansi TC (1)Borehole drilling for 2 Hand pumps; Kyengera TC (1) &
Project inputs/ activities/interventions	**Inputs:** Acquire Contractors to do the work
	Activities: Prepare the BOQs, Conduct Evaluation, Press the Advert, Monitoring and Evaluation, Supervision role.
	Interventions: Rehabilitate and maintain transport infrastructure
STRATEGIC OPTIONS	
Strategic options/indicate the existing asset, non-asset and new asset solution	**Alternative means of solving the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each.** The alternative would be surrendering these District roads to Government, so that they can take over and do the rehabilitation and maintenance, since rehabilitating these road if it was the World bank development Grant, the district would not be able to manage this kind of project in five year medium term. However surrendering these roads to Government it would be at the discretionary of the central Government to decide when to prioritize these roads, and this would take more than five years to have these roads worked on, since it can involve a number of factors in play to have these roads prioritized by central Government.
	Alternative means of financing the problem stating the advantages and disadvantage of each. Alternative means of financing this project would be using Locally raised revenue (LRR), however the LRR in most cases is appropriated by finance ministry, for example, the percentage for capital investment and what is to be for recurrent expenditures, so with this arrangement its hard for the LG to determine how much can be left for capital development for each Financial Year (FY) to allow it plan effectively. This implies it can take more than five years to complete such a project. Alternatively the LG can persuade the private partners for PPP arrangement, to have this project financed, however with PPP there should be an element of benefit for the interest of the private partners, this can be a serious challenge for such sector whose services are supposed to be for free of charge.
Coordination with government agencies	**Indicate the roles of other stakeholders respecting legal and policy mandate, embrace integrated planning, define the roles of each agency in project implementation.**

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ESTIMATED PROJECT COST AND FUNDING SOURCES

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	Output 1	**GOU**								
		World Bank	45,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000		175,000,000
		OSR								
		NGO								
		PS								
		Total	34 B	35B	35B	35B	35B	35B		175 B

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