

**THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH SUDAN**  
**NORTHERN BAHR EL GHAZAL STATE**  
**AWEIL CENTRE**



**COUNTY PROFILE AND STRATEGIC PLAN**  
**FY 2012 - FY 2015**



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## Foreword



The strategic plan of 2012-2015 is a crucial step toward Aweil Centre County's development and a significant way of enjoying the Comprehensive Peace Agreement's (CPA's) dividends like other counties of our new nation, the Republic of South Sudan (RSS). The county has been undergoing multiple challenges since the inception of the 2005 CPA, signed between the Republic of Sudan and the Government of South Sudan.

The county strategic planning and budgeting process introduced by Winrock International's BRIDGE Program addresses water and sanitation, education, health, agriculture, road networks, physical infrastructure and good quality services to the county's citizens. The county Planning Unit, headed by Joseph Ugar, will work closely with our partners to promote good services for the betterment of Aweil Centre's communities.

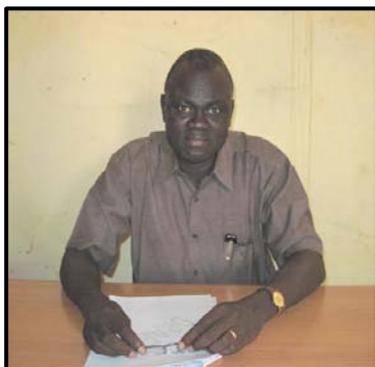
However, the bottom-up approach initiated by the RSS for county strategic planning will improve all the challenges faced by Aweil Centre County and bring prosperity in the shortest time possible. The county embraced the approach and the process will help bomas, payams and the county to identify their needs and prioritize them well. There will be no funding problems with the county strategic plan at hand.

With those few remarks, I would like to express my gratitude to my county staff members, especially the heads of sectors, payam administrators, boma administrators and local executive chiefs who made this strategic planning and budgeting process possible. You gave me the power to deliver good services to our citizens with transparency and accountability.

Not to forget other important agencies, I would also like to extend my appreciation to Winrock International and the BRIDGE Program, local civil society organizations (CSOs), the Crisis Recovery Monitoring Analysis (CRMA) project and Local Government Recovery Programme (LGRP) of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), which provided technical assistance and sufficient logistical support for the county consultation portion of the 2012-2015 strategic planning and budgeting process. I encourage all our development partners to continue supporting the county until the county becomes capable to work on its own.

Mr. Philip Gong Awier  
Acting County Commissioner  
Aweil Centre County  
Northern Bahr El Ghazal State

## Acknowledgement



The achievement of Aweil Centre County's strategic planning and budgeting process for 2012-2015, which covered all bomas and payams based on county consultation meetings, has brought Aweil Centre County to life and equality with her sister counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal (NBG) State. We strongly believe that our county will maintain our ultimate objectives, vision, mission, and values that will determine or lead us to our destiny. The Aweil Centre County strategic planning and budgeting process is a vital tool toward county development.

The county will have a good document to present to the state government for annual budgeting, and will use it as a guide to planning processes in the future, when supporting agencies will not be present. The county faces challenges that include collection of local revenues and insufficient grants from the RSS and NBG state government, which do not provide enough services to local population.

Moreover, I would like to appreciate developmental partners who extended their support to our county, especially Winrock International. It would have not been possible for us to obtain necessary equipment and stationery for the strategic planning and budgeting process without the BRIDGE program.

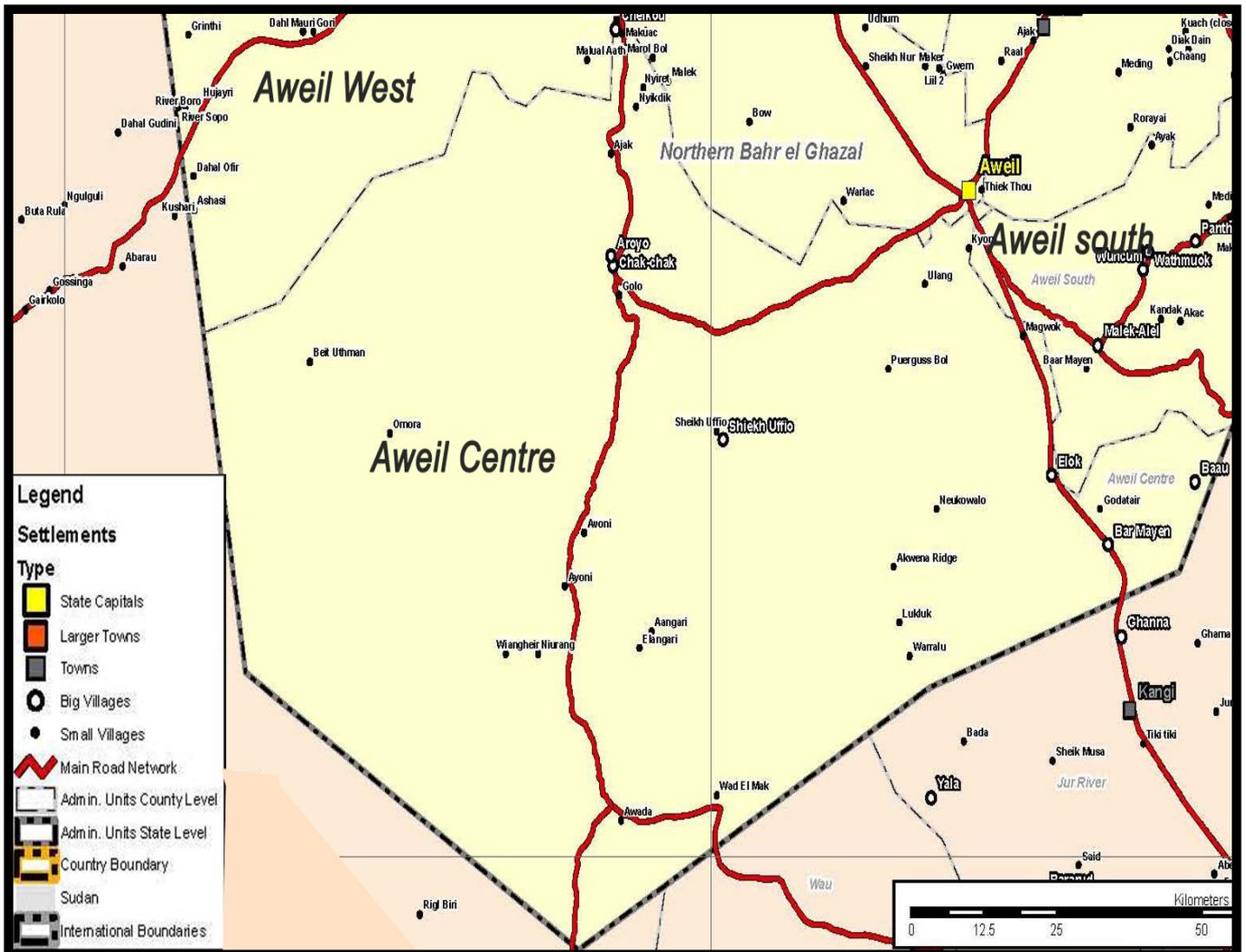
In addition, I would also like to extend my special thanks to my local government representatives who dedicated their time to participate in the planning and budgeting process. Their strength of mind and eagerness to work enabled us to successfully complete the task, and I hope they have learned enough from the workshop and can do it alone next time. Please be aware that the community is depending on you and they are supporting you all the time. In conclusion, I would like to encourage stakeholders to stand firm and implement the plan when it is ready.

Mr. Luka Peter Uget  
Acting Executive Director  
Aweil Centre County  
Northern Bahr el Ghazal State

## Acronyms (List of Abbreviations)

AES	Alternative Education System
AMURT	Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
BRIDGE	Building Responsibilities for the delivery of Government Services
CAPB	County Annual Plan and Budget
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CANS	Civil Authority of New Sudan
CMA	Civilian Military Administration
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CP	County Profile
CRMA	Crisis and Recovery Mapping Analysis
CSP	County Strategic Plan
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
FM	Financial Management
FY	Financial Year
GOSS	Government of Southern Sudan
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IRC	International Rescue Committee
LGB	Local Government Board
LGRP	Local Government Recovery Programme
MS	Malaria Consortium
NBGS	Northern Bahr El Ghazal State
NGOS	Non Governmental Organizations
NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
PHCC	Primary Health Care Centre
PHCU	Primary Health Care Unit
PTA	Parent-Teacher Association
SPLA	Sudan People’s Liberation Army
SPLM	Sudan People’s Liberation Movement
SSCCS	Southern Sudan Centre for Census and Statistics
SSTC	South Sudan Transitional Constitution
AWOT	Strength, Weakness, Opportunities and Threats
TEARFUND	The Evangelical Alliance Relief Fund
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Fund
UNFAO	United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office of the Coordinator for Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

## Map of Aweil Centre County<sup>1</sup>



**Data sources:**

Adopted from UN-OCHA South Sudan

National, State and County boundaries based on Russian Sudan Map series, 1:200k, 1970 ties.

County Administrative Units digitized based on Statistical Yearbook 2009, Southern Sudan Commission for Census, Statistics and Evaluation now known as South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics

The administrative units and their names shown on this map do not imply acceptance or recognition by the Government of South Sudan. This map aims only to support the work of the county profiling and strategic planning to help improve service delivery to the communities in the Republic of South Sudan.

## Executive Summary

The Aweil Centre County profile examines the basic social services available to the local population/residents. The profile will also give a clear picture of overall education, health and road infrastructure, water sources and human resources available to the local population of Aweil Centre County. Different departments within the county government always try their best to deliver basic services necessary to the citizen and still get defeated due to the lack of funds. Aweil Centre County is one of the five counties in NBG that strive to improve delivery of social services in the various bomas and seven payams, and to increase community participation in development and decision making.

The county is eager to identify effective and sufficient local revenues in the area and provide the best services to the community at the grassroots level, through the RSS, United Nations (UN) agencies such as the UNDP and international non-governmental organization (NGOs) that are building local government capacity in different directions. The UNDP had already produced a clear and concise Participatory Planning and Budgeting guide for the year 2011 to Aweil Centre County, which helped stakeholders to prepare themselves for the three-year strategic planning and budgeting process for 2012-2015.

The strategic plan for 2012-2015 participatory process was conducted at the county level. However, the consultation meetings were divided into two sessions depending on the distance from bomas to county offices, and depending on transportation availability. The preparation is based on each boma and payam's priorities identified as the major areas of concerns. The principal areas needing a greater concentration of resources include but are not limited to: i) water supplies; ii) education; iii) health; iv) the road network; and v) agriculture and public administration. Table I, below, shows the priority service areas in each payam.

**Table 1 Payam Rankings of Service Areas**

Payam	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Administration	Roads
<b>Awiil</b>	1	3	4	6	2	5
<b>Nyalath</b>	1	3	2	4	5	6
<b>Bar Mayen</b>	2	3	1	5	6	4
<b>Abul</b>	1	5	6	2	4	3
<b>Aroyo</b>	1	3	2	4	5	6
<b>Achana</b>	2	5	1	4	3	6
<b>Chel South</b>	1	3	2	4	5	6
<b>Overall ranking</b>	1	3	2	4	5	6

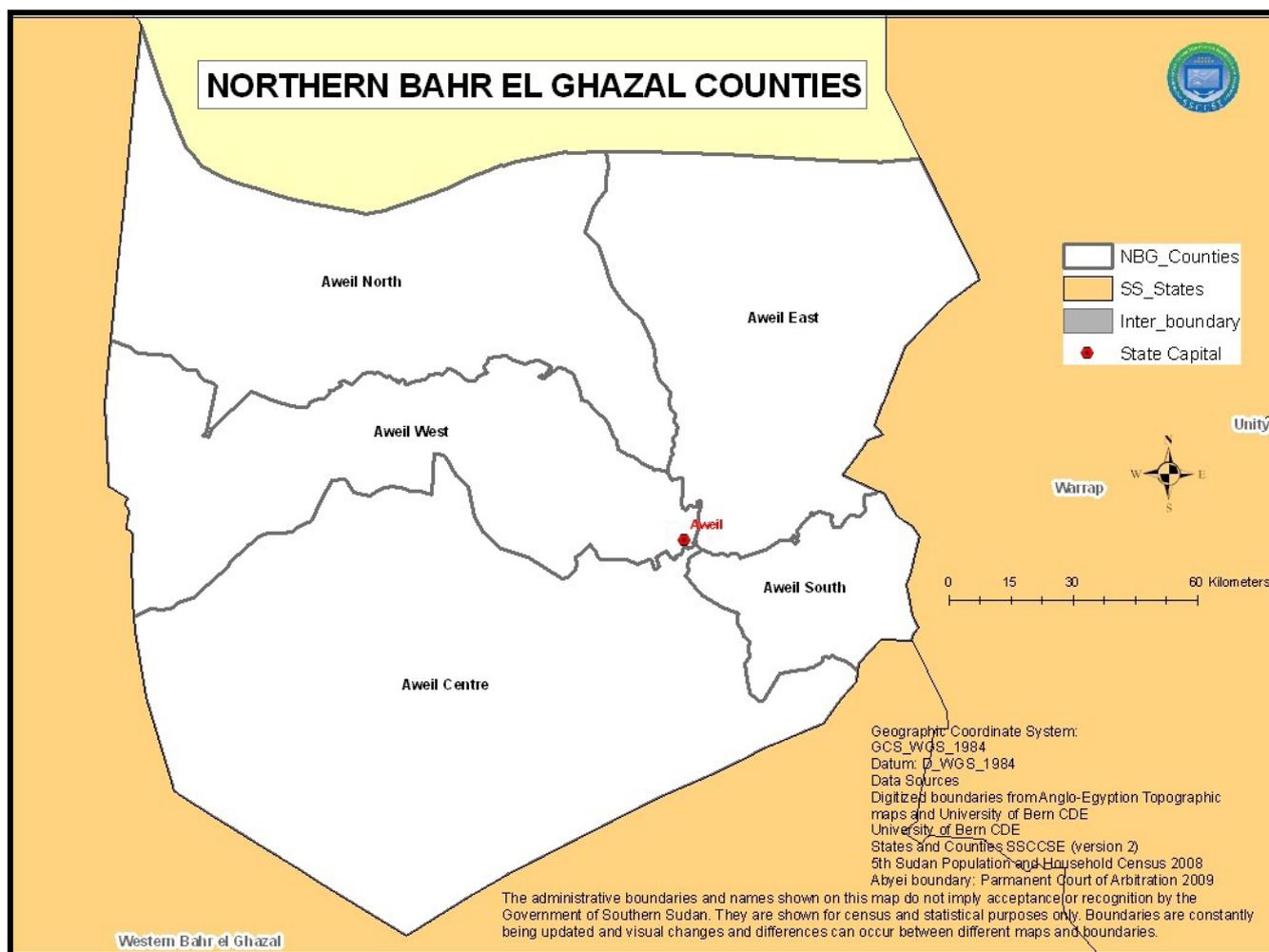
Service areas are ranked from 1 to 6 with 1 indicating areas of major concern in the payams and at the county level.

# 1. AWEIL CENTRE COUNTY PROFILE

## 1.1. Physical situation

### 1.1.1. Location

Aweil Centre County is located between Aweil West County to the north, state headquarters and Aweil South County to the east of Nur-jur River in the south, and borders Raja County in Western Bahr El Ghazal State to the west. Although there is no proper demarcation of counties done at the state level, Aweil Centre County has an average of 300,864 kilometers, according to 2011 UNDP strategic planning and budgeting done at the county level.



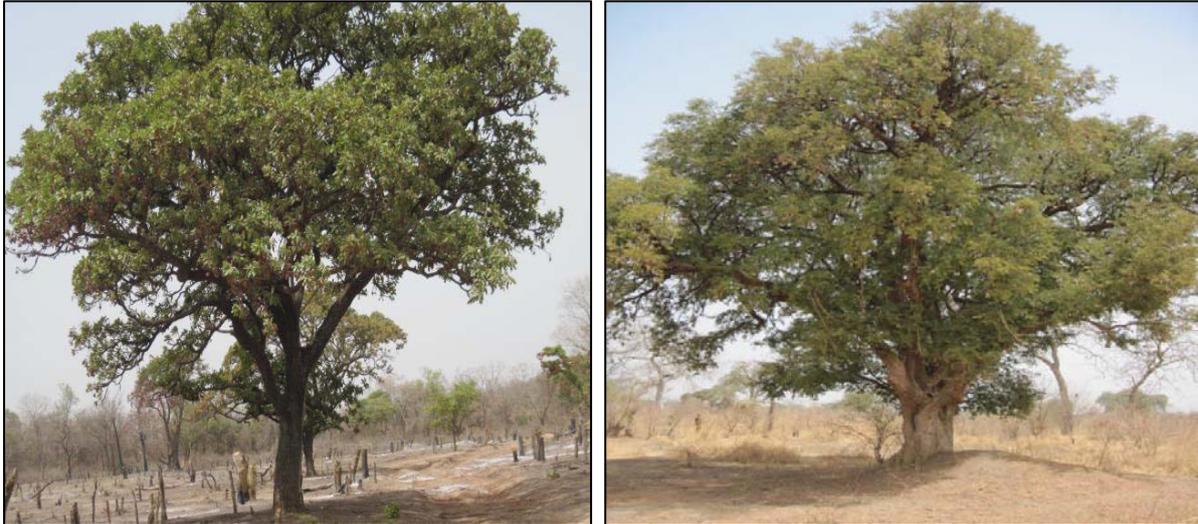
**Map of Northern Bahr El Ghazal State illustrating the positions of Aweil Centre County with the neighboring counties**

Source: Northern Bahr El Ghazal State map was adopted from the South Sudan National Bureau of Statistics 2010 formerly known as Southern Sudan Centre for Census, Statistics and Evaluation (SSCCSE).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Sudan Transition and Recovery Data Base Version 3, August, 2005. IMU-OCHA; Information Management Unit for Sudan office for the coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in Association with the New Sudan Centre for Statistics and Evaluation

### 1.1.2. Vegetation

Aweil Centre County is the savanna woodland area with some tropical forest in some part of the county. The land is very much known for lulu trees, acacia woodland, and mahogany trees used for timbers and other furniture. Aweil Centre County woodland is full of natural resource. It is commonly known for local bee keeping purposes and source of charcoal. Local population feed on wild fruits and lulu tree fruit's oil.



Above: hardwood trees are an abundant natural resource in Aweil Centre.

Aweil Centre County has tropical savanna woodland with lulu and tamarind trees which are edibles, and used as sources of income by county residents in different ways. Lulu tree fruits are good sources of oil and food. Tamarind tree fruits are good sources of vitamin C and food to the local population of Aweil Centre County.



Above: fruit trees are a good source of oils and food for residents in Aweil Centre.

The county's woodlands are rich with mahogany which provide timber for construction.



Above: Aweil Centre’s soil is conducive to growing staple crops.

### 1.1.3. Soils

Aweil Centre County is situated in fertile land suitable for agricultural functions. The county has loamy soils, clay soils, and rocky soils favorable for growing different types of crops like sorghum, maize, beans, groundnuts, sesame, water melons, okra, potatoes, cassava, and tomatoes. Cassava cultivation is relatively simple with very little necessary land preparation in Aweil Centre County. The soil is also conducive and has temperatures good for growing fruit trees including mangos. Pawpaw trees also are capable of rapid growth under ideal conditions in the county.

County local farmers start their land preparation before the rainy season begins. The picture above demonstrates that Aweil Centre County’s land is fertile for different crops, vegetables and fruit trees.

### 1.1.4. Climate

Aweil Centre County has savanna and tropical climates with two seasons in a year. The county experiences wet season usually from late April to late October with some heavy rainfall in the months of May, June, July, August and September. The dry season commences from December to late March of every year. The county’s typical precipitation is about 900 millimeters annually with variations. Aweil Centre County goes through temperatures of up to 36 degree Celsius in the month of September and could experience Northern hemisphere winter temperatures from November to early February.

## 1.2. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SITUATION

### 1.2.1. Population

According to the last Sudan national population and housing census conducted in 2008, Aweil Centre County’s population is over 41,827 people, or approximately six percent of NBG’s total population. Aweil Centre County, according to the 2008 census, is the least densely populated county in NBG. The Luo population is 96 percent and Dinka are four percent of the total population. The two ethnic groups (Luo and Dinka) maintain strong economic, cultural and social links to the central part of NBG. The two communities live in peace and harmony and respect each other’s cultural norms. The two tribes, like other tribes of the RSS, promote inter-marriage and are typically conversant in at least four languages, of which Luo and Dinka are spoken by the majority in the county. Arabic and English are only spoken by county officials who have attended schools.

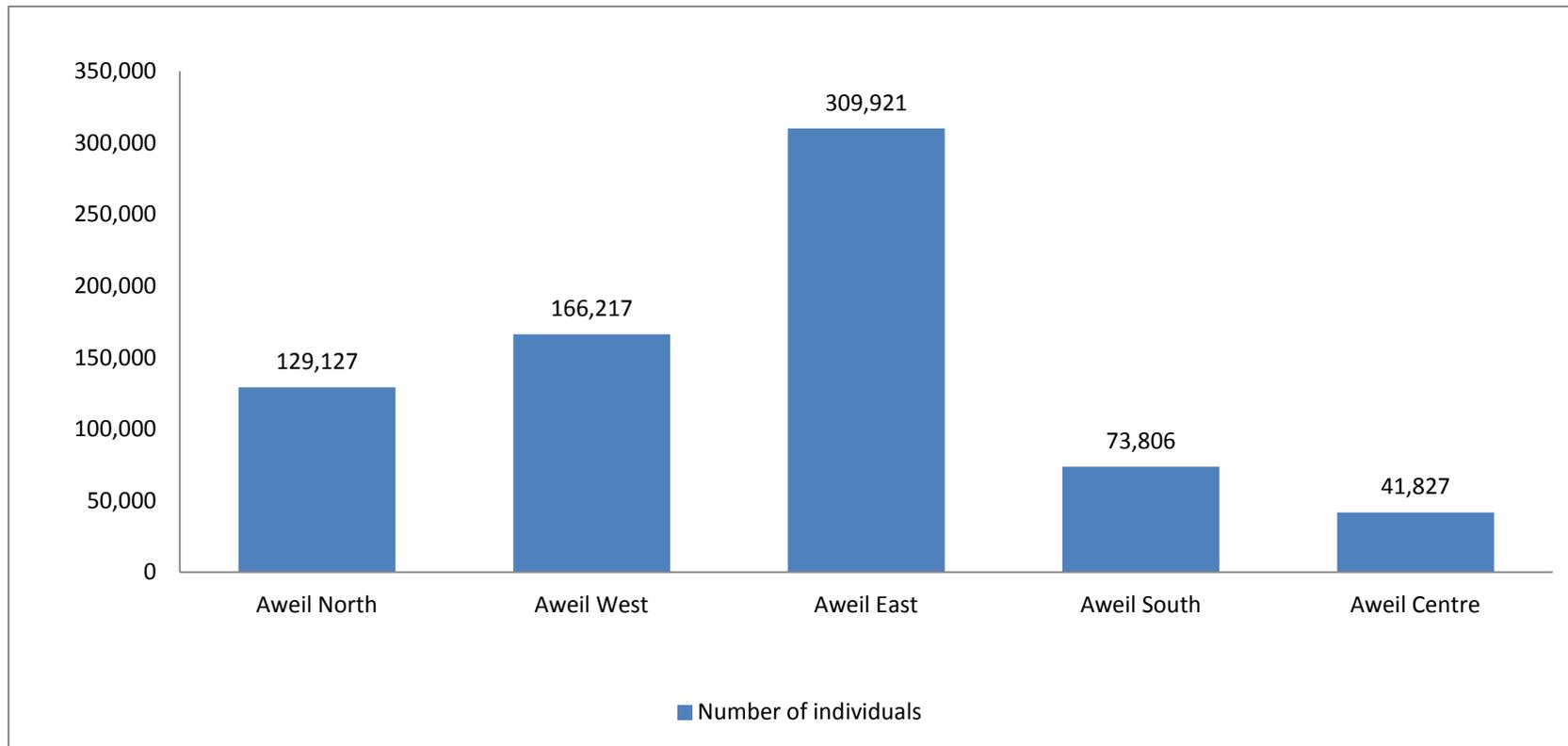


Figure 1 Population distribution of Northern Bahr el Ghazal as per 2008 5th population housing census

Source: 5th Population and Housing Census (2008)

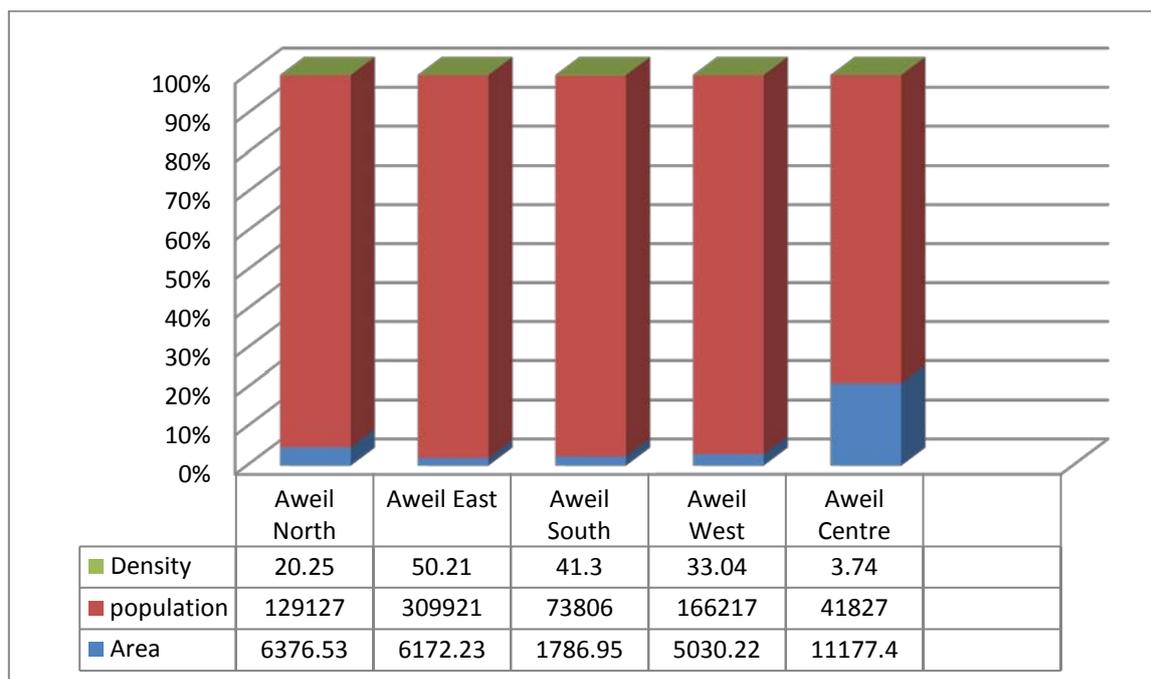


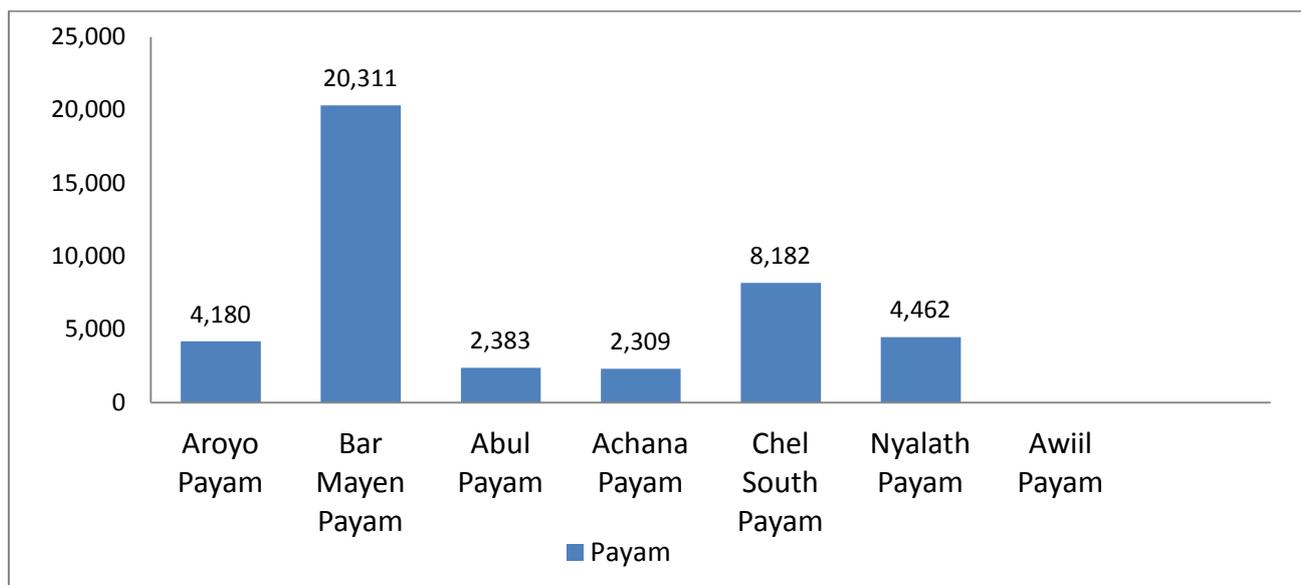
Figure 2 Population, Area and population Density of Northern Bahr el Ghazal by Counties<sup>3</sup>

County	Area in Sq km	Population	Population Density
<b>Aweil North</b>	6,376.53	129,127	20.25
<b>Aweil East</b>	6,172.23	309,921	50.21
<b>Aweil South</b>	1,786.95	73,806	41.30
<b>Aweil West</b>	5,030.22	166,217	33.04
<b>Aweil Centre</b>	11,177.40	41,827	3.74

Source: National Bureau of Statistics, NBG office

The total population of NBG during the 2008 census was 720,898. A wide variation was experienced in the population size among counties with Aweil East leading with the population of 309,921 and 43 percent of the total population of the state; and Aweil Centre trailing with population of 41,827, or six percent of the total state population. NBG's population density is 24 people per square kilometre, which is higher than South Sudan's average of 13 people per square KM and less than one fifth of Uganda's density, which is 136/sq. km.

<sup>3</sup> Source: 5<sup>th</sup> Population and Housing Census 2008. Northern Bahr el Ghazal State is one of the 10 States of the Republic of South Sudan with a very high population density. Aweil East County is the highest in population density in NBG followed by Aweil South County. This calls for more service provision as the population continues to rise due to the returnees from different Regions of South Sudan and North Sudan.



**Figure 3 Population Distribution in Aweil Centre County by Payam**

Source: Southern Sudan's Fifth population and housing results-June, 2009, Northern Bahr El Ghazal State, Republic of South Sudan with Awiil Payam population Missing.

**Table 3: Population of Aweil Centre County by Payam**

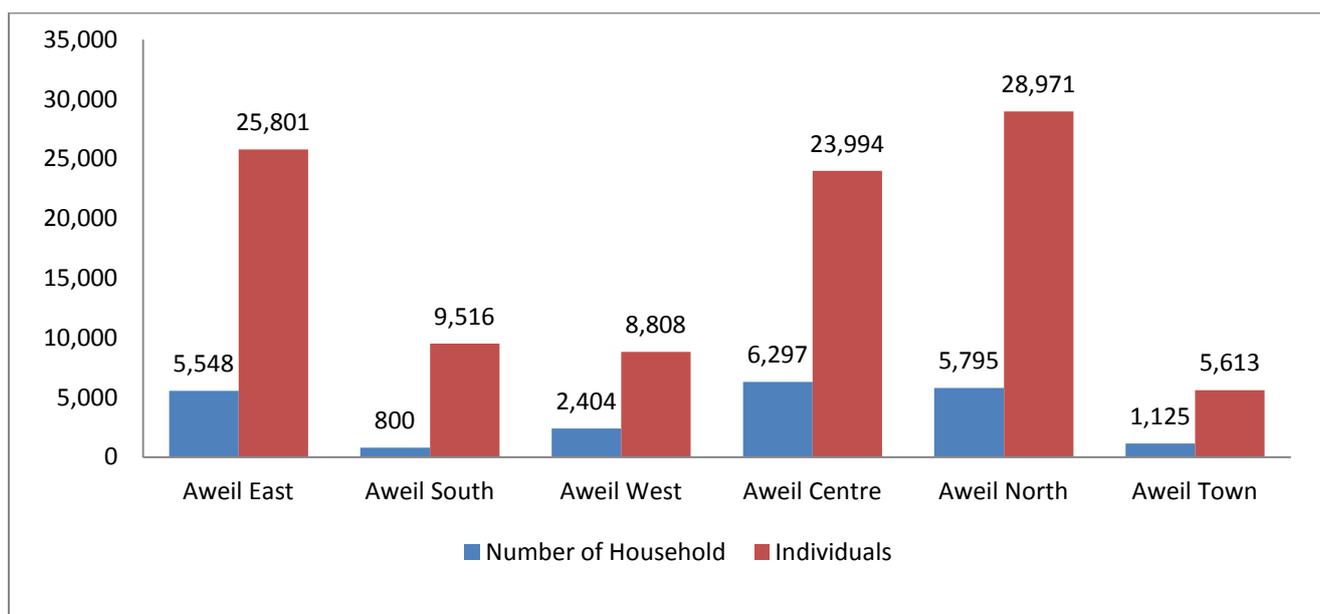
S/N	Payam	Population			Remarks
		Female	Male	Total	
1.	Aroyo	1918	2262	4180	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
2.	Bar Mayen	9482	10829	20311	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
3.	Abul	1167	1216	2383	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
4.	Achana	1175	1134	2309	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
5.	Chel South	3612	4570	8182	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
6.	Nyalath	2274	2188	4462	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
7.	Awiil	-	-	-	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009
<b>Total</b>		<b>19628</b>	<b>22199</b>	<b>41,827</b>	Fifth population & housing census June, 2009

Aweil Centre County received a good number of returnees like other counties of NBG in the two consecutive years of 2010-2011, and has continued receive returnees and internally-displaced persons (IDPs).The county received 6,297 returnees and IDPs during the returnee influx in the above-mentioned years.

SL	County	Number of household	Number of individuals
1.	Aweil East	5,548	25,801
2.	Aweil South	800	9,516
3.	Aweil West	2,404	8,808
4.	Aweil Centre	6,297	23,994
5.	Aweil North	5,795	28,971
6.	Aweil Town	1,125	5,613
<b>Total</b>		<b>21,969</b>	<b>102,703</b>

**Table 2 Number of returnees from January 2010 to June 2011 to Northern Bahr el Ghazal State**

NBG receives returnees in large number from the Republic of Sudan. The table below illustrates the number of returnees received per county.



**Table 3 Number of returnees from January 2010 to June 2011 for Northern Bahr el Ghazal State**

Source: National Bureau of Statistics Northern Bahr el Ghazal State office.

The National Bureau of Statistics office in NBG has estimated Aweil Centre County's population to be 41,827 during the 2008 Fifth Population and Housing Census. Those numbers, however, have been disputed, by many South Sudanese. A count conducted by state and county authorities approximated the number to be 71,827 individuals. The higher number likely has to do with the constant influx of returnees and IDPs.

No	Payam	Population			Remarks
		Female	Male	Total	
1.	<b>Aroyo</b>	9,000	8,000	17,000	
2.	<b>Bar Mayen</b>	20,000	15,000	35,000	
3.	<b>Abul</b>	11,000	10,000	21,000	
4.	<b>Achana</b>	9,000	7,000	16,000	
5.	<b>Chel South</b>	17,000	13,000	30,000	
6.	<b>Nyalath</b>	24,000	10,000	34,000	
7.	<b>Awil</b>	17,000	15,000	32,000	
<b>Total</b>		<b>107,000</b>	<b>78,000</b>	<b>185,000</b>	

Table 4 Estimated Population of Aweil Centre County by the Local Traditional Authority

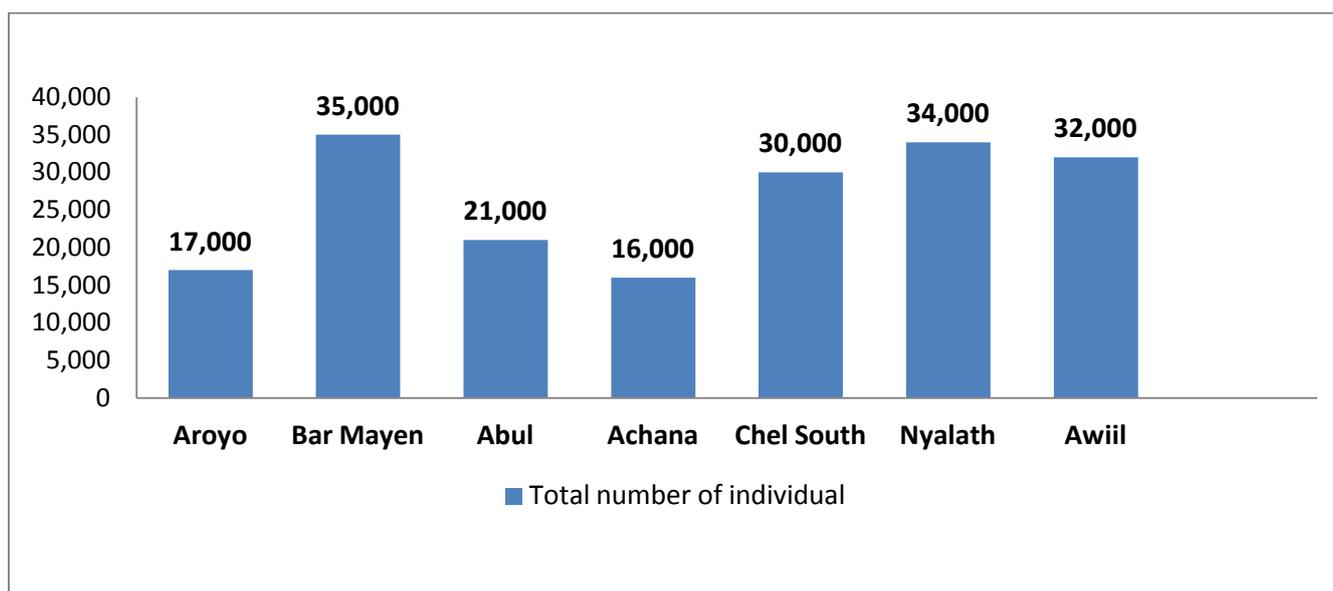


Figure 4 Estimated population of Aweil Centre County according to Payam and Local/traditional Authority

Source: Aweil Centre County traditional leaders, office of the Planning Unit and the Executive Director.

### 1.2.2. Administrative and Political Situation

Aroyo Payam is the political and administrative county headquarters of Aweil Centre County. Aroyo Payam is located within the county headquarters. The county is currently divided into seven administrative payams headed by the payam administrators and local executive chiefs. The county also has 35 bomas. Aweil Centre County is exercising decentralization and accommodates all political parties of the RSS, with the ruling Party, the Sudan People's Liberation Movement (SPLM), as the majority in the county. Political organizations are manipulated by the SPLM members on the ground in the county and down to payams and bomas. Different political parties are experiencing the benefits of equality and carry out their operations in the county without any discrimination as stipulated in the RSS Transitional Constitution.

Aweil Centre County, like any other counties in NBG, has a judiciary system composed of customary, or traditional laws, and modern statutory laws of the RSS. The county court house is divided into county, regional, payam and boma courts headed by the local executive chief. The county is still facing challenges in addressing universal human rights issues because of traditional court systems.

The county administration is under the county commissioner and assisted by the Executive Director as heads of the civil society of the county. The local Legislative Council, as stipulated in Section 25 of the Local Government Act 2009, shall be elected according to the RSS Local Government Board's guidelines for the appointments, and have not yet approved by the county Executive Council.

SL.	Payam	No. of Boma	No. of Villages	No. of Head Chiefs	Remarks
1.	<b>Awiil</b>	7	77	2	NBS – Aweil Office
2.	<b>Aroyo</b>	4	19	2	NBS – Aweil Office
3.	<b>Achana</b>	4	13	2	NBS – Aweil Office
4.	<b>Chel South</b>	4	27	2	NBS – Aweil Office
5.	<b>Bar Mayen</b>	7	130	2	NBS – Aweil Office
6.	<b>Abul</b>	5	18	2	NBS – Aweil Office
7.	<b>Nyalath</b>	4	11	2	NBS – Aweil Office

**Table 5 Bomas, Villages and Head Chiefs**

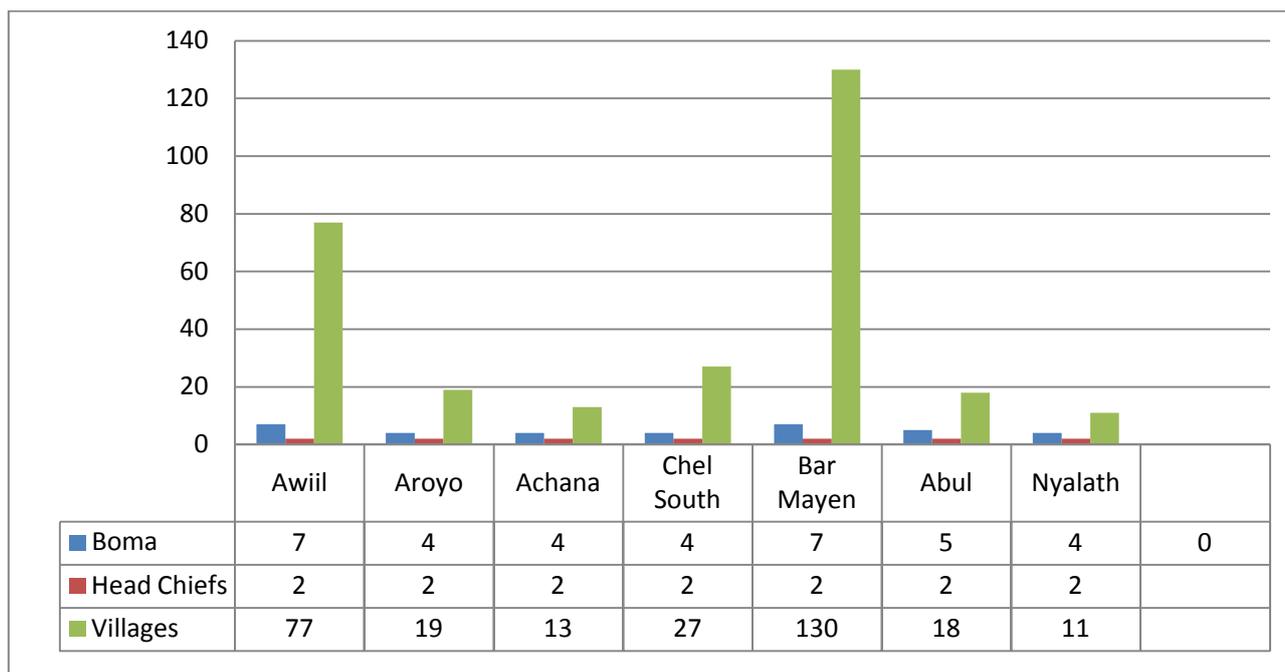


Figure 5 Bomas, Villages and Head Chiefs

### 1.2.3. Resources/Economy/Livelihood

Aweil Centre County is rich with natural resources that can upgrade the county economy and the whole of NBG, but no proper research has been conducted to make use of them. The county has good grazing lands that attract cattle keepers from other counties. In addition, small-scale farmers with multiple livelihood strategies are rushing to the county to advance their skills in crop production as the land is so fertile and conducive for all kinds of farming.

Moreover, the county has many wild sources of timbers, bamboo forests and some water sources for irrigation. Fishing activity is of paramount importance to the local population of Aweil Centre at Alok and Aroyo Rivers. The county normally gets minimal river flooding which doesn't affect crop production or cattle rearing in the county. The Aweil Centre local people are seeking to develop more modern fishing skills to be taught to them by any knowledgeable persons or organization.

The local population of Aweil Centre County participates in varying livelihoods pursuits. The community understands the dynamic nature of livelihoods and acknowledges that people can adopt many different strategies to secure their livelihoods, and that many players (donors and stakeholders) may be involved, including the private sector, ministries, community-based organizations, the UN and international organizations. The community encourages broad partnerships and builds on people's perceived strengths and opportunities rather than focusing on their problems and needs.

Modern farming skills are being introduced in various locations at moderate speeds by people with experience and organizations working on food security. People are learning ox-plow cultivation and tractors are only used by people who can afford to rent them.



Tropical plant or bamboo forest. Bamboo’s strong hollow stems are used for building, furniture making, canes and fishing rods in the county and across NBG

#### 1.2.4. Infrastructural Development

Generally, Aweil Centre County is the least developed county in NBG. While other counties were connected to the state previously, Aweil Centre County was not connected until recently, when African Kongdai won the contract to construct the main road to the county headquarters. Modern physical infrastructures are rarely found in the county. There are few schools or health facilities.



Old Aweil Centre County commissioner office building on the left and new County Commissioner’s offices building on the right, under construction by county development grant (CDG)

#### Public Roads

The county headquarters road from Aroyo to Awoda is under construction and may be accessible before the rainy season in 2012. Bar Mayen Payam is connected with county headquarters through Aweil Town and Nyalath. Aweil Centre’s road network system is gradually improving. See the picture below to confirm the above statement.



**Aroyo -Awoda road under construction**

No public transportation system has been established to access the county headquarters by either business people or government. Bus fare to the headquarters is still not available. Although some payams are getting road connections, the main roads connecting the county headquarters to all payams, bomas and major villages are not yet established. It may be possible toward the end of 2012.

SL.	From	To	Length (Km)	Condition	Remarks
1	Wakabil	Aweil Town	Unknown	Good	Accessible
2	Kuom	PanJap	Unknown	Good	Accessible
3	Chel South	Aroyo	Unknown	Bad	Inaccessible
4	Bar Mayen	Aweil Town	Unknown	Good	Accessible
5	Bar Mayen	Wau	Unknown	Good	Accessible
6	Bar Mayen	Baau	17KM	Bad	Seasonal
7	Achana	Lulic	Unknown	Bad	Not accessible
8	Aroyo	Aweil Town	64 KM	Under construction	Under construction
9	Aroyo	Awoda	75 KM	Under construction	Under Construction
10	Aroyo	Achana	Unknown	Under construction	Under construction
11	Nyalath	Aweil Town	7 KM	Under construction	Under construction
12	Nyalath	Aroyo	57 KM	Under Construction	Under Construction

**Table 6 Feeder Roads Situation in Aweil Center County**

### Education (School Infrastructure)

The county is experiencing major challenges in the education sector. Some schools are “Under-Tree Schools” and few schools are constructed. Constructed schools lack qualified teachers and are highly populated, while under-tree schools are constantly interrupted by rain during wet seasons. Students are normally encouraged to take a break when it rains, and classes generally are conducted only when there is no rain and the weather is conducive.

Moreover, classes are also disturbed during hot weather. Teachers and students normally break temporary when such circumstance arises and resume classes when there is a good shade or when weather is favorable to them. The ratio of teacher per student is not yet known as per the county because ever taken time to do it but still very high based on lack of qualified teachers.

In addition, the County is very vast in land and forced some children from far homes to stay without attending school. Some villagers travelled for about 30-60 minutes to reach water source which make it impossible for school to exist since students and teachers stay at school busy for the whole day and have no time to travel that far to fetch water.



**Aroyo Primary School at the County headquarters and Nyalath Under-Tree Primary School, Aweil Centre County**

Having seen the above two school structures, we can observe that some under-tree schools in Aweil Centre County have latrines which reduce health hazards in the county. The county has 32 primary schools and no secondary schools established for primary-eight leavers to attend. Twenty-six out of 32 primary schools are under-tree or temporary schools, according to traditional leaders and county local authorities. The county reported only six primary schools as permanent schools.

Primary-eight graduates attend secondary schools in other counties and at state headquarters, which is difficult for some students because they may not know anybody in those locations to put up with; state/county government is not able to sustain the students. The situation is only suitable or affordable for some students from families with means. It makes recruitment of teachers and students difficult since they go looking for accommodations in the villages far away from their home areas.

In NBG, as in other states in the RSS, illiteracy levels remain high, although the year 2009/2010 saw an improvement in the enrollment of pupils in primary education as well as the adult learning program, which is also picking up slowly.

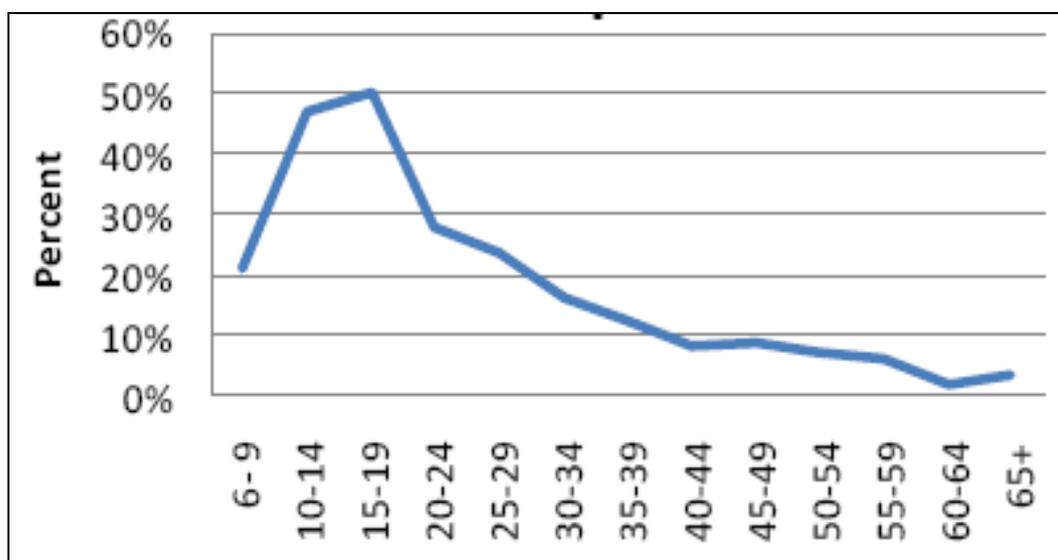


Figure 6 Northern Bahr el Ghazal Literacy Rate by Age

Source: National and State Educational Statistical Booklet, EMIS, Ministry of Education (2009)

In NBG, 21 percent of those 15 years and older are literate. This increases to 40 percent for the age group from 15 to 24 years. This is similar to the average figure across South Sudan, which is 27 to 40 percent. The literacy rate for males in this age group is 69 percent compared to 20 percent for females<sup>4</sup>.

### Gross and Net Enrolment by County

The Gross Enrolment Rate for primary schools in 2009 was 84 percent .The Net Enrolment Rate for primary schools in 2009 was 58 percent and the Gross Intake Rate was 155 percent compared to the Net Intake Rate of 16 percent for Primary I.

Aweil Centre County is one of the five counties in the state which have been recording improved enrolments in school. However the education sector has been seriously held back by the limited education infrastructure available in the county and the lack of qualified teachers.

<sup>4</sup> Source: National Baseline Household Survey (2009)

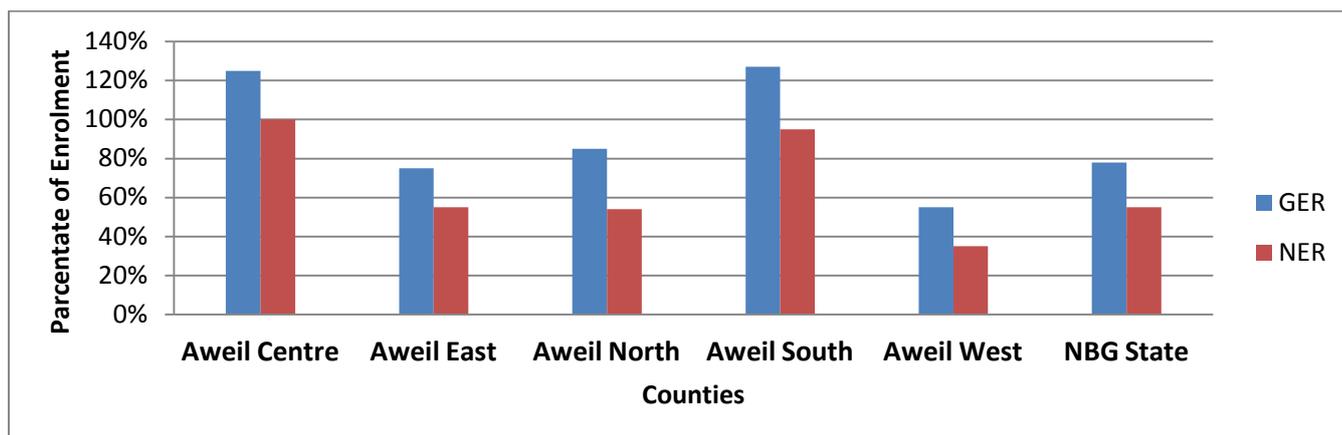


Figure 7 – Gross Enrolment Rate vs. Net Enrolment Rate

Source: National and State Educational Statistical Booklet, EMIS, Ministry of Education (2009)

Among the eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), two deal directly with education. These are MDG 2 and 3. MDG2 addresses achievement of Universal Primary Education with the specific target of ensuring that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary school by 2015. Specific indicators include the net enrollment ratio (NER) in primary education, the proportion of pupils starting primary 1 that reach primary 5 and the literacy rates of 15-24 year olds.

MDG 3 addresses gender inequality and targets the elimination of gender disparity in primary and secondary education by 2015 and to all levels of education no later than 2015. 25 countries judged to be most at risk of failing to eliminate gender disparities in education by 2015; Sudan where South Sudan was part of the country has been identified among them. For MDG 3, targets 2 main indicators which are the ration of girls to boys in schools and the ration of literate females to males aged 15-24 years.

In summary, Aweil Centre County has 6 primary schools with permanent structure, 26 under temporary structure, i.e. grass thatch, mud wall and under trees. The schools that are under temporary structure and trees hardly function during the rainy season. Those schools are normally characterized by irregular attendant of classes by both teachers and pupils.

In most of the schools in the county, teaching is mostly done by volunteer teachers who are often frustrated, due to lack of teaching and learning materials; and school structures. The Schools in Aweil Centre County receive minimal support from external agencies due to lack of road. More aggressive measures should be taken if the 2 MDG is to be realized in the county.

The achievement of the 3rd MDG will be severely hampered if no aggressive campaign for girls' education is taken seriously. The cultural barrier of keeping girls for domestic work and early marriage is to be discouraged through mass campaign in the county.

SL.	Village/School	Payam	Bomas served	Perm clrms	Temp clrms	M tchr	F tchr	Pupil (F)	Pupil (M)	No. of Latrines	School Feeding Program	Avg. distance to school (KM)	Textbook pupil ratio	Teacher Housing
1	<b>Aroyo</b>	Aroyo	4	8	N/A	4	2	139	183	4	Yes	30 min	1=2	N/A
2	<b>Dakijim</b>	Aroyo	2	N/A	4	1	0	69	148	N/A	Yes	2 Km	1=2	N/A
3	<b>Akuak Cor</b>	Chel South	1	8	N/A	2	0	22	57	2	Yes	1 Km	1=2	N/A
4	<b>Nyinalel</b>	Chel South	1	N/A	6	2	0	47	118	N/A	N/A	1 Km	1=2	N/A
5	<b>Mabok Akot</b>	Chel South	1	Nil	4	2	0	34	176	Nil	Nil	3 Km	1=2	Nil
6	<b>Makuac</b>	Chel South	1	Nil	6	3	0	23	67	Nil	Nil	2 Km	1=2	Nil
7	<b>John Hower</b>	Chel South	1	Nil	4	3	0	18	73	Nil	Nil	3 Km	1=2	Nil
8	<b>Awoda</b>	Awoda	3	8	Nil	16	2	133	242	2	Yes	4 Km	1=2	Nil
9	<b>Hai el mattar</b>	Awoda	2	Nil	4	4	2	31	127	1	Yes	4 Km	1=2	Nil
10	<b>Moni</b>	Awoda	2	Nil	3	5	0	15	79	Nil	Nil	1 Km	1=2	Nil
11	<b>Nya leth</b>	Nya leth	1	Nil	4	4	0	14	96	Nil	Nil	1 Km	1=2	Nil
12	<b>Apada</b>	Nya leth	3	8	Nil	16	1	200	654	4	Yes	1 Km	1=5	Nil
13	<b>Pamaneth</b>	Nya leth	3	Nil	4	6	0	21	73	Nil	Nil	3 Km	1=2	Nil
14	<b>Kam Kei</b>	Nya leth	2	Nil	4	6	0	23	61	Nil	Nil	4 Km	1=2	Nil
15	<b>Bar Mayen</b>	Bar Mayen	7	8	Nil	10	2	211	389	4	Yes	5 Km	1=3	Nil
16	<b>Alok</b>	Bar Mayen	2	Nil	5	16	1	99	164	Nil	Yes	3 Km	1=2	Nil

Annex IV BRIDGE Winrock Q2 Report FY 2012 – Aweil Centre County Profile and Strategic Plan

17	<b>War Aher</b>	Bar Mayen	3	8	Nil	16	1	113	219	2	Yes	3 Km	1=2	Nil
18	<b>Emmanuel</b>	Bar Mayen	3	Nil	4	4	0	64	194	Nil	Yes	4 Km	1=2	Nil
19	<b>Maluil Akot</b>	Bar Mayen	2	Nil	5	4	0	21	126	Nil	Yes	4 Km	1=2	Nil
20	<b>Unguechdit</b>	Bar Mayen	2	Nil	4	3	0	17	191	Nil	Yes	5 Km	1=2	Nil
21	<b>Kabath</b>	Bar Mayen	2	Nil	3	2	0	18	132	Nil	Nil	5 Km	1=2	Nil
22	<b>Baau</b>	Bar Mayen	3	Nil	4	2	0	163	289	Nil	Yes	4 Km	1=2	Nil
23	<b>Anacuic</b>	Awiil	2	8	Nil	16	1	218	602	2	Yes	3 Km	1=5	Nil
24	<b>Amothic</b>	Awiil	2	Nil	7	14	2	194	202	Nil	Nil	2 Km	1=4	Nil
25	<b>Lum anguoth</b>	Awiil	3	Nil	6	6	1	158	183	Nil	Nil	4 Km	1=3	Nil
26	<b>Umora</b>	Achano	3	8	Nil	6	0	36	82	4	Yes	4 Km	1=2	Nil
27	<b>Rum tiit</b>	Marriem East	2	Nil	3	14	0	17	97	Nil	Nil	3 Km	1=2	Nil
28	<b>Maluil Akoong</b>	Marriem East	2	Nil	4	6	0	43	153	Nil	Nil	4 Km	1=2	Nil
29	<b>Magar</b>	Marriem East	3	Nil	6	6	0	68	197	Nil	Nil	6 Km	1=2	Nil
30	<b>Akong</b>	Marriem East	2	Nil	6	3	0		127	Nil	Nil	4 Km	1=2	Nil
31	<b>Mayom wel</b>	Marriem East	2	Nil	3	3	0	81	128	Nil	Nil	4 Km	1=2	Nil
32	<b>Lang Chok</b>	Awiil	2	Nil	2	6	0	96	82	Nil	Nil	2 Km	1=2	Nil
33	<b>Pan Jap</b>	Bar Mayen	3	Nil	4	6	0	13	162	Nil	Yes	3 Km	1=2	Nil

Table 7 Aweil Centre County Schools

## Health Facilities

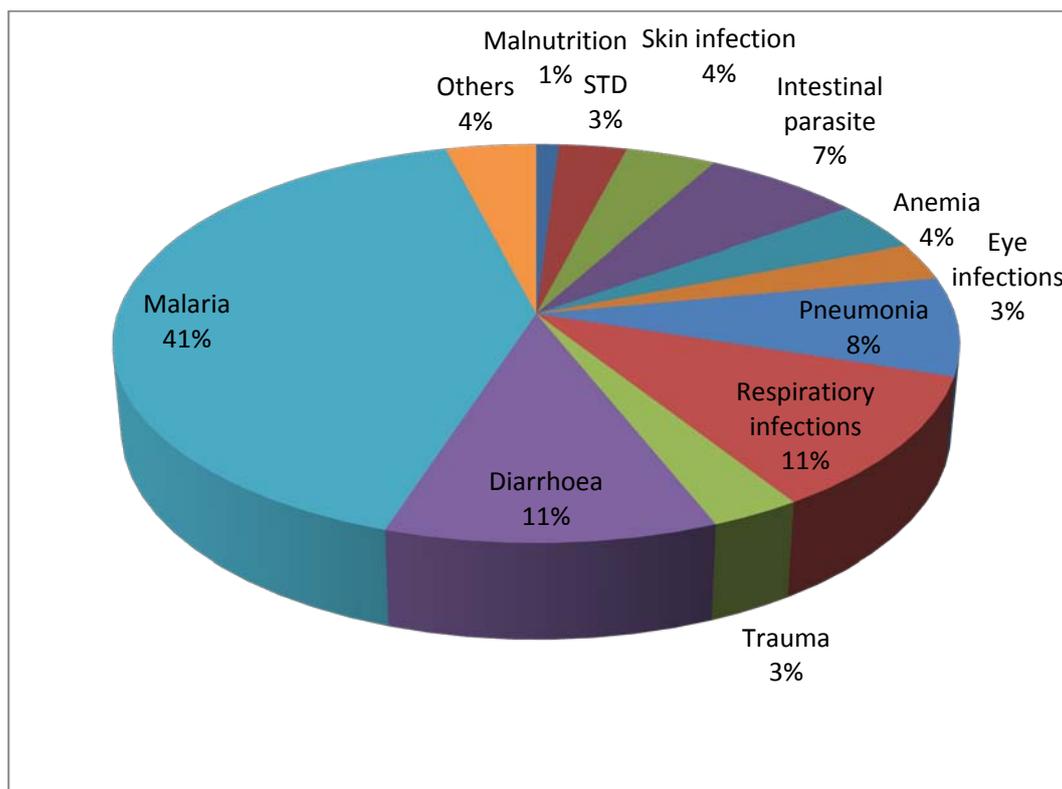


Primary Health Care Centre Aroyo, Aweil Centre County

The Aweil Centre County Health Department, or health sector, is another important sector that faces major challenges. The county has six Primary Health Care Centers (PHCCs) and six Primary Health Care Units (PHCUs), with not enough well-trained medical assistants or nurses available. These existing health care facilities do not have adequate medical equipment and/or bedding in their wards. The county seeks to maintain proper management of those few PHCCs and PHCUs obtainable for the local population to get good and full medical attention upon their visits.

Aweil Centre County needs more PHCCs and PHCUs to cover all the payams and the county's growing population of returnees from the north. The county needs additional skilled medical personnel for good health care services to fill the gap. Compared to the other counties of NBG, health services are inadequate in Aweil Centre County.

According to the International Organization for Migration's (IOM's) 2009 Village Assessment and Returnees Monitoring project conducted in NBG, Aweil Centre County had two medical doctors, six medical assistants, 11 nurses, five midwives, four community health workers, and six TBA staffs. It was also reported that many people walk from 31 to 60 minutes to the health facility to obtain medical attention in Aweil Centre County. The diagram below shows the causes morbidity (rate of sickness) rate in Aweil Centre County:



**Figure 8 Causes of Morbidity**

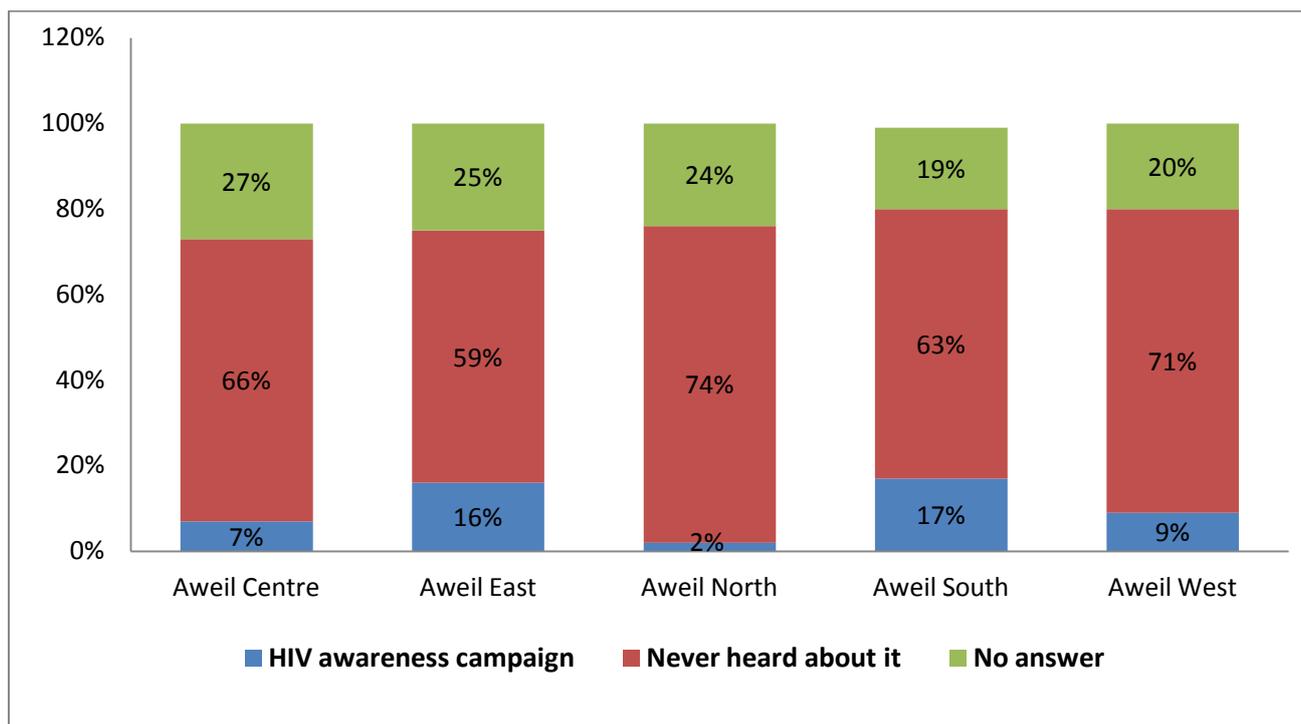
Source: UNICEF 2004

Poor environmental Sanitation and personal hygiene are among the main causes of health related problems in Aweil Centre County.

County	Less than 15 min	15 to 30 min	31 to 60 min	More than 60
<b>Aweil South</b>	7%	19%	25%	49%
<b>Aweil East</b>	14%	9%	11%	66%
<b>Aweil North</b>	17%	11%	12%	61%
<b>Aweil Centre</b>	9%	3%	11%	76%
<b>Aweil West</b>	11%	8%	14%	68%

**Table 8 Comparison of average walking distances to health facility among the counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State**

Based on the table above, which demonstrates the average walking distances to health facilities, the quality of medical coverage in NBG is very poor. The indication is that many curable diseases are not handled by the local medical doctors available in the area due to lack of professional skills and experience, lack of drugs and medical equipment, lack of hospitalization capacity, and level of health awareness among the local population.



**Figure 9 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among the Counties of Northern Bahr el Ghazal State**

Source: IOM, Village Assessment and Analytical Report 2009

**HIV/AIDS** MDG 6 addresses HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases in NBG and in Aweil Centre County in particular. Looking at the graph below, one can say that people in the state are not aware of the HIV/AIDS campaign based on the percentage of those who never heard about it. The seven percent of the population reported by IOM to be aware of the campaign is very low compared to the 66 percent who are not aware of it. An estimated 27 percent were reported to be neutral.

	Payam	Village	Health Facility Type	Functioning?	No. of Bomas served
1	Awoda	Awoda	PHCC	Yes	8
2	Aroyo	Aroyo	PHCC	Yes	4
3	Chel South	Nyinalael	PHCU	Yes	1
4	Chel South	Akuangkar	PHCU	Yes	1
5	Barmayen	Barmayen	PHCC	Yes	7
6	Barmayen	Alok	PHCU	No	3
7	Chel South	Mabok	PHCU	No	1
8	Barmayen	Baau	PHCU	No	2
9	Awil	Awil	PHCU	Yes	4
10	Achana	Omoro	PHCU	Yes	3
11	Awil	Kuom	PHCU	Yes	3
12	Nyalath	Nyalath	PHCU	Yes	2
13	Nyalath	Apada	PHCU	Yes	2
14	Achana	Lulic	PHCU	Yes	2
15	Awada	Abul	PHCU	No	2

**Table 9 Health Facilities (Primary Health Care Units and Primary Health Care Centers) Infrastructure**

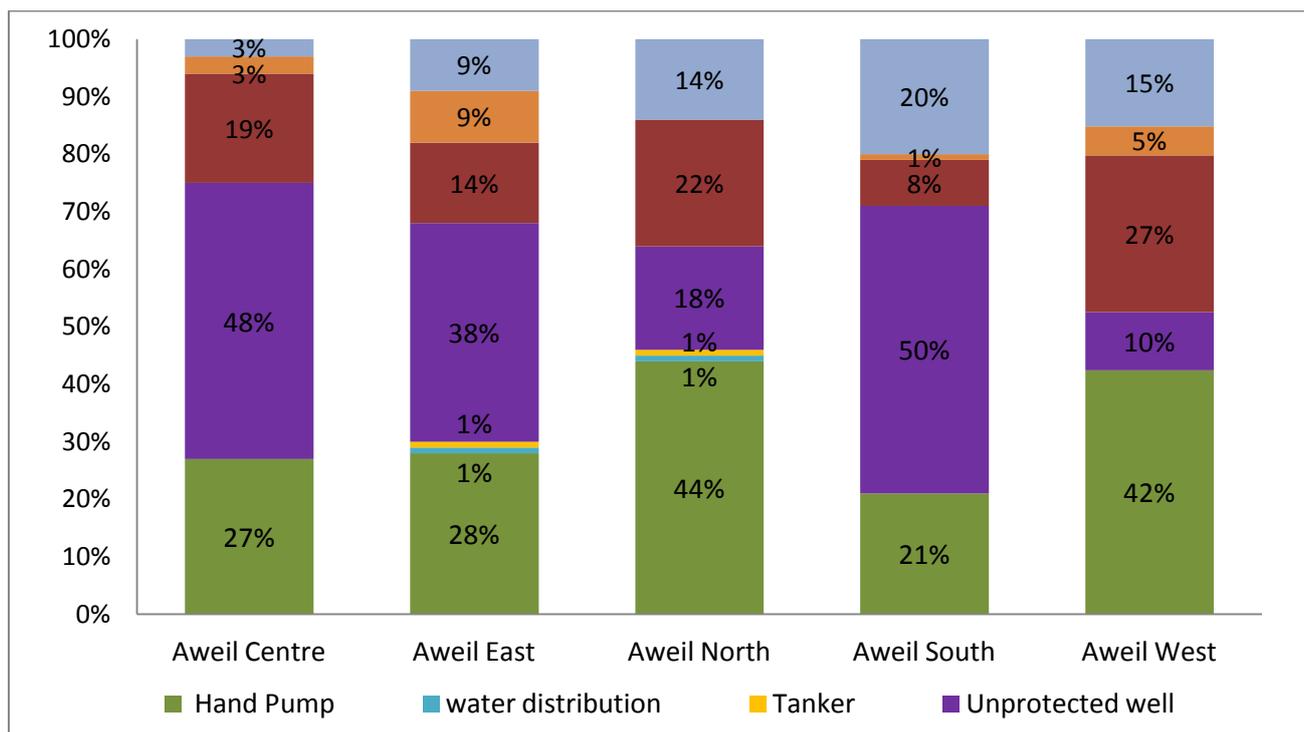
\* Source: National Bureau of Statistic Northern Bahr el Ghazal State office

### Water and Sanitation

Aweil Centre County has a total of 114 hand pumps serving seven payams and 35 bomas. The hand pumps reported by the county water and sanitation department were drilled by different NGOs and the Ministry of Physical Infrastructure of NBS's Directorate of Rural Water Development. The county head of the sector said that 25 out of 114 hand pumps are not functioning and that only 89 are functioning; not enough to serve the local population. The county is looking for more hand pumps and is continuing to maintain those available ones.

Aweil Centre County, according to a 2006 UN report, considers the provision of clean potable water to communities as one of their top priorities because of insufficient water in the area. Many people in the county are using contaminated and unprotected water sources due to inadequate sanitation facilities.

Currently, county-maintained hand pumps are very sparsely distributed across the county, and many communities need more than what is available. The county government, working together with the UN and NGO partners must change their approach to sanitation issues to create more awareness of the need for latrine provision in all strategic locations, especially in markets and schools. In addition, water points are recorded differently from site to site, based on who collected the information. The table shown below is from the 2008 Census and the one next to it is from the county.



**Table 10 Correlation between Villages per County and Types of Water Sources in Northern Bahr el Ghazal State**

Source: IOM, State Report Northern Bahr el Ghazal State. Village Assessments and Returnee Monitor, Analytical Report, 2009.

Water				Sanitation		
<i>Payam</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Functioning water points</i>	<i>Non functioning water points</i>	<i>Household latrines</i>	<i>Health care latrines</i>	<i>School latrines</i>
Awiil	Kuomi Kat	0	1	0	2	0
Awiil	Kuom Nyimliek	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	War-Apac	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	Kot Adol	1	0	0	0	0
Awiil	Rool Abuolo	1	0	0	0	0
Awiil	Riang Marol	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	Rum Aliek	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	Rum Anguoth	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	Malou Dut Agong	1	0	0	0	0
Awiil	Hou Alueth	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	Maker Adiem	0	1	0	0	0
Awiil	Wut Cuei	1	0	0	0	0
Awiil	Amothic	1	0	0	0	0
Awiil	War Rak	1	0	0	0	0
Nyanlath	Dong Abel	1	0	0	0	3
Nyanlath	Nyanlath	2	1	3	2	2
Nyanlath	Apada	4	0	12	2	3
Nyanlath	Bar Nyiwiny	1	0	0	0	0
Nyanlath	War Abor	1	0	0	0	0
Nyanlath	Udhaba	1	0	0	0	0
Nyanlath	Rup Majok	1	0	0	0	0
Nyanlath	Malou	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Maluil Akol	0	1	0	0	1
Bar Mayen	Baau	0	1	0	0	1
Bar Mayen	Pan Jap	0	1	0	0	1
Bar Mayen	Pan Nhial	0	1	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Bar Mayen	3	1	8	2	4
Bar Mayen	War Ahes	1	0	0	0	1
Bar Mayen	Alok	1	0	4	0	0
Bar Mayen	Tal Juak	0	1	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Unguethi	0	1	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Moudit	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Mangol	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Piny Welo	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Gueng Kou	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Amut Nhom	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Lou Chok	1	0	0	0	0
Bar Mayen	Anyuany	1	0	0	0	0
Chell South	Akuak Kar	1	0	0	0	2
Chell South	War Akol	1	0	0	0	0
Chell South	Nyin Alel	1	0	0	0	0
Chell South	Cham Anguei	1	0	0	0	0
Achana	Umora	1	0	0	0	0
Achana	Achana	1	0	0	0	3
Awoda	Awoda Centre	4	0	15	2	2
Awoda	Chalo Wal	1	1	5	0	0
Awoda	Aguai	3	0	0	0	1
Awoda	Hai Matar	3	0	3	0	1
Awoda	Kanuangi	3	1	4	0	0
Awoda	Moni	3	0	0	0	1

Water				Sanitation		
<i>Payam</i>	<i>Village</i>	<i>Functioning water points</i>	<i>Non functioning water points</i>	<i>Household latrines</i>	<i>Health care latrines</i>	<i>School latrines</i>
<b>Awoda</b>	Chalo wal	0	2	0	0	0
<b>Awoda</b>	Jabel Wan	2	0	0	0	0
<b>Awoda</b>	Ayuom Kueng	4	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Aroyo Centre	12	1	20	3	3
<b>Aroyo</b>	Kur Chok	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Gar Loda	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Ngemi	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Umuany Kuong	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Hong Angera	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Dek Jem	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Aroyo</b>	Makuach Akon	2	0	0	0	0

Table 11 Water Supply Aweil Center County

No.	Payam	No. of Bomas	Water Sources Types	No. of Functional Water Sources	No. of Not Functional Water Sources
1.	Chel South	4	Hand pumps	4	01
2.	Awil	7	Hand pumps	13	05
3.	Nyalath	4	Hand pumps	15	03
4.	Bar Mayen	7	Hand pumps	16	04
5.	Aroyo	4	Hand pumps	19	02
6.	Abul	5	Hand pumps	20	10
7.	Achana	4	Hand pumps	2	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35</b>		<b>89</b>	<b>25</b>

Table 12 Aweil Centre County Water Department

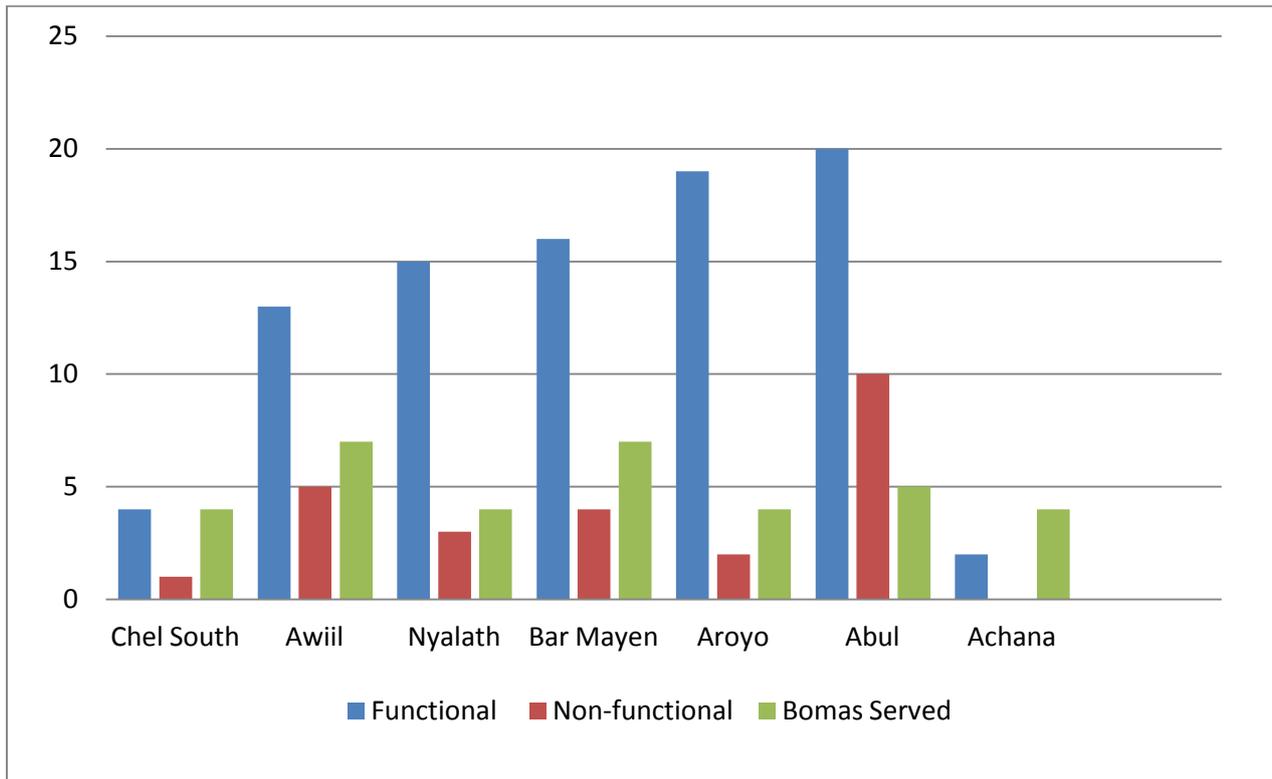


Figure 10 Aweil Centre County: Functional, Non-functional Hand Pumps and Bomas Served

### 1.2.5. Socio-Cultural Setting

Aweil Centre County has preserved their traditional cultures. The county is mostly composed of two ethnic groups; Luo and Dinka, each headed by local executive chiefs who oversee tribal disputes. The local executive chiefs solve tribal problems related to marriages and tribal conflicts that demand compensation when killing is involved. The two ethnic groups' customary law systems have traditionally dealt with homicide as an offence like any other county in the state. Luo tribe (Jur chol) is the major tribe in the county with Dinka being the second tribe in the area. Both tribes of Aweil Centre County keep livestock for paying dowries as source of prestige and wealth.

### 1.2.6. Human Resources

Aweil Centre County, like other counties in the state, is severely lacking in human resources. Many county government positions remain unfilled. The county lacks skilled personnel and encourages recruitment of qualified and skilled personnel to improve county services.

The county currently has 63 employees, of which the majority are serving with grade 12, and a few people at the top (ten grade). Aweil Centre County requires county health personnel to be trained and requires capacity building to county employees to achieve improved performance in their current positions. Local government officials in other counties that have attended training with NGOs like Winrock International/ BRIDGE Program have shown their competencies, and Aweil Centre County would like the same services.

The staff progression outlined in section 66 of the Local Government Act 2009 said that the Local Government Administrative Officers should be upgraded to carry out their mandated duties. It also recommends that local government officials that have attended Orientation Courses should get induction and continue attending courses.

Department	Classified Staff			Unclassified		
	Established Positions	Positions Filled	Positions Vacant	Established Positions	Positions Filled	Positions Vacant
General Admin	59	17	42	294	46	248
Health	213	30	183	56	20	36
Education	219	219	-	19	19	-
Agriculture	36	04	32	3	-	35
Public Work	-	-	-	-	-	-
WASH	20	12	8	12	-	12
Social Work	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 13 Human Resource Situation

### 1.3. Service Provider Analysis

Aweil Center County has not received equal attention in comparison to other counties of the state with regard to service provision. The state has a good number of service providers/NGOs on the ground and still the county needs much attention to enhance the quality of life in the county. The county was receiving little service from the few NGOs that were struggling to deliver services to the communities of Aweil Centre. Those NGOs were largely seasonal service providers because road conditions pose a major obstacle, leaving the county to struggle for full delivery of services to their citizens.

However, county officials together with local authorities have tried their best to bring change slowly to the county. Some officials have started building modern houses at the county headquarters, Aroyo, although they do not have enough resources. In conclusion, the county has developed little self-reliance with few supports from the Republic of South Sudan, the NBS state government or international NGOs/UN partners. The main activities or services provided by service providers are depicted in the table below.

Service Provider	Relevant County Sectoral Department	Main Activities	Geographical Coverage/ Target Group	Challenges Faced	Mitigation Measures
GOSS	Local Government	Services Delivery Capacity building	County, Payams, Bomas	Lack of Skills	Capacity Building
UNDP	Local Government	Staff Capacity building training	County, Payam officials	Not enough funds	
BRIDGE Program	County, Payams, Bomas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training (planning &amp; budgeting, English Language Skills)</li> <li>• Financial Management Trainings for the county finance officials</li> <li>• Provision of desk top computers and computer training skill</li> <li>• Training Local Government administrative officers their roles and duties</li> </ul>	County, Payams & Bomas	Poor road condition and communication network	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dialogue facilitation with communities and deepening the culture of democracy</li> </ul>			
	Education	Training of teachers, PTAs, school construction and rehabilitation, cattle camp education and support for adult literacy	County, Payams, Bomas		Promote quality education
	Social (Community Development)	Formation of community action groups/women support groups(CAGs/WSGs)			Linkage and dialogue of communities
	Water, Sanitation & Hygiene	Provision of safe drinking water through boreholes drilling, provision of slaps for pit latrines, construction of school and public latrines	County, Payams, Bomas		Strengthening water management committees through training
<b>Community</b>	Education/Health	Laying of bricks	County, Payams, Bomas	Lack of commitment from some members of community & official	Mobilization of funds and communities
<b>Malaria Consortium</b>	Health	-Provision of malaria drugs and mosquito nets	County, Payams, Bomas	Inadequate funding	Campaigning for more funds
<b>UNICEF</b>	Education	-provision of school supplies and girls' education	County, Payams, Bomas	Low supply of school materials such as stationeries and desks	Increasing the budget in order to save all schools
<b>UNFAO</b>	Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Building an agricultural outreach office at the county headquarter</li> <li>Training agricultural extension officers and provision of seeds</li> </ul>	County, Payams, Bomas	Not enough funds	Sound financial management
<b>NRC</b>	Education	Construction of primary schools and supporting adult literacy program	County, Payams, Bomas	Financial constraints	Attracting more donors and sound financial management
<b>WFP</b>	Agriculture	Food distribution during food shortages/crisis and during cultivation periods	County, Payams, Bomas	Local chiefs and some officials taking take bulky food for themselves	WFP employees/team members to make sure that the right people get their food share during the food distribution
<b>IOM</b>	General Support	Welcoming the IDPs (Internal Displaced Persons or returnees) and giving them the household utensils	County, Payams, Bomas	Financial constraints	Campaign for more funds in order to add more packages in the household utensils

Table 14 Service Provider Analysis

## **2. PROBLEM ANALYSIS**

### **2.1. Strategic Planning Process**

#### **2.1.1. County level participatory planning process**

Aweil Centre County's participatory strategic planning process commenced in 2011 when it conducted the consultation workshop on two projects, Crisis Recovery Mapping Analysis (CRMA) and the Local Government Recovery Project (LGRP) by UNDP, for the county mid-term strategic planning process of South Sudan.

County level consultations and risk mapping workshops were conducted in collaboration with respective local government and SSCCSE counterparts. The two projects are jointly working to support the 2011 mid-term county-level strategic planning process of Southern Sudan, particularly during the information gathering and situation assessment stage of the planning process. This collaboration aims to improve the quality of county strategic plans by capitalizing on both CRMA risk mapping methodology and LGRP-designed county consultation conferencing. The workshop methodology was jointly developed by CRMA and LGRP, and was designed to follow initial two-day state-level orientation workshops for county planners and other local government officers, and to establish action plans on how to conduct participatory planning processes. The workshops followed initial CRMA engagement with the state government and subsequent agreement to allow comprehensive statewide socio-economic risk mapping to be rolled out in the state.

It was through the above-mentioned workshop that Aweil Centre County chose, after discussion and verification of the document by local community representatives, boma and payam representatives, to form the county profile and strategic plan baseline. The county-level participatory strategic planning process was conducted and completed within on 15th and 17th February, 2012.

Participants of the meeting were stakeholders including: local chiefs, Parent-Teachers Associations, boma administrators, payam administrators, county Planning Unit members, Water Management Committee members, payam health committee members, and payam Education Inspectors. The key objectives of the consultation meetings are listed below:

- To identify key natural resources in the county to address the community needs;
- To identify community needs and prioritize them according to their payams;
- To discuss and verify the CRMA/LGRP and make sure that the payams' priorities do not conflict with the CRMA/LGRP supported initiatives;
- To prioritize the proposed projects for three consecutive years;
- To find out ways of mobilizing resources to implement the plan and community contributions;
- To revisit the vision, mission and core values of the county;
- To revisit problem analysis.

The consultation meeting was attended by a good number of participants as shown by the total attendance of 74, with 69 males and five females. Participants were divided into seven groups, with each group representing each payam in the county with the hard copy of the CRMA/LGRP

documents provided for their discussions. Each payam identified and prioritized their needs and later consolidated them into a county consolidated document. Please refer to the table below for details.

Payam	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Administration	Road
Awiil	1	3	4	6	2	5
Nyalath	1	3	2	4	5	6
Bar Mayen	2	3	1	5	6	4
Abul	1	5	6	2	4	3
Aroyo	1	3	2	4	5	6
Achana	2	5	1	4	3	6
Chel South	1	3	2	4	5	6
Overall ranking	1	3	2	4	5	6

**Table 15 Payam ranking service areas**

Aweil Centre County has prioritized water as their top priority, according to the above overall ranking table, and also as shown on the county's profile. As observed from the table above, 5 Payams out of the 7 prioritized water and sanitation as their major concerns in their payams that need immediate intervention in the county. The county also prioritized health as their second highest priority. Achana Payam prioritized health, followed by the other payams, which placed health as the second priority out of 7 payams that need urgent intervention.

Though Aweil Centre County has many problems, it still considers water and health as their leading issues. Aweil Centre County has only a few PHCCs or PHCUs, serving 35 administrative bomas, 7 administrative payams and over 295 scattered villages.

According to the strategic planning process conducted by UNDP in 2011, roads have emerged as they key issue in Aweil Centre County, which lacks both main and feeder roads and remains inaccessible from other counties or from state headquarters, during the wet season. Road conditions have hindered the development and delivery of services in many of the bomas. The county's main villages are normally cut off from each other during the rainy season. Awiil and Abul payams both placed agriculture and administration second, although Abul lacks a road network.

Table 15 below demonstrates the consolidated Aweil Centre County priorities with interventions in the key service areas of water and sanitation, education, health, agriculture, roads, and administration.

Payam	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Administration	Road
<b>Aroyo</b>	36 hand pumps	4 primary Schools 1 Girls primary Schools	1 PHCC 5 PHCUs	3 tractors 100-Drawn Ox-Ploughs	1 Payam office 4 Boma offices, police/prison, Women league & Youth office 1 Veterinary	60 km
<b>Achana</b>	25 hand pumps	4 Primary Schools 1 girl primary School,	1 PHCC 4 PHCUs	4 tractors 50 Ox-ploughs Train 12	1 Payam office 4 Boma office Police/prison Employ 10 staffs	242 km

Payam	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Administration	Road
		trained 10 teachers		extension workers		
<b>Chel South</b>	30 Hand pumps/boreholes	4 primary schools 1 Education office	1 PHCC 2 PHCUs	4 tractors 45 Ox-Ploughs	1 Payam office 4 Boma offices 4 Police/prison 1 veterinary office	212 km
<b>Abul</b>	18 hand pumps	4 Primary schools 1 Education office	1 PHCC 4 PHCUs Veterinary	3 tractors 50 Ox-ploughs 6 Irrigation generators	1 Payam office 5 Boma offices 1 Guest House Police/prison 8 motor bikes 1 com. network	101 km
<b>Awil</b>	28 hand Pumps 2 Water yards	7 Primary schools	1 PHCC 7 PHCUs	7 tractors Farmers union office	1 Payam office 7 Boma offices Police/prison 60 Bicycles 7 Motor bikes	25 km
<b>Nyalath</b>	250 hand pumps 1500 Slaps	4 P. schools 3 girls P. Schools	1 PHCC 4 PHCUs	4 tractors 800 Ox-ploughs 200 Bee Hives	1 Payam office 4 Boma office Police/prison 16 Motor bikes	35 km
<b>Bar Mayen</b>	30 hand Pumps 2 Water Yards	6 Primary schools 3 girls schools 1 Vocational school	7 PHCUs	3 tractors 7 generators for irrigation	1 Payam office 7 Boma offices 1 police station Guest house Youth centre 2 computers 2p. generators	45 km

Table 16 Payam Prioritized Projects submission

Sector	Priorities and Projects	Rank
<b>WASH</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drill and fit of 417 hand pumps and 4 Water Yards</li> <li>• Provision of 1500 slaps</li> </ul>	1
<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construct 33 primary Schools, and 8 girls' schools</li> <li>• Train 10 teachers</li> <li>• Construct 1 vocational school and 1 education resource centre</li> </ul>	3
<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 33 PHCUs</li> <li>• 6 PHCCs</li> <li>• 1 Hospital</li> <li>• 1 Veterinary clinic</li> <li>• 2 Ambulances</li> </ul>	2
<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase 28 tractors</li> <li>• Purchase 945 Ox-ploughs</li> </ul>	4

Sector	Priorities and Projects	Rank
Admin	• Provision of 13 irrigation generators	5
	• Provision of 200 bee hives	
	• Train 12 extension workers	
	• Purchase 1 pickup and 2 hard top vehicles	
	• Purchase 45 motorbikes	
	• Purchase 2 laptops, 5 desktop computers, 3 printer, 3 photocopiers, 1 fax machine	
	• Construct police/ prison	
	• Construct 7 payams, 35 Bomas offices, 7 police/prisons, 1 women's league and 2 youth centres	
	• Construct 1 Planning Unit	
	• Employ 10 staffs	
Road	• Provision of 64 bicycles	6
	• Construct 2 guest houses	
	• Construct 736 kms	

**Table 17 Aweil Centre County Consolidated Priorities and Proposed Projects**

Access to sufficient clean water and sanitation services is an apex priority in Aweil Centre County, with 417 hand pumps proposed to be drilled and completed by 2015. Water, sanitation and hygiene activities proposed to be carried out over the course of the three years. The community believes that NGOs specializing in WASH would help to supply spare parts and fix the broken hand pumps. The assessment of the condition of hand pumps will be done regularly by the county assistant WASH commissioner.

Health is placed as the 1<sup>st</sup> priority in the county by 2 Payams out of 7 Payams and 5 Payams out of 7 placed it as their second priority, indicating that the county is in need of urgent intervention if the population is to be kept healthy and high child mortality is to be addressed or reduced.

Aweil Centre County has very limited health facilities with only 3 PHCCs and 12 PHCUs to serve more than 295 villages; 4 PHCUs are not functioning as there are no qualified medical personnel to deliver services. The county has proposed building 1 hospital, 6 PHCCs and 33 PHCUs over the period of 3 years.

Roads construction was listed as their 6<sup>th</sup> priority in the county by 4 payams, with 3 other payams placing it 3<sup>rd</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> priority, indicating that urgent intervention is needed if the county could be blessed with cash. These are the payams that are completely cut off from the others and the county headquarters during the rainy seasons.

Education, public administration and agriculture require attention also, as shown by the high demand for more schools and offices, and the need for tractors and ox-drawn plows to mechanize agriculture in the county. Less than 10 percent of fertile land is currently being put into use, and more than 80 percent is unused due to poor tools and traditional subsistence methods of farming. The county proposed purchasing 28 tractors and 945 ox-plows over the period of 3 years.

However, the payams submissions of 417 hand pumps, 1 hospital, 6 PHCCs, 33 PHCUs, 680 km roads, 33 primary schools, 8 girls boarding primary schools, 42 administrative offices, 3 automobiles, 28 tractors and 945 Ox-drawn plows is a rather ambitious and huge project to be

implemented within the period of 3 years. This has implications for both human resources and cash needed to implement the project in this short period of time.

Therefore it was necessary to reconvene the stakeholders and revise their submissions to more realistic levels. Meetings were convened on the 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 with the key stakeholders. The meetings brought together county Planning Unit members, sector heads, payam and boma Administrators, traditional authority leaders and community groups. 74 people attended this stage of consultation.

The output is summarized as Appendix ii. The figures for the Appendix ii budget were still high given the levels of funding in 2010 and 2011, so the county proceeded to revise them further.

Appendix iii is the final output of the consultation process and provides the priorities and costs of the strategic plan for July 2012 to June 2015. Appendix ii, which has all the projects required, comes in handy if more funds are awarded. It is therefore the project “bank” for the county and can also serve as a pool of unfunded priorities for implementation by development partners.

### **2.1.2. Coordination with the State and GOSS**

Development partners operating in the county with the green light from the Government of South Sudan (GOSS) have assisted the county in planning and budgeting. GOSS has continued to disburse grants to the county to operationalise its plan. GOSS through the Ministry of Finance and Local Government Board have provided the necessary guidelines for county planning.

The state sector ministries have seconded staff to counties to uplift county capacity and enhance the planning and implementation process. Funds have been disbursed from the state level including salaries to ensure the county operates smoothly. The GOSS and the state MOLG of NBG both played a key role in capacity building through identification of development partners who can assist in training and imparting skills on planning and budgeting.

Local Government Administrative Officers have all gone through the Local Government Board orientation course to familiarize themselves with their roles and the enabling provisions of the Local Government Act 2009. The County Planning Unit has been through a number of workshops to develop their planning and Budgeting skills. Sudan BRIDGE and UNDP have been particularly active in this regard.

### **2.1.3. Process challenges and lessons**

- The poor road network and distance between locations posed transport challenges for participants to attend consultation meetings. Consultations should continue taking place during dry season to obviate against inaccessibility during the rainy season.
- There was a low turnout of female participants. This creates problems in articulating challenges faced by women folk in the crafting of development plans. The women and community groups being established need to ensure active participation of women in development. It is hoped that with payam and boma development committees now in place, this challenge will be addressed.
- Payam submissions indicate a general tendency to propose service needs without recognizing financial and capacity implications. This challenge can be addressed through training of payam and boma development committees by the county Planning Unit.

- High levels of illiteracy also proved to be a major challenge especially in so far as utilization of documents prepared is concerned. This is obviously a long term challenge to be addressed as literacy levels improve. In the meanwhile, oral explanations should suffice with more emphasis on group work in consultation meetings.
- Payam and boma administrators should receive relevant planning and budgeting training so that they can become more effective.

#### 2.2.4. Overall County SWOT Analysis

The participants of Aweil Centre County's consultation meetings were divided into seven groups with help of facilitators on two different days of the workshop. They were made aware of each term in the SWOT analysis by the BRIDGE team members and county Planning Unit director. Everything written on the flipchart was explained to the whole group, and participants were then invited to discuss the negative and positive issues affecting the Aweil Centre County development by looking at the internal and external factors.

	Positive	Negatives
Internal	<b>Strengths</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Manpower (hard working &amp; resourceful population)</li> <li>• Community contribution</li> <li>• Fertile soils/availability of land</li> <li>• Animal resources/livestock</li> <li>• Wildlife</li> <li>• Sands/gravel</li> <li>• Rivers/fishing resources</li> <li>• Forest resources(Timbers/honey/Lulu oils, bamboos)</li> <li>• Animal resources(Livestock)</li> </ul>	<b>Weaknesses</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of skilled manpower</li> <li>• Inaccessibility/Lack of roads</li> <li>• Lack of agricultural support for inputs and skills/lack of irrigation machinery</li> <li>• Lack of markets</li> <li>• Lack of beehives</li> <li>• Limited funds</li> <li>• Lack of machines for local processing of products</li> <li>• Crop diseases/Pests</li> <li>• Corruption, favouritism</li> <li>• Poor road network</li> <li>• Poor health services</li> <li>• Unskilled/semi-skilled manpower (teachers &amp; health workers).</li> <li>• High rates of illiteracy</li> <li>• Poor/lack of health facilities</li> <li>• Limited police presence/rule of law</li> <li>• Poor cultural attitudes.</li> <li>• Alcoholism/crime</li> <li>• Early marriages</li> </ul>
	<b>Opportunities</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Imported goods</li> <li>• Support from NGOs &amp; UN agencies</li> <li>• GOSS/state support (grants) e.g. CDF.</li> <li>• Capacity building by NGOs within the state.</li> </ul>	<b>Threats</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity at the border s/LRA in Abul</li> <li>• Floods/droughts</li> <li>• Diseases(HIV/AIDS)</li> <li>• Dependence on imported goods/High prices</li> <li>• Crop pest and diseases</li> <li>• High prices of imported goods</li> </ul>
External		

- New languages
- Education
- Business opportunities from trading with neighbouring countries & northern Sudan states.
- Skills from returnees and foreigners
- Security within the state(NBGS) peaceful state
- Employment opportunities(NGOs & Companies
- Imported goods
- Environmental degradation by road construction companies
- Interference by foreign cultures
- Floods/Droughts
- Alcoholism/high rates of crimes
- Limited financial support from GOSS and State

Table 18 SWOT Analysis

Table 18 below shows the social indicators in South Sudan. The country faces challenges in all sectors. In fact the government of NBS including Aweil Centre County will find it difficult to realise a sustainable transition without providing efficient and effective service delivery to their citizens.

Region	Ever attended school*	Literacy rate (15+)*	Maternal mortality rate per 100,000	Children 12-23 months fully immunized, %	Access to improved drinking water %	Phone+	Bicycle+
South Sudan	37%	27%	2054	17	55	15	25
<i>Upper Nile</i>	50%	45%	2094	29	35	30	13
<i>Jonglei</i>	27%	16%	1861	12	67	5	7
<i>Unity</i>	32%	26%	1732	24	54	27	9
<i>Warrap</i>	22%	16%	2173	12	52	9	21
<i>N. Bahr El Ghazal</i>	28%	21%	2182	6	66	7	32
<i>W. Bahr El Ghazal</i>	40%	34%	2216	6	45	25	44
<i>Lakes</i>	26%	18%	2243	7	71	13	40
<i>Western Equatoria</i>	58%	33%	2327	8	40	11	56
<i>Central Equatoria</i>	58%	44%	1867	44	51	28	36
<i>Eastern Equatoria</i>	27%	19%	1844	14	63	8	12

Table 19 Social Indicators in South Sudan

Service delivery is a route to help the vulnerable citizens in the county in terms of development, including physical infrastructure, education, health and clean and safe water supplies.

In a sector-by-sector problem analysis, this reality has to be recognized. The country is emerging from decades of civil war, during which very little development took place. A lot of resources, both human and material are required and need to be mobilised to begin to address the challenges presently facing the counties. Some progress has been registered from 2005 but a lot more still needs to be done.

### 2.3.1 General Administration

Aweil Centre County has management and administration challenges. The county administration has inadequate infrastructure in particular offices at all levels. Over and above physical infrastructure, the county has skills deficits in all key areas of its operations. Many in post have not been sufficiently capacitated to carry out their responsibilities. People are moving from war phase to peace phase or transition is taking its own phase. However, it is essential to train people and recruited them into key positions. Evidence of challenges includes weak office and financial management, poor record keeping, filing and poor service delivery. For Local Government Administrative Officers, the induction phase of training for competent officers identified from the Orientation Course should be launched sooner rather than later.

Key Mandate/Responsibility	Development Issues/Challenges	Possible Causes	Characteristics	Effects	Possible solutions
To establish county administration institutions that provide and respond to peoples service needs	1. Inadequate skills 2. Inadequate staff	Poor recruitment	Poor filing system	Poor Administration	Recruit more staff and train them
		Poor conditions of service	Poor record keeping	Failure to deliver services	Capacity building for the existing staff
		Poor staff welfare	Poor financial management system		Maintain adequate staffing levels
		Inadequate revenue	Poor revenue collection	Inadequate revenue	Up to date books of accounts
		Lack of trained staff	Failure to recruit and retain competent staff	No reference materials	Auditing of Accounts

Table 20 General Administration

### 2.3.2 Education

Table 18 shows that NBG is one of the states scoring lower than the national average on literacy rates and on the percentage of those who have been to school. It should however, be noted that in all counties in NBG, enrolment in primary schools has gone up. Approximately 72% of the boys and 28% of the girls have enrolled into schools in Aweil Centre County. It is noted that the increase in enrolment will raise the literacy rate levels which stand at 21% in NBG. Aweil Centre still has to deal with the challenges of school infrastructure and lack of teachers, as highlighted above. The average number of teachers per school in Aweil Centre is very low compared to other counties. This is a small number given the increasing enrolment. The national target is one qualified teacher to 50 pupils

by 20135. Currently only 13% of the schools have permanent structures, while many schools are constructed with wood, grass and mud in the open or under trees schools.

Key Mandate/Responsibility	Development Issues/Challenges	Causes	Characteristics	Effects	Possible solutions
<b>To provide quality education to all citizens of Aweil West</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate infrastructure schools</li> <li>Lack of qualified teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of funding</li> <li>Inadequate teaching and training facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Temporary pole grass structures</li> <li>Schools in the open and classes under trees</li> <li>Quality of education is compromised</li> <li>Many unqualified teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unconducive education environment</li> <li>School/learning becomes seasonal, no classes during the rainy season</li> <li>Poor education system</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase funding for school construction</li> <li>Equip schools with adequate learning materials</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gender imbalance in schools</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cultural norms-values education illiteracy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Girl child suffers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Few women in key positions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In-service training for the teachers</li> <li>Improve conditions of service for teachers</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No accommodation teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Tradition of not providing teachers quarters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate qualified teachers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inability to complete the 8 years in primary school</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage girl child to attend school.</li> <li>Construction of teachers quarters</li> </ul>

Table 21 Education

### 2.3.3 Health

The health indicators in the table II above show that challenges exist in the health sector. Health services were rated as the second greatest concern in Aweil West County. In 2004 there were 21 health facilities in Aweil West. The number has now risen to 28. Ayat East with a population of 16558<sup>6</sup> has three facilities, the same number as in 2004 (IOM 2009). Mariam East with 15,974 has 4 facilities. The facilities are sparsely distributed and many people walk long distances to the health facility. More than 68% of the population in Aweil West walks more than 1 hour to a facility and over 32% are less than 1 hour from a facility.

Key Mandate/Responsibility	Development Issues/Challenges	Causes	Characteristics	Effects	Possible solutions
To establish, upgrade and strengthen the health delivery system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate health infrastructure PHCCs &amp; PHCUs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health facilities sparse and far in between Distance to facilities is long</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High mortality rates especially infants and mothers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of more health institutions</li> <li>Rehabilitation of existing facilities</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of qualified staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate training facilities failure to attract staff</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor maintenance of existing infrastructure Poor health service delivery</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Constant problem of diagnoses of diseases</li> <li>High mortality rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Training of more health staff</li> <li>Improving the capacity of the staff by training and workshops</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate equipment and drugs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor health services</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of adequate drugs</li> <li>Poor management of health delivery system</li> <li>High mortality rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More funding for the operation and maintenance</li> </ul>

Table 22 Health

### 2.3.4 Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the people in Aweil Centre. It needs to be strengthened to ensure food security. Changes to agriculture practices should recognize, respect and not radically alter existing traditional practices. The Dinka are pastoralists. The lowlands provide dry season grazing and should not be unduly disturbed. Any development which takes place should strike a balance between existing practices and the need to increase yields.

Key Mandate/Responsibility	Development Issues/Challenges	Causes	Characteristics	Effects	Possible solutions
To ensure food security through improvement in agricultural output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate food</li> <li>Depressed agricultural yields</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor farming systems and skills</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small area cultivated</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Malnutrition</li> <li>Hunger</li> <li>Perpetuates poverty</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mechanization of agriculture</li> <li>Agriculture extension programs and training</li> </ul>
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of modern farming materials, technology and mechanization</li> <li>Illiteracy and rigid adherence to tradition</li> <li>Frequent occurrence floods and droughts</li> <li>Lack of agricultural extension workers</li> <li>Poor funding for agriculture</li> <li>Poor road network</li> <li>Lack of market for the produce</li> <li>Slow rehabilitation of rice and sorghum schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor yields</li> <li>Resistance to modernization of agriculture</li> <li>Poor yields</li> <li>Low uptake of new methods</li> <li>Reliance on food aid</li> <li>Inaccessibility of roads during rainy season</li> <li>Surplus cannot be sold</li> <li>Underutilization of schemes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Low incomes</li> <li>Poverty</li> <li>Low yields</li> <li>Inadequate food</li> <li>Poor yields</li> <li>Slow development of agriculture sector</li> <li>Limited access to market and bringing in inputs</li> <li>Low income for farmers</li> <li>Lack of employment</li> <li>Individual and County income low</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Application of modern farming methods and seeds</li> <li>Agricultural extension and training of local farmers</li> <li>Upgrading of rice, sorghum schemes through mobilizing funding, flood control management</li> <li>Agricultural extension and training of local farmers</li> <li>Demonstration farms</li> <li>Construction of farmers training centers</li> <li>Improve roads network</li> <li>Initiate coordination of efforts</li> <li>Increase funding for schemes</li> <li>Rehabilitation. Government to take the lead.</li> </ul>

Table 23 Agriculture

### 2.3.5 Public Works

Provision of clean water is the greatest concern in Aweil Centre County. Waterborne diseases are a constant menace. Poor environmental sanitation is a major contributor to health problems. 62% of the water sources in Aweil Centre County are unprotected, composed of wells, rivers, hafears, dams and springs. Wells need to be fitted with hand pumps to avoid contamination during the rainy season.

Key Mandate/Responsibility	Development Issues/Challenges	Causes	Characteristics	Effects	Possible solutions
<b>To ensure availability and accessibility of clean water and an all weather road network</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate and inaccessible road network</li> <li>Inadequate safe, clean water supply</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate funding</li> <li>Lack of funding</li> <li>Lack of knowledge on water treatment chemicals</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inaccessibility of many areas during rainy seasons</li> <li>Failure of service delivery</li> <li>Lack of local economic and agricultural development</li> <li>Few boreholes compared to population</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No accessibility</li> <li>Lack of drugs supply to PHCC/PHCUs</li> <li>Failure to access schools</li> <li>Reduced local economic activity and agricultural production</li> <li>Water borne disease</li> <li>Long distances to water points</li> <li>Breakdowns of hand pumps, due to pressure on few water points, conflict over water resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase funding</li> <li>Rehabilitate and upgrade feeder roads</li> <li>Rehabilitate and upgrade feeder roads</li> <li>Increase funding</li> <li>Community participation on sitting of water points</li> <li>Equipped maintenance teams for water points,</li> <li>Training of local water point maintenance teams</li> <li>Increase water points</li> </ul>

Table 24 Public Works

### 2.3.6. Social Development

Key Mandate/Responsibility	Development Issues/Challenges	Causes	Characteristics	Effects	Possible solutions
To provide social amenities and life skills to empower the youths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate social amenities for the youth</li> <li>No vocational training centers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of funding</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor or absence of social amenities e.g. halls, sports fields and youth centers</li> <li>Poor skills</li> <li>Poor projects initiation by youths</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conflict among the youth, idleness, lack of sports development or activities</li> <li>No self employment creation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase funding, encourage sports activities, form sports associations</li> <li>Establishment of vocational training centers</li> </ul>

Table 25 Social Development

## 3. VISION, MISSION, VALUES, GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

### 3.1. Vision

Aweil Centre County will deliver sufficient service or full basic services to its citizens, improve economic activities and reduce rate of poverty through good governance.

#### 3.1.1. Mission

Aweil Centre County will continuously strive to meet the needs of its citizens for total value by offering progressive economic development service through partnership on behalf of stakeholders and community.

#### 3.1.2. Values

We, the Aweil Centre County people adhere and believe in the following values:

1. Peace, unity and harmony
2. Transparency and accountability
3. Good governance and democratic principles
4. Honesty and togetherness
5. Respect for the public servants' decision and love for one another
6. Deliverance of quality government services to the citizens

### 3.2. Goals

To provide basic services and accelerate county physical infrastructural development in order to improve the living standards of the people of Aweil Centre County.

### 3.3. The Objective of the Strategic Plan

The objectives of this Strategic Plan are:

- a) To review Aweil Centre County's previous planning and budgeting.

- b) To review county human resources development.
- c) To help Aweil Centre communities prioritize community needs.
- d) To ensure community participation in planning and budgeting processes and in decision making.
- e) To consolidate community priorities during consultation.
- f) To set up an effective and efficient administrative system in the county.
- g) To mobilize the requisite financial resources to fulfill the county’s basic service provision functions.
- h) To promote local economic development.
- i) To improve delivery of social services in different bomas and payams.
- j) To encourage community participation in services provision and development.
- k) To provide adequate infrastructure for service provision.
- l) To promote youth empowerment and development.

## 4. SECTOR STRATEGIES AND PLAN

### 4.1. Sector Strategies

#### A) General Administration

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To set up an effective and efficient administrative system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Put up administration infrastructure at the County, Payam and Boma levels</li> <li>• Provide relevant office resources</li> <li>• Develop staff capacity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of offices and Staff accommodation</li> <li>• Purchase of computers, Printers</li> <li>• Provide power generators for the Payams and Bomas.</li> <li>• Purchase of vehicles for County administration, motorcycles for Payam Administrators and Bicycles for local authority</li> <li>• Skills workshops and training.</li> </ul>

#### B) Education or Schools

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To improve the quality and accessibility of education in Aweil Centre county</b>	Increase access to basic education for all children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of permanent classrooms following the Payam priorities</li> <li>Conduct in-services trainings for teachers</li> <li>Recruitment of more teachers</li> <li>Construction of teachers quarters</li> </ul>

**C) Primary Health Care**

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To provide an efficient and effective health delivery system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expand and upgrade health services infrastructure PHCCs and PHCUs</li> <li>Provide ambulances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construction of health facilities as per priority list from the Payam</li> <li>Equip health facilities with adequate resources (HR, equipment and drugs)</li> <li>Ensure accessibility of health facilities</li> <li>Increasing and improving maternity services</li> <li>Ensuring easier accessibility of mosquito nets</li> <li>Ensure regular infant immunisation programmes</li> <li>Ensure adequate clean water supplies.</li> </ul>
<b>To reduce prevalence of water borne diseases</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Usage of water tabs or aqua tabs/ chlorination</li> <li>Protection of water points</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Access to water/aqua tabs</li> <li>Protect and equip water points with hand pumps</li> </ul>
<b>To discourage open defecation in the villages</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Educate communities on need for household pit latrines in the villages</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encourage construction of household pit latrines</li> <li>Conduct awareness campaigns on hygiene and sanitation to community members in the villages</li> </ul>

**D) Water and Sanitation**

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To provide adequate clean water throughout the county</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To have adequate strategically located boreholes with hand pumps throughout the county</li> <li>Set up and equip maintenance units</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drill and equip boreholes at sites identified in each Payam, installed water yards as per Payams' priorities</li> <li>Repairing of malfunctioning boreholes</li> <li>Training of water or hand pumps mechanics</li> </ul>
<b>To improve sanitation and hygiene in the county</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mount sanitation awareness campaigns</li> <li>Set up hygiene and sanitation committees</li> <li>Provide pit latrines in public places</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct more latrines in schools and market places</li> <li>Provision of sanitation awareness literature e.g. flyers and, posters leaflets, radio programmes.</li> <li>Training of hygiene and sanitation promoters</li> </ul>

**E) Agriculture Production**

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To alleviate poverty and hunger</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved methods of agricultural production</li> <li>• Improved livestock management</li> <li>• Set up local demonstration farms and training centres</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provision of tractors and purchase of more ox-ploughs</li> <li>• Ensuring easy access to seeds</li> <li>• Ensuring access to agrochemicals</li> <li>• Construction of adequate veterinary infrastructure</li> <li>• Ensuring easy access to livestock drugs/veterinary services</li> <li>• Training of local farmers</li> </ul>

**F) Public Works/Roads**

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To improve the road network in the county</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To have all weather feeder roads constructed throughout the county</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of all weather marrum roads as per priority list from the Payam</li> <li>• Facilitate easy movement of goods</li> </ul>

**G) Social Development**

Objectives	Strategies	Activities
<b>To provide social amenities and life skills to the youths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure availability of youth centres and sporting amenities</li> <li>• Provide Vocational skills training</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of youth centres and sporting facilities</li> <li>• Construction of vocational training centres</li> </ul>

## 2. Sector Plans

### 4.2.1. General Administration

Relevant State Sector: Local Government and Law Enforcement Objectives	Outputs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Indicative Source of Funding
		Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	
<b>To establish county administrative institutions that provide and responds to people's needs</b>	• 7 Payam offices to be constructed	• 2 Payam offices to be constructed	500,000	• 2 Payam offices to be constructed	500,000	• 3 Payam offices to be constructed	750,000	
	• 35 Bomas offices constructed	• 7 Bomas offices	518,000	• 14 Bomas offices	1,036,000	• 13 Bomas offices	926,000	
	• 3 offices to be constructed	• 1 PU office	150,000	• 1 education office	200,000	• Info & Telecom office	150,000	
	• 2 Guest houses & 1 County Com house constructed	• 1 County guest house	300,000	• 1 Payam guest house	300,000	• 1 Commissioner house	300,000	
	• Purchase 6 Computers & 3 printers	• Purchase 3 computers	12,000	• Purchase 3 computers	12,000	• Purchase 3 printers	9,000	
	• Purchase 28 motor bikes	• Purchase 9 motor bikes	36,000	• Purchase 9 motor bikes	36,000	• Purchase 10 motor bikes	40,000	
	• Purchase 64 bicycles	• Purchase 21 bicycles	18,900	• Purchase 21 bicycles	18,900	• Purchase 22 bicycles	19,800	
	• Purchase 2 cars	• Purchase 1 car	200,000			• Purchase 1 car	200,000	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>1,734,900</b>		<b>2,102,900</b>		<b>2,394,800</b>	

### 4.2.2. Education

Relevant State Sector: State Ministry of Education

Objectives	Outputs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Indicative Source of Funding
<b>To provide quality education to all citizens of Aweil Centre county</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 p. schools to be constructed</li> <li>• 3 Girls P. schools to be constructed</li> <li>• Construct 1 secondary &amp; 1 Vocational school</li> <li>• Construct 1 education resource centre</li> </ul>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Costs</b>	<b>Projects</b>	<b>Costs</b>	
		• 3 primary schools	2,400,000	• 4 primary schools	3,200,000	• 4 primary schools	3,200,000	
		• 1 Girls p. Schools	800,000	• 1 Girls Primary schools	800,000	• 1 Girls primary schools	800,000	
		• 1 education resource centre	250,000	• 1 Secondary school	800,000	• 1 vocational school	500,000	
<b>Total</b>			<b>3,450,000</b>		<b>4,800,000</b>		<b>4,500,000</b>	

### 4.2.3. Health

Relevant State Sector: State Ministry of Health

Objectives	Outputs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Indicative Source of Funding
		Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	
<b>To establish upgrade and strengthen the health delivery system</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 3 PHCCs &amp; 25 PHCUs</li> <li>construct 1 Hospital at County HQRs</li> <li>Purchase 2 Ambulances</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PHCC</li> <li>5 PHCUs</li> </ul>	800,000 1,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>PHCC</li> <li>10 PHCUs</li> </ul>	800,000 2,000,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 PHCC</li> <li>10 PHCUs</li> </ul>	800,000 2,000,000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 1 Hospital</li> </ul>	1,400,000					
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 ambulance</li> </ul>	150,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 ambulances</li> </ul>	150,000	
		<b>Total</b>			<b>3,200,000</b>		<b>2,950,000</b>	

### 4.2.4. Agriculture

Objectives	Outputs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Indicative Source of Funding
		Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	
<b>To ensure food security through improvement in agricultural outputs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase 6 tractors</li> <li>Purchase 13 irrigation generators</li> <li>Purchase 200 modern bee hives</li> <li>Construct 1 mobile Vet clinic</li> <li>Purchase 945 drawn Ox- ploughs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 tractors</li> <li>4 generators</li> </ul>	300,000 20,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 tractors</li> <li>5 generators</li> </ul>	300,000 25,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2 tractors</li> <li>4 generators</li> </ul>	300,000 20,000	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase 66 bee hives</li> </ul>	6,600	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase 66 bee hives</li> </ul>	6,700	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase 67 bee hives</li> </ul>	6,700	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 mobile veterinary clinic</li> </ul>	180,000			
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase 315 Ox-ploughs</li> </ul>	175,140	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Purchase 315 Ox-ploughs</li> </ul>	175,140	
<b>Total</b>			<b>501,740</b>		<b>506,840</b>		<b>681,840</b>	

Relevant State Sector: Agriculture, Forestry and Animal resources and Fisheries

#### 4.2.5. Public Works

Relevant State Sector: State Ministry of Physical Infrastructure

Objectives	Outputs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Indicative Source of Funding
		Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	
<b>To ensure availability and accessibility of clean water and an all weather road network</b>	Construct 115 km all weather feeder roads	20 km feeder roads	540,000	40 km feeder roads	1,080,000	55 km feeder roads	1,485,000	
	Provide 4 water Yards	1 water yard	50,000	1 water yard	50,000	2 water yards	100,000	
	Drill 105 boreholes	40 boreholes	1,080,000	30 boreholes	810,000	35 boreholes	945,000	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,670,000</b>		<b>1,940,000</b>		

#### 4.2.6. Social Work

Relevant State Sector: State Ministry of Social Development, Culture and Sport

Objectives	Outputs	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Indicative Source of Funding
		Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	
<b>To provide social amenities and life skills to the youths</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Construct 1 women league</li> <li>2 Youth and vocational training centre</li> <li>Skilled/ youths jobs creation</li> </ul>	• 1 women league	100,000	• 1 Youth centre	100,000	• Vocational training centre	250,000	
		• 1 Youth Centre	100,000					
		<b>Total</b>			<b>200,000</b>			

## 5. Estimated Resources for Implementing the Strategic Plan

Department	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Indicative Source of Funding
<b>Capital Investments</b>				
General Administration	1,734,900	2,102,900	2,394,800	GRSS, State, Local Revenue, Donors
Education	3,450,000	4,800,000	4,500,000	GRSS, State, Local Revenue, Donors community
Health	3,200,000	2,950,000	2,950,000	GRSS, State, Local Revenue, Donors community
Agriculture	501,740	506,840	381,840	GRSS, State, Local Revenue, Donors community
Public works	1,670,000	1,940,000	2,530,000	GRSS, State, Local Revenue, Donors community
Social development	200,000	100,000	250,000	GRSS, State, Local Revenue, Donors community
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>10,756,840</b>	<b>12,399,740</b>	<b>681,840</b>	
<b>Administration/ Recurrent Costs</b>				
<b>Salaries</b>	1,112,826	1,224,109	2,570,628	GRSS
<b>Operating expenses</b>	39,600	43,560	47,916	State and GRSS
Sub-total	<b>1,152,426</b>	<b>1,267,669</b>	<b>2,618,544</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>11,909,266</b>	<b>13,667,409</b>	<b>3,300,384</b>	

**Appendix I: Consolidated Payam priorities for 2012-2015 Strategic Plan**

Ranking	Service	Priorities
1.	<b>Water and Sanitation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Drilling of 417 Hand Pumps/Boreholes</li> <li>• Putting up of 4 Upper Tanks/Water yards</li> <li>• Provision of 1500 slaps and pipes for pit latrines (public and private)</li> </ul>
2.	<b>Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 33 PHCUs</li> <li>• Construction of 6 PHCCs</li> <li>• Purchasing of 2 ambulances</li> <li>• Training of medical personnel/nurses</li> </ul>
3.	<b>Education</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 33 Primary Schools</li> <li>• Construction of 8 Girls Schools</li> <li>• Construction of 1 Vocational schools</li> </ul>
4.	<b>Agriculture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Purchase of 25 tractors</li> <li>• 2 Veterinary clinics</li> <li>• Purchase of 945 Ox drawn ploughs</li> <li>• Purchase 13 Irrigation generators</li> <li>• Purchase 200 modern bee hives</li> </ul>
5.	<b>Administration</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of Mesh Fence around the County Office</li> <li>• Construction of Commissioner house</li> <li>• Purchase of 6 desktop computers</li> <li>• Purchase of 4 Printers</li> <li>• Purchase 2 cars</li> <li>• Purchase 45 motor bikes</li> <li>• Purchase 64 bicycles</li> <li>• Construction 2 Women league offices</li> <li>• Construction of 2 guest houses</li> <li>• Construction of 35 Boma offices</li> <li>• Construction of Police, Prison and Fire Brigade in all the Payams</li> </ul>

Ranking	Service	Priorities
6.	<b>Public Work</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction of 736 feeder roads linking Bomas to the Payam and County HQs</li> </ul>
7.	<b>Social Development</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 Youth centres</li> <li>• 1 Vocational training Centre</li> </ul>
<b>Total Capital Requirement SSP 95,353,759</b>		

**Appendix II: Projects submitted by each Payam in Key service areas for 3 years**

Payam	Timeframe	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Public Adm	Feeder Road
Aroyo Payam	year 1	12 boreholes	1 P. school 1 girls P. School	1 PHCC 1 PHCU	1 tractor 40 Ox-ploughs	1 Payam office 1 Boma office 1 women league	20 km
	year 2	12 boreholes	1 primary school	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 30 Ox-ploughs	2 Boma offices 1 Police/prison station	20 km
	year 3	12 boreholes	2 primary schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 30 Ox-ploughs	1 Boma office 1 Youth centre	20 km
Achana	year 1	8 boreholes	1 girls primary school	1 PHCC	1 tractor 20 Ox-Ploughs	1 Payam office 1 Boma office	82 km
	Year 2	9 boreholes	2 Primary schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 15 Ox-Ploughs	1 Police/prison station	80 km
	Year 3	8 boreholes	2 Primary schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 15 Ox-Ploughs	3 Boma offices	80 km
Chel South	year 1	10 boreholes	1 Primary school Ed office	1 PHCC	1 tractor 20 Ox-ploughs	1 Payam office 1 Police/prison Station 1 Boma office	70km
	Year 2	10 boreholes	2 Primary schools	1 PHCU	1 tractor 15 Ox-ploughs 1 mobile Vet clinic	2 Boma offices 1 Police/prison station	71 km
	Year 3	10 boreholes	2 Primary schools	1 PHCU	1 tractor 10 Ox ploughs	1 Boma office 2 Police/prison	71 km
	year 1	6 boreholes	Education centre	1 PHCC	1 tractor 10 Ox-ploughs 1 Mobile Vet clinic 1 Irrigation generator	1 Payam office 1 Police/prison Station 1 guest house	33 km
	Year 2	6 boreholes	2 Primary schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor	2 Boma offices	34 km

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Payam	Timeframe	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Public Adm	Feeder Road
Abul					20 Ox-ploughs 1 Irrigation generator	1 prison/prison station	
	Year 3	6 boreholes	2 Primary schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 20 Ox-ploughs 1 Irrigation generator	3 Boma offices	33 km
Awiil	year 1	10 Boreholes	2 Primary schools	1 PHCC 2 PHCUs	2 tractors	1 Payam office 2 Boma offices 1 prison/prison station	8 km
	Year 2	9 Boreholes 1 Water yard	2 Primary schools	3 PHCUs	2 tractors Farmers union office	3 Boma offices 1 prison/prison station	9 km
	Year 3	9 Boreholes 1 water yard	3 Primary schools	2 PHCUs	3 tractors	2 Boma offices 1 prison/prison station	8 km
Nyalath	year 1	83 boreholes 500 slabs 500 Pipes	1 Primary school 1 girls p. school	1 PHCC 1 PHCU	1 tractor 266 Ox-ploughs 66 modern bee hives	1 Payam office 1 Police/prison Station	11km
	Year 2	83 boreholes 500 slabs 500 Pipes	2 Primary schools 1 girls p. school	1 PHCU	1 tractor 267 Ox-ploughs 67 modern bee hives	2 Boma offices 1 Prison/prison station	12km
	Year 3	84 boreholes 500 slabs 500 Pipes	1 Primary school 1 girls p. school	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 267 Ox-ploughs 67 modern bee hives	2 Boma offices 1 police/prison station	12 KM
Bar Mayen	year 1	10 Boreholes	2 P. schools 1 girls p. schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor 2 Irrigation generators	1 Payam office 2 Boma offices 2 Police/prison/ fire Station	20km
	Year 2	10 Boreholes	2 P. schools	2 PHCUs	1 tractor	2 Boma offices	20km

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Payam	Timeframe	WASH	Education	Health	Agriculture	Public Adm	Feeder Road
		1 water yard	1 girls p. schools 1 Vocational school		3 Irrigation generators	1 guest house 2 Prison/prison/ fire brigade	
	Year 3	10 Boreholes 1 water yard	2 P. schools 1 girls p. schools	3 PHCUs	1 tractor 2 Irrigation generators	3 Boma offices 1 Prison/prison/ fire brigade 1 youth centre	20km

**Appendix III: The proposed projects and the costs for the 3 years strategic plan**

Year 1 Proposed projects and costs		Year 2 proposed projects and costs		Year 3 proposed projects and costs	
Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs
<b>Health</b>		<b>Health</b>		<b>Health</b>	
6 PHCCs	4,800,000	13 PHCUs	2,600,000	14 PHCCs	2,800,000
6 PHCUs	1,200,000	1-Ambulances	150,000	Training of 10 staff	20,000
1-Ambulances	150,000	1 Hospital	1,400,000		
<b>Education</b>		<b>Education</b>		<b>Education</b>	
7 Primary Schools	5,600,000	12 Primary Schools	9,600,000	14 Primary Schools	11,200,000
4 girls P. schools	3,200,000	2 girls p. schools	1,600,000	2 girls p. schools	1,600,000
Train 10 Teachers	20,000	2 Education resource centers	1,600,000		
<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>Agriculture</b>	
8 tractors	800,000	8 tractors	800,000	9 tractors	900,000
356 Ox-plough	197,936	347 Ox-plough	192,932	342 Ox-plough	190,152
1 Vet Clinic	180,000	1 Vet Clinic	180,000	Farmers union's office	200,000
4 irrigation generators	6,000	4 irrigation generators	6,000	5 irrigation generators	7,500
66 modern bee hives	6,600	67 modern bee hives	6,700	67 modern bee hives	6,700
<b>Public Administration</b>		<b>Public Adm</b>		<b>Public Adm</b>	
7 Payam offices	1,750,000	Inform & tel office	150,000	1 Commissioner House	300,000
7 Boma offices	525,000	13 Bomas offices	975,000	15 Boma offices	1,125,000
1 Planning Unit	150,000	1 L Cruiser vehicle	200,000	1 L cruiser vehicle	200,000
9 motorbikes	36,000	9 motorbikes	36,000	10 motorbikes	40,000
1 Guest house	300,000	1 Guest house	300,000	22 Bicycles	19,800
<b>Social Development</b>		<b>Social Development</b>		<b>Social Development</b>	
3 computers	12,000	Vocational training centre	250,000	2 youth centre	200,000
2 Printers	6,000	3 computers	12,000	3 computers	12,000
21 bicycles	18,900	1 Printer	3,000	21 bicycles	18,900
1 women league	100,000	1 women league	100,000		
<b>Public Work</b>		<b>Public work</b>		<b>Public Work</b>	
Roads 244km	6,588,000	Road 246km	6,642,000	Roads 244km	6,588,000

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139 Boreholes	3,753,000	139 Boreholes	3,753,000	139 Boreholes	3,753,000
1 Water yard	70,000	2 Water yards	140,000	1 Water yard	70,000
500 Slaps & pipes	300,000	500 Slaps & pipes	300,000	500 Slaps & pipes	300,000
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>29,769,436</b>	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>30,996,632</b>	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>29,551,052</b>
<b>Salaries</b>	<b>1,112,826</b>	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>1,224,109</b>	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>2,570,628</b>
<b>Operation</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>43,560</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>47,916</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>30,921,862</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,264,301</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>32,169,596</b>

**Appendix IV: Projects and Costs for the 3 Year Strategic Plan**

Year 1 Revised projects and costs		Year 2 Revised projects and costs		Year 3 Revised projects and costs	
Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs	Projects	Costs
<b>Health</b>		<b>Health</b>		<b>Health</b>	
1 PHCC	800,000	1 PHCCs	800,000	1PHCC	800,000
5 PHCUs	1,000,000	10 PHCUs	2,000,000	10 PHCUs	2,000,000
1 Hospital	1,400,000	1 Ambulance	150,000	1 Ambulance	150,000
<b>Education</b>		<b>Education</b>		<b>Education</b>	
3 Primary Schools	2,400,000	4 Primary Schools	3,200,000	4 Primary Schools	3,200,000
1 Girls P. schools	800,000	1 Girls P. schools	800,000	1 Girls P. schools	800,000
1 education centre	250,000	1 secondary school	800,000	1 vocation school	500,000
<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>Agriculture</b>		<b>Agriculture</b>	
2 Tractor	300,000	2 tractor	300,000	2 tractor	300,000
4 irrigation generators	20,000	5 irrigation generators	25,000	4 irrigation generators	20,000
66 modern bee hives	6,600	67 bee hives	6,700	67 bee hives	6,700
315 Ox-Ploughs	175,140	315 Ox-Ploughs	175,140	315 Ox-Ploughs	175,140
				1 Veterinary clinic	180,000
<b>Social Development</b>		<b>Social Devpt</b>		<b>Social Devpt</b>	
1 Women league office	100,000	1 Youth centre	100,000	1 vocational training centre	250,000
1 Youth centre	100,000				
<b>Public Work</b>		<b>Public Work</b>		<b>Public work</b>	
Roads 20km	540,000	Roads 40km	1,080,000	Roads 55km	1,485,000
40 boreholes	1,080,000	30 boreholes	810,000	35 boreholes	945,000
1 water yard	50,000	1water yard	50,000	2 water yard	100,000

Annex IV BRIDGE Winrock Q2 Report FY 2012 – Aweil Centre County Profile and Strategic Plan

<b>Public Administration</b>		<b>Public Administration</b>		<b>Public Administration</b>	
2 Payam offices	500,000	2 Payam offices	500,000	3 Payam offices	750,000
7 Boma offices	518,000	14 Boma offices	1,036,000	13 Boma offices	926,000
1 Planning Unit office	150,000	1 education office	200,000	Inform and Tel office	150,000
1 staff guest house	300,000	1 Payam guest house	300,000	1 commissioner house	300,000
Purchase of 3 computers	12,000	Purchase of 3 computers	12,000	Purchase of 3 printers	9,000
Purchase of 9 motorbikes	36,000	Purchase of 9 motorbikes	36,000	Purchase of 10 motorbikes	40,000
Purchase of 21 bicycles	18,900	Purchase of 21 bicycles	18,900	Purchase of 22 bicycles	19,800
Purchase of 1L.cruiser cars	200,000			Purchase of 1 L. cruiser cars	200,000
<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>10,756,840</b>	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>12,399,740</b>	<b>Total Capital</b>	<b>13,306,640</b>
<b>Salaries</b>	<b>1,112,826</b>	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>1,224,109</b>	<b>Salaries</b>	<b>2,570,628</b>
<b>Operation</b>	<b>39,600</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>43,560</b>	<b>Operation</b>	<b>47,916</b>
<b>Grant total</b>	<b>11,909,266</b>	<b>Grant total</b>	<b>13,727,709</b>	<b>Grant total</b>	<b>15,925,184</b>