

Manafwa Town Council



Structure of Manafwa Town Council Offices

“A Healthy and Developed Town Council Population with Good Leadership and Strong Linkages by 2015”

MISSION

To achieve sustainable Socio-Economic Development, Through Efficient Provision of Quality Services to the People in conformity with National Policies and local Government priorities.

Overall Development Goals

- (i) To improve health services at household levels.
- (ii) To increase production and household income.
- (iii) To promote good hygiene and sanitation activities.
- (iv) To increase the literacy level.
- (v) To increase on motorable road network to 40 km.
- (vi) To increase safe water coverage and accessibility
- (vii) To promote good governance
- (viii) To ease service delivery and improvement of standards of living of the urban community
- (ix) To burden the local revenue base.

Objectives

- (i) Improve health standards of the people.
- (ii) Improve and promote food security.
- (iii) Reduce on the rate of water born diseases.
- (iv) To have the rate of motorable roads increased.

- (v) To have transport and peaceful leaders in place.
- (vi) To promote personal hygiene and sanitation
- (vii) To encourage the initiation of income generating activities (IGAS)
- (viii) To reduce on the illiteracy rate in Town Council.
- (ix) To strengthen and enhance service delivery to Town Council Community
- (x) To improve on standards of living for urban council people.
- (xi) To identify major gender related gaps in terms of roles and functions

To achieve the above Town Council Vision, Mission, Development goals and objectives, communities participated in the identification of projects during the participatory planning process some of the identified projects were priorities through the bottom-top approach for implementation during the financial year 2011/2012.

Strategies

- (i) To promote more community water resources
- (ii) To promote community work/participation
- (iii) Initiating realistic and sound revenue base.
- (iv) Linkages with other Town Councils.
- (v) Networking with NGOs and other development partners.
- (vi) Enforcing relevant laws and policies.
- (vii) Carry out continuous community mobilization and sensitization.
- (viii) Increase household income through income generating activities.

Introduction

Size and Location

Found in Eastern Uganda, Manafwa Town Council is the seat of Manafwa District and it is one of the newly created urban Local Governments. It came into existence in July 1st 2005 following the creation of Manafwa District covers a land area of 25 square kilometers. The Town is approximately 260km from Kampala. The Capital City of Uganda. It was formerly composed of Bubulo and Bubwaya the two parishes of the greater Buwagogo Sub county which became wards. The two wards were split by Council in 2006 into four namely Bubulo, Mayenze, Bubwaya and Bumwangu Wards.

Manafwa Town Council is a semi autonomous status lower local government with headquarters in Bumulyanyuma Cell. On Bududa road at a distance of 150km from Bubulo Corner 18kms from Mbale Town and 280kms East of Kampala the Capital City of Uganda.

Historical Background

It started as a county called Bubulo County with a small trading centre in the 1930's whose main activity was cotton buying and ginning, coffee and later established itself as a commercial centre mainly dominated by farmers. Manafwa Township earned Town Council status upon the creation of Manafwa District from Mbale District in the year 2005.

Demography/Population/Demographic Analysis

The 002 Population and Housing Census report revealed that Manafwa Town Council had a population of 11,253 people of which 5793 were female, 5460 were males. The population of Manafwa Town Council is currently estimated to be 14,854 people at a growth rate of 4%. This is so because many people have migrated from the Sub counties of Buwabwala, Bushiende, Namabya and Bugobero which were affected by the lack of enough land for cultivation in the 1980s and 1990s, to this Town which they felt had security and also due to

the fact that it is a District Headquarter believed to be offering better services as compared to the rural setting of the District. Its projected that by the year 2016 the population shall be estimated to be at 21.687 inhabitants.

Population Distribution According to Wards and Sex by 2014

Ward	Land Area	Female	Male	Total
1. Bubwaya	0.6km ²	1507	1,508	3015
2. Mayenze	14.2km ²	1707	1594	3,301
3. Bumwangu	15.5km ²	1,893	1,769	3,015
4. Bubulo	10,2km ²	1,909	1,758	3,667
5. Total	39.15km²	7,016	6,629	13,645

It was projected that at the growth rate 4% per annum Manafwa Town Council shall have a population of 14,261 people by the year 2010. Source Report of M & E and Sabbour Associates.

Administrative Units

Manafwa Town Council is divided into four wards and thirty three cells. However the four ward share number of common features with a few isolated cases in one way or the other as can be seen below.

Bubulo Ward

It is one of the oldest administrative units not only in Manafwa District, but Bugisu region as a whole. It started way back during the colonial rule as a parish and also hosted District Headquarters for greater Bugisu District before being shifted to Mbale. It is the mother of all other administrative units Manafwa Town Council from which Bubwaya and Mayenze Wards were curved. Bubulo Ward by virtue of its strategic location enjoys a number of cooperative advantages above the rest of the Wards. It hosts both the District Headquarters and the Town Council Headquarters has two big aided Secondary Schools i.e Bubulo Girls High School and Bubulo Secondary School. It has also a number of Private Schools like Manafwa High School, Passa Vacation and St. Edward High School. It as well has Bubulo Mixed Primary School which is one of the oldest and highly recognized government aided schools in Bugisu alongside privately owned ones like Sikayi and St. Edward Primary School. Bubulo is the only ward in Manafwa Town Council with function busy Market, Taxi Park, Health Centre and Social amnesty services.

It currently has the following cells: Bumulyanyuma A, Bumulyanyuma B, Muririnyi A, Bubirabi, Wangutsusi.

Mayenze Ward

Mayenze is a new administrative unit created last financial year from Bubulo Ward for ease of services to people. Butsema, Buwere “A”, Buwere “B”, Bumulekhwa, Walanga, Bubitumu, Namunyu, Namakese.

Unlike Bubulo Ward which has two Government Secondary Schools, Mayenze only has only St. Mary College, a Private founded secondary school.. it is at the entry point to Manafwa Town developed. Mayenze has the most developed trading centre in the whole Manafwa Town Council established way back in 1920s.

- It has one primary school serving the whole ward called Mayenze Primary School which was founded by Church of Uganda and currently government aided.
- In terms of security Mayenze Ward enjoys a lot besides it combat size, it lists Manafwa Central Police Station and District Police Headquarters.
- Has no any established health unit a part from drug shops and private clinics.
- Most houses are connected to hydro power electricity compared to other wards.

- No any banking facility in the ward despite its development as a renowned trading centre.
- Mayenze Ward's population is not established of now as before it used to be part of Bubulo Ward.

Bubwaya Ward

Bubwaya Ward used to be a highly populated Ward with 6442 persons as per September 2004 update. This was before the creation of Bumwangu Ward which still has not taken more than a third of the population. It is believed that Bubwaya is still leading in terms of population. This will be confirmed in near future after establishing the exact population figures. It is composed of six cells namely Buwanderema, Bumayeku, Bunekesa, Bulwatsatsa, Nabyontso.

Bumwangu Ward

Bumwangu Ward is a new administrative unit formerly part of Bubwaya and has eight cells namely:- Bumufuni, Nabwima, Maruba, Namahanga, Bumwangu Central, Bumwangu Upper, Bulwatsatsa, Nabukhuya, Bwirusa.

Location of Manafwa Town Council

Manafwa Town Council is founded in Manafwa District near the Headquarters. It borders Bukhiende Sub county of Mbale District North West, Sibanga in the South, Khabutoola and Namabya in the South West, Buwagogo Sub County in the North West, Buwabwala in the East and Bukibokolo in the East.

Decentralization form of governance today has empowered communities to identify and priorities their own projects that are essential to their own needs and preferences. This type of arrangement is referred to as bottom – top planning approach from cell/village to National Planning Level.

Cell Level Planning

This is the kick point for the entire planning process under the Decentralization arrangement of government. In order to generate ideas and promote planning and project identification, communities had to be guided by technical officials and political leaders. This process is learning oriented simple and flexible method used to generate information from the people. The CDO sensitized the National Programme Priority Area (NPPA) and briefed them on how funds have been allocated to Manafwa Town Council for capital development. Planning meetings at cell level were attended by all categories of people including the vulnerable ones namely youths, women, PLWHAs, PWDs, orphans, widows/widowers and the elderly. During this process they were able to give in their ideas geared towards development of their respective cells by way of indentifying projects needs and desires. Projects were suggested, ranked and prioritized in such a way of reducing high poverty levels improving people's livelihood prioritized, prioritized projects are then forwarded to ward level for further prioritization.

Ward Level Planning

The information originated from cells is used at this level as a planning basis. Here the Community Development Officer (CDO) and political leaders sensitized communities their roles in the planning process. The outcome the Participatory Planning at Ward level has been integrated in the over Development Plan with the use of IPFs , Ward development communities were guided to use priorities forwarded from cells to come up with those can be adjusted and priorities.

Town Council Level Planning

Projects selected at Ward Planning Level were forwarded to Town Council level for review. The Technical Planning committee sat and made cross analysis all ward level forwarded priorities. Like at lower planning. TPC members were meant to bear in mind top priorities projects which can be implemented within the budget line.

Manafwa Town Council like other any other new Local Government is associated with a lot of challenges. These can be fully addressed at ago thus selectively the committee came out with the following priorities.

The Planning Process

Town Council is mandated by s36 of the Local Government Act Cap 243 to identify and plan for projects. This is done by the Technical Planning Committee headed by the Town Clerk and consists of all section heads plus representatives of Government Aided Institutions like schools, health facilities.

The planning function is executed using the bottom-up planning approach i.e. planning starts at the village where the end users are and ends at the Town Council level.

Works and Technical Services

1. Opening Mayenze Namakhutu Road
2. Opening Tongoi via Nafu to Namakese Road
3. Opening Tubeyi via Walanga to Bubulo SS Road
4. Opening Sibangana to Watikha – Mwasia Road
5. Opening Namakese Lutiga to Weswa Road.
6. Installation of culverts on court road, St. Mary – Wasike Road.
7. Routine maintenance on all Roads
8. Graveling Lukoba Nandere Maruba Road
9. Opening Nandere Maruba Road
10. Opening Bumwangu Kosho Road
11. Construction of Malino Bunekesa foor bridge
12. Opening of Manafwa Maboro Road
13. Opening of Bukhisa Road
14. Surveying and fencing of Shyamboko playground.
15. Opening of Mukusola Namakese Road.
16. Electrification
17. Graveling of Esau to Walanga Road
18. Survey and marking of Roads in Bubulo Ward
19. Completion of Administration Block

Health, Water and Sanitation

1. Fencing Health Centre IV in Bubulo Ward
2. Rehabilitation of Borehole at Health Centre
3. Rehabilitation of Namirumba Spring
4. Drilling of Borehole in Bubirabi Cell
5. Construction of 5 stance Pit latrine
6. Drilling of Borehole in Bumulyanyuma Cell
7. Drilling of Borehole at Mulino Market
8. Expansion of Bubwaya Water Project
9. Drilling of Borehole at Mulino Market
10. Rehabilitation of Bubwaya Water Project

11. Construction of 4 stance pit latrine
12. Construction of 2 stance pit latrine
13. Construction of Health Centre II in Bubwaya Water Project.
14. Drilling of Borehole at Nabukhaya TC
15. Construction of two stance pit latrine at Nabukhaya TC
16. Operationalisation of Bumwangu Health Centre II
17. Rehabilitation of Bumulekhwa Borehole.
18. Drilling of Borehole in Namunyu
19. Construction of 4 stance pit latrine at Mayenze Catholic Church
20. Construction of Health Centre III in Mayenze Ward
21. Construction of slaughter slab in Bubulo Ward

Education and Sports

1. Construction of teacher's staff quarters at Mayenze P/S
2. Construction of 5 stance pit latrine at mayenze P/S
3. Provision of a Secondary School in Mayenze Ward
4. Survey of School land
5. Procurement of iron sheets for Bumwangu P/S
6. Construction of teacher's staff quarters at Bumukoya, Bumwangu, Bwirusa P/S.
7. Construction of classrooms in all schools.
8. Supply of textbooks in all schools.
9. Construction of technical school at Bumwangu P/S.
10. Procurement of furniture to all schools.
11. Construction of teacher's staff quarters at Bubwaya P/S and Nanyotso P/S.
12. Construction 2 stance pit latrine for teachers at Nanyotso P/S.
13. Bubwaya P/S feeding children.
14. Construction of 5 stance pit latrine Nanyotso P/S.
15. Survey of all school land.
16. School bursaries.

Production and Marketing

1. Supply of farm inputs seeds (maize and beans)
2. Establish demonstration sites
3. Horticulture seeds.
4. Spray pumps and watering cans to farmers groups
5. Provision of fish ponds.

Community Based Services

1. Procurement of games and sports facilities e.g balls and sportswear.
2. Procurement of wheel chairs and repair wheel chairs.
3. Procurement of uniforms for women groups.
4. Procurement of a laptop

Environment and Natural Resources

Planting trees along roads, bare hills, river banks and school compounds.

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- (viii) To ease service delivery and improvement of standards of living of the urban community.
- (ix) To burden the local revenue base.

Topography and Drainage

Manafwa Town Council generally lies on a flat land, gently sloping in all directions from the centre. The Town slopes gently towards River Manafwa. The Town is poorly drained as a result of being located in a low land area as the water table is high making construction very costly. Manafwa Town Council stands at an elevation of between 1,200-1215 metres above sea level.

Climate

The Town experiences two main rainfall seasons i.e from mid-March to June and August to November with a dry spell in the month of June and between Decembers to February. This climate facility the cultivation of several crops in the out skirts of the Town. Crops grown include:- sim-sim, maize, ground nuts, beans, cassava, potatoes, sunflower, and vegetables extra.

Ethnicity and Religion

Manafwa Town Council is a multi Ethnic society consisting of tribe like:- the Bagisu who form the biggest number, of 70%, the others being the Iteso, Swahili, Baganda, Saamia, Basoga who share the 30%. Swahili, English, Luamsaba and Luganda are widely spoken languages. Manafwa Town Council residents subscribe to several religions; Pentecostal, Anglican, Roman Catholic, Adventists, Muslims, Traditionalists etc.

Economic Activities

Trading in manufactured goods and produce in the centre of the town is major economic activity which serves as a major source of household income. Agriculture and animal husbandry at a subsistence level. The peripheral area is dominated by Employment in public and private sectors is a source of income to a small percentage of households. Other sectors such as petty construction and agro-processing plants also do occupy a portion of the urban residents. The Town Council has access to Mobile Banking Services offered by Post Bank Uganda Ltd and Stanbic Bank with one Auto Teller Machine; however, plans are under way to introduce a branch.

Transport and Communication

Media

Manafwa Town Council receives signals from a number of FM Radio Stations like UBC, OPG, Top, Impact, Simba, Step, Signal Sanyu etc. It also receives Television Broadcasting from UBC, Step and NTV.

Manafwa Town is served by a high quality all weather roads (tarmac). The works Section has embarked on the programme of opening all access roads in the Twon council. Roads which are being worked on are District Road, Komola-Liisi Road, Namutembi –Walanga Road, Modern telephone services like MTN, Celtel, Warid and UTL (Tele Saver) are now available in the Urban Council.

Newspapers

The following daily and weekly newspapers can easily be received in Manafwa Town Council. The New Vision, the Monitor and normally received earliest between 9:00-10:00am.

Manafwa Town council is well linked to the National Transport Network by the Mbale – Bududa Manafwa Marram road, also the access roads in Town Council re in fair condition. The Town is well served by public transport which includes small taxis, bicycles, motorcycles which arrive and leave the town for various destinations.

Development and Level Urbanization

Manafwa Township became a planning area as far as 1920s with few Asian shops in Mayenze ward. In 1980s, this town started developing steadily, much of these developments are attributed to influx of population into the town as many people fled the country side for the safety of urban areas.

Masaba Cooperative Union (Ginnery) also contributed to influx of population in the town as people came to search for employment. In the year 2000, Manafwa Township automatically became a town council with the creation of Manafwa District. The Town Council structure plan was approved by the Town Council Planning Board in February 2007 and due for gazetting in the Uganda gazette. This structure plan was zoned the town in different land uses i.e. commercial, industrial, residential, civic, Institutional and urban Agricultural.

Industrialization

There is little industrial development which is characterized by informal setting i.e courtyards of metal works, wood workshops and bicycle repairs. A few light industries cover industrial activity of agro processing.

Cross Cutting Issues

Poverty

Poverty can be defined as a state of being in need, poor health or lack of Education. It can also be defined as the inability of a person to spend at least 1 US Dollar a day. In African settings the extended families comprising of father, mother, children and other relatives is inevitable. Though there are some people who live in the semi-permanent shelters, poverty is still there since most families can not afford to spend Ug. Shs. 2,000 per person per day.

Poverty and Livelihood Analysis in Manafwa Town Council

Poverty Analysis:

Poverty refers to inability to meet the basic needs of life. This implies that failure to satisfy human needs and wants. In Manafwa Town Council, inability to take your children to good schools, provide health care and a decent house renders one poor.

Poor Housing:

48.2% of those houses sampled were made of mud walls with corrugated iron roofs, while 33.3% were grass thatched houses.

House Hold Size:

On average in Manafwa Town Council the size of a household was found to be nine people.

Education Levels:

As much as 53.3% of those sampled had only primary education as their highest level of education.66.6% had reached secondary level education and only 13.3% had post secondary education level.

Unemployment:

Unemployment was seen to be high where the majority of the people were engaged in informal sector for instance of those sampled 33.3% were casual laborers while less than 12.5% were formally employed in the civil service.

Income:

Of those people sampled in Town Council 66.6% earn below 1 US dollar per day which is reflective of high poverty levels in Town council.

Feeding:

During the survey it was found out that 50% of the households in Town Council eat only proteins twice a week. This therefore shows that households have the inability to meet basic needs.

In addition to the above survey findings, poverty in Town Council is further manifested in failure by the public to pay user fee for public latrines, inadequate schools for school going children. Idleness and gambling by mainly youths, HIV/AIDS scourge.

Geographically poverty is mostly concentrated in the following cells: Walanga, Bumufuni, Nabukhuyu, Namunyu. These cells exhibit the lowest socio-economic indicators in the entire Town Council.

However, with government programmes like UPE, PHC, water and Sanitation, Roads etc, they are gradually paying off in that there is gradual but sure transformation.

Table showing Poverty Issues

Poverty Indicator	Potential Factors	Impact of Poverty	Strategies for Poverty Reduction
Low household income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases. • Lack of market for farm yields. • Unemployment especially among the vulnerable groups. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor living conditions • School drop outs. • Domestic violence • Rural urban migration and associated evils,. • Low self esteem. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engaging women, youth and PWDs in development programmes. • Promote savings and credit schemes.
Poor Health & sickly people	Loss of family heads due to HIV/AIDS.	Increased low income levels on households.	Promotion & implementation of poverty alleviation programmes like NAADS, prosperity for all.
Food insecurity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor farming methods. • Pest and disease manifestation. • Farming for subsistence. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes, savings and investments. • Malnutrition. • Famine 	Mobilize communities to participate in Government programmes like NAADS, NUSAF2, CDD etc.
Laziness among the communities especially the youth	Negative attitudes towards some work.	Low incomes among the youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage youth to form income Generating Activities. • Sensitizations to discourage the

			negative attitudes.
Low yields	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unfavorable weather. • Use of poor farming methods. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low incomes • Food insecurity 	Implementation of NAADS to improve production and production
Unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School drop outs. • Inadequate capital. • Poor health. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under development. • High crime rate. • Illiteracy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government policy intervention. • Establishment of agro processing plants.

Gender and Age Group Poverty Levels

Generally speaking, here is a high level of poverty among women more than it is with men. This is attributed to lack of ownership of means of production like land by women.

Age Group Levels

The most age group affected are the youth between the age of 17 and 35 and the elderly and PWDs. For the youth it is because of wrong attitude towards work and lack of entrepreneurship skills and the elderly it is due to advanced age.

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Table showing Poverty trends in Manafwa Town Council for the past five years (2006-2010)

Social Economic Indicator	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	Remarks
Access to piped water	-	-	212	345	553	Increase in demand for safe water shows reduction in opportunistic diseases.
Km of road graded.	32	36.4	42.5	49.35	49.35	Need to increase and improve on the existing ones.
No. of permanent houses constructed.	20	95	115	138	263	Need to follow building regulations.
No. health facilities	02	03	02	02	04	The increase in health facilities shows improved access to health care. Although only one is government owned and the three are private for profit.
No. of business units operating in Town Council	150	210	319	248	275	There is a reduction due to low savings thus affecting the capital base.

Mitigation Measures

Town Council has taken deliberate steps to reduce poverty among this affected group. Women, youth, elderly and PWD groups are given affirmative action when it comes to tender awards. Town Council has also facilitated the formation and registration of women, youth and PWD groups to give them a legal framework.

These groups too have been budgeted for and whenever they request for help, they are assisted when funds are available. Employing them on labour based road works in Town Council is another attempt to address poverty.

HIV/AIDS

As a cross cutting issue. HIV and AIDS as a health concern still poses a big problem to the Town Council. Much as HIV and AIDS awareness levels are as high as 98% behavioral change will remains low. Therefore Manafwa Town Council has set up an HIV and AIDS task force with the help of AMICAALL Uganda Chapter Combat the spread of HIV and AIDS.

Given the fact that both the affected and infected need care and support. Town Council shall employ more of a strategy of preventive which is cost effective hence the ABCD.

A – abstain

Be – faithful

C – condom use

D – death

This shall be used according to age and category of the people and reasonable financial resources shall be allocated in the budgeting process year after year. The traditionalists believe that women cannot deny their husbands sex because they are not empowered morally and financially to demand for an HIV/AIDS test and negotiate for condom use has increased their vulnerability to HIV infection. There is a lot to be done to have this problem to at least 7% by the year 2013.

This is attainable if accurate use of condoms, abstinence and being faithful among the partners especially the youths, women and PWDs. There is equally great need for sensitization of communities on voluntary counseling and testing (VCT).

The most affected ones are the children when their parents die due to HIV/AIDS and this leads to an increase to child headed families. And most of the girls drop out of school to take care of their siblings, get married or work as house maids in order to raise money to take care of their families. Some children are left with the relatives who mistreat them and some make them as source of income or wealth (Dowry). At lot is indeed deserved to have the worsening situation reversed. Otherwise a sick person is physiologically tortured, dramatized, economically unproductive and socially inferior.

Mitigation Measures

- Integration of HIV/AIDS issues in sector.
- Intensify awareness seminars and workshops in schools and other public places.
- Promotion of voluntary counseling and testing.
- Resource mobilization from government and HIV/AIDS handling NGOs/CBO. Abstinence faithfulness and condom use be encouraged and promoted.

Challenge encountered in the fight against HIV/AIDS in Manafwa Town Council

- Poor academic performance due to lack of basic necessities.
- Stigma and discrimination of HIV/AIDS people.
- Many family duties are disrupted while catering for HIV/AIDS patients.
- The culture of silence that surrounds sex makes it difficult for women to access information about HIV/AIDS.
- Increase in school dropouts due to early pregnancy which results into early marriages.

Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Population of Manafwa Town Council

- Loss of educative and productive citizen.
- Increase in family breakage.
- Increased rate of orphans.
- High dependency rates.

Achievements in the fight against HIV/AIDS

- TASO and AIC has extended services to the people through CBOs e.g. NACWOLA in Bubwaya Ward, Teete Women Group and Teenage Life Club in Bubulo ward.
- Some communities have benefited from CHAI programme.
- AMICAAL has also provided services like drugs and counseling
- High level of awareness by the Health officers and the CDO.

Planned HIV/AIDS activities in the next five years

- Increase awareness campaigns at all levels.
- Increase VCT services in the uncovered wards of Manafwa Town Council.
- Encourage youths to practice abstinence.

Youths

The youth constitute 25% of the town Council Population Majority of them have no control and ownership over resources. Many are school drop outs basic skills for survival. Some of these youth are married with children though without paying jobs.

Apart from few in brick making and sand mining, most of these people resorted to drinking, casual labour, as some involved in illegal activities like theft and robbery. Some go as far as selling off their piece of land apportioned to them by their parents to seek survival. This is at the end of everything render the vulnerable to the highest degree of poverty.

Natural Resources

66.6% of the population sampled has access to natural resources (fertile soil) through renting/hiring of cultivating fields. While 33% do not have any access hence being unproductive.

The Town Council is blessed with almost flat land with slight hills. The few hills have ended up forming at river Manafwa to river Kufu.

Effects of Misusing Natural Resources

1. Deforestation, this is uncontrolled cutting down of tree on a large scale without corresponding replanting activities.
 - Soil erosion

- Drought and desertification in the long run.
 - Destruction of habitats for wild animals and birds
2. Over cultivation growing of the same type of crop on the same piece of land yearly. It leads to soil exhaustion, soil erosion and loss of soil fertility.
 3. Overgrazing:- this refers to the rearing of a large number of animals on small piece of land for along time. They destroy the vegetation and leave the land dry resulting into soil erosion.
 4. Clearing of vegetation along river banks:- this allows the wind and rain water to remove both crops and fertile soils. Terrible erosion takes place.
 5. Pollution, whereby some modern and tradition practices destroy the environment such as diesel powered, grinding mill pollute air, water and soil. Pollution can have effects on people's health. This is when water, air and land are spoilt by poisonous chemicals. In swamps this kills fish and other animals. Waste oils poison land and reduces soil fertility. They also destroy vegetation and spread diseases.

The need for conserving Natural Resources

We need to conserve our forest and swamps so that we continue using them to satisfy our needs.

If they are not conserved, they will be used up and man will lack what to use to meet his needs. Forest help in rain formation.

This helps to modify the climate and there is reliable rainfall, farming is successfully carried out. People are able to produce food and cash crops.

Ways of guarding misuse of Natural Resources

1. Dump waste products in right place.
2. Practice proper methods of cultivation e.g crop rotation, terracing and contour ploughing on hill slopes.
3. Keep limited number of animals in our place does allow vegetation to keep growing.
4. Avoid destruction of forest and drainage of swamps/wetlands.
5. Practice afforestation
6. Sensitization of communities.

Table Shows Environmental Resources Stakeholder Analysis

NATURAL RESOURCE	STAKEHOLDERS	FUNCTION
Land	Peasants customary, tenants institutions	Farming, bricklaying, mudding houses, grave/murram, extraction of sand, building.
Forest reserves, woodlots	Progressive farmers	Fresh air, cool atmosphere, timber, fuel wood, charcoal burning and herbal.
River streams	Community	Domestic use, irrigation fishing, watering livestock, for sale swimming.
Wetland riverbanks & Swamps	Community farmers	Horticulture, sugarcane growing, yams, rice growing, afforestation influence on rain formation water reserves.
Steep hills	Community	A forestation, grazing, bee keeping, hunting, stone quarrying.

Environment Concerns

Manafwa Town Council like any other part of the world also has a number of environmental degradation concerns which have a long term negative impact of the natural resources and livelihood of the Town Council population.

An illustration of Major Environment problems experienced in Manafwa Town Council

Sn	Environment	Causes	Strategies to address the problem
1.	Loss of soil fertility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor farming methods. • Chemical application • Over cultivation due to land fragmentation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sensitize the farmers about the use of soil and water conservation. • Educate and train farmers about regulated or minimum use of chemicals
2.	Deforestation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over depending on wood for fuel, building. • Massive bush clearing for farming. • Poverty and overwhelming demand for timber. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage agro-forestry • Introduce the use of energy saving technologies. • Formulate and enforce by laws.
3.	Population water soil and air	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor sanitation • Irresponsible garbage disposal. • Enguli distillation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hygiene education. • Campaign to raise awareness of health. • Promote the use if latrine. • Protect water sources.
4.	Soil erosion hilly sloppy areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inadequate extension services • Torrential rains. • Lack of contours terraces. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community meetings be held reach the masses. • Sensitize
5	Poor health and sanitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low levels of education. • Shortage of health facilities and medical personnel. • Poverty, laziness. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct hygiene education • Encourage regular health inspection.

Environment and Community Road Network

The heavy rains affect community roads making the villages inaccessible to serve providers like health, education and markets for their Agricultural products.

Environment and Production

The most common problems faced are shortage of fuel wood forcing people to destroy the natural forests and bushes. This in turn affects crop yields. The Town Council plans to sensitize communities on Agro-forestry, soil fertility and rising of tree nursery beds.

Environment Analysis Table

Thematic	Issue/impact	Cause	Mitigation Measure/Strategy
Water and Sanitation	Water pollution Air pollution	Waragi waste disposal	Training by District Environment Office implementation of the by-laws.
Education	Wind storms wrecking schools roofs	Absence of tree on the school compounds Overgrown trees which are easily uprooted by storms.	Planting of trees in primary schools to act as windbreakers. Cut down aging trees avoid planting weak trees in the compounds.
Bridge	Inaccessibility to soil services	Heavy rain and lack of river bank protection.	Planting trees and grass along river reserve.
Community Roads	Make roads impassable	Heavy rains most roads are dry weather roads	Preserve the road reserve.

Environment Functions/Benefits of Town Council's Natural Resources

Natural Resource	Benefits/Functions
Wetland	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Horticulture • Dumping ground for wastes • Ecological function • Grazing • Source of water for both domestic use and industrial use e.g. water from waragi distillation. • Dumping ground for industries waste.
Forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building poles. • Fuel wood for sell i.e. source of income • Help in rainfall formation.
Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farming i.e. growing crops and rearing animals • Bricklaying.

Resource Use Systems/Activities

Resource	Resource Use/Activity	Stakeholder Groups
Streams	Water collection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Domestic users. • Brick layers • Builders/constructors
Forests	Building.	Farmers
	Bricklaying	Brick layers
	Grazing	Pastoralists
Forest	Collection	Domestic users

Trend in Environment Function/Benefits

Environment Function	Past Situation	Relatively Scare Very Expensive	Very Scarce will be very Expensive	Improved Situation
Firewood	Easily available very cheap.	Relatively scarce Very expensive	Very scarce Will be very expensive	Embrace agro forestry Use of energy saving stoves.
Home construction and settlement	Land very abundant Low population	Land over fragmented and expensive High population density.	Very small plots Poor sanitation Land too expensive High population	Better housing systems Increased use of birth control measures
Waste disposal in water bodies	Non existent/ minimal	Very high aquatic life destroyed very minimal.	Waste clogging up streams no aquatic life Air pollution	Clear and clean stream
Soil erosion and land slides	Digging Terrace and good drainage channels	Relatively poor soil erosion Land fragmentation	Soil nutrients and fertility lost	Adaptation of modern farming methods.

Impact of Environment Trends

- Increasing poverty levels due to poor agriculture outputs and low market prices for farm proceeds.
- Reclamation/destruction of green lands or woodlots for Agriculture use and settlement.
- The Town Council currently does not have a standard forest due to the high deforestation pools, fuel wood and also has affected the rainfall pattern.
- The disposal of wastes into water resources has affected the water quality hence inadequate for domestic use and aquatic life like fish is almost extinct.

Opportunities Available

- Increased enforcement of bye laws related to National Forestry Authority by the District Forestry Officer.
- Existence of the Town Council environment committee
- The District Natural Resource Department has set up training programmes for community members in tree Nursery Bed Management.
- The NUSAF – Northern Uganda Social Action Fund has encouraged communities to plant trees as group members are supposed to have 2 trees planted as a criteria for benefiting.

Constraints

- High population pressure hence limiting the land resource.
- Slow adoption to modern methods of farming along river banks.
- Low pit latrine coverage due to barbaric cultural beliefs on use of pit latrines.
- Inadequate funds from training stakeholders.