

**WEST NILE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVE
(WENDI)**

(Transforming Livelihoods)

BASELINE STUDY REPORT

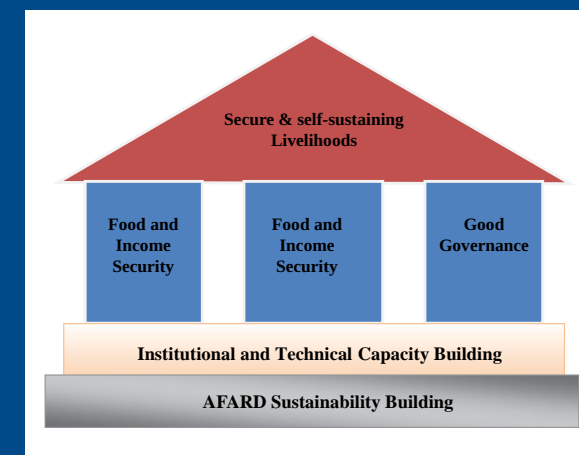


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(AFARD)

July 20, 2009

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However, AFARD takes full responsibility for the views and errors expressed herein.

Dr. Alfred Lakwo
Programme Director

ACRONYMS

ABC	=	Abstinence, Be faithful and Condom use
AFARD	=	Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
AIDS	=	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ARV	=	Anti Retro Viral Infection drug
BCCE	=	Behavior Change Communication and Education
BO	=	Beneficiary Organization
FO	=	Field Officers
HIV	=	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IGA	=	Income Generating Activities
LLG	=	Lower Local Government
M+E	=	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	=	Non-governmental organizations
OVC	=	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PLWA	=	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
PMTCT	=	Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission
POCA	=	Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment
UGX	=	Uganda Shillings
VCT	=	Voluntary Testing and Counseling
WENDI	=	West Nile Development Initiative

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

From April 2009, Gorta consolidated its area-based integrated development support to the West Nile region through funding West Nile Development Initiative (WENDI) under project number UGA/1906/09. WENDI in the next 7 years starting 2009, aims at ‘empowering rural marginalized communities in West Nile to transform their energies for the attainment of secure and self-sustaining livelihoods’. It principally envisages active citizens having households (and their individual members and groups) that are food and income secure; ably exhibiting improved human development; and citizens actively engaged in good governance. These households must be able to grow, afford, and equitably eat good food; have decent homes and accumulate adequate cash and in-kind savings to meet current needs and buffer future shocks and stresses; practice safe sanitation and water chain management with low susceptibility to preventable morbidity and mortality; and exhibit voice and choice in the governance of their groups and communities.

Why and how the baseline study

For WENDI to routinely account given that at the design stage, available data was insufficient to effectively target outreach and performance, this study was, conducted to:

1. Establish the beneficiary household status with respect to WENDI programme outcomes and impacts foci in food security, income security, health security, education security, and good governance.
2. Fine-tune WENDI monitoring and evaluation framework.

In order to collect relevant data to meet the above objectives, three questions were asked:

- (a) Who are the beneficiaries of WENDI programme?
- (b) To what extent are WENDI beneficiaries experiencing livelihood insecurities on the one hand, and on the other exhibiting the knowledge and practices requisite in transforming their livelihoods for the better?
- (c) To what extent will WENDI transform the livelihoods of its beneficiaries?

In answering these questions, the following were done: (i) Programme impact and outcome indicators were developed participatorily through consultations with BO members, AFARD staffs and Programme Committee of the Board; (ii) Individual and household-based and organizational assessment questionnaires were designed; (iii) Interviewers were identified and trained in Nebbi, Yumbe and Arua; (iv) Interviews were conducted covering all BO member households as well as the BO organizational performance; and (v) Data entry, cleaning, and analysis followed by report generation were conducted.

Findings 1: Who are benefiting from WENDI

This study found that with regards to outreach, currently WENDI is operating in 3 districts of Nebbi, Yumbe and Arua in 18 lower local governments (LLGs) and reaching out to 5,833 households with 38,705 people (51% of who are women). Majority of the population are married (80%) and are also mainly with primary education (60%).

However, in terms of quality of life, these people are largely poor given that in the households, 8 in 10 reside in temporary housing units; 9 in 10 rely on paraffin for lighting; 9 out of 10 use firewood as their main source of power for cooking; 7 in 10 rely of their foot as the main means of transport; only 1 in 10 have at least a bicycle while only 3 and 2 in 10 have a radio and a mobile phone respectively. And, most of the households are unable to buy direly needed basic necessities like foods (sugar 2 in 10, and meat 1 in 10) and are not able to pay for basic services like medical 3 in 10 and education costs 2 in 10 with ease.

Findings 2: WENDI Programme focus performance – food security

Majority of WENDI beneficiaries (92%) primarily depend on farming as their main source of livelihood. Yet, only 3.8% have access to extension services. Besides, only 15% have access to land more than 5 acres. This is worsened by inaccessibility to improved varieties (>80% of whatever crops they grow are local varieties and >99% of the livestock varieties that they rear are local). 8 and 9 households in 10 do not actually have a goat and cow respectively. Such a survivalist strategy explains the marketing practice of largely selling raw products without any value addition individually and in small quantities largely as and when they harvest. With such practices, they are vulnerable to middlemen who thrive on farm-gate price manipulations.

As a result, many best practices are not being used either for crops or livestock farming. Only 5 in 10 households open land early and plant using correct spacing. Meanwhile for livestock only 1 or 2 in 10 households is attempting with any given best practice. The worst practiced is record keeping in both crop and livestock sectors. Equally, effective and sustainable natural resources management practices are neglected. And, the households do not witness any yield advantage for their crops and livestock as well as incomes therefrom. In 2008, 36% and 81% of the households had no earnings from crop and livestock yields respectively.

In the end, safe nutritional practices are far distant for many households. Apart from serving food when hot and safe storage being practiced by 8 and 7 in 10 households respectively, many households are either not eating balance diet or not processing and serving food correctly. Thus, only 4 in every 10 households are food secure.

Findings 3: WENDI Programme focus performance – income security

Although livelihood diversification is celebrated for its income and consumption smoothening as well as asset accumulation to buffer future risks, only 24.1% of the households had a business mainly those that are agro-related operated either in the local markets on weekly basis or at home on a daily basis. Indeed, most of the enterprises (84%) are informal ventures that are not legally registered by any government agency. They lack business plans (88%) and records (86%) too. They also keep their business money at home or anywhere but the bank (92%).

Yet, by living in remote isolated rural areas (where formal microfinance institutions see as risky to venture in), the group credit scheme WENDI is promoting has open access to capital for up to 57.2% of the total beneficiaries with borrowers securing small loans of UGX 75,700 (€30 equivalent). The loans are processed within a record 5 days.

With such loans, the various microenterprises are gradually growing both in terms of the average daily sales income of UGX 18,400 (€7 equivalent) and stock value averaging UGX 771,900 (€309 equivalent). Besides, the entrepreneurs have saved UGX 86,500 (€35 equivalent) for lean days.

However, a majority of WENDI beneficiary households are income insecure. Only a negligible 0.8% have about UGX 1 million (€400) saved while a meager 7% have assets, mainly land and household wares. Again only 15% can pay for the very basics of life.

Findings 4: WENDI Programme focus performance – Health security (Safe sanitation and water chain management)

From the study, it was evident that 7 in 10 households under WENDI programme access water from safe points leaving only 3 households and approximately 14,708 people utilizing unsafe water sources. But the safe water points are too distant from homes. Many households (7 in 10) walk a distance of 1 Km and more and 6 in 10 households spend at least an hour to and from water sources.

To the contrary safe sanitation practice is minimal. While personal hygiene is better practiced (by 8 in 10 people), vector control and safe home hygiene continues to lag behind as only 6 in 10 people practice them. Less than half of the respondents use mosquito nets; and latrine coverage is 76% yet only 28% have their holes covered.

The result is that 3 in 10 people in WENDI programme area fell sick in the last 1 month preceding the survey. Majority of the people (8 in 10) suffered from unsafe water and sanitation related sicknesses among which malaria topped. 6 in 10 children suffered from malaria in this period and one of who died from the sickness. BO members also lost 8 productive days while children of school-going age lost 6 days. The households also lost 3 labour-hire days equivalent of UGX 16,470 as expenditure to meet medical bills.

Unfortunately, 1 in 10 households attributed such sicknesses to witchcraft as conventional medicine is not being fully used by all the households. Only 7 in 10 cases were treated in a modern health facility.

Findings 5: WENDI Programme focus performance – health security (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation)

It was also evident that only 6 in 10 people rightly knew HIV/AIDS as a germ while 4 in 10 of the respondents, especially women, still do not know what the disease is. They consider it a myth – a bad omen. Only 5 in 10 members knew at least 3 modes of transmission; only 6 in 10 members knew at least 3 symptoms; and only 5 in 10 members knew at least 3 modes of prevention. Many high-risk transmission as mother to child and better prevention methods as using screened blood are unknown. For instance, mother-to-child transmission is less known (only 31%) and through breast-feeding (25%).

Besides, while 50% of the population had the basic information about positive living less than 5 in 10 people knew of any single positive living strategy. Similarly, very few BO members (3 in 10 people) knew of at least 3 support services to further positive living. The most known was voluntary counseling and testing services.

But a high risk looms high. 10.2% of WENDI BO members had casual sexual partners; 18.8% were sexually active; only 15.3% use condoms in casual sexual intercourse; 11.0% are engaged in transactional sex; and 14% were engaged in intergenerational sex.

Still, WENDI BO members exhibit a relatively higher positive attitude to prevention and community care and support for HIV and AIDS prevention and mitigation. 3 in 10 members have already tested their HIV status. 6 in 10 members were able to state their willingness to not only undergo HIV testing, requisite step in preventing further HIV spread and living positively but also to care for Persons Living with AIDS (PLWAs) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). Now 6,567 PLWA and 7,067 OVCs are being cared for by members' households.

Findings 6: WENDI Programme focus performance – education security

WENDI outreach households have about 47% of the population of school going age. These children deserve a future which in part anchors on their education now. And, 85.5% of children 4-19 years old are enrolled in school. Of these, 75.5% are attending regularly. Meanwhile 7.6% and 28.8% have already dropped out at primary and post-primary levels respectively simply because Universal Education Policy is after all not free.

White-collar education is still limited among many members. Only 3.4% of the population have vocational skills with which they can enter into the (in)formal job market. As such, WENDI beneficiaries exhibit a very low (14%) educational security status.

Findings 7a: WENDI Programme focus performance – good governance security (Institutional development)

By working with groups, WENDI strives to build outreach efficiency and effectiveness. It desires that BOs should be capable of sustaining gains accumulated over the support period. Thus, this study found that on the basis of the 40 core indicators, the Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment (POCA) revealed that 7 in 10 exhibit organizational best practices although in a majority of indicators a lot remains to be done.

Yet, using an 18-indicator BO Compliance Check for BO growth to autonomy, only 39.2% scored a take-off status with the rest obtaining laggards status and none at the maturity stage.

Findings 7b: WENDI Programme focus performance – good governance security (Citizenship and political participation)

Acknowledging that WENDI programme complements government mandated services delivery obligation, BO members are expected to engage with their various local governments in order to demand for and continue to receive services they require for poverty reduction.

The study however found out that although 73.7% of the members are aware of their rights to participate in local governance and 69.9% are willing to do so, only 38.9%, 28.3% and 23.8% participated in planning, implementation and monitoring processes respectively. Similarly, only 33.0%, 32.1%, 35.1% and 13.5% are benefiting from projects in the areas of agriculture, water and sanitation, education, and HIV/AIDS.

As a result, the members generally underrate their local governments. While 28.6% believe that resources are not allocated to pro-poor people's needs, 19.5% simply contend that their local governments are not accountable. Such, disregard for responsiveness and accountability makes only 24% of BO members secure.

Conclusion

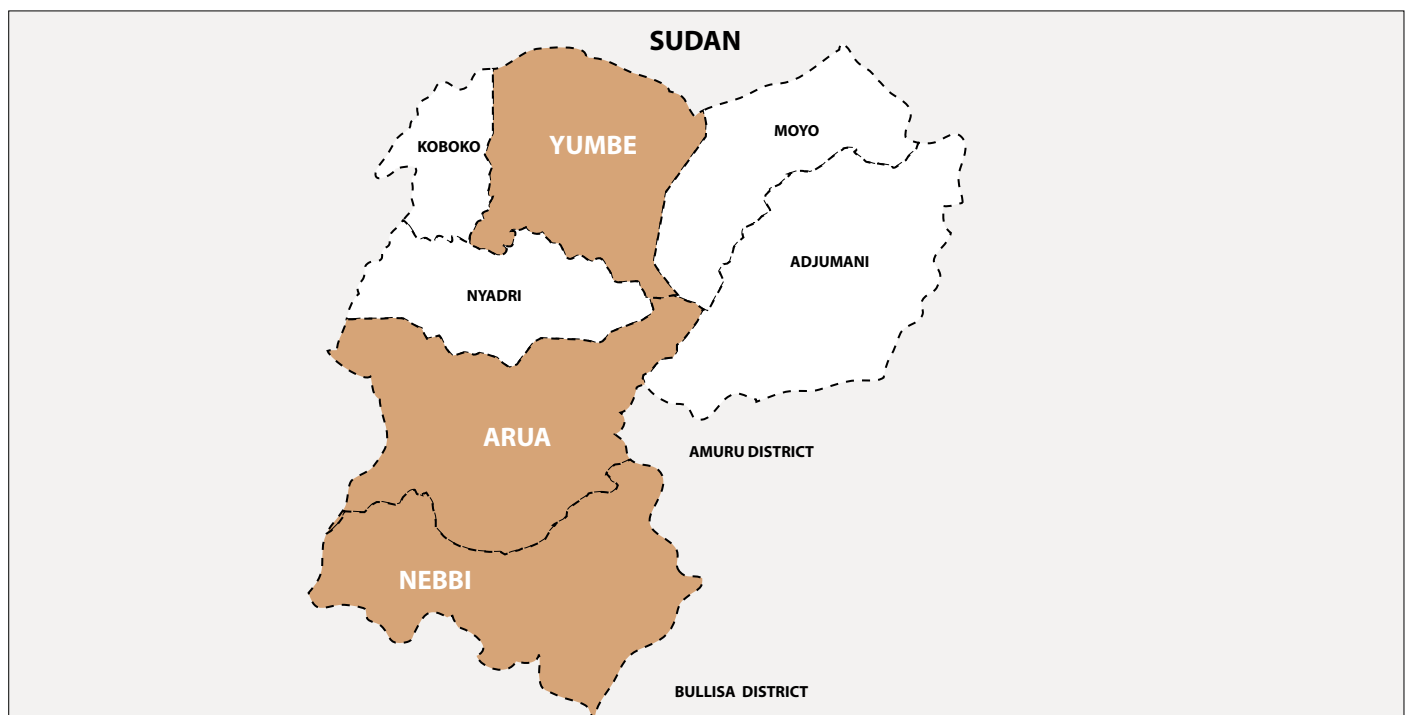
In conclusion, WENDI programme is responsive to the needs of the many poor people of West Nile. It is reaching out to those who deserve help the most as majority of the beneficiaries neither exhibit best practices (outcome focuses) requisite in transforming their livelihoods nor living in a state of livelihood securities (impact focuses) now and unabated in the future. The M & E Framework that has been developed will therefore provide a vivid picture of the lifestyle of beneficiaries. It also presents a position on which WENDI performance accountability will be anchored.

1 INTRODUCTION

From April 2009, Gorta consolidated its area-based integrated development support to the West Nile region through funding West Nile Development Initiative (WENDI) under project number UGA/1906/09. WENDI reaffirms the commitment to deepening the empowerment of Beneficiary Organizations (BOs) whose members are largely rural, illiterate, and poor (many of whom are women). It is concerned with: (i) a consolidated funding; (ii) for an integrated rural development; (iii) through a credible agency (AFARD); and (iv) targeted at empowering marginalized communities to fight the varied forms of livelihood insecurities they are faced with. This introduction, therefore, highlights background information about WENDI and why this baseline study was conducted and the methods used.

1.1 About West Nile Development Initiative (WENDI)

Figure 1: Map of West Nile showing WENDI areas of operation



Of the 1.9 million people in West Nile, over 60% are poor. This figure is twice the national average. In response, WENDI was formulated in a highly participatory and consultative manner involving Beneficiary Organizations (BOs) and local leaders to transform the livelihoods of the people in the region by focusing on fighting against food and income insecurity; human underdevelopment; and bad governance while building AFARD's sustainability.

In the next 7 years starting 2009, WENDI aims at 'empowering rural marginalized communities in West Nile to transform their energies for the attainment of secure and self-sustaining livelihoods'. In rural marginalized communities, we target as many households in a village as is possible. We look at their empowerment as an inclusive process of enabling them gain voice and choice to identify, prioritize, commit to, access critical resources and work for the well-being of their households and village. Their livelihoods are considered secure and self-sustaining when they can withstand stresses and shocks without falling back into the current state of desperation, and when systems are in place (organizational, environmental, socio-economic) to ensure long-term derivation of benefits.

WENDI Focus – Healthy, Productive and Wealthy Home Model

The centre of life in West Nile is in the home; the foundation of a family. Having a healthy, productive and wealthy home is a goal that everyone seeks to attain. However, what makes a home worthwhile is in part, what comes out of the kitchen/cook stove. This means that in every home, the kitchen department must be effectively operational to sustain life.

Food provides the fuel for that life. Without adequate food (normally 3 meals a day – morning, lunch, and supper), the productivity of a household is reduced in all spheres. Children lose effective school participation while parents' ability to sustain food production and income generation declines. Yet, no one home can produce all the food it needs. It has to be able to buy what it does not produce from the market. Thus, homes must also be able to generate income by whatever means lest it will miss accessing income-driven consumptions. This explains why WENDI is pre-occupied with food and income security.

Yet, the ability to sustain such a high level of productivity of own food and incomes in part depends on the health status of the family members. People need not fall sick frequently in order to maintain steady work days. The scenario in West Nile is that the main causes of morbidity (as well as mortality) are otherwise preventable. Improper safe water and sanitation chain management cause over 80% of illnesses. Likewise, HIV/AIDS pandemic is taking a greater toll on especially fisher communities largely from unsafe sexual practices. Fighting such burdens to life is the focus of the human development pillar of WENDI, particularly the safe and healthy home focus.

Further, within the current global economy, a home also needs various competencies to survive. Children need to access formal education and (young) adults need to acquire marketable skills with which they can access (in)formal job markets. It is this outlook that drives WENDI to include education in its human development focus.

Finally, no home is an island. Members of the home belong to many collectives – call them community-based groups – united by varied reasons amongst which is risk pooling. Unfortunately, most of these groups are either opportunistically founded or are too weak to bring benefits to their members, who neither have a shared vision nor are their energies directed towards a rewarding enterprise. Above all, many leaders of such groups, once elected, turn the groups into personal properties with which they do as they please thereby curtailing the ability of the groups to grow and deliver benefits.

At a higher level, the groups operate within a wider community. However, their ability to interface with decentralized local governments is inhibited on the one hand by their ignorance of what they could benefit from local governments and, on the other hand by actors in local government who thrive on opaque operation. It is in this view that WENDI sees good governance promotion as cardinal in building synergies between food and income, and human development from within a given locality.

The above scenario demonstrates that a home is happy if it is optimally endowed to provide for the needs of every member. This is only possible if all departments in the home are functioning effectively to ensure the day-to-day needs of every member is met and the household is strategically linked to the wider environment in order to leverage benefits beyond what the efforts of the family can yield. In so doing, WENDI wants to see beneficiaries who are healthy, productive and wealthy as is summarized in Box 1 below.

BOX1: WENDI's focus of the people in the region

WENDI envisages active citizens having households (and their individual members and groups) that are food and income secure; ably exhibiting improved human development; and citizens actively engaged in good governance. These households must be able to grow, afford, and equitably eat good food; have decent homes and accumulate adequate cash and in-kind savings to meet current needs and buffer future shocks and stresses; practice safe sanitation and water chain management with low susceptibility to preventable morbidity and mortality; and exhibit voice and choice in the governance of their groups and communities.

WENDI envisages active citizens having households (and their individual members and groups) that are food and income secure; ably exhibiting improved human development; and citizens actively engaged in good governance. These households must be able to grow, afford, and equitably eat good food; have decent homes and accumulate adequate cash and in-kind savings to meet current needs and buffer future shocks and stresses; practice safe sanitation and water chain management with low susceptibility to preventable morbidity and mortality; and exhibit voice and choice in the governance of their groups and communities.

Seen in this light, WENDI works at household, group and community levels fighting root causes of livelihood insecurity that are embedded in food and income insecurity, human underdevelopment, and bad governance. These are in line with AFARD's vision of "A Prosperous, Healthy and Informed people of West Nile region of Uganda". Herein, Prosperity is about adequate income for a life above the US \$ 2 per day purchasing power parity ceiling. Health is about tackling preventable diseases and better nutrition. And Informed is about enhancing knowledge, skills and voices of and choices for the weak.

1.2 About Gorta

Gorta (the Irish word for extreme hunger) was founded in 1965 under the aegis of the Department of Agriculture as the agency with responsibility for tackling hunger through small-scale agricultural development projects in the developing world. From its formation, Gorta's approach to the reduction of poverty and the elimination of hunger has been through helping people in developing countries grow their own food especially through direct small and rural projects' support. Gorta's vision is "a world where there is no hunger and where the poorest communities have the means to create a prosperous future for themselves and their children". Herein, hunger is addressed from a broader focus such as food and water security that sustains life; healthcare that saves lives; education that empowers; and livelihoods that create prosperity in a manner that strives to achieve sustainable social, environmental, and economic justice for all.

1.3 About AFARD

The Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) is a local professional, not-for-profit, non-denominational NGO. It was formed in July 2000 by professional sons and daughters of West Nile because: First, the west Nile region is the poorest in Uganda with over 6 in ten people living below US\$ 1 a day. Second, many development interventions have been 'external to local context' and imposed. Third, decentralized governance has not made people citizens of the state. Finally, the high human resource flight of natives of the region has continued to limit innovations and enthusiasms to work for self-development. Thus, the vision of AFARD is "a prosperous, healthy and informed people of West Nile" and the mission is "to contribute to the moulding of a region in which the local people, including those who are marginalized, are able to participate effectively and sustainably and take a lead in the development of the region".

1.4 Why this baseline study

The WENDI programme provided AFARD in 2009 onwards an opportunity to expand into two more districts – Yumbe and Arua - in the West Nile region. It also allowed for working with additional new BOs. However, at the design stage available data was insufficient to effectively target outreach and performance. This study was, therefore, conducted to:

1. Establish the beneficiary household status with respect to WENDI programme outcomes and impacts foci in food security, income security, health security, education security, and good governance.
2. Fine-tune WENDI monitoring and evaluation framework.

1.5 Data collection methods and processes

In order to collect relevant data to meet the above objectives, three questions were asked:

- (d) Who are the beneficiaries of WENDI programme? This question, answered in part 2, elicited the demographic and household characteristics of beneficiaries in order to portray a picture of what nature of families compose the BOs.
- (e) To what extent are WENDI beneficiaries experiencing livelihood insecurities on the one hand, and on the other exhibiting the knowledge and practices requisite in transforming their livelihoods for the better? Answers to this question contained in parts 3-9, sought to explore best practices (outcomes) deemed necessary for the successes of core thematic areas of the WENDI programme, namely food security, income security, health security, education security, and good governance and the impacts therefrom.
- (f) To what extent will WENDI transform the livelihoods of its beneficiaries? This question focused on assessing what outcomes and impact targets WENDI should achieve within 7 years of effective implementation. It is answered in part 10 by presenting a WENDI Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with baseline status and targets for 2012 and 2015 when mid-term evaluation and end-of-project evaluation are to be done respectively.

In answering these questions, the following were done:

- Programme impact and outcome indicator development: To ensure that a clear M+E data needs was in place, a M & E framework was participatorily developed through consultations with BO members on what goal indicators they were striving for. These goals were refined by AFARD staff under the various programme focus and later discussed with the Programme Committee of the Board.
- Questionnaire development: That the M&E framework and its core indicators was in place, individual BO members' household questionnaire was developed to capture BO demographic and household information as well as WENDI programme focused impact and outcome indicators. BO capacity and compliance and exit checklist assessment questionnaire was also developed.
- Interviewer identification and training: The interviewers were identified by AFARD Field Officers together with the BO leadership basing on their educational status. Only those with at least Ordinary level education (and preferably teachers) were preferred because of the need for effective comprehension during questionnaire administration. These interviewers were trained in 3 teams: in Nebbi, Yumbe and Arua by the Programme Director and Food and Income Security Manager. The training introduced them to the study, questions administration, eliciting sensitive responses, and probing tactics.
- Individual interview: Immediately after the training, the interviewers together with the Chairpersons of their respective BOs introduced the study to the Local Council leaders. They also drew data collection schedules with the BO members and worked for 2-17 days collecting data depending the size of the BO membership. Respondents were interviewed on dates set with them and at their premises. Delays were only accepted where some BOs had initially had double membership from the same household as the leaders were tasked to weed off such membership and fill the gaps with new members so that WENDI outreach is not confined to a limited number of households. The weeding and filling of gaps was also for cost efficiency gain given that more resources would be inequitably lumped up in a few households. In this way, the data collection exercise also helped with updating BO membership.
- Organizational capacity assessment: After the individual survey, a participatory assessment of WENDI BO capacities was conducted by AFARD staffs and some local government officials. This exercise was conducted within the BO sites in a manner that allowed dialogue and consensus on what the actual position of a BO as is seen by most members was.
- Data entry, cleaning, and analysis: Once data collection was finished, a team of three fresh undergraduates embarked on data entry exercise. This was followed by a team of two masters students who undertook data cleaning by verifying entry questions, response codes, and errors, and correcting such errors. This team also conducted a preliminary data analysis for the M & E framework.

1.6 Structure of the report

This guideline is structured in 10 parts starting with this part that gives background information about WENDI and the baseline study objectives and methods. In Part 2 the characteristics of WENDI beneficiary households and population is presented. While Part 3 explains sustainable agriculture and food security status, Part 4 emphasizes on microenterprise development and income security. Further, Part 5 focuses on safe water and sanitation chain management and the accompanying health and socio-economic effects and Part 6 assesses HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation practices. Part 7 dwells on education participation and education security. In Part 8, BO organizational development and compliance status is presented. Part 9 dwells on citizenship and political participation and good governance security. Finally, Part 10 specifies WENDI M& E Framework.



2 WHO ARE BENEFITING FROM WENDI

This part answers the question, “who are the beneficiaries of WENDI Programme?” by providing the programme outreach both geographically and demographically. It also provides the basic household information with regards to how far beneficiary households can be seen as fitting into the healthy, productive and wealthy home model.

2.1 WENDI Outreach

WENDI primarily works with already existing committed groups/communities (call them Community Based Organizations or in some cases Village Associations). Often, new groups are also formed where the hunger for poverty reduction is high yet no collective solidarity organization exists. Meanwhile, where existing groups are small, request for expansions are negotiated and implemented.

Using this approach, currently WENDI is operating in 3 districts of Nebbi, Yumbe and Arua in 18 lower local governments (LLGs) and reaching out to 5,833 households as is shown in Table 1 below (and annex 1 by BOs). This means that WENDI in 2009 is reaching out to 1.3% of the households in West Nile region (or 2.1% of those in the project districts). The reason for the higher (near 2/3) outreach in Nebbi is primarily because Gorta handed-over to WENDI for continuity its traditionally funded BOs who were more in Nebbi than in the other districts.

Table 1: WENDI Outreach household heads and by district

District	# of LLGs	# of parishes	# of villages	Total households			% household share
				Male headed	Female headed	Total	
Arua	1	2	12	274	326	600	10.3%
Yumbe	2	5	16	589	1109	1,698	29.1%
Nebbi	15	26	40	1,891	1,644	3,535	60.6%
Total	18	33	68	2,754	3,079	5,833	100.0%

2.2 Beneficiary demographic characteristics

Table 2 below presents a summary of the key demographic characteristics of the population. From the 5,833 households, there are 38,705 people (51% of who are women). This figure shows that WENDI has reached out to 2.0% of the West Nile population (or 3.6% of those in the project districts). The figure also indicates that on average, a household has 7 people over and above the national mean household size of only 5 people. Such a difference stems from the high number of orphans (17%), which households in West Nile region are taking care of.

Besides, majority of the population are married (80%) although Nebbi district has many widow(er)s. And the population

are also mainly with primary education (60%). Nebbi district is also lagging behind compared to Arua and Yumbe districts in the proportion of people with post-secondary education.

Table 2: Outreach demographic characteristics by district

Characteristics	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Total population (Number)				
Males	2,103	5,755	10,965	18,823
Females	2,228	6,208	11,446	19,882
Total	4,331	11,963	22,411	38,705
Mean household size	7	7	6	7
Orphans	378	1,599	4,526	6,503
Persons with disabilities	119	276	1,001	1,396
Total productive population	2,087	4,809	8,673	15,569
Age group of household heads (%)				
Child-headed household (10-17 years)	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.8
Young adult-headed household (18-30 years)	23.0	33.4	23.7	26.5
Mature adults-headed household (31-60 years)	73.3	61.8	60.8	62.4
Elderly adult-headed household (>60 years)	3.3	4.1	14.4	10.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Marital status of household heads (%)				
Single	9.8	8.6	7.7	8.2
Married	83.2	81.9	78.5	80.0
Widow(er)	7.0	9.5	13.8	11.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education status of household heads (%)				
None	11.7	26.9	26.5	25.1
Primary	72.3	55.1	60.3	60.0
Secondary	11.0	12.5	11.6	11.8
Post-secondary	5.0	5.5	1.6	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

2.3 Beneficiary household characteristics

Generally, the benefiting households as is shown in Table 3 are very poor because:

- 8 in 10 reside in temporary housing units made of grass thatched roofs, mud and wattle walls and mud floor;
- 9 in 10 rely on paraffin for lighting.
- Firewood is main source of power for cooking using the local cook-stoves in 9 out of 10 households.
- The main means of transport is by foot, reported by 7 in 10 households. Only 1 in 20 household have at least a bicycle.
- Access to information is also limited as only 3 and 2 households in 10 have a radio and a mobile phone respectively.
- Finally, most of the households are unable to buy direly needed basic necessities like foods (sugar and meat) neither are they able to pay for basic services like medical and education costs with ease.

Table 3: Percent distribution of outreach household characteristics by district

Characteristics	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Type of housing				
Permanent units	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.4
Semi-permanent units	17.0	20.1	6.2	11.4
Temporary units	82.8	79.2	91.8	87.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Source of lighting				
Electricity	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4
Paraffin lantern	24.8	38.6	17.8	24.6
Tadooba	72.0	58.0	80.1	72.8
Firewood	3.0	2.8	1.8	2.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cooking technology				

Charcoal cook-stove (sigiri)	7.0	3.1	4.0	4.1
Local 3-stone firewood cook-stove	90.0	92.8	90.2	90.9
Improved firewood cook-stove	3.0	4.1	4.9	4.5
Others	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Means of transport				
Foot	84.0	75.3	81.2	79.8
Bicycles	16.0	24.1	17.2	19.1
Motor cycles	-	0.6	1.5	1.1
Vehicle	-	-	0.1	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Household facilities				
Have a vehicle	2.0	0.1	0.4	0.5
Have a motor cycle	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.6
Have a bicycle	24.3	34.6	26.2	28.4
Have a radio	34.0	33.3	40.5	37.7
Have a mobile phone	20.0	19.8	19.6	19.7
Have chairs with cushions	1.0	4.0	12.5	8.8
Have raised bed with mattress	36.0	50.9	41.4	43.6
Have good kitchen wares	56.8	43.1	63.2	56.7
Have best clothes (for occasions)	53.8	59.3	67.8	63.9
Household economic abilities				
Buys meat with ease	13.8	12.3	23.1	19.0
Buys sugar with ease	57.8	16.5	28.1	27.8
Pays medical bills with ease	72.8	19.7	27.9	30.2
Pays school dues with ease	57.2	9.9	19.2	20.4

2.4 Concluding remarks

WENDI is reaching out to poor rural areas. It is supporting households with big family sizes with 11% composed of would-be dependants (child- and elder-headed households). Majority of the benefiting households live in temporary houses and they lack the basic household facilities for transport, information, and enjoying the comfort of their homes. By depending on paraffin tadobaa for lighting and cooking using the traditional firewood cook-stove they continue to endanger both their lives and the environment.



3 SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE PRACTICES

The focus of this part is on explaining the what and how of agriculture, a key livelihood activity WENDI programme beneficiaries are engaged in. It explores best farming practices, returns from farming, and how far food secure the beneficiaries are.

3.1 Main livelihood activities and support systems

In all the 3 districts, Table 4 shows that WENDI beneficiaries primarily depend on farming as their main source of livelihood. All the other livelihood activities are of secondary significance. For instance, property income and family support are marginal given the localization and long years of exposure to poverty in the targeted rural areas.

Table 4: Percent distribution of livelihood activities and support systems by district

Characteristics	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Main source of livelihood				
Farming	94.3	93.8	90.9	92.1
Fishing	2.7	0.4	2.2	1.7
Business	1.2	0.8	2.5	1.9
Employment income	1.5	3.6	1.3	2.0
Property income	0.2	-	0.1	0.1
Family support	-	0.1	1.0	0.6
Sale of labour	-	0.6	1.5	1.1
Other	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Self employed people	29.2	27.1	10.2	17.6
Main source of extension information				
Radio	25.8	23.7	30.7	28.2
Print media	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8
Community meetings	30.0	27.5	20.7	23.6
Neighbors	36.5	44.4	43.6	43.1
Extension staffs	6.8	3.2	3.5	3.8
Others	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Land size owned				
None	2.3	0.9	5.1	3.6
Less than 1 acre	0.3	0.9	6.5	4.2
Only 1 acre	9.3	16.0	25.7	21.2
2-5 acres	68.0	62.9	51.0	56.2
6-10 acres	17.7	16.3	9.0	12.0
> 10 acres	2.3	3.1	2.7	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Farming is the mainstay of life in the region but the critical farm inputs are in short supply. The most critical input, land is not adequately available to many households. 2 in 10 households rely on only 1 acre of land which despite agricultural intensification is insufficient to boost production. Second, access to extension services from government staffs is only limited to 3.4% of the entire households leaving the ‘poor farmers’ to depend on information from neighbors, the radio, and community meetings. These are predominantly audio sources minus the visual aspects requisite for best practices education and demonstration to the largely semi-literate population.

3.2 Varieties of crops being planted

Table 5: Percent distribution of varieties of crops grown by district

Varieties	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Irish potatoes				
Improved variety	0.0	0.0	9.2	5.6
Local variety	0.0	0.0	5.4	3.3
Both varieties	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.3
None	100.0	100.0	83.3	89.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Cassava				
Improved variety	34.3	4.4	17.1	15.2
Local variety	3.5	85.7	59.3	61.3
Both varieties	62.2	10.0	23.6	23.6
None	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Groundnuts				
Improved variety	34.0	10.0	6.8	10.5
Local variety	7.8	62.4	17.0	29.3
Both varieties	23.7	8.1	1.5	5.7
None	34.5	19.5	74.7	54.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Simsim				
Improved variety	22.3	5.9	10.9	10.6
Local variety	63.0	52.1	11.3	28.5
Both varieties	14.0	6.5	2.6	4.9
None	0.7	35.5	75.2	56.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beans				
Improved variety	0.0	10.8	7.0	7.4
Local variety	0.7	50.2	26.2	30.6
Both varieties	0.0	7.9	5.2	5.5
None	99.3	31.0	61.5	56.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maize				
Improved variety	10.3	15.7	21.3	18.6
Local variety	66.7	66.5	33.8	46.7
Both varieties	2.5	6.0	5.8	5.5
None	20.5	11.7	39.0	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rice				
Improved variety	0.0	3.9	4.5	3.9
Local variety	0.0	19.6	5.6	9.1
Both varieties	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.0
None	100.0	73.2	89.9	86.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Evident from Table 5 are first, Irish potatoes is only grown in Nebbi district and not in Arua and Yumbe districts for climatic reasons. Even then, only about 15% of WENDI beneficiaries are growing this ‘poor man’s meat and gold’ crop. Second, cassava, a key food security crop, is grown by all WENDI programme beneficiaries in all the three districts. Third, there is limited access (less than 20%) to improved crop varieties, an aspect that greatly forces them to continue growing predominantly local varieties. Finally, WENDI programme has ventured into high food yielding and market return crop varieties that a substantial number of beneficiaries are not currently growing.

There is therefore a high possibility of increasing household productivity through the provision of improved varieties, use of labor saving technologies given the labor constraints (for instance animal traction), and skilled use of land under multi-cropping systems as a response to land shortage.

3.3 Breeds of livestock being reared

Table 6: Livestock breeds and quantity reared by district

		Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Livestock distribution (Number)	Total number of cattle	294	1,273	1,437	3,004
	Cattle per household	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
	Total number of improved goats	51	244	632	927
	Improved goats per household	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Total number of local goats	1,717	5,904	9,135	16,756
	Local goats per household	2.9	3.5	2.6	2.9
	Total number of poultry	2,544	6,625	9,884	19,054
	Poultry per household	4.2	3.9	2.8	3.3
Number of cattle (%)	None	88.2	76.6	88.8	85.2
	Only 1 cow/bull	3.2	6.9	3.9	4.7
	2-5 cattle	5.3	13.5	5.7	7.9
	5+ cattle	3.3	2.9	1.6	2.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of Improved goats (%)	None	97.0	92.2	90.7	91.8
	Only 1 goat	1.3	3.5	4.4	3.8
	2-5 goats	1.3	4.2	4.7	4.2
	5+ goats	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of local goats (%)	None	18.5	24.7	29.1	26.7
	Only 1 goat	29.2	7.7	16.0	14.9
	2-5 goats	36.8	45.3	43.4	43.3
	5+ goats	15.5	22.3	11.6	15.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of poultry (%)	None	32.3	32.1	41.4	37.8
	Only 1 bird	2.8	8.8	8.6	8.1
	2-5 birds	32.7	34.3	34.7	34.4
	5+ birds	32.2	24.9	15.3	19.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 6 above reveals that there are very few improved goats and cattle in the households of WENDI beneficiaries as only a limited number of households 8.2% and 14.8% have them respectively. However, 73.3% and 62.2% of the households have local goats and poultry respectively with an average of 3 units per household. This finding is not surprising because local breeds of goats and chicken perform well under very adverse environments. Cattle on the other hand require too much resources and attention. The opportunity is therefore to increase the number of local goats and chickens per household and at the appropriate time improve them through cross-breeding. This will go a long way in bridging the gap left by crop farming as far as food and income are concerned.

3.4 Utilization of best farming practices

Programme beneficiaries were asked whether they were utilizing any of the below best practices for at least any one crop they grow or on the animal they keep. Below, Table 7 presents a summary of the responses. Evident is that many best practices are not being used either for crops or

livestock farming. Only 5 in 10 households open land early and plant using correct spacing. Meanwhile for livestock only 1 or 2 in 10 households are applying any given best practice. The worst practiced is record keeping in both crop and livestock sectors.

Table 7: Percent utilization of best agronomic and livestock husbandry practices by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Agronomic practices				
Early land opening	34.0	41.8	72.9	59.8
Correct spacing	33.2	53.4	55.8	52.8
Soil and water conservation	3.3	25.3	40.3	32.1
Organic pest and disease control	2.0	10.6	13.7	11.6
Improved post harvest handling	1.0	17.8	15.8	14.8
Proper farm records	0.5	5.1	8.3	6.6
Livestock husbandry practices				
Livestock housing	10.0	33.3	16.4	20.7
Cross breeding	16.7	14.6	22.3	19.5
Supplementary feeding	1.7	14.1	16.9	14.5
Parasite & disease control	30.8	23.5	19.8	22.0
Routine work	11.0	20.5	12.2	14.5
Livestock records	0.8	6.3	10.9	8.5

In a farming system characterized by uncertain rainfall, limited land that is prone to water erosion, hardly any money to buy external inputs and access extension services, the above listed practices assume critical importance for the farmer. It is of course even more disastrous where the crops harvested are lost to storage pests. The findings on livestock underlines the age old practice of not housing goats, not giving goats and chicken any supplementary feeds (even mere water) and sick goats are not treated. All these practices must change if breeds improvement is to become effective.

3.5 Natural resources management

Table 8: Percent utilization of natural resources management practices by district

Best practices	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Intercropping	83.8	78.3	69.9	73.8
Crop rotation	89.9	69.4	65.0	68.9
Soil erosion control	11.2	42.1	56.4	47.6
Energy saving cook-stove	6.8	13.3	9.1	10.1
Tree planting/agro-forestry	7.7	31.7	33.8	30.5
Mulching/manure	7.5	20.4	25.9	22.4
Organic pesticides	3.5	10.2	12.1	10.7

Farmers rely primarily on natural resources use. Improper management of these resources implies a time bomb for farm productivity. In this vein, beneficiaries were also asked whether they were using some basic but critical natural resources management practices in their farming. Evident from Table 8 is that many households practice what fits with subsistence farming – inter cropping and crop rotation but are weak on practices that conserve and enhance soil fertility. This has dire consequences because the farmland will continue losing nutrients by way of erosion and farm harvest without any replacement and the end result will be soil fertility loss. Unless this nutrient mining is checked, food security will not be sustained, let alone achieved.

3.6 Yields from crop farming¹

Respondents were asked how much produce they harvested during the last harvest season. The responses are presented in table 9 below.

Table 9: Crop yields last season (December 2008) by district

		Yield last season (%)			
Crops	Quantity	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Irish potato	Up to 100 Kgs	0.0	0.0	61.2	61.2
	101-250 Kgs	0.0	0.0	25.8	25.8
	251-500 Kgs	0.0	0.0	7.9	7.9
	Over 500 Kgs	0.0	0.0	5.1	5.1
	Total	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Cassava	Up to 100 Kgs	54.7	29.3	31.9	33.0
	101-250 Kgs	23.1	24.7	25.2	24.9
	251-500 Kgs	20.3	27.7	26.0	26.0
	Over 500 Kgs	1.9	18.3	16.9	16.1
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Groundnuts	Up to 100 Kgs	92.7	74.6	74.6	76.3
	101-250 Kgs	6.7	18.6	15.8	16.5
	251-500 Kgs	0.6	4.5	6.6	4.9
	Over 500 Kgs	0.0	2.3	3.0	2.3
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Simsim	Up to 100 Kgs	82.0	88.5	83.1	85.5
	101-250 Kgs	16.8	8.6	12.6	11.6
	251-500 Kgs	1.2	1.5	3.4	2.0
	Over 500 Kgs	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Beans	Up to 100 Kgs	70.0	81.1	86.8	84.1
	101-250 Kgs	20.0	14.0	11.5	12.6
	251-500 Kgs	10.0	3.4	1.5	2.4
	Over 500 Kgs	0.0	1.5	0.3	0.8
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Maize	Up to 100 Kgs	91.0	80.8	72.0	77.0
	101-250 Kgs	7.6	12.5	18.8	15.5
	251-500 Kgs	1.4	4.1	7.3	5.6
	Over 500 Kgs	0.0	2.6	1.9	1.9
	Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Rice	Up to 100 Kgs	0.0	81.7	47.8	68.3
	101-250 Kgs	0.0	9.1	26.1	15.9
	251-500 Kgs	0.0	5.7	17.4	10.3
	Over 500 Kgs	0.0	3.4	8.7	5.5
	Total	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Production total last season (in Kgs)

Productivity	Irish potatoes	Cassava	Groundnuts	Simsim	Beans	Maize	Rice
Mean	139.94	990.34	371.05	74.89	76.32	103.65	155.11
Sum	90,962	3,853,421	706,851	148,501	155,700	278,927	44,983

The farming households from Table 9 are evidently realizing very low yields below the estimated productivity of improved varieties. Many are harvesting up to 100Kgs only which does translates into inadequate food stocks let alone minimal income as part of the produce are sold to raise incomes for meeting basic needs.

These findings are in line with the farming practices these respondents employ, size of land used, type of seeds planted and the power used (wo/man power). As noted earlier, innovative use of land, varieties, and labor saving devices can go a long way in increasing yield per unit area.

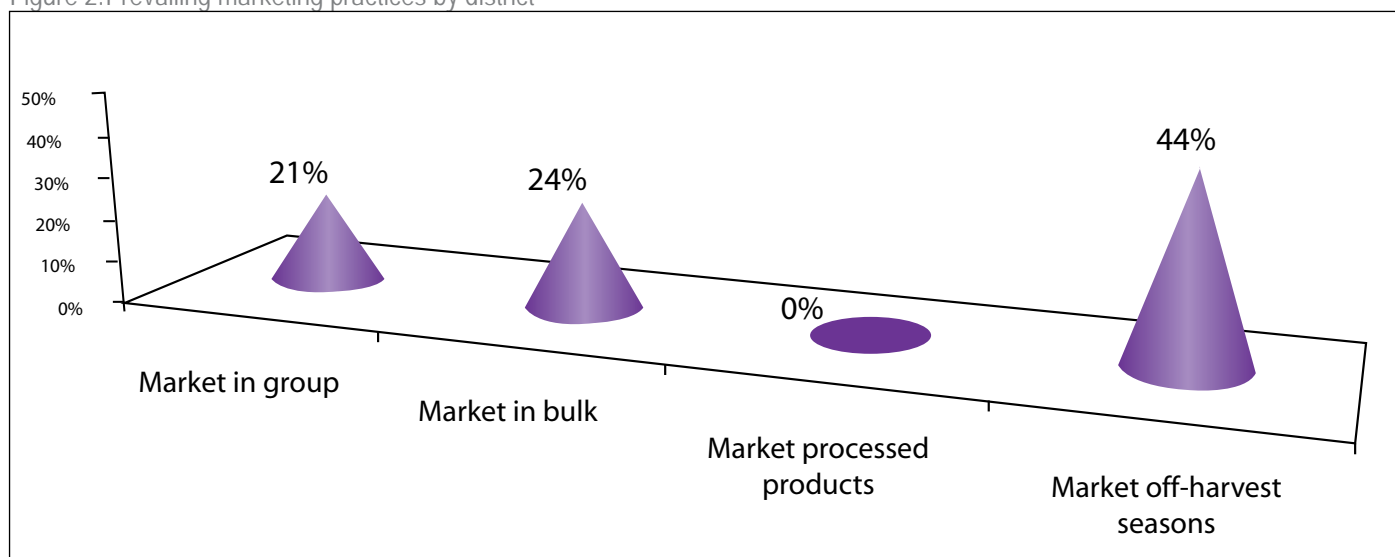
3.7 Marketing practices

The success of farming as a business (for poverty reduction eventually) is contingent on how farmers market their products. From Figure 2 below (and annex 2 with details by district), it can be said that WENDI beneficiaries are largely selling raw products without any value addition. More so, they sell their crops individually and in small quantities

largely as and when they harvest. With such practices, they are vulnerable to middlemen who thrive on farm-gate price manipulations.

Effort should therefore go towards proper storage, control of storage pests, selling in bulk and in lean seasons and processing for the purpose of value addition.

Figure 2: Prevailing marketing practices by district



3.8 Income from farming

From the above noted farming practices that are largely subsistence and traditional knowledge and technology driven, returns are exclusively low thereby making farming as a business less appealing. Asked about how much money beneficiaries earned from farming during the last season (December 2008), it became apparent in Table 10 that 4 in 10 households did not earn any income from crop, and with respect to livestock farming, 8 in 10 households did not earn anything at all. Meanwhile for those who were able to sell their crops and animals, a majority of the households earned only up to UGX 100,000 (€40) especially from crop farming than livestock farming. The mean income from crops was UGX 14,169 compared to UGX 3,237 from livestock farming. However, that livestock rearing is not practices as an entity, this analysis indicates that livestock farming contributes to 22.8% of the income to a household involved in mixed farming.

Table 10: Income from farming (at at December 2008) by district

Income category (%)	Crop farming				Livestock farming			
	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
None	46.3	36.2	33.8	35.8	88.5	70.7	84.2	80.7
Up to UGX 100,000	40.3	41.9	45.0	43.6	4.0	21.6	12.1	14.0
UGX 100,001 – 250,000	10.7	12.4	11.6	11.8	3.0	4.4	2.4	3.1
UGX 250,001 – 500,000	2.3	5.7	6.0	5.5	3.3	2.7	1.0	1.8
Over UGX 500,000	0.3	3.8	3.6	3.3	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The small quantities sold could also be a manifestation that more of the produce is being consumed at home. However, since 70% of the respondents use at least 2-5 acres of land (Table 4), it is possible for them to feed their families and still have much more to sell to the market. For those with too little arable land, the next alternative is off/non-farm income generating opportunities.

3.9 Nutrition practices

Table 11: Utilization of safe nutrition practices by district

Income category (%)	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Eat balance diet	58.3	10.8	54.5	42.2
Eat food at the recommended timely	10.0	25.1	35.0	29.5
Cook food within the recommended time	9.2	21.4	45.4	34.5
Serve food when hot	78.5	88.5	90.2	88.5
Store food safely	81.7	70.1	70.5	71.5

Apart from serving food when hot and safe storage being practiced by 8 and 7 in 10 households respectively, Table 11 also shows that many households are either not eating balance diet or are not processing and serving food correctly. This expose many households to unsafe nutrition practices. For instance, majority are eating hot foods that are overcooked hence with minimal food nutrients required for a healthy body functioning. Poor nutrition has a negative effect on work output and learning of children. Improving on nutrition should therefore be emphasized alongside food production.

3.10 Food security status

AFARD sees food security as interlinked with a household's ability to produce enough, purchase deficits or what it cannot produce, and accept to eat diverse foods as is shown below.

Focus	Component	Variable
Ability to produce enough food needed in the household	Food Availability	Have food throughout the year
	Food Adequacy	Number of meals eaten per day
Ability to purchase what a household lacks from the market	Food Affordability	Buy enough required category of foods(carbohydrates, protein and vitamin)
Ability to share food equitably and diversify foods eaten	Food Acceptability	Eating nontraditional food as a main meal
		Eating culturally forbidden foods by children and women
		Equal sharing of food among all household members

Using the above criteria, overall, WENDI programme beneficiary households are food insecure. Table 12 shows that only 4 in 10 households are food secure. The worst affected area is Arua district with only 2 in 10 households food secure when compared to Yumbe with 3 and Nebbi 5 in 10 households food secure. Notable is also the fact that while such food insecurity situation has positively influenced social changes in food acceptability, generally many households do not have food let alone not having enough food. Neither can they buy what they need.

Table 12: Food security status by district

Key variables		Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Food availability	Have food all year round	5%	16%	30%	24%
Food adequacy	Eat at least 3 meals a day	13%	17%	32%	26%
Food affordability	Able to buy required foods	26%	26%	31%	29%
Food acceptability		39%	53%	69%	61%
	Eat non-staple food for a main meal	38%	26%	37%	34%
	Eat traditionally forbidden foods	32%	64%	79%	70%
	Share foods equally	46%	68%	90%	79%
Total		27%	36%	50%	44%

3.11 Concluding remarks

From the above findings, it can be observed that WENDI programme beneficiaries are mainly farmers who are not entrepreneurs engaged in farming as a business. They are practicing low-return subsistence farming largely depending on traditional knowledge and technologies. Hardly do they have access to government extension services as their main source of information remains through their neighbors.

They do not benefit from the current agri-business potential as they prefer to market in manners that deter them from reaping maximum returns. Not surprising, they do not exhibit better nutritional practices and majority of them are food insecure. However, they have a great opportunity for taking farming as a business starting with the effective utilization of land and labour upon which WENDI can inject improved agro-technologies (inputs and skills).



4 MICROENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT

It is common knowledge that farmers do not solely rely on farming. They diversify their livelihood activities into non/off farm ventures because the optimal operation of a farm homestead involves an interaction with the market (in whatever form) in order to widen access to what it cannot self-produce. Such engagements mean many farmers practice some form of entrepreneurship. This part explores how WENDI beneficiaries fare in the diversification arena especially with respect to microenterprise management and performance both as strategic coping and adaptive strategies.

4.1 Microenterprise investments

Households were asked whether they had a business and if so the types of business. Responses to these questions in Table 13 reveal that only 24.1% had a business and mainly in Nebbi district. The most common type of business are those that are agro-related and to a lesser extent fish mongering and retailing. And, most of these businesses are operated either in the local markets on weekly basis or at home on a daily basis.

Given the uncertainties and numerous other problems related to farming, it is important to encourage all households to engage in enterprises that suit them in order to better secure their livelihoods.

Table 13: Percent of key businesses types by district

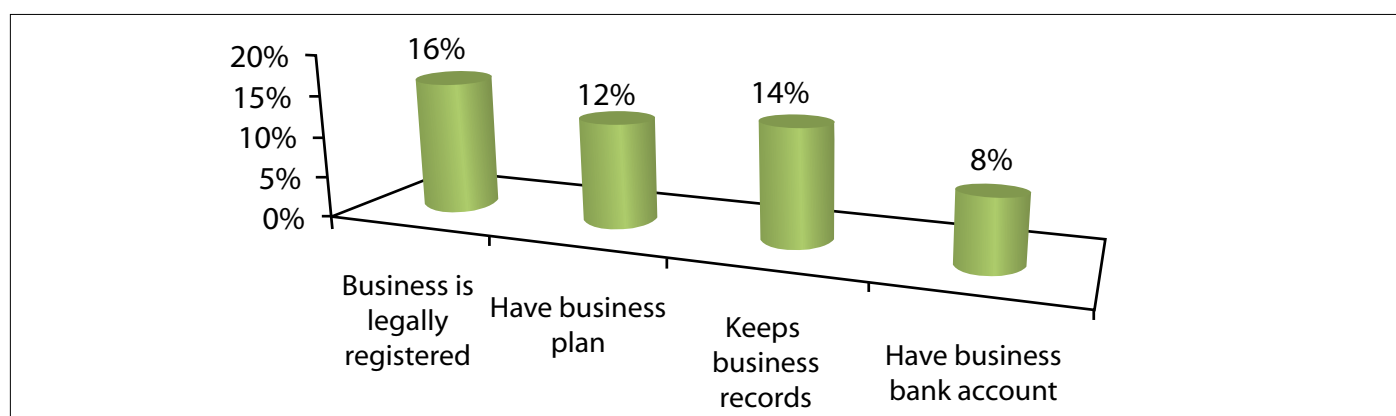
	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Households having a business	8.7	15.8	30.6	24.1
Types of businesses				
- Produce marketing	34.7	28.8	42.0	39.3
- Fish mongering	10.2	17.4	30.5	27.3
- Food vending	4.1	1.5	3.3	3.0
- Multi-purpose retail	28.6	26.5	14.6	17.3
- Sale of alcohols	20.4	23.5	8.0	11.3
- Cottage industry	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.6
- Others	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
- Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Where businesses is operated				
- At home	17.6	31.0	44.6	40.9
- Local market	78.4	63.8	50.9	54.5
- Town	3.9	5.2	4.5	4.6
- Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

4.2 Utilization of best business practices

Figure 3 below, (and annex 3 with details by district) shows that most of the business owners do not use best practices. Foremost, majority of the enterprises (84%) are informal ventures that are not legally registered by any government agency. Self-driven and managed from mainly own funding, the entrepreneurs lack business plans (88%) and records (86%) too. They also keep their business money at home or elsewhere other than in the bank (92%).

However, While legality and banking may become important as the businesses grow, at the current level of investments planning and record keeping with a view to gaining the ability to assess profits made and decide wisely are more crucial

Figure 3: Use of best business practices



4.3 Access to and utilization of group loans

Table 14: Use of group loan and business growth

	Number of people who took group loan	Number of times group loan has been taken	Current loan amount ('000)	Duration of processing loan (days)
No. of beneficiaries	3,648	2,079	1,995	1,828
% of total population	35.7	35.6	34.2	31.3
Mean value	1.43	1.6	75.7	4.9
Minimum	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Maximum	2	6.0	900.0	30.0
Sum value	5,211	3,299	150.969	-

In 3.9 above, it was revealed that many WENDI beneficiaries are earning very small money from farming. Such small and erratic incomes are unable to allow for meeting basic needs. Equally, they cannot ignite business operations. It is for this reason that group credit scheme is promoted. As at the time of the survey, Table 14 reveals that so far only half (57.2%) of the total beneficiaries had taken group loans which portfolio is also small, that is UGX 75,700 (€30 equivalent). The loans are processed within a record 5 days.

For people living in the same village with the “loan office”, the loan-processing period should be reduced because it is unclear why a request should take a whole month to process. Many BOs have also been experimenting with various ways of increasing the loan portfolio/ These experiences should be shared with the other BOs

4.4 Business growth and profitability

Evident from Table 15 is that most of the businesses are still young (2 years of age) and started with averagely small capital size of UGX 66,800 (€27 equivalent). Overtime, the various businesses presents a positive growth potentials. On average, the enterprises earn a daily income of UGX 18,400 (€7 equivalent) and have grown their stock value to UGX 771,900 (€309 equivalent). Besides, the entrepreneurs have saved UGX 86500 (€35 equivalent) for lean days. Efforts should be directed towards increasing stock size, sales and savings in order to cater for “rainy days.”

Table 15: Business growth

	Business years now	Start-up capital size ('000)	Estimated current stock size ('000)	Est. daily business sales ('000)	Cash saved now ('000)
No. of beneficiaries	893	1,342	1,260	1,234	1,766
% of total population	15.3	23.0	21.6	21.2	30.3
Mean value	2.0	66.8	771.9	18.4	86.5
Minimum	0.1	1.0	1.0	.50	2.0
Maximum	7.0	700.0	360,000.0	130.0	2,000.0
Sum value	-	89,599	972,635	22,723	152,667

4.5 Income security status

Income security is constructed using three prime indicators as below that target household ability to buffer shocks should they occur by either using saved cash or disposing of assets as well as its ability to sustain a quality life for the members.

Focus	Component	Variable
Ability to buffer shocks and stresses should they occur	Cash savings	Saved ≥ UGX 1 million
	Asset accumulation	Built a permanent house, bought a vehicle, motor cycle, bicycle, radio, mobile phones, chairs with cushions, bed with mattress, kitchen wares, land (at least 2 acres), cattle (3 units), goats (10 units), poultry (25 units)
Ability to sustain the human labor primarily required to make a living	Ability to meet basic needs	Ability to buy sugar, meat, clothes and pay medical and school dues.

Evident from Table 16, nearly all WENDI beneficiary households are income insecure with the worst hit area being in Arua district. Only a negligible 0.8% have about UGX 1 million (€ 400) saved. An equally meager 7% have assets, mainly land and household wares. Again only 15% can pay for the very basics of life, most likely those who have been benefiting from donor support for at least one year. These are signs of income insecurity. It may take some time before beneficiaries start aspiring for items beyond sugar, beds with mattresses and kitchen wares.

Table 16: Income security status by district

Key variables		Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Cash savings	Cash savings	0.3%	0.8%	0.9%	0.8%
Asset accumulation		2.1%	5.7%	8.2%	6.8%
	Bought at least 2 acres of land	13.5%	37.4%	34.9%	33.4%
	Bought at least 3 cattle	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	0.6%
	Bought at least 10 goats	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.3%
	Bought at least 25 poultry	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Built a permanent house	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bought a motor vehicle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bought a motor cycle	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
	Bought a bicycle	1.5%	6.7%	9.6%	7.9%
	Bought a radio	3.0%	7.4%	12.0%	9.7%
	Bought a mobile phone	3.0%	4.5%	8.2%	6.6%
	Bought chairs with cushions	0.3%	1.4%	6.4%	4.4%
	Bought a bed with mattress	2.2%	6.3%	13.6%	10.3%
	Bought good kitchen utensils	3.2%	9.6%	20.4%	15.5%
Ability to meet current basic needs		5.5%	7.1%	19.8%	14.7%
	Able to buy sugar	6.2%	8.8%	20.6%	15.7%
	Able to buy meat	5.3%	7.0%	19.2%	14.2%
	Able to buy clothes	5.5%	8.0%	21.8%	16.1%
	Able to pay medical bills	6.2%	7.5%	20.7%	15.4%
	Able to pay school dues	4.5%	4.1%	16.8%	11.9%
Overall total		2.9%	5.8%	10.9%	8.6%

4.6 Concluding remarks

Evidences from this part reveals that first, there is a very slow pace of livelihood diversification away from or in complement to the traditional farming activity. It means that most of the poor households being reached out to by WENDI are simply tied to 'has been our traditional livelihood activities' and hence are losing out on the gains of diversification such as income and consumption smoothening.

Yet, even the few who have adopted microenterprises are largely engaged in agri-business related ventures that have strong linkages with their farming activities. This is not helped by the failure to manage these microenterprises using prudent business practices. Business plans are off head and records are hardly kept. As such, many beneficiary households are income insecure. However, the good news is that many of the BO members are depending on group loan for capitalizing their businesses. This is critical in down-village arena isolated by many financial institutions. It is also an impetus for building microfinance from below given that the microenterprises present a potential for growth and profitability.



5 SAFE SANITATION AND WATER CHAIN MANAGEMENT

No doubt, a healthy person is a wealthy one too. However, health starts with reduced vulnerability to sicknesses that affects socio-economic productivity. Thus, in order to improve the wellbeing of the people of West Nile, WENDI is also targeting the improvement of safe water and sanitation chain management. In this part, attention is given to assessing how the WENDI beneficiaries and their households are practicing safe water chain management and its effects on their wellbeing.

5.1 Access to safe water sources

Table 17 below shows that 7 in 10 households under WENDI programme access water from safe points leaving only 3 households and approximately 14,708 people utilizing unsafe water sources. But this availability of safe water points for many households is affected by the long distance and time it takes to access such sources. Many households (7 in 10) walk a distance of up to 1 Km and more and 6 in 10 households spend at least an hour to and from water sources. With women and girls primarily socially designated to fetch water, such a scenario has a lot of effect on female time-use and hence their productivity. Girls in school cannot escape this gender role and their education suffers.

Table 17: Percent safe personal hygiene practices by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Source of drinking water (%)				
Borehole & protected spring/well	59.2	62.4	61.6	61.5
Lake, stream, river	40.8	37.6	37.2	37.7
Piped water**	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Distance to water point (%)				
Less than 1Km	30.8	47.9	52.3	48.8
1 Km	28.3	29.2	31.4	30.4
> 1 Km	40.8	23.0	16.3	20.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Time taken to and from water source (%)				
Less than 1 hour	23.3	23.7	42.5	35.0
1 hour	28.2	29.3	28.7	28.8
>1 hour	48.5	47.1	28.9	36.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: ** Piped water in this case covers pipes from gravity flow schemes and small town projects but none of the houses have piped water within their houses.

5.2 Safe sanitation chain management

While access to safe water is desirable for better health, water alone is inadequate to prevent diseases that are transmitted through water based routes. Safe sanitation practices therefore play a critical role in completing effective blockage to disease infections. Table 18 below however reveals that while personal hygiene is better practiced, vector control and safe home hygiene continues to lag behind especially in Yumbe district. For instance, less than half of the respondents use mosquito nets hence the risk of contracting malaria; while latrine coverage is 76%, only 28% have their holes covered, yet the uncovered pits have the potential to allow access to flies and other disease transmitting agents.

Table 18: % safe personal and home hygiene and vector control practices by district

Personal hygiene	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Have smart hair	75.0	74.9	76.2	75.7
Brush teeth once a day	79.3	76.0	74.7	75.6
Have clean nails	83.5	80.6	83.8	82.8
Bath at least once a day	93.0	81.9	88.2	86.8
Have no skin disease	78.1	82.5	82.1	81.8
Have clean cloths	75.1	74.4	82.6	79.3
Total	81.7	78.4	81.3	80.3
Home hygiene				
Have a kitchen	79.0	58.3	74.6	70.3
have a bath shelter	87.5	69.8	72.4	73.2
Have utensil drying rack	78.0	56.0	67.8	65.4
Have cloth line	77.2	75.0	72.8	73.9
Have soak pit	36.2	17.9	31.3	27.9
Have garbage pit	73.3	60.0	65.9	64.9
Have pit latrine	81.2	71.0	77.6	76.1
Have hand washing facility	57.8	34.9	27.6	32.8
Total	71.3	55.4	61.3	60.6
Vector control practices				
Uses safe drinking water	61.7	34.9	27.6	33.2
Covers water storage facility	93.5	91.6	89.0	90.2
Uses 2 cups for drinking water	31.2	34.9	37.9	36.3
Has a separate sleeping room	53.8	73.1	77.7	73.9
Sleeps on kitanda (raised bed)	38.5	68.6	44.7	51.0
Covers latrine pit	31.2	25.4	28.5	27.9
Sleeps under mosquito nets	80.2	51.9	42.0	48.8
Serves food on individual plates	17.5	9.6	12.2	12.0
Sub-total	50.9	48.8	44.9	46.7
Overall total	67.6	60.8	62.5	62.5

5.3 Health and socio-economic effects

From Table 19 above, 3 in 10 people in WENDI programme area fell sick in the last 1 month preceding the survey. Majority of the people (8 in 10) suffered from unsafe water and sanitation related sicknesses among which malaria topped. And, 6 in 10 children suffered from malaria in this period, one of whom died from the sickness. Unfortunately, 1 in 10 households attributed such sicknesses to witchcraft; a belief which, put into action, destroys social cohesion as brothers and sisters and neighbors lose trust in, and in extreme cases can even harm one another.

Besides, conventional medicine is not being fully used by all the households. Only 7 in 10 cases were treated in a modern health facility. Other cases of sicknesses were either subjected to home-based treatment or to a herbalist and in certain cases no treatment was given altogether, processes that waste critical time instead of going quickly for proper treatment.

Table 19: Disease prevalence rate and health seeking behavior by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Total population	4,331	11,963	22,411	38,705
Population who fell sick in the last 1 month	1,963	3,647	8,849	14,459
Percent that fell sick	45.3	30.5	39.5	37.4
Disease prevalence rate (%)				
- Other ailment	3.8	5.4	6.1	5.6
- Malaria infections	23.1	13.5	19.1	17.8
- Gastro intestinal tract diseases	9.0	9.3	8.7	8.9
- Respiratory tract infections	9.4	2.3	5.7	5.1
Water & sanitation related diseases	91.6	82.4	84.7	85.0
Malarial infection rates (%)				
- In children	83.4	65.9	61.0	65.4
- In adults	16.6	34.1	39.0	34.6
Malaria death cases in children (%)	0.7	3.8	11.4	7.6
Alluded sickness to witchcraft (%)	22.0	17.1	5.2	9.5
Where the sick were treated (%)				
- Health center	82.8	80.1	77.4	78.7
- Home	7.9	16.4	17.7	16.3
- Herbalist	3.5	2.5	0.7	1.5
- None	5.8	1.0	4.2	3.5
- Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Further, as Table 20 below reveals, the general population lost 8 productive days while children of school-going age lost 6 days. Apart from days lost to sickness (by being sick or taking care of the sick), households also lost 3 labour-hire days equivalent of UGX 16,470 as expenditure to meet medical bills.

Table 20: Disease prevalence rate by district

	Days lost to sickness by total population	Children 4-15 years days sick	Amount spent on treatment ('000)
Total population	4,096	2,589	3,688
Mean	8.32	6.09	16.47
Minimum	1	1	0
Maximum	22	16	150
Sum	34,085	15,767	60,745

5.4 Concluding remarks

The empirical data above shows that there is a dire need for safe water points for nearly 15,000 people who lack access to any safe points. Besides, long distance continues to affect even the people (women and girls) in areas with safe water points. Such a scenario is likely to drive the population to use unsafe water sources. Added to the shadowing of good personal hygiene by poor home hygiene and vector control practices, many people continues to suffer the brunt of otherwise preventable unsafe water and sanitation related diseases (often misconstrued for witchcraft).



6 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Apart from the huge health burden from unsafe sanitation and water chain management, HIV/AIDS continues to impact heavily on the productivity and social life of many households in West Nile region. In fishing villages, the infection rate is alarming (> 10% as compared to the 6.4% national average). Yet, effective prevention and mitigation both requires adequate knowledge as well as social mobilization in order to optimize the limited support services on delivery. This part explores how knowledgeable and support WENDI programme BO members are.

6.1 Perception of HIV/AIDS

It is always taken for granted that given the long period of education about HIV/AIDS from the 1980s, many people now know what HIV and AIDS are. To the contrary, Table 21 below shows that while 6 in 10 people rightly knew HIV/AIDS as a germ, a proportion of the population (4 in 10), especially women, still do not know what the disease is. They consider it a myth – a bad omen.

Table 21: Percent knowledge of what HIV/AIDS is by district and gender

	Districts			Gender		Total
	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Males	Females	
Germ						
Bad omen	62.7	51.1	59.7	66.1	49.8	57.5
Total	37.3	48.9	40.3	33.9	50.2	42.5
	100.0	100.	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

6.2 Knowledge of HIV/AIDS disease

BO members were also asked about their knowledge of the basic facts about HIV and AIDS. Table 22 summarizing the findings reveals that very few people had comprehensive knowledge about HIV and AIDS, namely:

- Only 5 in 10 members knew at least 3 modes of transmission largely dominated by awareness of unsafe sex leaving other high-risk modes known to a few;
- Only 6 in 10 members knew at least 3 symptoms and also mainly of marked weight loss; and
- Only 5 in 10 members knew at least 3 modes of prevention especially in line with the Abstinence, Being faithful and proper/consistent use of Condoms (ABC) thereby limiting the efficacy of prevention from other means.

These findings reveal that people know of mainly the core traditional messages that HIV and AIDS education and awareness campaigns have been focusing on especially the ABC chorus. Many high-risk transmission methods as well as prevention methods are unknown. For instance, mother-to-child transmission is less known (only 31%) and through

breast feeding (25%). Such level of ignorance apart from fueling further spread of HIV is equally a great impediment to prevention that requires a rather ‘comprehensive’ positive behavior change beyond the highly emphasized ABC domain.

Table 22: Percent awareness of HIV and AIDS disease by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Knowledge of modes of transmission				
From pregnant mother to baby	44.5	11.4	38.1	31.0
Through breast feeding	37.8	9.5	30.6	25.2
Sharing of unsterilized materials	73.2	37.0	61.3	55.4
Open wound contamination	38.2	19.4	42.2	35.1
Sexual intercourse	79.3	39.0	71.0	62.6
<i>Knew at least 3 modes of transmission</i>	61.5	51.9	48.5	50.8
Knowledge of symptoms of AIDS				
Marked weight loss	78.7	35.0	65.3	57.9
Persistent fever	67.0	23.3	44.8	40.8
Persistent cough	72.0	22.4	50.8	44.7
Generalized skin rashes	59.5	27.3	55.6	47.8
Enlargement of lymph nodes	13.0	5.4	25.9	18.6
Oral thrush	9.5	8.8	30.5	22.0
Recurrent diarrhoea	63.8	22.7	52.6	45.1
Herpes zoster	3.8	6.9	24.1	17.0
<i>Knew at least 3 symptoms</i>	76.5	56.1	61.9	61.7
Knowledge of modes of prevention				
Abstinence if unmarried	81.2	29.1	52.7	48.8
Faithfulness if married	66.2	24.7	58.3	49.4
Use of condoms	72.3	17.6	48.4	41.9
Use of contraceptive pills	24.2	9.1	17.2	15.5
Testing one's status	55.5	21.4	36.9	34.3
Avoiding unsterilized materials	41.2	20.8	34.5	31.2
Avoiding injections from untrained persons	23.8	11.0	25.5	21.1
Using screened blood	22.2	6.4	25.6	19.7
<i>Knew at least 3 modes of prevention</i>	77.5	50.1	51.3	53.6

6.3 Positive living

The effects of HIV/AIDS transcend the HIV+ people into families left with orphans or those taking care of the sick. Responding to such pressure requires some basic information on how to live positively and also how to access requisite services. Respondents were asked about these aspects of HIV and AIDS management. Evident from Table 23 below is that first, although half the population had the basic information about positive living less than 5 in 10 people knew of any single positive living strategy. For HIV+ people this implies

that they are always in consistent practice of risky behaviors that are likely to hasten their HIV progression into AIDS let alone being susceptible to dying earlier than is necessary.

Equally, very few BO members (3 in 10 people) knew of at least 3 support services to further positive living. The most known was voluntary counseling and testing services. With even community awareness programme and economic independence less known, it means that chances are very high among WENDI BO members to draw back into self-stigmatization and economic dependence respectively should one discover his/her sero-status.

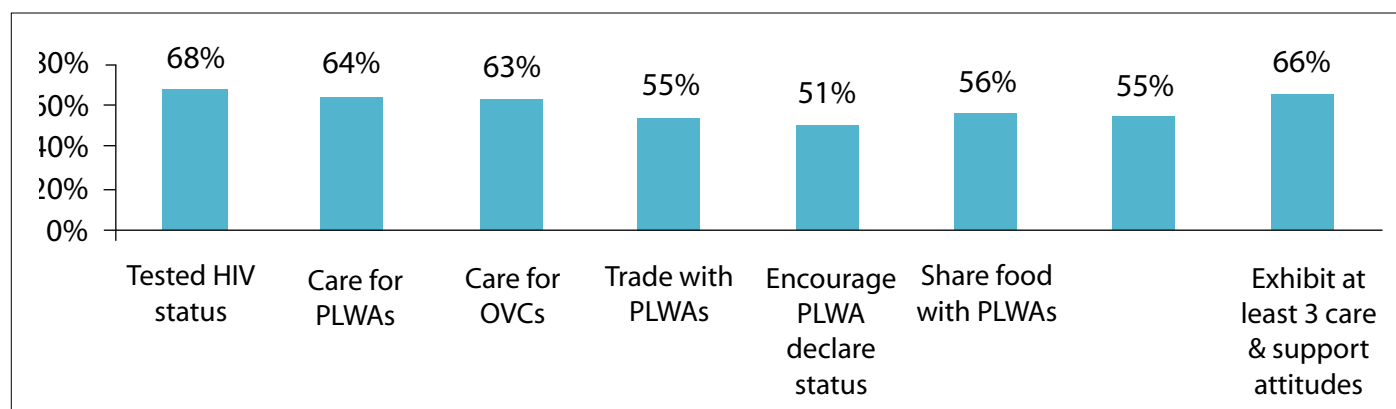
Table 23: Percent awareness of positive living by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Knowledge of positive living				
Declare HIV-status	66.8	19.0	40.7	37.1
Eat nutritious foods	64.0	26.0	57.2	48.8
Remain faithful to partner	68.8	16.0	44.5	38.7
Avoid infecting others	50.5	15.7	31.0	28.5
Engage in income generating activities	21.7	17.1	21.1	17.1
Seek counseling	35.5	17.6	36.3	30.8
Treat opportunistic infections	25.0	22.6	42.0	34.6
Avoid risky behaviors	28.8	8.6	29.2	23.1
Use condoms	66.0	10.4	30.7	28.4
<i>Knew at least 3 methods of positive living</i>	88.5	48.1	52.4	54.9
Knowledge of support services				
Voluntary testing & counseling services	68.8	32.5	57.1	51.1
Prevention of –mother-to Child-transmission	56.3	12.0	33.0	29.3
Income generating skills training	49.0	11.5	24.7	23.4
Life skills training	27.0	8.2	27.6	21.9
Orphans & Vulnerable Children management skills	23.8	7.4	20.7	17.1
Safe motherhood services	45.0	9.5	23.2	21.4
Community awareness programme	54.5	18.3	45.9	38.7
<i>Knew at least 3 support services</i>	65.8	30.8	39.4	39.6

6.4 Positive attitude towards HIV/AIDS care and support

In spite of the limited knowledge about the basic facts and mitigation of HIV and AIDS, WENDI BO members exhibit a relatively higher positive attitude to community care and support for HIV and AIDS prevention and mitigation. Figure 4 (and annex 4) shows that 6 in 10 members were able to state their willingness to not only undergo HIV testing, requisite step in preventing further HIV spread and living positively but also to care for Persons Living with AIDS (PLWAs) and Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs). Of importance is the will to shun stigmatization practices and willingness to associate and share with PLWAs.

Figure 4: Positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS



6.5 Safe sexual practices

To date, HIV is known to spread in Uganda largely through unsafe sex. WENDI BO members are no angels with respect to this driver of infection. As such, they were also asked about their sexual practices. It was found out that:

- 10.2% of WENDI BO members (14.1% males and 6.8% females) had casual sexual partners;
- 18.8% were sexually active – had casual sexual intercourse (24.0% males and 13.6% females) a month before the survey;
- Only 15.3% (20.5% and 10.0% for males and females respectively) used condoms in those casual sexual intercourse;
- 11.0% made payments (13.4% males versus 8.7% females) for the transactional sexual intercourse they had; and

- 14% were engaged in intergenerational sex (2.9% males and 12.6% females).

This finding shows that even if most of WENDI members are mature and elderly adults, they are engaged in risky sexual practices that unabated greatly predispose them to infections. Although men top in most such risky behaviors, women are more voracious when it comes to intergenerational sex with young males.

6.6 Embedded positive behaviors

Table 24 below shows that WENDI BO members are exhibiting some positive behaviors. For instance, a number of PLWA are being supported and some members are already members of PTCs. It also shows that some members are themselves on ARV and can be +strong change agents for promoting behavior change communication and education (BCCE).

Table 24: Percent exhibiting positive behavior towards HIV/AIDS by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Abstaining from sex (unmarried)	4.7	28.0	13.3	16.7
Faithful to partner (married)	51.5	81.3	66.4	69.2
Member of Post Test Club (PTC)	1.8	2.3	10.9	7.5
Tested HIV status	41.5	60.7	24.9	37.0
Using ARV	0.3	5.5	4.7	4.5
Delivered a baby under medical supervision	31.2	59.6	27.6	37.3
Number of PLWA being supported*	408.0	3,119.0	3,040.0	6,567.0
Number of OVCs being supported*	401.0	2,873.0	3,791.0	7,067.0

Note: * denotes that number exceeds those in the BO members' households but includes support to non-household members

6.7 Concluding remarks

From the evidence above, it can be observed that many WENDI BO members are yet ignorant about HIV and AIDS disease and its effects. Very few know the basic facts about HIV and AIDS transmission, symptoms, prevention, positive living and support services. Yet, some regardless of their old age are still sexually actively engaged in casual relations.

Promisingly, amidst all these gaps, the BO members exhibit positive attitude and behaviours that are the basic foundation for social mobilization in prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS. Tapped, such a potential can provide a good basis for grounding community-driven prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS.



7 EDUCATION PARTICIPATION

WENDI outreach households have about 47% of the population of school going age. The future of these children is a determinant of future livelihood security of both their own households and that of their parents. Investing in this human capital by WENDI is thus seeking to build livelihood future resilience. In this part, the educational participation of children is explored by looking at enrolment, attendance, dropout rate, and vocational skills.

7.1 Gross enrolment

Overall, 85.5% of children 4-19 years old are enrolled in school with near gender parity for boys and girls regardless of the educational level. However, in spite of the Universal Education Policy at both primary and secondary levels, it is evident from Table 25 that 14% and 15.8% of children of primary and post-primary education levels are still not enrolled in schools thereby showing that not all households are utilizing the fees-free education policy and also that the policy is not compulsory. This may underline the fact that “fees-free” education is actually not cost free. Many parents still lack the money to buy lunch, books, pens and uniforms.

Table 25: Percent gross enrolment rate by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Enrolment total for 4-14 years old	1,316	4,075	6,394	11,785
Enrolment total for 15-19 years old	440	1,545	1,648	3,683
Enrolment total for 4-19 years old	1,806	5,620	8,042	15,468
Gross enrolment rate - Primary education				
Males	91.6%	90.9%	83.9%	87.0%
Females	95.0%	87.6%	81.3%	84.8%
Total	93.2%	89.3%	82.7%	86.0%
Gross enrolment rate – Post primary education				
Males	93.2%	93.1%	80.3%	86.4%
Females	77.1%	90.8%	73.7%	81.4%
Total	85.4%	92.0%	77.7%	84.2%

7.2 Attendance

Just like enrolment is not yet universal for all children of school-going age, attendance continues to stagger in the region. Asked whether within 3 weeks to the end of term (the time the survey was conducted) children who were at school attended fully, only 7 in 10, majority of who are girls had full attendance as Table 26 shows.

Table 26: Percent attendance rate by district and gender

	Districts			Gender		Total
	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Males	Females	
Full attendance	78.7	71.4	77.7	66.6	86.1	75.5
Partial attendance	12.9	9.7	7.6	8.1	10.0	9.0
Not at all	1.4	4.7	1.9	2.3	3.6	2.9

7.3 Drop-out rates

Table 27 below shows further that the universal fee-free education is encumbered with not just non-full enrolment and non-full attendance but also drop-out from schools. At primary level, drop out appears higher among males. This trend is reversed at post-primary level where more females instead dropout.

Table 27: Percent drop-out rate by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Drop-out rate - Primary education				
Males	3.4	10.3	7.5	8.0
Females	4.0	9.6	6.4	7.2
Total	3.6	10.0	7.0	7.6
Drop-out rate – Post primary education				
Males	13.5	31.5	27.5	27.2
Females	17.6	26.2	41.3	31.0
Total	15.3	29.0	32.6	28.8

7.4 Vocational skills

Table 28: Percent of the population with vocational skills by district

Proportion of population with vocational skills	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Males	2.5	6.9	3.9	4.7
Females	1.1	3.1	1.7	2.1
Total	1.8	4.9	2.8	3.4

That a number of children are either not enrolling or they are dropping out is a cause for concern. Better human capital is dependent in part on productive employment skills. Thus, Table 28 above reveals that vocational skills is also limited in West Nile region. Only 3.4% of the population have vocational skills with which they can enter into the (in)formal job market outside depending on subsistence farming practiced in the region. Besides, the limited number of people with such skills shows that it is gendered as males have vocational skills twice the number of females.

7.5 Education security status

Table 29: Education security status

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Vocational skills prevalence	1.8%	4.9%	2.8%	3.4%
Population self-employed (not in farming)	29.2%	27.1%	10.2%	17.6%
Literacy status	19.5%	22.3%	18.8%	20.0%
Overall total	16.8%	18.1%	10.6%	13.6%

The key role of education as a human capital investment is aimed at enhancing literacy with which one can gain functional skills and also employment. Seen in this way, the people of West Nile still exhibit a very low (14%) educational security status as table 29 reveals.

7.6 Concluding remarks

Government of Uganda has provided a fee-free universal education to children of primary and lower secondary school age. However, evidences in this part points to the fact that not all children are enrolled in school. Some have even dropped out of school. Yet, even the proportion of the population with vocational skills is limited. As a result, the future ability of the population to complete in the job market is cause for concern given that currently the education security status is exceptionally low.



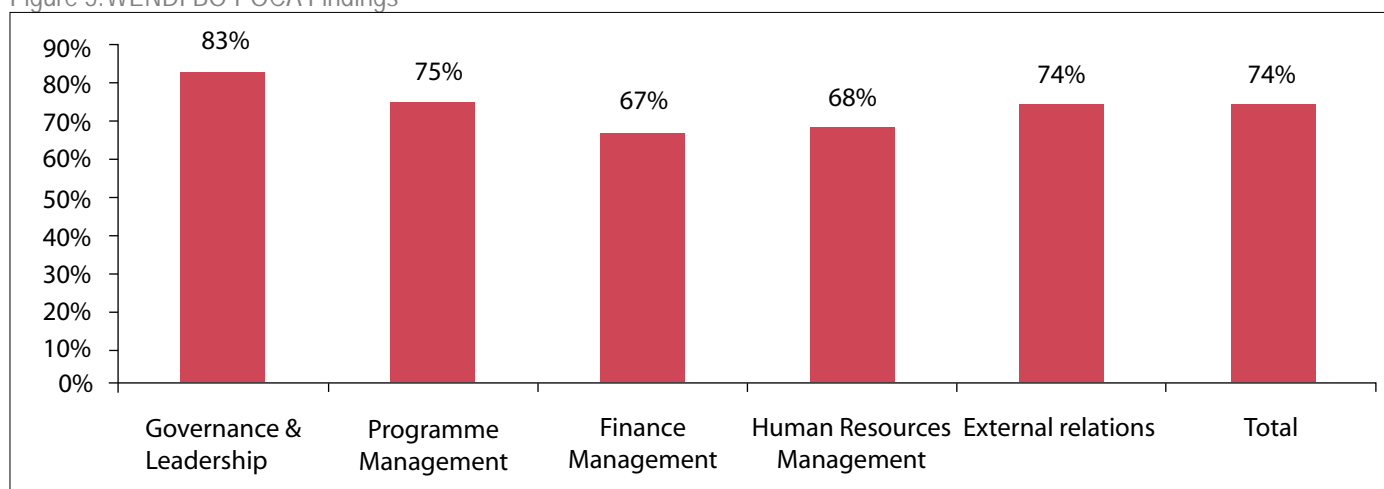
8 ORGANIZATIONAL AND INSTITUTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

One of the measures of development support efficiency is its outreach per capita costs. WENDI programme outreach takes a keen guidance in ensuring that as many poor households as possible are reached at a low cost. As such, beneficiary organizations (village associations and community based groups) are preferred to the traditionally hyped ‘contact farmers or entrepreneur approach’. Beyond economic cost, the awareness that WENDI support will come to an end at a point in time calls for consciousness such that the BOs should be capable of sustaining gains accumulated over the support period. Thus, this part takes a critical look at how the current BO are fairing in their organizational and institutional development.

8.1 Beneficiary organizations’ capacities

AFARD believes that one of the core successes of WENDI is the building of sustainable BOs able to self-manage their affairs. A yardstick used to assess this BO growth pattern is the Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment (POCA). POCA uses 40 core indicators to participatorily assess a BO’s capacity in the facets of governance and leadership, programme management, financial management, human resources management, and external relations. Further, POCA is conducted by the BO members themselves only with the guidance of an external person to avoid falsification and lack of consensus of results. A summary of the status of the current 51 BOs is shown in Figure 5 below.

Figure 5: WENDI BO POCA Findings



Overall, the BOs exhibit a fairly good organizational capacity (74%) although main challenges abound in areas of finance and human resources management. However, only 30 of the 51 BO scored above the 74% average score. Worst cases of up to under 65% threshold scores comprised of 12 BOs (see annex 5). Besides, the critical areas of weaknesses

revolved around lack of office space, produce store, and asset inventory; inadequate skills for community wide project management as well as for effecting the BO core business; limited funding sources; weak and/or lack of effective loan management; and poor linkages with local governments. The caution here is that being a self-scoring process, BOs may be tempted to over score on certain indicators in order to “look good”.

8.2. Organizational WENDI compliance status

Finally, a compliance check using 18 indicators was conducted to find out how the BOs are growing in conformity with WENDI aspiration. The findings, detailed by group in annex 6, revealed that (by WENDI grading of $\leq 65\%$ = laggards who are too slow in progress, 65-90% as taking off and $>90\%$ as mature), the overall average score for all current BOs was only 62% indicating that generally the BOs stands at the laggard state. Only 20 of the 51 BOs are in the take-off stage.

The core areas in which many BOs have shown weaknesses are in saving \geq GX 20 million, having own office space and produce store, management of community wide projects, and having farmer field frontline advisors.

Impliedly, this finding shows that with time, sustainability building of BOs is achievable and that it only needs time of committed funding and work.

8.3 Concluding remarks

Inasmuch as AFARD is implementing WENDI through BOs, beyond economic reasons for outreach, the findings in this part shows that many of the BOs are potential partners who can become mature and self-sustaining institutions overtime. Achieving such a state will however require organizational development, strategic targeting of support to areas of weaknesses like in building produce stores, as well as re-orienting the BOs on the path of financial sustainability.



9 CITIZENSHIP AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

AFARD acknowledges that WENDI programme complements government mandated services delivery obligation. In so doing, BO members are expected to engage with their various local governments in order to demand for and continue to receive services they require for poverty reduction. Such an engagement is seen as ensuring that grassroots communities become shapers and makers of local governance meanwhile government officials need to become responsive to local needs, allocate resources in pro-poor services sectors as well as account to the population for their inaction. This part, therefore, explores to what extent WENDI BO members have been engaging with local governments and receiving services. It ends by presenting the perception of BO members on government responsiveness and accountability.

9.1 Awareness of and willingness to exercise rights

BO members were asked whether they were aware that it is their rights as citizens to partake in their local governance. Further, they were also asked whether they are willing to engage in such undertaking. Table 30 below reveals that overall generally more people are aware of their citizenship rights. Yet, very few BO members are willing to claim such right. The very reason has been the exclusionary manner in which local governance affairs are conducted.

Table 30: Percent awareness of rights by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Know its one's right to participate in local governance	89.9	65.1	75.0	73.7
Willing to partake in local governance	90.3	69.4	66.6	69.9

9.2 Participation in local government planning processes

Table 31: Percent participation in planning processes by district

Participated in:	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
A planning meeting	32.8	42.9	38.0	38.9
A project implementation	31.0	33.1	25.5	28.3
A project monitoring	21.8	27.9	21.9	23.8

Although a number of BO members expressed the willingness to participate in local governance (see Table 31), when asked whether they participated in the planning and budgeting processes of their local government in the financial year 2008/09, Table 31 above shows that only 4 in 10 households participated in planning meeting while only 2 in 10 participated in project implementation and monitoring. This level of participation represents more than 50% either self or institutional exclusion of grassroots people.

9.3 Benefiting from local government projects

Whether BO member households were participating or not in their local governance, they are entitled to receiving services from decentralized poverty reduction resources their local governments receive from central government. Asked if at all they were receiving such benefits, Table 32 reveal that only 3 in 10 households are benefiting from agricultural, water and sanitation and education projects more so in Arua district than in Nebbi and Yumbe districts. The least accessed service remains that of HIV/AIDS.

Table 32: Percent of households benefiting from local government projects by district

Benefiting from:	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Agricultural project	72.5	20.4	32.3	33.0
Water and sanitation project	68.0	19.8	31.8	32.1
Education project	69.3	28.9	32.3	35.1
HIV/AIDS project	1.5	16.1	14.2	13.5

9.4 Perception of local government

Compounded by the above findings, it is no surprise that many WENDI programme BO members have a negative perception of their local governments. In the areas where WENDI is operational, beneficiary communities reported that local government resource allocations are not pro-poor

and local governments are not accountable to their people. From this perspective, local governments are neither responsive to local needs nor accountable. This raises a number of fundamental questions such as who does the local government serve – government officials or central government? What are the meanings of people's votes?

Table 33: Percent of perception local government by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Allocates resources to pro-poor people	45.3	32.8	23.7	28.6
Accountable to its constituency	31.3	18.4	18.1	19.5

9.5 Good governance security status

The envisaged result of citizenship participation is good governance. Thus, to develop a good governance index, three variables were considered, namely:

- (i) local government responsiveness to local needs measured by access to public services in relation to WENDI programmes;
- (ii) local government accountability by providing feedback on (in)actions in line with agreed upon plans and budgets; and
- (iii) community trust in their local governance exhibited by the perception of BO members on local government performance with respect to the above two issues.

The general finding shown in Table 34 is that many WENDI programme BO members (8 in 10 members) rate their local governments very unfavorably in terms of good governance practices. With only 2 in 10 members accessing poverty reduction services from local governments and only 1 in 10 member accessing feedback on what transpires in their local government, the perception by only 2 in 10 members that their local governments is by, for and with them is undoubtable.

Table 34: Good governance status by district

	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Local government responsiveness	52.8%	21.3%	27.7%	28.4%
Access to agricultural project	72.5	20.4	32.3	33
Access to water and sanitation project	68	19.8	31.8	32.1
Access to education project	69.3	28.9	32.3	35.1
Access to HIV/AIDS project	1.5	16.1	14.2	13.5

Local government accountability	Household receiving feedback on local government budgets & services delivery	32.7%	14.8%	19.5%	19.5%
Community trust in local governance		38%	26%	21%	24%
	Perception on responsiveness	45.3	32.8	23.7	28.6
	Perception on accountability	31.3	18.4	18.1	19.5
Overall total		41.3%	20.6%	22.7%	24.0%

9.6 Concluding remarks

From the findings herein, it is clear that WENDI has a lot to do in building citizenship so that the various local governments overtime are responsive to the needs of and accountable to their constituencies. Building such a leverage will enhance sustainability and ownership that is grounded in the awareness and willingness that people have in self-governance. It is evident that people's aspirations - services needs- are not being met by their local governments and their voices does not matter.



10 MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Gorta is funding WENDI primarily to empower marginalized communities so as to hasten the pace of transforming their livelihoods from a perpetual state of insecurity into one where they exhibit secure and sustainable livelihoods. Whether this aspiration is farfetched it is only evidence-in-time that can prove us right or wrong. This part explores at the required evidences that can show whether or not progress is being made in the livelihood curve.

10.1 Why monitor and evaluate WENDI

The funding support provided by Gorta is a valuable input for enabling the beneficiaries to walk towards the aspirations they set for themselves and for AFARD to catalyze the process. In so doing, WENDI strives to (a) provide an opportunity for voice and choice for poor marginalized communities to navigate out of their livelihood insecurity; (b) provide an arena for reflection and learning within and among the beneficiaries; and (c) promote multi-stakeholder engagement and accountability between the beneficiaries, AFARD, Gorta, peer organizations, NGO Forums, and local governments using a multi-channel communication approach. In so doing, it is imperative to monitor and evaluate WENDI, in view of the focus shown in Figure 6, in order to:

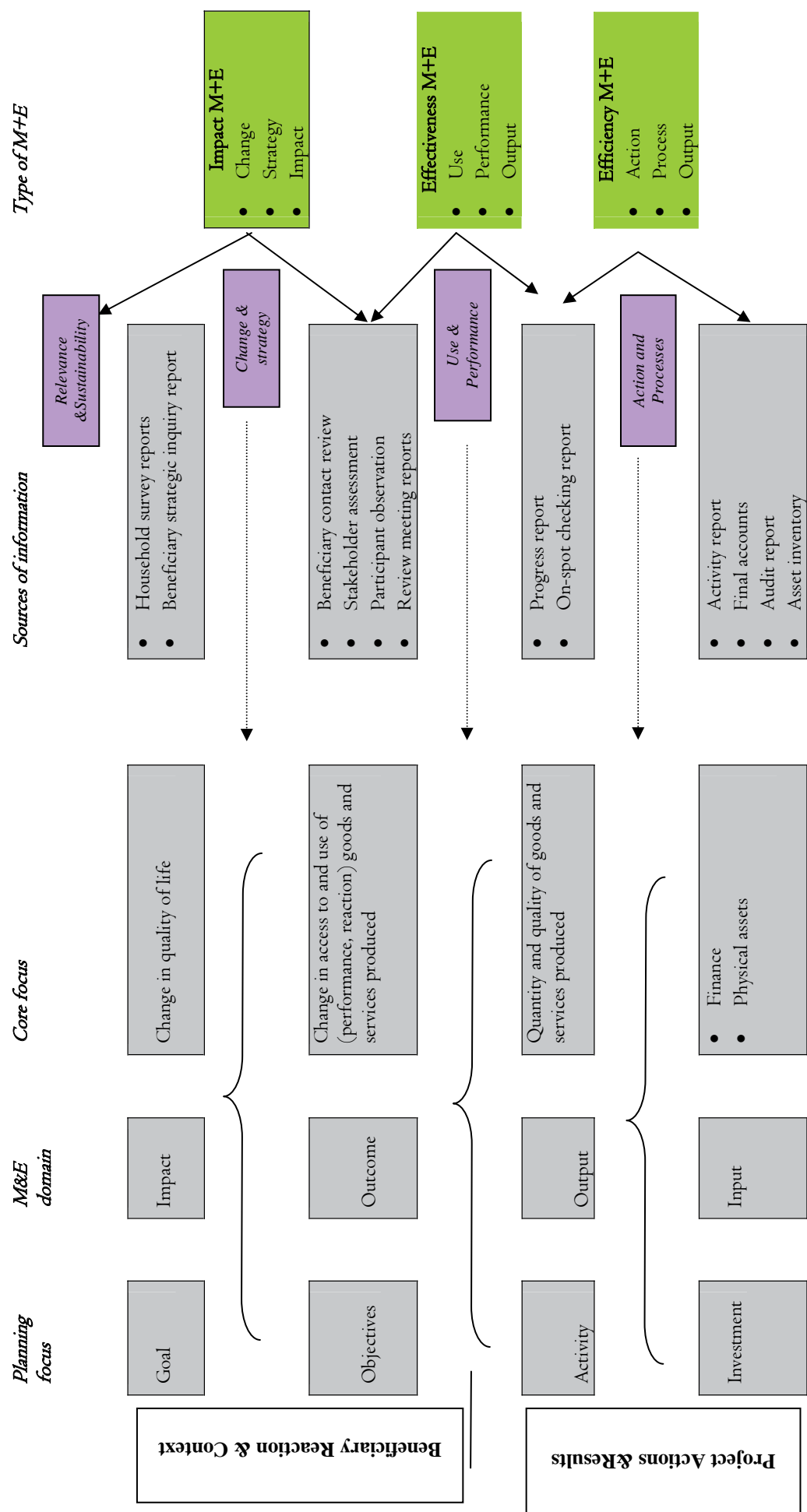
- Know about what we are doing and whether they are effective
- Assess the realization of our partners' aspirations (goals)
- Account for the funds utilized beyond outputs rather by the outcomes/impacts produced
- Adapt to externalities that affects both our work and the people we work with
- Learn from the journey what works and what does not so as to improve future programming

10.2 Preferred M & E methods

Both surveys and participatory methods will be used especially:

- Inputs (funds) shall be tracked by financial audits.
- Outputs shall be tracked by field observations and documentary reviews of activity reports and input distribution lists
- Outcomes/impacts shall be tracked starting with an outcome/impact-driven baseline survey (2009) and mid-term (2012) and terminal (2015) evaluation surveys as well as beneficiary strategic inquiry.

Figure 6: WENDI M & E focus



10.3 The monitoring and evaluation checklist and targets

Theme/ Sub theme	Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2009	Target 2012	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Food & Income security (1. Sustainable agriculture)	Impact 1: Household food security status improved					
	• Food availability - have food all year round	24%	50%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Food adequacy – eat at least 3 meals a day	26%	50%	80%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Food affordability-able to buy different foods	29%	50%	80%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Food acceptability – share equitably between all members	34%	50%	90%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Food acceptability – eat non-traditional staple foods for main meal	70%	80%	100%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Food acceptability – eat traditionally forbidden foods	79%	90%	95%	Survey	PD & FISM
	Outcome 5: Safe nutritional practices increased					
	• Eat balance diet	42.2%	60%	80%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Eat food timely	29.5%	50%	70%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Cook food timely	34.5%	50%	70%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Serves food while warm/hot	88.5%	90%	100%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Store food in safe places	71.5%	80%	90%	Survey	PHM & FO
	Outcome 4: Incomes from farming increased					
	• Amount earned (≥ UGX 500,000) from crop production per season	3.3%	25%	50%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Amount earned (≥ UGX 500,000) from livestock production per season	0.4%	5%	20%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Outcome 3: Improved marketing practices					
	• Sells some farm products in groups	21.4%	40%	50%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Sells some farm products in bulk	24.2%	40%	70%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Sells some farm products after processing	0.0%	10%	30%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Sells some farm products off-harvest season	43.8%	60%	80%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Outcome 2: Yield advantage increased					
	• Members reporting increases above baseline average	NA	50%	80%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Number of improved goats raised (≥ 5) per annum	0.2%	30%	50%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Number of chickens raised (≥ 15) per annum	19.8%	40%	75%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Outcome 1: Adoption of sustainable farming practices					
	• Use of improved maize seeds (even with own cash)	18.6%	30%	50%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Own at least 2 improved goats	4.4%	10%	20%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Use soil and water conservation measures	32%	50%	75%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Practice supplementary feeding	14.5%	40%	75%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Use mulch/manure	22.4%	40%	75%	Survey	FISM & FO

Note: PD = Programme Director; FISM = Food and Income Security Manager; PHM= Preventive Health Manager; GGM =Good Governance Manager; and FO= Field Officer

Theme/Sub theme	Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2009	Target 2012	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Food & income security (2. Microenterprise and micro-credit development)	Impact 1: Cash savings increased					
	• Cash savings ≥ UGX 1 million (GNP per capita)	0.8%	25%	50%	Survey	PD & FISM
	Impact 2: Asset accumulation improved					
	• Acquired (additional) land (at least 2 acre)	33.4%	50%	65%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Livestock count (at least 3 cattle)	0.6%	5%	10%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Livestock count (at least 10 goats)	0.3%	20%	40%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Livestock count (at least 25 chickens)	0.0%	30%	60%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Permanent house	1.4%	10%	20%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Paraffin lantern for lighting	24.6%	50%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Improved cook-stove	4.5%	50%	80%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Means of transport (motor vehicle)	0.0%	0.001%	0.002%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Means of transport (motor cycle)	0.0%	0.02%	0.1%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Means of transport (bicycles)	7.9%	40%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Means of communication (radio)	9.7%	60%	90%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Means of communication (mobile phones)	6.6%	20%	40%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Improved household facilities (Beds with mattresses)	4.4%	60%	90%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Improved household facilities (hard wood chairs with cushions)	10.3%	60%	90%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Improved household facilities (kitchen wares)	15.5%	60%	100%	Survey	PD & FISM
	Impact 3: Ability to meet basic needs					
	• Ability to regularly buy food (sugar)	15.7%	40%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Ability to regularly buy food (meat)	14.2%	40%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Ability to regularly buy clothing	16.1%	40%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Ability to regularly pay medical bills	15.4%	40%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	• Ability to regularly pay school dues	11.9%	40%	75%	Survey	PD & FISM
	Outcome 1: Livelihoods diversification increased					
	• Have an income generating enterprise	24.1%	50%	80%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Location of enterprises (away from home)	59.1%	70%	90%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Outcome 2: Adoption of best business practices					
	• Business is licensed	16.2%	40%	60%		
	• Keep business records	13.8%	40%	75%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Have written business plans	12.3%	40%	75%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Have active bank accounts	8.0%	15%	30%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Outcome 3: Access to and utilization of group loans increased					
	• Have access group loan	35.7%	70%	100%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Time spent processing last loan(< 1 week)	87.7%	100%	100%	Survey	FISM & FO
	• Current loan size (≥ UGX 500,000)	2.3%	20%	40%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Outcome 4: Business profitability increased					
	Current business stock size (≥ UGX 2 million)	0.1%	20%	40%	Survey	FISM & FO
	Current daily sales size > UGX 100,000	3.1%	20%	40%	Survey	FISM & FO

Theme/ Sub theme	Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2009	Target 2012	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Human development (1. Safe water and sanitation)	Impact 1: Reduction in sanitation-based mortality rates				Survey	PD & PHM
	• Water-related sicknesses death rate				Survey	PD & PHM
	• Proportion of malaria related deaths	7.6%	4%		1% Survey	PD & PHM
	Impact 2: Reduction in sanitation-based morbidity rates					
	• Water-related diseases prevalence rate	85.0%	40%		20% Survey	PD & PHM
	• % reporting GIT infection	8.9%	4%		2% Survey	PD & PHM
	• % reporting RTI	5.1%	2%		1% Survey	PD & PHM
	• % adults reporting malarial infection	17.8%	8%		4% Survey	PD & PHM
	Impact 2: Increased education participation					
	• Average number of days lost by children to water-based sicknesses	6.1	3		1.5 Survey	PD & PHM
	Impacts 3: Medical cost on water-based sicknesses reduced					
	• Average number of days lost to water-based sicknesses	8.3	4		2 Survey	PD & PHM
	• Average amount (UGX) spent during the last sickness	60,745	30,000		15,000 Survey	PD & PHM
	Impacts 4: Improved social cohesion					
	• % using modern medicine when sick	78.7%	85%		95% Survey	PD & PHM
	• Finger pointing at witchcraft	9.5%	2%		0% Survey	PD & PHM
	Outcomes 1: Utilization of safe water increased					
	• % using safe drinking water	61.5%	85%		100% Survey	PHM & FO
	Outcomes 2: Time stress on women reduced					
	• Distance to safe water source ≤ 1 KM	79.2%	85%		100% Survey/observation	PHM & FO
	• Time spent fetching water ≤ 1 hour	35.0%	60%		80% Survey/observation	PHM & FO
	Outcomes 3: Safe sanitation practices increased					
	• Personal hygiene status	80.3%	90%		95% Survey/observation	PHM & FO
	• Home hygiene status	60.6%	75%		90% Survey/observation	PHM & FO
	• Vector control practices	46.7%	75%		90% Survey	PHM & FO
	** latrine coverage	76.1%	85%		100% Survey/observation	PHM & FO
	** Use of mosquito nets by all household members	48.8%	90%		100% Survey	PHM & FO

Theme/Sub theme	Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2009	Target 2012	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Human development (2. HIV/AIDS Prevention & Mitigation) ¹	Impact 1: Safer sexual practices adopted					
	• Abstinence by unmarried people	16.7%	30%	50%	Survey	PD & PHM
	• Marital fidelity among married couples	69.2%	75%	85%	Survey	PD & PHM
	• Consistent use of condoms	15.3%	30%	60%	Survey	PD & PHM
	• Engagement in casual sex	10.2%	5%	2%	Survey	PD & PHM
	• Engagement in transactional sex	11.0%	5%	0%	Survey	PD & PHM
	• Engagement in intergenerational sex	14.0%	5%	2%	Survey	PD & PHM
	Impact 2: Community care and support system sustained					
	• Number of Persons Living with HIV/AIDS supported	6,567	9,000	12,000	Records	PD & PHM
	• Number of Orphans & Vulnerable Children supported	7,067	9,000	12,000	Records	PD & PHM
	Impact 3: Supportive positive behaviors adopted					
	• Have tested sero-status	37.0%	50%	75%	Records	PD & PHM
	• PLWA using ARV	4.5%	30%	50%	Feedback	PD & PHM
	• Supervised delivery	37.3%	75%	100%	Feedback	PD & PHM
	Outcome 1: HIV/AIDS comprehensive knowledge increased					
	• Know HIV/AIDS as a germ	57.5%	75%	100%		
	• Know at least 3 modes of transmission of HIV/AIDS	50.8%	75%	90%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Know at least 3 symptoms of HIV/AIDS	61.7%	75%	90%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Know at least 3 modes of HIV/AIDS prevention	53.6%	75%	90%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Know at least 3 ways of positive living	54.9%	75%	90%	Survey	PHM & FO
	• Know at least 3 essential support services	39.6%	50%	75%	Survey	PHM & FO
	Outcomes 2: Community care and support system in place					
	• People with at least 3 positive attitudes to care/support	65.6%	75%	85%	Records	PHM & FO
	• Membership in Post Test Club	7.5%	10%	12%	Records	PHM & FO

Theme/ Sub theme	Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2009	Target 2012	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Human development (3. Education)	Impact 1: Literacy status increased					
	• Total literacy status	20.0%	25%	30%	Survey	PD & GGM
	• Literacy status among males	26.1%	30%	35%	Survey	PD & GGM
	• Literacy status among females	14.2%	25%	35%	Survey	PD & GGM
	Impact 2: Dependence on farming reduced					
	• Proportion self-employed not in farming	17.6%	30%	45%	Survey /feedback	PD & GGM
	Outcome 1: Gross enrolment rate increased					
	• Total enrolled in primary schools	86.0%	90%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of boys enrolled in primary schools	87.0%	90%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of girls enrolled in primary schools	84.8%	90%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Total enrolled in post-primary schools	84.2%	90%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of boys enrolled in post-primary schools	86.4%	90%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of girls enrolled in post-primary schools	81.4%	90%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	Outcome 2: Full attendance rate increased					
	• Proportion of boys fully attended in primary schools	75.5%	85%	95%	Survey	GGM & FO
	Outcome 3: Dropout rates reduced					
	• Total who dropped out in primary schools	7.6%	3%	1%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of boys who dropped out in primary schools	8.0%	4%	2%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of girls who dropped out in primary schools	7.2%	3%	1%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Total who dropped out in post-primary schools	28.8%	14%	7%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of boys who dropped out in post-primary schools	27.2%	13%	6%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion of girls who dropped out in post-primary schools	31.0%	15%	7%	Survey	GGM & FO
	Outcome 4: Vocational skills increased					
	• Proportion with vocational skills - Total	3.4%	6%	12%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion with vocational skills - males	4.7%	9%	18%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Proportion with vocational skills - females	2.1%	4%	8%	Survey	GGM & FO

Theme/Sub theme	Monitoring Indicators	Baseline 2009	Target 2012	Target 2015	Method	Responsible
Good governance (1. Institutional Development)	Impact 1: Functionally mature groups established					
	Proportion of BOs at take-off stage	39.2%	50%	80%	Compliance check	PD & GGM
	Proportion of BOs at mature stage	0%	25%	60%	Compliance check	PD & GGM
	Outcome 1: Groups using best practices					
	Proportion of BOs exhibiting best practices	74%	90%	100%	POCA	GGM & FO
Good governance (Citizenship & Political Participation)	Impact 1: Access to public services increased					
	• Proportion accessing agricultural services	33.0%	45%	60%	Survey	PD & GGM
	• Proportion accessing water and sanitation services	32.1%	45%	60%	Survey	PD & GGM
	• Proportion accessing education services	35.1%	45%	60%	Survey	PD & GGM
	• Proportion accessing HIV/AIDS services	13.5%	30%	45%	Survey	PD & GGM
	Impact 2: Local government accountability improved					
	• Proportion receiving feedback on local government budgets and services delivery	19.5%	30%	50%	Survey	PD & GGM
	Impact 3: Community trust in local governance improved					
	• Perception of LLG responsiveness to community needs	28.6%	30%	50%	Survey	PD & GGM
	• Perception of LLG accountability to its constituency	19.5%	30%	50%	Survey	PD & GGM
	Outcome 1: Active citizenship increased					
	• Political participation considered as a right	73.7%	80%	90%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Willingness to participate in local governance	69.9%	80%	90%	Survey	GGM & FO
	Outcome 2: Community participation in local policy processes increased					
	• Participation in planning meetings	38.9%	50%	70%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Participation in local government project implementation	28.3%	40%	60%	Survey	GGM & FO
	• Participation in monitoring local government projects	23.8%	40%	60%	Survey	GGM & FO

Annex 1: WENDI Beneficiary organizations by membership

Name of group	Sex		Total
	Male	Females	
ADHINGI GROUP	56	44	100
ALIODRAANUSI	38	62	100
ALIONYANYA	75	271	346
ANUKUFI	48	109	157
ANYENGELE	23	23	46
ARII	54	46	100
ATIMINDA	42	58	100
AUPI	46	64	110
AVEMARIA	104	102	206
CACI MIXED	13	10	23
CONGAMBE	5	15	20
DEI POST TEST CLUB	61	85	146
ERUSSI GORTA	47	93	140
GOTLEMBE	67	45	112
INJANYANGAKO	39	62	101
IYIGOBU	56	126	182
JODPAC	18	18	36
KANGO PARISH	40	60	100
KAYA	140	79	219
KWERKABUCAN	11	19	30
LEDRIVA	50	50	100
LODONGA	48	71	119
LOKOKURA	3	12	15
MATU	66	102	168
MENZE	56	74	130
MUNDURYEMA	67	54	121
MUNGUJAKISA	11	14	25
MUNGULONYO	18	6	24
MURUSI CENTRAL	225	126	351
NAKU	23	43	66
NDARA	62	138	200
NYAPEA PARISH	68	33	101
NYARAVUR	45	22	67
ODOKIBO	29	46	75
OKUVURU	34	32	66
OLANDO	53	51	104
OMBENIVA	38	62	100
PAKADHA	70	30	100
PAKWACH PARISH	48	152	200
PANYIMUR PARISH	116	84	200
PAPOGA	60	40	100
PONGO	117	78	195
RHINOCAMP PARISH	124	76	200
SIRINGMBA	47	43	90
URUKU	148	64	212
UTIMKISA	9	7	16
VALLEY FARM	34	95	129
WADELAI PARISH	70	30	100
YIBA	32	53	85
Total	2754	3079	5833

Annex 2: Marketing practices by district

Marketing practices (%)	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
a) Marketing type				
• Alone	71.2	90.5	74.1	78.6
• In group	28.8	9.5	25.9	21.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
b) Marketing size				
• Small sales	70.3	90.3	69.7	75.8
• Bulk sales	29.7	9.7	30.3	24.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
c) Marketing status				
• Raw products	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
• Processed products	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
d) Marketing time				
• During harvest times	39.2	61.4	56.6	56.2
• Off harvest seasons	60.8	38.6	43.4	43.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Annex 3: Use of best business practices by district

Best practices	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Business is legally registered	21.1	7.2	19.4	16.2
Have written business plan	16.9	8.8	13.4	12.3
Keeps business records	22.4	8.4	15.4	13.8
Have a business bank account	14.0	6.8	8.2	8.0

Annex 4: Percent exhibiting positive attitudes towards HIV/AIDS by district

Willing to:	Arua	Yumbe	Nebbi	Total
Test HIV status	86.0	43.7	76.3	67.8
Care for Persons Living With AIDS	67.7	40.2	75.6	64.4
Care for Orphans & Vulnerable Children	67.0	41.4	72.1	62.6
Trade with Persons Living With AIDS	61.2	35.9	62.3	54.5
Encourage Persons Living With AIDS to declare status	50.2	30.6	60.5	50.7
Share food with Persons Living With AIDS	54.0	32.3	67.2	55.7
Associate with Persons Living With AIDS	63.0	33.9	63.6	54.9
<i>Stated at least 3 positive attitude for care & support</i>	55.8	69.9	65.2	65.6

Annex 5: POCA Findings

BO Name	Governance and leadership	Programme management	Financial management	Human resource management	External relations	Total
JOYODI	80%	82%	60%	83%	100%	77.50%
Wadelai parish	60%	73%	60%	50%	67%	62.50%
Pakwach parish	60%	73%	60%	67%	100%	67.50%
Panyimur parish	50%	73%	80%	83%	67%	70.00%
Orussi parish	90%	82%	90%	33%	100%	80.00%
Nyapea parish	60%	91%	50%	67%	33%	65.00%
Kango parish	70%	73%	40%	67%	33%	60.00%
Valley Farm Paidha	60%	64%	30%	50%	67%	52.50%
Kalowang	90%	91%	60%	83%	100%	82.50%
Nyaravur	90%	91%	80%	83%	67%	85.00%
Lokokura	80%	73%	90%	67%	100%	80.00%
Dei	100%	82%	100%	83%	100%	92.50%
Utimkisa	100%	91%	50%	33%	67%	72.50%
JODPAC	90%	73%	90%	83%	100%	85.00%
Congambe	100%	82%	90%	83%	67%	87.50%
Kwerkabucan	80%	82%	80%	100%	67%	82.50%
Anyegele	90%	91%	60%	33%	67%	72.50%
Munju Jakisa	80%	73%	60%	100%	67%	75.00%
Mungu Lonyo	80%	91%	60%	100%	100%	82.50%
Got-Lembe	100%	64%	70%	33%	100%	72.50%
Olando	70%	55%	70%	67%	100%	67.50%
Siringmba	80%	82%	70%	67%	100%	77.50%
Murusi Central	80%	82%	60%	50%	67%	70.00%
Pongo	90%	82%	80%	67%	33%	77.50%
Munduryema	80%	82%	70%	83%	100%	80.00%
menze	90%	82%	80%	83%	100%	85.00%
Arii	70%	0%	80%	67%	0%	47.50%
Adhingi	70%	36%	80%	50%	100%	62.50%
Papoga	80%	82%	80%	83%	67%	80.00%
Oruku	90%	55%	50%	33%	67%	60.00%
Kaya	90%	73%	50%	67%	67%	70.00%
Pakadha	90%	36%	40%	0%	0%	42.50%
Ndara	90%	91%	80%	17%	100%	77.50%
Ombeniva	90%	91%	60%	83%	100%	82.50%
Ledriwa	90%	82%	70%	67%	67%	77.50%
Rhinocamp parish	70%	82%	40%	50%	67%	62.50%
OATC	90%	64%	70%	67%	100%	75.00%
Naku	80%	64%	30%	83%	0%	57.50%
Matu	70%	73%	70%	17%	33%	60.00%
Okuvuru	90%	82%	60%	100%	67%	80.00%
Odokibo	80%	45%	60%	67%	33%	60.00%
Lodonga	80%	73%	70%	50%	100%	72.50%
Yiba	90%	91%	80%	67%	67%	82.50%
Aupi	90%	73%	60%	100%	67%	77.50%
Atiminda	100%	91%	70%	67%	100%	85.00%
Enzanyangaku	90%	91%	80%	100%	100%	90.00%
Anyukufu	90%	91%	90%	83%	33%	85.00%
Iyigobu	70%	91%	60%	100%	100%	80.00%
Aliodraanyosi	90%	82%	70%	83%	100%	82.50%
CACI Women	90%	82%	60%	100%	67%	80.00%
Alionyanya	90%	73%	50%	50%	100%	70.00%
TOTAL	83%	75%	67%	68%	74%	73.77%

Annex 6: BO Compliance status

BOName	Total score	Compliance status		
		L a g g a r d <65%	Take-off 65- 90%	M a t u r e >90%
JOYODI	66.67%			
Wadelai parish	55.56%			
Pakwach parish	66.67%			
Panyimur parish	61.11%			
Orussi parish	66.67%			
Nyapea parish	66.67%			
Kango parish	55.56%			
Valley Farm Paidha	55.56%			
Kalawang	61.11%			
Nyaravur	66.67%			
Lokokura	61.11%			
Dei	77.78%			
Utimkisa	66.67%			
JODPAC	77.78%			
Congambe	77.78%			
Kwerkabucan	72.22%			
Anyegele	66.67%			
Munju Jakisa	61.11%			
Mungu Lonyo	66.67%			
Got-Lembe	77.78%			
Olando	61.11%			
Siringmba	55.56%			
Murusi Central	61.11%			
Pongo	61.11%			
Munduryema	66.67%			
menze	66.67%			
Arii	55.56%			
Adhingi	44.44%			
Papoga	55.56%			
Oruku	61.11%			
Kaya	44.44%			
Pakadha	55.56%			
Ndara	61.11%			
Ombeniva	55.56%			
Ledriva	66.67%			
Rhinocamp parish	61.11%			
OATC	66.67%			
Naku	50.00%			
Matu	50.00%			
Okuvuru	61.11%			
Odokibo	50.00%			
Lodonga	50.00%			
Yiba	61.11%			
Aupi	55.56%			
Atiminda	61.11%			
Enzanyangaku	66.67%			
Anyukufu	66.67%			
Iyigobu	66.67%			
Aliodraanyosi	61.11%			
CACI Women	61.11%			
Alionyanya	61.11%			
TOTAL	61.76%			

