

# West Nile Development Initiative (WENDI)

*Transforming Livelihoods*

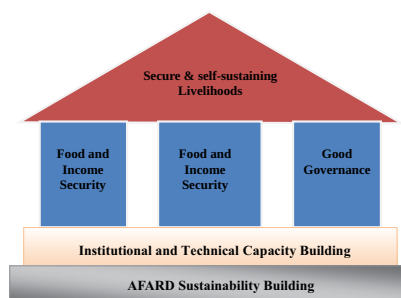
## ANNUAL REPORT

April 2009 – March 2010

Prepared by:  
**Dr. Alfred Lakwo**  
Programme Director  
Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD)

April 2010





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# Acronyms

<b>AFARD</b>	=	Agency for Accelerated Regional Development
<b>AIDS</b>	=	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
<b>ART</b>	=	Anti Retro Viral Treatment
<b>BCCE</b>	=	Behavior Change Communication and Education
<b>BO</b>	=	Beneficiary Organization
<b>BoM</b>	=	Beneficiary Organization Members
<b>CDO</b>	=	Community Development Office(r)
<b>CHFA</b>	=	Community Health Frontline Advisor
<b>DWO</b>	=	District Water Office(r)
<b>FO</b>	=	Field Officer
<b>HIV</b>	=	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>IGA</b>	=	Income Generating Activities
<b>JOYODI</b>	=	Jonam Youth Development Initiative
<b>LCs</b>	=	Local (Village) Council
<b>LLG</b>	=	Lower Local Government
<b>M+E</b>	=	Monitoring and Evaluation
<b>NGO</b>	=	Non-governmental organizations
<b>OATC</b>	=	Odokibo Agricultural Training Centre
<b>OVC</b>	=	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
<b>PLWA</b>	=	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS
<b>POCA</b>	=	Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment
<b>UGX</b>	=	Uganda Shillings
<b>VCT</b>	=	Voluntary Counseling and Testing
<b>VCT</b>	=	Voluntary Testing and Counseling
<b>VV</b>	=	Village Volunteers
<b>WENDI</b>	=	West Nile Development Initiative

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## A Bird's View of WENDI Performance in 2009/10

The West Nile Development Initiative (WENDI) programme is the first Gorta's area-based integrated development support to the West Nile region (UGA/1906/09). In 2009-10, WENDI reached out to 51 BOs with 7,440 households and 49,067 people (52% females).

### Of the households:

54% more (now 80%) eat 3 decent meals a day with consideration to balance diet and equitable food sharing practices.

6% were lifted above the national poverty line of US \$ 330.

56% more (now 89%) gained access to safe drinking water while 14% more (now 90%) constructed and are using pit latrines.

All their members use insecticide treated mosquito nets.

61% of their members were educated about HIV/AIDS and 9% tested their HIV-status while 237 PLWA and 314 OVCs are receiving community care and support.

### The programme also:

Constructed and furnished 16 classrooms for pupils who once studied under trees. It also established a community education fund sponsoring 10 students in secondary education.

Strengthened the institutional development and financial sustainability of 51 BOs who now have UGX 384,444,387 (€143,075).

Enhanced AFARD's legitimacy and visibility and is supporting office block construction (ground floor).

Improved Gorta's programme efficiency, impacts, and visibility in the region.

Finally, some of the programme strategies like sanitation and education bye-laws are being replicated by local governments.



# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 A brief on West Nile region

The West Nile region, located in northern Uganda is composed of 8 district local governments (Nebbi, Zombo, Arua, Koboko, Nyadri, Yumbe, Moyo and Adjumani) and has more than 2.2 people who are predominantly (90%) rural.

In spite of the remarkable national economic development, West Nile is much poorer than the rest of Uganda. Six in ten people, as compared to only three nationally, live below the national poverty line (of US \$ 330 per annum). Besides, faced with chronic and inter-generational poverty, the people die young (at 46 years as compared to 52 years nationally). Further, the region is just emerging from the destabilizing effects of the long period of military conflicts (from 1970s) in Uganda, southern Sudan and the Democratic Republic of Congo. It is further notable that even though relative stability was regained as recently as 2003, to-date all major humanitarian and development agencies have pulled out of the region in preference for Northern Uganda (Acholi sub-region) and Southern Sudan.

consolidated area-based development programme approach that relies on integrated planning, implementation, and accounting with better management of Gorta support and increased visibility, impacts, and sustainability. The scope of WENDI was also aligned to the aspirations of ultimate beneficiaries, i.e., food and income/economic security, human development, and good governance.

Back home in Uganda, WENDI was fully elaborated by AFARD in a highly participatory and consultative manner. Local leaders and the Beneficiary Organizations (BOs) and their members whose livelihood insecurity the programme wanted to improve were fully involved. The planning was also done with due consideration of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs – goals 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, & 8), the National Development Plan (NDP – objectives 1,2,3,4,5 & 6) of Uganda Government, and the various decentralized district plans as well as gender, environment, and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming.

## 1.2 About West Nile Development Initiative (WENDI)

Building on the long Gorta-AFARD relations, the WENDI programme was adopted in Dublin in late October 2008 to replace the hitherto fragmented project funding to many small grantees with a

From April 2009, WENDI implementation kicked off (under project number **UGA/1906/09**) and in the next 7 years WENDI aims at **'empowering rural marginalized communities in West Nile to transform their energies for the attainment of secure and self-sustaining livelihoods.'** The eventual results WENDI aspires for are summarized in Box 1 below.

### Box 1: WENDI Intervention Focus

Thus, WENDI wants to see active citizens' households and organizations able to sustainably and equitably enjoy:

- (i) Food Security- Eat nutritious foods, at least thrice a day;
- (ii) Income/Economic Security- Live in descent homes and accumulate adequate financial and material assets;
- (iii) Health Security- Suffer less from preventable morbidity and mortality;
- (iv) Education security- Attain literacy and employable skills; and
- (v) Good governance security- Exhibit voice and choice in the governance of their groups and communities.

However, at the broader level, WENDI strives to have AFARD that is visible, impacting on poverty reduction, and less donor-dependent.

## 1.3 Structure of the report

In order to show how year one of WENDI implementation performed, this report has 5 parts starting with:

- Part1 that gives the background information about the programme.
- Part 2 presents the achievement of targets set for the year.
- Part 3 focuses on the results, challenges, and lessons from the programme.
- Part 4 shows the financial statement.
- Part 5 analyzes the way forward for improving performance and deepening impacts.

## 2 Achievement of Targets

### 2.1 WENDI Programme Overview

In order to achieve the various results summarized in box 1, the programme developed 6 thematic areas of intervention, namely: (i) food security that is concerned with sustainable agriculture enhancement; (ii) income/economic security focusing on microenterprise development and community microfinancing; (iii) Human Development that covers safe water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation, and education participation; (iv) good governance with due attention to citizenship and political participation; (v) Technical and institutional development addressing BO strengthening, networking and coordination; and (vi) AFARD sustainability primarily enhancing AFARD's financial sustainability.

Worth noting is that the various programme focus (except good governance that was not planned for) were implemented in 4 districts of Nebbi, Zombo, Yumbe, and Arua in 18 lower local governments (LLGs). The programme reached out to 7,440 households<sup>1</sup> (see annex 1) composed of 47% and 53% male and female registered members respectively. The registered members: (i) Had 49,067 household members (52% of who are females); (ii) Were by marital status mainly married (84%) as compared to widow(er) (8%), single (5%) and divorced (3%); and (iii) Were by religious status largely Catholics (71%) followed by Anglicans (14%), and Muslim (12%).

### 2.2 Assessment of annual performance

WENDI implementation in 2009/10 can be considered as the ignition phase of the programme. This annual report aims at assessing how far WENDI met its targets (the focus of this part 2 of the report) and objectives (detailed in part 3 of this report)

in order to account to the various stakeholders and learn lessons requisite for improving future implementation.<sup>2</sup> Data for the report preparation were collected through quarterly performance literature review by AFARD staff, BoM household surveys using the Monitoring, Reporting and Accounting Tool (MRT) administered by BO leaders and committee members, annual BO participatory performance review meetings, and District Network meetings to validate the findings.

What follows are the results of the findings with regards to the various thematic area targets.

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<sup>1</sup> This number excludes the additional 2,600 households benefiting from safe water facilities and an unknown number benefiting from the classroom construction.

## 2.2.1 Food Security Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Outreach¹			
						BO	Male	Female	Total
Key Result Area 1: Access to sustainable and improved agro-technologies increased.									
1.1 Provision of improved crop seeds and planting materials of:									
Cassava	Bags	13,115	14,236	109%	Because of seasonal variations and especially the Jan – July drought, caution was taken on input procurements thereby allowing for shifting of priorities. And in few instances, additional membership led to more procurement	27			2,724
Irish potatoes	Bags	1,800	2,196	122%		9			583
Beans	Kgs	41,680	44,537	107%		24			2,359
Groundnuts	Kgs	29,892	33,205	111%		18			2,384
Maize	Kgs	9,115	9,830	108%		12			1,019
Simsim	Kgs	5,531	7,199	130%		11			1,006
Onion	Basins	228	292	128%		3			92
Rice	Kgs	10,100	6,560	65%		3			194
Mango	Seedlings	950	950	100%		1			48
1.2 Provide farm tools									
Spray pumps	Units	8	16	200%	The shift in crops affected the procurement of some tools too. Cases of high purchases were driven by increased membership and price fluctuations.	5			
Hand hoes	Units	4,265	4,560	107%		25			2,582
Panga knives	Units	1,375	1,469	107%		12			1,469
W-barrows, etc	Units	21	111	529%		3			
Gum boots	Pairs	230	421	183%		3			235
1.3 Provision of livestock									
Boer goats	Units	146	150	103%	More BOs in Yumbe were provided with goats	27			
Local nannies	Units	6,610	6,780	103%	New members caused the hike in numbers	38			3,344
Cockerels	Units	122	15	12%	Supplies were not readily available	3			141
Chicks	Units	221	-	0%	Pakwach parish abandoned the project altogether				
1.4 Vaccination	BOs	6	6	100%	Conducted only in Murusi parish covering 2,085 birds	6			431
1.5Animal traction	BOs	8	9	113%	Ndara was included after Rhinocamp Parish was cancelled	9			539
Key Result Area 2: Knowledge and practice of better nutrition improved.									
2.1 Conducting nutrition ducation	BOs	30	38	127%	Included newly restructured BOs	38	1,641	1,821	3,470

1 Outreach is presented as per the number of BO, households or BoMs who benefited from the programme. Figures are for inputs that WENDI approved and were actually delivered.

## 2.2.2 Income/Economic Security Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Outreach		
						BO	Male	Female
Key Result Area 2: BO members secured improved farm marketing margins.								
2.1 Promotion of gari-technology	BOs	8	7	88%	Zeu was restructured	6		306
2.2 Provision of processing machines	Units	2	2	100%	NARCIDA installed a maize mill and OATC a rice huller	2		
Key Result Area 4: Ability of BO members to engage in productive income generating activities enhanced.								
4.1. Train in IGA selection, planning, and management.	BOs	40	-	0%	This training is carried forward to 2010 since in 2009 household food security was the main preoccupation.			
4.2 Provide business counseling services.	BOs	40	-	0%	Support was provided in an ad hoc manner especially to Nyaravur, OATC, Congambe and other BOs.			
Key Result Area 5: BO members enabled to undertake to save and loan their members in a fraud free business oriented manner.								
5.1 Set-up a fraud-free loan management guidelines.	BOs	30	48	160%	The divergence in credit scheme management adopted by the various BOs called for harmonization in all the BOs. As such, all BOs were trained using the harmonized guidelines.	48		4129
5.2 Train in community revolving fund scheme management.	BOs	30	48	160%		48		2,469
5.3 Provide booster funds.	BOs	23	32	139%	23 BOs received booster funds as planned. The additional 9 BOs were allowed to invest their remaining funds from procurement of Irish seeds into loan fund. This money has already been refunded and used for the procurement of Irish potato seeds.	32		5,168

### 2.2.3 Human Development (Safe Water and Sanitation) Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Outreach			
						BO	Male	Female	Total
Key Result Area 6: Access to safe public water and sanitation points increased.									
6.1 Drill boreholes and protect shallow springs.	Units	30	29	97%	27 boreholes and 2 shallow springs were drilled, installed tested for water quality and commissioned by district and sub county leadership. Two attempts in Olando have so far not yielded water. The drillers promised one more attempt.	29	The benefits of these community wide projects surpass the borders of BOs. For instance, more than 2,600 households are benefiting from the water points.		
6.2 Construct VIP latrines in public places	Units	3	3	100%	The VIPs constructed in Lokokura and Dei have been handed over to AFARD and commissioned.	2			
6.3 Train facility management committees	Units	31	33	102%	Conducted for all 30 boreholes and 3 VIPs by DWOs in conjunction with sub county based Community Dev. Officers	31			
Key Result Area 7: Utilization of safe water and sanitation chain management practices increased.									
7.1 Provide mosquito nets.	Units	22,985	22,985	100%	Distribution was based on bed capacity and respected social norms of sleeping.	51	18,823	19,882	38,705
7.2 Conduct sanitation education	BOs	50	50	100%	A change of strategy was adopted to have CFHAs trained in all BOs so that a local change agent is in place to undertake and sustain education and home visits.	50	12,554	14,847	27,401
7.3 Support bye-laws	BOs	50	5	10%	More effort was given to education. Thus, only 5 BOs have own bye-laws. A revised bye-law is formulated to be part of 2010 WENDI support agreement.	5			591

## 2.2.4 Human Development (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation) Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Outreach		Total	
						BO		Male	Female
Key Result Area 8: Comprehensive knowledge and positive attitudes and practices regarding HIV/AIDS improved.									
8.1 Train Village Volunteers (VVs).	VVs	98	96	100%	These are Village change agents who were identified basing on age and social categories among the youths in JOYODI outreach (Pakwach Town Council).	1	59	37	96
8.2 Conduct a multi-channel behavior change communication.									
IECs	Copies	6,701	10,402	155%	More copies had to be produced in 3 languages – Alur, Madi/Lugbara and Aringa to aid CHFA works	48	14,964	15,059	30,023
Video	Shows	25	13	52%	Performance was affected by high cost of construction of the Youth Centre	1	548	679	1,227
Drama	Shows	2	2	100%		1	128	102	230
8.3 Conduct community education and counseling.	Outreach	62	192	310%	The VVs conducted 48 awareness outreach and the CHFAs conducted quarterly education in the 48 BOs.	50	14,968	15,059	30,023
8.4 Establish a Youth Centre.	Centre	1	1	100%	The JOYODI Youth Centre was inaugurated by His Grace, H.L. Orombi and other Board member. It is the first youth centre in the region	1	The benefits of this project transcend the borders of JOYODI alone.		
8.5 Support mobile VCT.	Villages	48	35	73%	The service was provided by Pakwach Health Centre. Construction cost affected outreach.	1	203	623	826
8.6 Conduct life skills education	Sessions	1	1	100%	This training was only for youths identified from the various villages in the town council.	1	182	218	400
Key Result Area 9: Community care and support for PLWA and OVCs increased.									
9.1 Set up a Youth Post Test Club.	BO	1	1	100%	A Post Test Club has been set with 13 PLWA and 31 non-PLWAs as registered member by JOYODI	1	16	28	44
9.2 Support community care & support for PLWA/OVCs	BOs	3	3	100%	Of the 3 BOs – Dei, Lokokura and Valley Farm, the latter was cancelled in October due to persistent under performance and donor dependency attitude.	3	182	233	418
9.3 Conduct positive living education					Not conducted in all other BOs except mainstreamed in the works of JOYODI, Dei and Lokokura				

## 2.2.5 Human Development (Education Participation) Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Outreach (BOs)	
<b>Key Result Area 10: Educational participation of children increased.</b>							
10.1 Construct and furnish 4-classroom blocks with office and store spaces.	Units	4	4	100%	The classrooms in Got-Lembe, Oruku and Pakadha were completed and commissioned by the district leadership. They are now being used by the benefiting communities.  The classroom at Okuruvu is already roofed and is expected to be handed over by the end of April.	4	The benefits of these projects transcend the borders of the beneficiary organizations. For instance, the education bye-law has been adopted for the entire sub county.
10.2 Construct teachers' house.	Unit	1	1	100%	The teachers' house in Murusi Central has already been handed over to AFARD.	1	
<b>Key Result Area 11: Community ability to fund education of best performing children improved.</b>							
11.1 Support the setting up of Murusi Education Fund from BO loan scheme.	Unit	1	1	100%	The Community Education Bye-law was developed and approved by Akworo sub county local council.  The fund management committee members were also elected; so far they have selected 10 students for sponsorship in senior 1 in Akworo Secondary School in 2010  Unfortunately, all the 10 students are boys given that poverty made many parents to withdraw their daughters from schools and none sat for Primary Leaving Examination in 2009.	6	



## 2.2.6 Institutional and Technical Capacity Building Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Benefits			
						BO	Male	Female	Total
Key Result Area 12: Improved BO organizational and technical competency and coordination									
12.1 Induct on Gorta working modalities.	BOs	50	100	200%	2 inductions were conducted: one on WENDI guidelines and awareness of plans, budget and commitment; and the other on performance, exit conditions, and information management	50	1,166	1,336	2,502
	BOs	50	56	112%	Additional training covered BOs that gained autonomy from Zeu and Paidha Parish Programmes	50	358	342	700
	BOs	50	50	100%		50	702	636	1,338
	BOs	50	50	100%		50	969	1,115	2,084
12.2 Train in financial management and reporting.	BOs	50	50	100%	Different BOs received different sessions of training in improved crop and livestock management. Attention was given to new BOs than to old BOs who received mainly new aspects for which they were not trained before.	50	5,244	5,734	1,0978
	BOs	50	50	100%		50	2,384	2,509	4,893
	BOs				See 1.5	These were capacity gaps that were complementary to core programme areas (as is indicated).			
	BOs				See 3.1.				
BOs				See 2.1.					
BOs				See 5.2.					
12.3 Train in IGA management	BOs				See 4.1	These were capacity gaps that were complementary to core programme areas (as is indicated).			
	BOs				See 7.2				
	BOs				See 8.2 & 8.3				
	BOs								
12.4 Conduct exchange visits.	Visits	4	3	75%	The exchange was for BOs in safe sanitation (Murusi to Dei and BO leaders in Yumbe to Atiminda) and for AFARD staff to Baraka College in Kenya to deepen their knowledge on sustainable agriculture in drought-prone area	13	65	24	89

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks	Benefits			
						BO	Male	Female	Total
12.5 Train best bee-keeping practices.	BOs	20	-	0%	Activity was cancelled by BOs in favor of other income sources				
12.16 Procure equipments									
Solar panels	Units	2	2	100%	For JOYODI and OATC	2			These were investments needed to make AFARD and the BOs effectively implement their projects. For instance, with the motor cycles, many BOs in Nebbi are able to attend Network meetings early as compared to those in Rhinocamp and Yumbe who do not have. Equally, the provision of mobile phones has enhanced information flow among BOs and with AFARD staffs.
Generator set	Units	1	2	200%	For AFARD's use	1			
Motor cycles	Units	25	27	108%	2 are heavy duty motorcycles for AFARD and 25 light motorcycles for BOs	26			
Laptop computers	Units	4	5	125%	3 for AFARD office, 1 for OATC, and 1 for JOYODI	3			
Video sets	Units	2	1	50%	For JOYODI's use. The reduction in number was because of high construction cost.	1			
Digital camera	Unit	1	4	400%	For use by JOYODI, OATC and AFARD	3			
Modem	Unit	1	1	100%	For OATC use				
Mobile phones	Units	34	34	100%	For BO use	34			
Office furniture	assorted	1	1	100%	For JOYODI only	2			

## 2.2.7 AFARD's Sustainability Effectiveness

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks
<b>Key Result Area 14: AFARD's sustainability plan is developed and under implementation</b>					
14.1 Develop AFARD Sustainability Plan.	Plan	1	0	0%	Attempts with FIT Uganda, FIND Partners, and SNV were all futile
14.2 Support AFARD office construction	Office	1	1	100%	The ground floor of the office block is near completion. What is left includes fixing of windows/doors, partitioning the office, furnishing the office and conference hall, and external ground work on the compound.
14.3 Fund sustainability plans implementation		-	1		Land (32.5 acres) for farming was bought from the consultancy fee (14.1). AFARD will use the farm for multiplication of improved crop varieties and goat breeds for on-sale in the region.
<b>KRA 15: To strengthen WENDI management</b>					
Briefing of local government officials	LLGs	2	2	100%	To integrate WENDI into the district planning processes as well as to promote transparency and accountability, briefing of local government (district & sub county) officials was conducted in Yumbe and Nebbi districts.
District Network meetings	Meetings	6	11	183%	Planning and review meetings were held quarterly with all the BOs with effect from quarter 2.
Baseline survey	Survey	1	1	100%	A baseline survey was conducted at the BO members and household levels to establish WENDI impact and outcome indicators status. Reports were shared with BO and government leaders.
WENDI brochure production	Copies	3,500	3,500	100%	To improve on the awareness as well as the visibility of WENDI, a brochure summarizing the project origin, funders and implementers, thematic focus, and the budget was produced and shared with BO and government leaders.
Operation manual design	Copies	535	785	147%	To ensure that WENDI takes a coherent management system, this manual was designed using prudent project management best practices as well as lessons learnt in the last 9 years. Copies were circulated to all BOs and to the project area local government officials. More copies were printed for new 2010 BOs. This was the basis for the induction of and planning with the new 34 BOs.
Bi-annual BO based review	Meetings	51	147	288%	Lessons learnt from Qtr 1 was that many BOs left to review themselves provided incomplete, inconsistent, and incorrect information. Thus, to streamline WENDI reporting, a joint review by Field Officers and the BO members were conducted with all BOs from quarter 2-4.

Objective/ Activity	Type	Target	Actual	Success rate	Remarks
Resource mobilization training	Sessions	-	50		To help BOs build financial sustainability by diversifying their revenue base, an assessment of resource mobilization strategy used by BOs under WENDI programme was conducted. The findings were used to train all BOs in resource mobilization.
Board visits	Visits	1	2	200%	The Board field visits to WENDI programme provided them opportunity to interface with BoMs. In the last visit, the Board member jointly visited BOs in Yumbe with Rebecca Amukhoye (Gorta Country Representative for Uganda and Tanzania).
Local government monitoring	Visits	-	3		During WENDI initiation, various local governments expressed concerns on how they can be involved in monitoring WENDI operations in their constituencies. We funded few visits for district and sub county local government officials (technical and political leaders) to BOs in their areas as a way of building leverage; emphasizing transparency and accountability and 'zero tolerance' for under performance.
Management monitoring	Visits	-	76		These on-spot visits were made largely to trouble-shoot management issues at the BOs that needed our attention and mediation were visited.
Production of quarterly/annual reports	Copies	-	580		Copies of reports are produced and shared with all stakeholders – Gorta, local governments, Board, BOs, and AFARD staffs as a means of documenting good/bad practices and promoting transparency in effectiveness, fund utilization, and results from WENDI.
Planning for 2010	Plan	-	1		Between October to December, WENDI 2010 planning was conducted with 82 BOs. The process was participatory involving local government officials and BO members as well as AFARD technical staff and the Board in dialogue with Gorta team leaders. A final approved proposal indicating WENDI 2010 Plan and Budget and an end-of-project report were submitted to Gorta as accountability for the activity funding.

## 3 Thematic Performance



A vehicle loaded with improved cassava cuttings ready for delivery to Murusi axis (Photo: P.O. Kemiss).



Sr. Rose Orach conducting nutrition education in Murusi Central. (Photo: JBF. Chonga)



Members of Nyaravur distributing goats (Photo: W. Cwinyai)

Part 2 above showed the extent to which the various planned activities were achieved (effectiveness). Beyond mere deliverables, this part explores some of the critical process and product management issues that WENDI undertook in the year by detailing the issues to be addressed, how inputs were utilized and the results therefrom as well as the challenges, and lessons learnt.

### 3.1 Food Security

#### 3.1.1 The problems to be addressed

The 2009 baseline study revealed that only 44% of WENDI beneficiaries were food secure. The primary causes were that although the majority (92%) of the households depended on farming as their main source of livelihood, only 3.8% had access to extension services. Crops grown were more than 80% of local varieties and 99% of the livestock reared were local breeds. Improved agronomic, environmental conservation and better livestock husbandry practices were also in limited use. Thus, crop yields were over 70% below that of improved varieties, marketing was largely on individual basis (79%) especially of small quantities of produce (76%) during harvest seasons (56%)<sup>1</sup>. Besides, only 42% ate balanced diet while with respect to food acceptability, non-traditional staple foods were hardly eaten and food sharing practices had marked gender inequalities against women and girls.

<sup>1</sup> In 2008, 36% and 81% of the households had no earnings from crop and livestock yields respectively while majority earned about UGX 100,000 (€36) a season.

#### 3.1.2 What WENDI programme did

To ensure that beneficiary households were food secure, increasing smallholder farm productivity as well as knowledge and skills for better nutrition were cardinal focus. This was pursued by a household-based provision of:

- Critical farm tools that many peasant farmers lacked e.g., good hoes, pangas, and gumboots. A few BOs also received animal traction technologies. This was done together with the provision of high-yielding, drought-resistant, non-GMO and marketable crop varieties like cassava, beans, groundnuts, maize, rice, and onions. Also provided were quick maturing and high-weight livestock breeds (Boer goats) for crossbreeding with local nannies procured from the BO localities.
- The inputs were accompanied by skills training in better and sustainable agronomic and livestock management practices. Trainings were conducted at every BO sites as and when the trainings would be put to immediate use.
- Better nutrition education to spouses taking into consideration the nutritional values of locally available food varieties, social norms and food sharing practices.
- Routine visits by Field Officers and BO leaders to BO and BoM gardens to ensure that trainings were being put to use.

### 3.1.3 Results so far

The BO household survey and BO reviews noted the following changes:

- Intensive household labor utilization in line with WENDI calls for local efforts for self reliance<sup>2</sup>. Thus, acreage increased on average for BOs from zero to 3.9 acres and for households from 0.25 acres to 1.4 acres. More land was used for the production of cassava (40%) followed by beans (19%), and groundnut (15%).
- Adoption of better farming practices like planting of cassava cutting in 3 nodes contrary to the wasteful traditional 7-10 nodes, and planting of beans in rows contrary to the hitherto broadcasting practice. Some BOs like Anyegele reported the destruction of the traditional cassava variety that used to take 2 years to mature in favor of the WENDI promoted varieties that takes at most a year to mature. Equally, livestock management is improving in some BOs.
- High yield advantages were attained for cassava, Irish potato, groundnut and Simsim. This compelled many BO members to adopt the use of improved seeds.
- Related to the above are: (i) the 54% increase in the number of households eating 3 meals a day from a baseline status of 26% to 80%. The proportion eating 2 meals a day is much more than this; and (ii) the increase in household incomes. While the baseline study revealed that the average income from crops made WENDI beneficiary farmers to live under the US \$330 poverty line, this finding reveals that crop farming has provided an average of US\$ 446 per household. This is sign of a shift above the poverty line (see annex 2).
- Further, while 27% of WENDI households had no goats at baseline time, now all households have

at least 4 goats. Seven percent of these goats are improved breeds. Meanwhile, 10% of the goats used on social issues saved households UGX 78 million and social embarrassment. Likewise, for the goats sold, household raised UGX 67 million (see annex 3).

- Nutrition practices have also improved. Like noted above, many households are now able to eat 2-3 meals a day contrary to the pre-support period when “many households hardly had a meal a day and neither children and pregnant mothers, nor the sick and elderly received preferential treatment” said a member of Got-Lembe. Besides, food acceptability has improved with many families, especially men, accepting to eat the nutritious “silver fish” and women “eggs and chicken”. Many families have also started to eat together as Mr. Odubi noted that “by eating together we all share the same food as a family unlike in the past when women and girls ate last and often meager quantities of food”.

### 3.1.4 Sustainability strategies

The gains above under 3.1.3 require a sustained approach for them to deepen into long term impacts. To do so, WENDI programme adopted the following strategies:

- The establishment in every BO of production committees and supporting their routine operations (among which is reporting to their BOs and AFARD) as the lead actors for coordinating and supervising farming activities right from land size verification, seed distribution, data collection, and adoption of better farming practices.
- The provision of non-GMO seeds/planting materials and the promotion of BO seed banking approach. This is being done to encourage local seed management so that BOs can overtime sustainably own and access quality seeds for their increased production and productivity.

2 At the BO level, it was reported that the traditional mutual labor support during peak seasons is gradually resurfacing again as members are realizing that they need each other's support.



- Conducting skills training in recommended practices and making follow ups to ensure adoption. Top on the skills training is the promotion of soil and water conservation and organic pesticides so that farmers save money and also protect the environment.
- Zonation of outreach to promote cross-learning among BOs in the same geographic location. This is also seen as a way of promoting bulk marketing when the food security target has been achieved (especially after year 2).

### 3.1.5 Key challenges faced

The year also witnessed the following setbacks:

- Inadequate crop input-output analysis made many farmers to make wrong land use decisions. More land was allocated to beans and onion that had high yield gaps than cassava, groundnut, and Simsim with high yield advantages. (See annex 2).
- Further, yield advantage for beans and maize were affected by BO non-adherence to procurement advice that they buy improved seeds. Many BOs instead bought produce as seeds.
- Self-reliance in crop production requires BOs and BoMs to have a steady supply of seed and a good marketing system that can earn them good income. Yet, seed banking and bulk marketing strategies are still not well adopted (see annex 4).
- Livestock data (annex 3) reveals that 19% of goats died in the year meanwhile the average

price of goats (UGX 46,101) means that many farmers are not focusing on fattening their goats for sales at a higher price.

### 3.1.6 Lessons learned

A critical lesson learned in the year is that exposed to improved agro-technologies (inputs and skills), smallholder farmers are willing to change their rudimentary subsistence practices by taking up new methods with devotion. This change is however gradual as many farmers first want to observe the difference between improved and their traditional practices.

# Case Study 1

New varieties, more food: Mrs. Malenia Nyadheke



Mrs. Malenia Nyadheke narrated how life has changed in Murusi parish in the last 7 years. When I was married here over 40 years ago, life was good. We ate 3 meals a day and enjoyed game meat, (big) fish, and beans. All these changed in the last 7 years as drought struck the village.

Food became too scarce. "In the morning" she laughed, "I would make black coffee for every household member to drink and that was breakfast". Asked whether the coffee would be accompanied by some other food (also called "escort") she quipped, "When what to eat as a main meal is even not there, why would you waste such a valuable food for "escort?" She continued, "this black coffee is all we would live on until supper (if one was lucky). Otherwise, there was only a meal in two days. And, no one in the home had any preferential treatment. Children, the sick, pregnant mothers were all treated alike. Everyone had just to eat what others were eating and at the same time". The common food type was the [bitter] green leafy vegetable (locally called "otigo" and "alwaro") that were known as "foods for lepers". Foods like (big) fish and meat were only eaten during funerals.

Securing food was another hard task. A woman had to trade in either selling produce bought from Nyarambe market in Congo (35Km away) or selling firewood along L. Albert (7Km away). Men made sisal ropes of which three ropes made in a day would fetch only UGX 100. No one was willing to buy labor because what

was there to farm? Farming had collapsed as the main crops planted were the bitter cassava varieties that besides taking 2 years to mature had succumbed to mosaic. As a result, "greed (locally called "ngiri") among some people was a common behaviour". No one wanted to eat with his supra family members. People hardly shared food. They did not even call children [be it one's grandchild or those of the neighbours] to eat with them.

But this changed with the coming of Gorta in our area. When we were given hoes and better cassava varieties we did not hesitate to farm the dry soil. In doubts, some people were not eager thinking it will still not help them much. However, the plant was growing very well despite the inadequate rain. Immediately, we started increasing the sizes of our gardens and also eating the leaf (for the local source called "chombe"). At month 5-6, the cassava had tubers. Hunger was no more given that we started harvesting the tubers (in a local practice called "abalo pa nga" literally meaning whose food have I destroyed?).

By the time the year was coming to an end, there was nothing like hunger. At least, we eat three meals a day. We have coffee with sugar in the morning, eat lunch of cassava bread and fish/beans and have another meal for super. Greed is also now on the decrease. You can see that we look healthier. You can also see that children look satisfied. As for me, I have even reduced on my travel to Nyarambe market. Thanks be to Gorta!



## 3.2 Income/Economic Security



Jesca Olar selling anyoya, a local breakfast in Gottembe (Photo by: M. Edna)



Nazareno Ovoya with a phone, radio and bicycle- some of the assets acquired in the year (Photo by: W. Cwinyai)

### 3.2.1 The need to be addressed

Another critical aim of WENDI is fighting income/economic insecurity. This is because as farming keeps smallholder households trapped below the poverty line, households' resilience to shocks and stresses are reduced. Indeed, the 2009 baseline study found out that only 16% of WENDI beneficiary households were income/economically secure. Many households hardly diversified their livelihood activities in order to smoothen their incomes, consumptions, and asset accumulation. Only 24.1% had micro businesses, which they operated mainly as informal enterprises. Access to formal finance was limited as banks and microfinance institutions neglected such marginalized areas for reasons of high transaction costs. For the few households that could access such financial services, lending conditions like application fees, mandatory bank account and high interest rates were too stringent terms to bear.

### 3.2.2 The interventions

Aware that poor people have neither the security (political connections inclusive) nor skills to make

sound business plans, but are endowed with labor, time, and social capital as their prime assets that unfortunately are not valued by financial institution, the programme adopted a collective approach to community microfinancing. This approach was to provide accessible capital not only for the economically active people and those with established businesses. It was also to benefit business starters, women and men, PLWA and persons with disabilities. Members of BOs were catalyzed to raise their own funds to self capitalize their credit schemes. Equitable contribution to this fund was seen as a basis for enhancing shared ownership of, control over, and benefit from the scheme. Credit management training was later conducted after harmonization of the various strategies the BOs were using.

Second, that the BOs and BoMs were involved in farming, two value addition facilities were provided. Maize milling in Nyaravur and rice hurling in OATC. Other BOs like Mungulonyo and Nyaravur among others also benefited from gari technology. The members of these BOs were also trained in the use of the facilities which they were to use on a commercial basis.

### 3.2.3 Results so far

In the year, 46 village associations with 4,271 households are running own Group Loan schemes worth UGX 506 million (about € 188,492) of which WENDI programme provided booster fund worth UGX 206 million. The loan cycle is 2 months, the average interest rate charged is 10%, and the repayment rate is high (97%). While this interest

rate is high when compared to the rates charged by formal microfinance institutions, group members insist that it is one way of raising their loan portfolio. The high accessibility to the group loan has increased by 45% the number of households operating small businesses to supplement income from farming. Overall, 5,168 people (55% females) have taken loans.

**Table 1: Gains from group credit schemes**

	Has ≥ UGX 1 million	Has mabati house	Has ≥ 3 cows	Has ≥ 10 goats	Has ≥ 25 poultry	Has a motor cycle	Has a bicycle	Has a radio	Has a mobile phone	Has chairs with cushions	Has beds with mattresses
<b>Baseline status (%)</b>	1	1	1	0	0	0	8	10	6	10	4
<b>Current status (%)</b>	7	9	14	21	14	4	43	46	28	17	61
<b>Variance (%)</b>	6	7	14	21	14	4	35	36	22	7	57

Table 1 above shows some of the gains BoMs stated they made from the loan scheme. At least 6% noted that they have cash savings of UGX 1 million over and above the national poverty line. Considerable gains were also made in acquisition of assets that are crucial for improving well being and social status. Besides, many loan benefiting households also reported improvement in their food security status. Women commented that with the loan, they were able to withstand the 2009 January – July famine as they ably shifted to petty trade. Many people who used to eat meat at funerals and would hardly drink tea with sugar now can afford these basics of life. Likewise, they are also able to pay for basic education (scholastic materials) and medical services (buying prescribed drugs from clinics).

The loan fund has also improved community care and support for the most vulnerable social groups. Five percent (about UGX 17 million) of loan earnings was used to support more than 237 PLWA and 314 OVCs to access ART and education services respectively.

### 3.2.4 Sustainability strategies

WENDI is cognizant that its exit from the BOs overtime should be preceded by enduring impacts. In terms of ensuring economic security, the following are being done:

- BOs are encouraged to build their own credit schemes from local revenues so that there is shared ownership. Booster funds, after a year of partnership, is also tagged to good performance; something that motivates BoMs to ensure effective operations.
- The programme promotes a fraud-free public loan management system – issuance, repayment, and reporting – so that over time BoMs have trust, are informed and run their schemes transparently.
- The provision of skills training for loan and business management so that leaders and BoMs run the scheme efficiently in ways that benefit both the BOs and BoM households.

- Encouraging BOs to continue to diversify their revenue sources so that they do not over rely on the loan earnings in the running of their organizations. In this way, loan portfolio growth will not be tampered with.
- BOs are encouraged to raise more money through farming since the monthly contribution into the scheme seriously strains the families' disposable income/expenditures.

### 3.2.5 Key challenges faced

The credit schemes also experienced some gaps, namely:

- For most of the year, different BOs used different loan strategies (especially loan periods and interest rates). While Congambe was charging application fee, Okuvuru was issuing loans on a weekly basis. Matu gave out loans without documentation and Ombeniva provided loans for a 3-year duration with a monthly interest repayment installment. Such a system affected a uniform BO performance assessment.
- The reliance on own local capitalization means that the average loan size is too small (UGX 70,479 or €26). This loan portfolio limits many BO members from accessing funds (31% did not access loans). Further, it limits business growth given that BoMs are constrained from taking bigger loans.
- Loan repayment rates deteriorated especially in Dei, Panyimur parish and Matu. These are where BO leaders relaxed in enforcing timely loan repayments. They preferred to reschedule every unpaid loan.
- Besides, many people still lack business management skills with which to take up loans and invest them productively. In Injanyagaku, for about 6 months the funds designated for the credit scheme laid unused because members' feared failure to repay would affect their BO membership.

- Finally, attempts to harmonize the loan scheme have still not picked up well as both the Field Officers and the BoMs have not adequately internalized the guidelines.

### 3.2.6 Lessons learned

In the year, WENDI programme learned that first, there is a huge untapped (or often ignored) potential of raising funds locally by poor farmers. Well used, local resource mobilization can build a local capital base, relieve grant fatigue and strengthen a sustainable self-reliance attitude. This is a basis for setting up a true micro-financing from below.

Second, with access to capital, poor farmers who had no business enterprises are willing to set up small businesses (the size their local markets can handle) from which they are able to improve their wellbeing and accumulate assets (cash or in-kind) to withstand future livelihood shocks and stresses. Yet, access to capital alone without the requisite business management skills does not promote effective utilization of loan fund. Business management skills' training is therefore a good bridge for better loan use and business growth.

Third, unguided many credit schemes do not operate optimally to the benefit of both the BO and its members. To build a sustainable credit scheme, beyond capital mobilization there is need for better loan management skills

Fourth, grants-for-loans or loan booster fund is beneficial when provided to BOs that had initiated the scheme using own funds and have operated the scheme long enough to gain experience.

Finally, public loan policy promotes effective loan management as well as better repayment levels as all member transactions are transparently conducted. This is contrary to systems where selection and appraisal are secluded to "often biased" individuals or committee members.

## 3.3 Human Development (Safe Water and Sanitation)



The Vice-Chairman LC V and RDC Nebbi District commissioning borehole in Olando (Photo: W. Cwinyaal)



CHFA's Sanitation Education in Munduryema village (Photo: JBF. Chonga)



Mosquito net distribution in Got-lembe (Photo: P.O. Kemiss)

### 3.3.1 The problem WENDI seeks to address

Gains in food and income/economic security affects and is affected by health security. However, health starts with reduced vulnerability to sicknesses and/or deaths. In West Nile, susceptibility to otherwise preventable diseases and deaths are high. The 2009 baseline study found out that only 33% of WENDI beneficiary households used safe water sources. Vector control and safe home hygiene were poorly practiced. For instance, less than 50% used mosquito nets; and latrine coverage was 76% yet only 28% of the latrines were in good conditions. The result was that 37% of the people were always sick mainly (85%) from unsafe water and sanitation related sicknesses among which malaria topped. Households therefore lost on average 8 productive days to sicknesses and UGX 16,470 on medical bills.

### 3.3.2 WENDI programme interventions

In the year, the programme implemented the following:

- Drilled 28 boreholes and augured 2 shallow wells (see annex 5) in priority water scarce areas where women either competed with baboons for water from rock creeks like in Kwer Kabucan or had to walk more than 2-6 Kms in search for safe water like in Atiminda. The District Water

Officers of Nebbi and Yumbe provided the technical supervision of the contracts and the district leadership commissioned these facilities as part of political compliance and Gorta visibility.

- Constructed three VIP latrines in public places along Lake Albert at points that provided epicenters for bi-annual cholera outbreak.
- For each facility, a facility management committee was elected by the benefiting communities (beyond the BO membership) and trained in community-based financing system and hygiene surveillance. Doing so was to ensure that the communities owned the operation and maintenance responsibility.
- Community Health Frontline Advisors (CHFAs) were trained for all BOs that did not have people trained to handle health issues. These were to act as change agents in their areas through mobilization, education, and compliance policing, among others.
- Provided a comprehensive distribution of long lasting insecticides treated mosquito nets to all people in beneficiary households.



### 3.3.3 Results so far

**Table 2: Improvement in safe sanitation and water chain management**

	Use safe water for drinking	Has/use a pit latrine	Has/use garbage pit	Has/ use a bathing shelter	Has/use utensil drying rack	Has/use cloth line	Has/use hand washing facility	Has clean compound	Has/ use a kitchen
<b>Baseline status (%)</b>	33	76	65	73	65	74	33	0	74
<b>Current status (%)</b>	89	90	88	87	88	87	56	93	79
<b>Variance (%)</b>	56	14	23	14	23	13	23	93	5

Table 2 above shows the marked safe sanitation and hygiene improvement attained within the year in WENDI benefiting households. Sanitation index increased by 11% from 63% to 74%. Access to safe water increased to 6,625 households (46,375 people). While the utilization of safe water also increased by 56%, the use of latrines and garbage pits increased by 14% and 23% respectively<sup>1</sup>. These were because, CHFAs educated 27,401 people in the benefiting households, visited homes almost twice (12,644 visits), and took 78 culprits who did not comply with sanitation by-laws to local council courts.

As a result of the above, women have reported that “now we have longer time of sleep” as well as “time to actively participate in our BO and household production activities”. This was unlike in the past when waking up in search of water started as early as 4.00 am. In Yumbe district, during the commissioning of the borehole in Lodonga, the District Vice-Chairman was informed that “it was even hard to fulfill conjugal rights as women would either wake up too early or return very late”.

For the girl child, the provision of safe water points within the villages improved their education participation. When water points were too far, girls would as socially ascribed accompany their mothers to fetch water. This directly affected their reporting for classes and home studies. However, it has changed.

The provision of safe water points as a community-wide project expanded access to safe water points to more than 2,600 non-BO households. As a result, harmony has been built in the community to the point that many non-BO members are willing to rent land cheaply to BOs.

Through the project, all WENDI benefiting household members now sleep under mosquito nets. The echo from women during the annual reviews were that “now our children rarely suffer from malaria” and this has productivity gains through time and cash savings.

Finally, Panyimur Sub-County did not experience any outbreak of cholera in 2009. Likewise, the other parts of the region that used to be affected by such outbreak benefited. This result made Nebbi District Local Government during the 2010 World Water Day to award a plaque in recognition of AFARD's contributions. This visibility has gone hand-in-hand with the realization that the District Water Sector should learn and adapt better sanitation and hygiene promotion practices from AFARD.

<sup>1</sup> Important to note is that in the past households shared latrines. Under WENDI every benefiting household is required to mandatorily have its own latrines. Many have complied with this demand



A plaque given to AFARD by Nebbi District Local Government in recognition of its safe sanitation and water chain management promotion.

### 3.3.4 Sustainability strategies

In order to build lasting impacts supported by the BoMs themselves, the programme has:

- Trained CHFAs in all BOs as local change agents. These are people who are known and respected by their communities.
- Set up and trained Facility Management Committees on community based finance system in order to ensure adequate operation and maintenance wherefrom the BOs would continue to have sustainable access to safe water. This is also being done with the promotion of monthly user fee payment by facility users (see annex 5).
- Set up sanitation and hygiene bye-law and involved local councils of the areas in enforcing safe sanitation compliance. The joint mobilization and home visits conducted by BO leaders, CHFAs, and local council representatives has started to sink the view that improving health is a collective responsibility.

### 3.3.5 Key challenges faced

Apart from the big strides made in the year, a number of challenges remained namely:

- The extremely low access to safe water means that the number of facilities provided in the year was inadequate to create 100% access rate. Many households and people are still without access to safe water. This number has been increased by the uptake of more BOs in 2010.
- Some BO leaders like in Okuvuru, Odokibo, and Kalowang did not provide adequate support to CHFAs to ensure effective safe home compliance. As a result, most of their members did not put adequate efforts in ensuring that they put in place the required sanitary facilities.
- Royal Techno drillers have twice failed to strike water in one location (Olando).
- Ministry guidelines require that every water source deposit UGX 200,000 with the District Water Office for on-use in the water sector development (not necessarily to the benefit of the paying BO). This has met with resistance as BOs rightly want such funds deposited onto a bank account for their respective safe water points.
- Finally, while many households are improving in terms of having safe sanitation facilities, public places that are potential breeding grounds for vectors remain unattended to in most BOs. And, personal hygiene has not been adequately addressed.

### 3.3.6 Lessons learned

In the year, we have learnt that:

- For effective and sustainable result to be achieved, the provision of safe water facilities should be accompanied by setting up a local committee in-charge of O+Mas well as sanitation and hygiene education.
  - Access to safe water point within a short distance has triple but interlinked benefits in household health, women's farm labor productivity, and girls' education participation. This makes access to and utilization of safe water a critical aspect of promoting health, food, economic, and education securities.
  - Regular visits to BO members' homes reinforce local change agents' messages and compel adoption of safe sanitation practices as people shy away from having no facility that will deter being visited.
  - Exemplary leadership is critical in ensuring compliance to community sanitation byelaw.
- Where leaders are relaxed because they too lack safe sanitation facilities hardly do ordinary BoMs take initiative to improve their home conditions.
- Commissioning of facilities by government officials increased the recognition, support and visibility of Gorta and AFARD.



Women of Alyionyanya scavenging for water in Ore (5km away) (Photo: A. Bakole)



Women of Alyionyanya scavenging for water in valley dug holes (Photo: A. Bakole)



Women of Alyionyanya happy with WENDI supported borehole (Photo: A. Bakole)

## Case Study 2

Access to nearby water point increases household productivity

Before the project, "life was horrible and everybody out of ignorance did not bother" said Mrs. Anjuleta Apoti. Many homes did not have safe sanitary facilities like latrines, bath shelters, and garbage pits. People preferred to use nearby bushes as their latrines. Further, safe water was a luxury. First, there was no safe water point in Munduryema village with over 130 households. One had to walk for 4 Kms to Siringmba as early as 2-3 am in order to join a line for a borehole. Should you take

the risk to go to Got-lembe only 35 jerry can (700 liters) a day was all that the borehole produced a day and it dries up.

During dry season, many conflicts emerge as people search for water. Families with land near valleys dug up 5-7 ft deep to find water for their home and livestock uses. This water point was guarded by energetic boys wielding bows, arrows and spears. Majority of the people had only a choice: walking 5 miles to L. Albert. They also walked with animals to drink at least twice a week. Unavoidable was also the conflict with people on whose land/garden they passed.

Today, with almost all villages having at least a borehole, queuing time has reduced. Women now can afford to wake up at 6.00 am to go and fetch water. Even boys now carry jerry cans and fetch the nearby water.

As a result, I now have ample time to do my domestic and garden work. I also participate more effectively in our group work. Since the water source was drilled, I have not paid any fine for failing to attend to our group work. Likewise, my daughter Christine also attends class daily. She has no worry of having no time to read or report to school late.



## 3.4 Human Development (HIV/AIDS Prevention and Mitigation)



JOYODI Youth Centre (Photo: Pascal Okello)



People in Wangkawa line up for VCT services (Photo: Kefa Omirambe)



Members of Lokokura PTC having a joint counselling session (Photo: Dr. A. Lakwo)

### 3.4.1 The problem to be addressed

Another critical health security challenge is the increasing HIV/AIDS infection rate. The 2009 baseline study revealed that only 58% of the people rightly knew HIV/AIDS as a virus. Only 51% knew at least 3 modes of transmission; 62% at least 3 symptoms; 54% at least 3 modes of prevention; 55% at least 3 methods of positive living; and 40% at least 3 support services. Yet, 10.2% of the people still had casual sexual partners and only 15% used condoms. These knowledge and practice gaps means that gains made in food and income security will be in vain should this silent killer disease not be addressed.

### 3.4.2 WENDI interventions

Learning from past programmes that effective community education requires first, a clear link between education-testing-positive living; and second, locally responsive but multi-communication channel approach for behavior change communication, the programme:

- Funded JOYODI to exclusively target the population in the 48 villages of Pakwach Town Council, which is the epicenter of HIV transactional sex by providing youth friendly services. WENDI constructed a Youth Center and trained Village Volunteers (VVs) and supported them to conduct education and counseling.

- Trained CHFAs in basic “ABC” HIV/AIDS education so that they provide community education and encourage behaviour change and voluntary testing among the BoMs.
- Supported multi-channel behavior change education through awareness meetings, production of posters (in different languages), and in JOYODI supporting video shows. Professional health personnel were also hired to backstop the CHFAs while the VVs benefited from mentoring by district health team and AFARD Field Officer.
- Funded mobile counseling and testing especially in Pakwach Town Council where rapport was already built with Pakwach Health Center.
- Supported 3 BOs – Dei, Lokokura and Valley Farm to strengthen community care and support for PLWA and OVCs.

### 3.4.3 Results so far

Arising from the above are the following results: First, 30,023 people (61% of the entire WENDI beneficiary household population) were educated on the basic facts about HIV/AIDS and 6,680 people were counseled. This has started changing the attitudes of many people towards responsible parenting, marital fidelity, and stigmatizing PLWA and OVCs;

Second, 4,261 people (71% females) which is 9% of WENDI beneficiary population tested their HIV status and there is a high unmet demand for VCT in all BOs. Of those people who tested, 6.6% were HIV positive (mainly females). And, 111 PLWA (58% females) were referred to various health centers for post test services. Meanwhile, 60 of the PLWA (with 60% females) have already publicly declared their HIV status and become active crusaders of awareness creation.

Finally, 237 PLWA and 314 OVCs are receiving community care and support in terms of financing access to ART services and scholastic materials respectively.

#### 3.4.4 Sustainability strategies

For sustainability purposes, WENDI set up, trained and supported CHFAs/VVs as community educators and leverage builders with other institutions. The programme is also supporting Post Test Club formation as a hub where people converge to provide various care and support to PLWA/OVC to live positively.

#### 3.4.5 Key challenges faced

Some setbacks faced in the year include:

- Limited skills of CHFAs to deliver HIV/AIDS counseling and post-test support. This was because they were only equipped to provide education and it was envisaged that responses for VCT services would only slowly pick-up.
- Limited outreach of government VCT services to the already marginalized areas meant that the high demand by people to test and know their HIV status was not met.

- Inadequate supply of condoms especially in Pakwach Town due to the absolute reliance on supplies from the District Medical Office. This means that many people continued to have unsafe sex (with its high risk for (re)infection).
- Finally, in the care and support BOs, the increasing number of HIV positive people continues to exert enormous pressure on the already limited resources to support especially ART access by PLWA. In the reporting year alone, Dei and Lokokura used 35% of their loan earnings to finance access to ART services.

#### 3.4.6 Lessons learned

A few lessons learnt in the year include:

- In HIV/AIDS programming, education should be provided together with testing and counseling services. This is because once people are educated, they evaluate their past lifestyles and gradually demand to know their HIV status. Those who turn HIV positive and have decided to declare their status equally requires due attention which is better met by Post Test Club (PTCs) as sustainable community care and support systems for PLWAs/OVCs. However, it requires economic empowerment of the PTC members.
- To change people's behavior for better health, it is cost-effective and sustainable to work with local change agents who know their communities as they are able to customize messages, follow up individuals, counter resistance and easily mobilize support. However, they require adequate training, periodic backstopping and IEC materials to deliver their services efficiently.

## 3.5 Education Participation



Pupils of Oruku primary school pose for a photo during short break (Photo: O. Tonny).



The boys who are benefiting from the Murusi Community Education Fund at Akworo Secondary School (Photo: M. Edna)



Education byelaw in force. Children arrested for not being in school in Akworo (Photo: M. Edna)

### 3.5.1 Problems WENDI seeks to address

WENDI outreach households have about 14,000 children 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. Oddly, the 2009 baseline study found out that only 85.5% of these children were enrolled in school under the fees-only-free Universal Education Policy. Drop out rate was also high (18%). This low education participation was attributed to a number of challenges—inability of parents to meet education cost, and lack of food in the household to sustain day long learning. There was also the challenge of lack of adequate facilities for both pupils and teachers. Many children were studying under trees where any sign of rain would lead to children either not to go to school altogether or simply run back home. Likewise, the lack of teachers house meant many teachers were living far away from schools and therefore do not work full time (although they are paid full time!). Such inadequate attendance and teaching means many children yearly performed poorly and thus they see no reason to remain in school (hence they drop out).

### 3.5.2 What WENDI programme did

Aware that the food and income security pillar would tackle adequately the lack of food and income, under this pillar WENDI implemented the following:

- It constructed in each of the 4 priority schools (Oruku, Gotlembe, Pakadha, and Okuvuru) a 4-classroom block with a head teachers' office and a store and furnished the head teachers' office with chairs and tables and the classrooms with 72 desks. Each school also had a 10,000 liter rainwater harvesting tank installed. Finally, the school also received a 5-stance VIP latrine and 15 trees. Construction works were supervised by District Engineers of Nebbi and Yumbe. And to date the classroom blocks in Oruku, Gotlembe, and Pakadha have been commissioned by the District leadership.
- It constructed for the head teacher and his deputy in Murusi Central a mini twin-residential house on which two 5,000 liters rainwater harvesting tanks are installed. Also built in this unit are a twin-kitchen and a 2-stance VIP latrine.
- It supported the establishment of a local education bye-law and a community fund generated from the loan booster fund- the Murusi Community Education Fund. All the six BOs in this parish contribute to this fund which is managed by an elected Parish Committee composed of BoM representative, BO leaders, and local government officials of the area.

### 3.5.3 Results so far

The construction of classrooms increased enrolments. Such increase was threefold in Oruku School from less than 100 pupils in 2009 to more than 336 pupils (44% girls) in 2010. The school has attracted pupils from as far as 4 Km away. All the classrooms are filled beyond the recommended ministry guidelines. Besides, daily attendance has increased without any case of rain affecting class attendance. The same case occurred in Gotlembe where enrolment increased from less than 200 pupils (33% girls) to 514 pupils (45% girls).

Meanwhile, with the head teacher and his deputy expected to enter their official residence, parents now state “we expect school leaders to be around all the time in order for teacher absenteeism to decline”.

The education fund is sponsoring 10 students in Akworo secondary school. While the fund is paying fees, the parents of the benefiting students willingly bought them school uniforms (dress, black shoes and school bag) as well as scholastic materials. Equally, the bye law enforcement has compelled parents to ensure that all children are in school. The few cases of children who are at home during school time are being arrested by local government officials (as is in the photo above). The sub county council is already replicating the Education byelaw in all the other parishes where WENDI is not operational.

### 3.5.4 Sustainability strategies

A three-prong approach is being pursued to ensure that education takes a cardinal role in this community development programme. First, household food and income security is being pursued to enable households meet their education obligations with ease. Second, the community education fund is being built from interest earnings of the loan booster fund for the gains of the entire community.

Finally, alliance is being built with local government to ensure that all children (especially girls) of school going age are in school.

### 3.5.5 Key challenges faced

The critical challenge for this focus remains the limited number of girl children in schools. For instance, in 2010 there are only 2 girls out of 28 pupils in Primary Seven class in Murusi Central Primary School. No wonder, of the 10 students being sponsored none is a girl.

### 3.5.6 Lessons learned

In the year and especially from the education fund, it became clear that Universal Primary and Secondary Education policies are not cash free as communities are politically made to believe. Thus, effective education of children requires that households are enabled to provide basic foods and education materials for children lest they do not benefit from government policies.



## 3.6 Institutional and Technical Capacity Building



Leaders in Anyegele receiving mentoring support on financial management (Photo: Norbert Oyirwoth)



BOs being handed over motor cycles by the Vice Chairman, LC V, Nebbi. (Photo: W. Cwinyai)



A formal handover to Kalowang WENDI Programme by Sr. L. Musango (Photo: O. Fiona)

### 3.6.1 Problems WENDI seeks to address

WENDI programme is primarily implemented by the BOs. Beyond efficiency, it is for ownership and sustainability purposes. However, to achieve these gains, the BOs have to be “strong” to champion development in their villages. Such organizational capacity was found to be lacking in the 2009 baseline survey. Many BOs (61%) were in their nascent stage of organizational development. Majority of the BOs had non-participatory governance. Roles were lumped up only to executive committees. Visions were not shared and nearly all BOs had no funds of their own. In sum, most of the BOs merely existed in names. This was worsened by BO poor linkage with local government structures as they were hardly recognized and supported by any government programmes.

### 3.6.2 WENDI programme interventions

In order to strengthen the capacity of BOs, foremost, an operation guideline was produced to direct planning, management, and accounting. Also developed were performance standards for assessing BO organizational growth (BO compliance checklist) vis-à-vis household based improvement in the quality of life of the beneficiaries (the model home indicators). All BOs were inducted on these performance measures.

Second, a Participatory Organizational Capacity Assessment (POCA) framework was designed and

conducted in all BOs to assess their strengths and weaknesses. Therefrom, customized capacity building trainings were conducted in participatory leadership, conflict resolution and teamwork, financial management, performance monitoring and reporting, and resource mobilization.

Third, some BO leaders and members were exposed through exchange visits to learn from other best performing BOs especially in the areas of home sanitation and hygiene. Further, BOs were provided routine mentoring by AFARD staffs and local government officials.

Fourth, BOs were encouraged to meet regularly (at least once a month) and minute all their deliberations. During such meetings the various committees - executives, loan, health, production, etc had to report on their performance and challenges.

Fifth, all BOs were trained and encouraged to diversify their income sources as a means of building own financial sustainability both for co-supporting current funded projects through cash contributions and financing non-funded projects that they deemed fit for their goals.

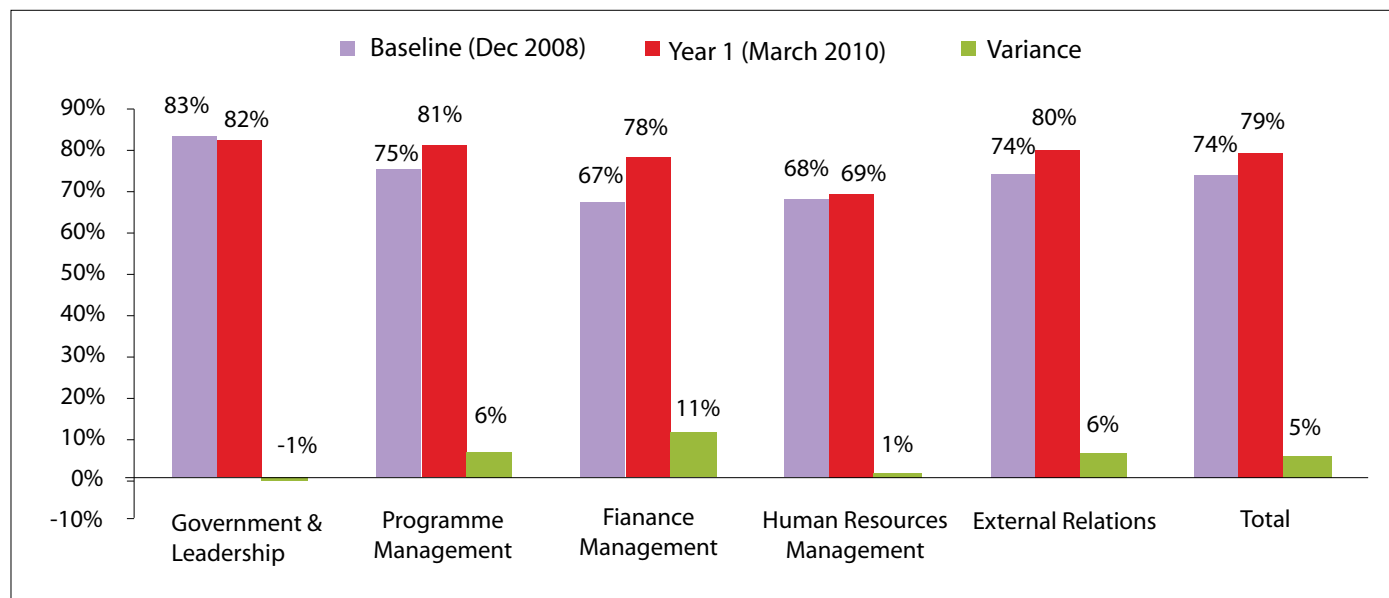
Sixth, regular District Network meetings were organized after every BO-based quarterly review meetings. These meetings were attended by BO leaders, some local government officials and AFARD

staffs. The networks provided arenas for sharing experiences, assessing performance, restructurizing on the way forward, and disciplining errant leaders.

Finally, BOs were equipped with motor cycles, phones and in addition for JOYODI/OATC a digital camera, solar system, and laptop computers as means for enhancing their operations.

### 3.6.3 Results so far

Figure 1: WENDI BO POCA Findings



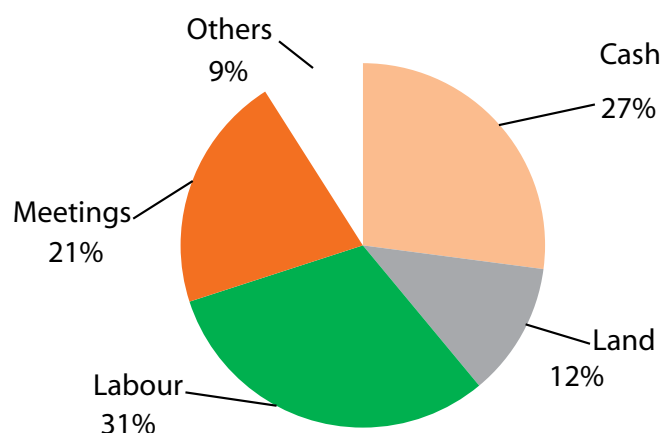
Arising from the various interventions noted above, the organizational capacity of the BOs increased by 5% (as is shown in figure 1 above). Marked improvements were in financial and programme management and external relations. Inherent herein are improvement in leader-led co-management practices where work plans are made together, roles are shared, information about funds are transparently discussed, conflicts are internally solved, errand leaders are disciplined, and collaboration with local governments and other wider community members are worn.

Further, the initiative to build financial sustainability so that every BO experiences a smooth WENDI exit is yielding fruits. Local resource generation in the year stands at UGX 384 million (see annex 6) representing that in the year every member made a cumulative contribution of UGX 51,672. Much of this fund came from membership contributions (46%), credit (29%) and farming (13%).

The growth in local revenue was also positively accompanied by increased local contributions BOs made towards their WENDI supported project. This totaled to UGX 655 million in the year. Much of this was in the form of labor, cash, and meetings (see figure 2). This contribution represents 36% of the total WENDI direct cash support to BOs. It shows the true commitment of the programme design and the BoMs to self-reliance

With member empowerment, BoMs have taken a keen ownership of their BOs. Hardly do they allow leaders to impose or manipulate the operation of the groups. Some who tried like in Matu, Yiba, Kango, and Kalowang were vehemently resisted, punished and some expelled from leadership position. The District networks have also improved on coordination among BO leaders as a way of learning and ensuring that best practices are spread. For instance, BO leaders consult each other on procedures, market prices for their farm

Figure 2: BO local contributions in 2009/10



produce, and search for markets from their fellow BO members.

Finally, there are good linkages between BOs and lower local governments. While at the start many BOs were reluctant to work closely with government officials, overtime trust has developed. It is out of such trust that: the Chairperson LC 3 of Drajini Sub-County recovered money in Yiba and Matu and settled disputes in Lodonga; the Chairperson LC 3 of Paidha Sub-County recovered money in Oruku; Akworo Sub-County paid membership fees for some truly deserving poor and Jangokoro Sub-County contracted Congambe to supply Irish potato seeds and train the beneficiaries of their NAADS programme.

### 3.6.4 Sustainability strategies

To ensure that the organizational growth of BOs is productive in the long run, WENDI promotes a constitutional review (or development for BOs without one) so that aspects of membership, roles, and exit are clarified. This is followed by routine conduct of POCA during quarterly reviews so that BOs (re)evaluate their organizational performance with a view to plugging eminent gaps.

Further, member voices are empowered so that leaders do not do as they wish. Through demanding for transparency and disciplining errant leaders, the collective commitment to own and achieve shared goals has improved.

And aware that WENDI will not support BOs forever,

the programme has energized BOs to diversify their income sources so that they are able to generate own-funds with which they can support their goals now and in the future.

### 3.6.5 Key challenges faced

The critical challenges in the year were:

- Some of the Coordinators in church-led BOs got involved in financial fraud (like in Rhinocamp, and Kango). Others showed no commitment to the project which to them were benefiting others and not them (Wadelai and Valley Farm). A similar case of fraud was also found in Anukufi. As a result, Rhinocamp, Wadelai, Valley Farm and Anukufi were cancelled altogether.
- Lack of funding for the effective involvement of LLG in WENDI monitoring hampered our focus on deepening accountability and transparency. It also contravenes the demand by the local government act that government is mandated to monitor whatever project is in their area.

### 3.6.6 Lessons learned

WENDI was also able to learn that:

- Skills training alone without regular field monitoring and mentoring visits are inadequate to propel BO growth. BOs at nascent stage of development require constant reminders and

support to embrace best practices.

- Where BO members have been empowered, they demand for their rights to good governance and hold their leaders accountable thereby opening information flow that strengthens ownership.
- Where BO membership is scattered beyond a village, cohesion is weak, commitment to group work is poor, and results are less visible. Thus, for cohesion and sustainability building, it is important to select beneficiaries from the same village. Meanwhile, do not let other people/ agency to select who should benefit because the selection will be most likely 'interest driven'.
- BOs, well guided, can build financial sustainability using numerous strategies. And where financial management is transparent, members of such BOs are even more dedicated to growing their own BO funds.
- Working closely with government earns political support and it deters opportunistic behaviors among BO leaders.
- Without clear set standards e.g., land sizes, own revenue and model home, enforcement of a systematic exit and fair comparison of BOs is difficult.
- BO based procurements, unless closely supervised, is ineffective and fraudulent. It was mainly characterised by purchase of unregulated input quantity that are mostly of, poor quality with a lot of budget indiscipline and in some cases outright theft.
- Working with trained local change agents like CHFAs who live in their communities increases service delivery outreach and efficiency and improves adoption of basic health practices.
- Circulation of WENDI plans and quarterly reports to BOs and local governments increases transparency and accountability, enhances follow-ups especially by members and local government officials, improves political support to the programme, and enables comparison of BO performance.



# Case Study 3

Empowered members,  
greater accountability



Matu Gorta group is one of the beneficiary organizations under the WENDI Programme. The group is located in Matu village, Drajini Sub-County, Yumbe District. Having been started by 6 women, who then worked in Odokibo farm (OATC) for 7 hours a day and earned a packet of salt and a piece of soap, the groups had economically poor and disempowered members.

In 2008, after the visit of Deirdre Fox and others, Matu, like other groups, were granted autonomy. Membership was increased and they registered like a community based group with Drajini Sub-County and Yumbe District. However, such increase in membership was not met by change of leadership. Founder members clung to the chairs and dominated the executive positions. This was to turn sour within 2009.

When the first WENDI disbursement was effected onto the BO account, the Chairperson contrary to the operation guidelines coerced the Treasurer into signing a blank cheque. She travelled to the bank and withdrew more than UGX 3 million; this act of fraud met with disapproval of members. The Chairperson shamelessly declared to the members that the fund she had withdrawn was stolen from her

house. Pressured by some members, she single-handedly dismissed them (15 members) from the groups. Further, from the fund mobilized locally that was to rotate as loan among members, she again single-handedly decided who was entitled to a loan or not. By bypassing the loan committee, all the loans she gave out were without any records. Having won the support of the Secretary who in most cases hijacked the role of the Treasurer, the two leaders always threatened members that they would send them out of the group if they complained unnecessarily. Neither did they hesitate to remind members that they were not part of the women who suffered at the farm. This made the members to live under fear and oppression.

However, the emphasis on sustainability building and the trainings in resource mobilization together with participatory and transparent leadership sparked the transparency and accountability fire. Members gained confidence and convened a group meeting in which they demanded to know how much local fund they had accumulated, where the fund was, and what it was doing. This was when members unearthed a bitter fact

that their money had actually been mismanaged. They then formed an interim committee to investigate the matter. The investigations showed that UGX 1M WENDI fund had gone missing and the Chairperson had given out a loan of about UGX 2.7 M to her croonies.

A joint meeting then resolved that the Chairperson produce the list of loanees; together with her Executives refund the fraudulently used WENDI funds; and they be forced to resign. New leadership was also elected. However, when the 2 weeks ultimatum given to the old leaders to refund the group money passed, the new leaders reported the matter to the Chairperson of Drajini Sub county who sent police to pick up the suspects for further interrogation.

On arrest, the Chairperson and the Secretary accepted that they had actually misused the money. They also produced the list of loanees. And as a sign of commitment, these two leaders refunded UGX 1 million. Meanwhile, loan defaulters have also started clearing their loans.

## 3.7 AFARD's Sustainability



AFARD office (ground floor) under construction awaiting finishing in 2010 (Photo: W. Cwinyai)



AFARD staffs pose for after annual review exercise (Photo: Dr. A. Lakwo)



A field visit in Alionyanya by a board member Mr. V. Kura and Ms. A. Rebecca (Photo: Dr. A. Lakwo)

### 3.7.1 The problem to be addressed

From its inception in 2000, AFARD continued to grow in its geographical and programme outreach and personnel in line with its commitment to promote development in West Nile. However, to operationalise this commitment AFARD has been too dependent on donor fund. The share of donor funds continued to grow from 43% in 2001 to 63% in 2008. The risk of such dependency included loss of funding base as was when major donors withdrew from West Nile into northern region (Acholi sub region). Besides, donor funds are always erratic, inadequate, conditioned, and insensitive to innovation risks. All these setbacks result into performance limitation (e.g., funding are more for standalone projects than programmes), institutional instability (e.g., inadequate staff motivation and development), and financial insecurity, among others.

### 3.7.2 WENDI Interventions

For AFARD to produce enduring impacts and be institutionally stable, WENDI supported the formulation of a sustainability plan (for onward funding). However this failed as the consultants expected to support the process (FIT-Uganda, SNV,

and Find Partner) turned down our request. As such, the plan formulation fund was used to procure a 32.3 acre of land. Equally, WENDI supported procurement of assets (standby generator, motor cycles, and computers) and the construction of the ground floor of AFARD main office block. Finally, it funded periodic staff and Board visits to BOs and staff exchange visits to Baraka College in Kenya.

### 3.7.3 Results so far

With expanded geographical coverage and office construction, WENDI has provided AFARD greater recognition, acceptance, and visibility in West Nile region as the Chairperson Nebbi District Local Government noted, "AFARD is our own local development agency committed to positive changes in the lives of the people in the region". Such political support is critical in national resource mobilization.

### 3.7.4 Key challenge

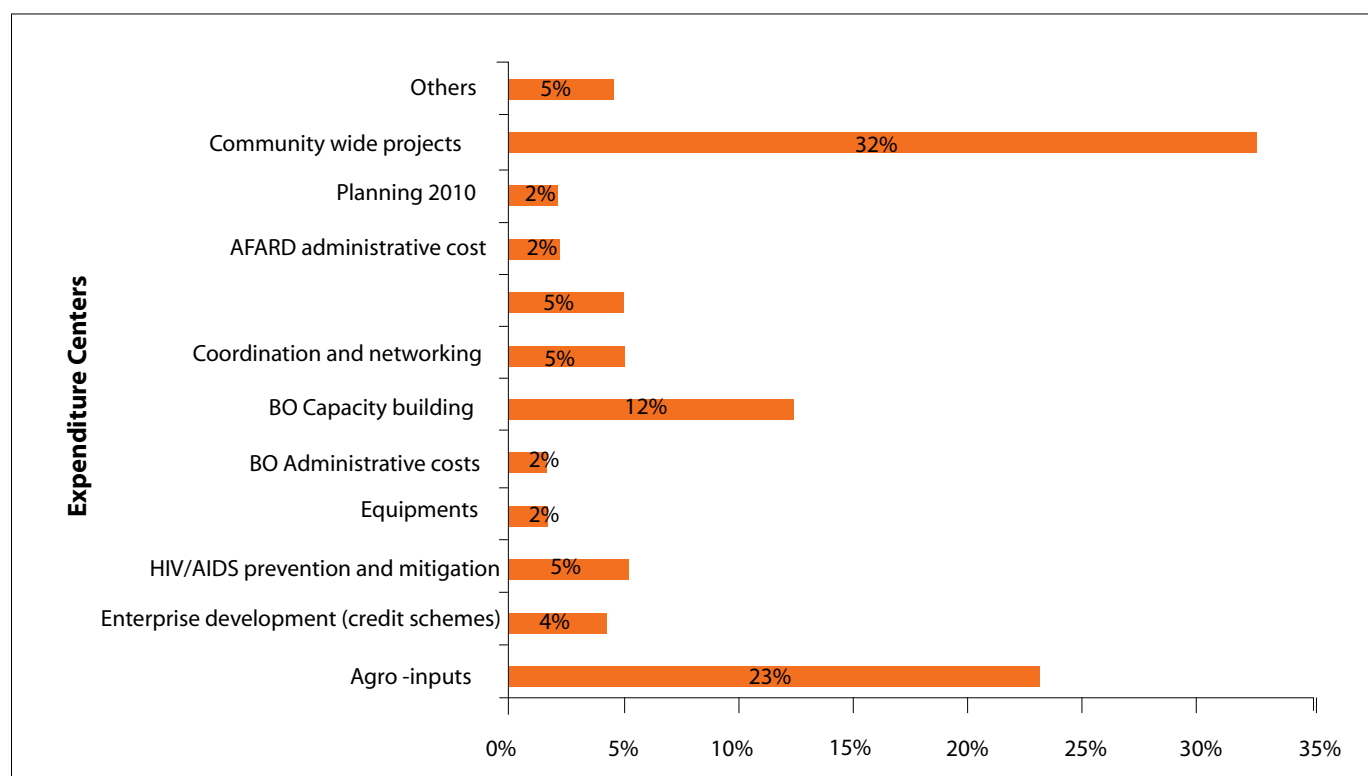
Without adequate local fund, the AFARD office building is stalled. Besides, the farmland is yet to be surveyed, fenced and put to use.

## 4 FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In the year, the programme received UGX 4.7 billion. Of this, UGX 16 million was recovered from mismanaged and cancelled projects. The BOs were provided with a direct disbursement onto their various accounts a sum of UGX 1.8 billion. Figure 3 below presents a summary of the expenditure pattern in the year (and the details are provided

in annex 8). However, most of WENDI fund was spent on community wide projects that involved the construction of classrooms, teachers' house, VIP latrines, and water sources (32%), agro-inputs (23%), and BO institutional and technical capacity building (12%)<sup>1</sup>.

Figure 3: WENDI expenditures in 2009/10



1 The BOs also have UGX 43 million as bank balances on expenditures that were not accomplished by mid-march reporting time. However, they will continue to spend this fund in line with their outstanding 2009 activities e.g. on animal drugs, wages for JOYODI, OATC, and church-led projects, procurement of Irish potato seeds.

## 5 WAY FORWARD

The evidences from part 2 and 3 above points to the fact that first, the programme goal is multi-stakeholder involving, relevant and achievable. It also indicates that the programme scope is realistic as to a large extent all planned objectives were achieved. Inspiring is the fact that the programme has catalyzed the latent capacity (land, labor, time, and relations) of poor marginalized smallholder farmers with critical inputs and skills and knowledge empowerment to create a hunger for self-help livelihood security building. Community members who had resigned to individual struggles for survival have been reunited. Their cohesion has set an impetus for building sustainable social and economic systems from which household members can continue to benefit even after WENDI.

The project has among the 7,440 benefiting households lifted 54% to a food secure status, 6% above the national poverty line, 56% to access safe water, 100% to have mosquito nets, and 14% to build pit latrines. It educated 61% of the benefiting household members on HIV/AIDS and tested HIV status of 9%; educated 55% on safe sanitation chain management and supported almost two visits per member household. Some of the programme best practices are also being replicated already.

By anchoring on farming, the mainstay of the benefiting communities, WENDI has once again enabled the realization that farming too is profitable once done with entrepreneurial skills. With community microfinance complementing livelihood diversification, the youths are starting to see no benefit in migrating to towns where unemployment rate is ashamingly high.

Meanwhile, the targeting of outreach to 'the kitchen' has raised women's status away from when projects and their benefits used to be controlled by men. Women have risen in leadership roles (>30%). They

also have a say on what crops they need to ensure food and income security. Besides, their access to loan has greatly improved their community engagement outside the "kitchen borders".

With due attention given to not just effective participation but also accountability, WENDI's is actively engaging with the various district and lower local governments. The sub counties of Drajini, Paidha, Akworo, Jangokoro, and Odravo deserve special thanks for their support. This deepening accountability has helped build WENDI leverage with the various district sectors (especially production sector in Yumbe district and water sector in Nebbi district). It has also enhanced the legitimacy and visibility of both Gorta and AFARD.

In all, the various inputs invested in year 1 of WENDI implementation made 8 BOs to achieve a take-off stage given the improvements they made on both facets of organizational growth and livelihood security in BoM households (see annex 7).

Nonetheless, a number of critical issues as are detailed in the thematic challenges require redress in order for the programme to achieve even more results. These include in food security, critical attention to improving farming as a business approach through enhancing an environmentally and gender sensitive value-chain management. Equally, input procurement should be streamlined; Climate change responsiveness built; and seed banking and bulk marketing further developed.

Under income/economic security, there is an urgent need to harmonize the credit operation in all BOs for conformity with best practices especially of transparent lending primarily to women and other vulnerable groups as well as reporting. IGA management skills gap among many BoMs should also be addressed.

To improve on health security aspect, apart from

increasing water sources to water scarce areas, there is need for training new CHFAs and upgrading the skills of the old ones to meet the emerging needs of counseling and post test support to PLWA/OVC. Equally, exploring comprehensive testing options to meet the high unmet demand for testing is urgent. However, these should be done in collaboration with the district medical offices.

In education, there is need to mobilize WENDI members to ensure that all their children, especially girl children, of school going age are enrolled and do participate effectively in schools.

More monitoring visits by management are required to offer mentoring support to BO leaders and BoMs on best practices that can improve on their organizational growth. Equally, FOs should be vigilant in promoting “as is support” instead of waiting for the generic training sessions. Other than monitoring, for local government officials, the benefit of deepening accountability by sharing periodic reports should be sustained.

Under AFARD sustainability building, there is need to complete the office block and to initiate investment on the farm land in order to provide demonstration-cum-business services to WENDI programme.

In all, year one of WENDI implementation has provided a good basis for embedding the programme among the different stakeholders. Unexpectedly, much was achieved in all the thematic domains, sustainable strategies were built, lessons learnt, and solvable challenges identified. These findings leaves the central issue in the way forward to rotate around deepening programme impacts with due participation of all stakeholders.

Name of BO	Beneficiary Households			Marital status					Religion					Total household population		
	Males	Females	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Widow(er)	Total	Catholic	Anglican	Muslim	Others	Total	Males	Females	Total
Kwer kabucan	11	19	30	-	29	-	1	30	1	29	-	-	30	94	103	197
Kalawang	50	50	100	2	96	2	-	100	92	4	-	4	100	329	313	642
Anyegele	26	22	48	1	42	4	1	48	-	46	-	2	48	130	131	261
Nyaravur	29	37	66	4	46	6	10	66	59	3	-	4	66	307	297	604
Mungu Lonyo	33	12	45	-	44	-	1	45	26	12	-	7	45	265	173	438
Ombeniva	38	62	100	2	81	4	13	100	65	18	17	-	100	506	534	1,040
Lokokura	20	68	88	20	53	-	15	88	69	12	7	-	88	330	401	731
Dei PTC	101	118	219	4	194	6	15	219	150	33	21	15	219	422	539	961
Panyimur Parish	62	35	97	3	77	-	17	97	97	-	-	-	97	293	375	668
Pakwach Parish	25	75	100	4	38	4	54	100	100	-	-	-	100	460	540	1,000
JOYODI	1,627	1,685	3,312					-					-	9,286	10,751	20,037
Kaya	49	43	92	2	84	-	6	92	71	18	1	2	92	344	296	640
Oruku	63	37	100	-	100	-	-	100	65	32	3	-	100	400	420	820
Pakadha	74	26	100	8	88	-	4	100	99	1			100	356	384	740
Zombo	63	37	100	18	82	-	-	100	99	1	-	-	100	341	390	731
Kango	40	60	100	8	61	8	23	100	89	7	4		100	301	351	652
Mungu Jakisa	12	14	26	1	25			26	12	14			26	106	92	198
Adhingi	58	42	100	15	77		8	100	96	4			100	207	199	406
Congambe	5	15	20	13			7	20	13	7			20	82	82	164
JODPAC	6	11	17	2	14		1	17	14	3			17	66	87	153
Papoga	58	42	100		90		10	100	95	5			100	323	353	676
Arii	55	45	100		95		5	100	73	27			100	424	400	824
Menze	58	65	123	14	100	1	8	123	77	4	42		123	330	401	731
Utimkisa	9	7	16	2	14			16	12	3	1		16	77	73	150
Ndara	34	66	100		90	10		100	13	9	78		100	476	507	983
Ledriwa	50	50	100	6	89	2	3	100	76	7	17		100	475	482	957
Olando	66	38	104	14	79	5	6	104	65	28	3	8	104	281	276	557
Munduriema	64	57	121	-	106	-	15	121	106	-	3	12	121	312	343	655
Gotlebe	74	41	115	3	100	9	3	115	97	10	2	6	115	281	325	606
Pongo	66	42	108	-	101	1	6	108	105	1	-	2	108	285	315	600
Murusi Central	97	79	176	3	147	13	13	176	154	9	6	7	176	424	452	876



Name of BO	Beneficiary Households			Marital status					Religion					Total household population		
	Males	Females	Total	Single	Married	Separated	Widow(er)	Total	Catholic	Anglican	Muslim	Others	Total	Males	Females	Total
Siringmba	53	36	89	-	72	17	-	89	64	20	4	1	89	210	236	446
Orussi	51	49	100	-	86	5	9	100	84	8	1	7	100	329	325	654
OATC			-					-					-			-
Lodonga	19	75	94	7	87	-	-	94	87	-	7	-	94	320	342	662
Aupi	24	66	90	-	80	-	10	90	70	-	10	10	90	308	341	649
Allamu	22	58	80	1	78	1	-	80	42	36	2	-	80	354	381	735
Matu	20	60	80	-	70	2	8	80	49	-	28	3	80	322	334	656
Okuvuru	37	43	80	3	70	4	3	80	73	4	3	-	80	294	308	602
Yiba	26	59	85	11	67	7		85	44	20	11	10	85	379	405	784
Naku	25	49	74	2	64	-	8	74	57	4	5	8	74	289	247	536
Odokibo	26	49	75	2	61	5	7	75	15	52	8	-	75	314	260	574
Caci	30	67	97	2	82	4	9	97	77	15	2	3	97	416	263	679
Atiminda	37	49	86	3	76	2	5	86	8	48	26	4	86	285	271	556
Alidrandyiosi	40	60	100	-	94	-	6	100	22	-	76	2	100	479	524	1,003
Ezanyagaku	39	59	98	-	93	-	4	97	-	-	97	-	97	232	233	465
Allonyanya	16	73	89	19	54	4	12	89	65	4	13	7	89	340	365	705
Iyigobu	32	68	100	2	86	8	4	100	95	0	5	0	100	331	332	663
Total	3,520	3,920	7,440	201	3,462	134	330	4,127	2,942	558	503	124	4,127	23,515	25,552	49,067
% share	47%	53%	100%	5%	84%	3%	8%	100%	71%	14%	12%	3%	100%	48%	52%	100%

## Annex 2:

### Annual farm productivity analysis

	Cassava Cuttings	Cassava Tubers	Irish	Beans	Gnats	Maize	Simsim	Onion	Rice
Units	Bags	Kgs	Bags	Kgs	Kgs	Kgs	Kgs	Basin	Kgs
Input supplied	14,236	-	2,196	44,537	33,205	9,830	7,199	292	6,560
Expected land size	2,373	-	275	1,113	922	983	1,800	24	820
Actual land size	1,322	-	230	1,322	1,001	768	637	39	62
Variance	56%	-	84%	119%	109%	78%	35%	160%	8%
Potential yield	71,180	593,167	15,372	556,713	110,683	1,474,500	719,900	973	820,000
Actual yield	222,641	3,901,274	16,427	142,301	193,546	400,184	831,457	731	35,138
Yield advantage/gap	313%	658%	107%	26%	175%	27%	115%	75%	4%
Expected income	1,067,700,000	296,583,333	1,106,784,000	668,055,000	276,708,333	1,474,500,000	1,439,800,000	11,680,000	984,000,000
Actual est. income	788,411,000	2,535,828,100	174,349,000	224,399,320	113,054,800	203,633,580	77,362,000	490,000	32,914,000
<b>Variance</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>855%</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>34%</b>	<b>41%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>3%</b>

# Annex 3:

## Annual livestock data

Name of BO	Number of cows	Number of poultry	# of own goats before Gorta/WENDI	# of goats from Gorta/WENDI	Total # of goats now	# of cross breeds	# of local goats	# of goats that died	# of goats used on social issues	# of goats sold	Income from goats
Kwer kabucan	8	300	154	90	270	17	253	106	32	34	1,263,500
Kalawang	35	270	287	187	380	25	355	86	191	71	2,769,000
Anyengele	56	444	239	78	319	53	266	78	51	73	2,977,000
Nyaravur	291	554	534	134	854	74	780	99	193	167	6,424,000
Mungu Lonyo	97	265	163	42	298	29	269	40	25	23	1,039,000
Ombeniva	1	325	86	100	181	-	200	11	-	-	-
Panyimur Parish	60	357	157	200	670	58	277	56	42	61	3,355,000
Pakwach Parish	10	460	112	400	485	235	250	42	39	27	991,000
Kaya	-	312	337	180	517	16	239	34	11	15	749,000
Oruku	31	250	386	200	586	28	382	103	55	18	1,007,000
Pakadha	-	437	299	200	499	5	599	91	31	22	912,000
Zombo	25	391	358	200	558	52	173	110	130	66	2,164,000
Kango	79	343	402	200	602	67	537	104	65	45	1,701,000
Mungu Jakisa	9	103	110	86	196	56	177	96	23	20	792,000
Adhingi	52	263	146	200	346	12	530	53	29	21	1,319,000
Congambe	12	90	57	60	117	13	117	37	12	3	134,000
JODPAC	3	75	87	57	144	15	91	24	13	17	667,000
Papoga	50	237	146	200	346	19	166	14	5	2	67,000
Arii	48	187	160	175	335	49	154	143	17	6	224,000
Menze	65	471	481	160	641	37	714	56	11	12	569,500
Utimkisa	3	92	53	48	101	9	84	30	7	14	573,000
Ndara	43	275	272	100	372		557	85	87	57	2,238,000
Ledriwa	45	156	250	200	450	9	309	16	0	0	0
Olando	36	429	293	208	501	50	593	77	8	7	270,000
Munduriema	100	364	212	242	454	5	454	67	14	17	696,500
Gotombe	65	412	151	230	381	26	637	121	13	22	885,000
Pongo	41	301	161	216	377	3	389	56	8	-	-
Murusi Central	82	218	248	352	735	4	735	71	28	25	826,000
Siringmba	5	115	51	228	279	50	220	55	2	3	98,000
Orussi	12	397	231	-	231	-	231	36	26	13	543,000
OATC			50	34	101	17	21	5	7	11	332,000
Lodonga	92	94	203	-	241	9	176	60	40	50	1,180,000
Aupi	66	427	318	70	142	-	268	127	70	83	2,180,000
Allamu	99	450	326	70	384	-	442	51	30	48	1,141,000
Matu	21	182	154	146	264	19	146	95	33	20	635,000

Name of BO	Number of cows	Number of poultry	# of own goats before Gorta/WENDI	# of goats from Gorta/WENDI	Total # of goats now	# of cross breeds	# of local goats	# of goats that died	# of goats used on social issues	# of goats sold	Income from goats
Okuvuru	51	401	334	126	325	2	395	105	55	32	1,050,000
Yiba	84	622	328	150	366	22	299	105	38	23	778,000
Naku	19	128	120	-	142	15	130	56	7	22	630,000
Odokibo	43	178	125	300	308	-	263	212	14	32	1,124,000
Caci	59	263	297	200	434	30	404	78	92	61	2,291,000
Atiminda	66	546	260	190	440	4	415	91	38	13	417,000
Aliodanyiosi	144	452	343	200	599	7	592	89	69	75	1,706,000
Ezanyagaku	70	173	263	192	446	-	615	127	8	61	2,214,000
Alionyanya	28	157	125	200	319	13	306	105	18	11	320,000
Iyigobu	78	231	221	200	393	-	393	72	21	52	15,825,500
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>13,197</b>	<b>10,090</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>17,129</b>	<b>1,154</b>	<b>15,603</b>	<b>3,375</b>	<b>1,708</b>	<b>1,455</b>	<b>67,077,000</b>

## Annex 4:

### Seed and market bulking status

Units	Cassava cuttings	Cassava tubers	Maize	Beans	G-nuts	Rice	Onions	Irish potatoes	Simsim
Crop yield	Bags 222,641	Kgs 3,901,274	Bags 400,184	Kgs 142,301	Kgs 193,546	Kgs 35,138	Kgs 731	Basin 16,427	Kgs 831,457
Number of BOs involved	27	27	12	24	18	3	3	9	11
Number of households involved	2,724	2,724	1,019	2,359	2,384	194	92	583	1,006
Proportion of seeds bulked (%)	0.0%	-	0.4%	2.8%	0.6%	0.9%	0.0%	11.1%	0.2%
Households that bulked seeds (%)	1.3%	-	9.8%	11.6%	19.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.6%	9.9%
BOs that bulked seeds (%)	7.4%	0.0%	33.3%	16.7%	27.8%	66.7%	0.0%	88.9%	36.4%
Proportion of produce bulked for sales (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	2.5%	1.1%	2.0%	0.0%	2.8%	0.3%
Households that bulked for sales (%)	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.3%	0.0%
BOs that bulked for sales (%)	0.0%	0.0%	16.7%	8.3%	11.1%	33.3%	0.0%	22.2%	27.3%

District	LLG	Parish	Name of BO	BH Village	BH Number	Households services	Facility management committee membership	Financial Sustainability	
								Charge per month	Amount Collected
Yumbe	Drajini	Yiba	Lodonga	Gotri	30189	279	9	1,000	77,000
Yumbe	Drajini	Aupi	Aupi	Dramba	30228	200	9	1,000	200,000
Yumbe	Drajini	Yiba	Yiba	Yiba	30187	170	9	1,000	150,000
Yumbe	Drajini	Yiba	Odokibo	Odokibo	30242	300	9	1,000	90,000
Yumbe	Drajini	Olivu	Matu	Matu	30224	180	9	1,000	70,000
Yumbe	Drajini	Olivu	Naku	Naku	30188	270	9	1,000	200,000
Yumbe	Odravu	Okuyu	Aliodranoyosi	Ayago	30243	172	9	1,000	200,000
Yumbe	Odravu	Lui	Iyigobu	Godria	30232	186	9	2,000	70,000
Yumbe	Odravu	Lui	Alionana	Luluwiri	30233	155	9	1,000	80,000
Yumbe	Odravu	Lui	Atiminda	Atiminda	30239	157	9	1,000	150,000
Nebbi	Akworo	Murusi	Munduriema	Munduriema	30235	278	7	500	37,000
Nebbi	Akworo	Murusi	Munduriema	Munduriema	31473	263	7	500	15,700
Nebbi	Akworo	Murusi	Siringmbwa	siringmbwa	30209	103	7	500	40,000
Nebbi	Akworo	Murusi	Gotlembe	Gotlembe	30199	150	7	500	85,000
Nebbi	Akworo	Murusi	Murusi Central	Murusi .C.	30236	168	7	1,000	105,000
Nebbi	Akworo	Murusi	Pongo	Pongo	30201	137	7	500	64,000
Nebbi	Jangokoro	Abaji	Congambe	Congambe	31465	164	7	500	30,000
Nebbi	Jangokoro	Abaji	JODPAC	JODPAC	31467	159	7	500	30,000
Nebbi	Ze'u	Omoyo	Menze	Menze	31461	235	7	500	10,500
Nebbi	Panyango	Panyango	Mungu Jakisa	Pokwero	30221	472	7	1,000	46,000
Nebbi	Kango	Paduba	Adiga	Osau	31047	121	7	200	32,000
Nebbi	Kango	Omwa	Adiga	Adiga	31046	142	7	200	4,500
Nebbi	Paidha	Otheko	Oruko	Oruko	31471	258	7	500	9,500
Nebbi	Zumbo	Nyapea	Nyapea	Cana	31466	120	7	500	15,000
Nebbi	Nyaravur	Mbaro	Nyaravur	Nyaravur	30196	326	7	500	117,000
Nebbi	Nyaravur	Mbaro	NARCIDA	Ageno	31459	412	7	200	62,000
Nebbi	Nebbi	Kalwang	Kalwang	Ombaro	31472	180	7	500	34,000
Nebbi	Nebbi	Abindu	Mungolonyo	Acer	30248	200	7	500	14,000
Nebbi	Panyango	Pokwero	Kwerkabocan	Kwerkabocan	30210	296	7	500	48,000
Nebbi	Orussi	Payera	Orusi	Oyiko	31474	372	7	500	61,150
<b>Total</b>						<b>6,625</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>21,100</b>	<b>2,147,350</b>
<b>Average</b>						<b>221</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>703</b>	<b>71,578</b>



## Annex 6:

Funds locally generated and saved by BOs in 2009/10

Name of BO	Members contributions <sup>1</sup>	Trade	Credit scheme	Farming	Contracts	Fees for services	Other sources	Total	Amount saved
Kwer kabucan	658,000	630,000	2,750,000	3,880,000		360,000		8,278,000	7,500,000
Kalawang	2,262,500		2,500,000	2,300,000				7,062,500	5,470,000
Anyengele	384,000		5,780,000	1,200,000				7,364,000	5,600,000
Nyaravur	430,000	4,950,600	2,403,000	504,000				8,287,600	6,600,000
Mungu Lonyo	4,440,000	4,066,000	750,000	2,616,000			50,000	11,922,000	11,000,000
Ombeniva	6,300,000	-	264,000					6,564,000	6,300,000
Lokokura	7,328,000		3,360,000					10,688,000	6,000,000
Dei PTC	1,832,800		18,376,052					20,208,852	18,376,052
Panyimur Parish	5,322,000	-	5,215,850	-	-	-	-	10,537,850	5,215,850
Pakwach Parish	1,800,000		450,050	50,900				2,300,950	1,599,000
JOYODI	3,170,000							3,170,000	-
Kaya	6,992,000		1,634,999			300,000		8,926,999	8,926,999
Oruku	6,000,000		1,813,750			270,000	525,000	8,608,750	6,500,000
Pakadha	7,100,000	513,500	539,800	55,000			8,800	8,217,100	7,163,800
Zombo	5,000,000		717,265	1,240,000		360,000		7,317,265	5,817,265
Kango	6,000,000		975,000					6,975,000	6,000,000
Mungu Jakisa	443,500		1,388,000				350,000	2,181,500	6,700,000
Adhingi	7,000,000		994,374	4,500,000				12,494,374	8,000,000
Congambe	360,000	200,000	2,724,500	2,800,000	200,000			6,284,500	7,100,000
JODPAC	511,000		595,685	600,000				1,706,685	5,530,000
Papoga	6,850,000							6,850,000	6,000,000
Arii	8,200,000		505,000					8,705,000	6,005,000
Menze	5,175,000		997,830			850,200	2,990,350	10,013,380	7,798,500
Utimkisa	464,000		952,000	1,744,500			691,200	3,851,700	13,340,550
Ndara	6,000,000	1,560,000	1,253,000	340,000				9,153,000	8,803,000
Ledriwa	5,000,000	3,900,000						8,900,000	5,020,000
Olando	2,400,000	-	7,009,750	-	-	-	40,000	9,449,750	9,449,750
Mundurima	5,803,500	-	2,613,992	-	-	-	64,000	8,481,492	8,481,492
Gotlembe	3,985,000	-	4,546,100		-	-	125,000	8,656,100	8,481,492
Pongo	4,994,500	-	6,030,400	-	-	-	-	11,024,900	7,500,000
Murusi Central	5,141,500	-	6,224,105	-	-	-	-	11,365,605	11,365,605
Siringmba	2,739,000	-	4,696,335	-	-	-	50,000	7,485,335	7,628,000
Orussi	2,130,600	-	2,873,300	966,750	-	-	1,293,500	7,264,150	7,264,150
OATC	-			23,636,000	120,000			23,636,000	18,176,600
Lodonga	5,258,000		2,910,000	1,004,000				9,535,000	9,062,000
Aupi	4,382,000		988,000			1,200,000		6,570,000	5,638,000

Name of BO	Members contributions <sup>1</sup>	Trade	Credit scheme	Farming	Contracts	Fees for services	Other sources	Total	Amount saved
Aliamu	2,976,000				824,000			3,800,000	3,800,000
Matu	5,094,000		3,897,000					8,991,000	7,326,000
Okuvuru	1,041,000	5,934,000	6,016,800					12,991,800	12,000,000
Yiba	4,050,000		1,000,000			45,000	140,000	5,235,000	5,014,000
Naku	3,680,000				4,990,000			8,670,000	8,620,000
Odokibo	4,235,000	45,000	696,600			99,000		5,075,600	5,676,600
Caci	3,390,000		918,500			998,000		5,306,500	5,676,600
Atiminda	2,641,000		394,000			2,081,100		5,116,100	5,704,000
Aliodwanyosi	3,493,000		1,690,000	669,900				5,852,900	6,039,000
Ezanyagaku	1,440,000					28,000		1,468,000	5,153,000
Alionyanya	4,550,000		215,550			513,600		5,279,150	5,279,000
Iyigobu	1,600,000	729,000	3,627,500			663,500		6,620,000	5,020,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>180,046,900</b>	<b>22,528,100</b>	<b>113,288,087</b>	<b>48,107,050</b>	<b>6,134,000</b>	<b>7,768,400</b>	<b>,570,850</b>	<b>384,443,387</b>	<b>350,721,305</b>
<b>% of total generated</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>91%</b>

<sup>1</sup> This includes membership fee and annual subscription that each raised 8% and monthly contribution that generated 30%.

# Annex 7:

## Overall BO Performance in 2009/10

Name of BO	BO Growth Compliance score	BO model home score	Average score	Performance Status		
				Laggard <65%	Take-off 65-90%	Mature >90%
Kwer kabucan	61	42	51			
Kalowang	72	38	55			
Anyengele	56	51	53			
Nyaravur	72	55	63			
Mungu Lonyo	83	48	66			
Ombeniva	67	36	51			
Lokokura	72	86	79			
Dei PTC	78	49	63			
Panyimur Parish	67	50	58			
Pakwach Parish	61	50	55			
JOYODI	56	0	28			
Kaya	72	37	54			
Oruku	78	43	60			
Pakadha	83	38	61			
Zombo	78	45	62			
Kango	78	55	66			
Mungu Jakisa	67	39	53			
Adhingi	67	47	57			
Congambe	78	61	69			
JODPAC	83	54	69			
Papoga	72	34	53			
Arii	72	42	57			
Menze	72	42	57			
Utimkisa	78	60	69			
Ndara	67	55	61			
Ledriba	78	46	62			
Olando	83	34	58			
Munduriema	83	28	56			
Gotlembe	83	34	59			
Pongo	78	30	54			
Murusi Central	83	27	55			
Siringmba	83	34	59			
Orussi	89	50	70			
OATC	67	0	33			
Lodonga	72	44	58			
Aupi	72	42	57			
Aliamu	61	41	51			
Matu	67	34	51			
Okuvuru	67	33	50			
Yiba	78	55	66			
Naku	72	24	48			
Odokibo	67	34	50			
Caci	72	33	52			
Atiminda	67	53	60			
Aliodranyiosi	67	52	59			
Ezanyagaku	61	27	44			
Alionyanya	67	61	64			
Iyigobu	67	52	59			
Total	68	43	55			

INCOME	TOTAL	EXPENDITURE	TOTAL
WENDI disbursements	4,639,229,279	Total transfers to BO projects	1,733,388,521
Bal b/f from 2008	313,000	Top up transfers on BO projects	64,522,100
CDRR Training	2,615,278	Refund expenditures on BO C/F projects	7,602,688
2010 planning	90,201,189		1,805,513,309
Refunds from cancelled projects	16,264,495	BO expenditure details	
		Agro-inputs	1,094,224,818
		Enterprise development (credit schemes)	206,000,000
		HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation	249,815,450
		Equipments	85,927,500
		Administrative costs	80,781,173
		Others	45,022,379
		Bank balance	43,741,989
			1,805,513,309
		AFARD-based expenditures	
		BO Capacity building	587,639,950
		1.1. Conduct a baseline survey	25,785,000
		1.2 Train in agronomy skills	69,900,000
		1.3 Train in livestock management skills	36,120,000
		1.4 Train in credit management skills	38,140,000
		1.5 Train in IGA management skills	-
		1.6 Train in improved sanitation chain management skills	83,999,600
		1.7 Conduct HIV/AIDS awareness for couples	12,300,000
		1.8 Conduct bee-keeping training	-
		1.9 Conduct animal traction training	49,350,000
		1.10 Conduct nutrition education	29,108,700
		1.11 Conduct gari training	7,560,000
		2.1 Induct beneficiaries on WENDI working modalities	28,400,000
		2.2 Train in participatory and accountable leadership	12,225,000
		2.3 Train in financial management & reporting skills	29,302,000
		2.4 Train in implementation monitoring & reporting skills	48,980,900
		3.4 Procure equipments	59,550,000
		3.6 Conduct exchange visits	8,976,250
		Resource mobilisation assessment/ Training	42,032,500
		Education Bye-Law Formulation	5,910,000

INCOME	TOTAL	EXPENDITURE	TOTAL	TOTAL
		Coordination and networking	-	238,006,700
		3.1 Hold debriefing meetings with local government leaderships	10,908,500	
		3.2 Conduct quarterly district network review meetings	31,378,900	
		3.3 Hold bi-annual beneficiary review meetings	92,600,000	
		Printing & Publishing	84,713,400	
		Communications Strategy Design	7,000,000	
		Board Visit	5,456,900	
		Local Government monitoring	5,949,000	
		AFARD sustainability building		237,000,000
		AFARD office construction	223,000,000	
		Procurement of farm land	14,000,000	
		Administrative costs		105,695,033
		Provide administrative cost support	18,758,755	
		Equipment maintenance	3,221,000	
		Management allowances	34,100,000	
		Annual audit	47,000,000	
		Training in community managed disaster risk Reduction	2,615,278	
		Planning 2010		103,518,000
		2010 Planning	103,518,000	
		Community wide projects		1,539,097,498
		Safe water sources	652,255,385	
		Class rooms	386,921,256	
		Teachers house	69,441,762	
		Vip Latrines	85,704,094	
		Perma nets	344,775,000	
		Bank balance		132,152,751
		Safe water sources	54,571,700	
		Class rooms	45,566,027	
		Teachers house	3,400,000	
		Vip Latrines	563,612	
		Technical supervision costs	4,035,144	
		IGA training	18,625,268	
		Nutrition manual	5,391,000	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,748,623,241</b>	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>4,748,623,241</b>





**For more information please contact:**

Programme Director, Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD)

Plot 3-5 Butiime Road, P.O.BOX 80, Nebbi-Uganda, **Tel:** +256 772 437 175,

**Email:** [afard@afard.net](mailto:afard@afard.net) **Website:** [www.afard.net](http://www.afard.net)