



ERUSSI – NDHEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

ANNUAL REPORT 2018

Submitted By:
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March 7, 2019

Name of partner organization: The Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD)
Title of the project: Erussi - Ndhew Community Development Project
Project number: 66351
Reporting period: January 1 – December 31, 2018
Project duration: 5 years (2015-2019)
Name and position of person responsible for the project: Dr. Alfred Lakwo (Executive Director)
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Date of submission: March 7, 2018.

1. Developments in environment and external conditions with implications on the project

Erussi –Ndhew Community Development Project is a 5-year project that directly targets: 6,000 poor people (1,200 Children, 3,200 Women, 1,600 Youths) and indirectly 20,000 people. The key problems it seeks to address are: low awareness of children’s and women’s rights; Inability of parents to provide for children’s basic needs; poor sanitation and hygiene practices; high youth unemployment; and weak People’s Institutions (PIs). The goal of the project is, *“to contribute to the reduction of child poverty in Erussi/Ndhew Sub-Counties, Nebbi district, Uganda”* and its specific objectives are: (i) To enhance the capacity of members of 160 Self Help Groups (SHGs) to adequately provide for children’s basic needs and ensure children’s rights are respected; (ii) To form 8 and strengthen 16 new Cluster Level Associations (CLA) to be self-sustaining; (iii) To organize children into 64 groups and engage children in activities that promote their growth and rights; (iv) To empower 200 youths to become economically active and socially responsible; and (v) To strengthen the capacity of AFARD to manage and account for the project.

The key triggers of progress in the reporting period (January – December 2019) were as below.

Positive factors	Negative factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Linking Federation to sub-county and the advocacy thereof has enables the sub-county to invite the federation executives to the local government planning and budgeting meetings. The inclusion of children representatives in the Project Management Committee (PMC) created a platform for children to air their views, monitor the project, and view the project through children lenses Federation improved the linkages between the PIs and the local governments. As a result, 1 CLA and SHG received a total of UGX 5,600,000 (i.e., UGX 2,800,000 each) from Erussi sub-county. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No functional structures to manage children cases in the community led to poor monitoring and coordination of child abuse cases. Lack of monitoring plans and mechanism by the local leaders to monitor the set by-laws against going to market during school days/hours. This led to minimum enforcement of the by-laws. As a result, many children are still going to markets during school days. High competition for government grants with other groups within the community has limited the PIs from accessing the funds.

2. Project Outreach

Table 1 below presents a quick hint on the number of people reached in 2018 versus the target for the entire project period. Overall, 1,572 children (798 girls), 1,420 youths (687 females), and 4,637 adults (2,672 women) were reached by the project in 2018. In addition, 370 children (198 girls) are in the sponsorship programme (of whom 350 are in school and 20 are out-of-school). The children participated in the project implementation through counseling and guidance day, Day of African Child, Children's Christmas party, Children's groups' training, and letter writing for children in sponsorship. The youth, women and men were reached through various awareness creation and trainings.

Table 1: Projected outreach by People's Institutions

Institutions/People	Target 2019	Actual 2015	Actual 2016	Actual 2017	Actual 2018	Success rate 2018	Remarks
Number of Federations	1	0	0	1	1	100%	
Number of CLAs	16	8	12	12	12	75%	Focus was on strengthening CLAs to ensure there is strong federation
Number of SHGs	160	106	136	156	157	98%	Focus was on strengthening SHGs so CLAs take the role of new SHG formation and strengthening
Number of C.Gs	64	44	53	53	53	83%	Focus was on ensuring the 44 old CGs adopted the new CG modules
Number of Youth groups	20	0	5	5	5	50%	The target was revised due to weak CLAs that needed to be strengthened
Number of Youths trained	200	0	112	100	100	156%	There was an oversight in 2016 that led formation of many groups with many youth in one CLA
Number of children	1,200	817	1,023	1,316	1,572	131%	Determined by the number of children in SHG households
Number of youth	1,600	0	1,020	1,320	1,420	89%	Determined by the number of youth in CBT
Number of adults	6,000	1,889	2,780	3,733	4,637	77%	Target was made with assumption that each SHG will have 20 members, however there is an average of 17 members per group

3. Progress of the intervention in the reporting period: from activities to objectives

3.1 Description of progress on each sub-objective

Annex 1 presents the summary of output achievement in the year. Below we present a narrative of the progress of each planned activity.

Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of members of 160 SHGs to adequately provide for children's basic needs and ensure children's rights are respected

Activity 1.2: Conduct various capacity building:

Based on the capacity assessment that was conducted in 2017, capacity building for SHGs was carried out based on needs for each SHGs. This included training in:

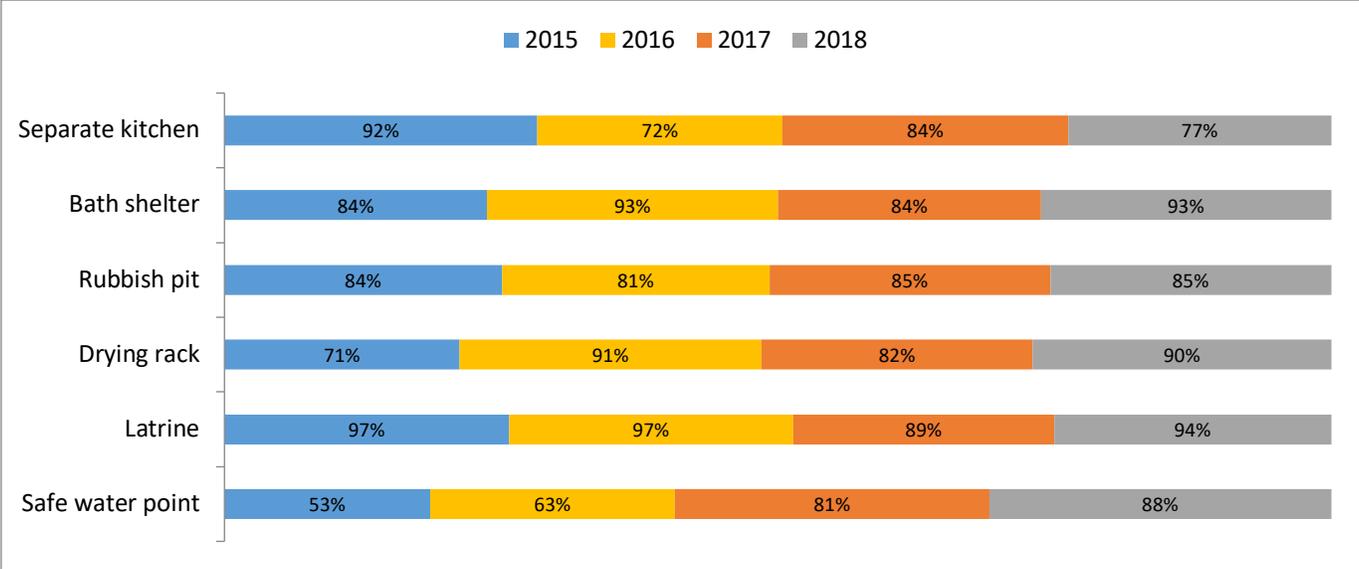
- a. *Goal setting and vision realization:* CFs together with POs conducted this refresher training for 30 SHGs. As a result, the trained 30 SHGs set their group and family goals which many are focusing on their goals e.g. saving for school fees, investments and emergency cases. For example, Akumu Mary from Can Nyayo Paro SHG set her goal on "Saving for school fees". As a result, she has been able to pay the tuition for her orphaned grandchild who joined Erussi secondary school.
- b. *Communication and leadership skills:* To promote rotational leadership and good governance, CFs conducted training for 45 SHGs. As a result, 4 members have taken up positions in the local leadership including 6 members are in LC 1 councils, 8 members are in water management committee and 6 members in School Management Committee (SMCs). This is evident in Penji primary school, Payera parish, Ndhew sub-county and Jupugeta water source in Jupugeta upper village, Adolo parish, Erussi sub-county. In addition to above, the groups are now rotating leadership.
- c. *Savings, loans and credit management:* CFs together with POs conducted this training for the 20 newly formed SHGs and 10 old SHGs. There is improvement in savings and loans management. SHG members have adopted a system, which involves public loan requests and approval within the group. This enabled Oyura Rose from Can Mak Tic Kucingi SHG to borrow 80,000 Ugx. She invested in silver fish (Sardine) business and got a profit of 70,000 Ugx. This improved her weekly saving. The weekly savings has improved access to loans that enables SHG members to finance their small-scale business and also meet their immediate needs such as buying scholastic materials, paying medical bills as well as other support to the households.
- d. *Problem solving and conflict resolution:* 35 SHGs including Ukondu Cek Iliwithe SHG were trained on group dynamics in order to improve their capacity to manage their groups. "Ukondu Cek Ilwithe SHG" almost got disintegrated due family conflict that was brought to the group level. As a result of the training, the SHGs members are committed to their groups, managed their conflicts and enhance group cohesion. This has improved members' attendance.
- e. *Basic business skills:* This training was conducted by an external resourceful person (AFARD Marketing Coordinator) for 50 SHGs including Can Tegojo SHG from Ayanyong'a village. Focuses were on business planning and identification, record keeping, customer care and retention, budgeting and risks management. As a result, members from Can Tegojo SHGs are borrowing money for investments, have clear records, and improved on their income which enhanced their saving.

Activity 1.3: Provide needs-based skills to SHG members in basic crop agronomy: To improve household food security, AFARD provided cassava cuttings (NASE 19 variety) and beans seeds (NABE 16 variety) for 150 (80 SHGs in 2016 and 2017 (70 SHGs). Out of the 150 SHGs, 64 SHGs distributed cuttings to individual group members to plant in their individual garden while 72 SHGs replanted as a group and 14 SHGs had bad harvest. This was due to late land opening, weeding, and hence ended up being affected by the prolonged draught. To raise the beans and cassava gardens well, agronomist from other AFARD’s projects were engaged and they provided training in good agronomic practices especially covering land preparation, planting, pest and disease control, and soil erosion control. The learning by the group members has been replicated on individual member gardens.

In addition, out of the 70 SHGs that received cassava cuttings (NASE 19 variety) in 2017, 52 SHGs harvested both tubers, sold and earned an accumulative total of UGX 14,050,000. The SHGs put back the income into their savings thereby increasing their capital size and loan borrowing. Livelihood support has a wider spiral positive effect on SHG and SHG member households. For instance, the provision of cassava cutting added an average of UGX 560,000 to each beneficiary group savings portfolio as compared to an average saving of UGX 150,000 per group per year. Yet each beneficiary member household also got cassava cuttings for planting for family food security. As a result, members have access to food both from family production and business opportunities.

Activity 1.8 Conduct Sanitation and Hygiene awareness: The 12 CLAs in Erussi and Ndhew sub-counties including Jakony CLA formed village sanitation committees (VSCs) through Community-led Total Sanitation (CLST) approach. The committees developed criteria such as availability of clean toilets, toilet covers, drying rags etc. against which they conducted home-to-home follow up visits. During the annual review meeting, SHG members from Uboth, Madi upper, and rumba villages noted that many households have pit latrines, bathing shelter, pot hole covers and drying rags. As a result, there has been few cases of water borne diseases.

Figure 1: Use of Safe Water Sources and Sanitation and Hygiene Facilities



Objective 2: To form 8 and strengthen 16 new CLA and to be self-sustaining

Activity 2.2: Conduct various capacity building trainings for CLAs: All the 12 CLAs received capacity building trainings in;

- a) **Goal setting and realization:** This training was conducted to enable the CLAs have clear and attainable goals. This training led to the setting up of clear visions, including resource mobilization for their wise investments. Most of the CLAs (85%) including Mungu Ongeo En CLA set their goal on diversification of their wise investment. As such Mungu Ongeo En CLA has been able to access government grant (Community Driven Demand Fund) worth 2,800,000 Ugx through Erussi sub-county. The CLA has been able to procure chairs and utensils for hire to add on to their mobile mill machine. As a result, the CLA has diversified her source of income, increased her monthly income from 110,000 Ugx to 180,000 Ugx per month. Therefore, on average, each CLA is able to generate UGX 120,000 monthly.
- b) **Subcommittee roles and responsibilities:** Different CLA sub-committee members of strengthening and group formation committee, resource mobilization committee, CBT committee, and CGs committee benefited from this training. The training improved their understanding of and commitment to their roles and responsibilities. Because of the clarity of roles and functions, Kulu Pong Kujange CLAs has been able to form CBT committees. These committees were able to form youth groups with 20 members (8 girls) who are receiving training in horticulture and low cost building. In addition to above the sub-committees also came up with clear work plans with achievable targets.
- c) **Book writing:** To ensure effective and updated CLAs minute taking, 24 CLA members (2 members from each of the 12 CLAs) were trained in book writing. Today, the CLAs like Warwo ni Mungu, Yesu Meri and Mer pa Yesu have clear financial records and records of their discussions written in their minute book.

Activity 2.3: Conduct monthly monitoring visits: The PC, Project Officers together with community and child facilitators conducted twelve (12) monthly monitoring of CLAs. These visits were to the SHGs, CLAs, youth groups and CGs. It was evident that CLA with CGs are giving support to CGs (Mungu Jamic CLA linked up Awotho Aol CG to the sub county). As a result, they were registered and given pine seeds for planting in the nursery bed. It was also evident that there was improvement in record keeping, management of wise investment, and 2 CLAs (Mer ber and Mungu Kelo CLA) accessed government funds worth 5,600,000 Ugx. (2,800,000 Ugx each). All the 12 CLAs are paying CFs an average of UGX 20,000 per month, and 11 of the 12 CLAs are registered at their respective sub-counties. However, gaps in record keeping were identified in 14 CGs, 6 SHGs and 1 CLA. As a result, action plans were drawn for refresher training in 2019.

Activity 2.4: Conduct monthly community and child facilitators meetings: CFs held 12 monthly meetings that were also attended by Child Facilitators (06), 10 Community Facilitators and the project staffs. Matters discussed included: strengthening of weak CLAs and SHGs, formation of CBT committee, youth groups and strengthening Federation. It was resolved that CLAs with children groups should dedicate to strengthening both new and weak SHGs. As a result, Mer pa Yesu CLA that did not join federation was strengthened, youth were guided to select profitable and yet affordable enterprises like farming as a business and capacity building plans were developed.

Activity 2.5 Conduct CLA quarterly review meetings: 4 Quarterly review meeting were conducted and in attendance were the 16 CFs, 2 POs and 2 representatives from each of the 12 CLAs. The representatives gave the report on the activities conducted in the quarters. CLA 'Yesu Oromo En' formed one SHG in Ojwer Village (Can Odiya SHG), each CLAs strengthened an average of 3 weak SHGs in loan repayment, record keeping, rotational leadership. As a result, there was a conducive environment for peer learning. The federation also strengthen CLA Mungu timo which had internal conflict thus there is cohesion in the CLA and they are carrying on with their roles well.

Activity 2.6: Conduct bi-annual participatory grading and financial auditing in SHGs: This activity was carried out for the 156 SHGs (excluding the 1 newly formed SHGs). The finding summarized in annex 3 (SHGs) and annex 4 (CLAs) revealed that there is general good improvement in book writing, saving loan taking and return, attendance of meeting. Most SHG members borrow money for trade (produce selling and fish mongering).

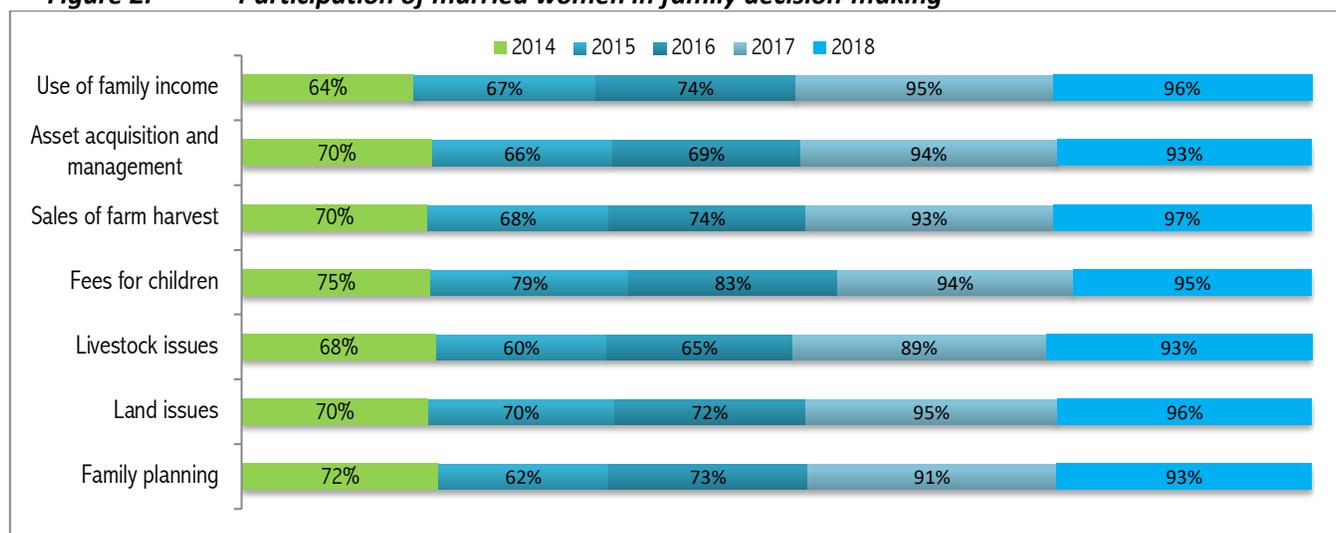
During NCO monitoring, it was revealed that only 2.5 % of SHGs project are left unachieved compared to 25% CLAs. While the Federation was expected before December 2017, the project did not form it because of CLA's weaknesses which required strengthening. Therefore, there is need for;

- The project team to work with the existing Federation trough CLAs to ensure that the uncovered parishes are completed before the project end.
- The project should support the existing CLAs and CFs to form and strengthen SHGs. The Federation should be engaged to ensure that the formed PIs join the next levels after realizing that they are strong.
- Total cumulative savings in the 3 last years increased by 36% but the average savings amount per individual member is between the range of 11.86-27.45\$. There is still a lot to do with SHGs members to increase the savings. Facilitation to explore diversification of sources and business promotion should be reignited.

Activity 2.8: Conduct capacity building trainings for the Federations: This training was conducted by the NCO ToTs. Focus was on problem identification, prioritization, analysis, stakeholders' analysis and work plan development. As a result, the federation came up with their work plan, developed their constitution and registered at the district. Show a sample of the work plan

Activity 2.12: Organize SHG Day: This day was organized and celebrated by 157 SHGs under the theme: "An Empowered Woman, a Strong Foundation for a Family". The event took place at Pajur primary school playing ground, Pajur parish Erussi sub-county. The women counselor for Erussi who was the Guest of Honor used that as a plat form to advocate for girl child education in Erussi and Ndhew sub-county. She mentioned that an educated woman can make a sound decision, can own asset including goats, land, chicken and cows which can otherwise be used to support the family. As a result, the local leaders present (LCIII for Erussi and Ndhew sub-counties, religious leaders, CDOs, Health assistants, head teachers from 07 primary schools, and community leaders) committed to supporting and creating a conducive learning environment for girl child, advocate for their rights, implement and closely monitor the set by-laws.

Figure 2: Participation of married women in family decision-making



Activity 2.26: Train CLA members, parents, youth and children in advocacy: This training was conducted to 1 federation, 5 children’s groups and 4 youth groups. Focus was on importance of advocacy, advocacy approaches, and the legal framework. As a result, women and children used the Day of African Child and SHG day celebration to advocate for the rights of children and women in the community; with focus on girl child education. As a result, the local leaders have developed a monitoring mechanism to monitor the set by-laws against going to market during school days/hours and federation executive members (the president, secretary and treasurer) given opportunities to attend annual planning and council meeting so as to share their views and influence decisions affecting women and children in the community.

Objective 3: To organize children into 64 groups and engage children in activities that promotes their growth and rights

Activity 3.4: Facilitate children to write letters to their foster parents: 350 out of 370 letters have been written and posted to the sponsor parents. The 20 letters that were not written was because the children were permanently outside the project area. As a result, the 20 children were dropped and replaced with children staying within the project area for easy implementation of the project activities.

Activity 3.5: Conduct child census: CLA subcommittee for children and the PO Child Development with support of parents/caregivers and Child Facilitators conducted one census for children in sponsorship. It was found out that majority (350) were within the project area and only 20 children were outside the project area; mainly they were taken to school outside project area. This census has helped the project to track down the progress of children under sponsorship. It was revealed that the children were doing okay spiritually, physically and educationally. The findings are presented below.

Description	Boys	Girls	Total
Children expected	172	198	370
Children counted	167	183	350
Children temporarily outside the project area	-	-	-
Children confirmed relocated	5	15	20
Children unaccounted for	-	-	-

Activity 3.6: Routinely monitor sponsored children: Monthly monitoring was done by the child facilitators, and it was noted that out of the 370 children in sponsorship 20 children are staying outside the project area permanently now, and as such the children were dropped and replaced with children staying within the project area for easy implementation of the project activities. Also, the monitoring also revealed that most of the children who reached adolescent are hard to deal with as there is shift in their interest. Therefore, there is need to build the capacity of the CFs on how to handle adolescent.

Activity 3.8: Facilitate celebration of the Day of African child: The project commemorated this day at Nyipir Primary School ground and 982 children (with 451 boys), women and men attended. The theme this year was “Leave no Child behind for Development of Erussi and Ndhew Community”. The children used the day to speak out their views on disguised child labors at schools, early marriage among girls and lack of parental support for education. As a result, the District Probation officer who was the guest of honor called upon the local leaders, teachers, parents and local government present to intensify on implementation of children related by-laws on stopping child labour and also developed monitoring mechanism of such by-laws. She further applauded Erussi sub-county for the annual celebration of “stop child labour week” as well as arresting children who go to market during school days. She affirmed that such celebrations are good platform for children to be heard.

Activity 3.9: Update information on 370 children under sponsorship programme: This activity was carried out twice in the year by the PO to update the general information about children. This helped the project to keep track of the children whereabouts, performance at school, health status and share first-hand information with their respective sponsors. During the updates, it was revealed that 23 children (with 9 girls) performed poorly and will repeat classes in 2019, 20 children (with 15 girls) were outside the project area. However, these children were replaced with new ones.

Activity 3.10: Process Christmas cards for the sponsored children: 370 Christmas cards with best Christmas wishes were developed by the children. The children also drew pictures of Christmas events such as family re-union to depict love. These were processed and posted to Germany to the sponsor parents. As a result, children under sponsorship are keeping constant communication with their sponsors.

Activity 3.11: Facilitate children's Christmas party: This event was held and attended by 758 children (with 452 girls). The children used the party to share their experiences and to entertain each other through music, dance, drama, eating and cutting of cakes. During the party parents/caregivers also had the opportunity to advise children to be good and avoid moving out of their homes during the holidays.

Activity 3.12: Hold education counseling and guidance day: Educational counselling was conducted by the senior woman teacher of Erussi Secondary School and 839 (with 451 girls) children attended. The main aim was to look at the various challenges facing children and then together with their parents find practical solutions. The problems identified were long distance for teachers to school thus coming late for lessons, children picking coffee instead of going to school as well as drunkenness of some teachers. As a result, the subcommittees for children from Jakony CLA met the administration of the affected school on the issues outlined by the children. For the drunkard, the subcommittee members who are part of the school management committee had a meeting together with the head-teacher and the school wrote a letter to the DEO through sub-county requesting for the transfer of the teacher and be replaced by someone else since he doesn't teach.

Activity 3.20: Training of CGs Facilitators and CGs Representatives on Book writing: 64 CGs representatives and 22 CG facilitators were trained on how to write the minutes of children meetings. The focus was on the new format of the book, agenda items and work plan development, taking care of all the 5 categories of their activities. As a result, the children and the CG facilitators have adopted the new format well and the CG facilitators are now guiding and monitoring CGs activities.

Activity 3.24: Refresher training for C.Gs on group modules: The 53 children’s groups were trained by CG facilitators and 908 (496 boys and 412 girls) attended. Focus was on book writing, regular meetings, rotational leadership, recreational activities, life skills, and child rights. As a result, children are meeting on weekly basis, doing recreational activities like music dance and drama, protecting their rights and the rights of their fellow children. Hence, out of the 44 old CG, 15 adopted non-formal learning and life skills. As such they have planted coffee in their individual garden (8 CGs), eucalyptus (2 CGs) and those who planted passion fruit, sold it as group and got UGX 358,000 (2 CGs). They used the money to buy 4 goats for the groups (2 goats per group).

Objective 4: To empower 100 youths to become economically active and socially responsible

Activity 4.1: Form CBT Committee: CBT committee has been formed in 05 CLAs: Warwo ni Mungu, Jakony, Mungu Kelo, Mungu Jamic and Mungu Kelo. The CBT Committee members are composed of 10 members (8 females and 2 males) drawn as follows-. 7 CLA members, 1 business person, LC and 1 project officer. The formation was facilitated by the help of the Project Coordinator and the Project Officers. As a result, the committee were able to guide the youth to select profitable enterprises, monitored and contracted CBT trainers.

Activity 4.2: Train CBT committees on their roles and responsibility: This training was conducted by PC, POs and CFs and 50 members from 5 CBT committees/CLAs attended with a focus on youth identification, selection criteria for youth and enterprises, youth groups’ management and monitoring. As a result, CBT committees are identified and selected youth for youth group formation.

Activity 4.3: Form youth groups: The new CLAs’ CBT committees formed 5 youth groups with 100 members (45 girls). The selection criteria included, orphaned youth, single mothers, youth taking care of their old parents, school drop outs (at least those who have been home for a minimum of 2 years). As a result, the 5 youth groups have selected and being trained in farming as a business (horticulture), low cost building, and motorbike repair, and Animal health.

Table 2: Youth Groups and Their Enterprises

S/N	Name of enterprises	Number of groups	Males	Females	Total number of youths	Total savings (UGX)
1	Horticulture (tomatoes) youth group	2	15	25	40	-
2	Motorbike repair youth group	1	20	0	20	165,500
3	Animal Health	1	5	15	20	84,000
4	Low cost building	1	15	5	20	102,000
5	Total	8	55	45	100	351,500

NB: Horticulture team had just completed their training

Activity 4.3.1: Awareness creation to parents/guardians in supporting youth during and after training:

This was conducted by CBT committee, CFs, POs for 88 parents/guardians (57 female) with a focus was on linkages between youth groups, CBT committee and parents, start-up inputs, challenges youths face and possible solutions to the challenges. As a result, parents are providing meals for youth during training, and are planning for start-up inputs to be provided after training.

Activity 4.4: Train youths in governance, group dynamics and conflict resolution:

100 youths (45 girls) were trained on group dynamics especially in the areas of on conflict resolution and management, leadership skills, and group compositions in order to improve their capacity to manage their groups. As a result, the youth are committed to their groups, managed their conflicts and enhance cohesion.

Activity 4.5: Train youth groups in entrepreneurship and business management:

The training was conducted for 5 youth groups with 100 members (45 girls) to know what is needed to start up their business. They were trained on customer identification and retention and record keeping. As a result, the youth have started saving, have clear records, marketed their products (especially sweater knitting and tailoring enterprises) and increased their income.

Activity 4.6: Train youth in vocational skills:

100 youths (with 45 females) are currently being trained in the various skills including horticulture (40 youth with 25 girls), low cost building (20 youth with 5 girls), animal health (20 with 15 girls) and motorcycle repair (20 members, all boys). Youth under motorcycle repair, animal health and low-cost building are already earning some money as they train. This has enabled them to support their families. Graduated youth were asked whether they were employed in the trades they trained in and on average how much money they were earning per month. Table 3 below shows that these youth are earning some (about UGX 89,000 monthly).

Table 3: Tracer study results of youths trained under CBT

Course attended	No. trained	No. Practicing	Average monthly income
Carpentry	5	5	76,000
Horticulture	7	7	93,600
Low cost building	5	5	81,400
Mechanics	5	5	65,750
Poultry keeping	11	11	77,400
Saloon	3	3	124,600
Sweater knitting	10	10	53,000
Tailoring	21	21	99,800
TOTAL	67	67	83,944

Activity 4.8: Hold awareness educations for youths and SHG members on HIV/AIDS:

5 youth groups with 100 members (45 female) youth were trained on HIV/AIDS by CFs and sub-committee for health with a focus on comprehensive knowledge on HIV infection, symptoms, and prevention. This was an eye-opener to many youths who now shun down high-risk behaviors that predisposes them to HIV/AIDS infection e.g., unsafe sex.

Table 4: Changes in HIV/AIDS related comprehensive knowledge among youth (%)

Key aspects of comprehensive knowledge	baseline	2015	2016	2017	2018
• Heard of AIDS	93	93	70	57	91
• Know at least 3 ways of HIV transmission	86	93	69	56	81
• Know at least 3 symptoms	91	91	71	57	79
• Know at least 3 ways of HIV prevention	93	92	70	57	76
• Know at least 3 essential services for prevention/mitigation	96	96	71	56	81
• Know at least 3 ways of positive living	92	92	70	56	76
Total	92	92	70	57	81

Objective 5: To strengthen the capacity of AFARD to manage and account for the project

Activity 5.4: Routine monitoring and support visit by management: The Executive Director, Programmes Manager, and Finance and Administration Manager conducted 12 visits to the project to provide mentorship support to the team. This has improved on activity tracking, reporting quality and timeliness, and team work. In addition to the above, management has also been able to give on-spot guidance to the SCHGs, CLAs, CGs and Youth group in areas of record keeping, group management, saving and credit management, food and nutrition security. As a result, the group members know the importance of balanced diet, borrow to invest and asset ownership.

3.2. Achievement of overall Project Objective

The overall goal of Erussi-Ndhew CDP is to reduce child poverty, especially in SHG member households, in Erussi-Ndhew sub counties, Nebbi district, Uganda. As has been noted above, there are a number of positive outcomes that have been achieved through PI strengthening, youth skilling, and the general community awareness creation. For instance, the poorest of the poor women now save and borrow for both consumption and business needs. They are organized to advocate for change in their lives. Some few youths are receiving vocational skills training aimed at furthering their self-employment.

Put together, these gains have improved the rights of children to a dignified life. For instance, more children now eat nutritious foods, drink safe water, and access pit latrines and schools. Neither are majority of children hardly falling sick nor are they sleeping in overcrowded rooms. Access to information (on radio or phones) is still a huge challenge. Child poverty measured against any child facing at least 2 deprivations reveals that the proportion of children considered poor is still high. But there has been a marked reduction in child poverty over the years from having 9 in every 10 children poor in 2014 to 4 in every 10 children poor in 2018. This is a manifestation of the positive fruits of the concerted efforts the SHG women members invest in the transformation of their known “poorest of the poor” status.

Figure 3: Key reduction children's deprivations

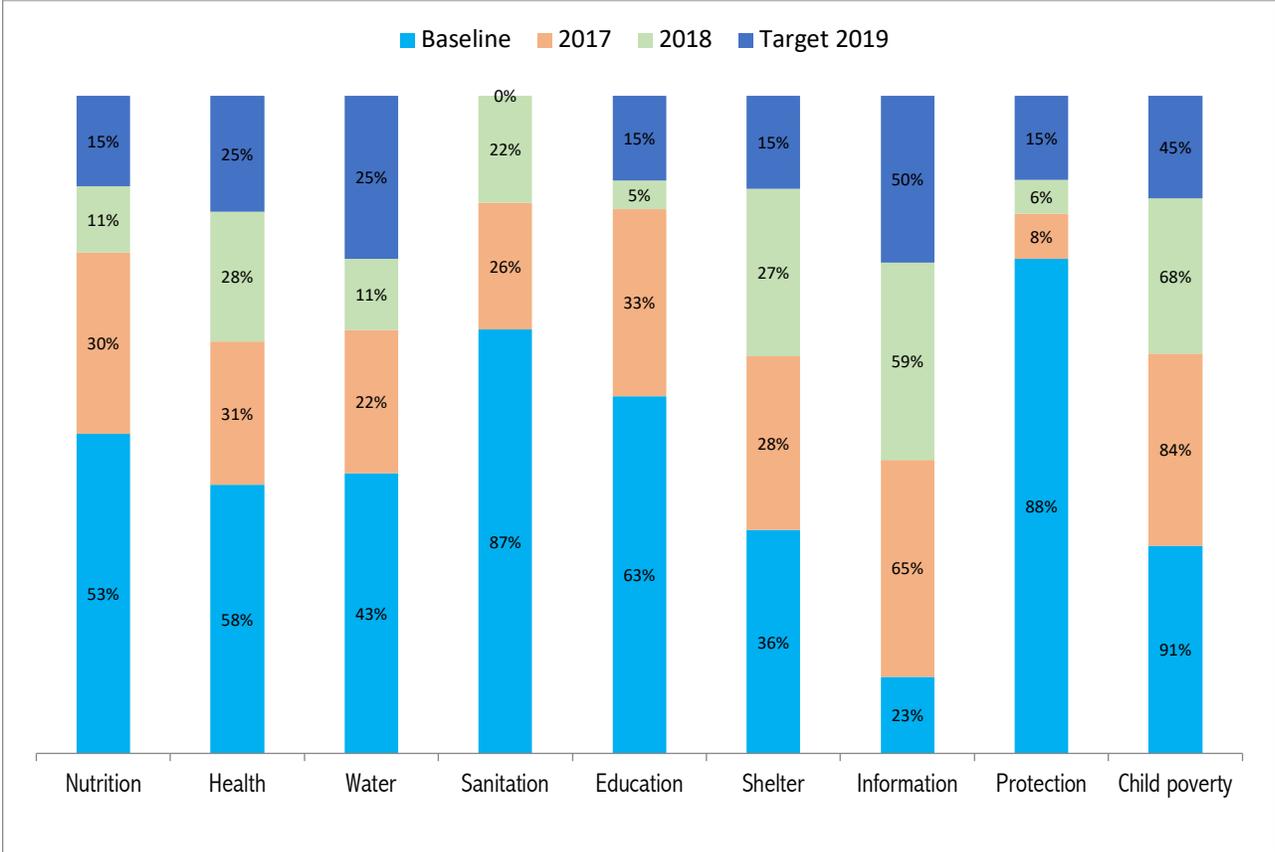


Table 5: Progress on Outcome/impact achievements					
Impact	Indicators	Target 2019	Baseline 2014	2017	2018
Child Poverty, especially in SHG member households, in Erussi-Ndhew sub counties, Nebbi District, Uganda is reduced.	% of children who eat 3 diversified meals daily (<i>Nutrition</i>)	85	53	70	89
	% of children who did not fall sick last month (<i>Health</i>)	25	58	31	28
	% of children who use safe drinking water (<i>Water</i>)	75	43	88	89
	% of children who use pit latrines (<i>Sanitation</i>)	100	87	84	88
	% of children who are enrolled in school and completed primary school (<i>Education</i>)	85	63	67	95
	% of children who sleep in rooms with ≤5 people (<i>Shelter</i>)	15	36	28	27
	% of children who use radio, television, mobile phones (<i>Information</i>)	50	23	35	41
	% of children who do not experience physical abuse (<i>Protection</i>)	95	88	92	94
	% of children who are deprived in 2 or more of the measures above (<i>Child poverty</i>)	45	91	84	68
OUTCOME 1					
Enhanced capacity SHG members to adequately provide for children's basic needs and ensure children's rights are respected	% of SHG member households that are food secure ¹	85	43	56	78
	% of SHG member households living above \$1.25	25	4	17	25
	% SHG women members empowered ²	95	41	85	92
OUTCOME 2					
People's institutions are strong and self-sustaining	% of population aware of women's rights	95	62	88	97
	% of SHGs with ≥UGX 10M	25	0	0	0
	% of women participating in LLG planning process	50	20	36	23
	# of Pls-led projects funded by LLGs	25	0	6	6
OUTCOME 3					
Empowered children advocating for their rights free from deprivation	% of population aware of children's rights	96	65	87	97
	# of criminal child offenders prosecuted by courts	30	0	0	20
	# of CG-led/parliament projects funded by LLGs	10	0	0	1
Outcome 4					
Empowered youths who are economically active and socially responsible	% of youth with own account income generating enterprises	95	83	92	91
	Average number of youths provided waged employment	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.3
	Average monthly income earned	750,000	41,600	65,556	67,320
	% of youth with comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS	98.0	92.8	57	91
	% of youth engaged in safer sexual practice ³	75.0	53.2	35.1	77
	% of youth who tested their HIV status	75.0	41.6	22.4	28

¹Food security will be measured as an index of having food throughout the year, eating 3 meals a day, and dietary diversity.

²Women empowerment will be measured as an index of exposure to SGBV, asset ownership rights, and participation in critical decision-making.

³ Safer sexual practices will be measured as an index of having sex with a steady sexual partner and using condoms.

4. Unintended effects

Some of the unintended positive effects include:

- The emergence of youth groups in the community as a result of observable positive behavior change in the project supported youth.
- The high demand for children's groups and its acknowledgement as an empowerment strategy.
- Re-investment of the incomes earned by the SHGs from the sale of the cassava tubers into their saving groups has increased on the group capital.

5. Sustainability

The project was developed with clear sustainability strategies such as: youth economic empowerment; loan scheme in SHGs; linkages and advocacy of local government; and setting up facility management committee for water sources. All these are in place and functional. In addition, the PIs are growing in strength in ways that will sustain the project. These can be evident from the following:

- CLAs are gradually taking up role transfer. They are forming new and strengthening SHGs. All 12 CLAs are paying their CFs UGX 20,000 per month. With wise investments and an average monthly income of UGX 120,000, CLAs are also able to finance their activities.
- Federation has been linked to the sub-county and given sittings in planning and council meeting.
- The Project Steering Committee has been able to enhance CLA capacity to network with stakeholders like the Sub-county and district local governments in ways that is enabling PIs to access government funding and advocate for favorable policies.

6. Project Management

- The capacities of the staff were built in areas like MS excel, data management report and, and SAVIX system management. NCO also provided training in New CG modules and monitoring.
- The major monitoring activities remained the weekly staff meeting, quarterly management field visits and PMC meetings, and an annual outcome assessment. Support supervision from NCO (programmes and finance) provided additional insights into operational improvement. For instance:
 - (i) PMC monitored the project quarterly;
 - (ii) A participatory annual review was conducted involving PMC members, CFs, CLA leaders, project staffs and community leaders
- The role of children in steering the project was more felt at the PMC level where children representatives are part of the policy oversight body. This was tested successfully during children engagement at Sub county planning meetings.
- Networking was conducted with other AFARD projects, Erussi and Ndhew and Nebbi local governments and the result was the winning of 2 grants worth UGx 5,600,000.

7. Child protection

With the capacity of CFs for CG, POs and PC built by the NCO on child rights, the children have been involved in the development of codes of conduct for the child protection policy (CPP) used by their facilitators and their respective CG. Their views were collected and incorporated in the CPP. Furthermore, CFs, POs, and PC together with other AFARD staffs have signed child protection policy developed by AFARD and a copy of child protection policy is printed and signed by visitors before they interact with children. These are meant to ensure that the staffs and visitors do not violate the rights of the children.

8. Additional information

See field note implementation below

Table 5: Field note activities that were implemented

Recommendations	Action taken	Comments
Previous File Notes		
Project teams are encouraged to implement previously accepted action points.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All the file notes already incorporated in the annual plan 	
SHG and CLA Level		
Diversify CLA wise investment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CLAs are now mobilizing resources to diversify wise investment Routine Monitoring of CLA implementation of their action plans are being carried out 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 CLAs won grant from government worth UGX 2,800,000
Every new SHGs that are more than six months old to be strengthened to form more CLAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted into 2019 work plan 	
Equip CFs with necessary skills in handling different categories of women in SHG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted into 2019 work plan 	
Inputs vs Outcomes		
Ensure that project implementation is directed towards outcomes & changes at all levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The work plans are in adherence to the proposal and targets Continuous reminder about the changes and outcomes that are to be realized is being done at all levels 	
CBT youth		
Link CBT trainees to local government CBT committees should encourage youth to save, borrow for buying startup in puts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopted in 2019 work plan 	Youth are now doing weekly saving from the money they earn during training
Children Groups		
Improve on the implementation of CPP beyond staff signing Engage guardian and parents in supporting children education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Visitors to every project in AFARD sign CPP before interacting with children and youth More awareness creation on the importance of education is adopted into 2019 work plan 	

9. Outlook and proposed adjustments of the project

9.1. Future plans

- ✓ Build the capacity of PIs especially CLAs and Federation so as to form and strengthen new PIs in near parishes
- ✓ Assessing of SHGs to form CLAs
- ✓ Advocacy on children and women rights

9.2. The sponsors and donors should be thanked for their contributions towards supporting the work for and with the children

The Board of AFARD is grateful for the project financing by KNH towards Erussi-Ndhew CDP. Management further appreciates the provision of staff mentoring by NCO. Finally, the beneficiary community—especially the poorest of the poor rural women with gratitude thank KNH for ensuring that they and their children taste dignified lives.

10. Required supporting documents

See annex 5 for case studies

See Annex 6 for 2017 in photos

Annex 1: Activity/Output Achievement Status

Act no.	Activities	Target 2018	Achieved 2018	Comments on anything special
Objective 1: To enhance the capacity of members of 160 SHGs to adequately provide for children's basic needs and ensure children's rights are respected				
1.2	Conduct various capacity building training	150	150	
1.3	Provide needs-based skills in basic crop agronomy	150	150	
1.8	Conduct sanitation and hygiene awareness	20	20	
Objective 2: To form 8 and strengthen 16 new CLA to be self-sustaining				
2.2	Conduct various capacity building for CLA	30	30	
2.3	Conduct monthly monitoring visit	12	12	
2.4	Conduct monthly CFs and child Facilitators meeting	12	12	
2.5	Conduct CLA quarterly meeting	4	4	
2.6	Conduct bi-annual participatory grading and financial auditing in SHGs	1	1	
2.12	Organize SHG day	1	1	
2.26	Train parents, youth and children on advocacy	30	30	
Objective 3: To organize children into 64 groups, federate the groups and engage children in activities that promote their growth and rights				
3.4	Letters writing to their foster parents	370	370	
3.5	Conduct child census	1	1	
3.6	Routinely monitor sponsored children	370	370	
3.8	Commemorating the day of African Child	1	1	
3.9	Update information on children under sponsorship programme	370	370	
3.10	Process Christmas cards	370	370	
3.11	Facilitate Children's Christmas party	1	1	
3.12	Hold educational counselling and guidance day	2	2	
3.24	Refresher training for on new CG module	53	53	
Objective 4: To empower 100 youths to become economically active and socially responsible				
4.1	Form CBT Committee	5	5	
4.2	Train CBT committee on their roles and responsibility	5	5	
4.3	Form youth groups	5	5	
4.3.1	Awareness creation for parents/guardians in supporting youth during and after training	100	100	
4.4	Train youths in governance, group dynamics and conflict resolution	5	5	
4.5	Train youth groups in Entrepreneurship and business management	5	5	
4.6	Train youth in vocational skills	100	100	
4.8	Hold awareness education on HIV/AIDS	2,000	2,000	
Objective 5: To strengthen the capacity of AFARD management to account for the project				
5.4	Routine monitoring and support visit by management	12	12	

Annex 2: Field note activities that were implemented

Recommendation	Action taken	Comments
1. Link CBT trainees to local government, so that youths can access the <i>youth livelihood funds</i> .	Train CLAs on linkages	The trainees are being encouraged to register with the respective sub counties and they have been given information on the existing opportunities at the sub county
2. CBT committees should encourage youth groups to save & borrow for buying tools.	Train Youth groups in saving and credit management	The moment the youth groups are formed, they are encouraged to start saving and this is ongoing during their training
3. In future, train youths in new skills eg passion fruit growing, phone repair which require little or no startup tools, unlike traditional skills eg tailoring that need machines.	Facilitate youth groups and CLA to carry out market scan	The CLAs/CBT sub committees are guided to conduct a market scan to inform the choice of skills.
4. In order to have smooth exit, develop a systematic phase out plan.		This is being followed up to strengthen the different levels of people's institutions and role transfer
5. implement recommendation 2(d), on page 1, regarding developing child protection initiatives (CPI) to reduce child abuses in the community	Update registers on child abuse	The register showing common form and dominance of child abuse, key perpetrators and duty bearers will be developed and an advocacy strategy to address the abuses will be included in the biannual report to KNH
6. For more systematic monitoring, it's advisable to develop / agree on monitoring checklist to be used by top management.	Update and integrate monitoring checklist	To be a major monitoring tool going forward.
7. Every SHG which is more than 6 months old be strengthened and form additional CLAs.	Assess SHGs to gauge readiness for CLAs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refresher training for weak SHGs • Assess SHGs to form CLAs 	This is ongoing and assessment for readiness is scheduled for June 2019
8. Develop action plan for implementing 2018 recommendations of assessment done by SHG Coordination team.	Revise the annual work plan to include the recommendations	The recommendations have been included in 2019 annual plan.

Annex 3: Statistical information

	Figure as of last report (December 2014)	Figure as of last report (December 2015)	Figures as of last report (December 2016)	Figures of this report (December 2017)	Figures of this report (December 2018)
Total number of Functioning SHGs	76	106	136	156	157
Number of SHG members	1,125	1,589	1975	1,316	2,331
Number of Children in SHG member households	5,625	6,360	7,675	1,320	9,139
Total number of functioning CLAs	8	9	11	12	12
Total number of Federations	0	0	0	1	1
Total savings of all SHGs	52,148,500	73,489,400	86,694,900	133,649,500	278,796,500
Total Capital of SHGs	22,456,500	59,815,500	97,923,400	144,845,000	292,394,500
Total loans given out (cumulative)	65,430,200	153,599,700	160,492,500	258,095,500	409,033,300
Loan to Saving ratio	1	2	2	1.9	1.4
External funds accessed by SHGs if any. Mention amount and source	Non	Non	Non	Non	UGX. 5,600,000

Annex 4: SHG Participatory Grading

S/N	Indicators	Score 76 SHGs (2015)	Score 106 SHGs (2016)	Score 136 SHGs (2017)	Score 157 SHGs (2018)	Reason for score	Enabling factors	Comments
1	Rotational leadership	60%	60%	82%	86%	Some members have low self-esteem and therefore fear moderating during meetings	There are members committed to participate in leadership as an ideal practice in SHG	Members should be encouraged to moderate during meetings
2	Attendance	60%	80%	85%	88%	Majority of SHG members are permanently residing in the project area evidenced by checking their minute books.	Desire to borrow loans for personal use motivates some members to attend routine meetings.	Members who are outside project area for farming should be encouraged to devote some time for their SHGs.
3	Savings	90%	90%	94%	96%	Most members are able to raise money for their weekly savings	The businesses done by SHG members enable them to raise money for their weekly savings Members farming outside the project area usually send their money for savings	There is need to improve the rate per week so that the cumulative saving can improve at group level.
4	Record keeping	-	70%	80%	82%	Commitment of book writers to update books in every meeting	Training of 2 book writers from each SHGs enabled book writers to update their books	Book writers should be updating records at the end of every meeting since they tend to lose track of transactions CLAs to take up their roles of strengthening SHGs in areas of record keeping
5	Business	-	95%	96%	95%	Ability to do business through practice	Farm produce sold boosted their businesses Desire to save weekly encourages them to do business	All members should be encouraged to do business since it is not only for their savings but helps in settling other financial needs

Annex 5: CLAs Participatory Grading

Summary of participatory grading done in 9 CLAs by community facilitators; the indicators used are cross cutting and key indicators informed this summary report.

S/N	Indicators	Score 9 CLAs (2015)	Score 11 CLAs (2016)	Score 12 CLAs (2017)	Score 12 CLAs (2017)	Reason for score	Enabling factors	Comments
1	Rotational leadership	62%	80%	90%	95%	Majority of women are confident and have high self-esteem to moderate monthly meetings	There are members committed to participate in leadership as an ideal practice in CLA	Members who lack confidence should be encouraged to moderate during meetings
2	Attendance	86%	94%	95%	93%	Majority of CLA members are permanently residing in the project area evidenced by checking their minute books.	SHG monthly contribution to CLA and CLAs' set rules and regulation motivates members to attend meetings regularly	Members whose SHG are defaulters of monthly contribution should be encouraged to attend to continue to meetings
3	Savings	40%	65%	76%	79%	Most CLAs are able to save money raised from their wise investment and monthly SHG contribution	The wise investment helps CLAs to raise an average of UGX 120,000 for their monthly income	There is need to diversify CLAs wise investments so as to improve on their monthly savings.
4	Record keeping	40%	60%	80%	93%	Commitment of book writers to update books in every meeting CFs and POs continuous support supervision and technical backstopping	Training received in record keeping enabled book writers to update their books	Book writers should be updating records at the end of every meeting since they tend to lose track of transactions
5	Business	34%	72%	90%	92%	Ability to do business through wise investment	Acquisition of mobile milling machines (Atoti), restaurant and solar for charging phones have improved on CLA monthly income	All CLAs should be encouraged to diversify wise investment because it will help them increase their income

Annex 6: Selected Case Studies

SHG approach, an empowering tool for women in the community to own assets: **A case of Oruya Rose**

By: Ahero Mary Atare

SHG as an approach empowers the poorest of the poor in the community, Oruya Rose is a 54-year-old woman in 'Mak Tic Kucingi' SHG in Vuk pa Mach village. She was among the poorest of the poor that have been empowered in this project. Rose joined Mak Tic Kucingi SHG in 2009 when it was just formed. This group is among the 156 SHGs that were given various capacity building inputs in areas like personal goal setting and realization, saving and credit management, business skills, communication and leadership skills which Rose lacked before. As one of the group members she benefited from all these trainings.



Oruya Rose with her two cows. Photo by Ahero Mary Atare

When asked how being in the group helped her; she said, "I have learnt how to do a profitable business". She continued saying that she borrowed 80,000/= and bought silver fish which she sold and got a profit of 70,000/=. She used the profit to buy a goat and the goat produced and multiplied to 6. "I exchanged these 6 goats for a cow", she said. As of now Rose has 2 cows. "I am very happy because I didn't know I would ever have my own animals", she noted. Rose borrows money from her group then invests it in her business and the profit that she gets is what she uses for meeting her family's basic needs. "I can now pay my daughter's school fees who is in senior four in Ang'al secondary school with ease and I know all my 3 children will study; I have the means for paying their school fees," said Rose with confidence.

Full of joy, Rose said that she is so happy because the group taught her many skills like business management, credit and saving management, goal setting and this has enabled her to own assets like cows and goats which has been her long-term dream. "With these skills and opportunities that I have now got, I am very sure I will buy my plot of land build a permanent house for me and my children", she concluded.

Case study 2. SHG activities improving lives, the story of Acen Paska

By Kumakech Richard, Project Officer.

Determination and patience always reward. But for some, this seems far from reality and probably unachievable. However, for Acen Paska, a 42-year-old single mother of two, it was easy to achieve part of her dreams. She has been a member of Can Ber Kudikiri Self Help Group (SHG) in Madi Upper village since 2009. In her SHG, they started saving UGX 200 weekly for two years and increased the savings to UGX 2,000 for another two years. They currently save UGX 3,000 per week. Acen says, “Before I joined SHG, I had limited source of income mainly relying on sale of farm produce. With the bad weather these days, harvest is low and I had difficulty in paying for domestic needs and scholastic materials for my son”.



Acen in her coffee and orange plantation near her home. Photo by Kumakech Richard

However, in 2011, she borrowed UGX 20,000 from her group to start beans business which she sold in Payani and Erussi markets. On average, she made a daily profit of UGX 6,000. With time and experience, the daily profits rose to UGX 8,000. While she thought of making quick money, Acen lent a friend UGX 15,000 to buy coffee and they agreed on Acen getting UGX 2,000 on every kilogram of coffee. With this she raised UGX 45,000 and invested it by hiring a coffee plantation from which she made UGX 260,000 after sales. She used part of the money to pay her son’s fees who is currently in senior three (S.3) at Nam High Senior Secondary School in Pakwach district.

Acen did not give up in improving her condition of living. She bought 2 goats at UGX 70,000 each and they have produced twice. “This year, I have lent UGX 75,000 for coffee business to my friend within the village and I expect to earn UGX 345,000 from it. I have also hired 2 coffee fields at UGX 140,000 and UGX 70,000 respectively. I do not know what I will get from them but they are looking good and promising. Though my children’s education is still priority number one, I plan to construct a permanent house when my son completes S.6,” she said.

Asked about her advice to the community, she smiled and said “I encourage other community members to join SHG because there are constant trainings in business skills, leadership and many others which I cannot recall at the moment. I did not expect to do what I am doing as a single mother but the SHG has empowered me to improve my household as a whole. I am even better than some women who have husbands but not in any SHG”, she concluded.

Case Study 3: Restoring lost hope through community based training (CBT): A case of Abedican Richard
By: Ahero Mary Atare, Project Officer.

Education is a right for every child, though many parents do not embrace it and more especially in the rural areas where polygamy is the order of the day. Richard Abedican is an 18-year-old boy who comes from a polygamous family. He is a member of Wabedican CG in Aleng lower village. In his family education is not considered a very important thing in a child's development. This is a common phenomenon in most families in Erussi-Ndhew community. To address this, the project introduced Children's groups and built the capacity of children in the various areas like child rights, importance of education, non-formal learning and life skills among others. Richard learnt of the importance of education and was really determined to complete his studies up to university. Unfortunately, Richard stopped in senior four. "All my effort to join advanced level failed because of lack of money", he explained.



Richard (left) constructing a house of a client. Photo by Ahero Mary Atare



*Richard standing in front of his house
Photo by Ahero Mary Atare*

Hope was almost lost for Richard. However, with the introduction of the Community based training (CBT) Richard was identified and selected by Canciewi CLAs to attend training in low cost building construction. When asked how he managed to reach senior four and study a course in low cost building, he said, "Being in the children's group enlightened me on the importance of education." Richard could demand his parents to pay his school fees; which they did up to senior four. "By the way, I am the first child in our family to reach secondary level", he happily bragged. Even though his parents failed to support him to finish his studies, Richard was selected by the CLA to be one of the members of a CBT youth group. "In the group, we were trained in areas such as group dynamics, saving and credit management, record keeping as well as a 6 months training in the enterprises that an individual preferred. As for me, I went for low cost building", he narrated. It was Richard's dream to become a civil engineer. "This was a dream come true for me", he added. Richard continued by expressing his joy and he noted how his life changed tremendously. Now he gets contracts for building people's houses and meets his financial requirements. "I have also built my own hut where I sleep and no longer share a room with my 7 brothers which had compromised my privacy. In a bid to realize his dream, Richard continues to save money for going back to school.

With much confidence, Richard said he wants to be a change agent in his family and show the importance of education by example. "All the children after me must study and reach a level where they can stand on their own. I am happy at the moment, because I have a sister who has joined senior one and I am supporting my parents in paying her school fees", he narrated.

Case study 4: Services brought closer to the community through lobby and advocacy - a case of Mungu Ongeyo En CLA

By: Owiny Request Ray-Christ

Mungu Ongeyo en Cluster Level Association (CLA) is one of the 12 CLAs under Erussi Ndhew Community Development Project (ENCDP) that received training in lobby, advocacy and problem tree analysis in 2018. This CLA (with 18 members now) was formed in 2015 with 7 constituent Self Help Groups (SHG). It is located in Pajur parish, Kondo and Rumba villages. Since one of the roles of the CLA is to identify challenges in their community and address them, they identified gaps and opportunities in catering services in the community.



Mungu Ongeyo En CLA with their chairs and utensils. Photo by Owiny Request Ray-Christ

“To bridge the above gap and capitalize on the identified opportunity, we decided to use lobby and advocacy skills to get support from Erussi sub-county”, one member narrated.

“We applied for a grant from the Community Driven Demand Fund (CDD) at the sub-county and we were given two million eight hundred thousand shillings only (UGX 2,800,000) in June 2018”, another member added. The CLA used the money to procure 100 plastic chairs and utensils for hire during functions in the community.

These items are hired out in the community and the CLA gets an average of UGX 80,000 monthly. “Apart from the money we are getting, we have brought these services closer to the community. Community members used to hire these services from far and incur a lot of costs associated with it,” another member explained. “This money has also helped us support 8 youths of whom 5 are female to undergo training in tailoring under the Community Based Training (CBT) approach. We are paying the trainer’s cost and buying training materials for them”, another member said. They are also fulfilling their other roles like social transformation, SHG strengthening and meeting administration costs like transport and airtime.

Mungu ongeyo en CLA members are determined and committed to bringing a lasting change in their community. “We want to buy land in future and start a tailoring school so that our young people can benefit and change our community for the better,” said one mother whose daughter is one of those undergoing tailoring training. They concluded by calling upon other CLAs to think big and use the skills to bring services closer to the community.

Annex 7: The Year 2018 in Photos



SHG members receiving training in business skills



CLAs members pausing with their wise investment



Children marching during stop child labor day



other schools join children in the project during stop child labor day



Children under CG marching during stop child labor day



Children dancing during Day of African child



Children gathering for DAC celebration



LCIII Erussi sub-county addressing SHG members during SHG day