



**AGENCY FOR ACCELERATED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT
(AFARD)**

Annual Report 2006

Map of Uganda showing Nebbi district



A message from the Board Chairperson

The year 2006 has been challenging but inspiring for the growth of AFARD. This growth has been witnessed in our work depth, breadth and focus, workforce, and the means with which to work (funds, logistics, and relations). However, by starting with a clear focus of doing the things we do best while continuously learning and adapting our management practices made the year a remarkable one.

To briefly highlight our progress in the year, a new Board of Directors was inaugurated. Two new female members (Grace Kwiucwiny Freedom and Marion Kyomuhendo) joined the existing three old members (His Grace Rt. Rev. Henry Luke

Orombi, Vasco Kura, and Myself). The Board Secretary (Michael Okecha) retained his position. In this inauguration meeting, the Board approved the Board Regulations, Planning and Budgeting Guidelines, Financial and Accounting Guidelines, and Asset Procurement, Management and Disposal Guidelines. The Board also blessed the construction of a descent office space and an exploration of a financial sustainability strategy.

AFARD also succeeded in the now politicized and cumbersome processes of renewing the NGO Re-Registration for the next 3 years with the National NGO Board.

The staffing increased in size and the placement is gradually shifting from a fully volunteer status to a contractually paid middle level position of field officers. This has indeed improved our identity and staff work spirit.

In terms of logistics, the top management office is fully furnished and a small Board room built. Means of transport for field officers has also improved.

The bloodstream, funding capacity, increased too from Ushs 559.9 million in 2005 to Ushs 1.08 billion in 2006. This achievement, though not from a basket fund, came from (i) projects that extended for at least two years; and (ii) a shift in resource mobilization strategy. The Board has also taken a pro-active approach to resource

mobilization by partnering with funders who believe in locally driven development.

With all these, we were able in the year to reach out to 2070 Orphans and Vulnerable children and 1249 support families, 15 new farmer groups with 349 people (195 women), and 544 Women Council Executives and more than 300 local government officials. We were able to save Dei fishing village from the bi-annual cholera pandemic and are jointly fighting the HIV/AIDS spread.

Given these outreach, to refocus our

resources (time, labor, logistics, funds, and relations), a Beneficiary Strategic Impact Inquiry was conducted. This

participatory evaluation alluded to AFARD's relevance and credibility given that impacts were visible, responding to local people's needs, and built on their co-participation and ownership. However, it also pointed to some short spans of

our interventions. Arising herefrom, a participatory planning process was initiated where partners, staffs, and the Board provided their views. Hence, a 5-year Strategic Plan (2007-11) focusing on 'Deepening and Harmonizing Impacts' was developed and approved by the Board.

In line with this, in the next 5 years, AFARD will focus on:

- Strengthening income security for the poor.
- Promoting an integrated but commercially oriented approach to food insecurity.
- Enabling marginalized groups enjoy preventive health.
- Furthering good governance in local governments for gender and children's equality in services delivery.
- Enhancing its capacity to deliver quality services basing on routine learning.

Finally, it is time to call upon all well wishers to join hands with us in pursuing these dreams. These are aspirations built on tested records. All they need is to be harmonized for a deeper impact in order for the people to experience a holistic improvement in their being prosperous, healthy, and informed.

Rev Fr. Geoffrey Ocamgiu
January 2007



Annual General Meeting of Board of Directors

Bringing Hopes to Orphans and Vulnerable Children

In September 2005, AFARD in partnership with CARITAS-Nebbi, with funding support from UNICEF, launched a family-centered Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) Support Project in Nebbi district. This pilot project (that ended on the 31st December 2006) that is family focused and livelihood sustainability oriented aimed at, 'contributing to the reduction of vulnerability of boys and girls through strengthening family capacity and community support to provide basic social services.'

In line with the the National Orphans and Vulnerable Children Policy (NOP), the National Strategic Programme Plan of Interventions (NSPPI) and building on the experiences learnt from other child support projects, this project ensured the social protection of OVCs through: (i) engaging children to pursue a purposeful future; (ii) enabling families and communities to take responsibilities for their children while seeing external help as just a complement; (iii) promoting local ownership; and (iv) ensuring equality between males and females and among children.

While in 2005 the project primarily operated in 2 sub counties of Wadelai and Erussi covering 10 parishes with 400 OVC in schools, 70 OVC out-of school, and 479 support families, in 2006 it was upscaled into 8 more sub counties (Zeu, Kango, Jangokoro, Paidha, Nyaravur, Akworo, Panyimur, and Panyango).

This outreach focused on 2 parishes per sub county and targeted 800 families and 1600 OVCs in-schools (50% girls) who were identified and vetted in community meetings using local definition and categorization of especially children's vulnerability to a decent growth and development.

Key intervention components

- Support to increase food production through the supplies of improved seeds and planting materials (Irish potatoes, rice, cassava, and beans) and training as well as field supervision for the effective utilization of such agro-technologies.
- Direct provision of (non-)scholastic materials to OVCs: Uniform, school bags, geometrical sets, books, pens, and pencils to all identified OVC.
- Strengthening income generation. Here two aspects were adopted to ensure sustainability. First, support family members were trained in best practices for the selection, planning, and managing profitable income generating activities. Second, to ensure that the OVCs in schools continue to receive education materials even after the project, grinding mills were installed in every parish to be managed by the Parish Level Committees. Finally, to ensure that both these aspects yield substantial benefits, a community revolving fund scheme was established so that the

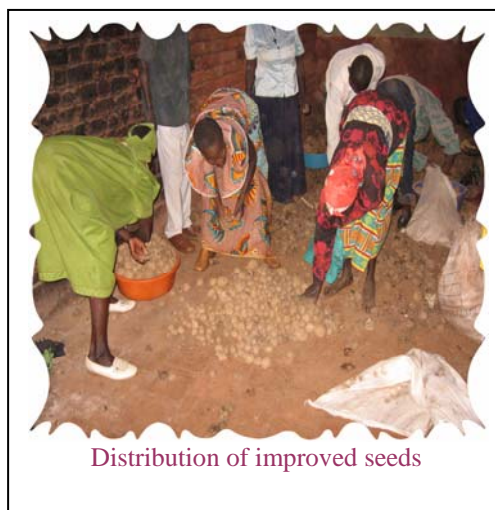
support families can borrow funds for improving their businesses and the cumulative profits (from the 2% interest rate per cycle)

would supplement the grinding mill revenue for educational materials.

- Finally, to ensure that OVC receive some share of local government resources, (i) advocacy workshops were conducted in all the new 8 sub counties where it was evident that no local government had any resource allocation for OVC; and (ii) the PLCs were trained in advocacy skills.



Distribution of scholastic materials in Jupadindo Parish



Distribution of improved seeds

Key results

The following results were achieved:

- Increased educational participation among in-school OVC. Many are attending schools on a daily basis as they do not have to absent themselves in search of scholastic materials.
- Out-of-school OVC are gaining economic independence as they are running their own income generating ventures.
- Improved ability of support families for self-reliance in terms of income generation and improved food production.
- Local government acknowledgement of the need for OVC sensitive budgeting.
- Increased community fight on stigma against orphans and PLWA as well as a renewed commitment to strengthened safety net.

In conclusion, while a marked progress has been achieved in the project outreach with improved results in the lives of the OVCs and those supporting them, the primary challenges remain the inability to reach out to the many more needy OVC in the project areas. Besides, many OVC who passed well in the 2005 Primary Leaving Examination have failed to proceed to secondary schools due to lack of school fees. Yet, they will not even benefit from the Universal Secondary Education scheme.

Advocacy with Women Leaders for Engendered Services Delivery

Decentralization policy is seen as an avenue for strengthening and increasing the relevance of local government through pursuing locally responsive development. However, the cardinal question that this assumption dodge is whose interest will be responded to within the locally responsive development? In practice, it is the women whose needs are finally sidelined during resource allocations for the so-called locally responsive development.

Yet, elected leaders argue that such neglect arise from women's non-participation in policy making processes. To explore why women do not partake in this process, a study conducted by AFARD with Action Aid International Uganda (Nebbi office), found that it is largely due to tactical exclusion of women given that 76.8% had never been made aware of village planning meetings and 88.2% and 84.9% never heard of their parish/ward and LLG development plans respectively.

The implication is that (i) few women participate in local government policy processes; and as a result (ii) local governments adopt largely male-biased resource allocations; and (iii) women can neither demand for services nor accountability from their leaders. No wonder, administrative costs swallow between 60-80% of approved budgets as compared to services sectors that benefit women most having 40-20%.

Realizing that such a scenario perpetuate gender inequalities normally taken as normal, AFARD with EU Civil Society Capacity Building Programme funding embarked on a change process under the project entitled, 'Engendering services delivery and accountability in decentralized local governments in Nebbi district.' This 2-year project aims at 'increasing budget allocation and disbursement for services sector'.

The specific objectives of the interventions are: (i) Women Councils leaders have increased knowledge and skills in gender planning and M&E, and advocacy/lobbying; (ii) Effective participation of women in local government budget/planning increased; and (iii) District and sub county local governments are transparent and accountable to their constituents in general and to women in particular.

To achieve this goal, AFARD, unlike many advocacy agencies engrossed in 'we know it all as well as do-it-alone' strategies, adopted for credibility, legitimacy, and accountability purposes an approach of advocating with women leaders in the women council structures together with women councilors.

Supporting the advocacy process

That these women leaders needed to undertake a meaningful engagement with local government leaders required them to have the competency to do so. As such, their functional capacity was assessed. The result revealed that most women leaders did not know their human and women's rights and therefore under execute their roles.

Consequently, the immediate capacity building responses undertaken were:

- Training the women council executives (and in some cases women councilors and other lower local government leaders) from parish to sub county levels in: (i) human and women's rights and their roles; (ii) gender responsive planning and budgeting; (iii) participatory gender monitoring and evaluation; and (iv) advocacy skills.
- Providing financial support for members of WCEs to participate in sub county planning and budgeting processes. This was also complemented by having AFARD staff in attendance in order to strengthen women's debate.



Women echoing their demands during the Sub county Budget Conference

- Providing technical backstopping support through conducting gender responsiveness audit as a source of information for advocacy.
- Supporting their advocacy workshops both technically and financially.

Achievements

In a 9-month record, women confessed knowing their roles

and what a budget document looks like. They also pointed having attained recognized positions in the local council executive committees, Speakers' office, finance committee, and in some sub counties there are women's desks set up. The WCEs who used not to meet now hold regular meetings and in some cases involving women councilors to discuss issues of women's strategic needs. There is also increased women's participation in the sub county budget conference, engaging with Sectoral committees, and witnessing plan and budget approvals.

All these have yielded having members of the WCEs involved in budget allocation, securing affirmative action budget allocation on top of Women's Day celebrations. Thence, there is a change in the budget allocation with administration to services sector allocation changed from an average of 70%: 30% to 58%: 42%. Equally, with WCEs engaged in routine monitoring of funds, elected leaders are increasingly finding it difficult not to account to the women.

In conclusion, there are signs of positive changes in resource allocation with priority given to services than administration. Budget processes are becoming participatory, transparent, and responsive to women's needs. However, the key hurdle relates to how sustainable this process and change can be and whether or not they transform into better gender relations. The setback continues with both political and technical leaders lacking gender responsive planning and budgeting skills. Our effort towards concretizing a Gender Responsiveness Audit for local government plans and budgets is one of the ways of institutionalizing a sustainable gender responsiveness in services delivery based on women's and men's mutually agreed upon priorities.

Enhancing Group-based Agro-technology Development

Faced with the fact that famine is now perennial for the past 5 consecutive years in Nebbi district once a food basket of West Nile region, AFARD's action research found this trend to be related to the low agro-technology adoption rate among smallholder farmers. Such food insecurity situation is noted to stem from the failures of the 4A's (food -availability, -adequacy, -affordability, and -acceptability) which means low own production, weak market purchasing power, and cultural rigidity to a healthy nutrition.

AFARD opted to identify and use farming groups for a faster multiplication of improved agro-technologies. The groups provide central demonstration sites for practical on-farm based training and experience sharing so that the group members get a hands-on experience. Besides, while demonstration starts on these group plots, after every harvest some seeds are retained to be planted on the group's field in the next season (seed banking system) while some assorted seeds are loaned to members. New groups are linked with old groups to enhance the transfer and adoption of the technologies. For livestock, however, community members are encouraged to cross-breed their local breeds with the improved breeders placed within the group facility (but on the condition set by the group).

The philosophy is that the technology starts from the groups then its adoption radiate to individual group members and then to the entire community.

Area of interest

This project is, therefore, focused on promoting high value crops and livestock that can increase farm yields (food stock and income). It is supplemented by nutrition education, organizational development, and entrepreneurship training so that Intensive Integrated Commercial farming is practiced. It is in this view that agro-ecologically friendly crops like cassava, simsim, and Irish potato and Boer goats are core in the input supplies.

Current areas of operations are in Erussi sub county, Nebbi town council, and Panyango sub-county. In all, there are now 30 partner groups, 15 new groups added on to the 15 old groups with more than 700 members (70% women).

The focus on women is because they are charged with household food production yet often they are not

targeted by government extension services. Besides, tradition limits their ownership over livestock.

Key activities

While the first phase groups are only receiving mentoring support, the key activities in the new groups accomplished were:

- 15 partner groups (9 women and 6 male groups) with a membership of 383 (195 Females) were identified and debriefed about the project. Joint planning was also done with them.
- Institutional capacity assessment was done in all the groups and 246 members (158 females) attended.
- 75 bags of cassava (variety 2327, 00057 and 00087), 70 bags of Irish potato (Victoria variety), 150 kgs of sesame seeds and 32 boar goats were procured and distributed to the partner groups.
- 30 on-farm demonstrations and trainings on improved agronomic practices and goat management were conducted and 828 people (494 females) attended.

Impacts

- Increased demand for and adoption of the improved agro-technology among groups and group members and the wider community.
- Improved social cohesion among group members and community support to groups.
- Adoption of joint marketing and commercial oriented production.
- Changing food acceptability practices such as food sharing and eating non-traditional foods. Women also reported cases of food diversification.
- Increasing incomes from sales of both crops and livestock.
- Women are gaining ownership over livestock.

Some challenges

- Theft of improved planting materials from group field by community members.
- Increased competition for members labour on group and members' own farms
- Low income base of groups to afford other required support like Vet drugs.
- Unfavorable weather especially in Jonam is affecting the performance of the crops.
- Low level of literacy among the members affects their records keeping practices.

It is, therefore, evident that once they realize increased yields (food stock and incomes) smallholder farmers are willing to transform their subsistence practices into improved and commercial farming. Doing so from a food security perspective calls for a relevant, user-friendly and cost-effective agro-technology.



Members of Kwaithombu group during on-farm training



A Boer goat house under construction

Fighting Cholera Pandemic in Dei Fishing Village

Nebbi district and especially Panyimur sub county always had bi-annual cholera outbreaks. The starting point was in Dei fishing village that border the sub county with Democratic Republic of Congo. With a high influx of migrant fishermen/women, sanitation status was poor. A study conducted by AFARD found that the sanitation and hygiene index (derived from access to and use of safe water chains, home and personal hygiene practices, and vector control) was very low (0.6 score). No wonder, finding a clean and healthy home was a miracle. While person lost days to illnesses was at a per person cost of Ushs 40,000 and 'witchcraft labels' were common.

AFARD together with the community developed the Dei Safe Water and Sanitation Project aimed at improving water and sanitation for 4,500 people in Dei fishing village. Development Cooperation Ireland in Uganda, Cordaid and Maria Stroot Fonds funded the project.

Innovation management

Building on the failures of all former government approaches of enforcing the 1997 Kampala Declaration on Sanitation, five strategies were developed with the results below.

1. Establishing local change agents

- A debriefing meeting was held in all the five villages.
- Village Water and Sanitation Committees/ Village Health Committees (VHC) were formed.
- The VHCs were facilitated with working kits.
- Water and VIP latrine management committees were established.

2. Supplying of improved facilities

- 2 shallow wells and 2 bore holes were constructed.
- 2 public VIP latrines were constructed.
- 10 improved local latrines were constructed for vulnerable families.
- Water source and VIP management committees were trained on sustainability issues.
- 275 insect treated mosquito nets were distributed to Persons Living with HIV/AIDS and expecting and nursing mothers.

3. Creating demand for improved safe water and sanitation chain practices through the local change agents

- Oriented LCs and Beach management committees.
- Trained Village Health Committee/Teams.
- Conducted community education and awareness in all the villages.

- Produced and disseminated posters
- Conducted home hygiene demonstrations to women, men and children.
- Cleaned community waste dumping grounds.

4. Strengthening community policing using local standards and institutions

- Community bye-law was formed; approved by the Sub county Council and launched by the district Chairperson.
- Conducted home inspection visits and established a Village Sanitation Register.
- Held bye-law enforcement meetings.
- Conducting popular courts to enforce the byelaw.

5. Tracking performance participatorily

- Conducted a baseline survey.
 - Held participatory quarterly review meetings.
 - Establishing a Safe and Healthy Dei Village book for routine home inspections.



Commissioning of a water source by the District Chairman, LC V (RDC Present)



A home hygiene campaign on garbage management at family level by VHT

Visible results

In 2006, Dei village had no case of cholera outbreak. Cholera broke out in Mahagi Port 10kms south but passed to Singla fishing village 8kms to the north. This was also accompanied by a decline in respiratory track and gastro intestinal infections cases. The VHC commented that, 'the people (women and children), homes and public places are now clean'. The market, eating and landing sites are kept clean without any faeces nearby. Besides, food is served on individual plates, hands are washed in shifts, and having bath shelters and latrines with privacy are now common.

Challenges

- Weak management practices by Water Source Committees.
- Many rented homes lack land for construction of latrines.
- Many vulnerable families are unable to pay user fees.
- The operationalization of the byelaw is slower than expected.

In sum, improving community sanitation status needs a clear and shared conceptual understanding. Its operationalization also needs to adopt a mixture of locally-driven but externally-facilitated approaches that integrate supplies of facilities, creating demand for such facilities and the associated practices, and building community policing using local standards and enforcement mechanisms.

Strengthening Community Support for People Living with HIV/AIDS

The year 2006 also witnessed the continuation of the Lakeshore AIDS Initiative Project (LAIP) in Dei Fishing Village, Panyimur Sub-County, Nebbi District. In spite of the continuation with community sensitization on HIV/AIDS prevention using multi-channels and social categorization sensitive approach, more attention was given to building the Dei Post Test Club (DPTC), formed in February 2005 (but registered as a Community Based Organisation on 6th April 2006 with the Sub County Local Government). Membership herein is open to all people who are willing to work together in the fight against HIV/AIDS. Currently, the Club has 90 members (57% female).

The key objectives of the Club are: (i) to educate the public on the dangers of HIV/AIDS and its effects; (ii) to initiate income generating projects to increase income of members and also support people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWA); (iii) provide an avenue for information sharing and psychosocial support to PLWA; and (iv) mobilise resources to necessary to meet the objectives of the Club.

Due to the link with LAIP, the members of the Club are involved in:

- Sensitizing people about HIV/AIDS and the need for testing using drama, video and one-to-one contacts.
- Promoting effective condom use among the lathers (migrant fishermen).
- Advocating for testing services to be brought to Dei fishing village.
- Home and group based counseling for PLWA.

Building community based care system

Faced with the overwhelming demand for supporting the 24 members on Anti-Retroviral Treatment (ART), the PTC recognized that a relevant community care and support is dependent on 'cash availability'. However, members were aware that farming is only practiced by few people who own land. Fishing as an extraction of natural resources was noted to require high energy that PLWA do not have. As a trade, it leads to sexual exploitation besides requiring start-up capital. Finally, it is also seasonal given that fish in the lake migrate with seasons of the year.

As a result, the members muted an idea of accumulating savings and credit scheme. However, due to their meager weekly contribution of Ushs 200 per person, it was agreed that LAIP fund that would ideally be provided to support home based and joint counseling sessions be given to the PTC. Doing so, it was argued, would increase their start-up lending portfolio. Thus, the Peer Educators-cum-Counselors accepted to forfeit their allowances while the PLWA also accepted to forgo their periodic tidbit sugar, soap and tea support.

To date, the scheme has Ushs 5.3 million realized from contributions from LAIP, members, and interest earned. Lending is done on an application fee of 1% and interest rate of 5%. Priority is given to PLWA. Meanwhile, the Executive Committee also doubles as the Loan Committee. Application and repayments are done in public. One meeting of the Club in a month is dedicated to loan business. Hence, repayment rate is

95%. And, 25% of the interest earned is usually dedicated to supporting the PLWA access to ARVs.

Impacts

- HIV/AIDS is no longer a secret. The silence is now broken further by having PLWA's openly discuss their plight through community sensitization and sharing experiences.
- Hence, the high rate of sexual promiscuity is reducing save for new people who are en route for fish trade. Family stability has also increased with fewer women opting to offer themselves for buying fish.
- There is a soaring demand for voluntary testing and counseling services beyond the capacity of government to deliver.
- Increasing positive living among PLWAs as there is rising prompt treatment of opportunistic infections, and fighting stigmatization.

Income	Amount (UGX)
Disbursements from LAIP	4,114,000
members cash contributions	92,000
Income generated from loans	1,114,100
	5,320,100
Expenditure	
Support to PLWA	1,312,400
Loans disbursed	3,887,100
Cash in bank	120,600
	5,320,100

Cash statement of the Dei PTC

Challenges

- Inadequate cash to increase the lending portfolio.
- Members engaged in income generating activities lack the entrepreneurship skills.
- There are organisational weaknesses especially in accountable leadership, team building, shared vision and objectives, record keeping, and participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- Long distance to VCT and ART from Angal Hospital 40Km away and the furthest is Arua 170 Km away.
- Lack of support for OVCs hence forced school drop-out, irregular educational participation, increased predisposition to HIV/AIDS.
- Inadequate access to services for safe sexual and reproductive health rights like family planning (condoms, pills, etc) to promote positive living.

Lessons

- Government services delivery alone are inadequate to increase prevention and mitigation of HIV/AIDS pandemic.
- HIV/AIDS is broader than the health sectoral focus. It is intertwined with socio-economic and sexual and reproductive health and right issues.
- A stronger community based care and support is inclined on enhancing the capacity of the community to make money.
- Positive living among PLWA requires not just VCT and ART but also their economic independence in order to withstand stigma largely derived from community and self perception of helplessness.

In sum, while poverty continues to weaken traditional safety systems, enhanced community livelihood diversification promotes collective responsibility for PLWA. This approach reduces the burden of institutional-based care and support.

Strengthening Networking for Rural Development

In February 2006 a team from Gorta Ireland visited AFARD. The purpose of the visit was to assess local development initiatives using a Step-wise Development approach in the West Nile region. Such a focus was driven by the fact that, (i) the people in this areas are poorer than the other parts of the country (save for those in IDP camps); (ii) the region is isolated from the centre of power that under decentralized system of governance in Uganda means lesser investments for development; and (iii) their is an increasing run away of many donor agencies from the region in favor of the envisaged northern Uganda reconstruction programme.

From this visit, 8 partner groups were identified in Nebbi district alone. Of these, 7 are church-based while only one is a community based organization. However, to ensure that these partners effectively realize their 'dreams' of promoting local development, a network that would act as a hub for their capacity building for impact-oriented development was initiated by the member organizations. This is called the **Nebbi Area Development Network (NADN)**. AFARD was given the task to spearhead and house this network. However, it was noted that to effectively start the network, year one should be dedicated to strengthening the capacity of the individual member organizations. This is seen as the basis for bringing to the network, active members with effective and efficient capacity to operate sustainable organizations and enhance members capacity through networking and cross-learning.

Network positioning

The NADN vision is 'a knowledgeable and poverty free Nebbi'. This is achievable through the mission of, 'to contribute to building a self reliant community with secure livelihoods through food security, health security, entrepreneurship development, vocational training and savings and credit promotion.' Thus, the network objectives are: (i) Organizationally competent network membership built; (ii) A fully-fledged and functional network secretariat is established; (iii) The network and MOs advocate and lobby development partners; (iv) Improved networking and linkages among MO's and between CSO's and development partners; and (v) Learning and knowledge management promoted among network members.

Organizational capacity

During the start of the planning process for the Step-wise development approach, AFARD interacted with all these

partners both collectively and individually. It became evident that all these partners are weak organizationally. Their leadership skills are too inadequate to promote group cohesion, strategic planning and action, resource mobilization and networking. As a result, the contributions of these groups are marginal to their beneficiaries and unrecognized by decentralized local governments. Their operation in isolation has also limited them from sharing their skills, experiences, and knowledge. Hence, despite having inadequate funds and logistic, they cannot grow into viable organizations that can champion local development. This intra- and extra-organizational limitations present the challenges that the NADN is pragmatically addressing.



NADN Partners Meeting in AFARD Board Room



Nursery management training in Kalowang

Progress made

With the technical support of AFARD, the followings were achieved:

- A 5 year plan was developed and a revised action plan for 1 year was finalized and approved. Funds worth Ushs 180 million was disbursed.
- An organizational and agro-technology as well as food security status assessment was finalized.
- A training manual was developed by professionals from local government,

AFARD, and individual consultants.

- Critical management, agro-technology, nutrition and sanitation trainings were conducted at member organizations' sites.
- Improved cassava stocks (300 bags) and assorted seeds (54 tins each for 6 groups of cabbage, onions, egg plant and tomatoes) were procured and distributed to the members. Some members planted in multiplication plots.
- 3 network meetings have been held in Nebbi Town.
- Construction of goat pens and the ordering of Boer breeder goats are underway.

Using this approach has enhanced collective action and reflection. It is a way through which local resources can be merged for a common cause. With a common and shared the codes of conduct, member organizations are ensuring that transparency and accountability is a norm of their operations. Leaders, whose ideas were unquestionable in the past, are now required to consult with other members before taking actions. Inherent challenges are easily identified and solved. Instead of hiding management problems, members are consulting openly. These have enhanced the perception of the development work undertaken by church-based partners. A Christian in Zeu noted, 'we now have a different church system that is honest with us the laity. In the past we never knew what happened even if we would hear there is a church project'.

Performance in 2006

Activities	Outreach target	Actual outreach	success rate	Status
FOOD SECURITY (location: Panyango, Erussi and Nebbi TC)				
Follow-ups of 2005 partners	15	15	100%	Completed
Identification & needs assessment of partners	15	15	100%	Completed
Training in management skills	15	15	100%	Completed
Provision of improved seeds	15	15	100%	Completed
Best farming practices training	60	45	75%	On-going
Entrepreneurship training	15	-	0%	On-going
Nutrition education	15	-	0%	On-going
Staff training in PIM	1	-	0%	On-going
Training accountant	1	1	100%	Completed
Evaluation	1	1	100%	Completed
Strategic planning	1	1	100%	Completed
HEALTH SECURITY				
SAFE WATER AND SANITATION (Location: Dei fishing village)				
Form WES	3	3	100%	Completed
Hold Strategy Design Workshop	1	1	100%	Completed
Train VWSC	3	3	100%	Completed
Local IEC Production	2	2	100%	Completed
Train LCs and BMC	1	1	100%	Completed
Form CHCs	5	5	100%	Completed
Develop Community bye-laws	1	1	100%	Completed
Sanitation Improvement Workshop	8	12	150%	Completed
Demonstration to Women & children	10	10	100%	Completed
Home hygiene campaign	6	12	200%	Completed
Drill borehole	2	2	100%	Completed
Protect shallow wells	2	2	100%	Completed
Construct reinforced VIP latrines	3	3	100%	On-going
Provision of Mosquito Nets-PLWAs	220	275	125%	Completed
Documentation of best practices	2	2	100%	Completed
Construct latrines for vulnerable people	10	10	100%	Completed
Technical supervision of works	1	1	100%	On-going
Train VHT	1	1	100%	Completed
Review meetings	4	3	75%	On-going
Support VHT	15	1	7%	On-going
Impact evaluation	1	0	0%	On-going
HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION				
First MoU continuation (Location: Dei fishing village)				
Awareness creation	640	1447	226%	Completed
Pretest counseling	820	739	90%	Completed
IEC production and dissemination	2	2	100%	Completed
Awareness on CBHC	240	390	163%	Completed
Home based counseling	60	32	53%	Completed

Joint post test club meetings	12	11	92%	Completed
Community level review	2	4	200%	Completed
Second MoU (Location: Dei fishing village)				
Awareness creation	12	6	60%	On-going
Pretest counseling	180	90	50%	On-going
IEC production and dissemination	4	2	50%	On-going
Video documentary	3	1	33%	On-going
Video shows	20	10	50%	On-going
Awareness on CBHC	10	5	50%	On-going
Home based counseling	180	90	50%	On-going
Joint post test club meetings	6	3	50%	On-going
Training PTC	2	1	50%	Completed
Community level review	2	1	50%	On-going
Orphans and Vulnerable Children				
Phase I continuation (Location: Wadelai/Erussi)				
Provision of scholastic materials	400	400	100%	Completed
Apprenticeship skills training	70	70	100%	Completed
Psychosocial support by PECs	799	3324	416%	Completed
Evaluation	1	1	100%	Completed
G-mill scheme	10	10	100%	Completed
Family support	479	479	100%	Completed
carpentry tools	30	30	100%	Completed
Sewing machines	40	40	100%	Completed
Phase II Extension (Location: Panyango, Panyimur, Akworo, Nyaravur, Paidha, Jangokoro, Kango, Zeu)				
Preparatory meetings	16	16	100%	Completed
Identification of needy families	800	800	100%	Completed
Verification of needy families	16	16	100%	Completed
Training PLCs	144	144	100%	Completed
Database establishment	1	1	100%	Completed
Scholastic materials (Pupils kit)	1600	1600	100%	Completed
Distribution of mosquito nets	2400	2400	100%	Completed
Provision of improved seeds	800	800	100%	Completed
Installation of grinding shelters	16	16	100%	Completed
Training in Entrepreneurship skills and sustainable agriculture	800	1279	160%	Completed
OVC/OVC family support fund	1279	984	77%	On-going
PLC monthly meeting	144	72	50%	Completed
Documentation	1	-	0%	Completed
Training PLCs in leadership, advocacy and lobbying	8	8	100%	Completed
Advocacy, linkage and networking with LGs, NGOs etc	8	8	100%	Completed
Local IEC production and dissemination	1	1	100%	Completed
Digital camera	1	1	100%	Completed
Sanitary pad	800	-	0%	Adjusted
Evaluation	1	1	100%	On-going
GOOD GOVERNANCE (Location: District wide)				
Sub county level advocacy	19	19	100%	Completed

District level advocacy	1	1	100%	Completed
Capacity assessment of women councils	1	1	100%	Completed
Training manual development	3	3	100%	Completed
In-house ToT	3	3	100%	Completed
Training mobilization	3	3	100%	Completed
Training in GRPB	19	19	100%	Completed
Training in PGME	19	19	100%	Completed
Training in advocacy	19	19	100%	Completed
In-house Training evaluation	1	1	100%	Completed
Training follow ups	19	19	100%	On-going
Desk review of planning processes	1	1	100%	Completed
Personal trip to LLGs	10	8	80%	On-going
IEC production and dissemination	10	7	70%	On-going
Information sharing meetings	19	-	0%	On-going
Radio talk shows	3	3	100%	On-going
radio spots	5	-	0%	On-going
Drama shows	19	3	16%	On-going
Facilitation for WCEs	38	19	50%	On-going
AFARD participation	40	5	13%	On-going
Quarterly follow-up of LLG plans	57	19	33%	On-going
Half year review meetings with WCEs	38	9	24%	On-going
Advocacy and lobbying meeting	38	-	0%	On-going
Documenting best practices	1	-	0%	On-going
Audit	2	-	0%	On-going
Evaluation	1	-	0%	On-going
NETWORK DEVELOPMENT (Location: Zeu, Paidha, Orussi, Parombo, Nebbi, and Wadelai)				
Conduct capacity assessment	8	8	100%	Completed
Develop capacity building plans	9	9	100%	Completed
Design manuals for CB training	7	7	100%	Completed
Train in leadership skills	8	8	100%	Completed
Train in agronomic practices	6	3	50%	On-going
Train in improved sanitation	2	2	100%	Completed
Conduct annual follow ups	8	-	0%	On-going

Financial Performance

Financial status

Income sources	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006 ¹
Total	129,684,428	144,096,436	174,999,261	559,856,043	1,076,943,628
Grants and donations	30,490,104	55,894,836	85,026,987	487,448,015	807,653,257
Member contributions	6,140,000	2,590,000	6,235,300	54,836,930	95,879,788
Secretarial services	2,951,200	2,796,000	7,229,100	6,650,000	1,243,000
Savings and credit scheme	32,661,400	31,067,900	26,140,000	-	-
Consultancy services	57,441,724	51,747,700	43,473,500	-	6,184,400

Development Partners and Funders²

Current	Past partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNICEF (Uganda Office) • EU Civil Society Capacity Building Programme • Development Cooperation Ireland • Corta – Ireland • Tudor Trust (UK) • Cordaid • Maria Stroot Fonds 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HURINET (U) • Global Fund • Action Aid International Uganda • Canada Fund for Local Initiative • Haella Stitching • Overall Stitching • Regina Fonds • ETWA – The Hague • Little Sisters of Providence • R.C. Magdenhuis • GERED Stitching

¹ Figures exclude funds secured but not yet disbursed to our accounts and balance from 2005 of Ushs 172,167,583.

² Partnership with local governments and that with CBOs are excluded.

Current Areas of Operation

