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Resiliency through Wealth, Agriculture, and Nutrition in Karamoja (RWANU)

Annual Results Report Fiscal Year 2015

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List of Acronyms

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ANC/PNC	Antenatal Care/Postnatal Care
ASCA	Accumulated Savings and Credit Association
BCC	Behavior Change Communication
CAG	Community Action Group
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CCPP	Contagious Caprine Pleuro-pneumonia
CLTS	Community Led Total Sanitation
CMAM	Community Monitoring of Acute Malnutrition
CSB	Corn Soya Blend
CSC	Community Score Card
DFAP	Development Food Assistance Program
DNCC	District Nutrition Coordination Committees
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FaaB	Farming as a Business
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FDP	Food Distribution Point
FEW	Field Extension Worker
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FMD	Foot and Mouth Disease
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FOG	Fixed Obligation Grant
FTG	Farmer Training Group
FY	Fiscal Year
GMP	Growth Monitoring and Promotion
HA	Health Assistant
HC	Health Center
HE	Health Educators
HHCG	Household Caregiver Groups
HMIS	Health Management Information System
HICAP	Health Institution Capacity Assessment Process
HP	Health Promoters
HUMC	Health Unit Management Committee
IMAM	Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IR	Intermediate Result
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IY	Implementation Year
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
KALIP	Karamoja Livelihoods Program
KAPC	Knowledge, Attitude, Practice and Coverage
Km	kilometer
LM	Lead Mother
MCA	Male change agents
MCG	Mother Care Group
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition

MoH	Ministry of Health
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSI	Marie Stopes International
MT	Metric Ton
MUAC	Middle Upper Arm Circumference
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Service
NabuZARDI	Nabuin Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute
NARFA	Namalu RWANU Farmers Association
NASECO	Nalweyo Seed Company
NRM	Natural Resource Management
O&M	Operation and Management
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Review and Safe Use Action Plan
PHAST	Participatory Hygiene and Sanitation Transformation
PHH	Post-Harvest Handling
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PM2A	Preventing Malnutrition in Children under 2 Approach
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPR	Peste des petitisse ruminants
RWANU	Resiliency through Wealth Agriculture and Nutrition
SBC-SAP	Social and Behavior Change Strategy and Action Plan
SBCC	Social behavior change communication
SGP	Split Green Peas
SO	Strategic Objective
TIPs	Trials of Improved Practices
TOT	Training of Trainers
TSO	Technical Support Officers
TUNADO	The Ugandan National Apiculture Development Organization
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNADA	Ugandan National Agro-Input Dealer Association
UNHCO	Uganda National Health Users Consumers Association
VHT	Village Health Team
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WLG	Women Livestock Groups
WUC	Water User Committee
YLIA	Youth Livelihood Innovation Award

A. Annual Food Assistance Project Activities and Results

The Resiliency through Wealth, Agriculture, and Nutrition in Karamoja (RWANU) program (Cooperative Agreement #AID-FFP-A-12-00011), a five-year USAID Food for Peace Development Food Assistance Program (DFAP), was awarded to ACDI/VOCA on August 10, 2012. The overall goal of the program is reduced food insecurity among vulnerable people in sixteen sub-counties in Southern Karamoja (see Table 1). The program implemented by ACDI/VOCA and its RWANU partners Concern Worldwide and Welthungerhilfe (WHH) has two strategic objectives (SOs): 1) Improved access to food for men and women; and 2) Reduced malnutrition in pregnant and lactating mothers and children under five. All partners, under ACDI/VOCA's guidance, work together to ensure integration across activities and promotion of gender equity and women's empowerment.

Table 1 Districts and sub-counties served by RWANU

District	Sub-counties
Napak	Lokopo, Ngoleriet, Lotome, Iriiri, Matany, Lopeei, Lorengechora
Nakapiripirit	Lorengedwat, Nabilatuk, Lolachat, Namalu, Moruita, Kakomongole, Loregae
Moroto	Nadunget
Amudat	Karita

By the end of FY15, the RWANU program completed three years of implementation. During FY15 RWANU reached 44,770 vulnerable households with beneficiaries that participated in at least one of the program's activities. This number is significantly higher than the 39,527 targeted in the IPTT. The principal reason for this was the significantly higher level of roll out from the lead mothers (LMs) to the household care groups and the increase in the number of pregnant women, lactating mothers and children under two who received take home rations through the program. The number included 34,643 households with male and female adults, 9,516 households with female no male adult 535 households with male no female adults, and 76 households with children and no male or female adult. The overall number of beneficiaries provided assistance during the FY were 70,688. Beneficiaries served through SO1 activities were 17,618 and through SO2 were 60,218. The overlap between SO1 and SO2 was 7,148 representing 10.1%. From 2016 onwards, RWANU Project intends to roll out trainings and other agronomic practices to households already reached by SO2. The scaling up will be achieved using the market led approach where input suppliers will contribute to facilitate set demonstrations and training carried out by RWANU y out trainings on different agronomic aspects, expose farmers groups of SO1 and mother care groups from SO2 to improved technologies and management practices etc. The project has found the inclusion of input suppliers to have a significant, positive impact on attendance and outreach. Furthermore, 60 staff of SO2 have been trained on energy saving stoves. They , they will in turn train members of the 342 active mother care groups of SO2, building on the successful cascade models that have been most effective. The program overlap target is estimated to be 75% by 2017.

SO1: Improved access to food for men and women

Intermediate Result 1.1: Improved smallholder farm management practices adopted by men and women

1.1.1. Demonstration garden: In IY 3, RWANU employed three approaches to demonstrating agricultural technologies and improved farming practices. These included the following:

Demos established and managed by FTGs: In total, 267 farmer training groups (FTGs) each with 25 members were formed for FY15 program activities. With the support of the field extension workers (FEWs) the FTGs established 112 demo sites of 0.5 acres each. The demo sites were located in central places where two to three FTGs come together on a regular basis and interact with the FEWs, learn improved agronomic practices, and assess crop performances of improved varieties. Key messages at the demo sites included correct plant spacing, use of improved seed, early planting, gap filling, thinning, timely weeding, proper pest and disease control for increased yield per acre. In total 6,675 farmers (4,811 female and 1,864 male) participated. Participating farmers received seed using in-kind grants. These totaled 60,143 kg.

National Seed companies established demonstration plots with lead farmers: A total of 534 lead farmers, two from each of the 267 FTGs, were trained on improved farming techniques/modern practices on basic agronomic practices, group dynamics and development, farmer mobilization, and leadership skills. A national seed company, NASECO, expressed interest in supporting the demonstration of hybrid maize using Longe 7H. NASECO allocated 180 demonstration kits of seeds and fertilizers to plant an area of 100 square meters. RWANU facilitated the linkage between the seed company and 114 lead farmers who established demos. The purpose was to introduce hybrid-yielding maize, demonstrate its good performance, and stimulate demand for improved inputs among participating farmers. RWANU Project is tracking all the improved seed varieties that are being sold to its farmers. These include:

1. OPV-Maize (longe 5 & MM3), these are open pollinated varieties,
2. Hybrid Maize (Victoria 1, Yara 41, Yara 42 & 7H)
3. Sorghum (seso3 & sekedo)
4. Beans (Nabe 16, Nabe 15 & K132)
- 5.

Details are provided in the table below:

Crop variety	Quantity stocked by Agro-input dealer	Quantity sold to farmers
Maize (both OPV& Hybrids)	6350kgs	6196kgs
Beans(Nabe 16, Nabe 15 & K132)	365kgs	345kgs
Sorghum (seso3 & sekedo)	20kgs	10kgs

Source: Records of Business Development Department 2015

National Seed companies established demonstration plots with agro-input dealers: With RWANU's facilitation, two agro-input dealers in Iriiri and Namalu sub-counties established a direct relationship with Victoria Seeds (U) Ltd and set up eight demos of maize varieties Victoria 1 and Maize CKH10773. The agro-input dealers used the demos to promote the market for improved seeds. At these demos, farmers witnessed the good performance of drought resistant and short maturing varieties of maize. Demand for such varieties is expected to increase for the next planting season.

1.1.2. Horticulture Production: Under vegetable production, RWANU supported three categories of beneficiaries: i) horticulture production groups who showed interest to engage in vegetable production for market; ii) model horticulture farmers who are already growing vegetables but lack access to improved extension services and technologies; and iii) women in Mother Care Groups (MCGs) who are adopting kitchen gardening.

A total of 32 groups were selected for promotion of commercial horticultural activities based on interest and willingness. Of the 32 groups, 15 identified water sources and co-funded drip irrigation technology. The installation of the drip irrigation kits is currently underway: four in Napak, one in Moroto, eight in Nakapiripirit and two in Amudat. All the groups have received vegetable seeds and training in vegetable production and management. Fifteen (four female, 11 male) model horticultural farmers were identified based on their ongoing experience of the practice in their individual gardens and willingness to allow other farmers to visit their farm and to promote cross learning among farmers. A series of Training of Trainer (TOT) sessions were conducted for 25 FEWs, 41 health promoters (HPs) and 8 health educators (HEs) on nursery bed establishment management practices such as field marking, liquid manure making, pest and disease control in vegetables, and establishment of keyhole gardens. The health promoters cascaded the training through the MCG platform. Household caregivers established over 10,000 keyhole gardens at their manyattas for household use and as an income source.

1.1.3. Block Farms: In FY15, 60 block farms were identified across the program area. RWANU promotes block farming activities to increase production and productivity by enabling targeted participants to undertake large scale farming. A total of 266.5 acres of land was planted, mainly in the green belt. The achievement is below 50% of the target due to farmers waiting for the later season rain that did not materialize. A total of 102 block farm groups (60 from current year and 42 active groups from the previous year) each received a pair of oxen and a plough from RWANU. The purpose of this initiative was to allow the groups to manage their own mechanized cultivation and increase the area under cultivation compared to what could be cultivated by hand.

1.1.4. Post-Harvest Handling (PHH): A total of 1,819 farmers (672 male and 1,147 female) have been trained in PHH particularly in areas of timely harvesting, proper drying methods, threshing and shelling, and proper storage in attempts to reduce post-harvest losses. These trainings are still taking place since harvesting for FY3 is in progress. Farmer groups for IY1 and IY2 received 957 tarpaulins to improve the drying and cleaning of their produce.

1.1.5. NabuinZARDI: During FY15, two fixed obligation grant (FOG) agreements were signed with NabuinZARDI to conduct on farm trials. The first agreement was signed in October 2014 and implemented during the second short rains through January 2015. The second grant was signed in September 2015 and will be implemented during the second rains through January 2016.

The first trial was conducted with farmer groups in Iriiri, Kakomongole, Nadunget, and Apeitolim in Lokopo subcounty. The results showed late planting could produce crops but there was not sufficient variation between line planted crops and local broadcast systems. Further second season trials in 2015 were planned but these had to be abandoned due to the drought conditions.

Capacity building and exposure visits

Exchange visits: During FY3, one exchange visit was organized, and six FEWs, three Technical Support Officers (TSO) and 18 block farm group members from nine block farms in Napak District

visited Namalu Sub County. The hosting block farm groups demonstrated good management of their work, savings mobilization and cohesion among members. The participants learned how timely planting and good crop management practices will realize good results. The host groups indicated that the strong constitutions that members developed, respected, and adhered to was key to their success. This enhanced group members' active participation in farming activities.

Agriculture shows: A team of 20 people (10 farmers, four FEWs, two TSOs, one AES, one input dealer, and two drivers) attended the national agricultural show in Jinja. Leaflets, brochures, and business cards were provided for interested farmers to directly contact potential vendors. The farmers became very interested in pest and disease control, vaccines that boost chicken immunity against Newcastle disease, and apiary management including hive inspection, baiting, smoking, and harvesting of honey from the KTB hive. The farmers said that they will purchase improved seeds, adopt proper spacing, plant crops in rows, and buy treadle pumps to help in irrigating vegetables during the dry season for alternate income.

Intermediate Result 1.2: Improved smallholder livestock management practices adopted by men and women

In FY15 this activity underwent a series of adjustments and modification in the implementation process to transition from a predominantly project-driven approach to a more demand-driven approach. This ensures sustainability and strengthens the self-reliance of Women Livestock Groups (WLGs) in the management of their goats. Major adjustments included improving the targeting and women's groups formation process, enhancing group cohesion and dynamics, improving the animal husbandry practices such as shelter, feeding, health care and breeding practices, and increased integration of the livestock component with other RWANU activities.

1.2.1. Livestock Re-stocking

Targeting and Women Livestock Group formation: In FY15, RWANU supported the establishment of only 20 new WLGs consisting of 200 women. The focus was consolidating activities with the 120 WLGs formed in IY1 and IY2. Goat distribution for the IY1 and IY2 groups was halted for over seven months due to the quarantine imposed against an outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD). The quarantine was lifted around the second quarter of this reporting period and after that the RWANU livestock team concentrated most efforts on the purchase and distribution of the goats for these WLGs. All the groups participated in a series of trainings in group dynamics, group leadership, appropriate practices of goat husbandry, and business skills including savings and credit.

Goat distribution: A total of 4,186 goats comprising of 3,240 local does, 873 Galla does, 56 Galla bucks, and 17 Toggenburg cross-bred bucks were distributed to 1,357 women. Since the beginning of the project, 7,214 goats have been distributed to WLGs, including 5,710 local does, 1,314 Galla does, 105 Galla bucks and 85 cross-bred Toggenburg bucks. Monitoring of the performance of the goats revealed that the beneficiaries appreciated the introduction of Galla goats due to their adaptability to arid and semi-arid lands.

During the reporting period RWANU moved away from direct veterinary services delivery both pre and post distribution.

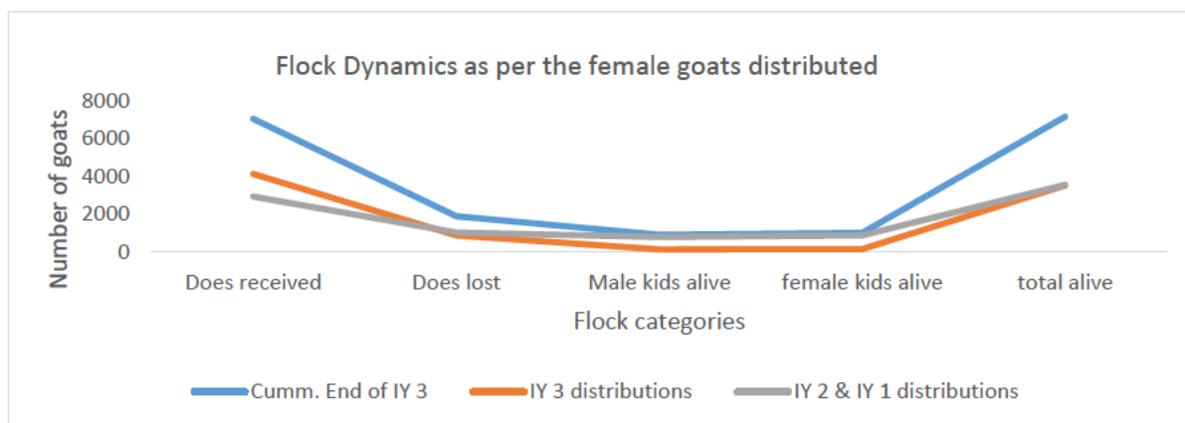
RWANU is also working on a stronger market facilitation strategy that will help transition from subsistence to market-oriented livestock.

Goat shelter construction: The program advises the WLG on the appropriate design. The 120 continuing WLGs whose flocks have grown are constructing additional shelters to be able to handle the increased numbers. There is evidence that other goat owners in the area are constructing shelters and beginning to house their animals based on the experience of RWANU-supported WLGs.

Fodder banks: During the reporting period the project supported 50 WLGs with establishment of fodder with 36 WLGs being in the green belt area. The fodder plots range from 0.0625 acre to 0.25 acres. Fodder seedlings of *Calliandra calothyrsus* (3,000), *Leucaena leucocephala* (2000), Melia (1,600) and Balanite or desert date (2,000) were procured from the GIZ-run Climate Change Adaptation Learning Centers and were distributed to individual women to plant. Drought and termites have affected the fodder bank trees. In addition, where fence protection was breached, the goats themselves have destroyed the seedlings. However, 60% of the fodder banks are well maintained with some being cut by the WLG to provide feed to their goats. *Animal Health Care:* As the savings and credit has been embraced by the WLGs, they are now able to pay for animal health care services. Last quarter, 87 WLGs spent UGX3.7million (\$1,046) for the purchase of veterinary drugs. This is mainly through the linkage with Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) and private veterinary practitioners.

Agro-pastoral field school facilitators: During the year 61 local facilitators were trained in the Agro-pastoral Field School modules to help support the continuing WLGs. As these just began operations in the last quarter of FY15, their importance will be realized in IY4.

Goat reproduction and health status: At the end of IY3 there were 1,872 surviving kids (889 males and 983 females), 87% of which are attributed to the 2,911 does distributed through the end of IY2. The remaining are attributed to the goats distributed in IY3. The low reproduction from the IY3 distributions is because the majority of the distributions were done in quarter three after the lifting of the quarantine by the veterinary authorities. These flocks will produce in FY15 flocks will be in full production in IY4 (see graph below for the flock dynamics)



The losses in the breeding goats in FY15 averaged 28% though there were significant variations. Local does, Galla does, Galla bucks, and Toggenburg cross-bred bucks suffered losses of 22%, 17%, 24%, and 48% respectively. The mortality rate in the kids was 31.6% (compared to the

average of 30%¹ in pre-weaned kids. The percentage loss in the breeding flock is relatively high under this type of extensive system of 15%². The reasons for these high rates include culling/sale because of poor performance, diseases like pneumonias and diarrheas that were rampant during the year, predation by wildlife (hyenas and leopards), and limited access to veterinary services in rural areas as CAHWs recognized by the districts are mainly concentrated in trading centers. The program responded by training CAHWs in the vicinity of the WLGs.

Goat milk production: The surplus daily milk production per goat has increased as 10, 27, 67, and 80 WLGs accessed milk in quarters 1, 2, 3, and 4 respectively. The average milk production is still 0.25 liter while the highest milk production has been realized in the Galla does with 0.75 liter per day. Most of the milk is fed to children while some women use it to make butter for preparation of meals. None of the milk is marketed.

1.2.2. Strengthening veterinary health care services provision

The RWANU livestock team trained new CAHWs in the vicinity of the WLGs during the year to increase WLG access to veterinary services. In total, 138 CAHWs (5 female, 133 male) have received training in livestock disease diagnosis and treatment.

Pre-distribution vaccination and treatment activities were outsourced to qualified private practitioners. One company, Aloevet Pharmaceuticals And Consultancies Ltd, established itself in Karamoja and opened a drug outlet in Kangole trading center in Napak district. The CAHWs have established a linkage with this private practitioner and are buying drugs to stock their kits. RWANU entered into a formal partnership agreement with the company, (see IR 1.3 for more detail). The practitioner has created linkages with veterinary pharmaceutical importing and manufacturing companies in the country, which include Vet Center Ltd, Quality Chemicals, Farm Support Ltd, and Norbrook.

Intermediate Result 1.3: Increased linkages to markets

1.3.1. Facilitating establishment of agro-input market

RWANU Agricultural Sector Input Strategy: The team developed an agricultural input marketing strategy for Southern Karamoja to improve business partnerships for agro-retail shops, access to working and investment capital, distribution channels, and business enabling environment for agro-inputs, which helped them to establish partnership with private sector for a reliable and more sustainable access to agricultural inputs.

Training in safe use and handling of agro-chemicals: A prerequisite to establish an agro-input dealer network is training in the safe use and handling of agro-chemicals. RWANU linked 17 potential agro-input dealers (13 male, 4 female) to a five day training organized by Uganda National Agro-Input Dealers Association (UNADA), facilitated by Makerere University faculty of Agriculture in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries. Fourteen passed the training and received a safe use certificate.

In IY3 these three shops sold 7,300kg of improved varieties of maize, sorghum, beans, and assorted vegetables to 625 RWANU beneficiary farmers (386 males and 239 females). The RWANU team provided training in business management, product knowledge, and output marketing to profitably

¹ FAO/GIEWS LIVESTOCK AND MARKET ASSESSMENT MISSION TO KARAMOJA REGION, UGANDA 3 April 2014

² FAO/GIEWS LIVESTOCK AND MARKET ASSESSMENT MISSION TO KARAMOJA REGION, UGANDA 3 April 2014

run their businesses and service farmers' demands in a more sustainable manner. The training covered record keeping, customer care management, and business planning (including developing vision and mission, company/organization, business strategy, product/service planning).

Round table business talks: RWANU facilitated roundtable business talks between seed companies (Victoria Seeds Ltd, Pearl Seeds Ltd, and NASECO Ltd) and 13 agro-input dealers (10 male, 3 female). The RWANU team engaged with these seed companies to increase access to affordable high quality agro-inputs to Karamoja farmers. The seed companies agreed to provide seed and fertilizer for on farm demonstrations.

Marketing planning, management planning, operational planning and financial planning: RWANU facilitated the three established agro input dealers to attend UNADA training in Lira. During the training, they interacted with agro-dealers from outside Karamoja and this has increased their confidence in the business. *"We are now able to advise farmers on application of fertilizers, pesticides, and basic agronomy to farmers; this will increase confidence with farmers therefore improving customer base,"* remarked Emanuel Maruk, the agro input dealer from Namalu.

1.3.2 Facilitating establishment of agro-veterinary dealers: The program mapped out seven agro-veterinary dealers with the aim of promoting more sustainable private sector led animal health delivery systems to small holder livestock farmers. One of the seven has already established a shop in Kangole trading center. This shop opened in August 2015 and by September farmers had started accessing affordable high quality veterinary products and services from a qualified person. RWANU signed a framework agreement with the agro-vet dealer to train existing CAHWs within his catchment and to establish business relations with them as agents for veterinary outreach services.

1.3.3 Facilitating honey markets linkages: RWANU facilitated business talks between Golden Bees Ltd and honey producer groups. A total of 42 (29 female, 13 male) apiary farmers attended. Golden Bees Limited outlined the quality standards for honey purchased and offered a price of UGX5,000/kg of honey and UGX10,000/kg of pollen. The quality expectations included ripe honey, dried in clean airtight buckets, stored at room temperature, and free from pollen. Golden Bees agreed to buy 20 MT annually from RWANU producers and has established a honey collection center in Moroto town. Golden Bees purchased 5,624 kg of comb honey worth UGX28,122,500 (\$7,700) from RWANU supported honey producer groups and traditional beekeepers who were facilitated to access the market. Through this arrangement, honey producer groups are assured of market access at a premium prices (UGX1,000/kg) above open market price per kilogram and Golden Bees is assured of quality honey. Golden Bees is selling the honey in Ugandan supermarkets.

1.3.4 Youth Livelihoods Innovation Awards (YLIA) promotion: RWANU provided grants for nine youth led organizations interested in improving food security for South Karamoja. RWANU conducted idea generation and business plan trainings to support youth initiated business opportunities in Nadunget, Matany, Namalu, Karita, Lotome, Lokopo, Iriiri, Nabilatuk, Lolachat, and Kakomongole sub-counties. Ten workshops were conducted with 250 youth groups participating in the trainings. Of these, nine groups with 82 members (46 male, 36 female) were selected for awards based on business viability and potential profitability. Activities funded by the YLIA included commercial rice production, commercial maize production,

commercial livestock rearing and trading, trading in agro-produce, and agro-input retailing. Each grant is for a maximum of UGX 5 million (\$1400)

1.3.5 Promotion of collective storage and marketing: In FY15, RWANU supported the establishment of seven bulking centers in the green belt areas. A total of 1,652 farmers (929 males, 723 females) participated in collective storage and marketing with 66,300kg of maize, 38,200kg of sorghum, and 120kg of beans stored and sold, generating UGX91,358,000 (\$25,000). The participating farmers were members of the Block Farm Group of IY2, who registered a bumper harvest at the end of 2014 and showed interest to engage in collective storage and marketing. Farmers benefited from a price premium of UGX200/kg through bulking and group marketing compared to farmers who sold immediately after harvest within the same location. The crops were sold to local traders and individuals within the region contributing to food security in South Karamoja.

Income realized from the sale was used to purchase food, pay school fees, offset medical care expenses, buy household properties, or start micro and small businesses within the RWANU areas of operation. This has improved access to food, products, and services at the family level.

1.3.6. Tractor tillage service linkages: RWANU facilitated linkages to 727 farmers (505 male, 222 female) to access tractor hire services for land opening using individual savings. Cumulatively, 841 acres was ploughed at UGX90,000/acre and farmers spent UGX 74,530,000 (\$20,700) for all the acres tilled. A total of 11 service providers were linked from neighboring regions and across the Kenyan border. Increased acreage for production from 0.25 an acre to one to two acres of land was a result of improved accessibility to tillage services especially in the green belt of Nakapiripirit, Napak, and Amudat Districts.

1.3.7 Entrepreneurship and innovation promotion: Across the RWANU operation areas 6,675 farmers (4,811 female, male 1,864) were trained in business planning and development to promote entrepreneurship. The participating farmers were members of the 267 new cohorts of Farmer Training Groups (FTGs) enrolled in IY3. They were trained in business planning and development and supported to set up demonstration sites to learn improved farming technologies and agronomic practices. A total of 101 new businesses of different natures have been identified and are in operation especially in Karita, Namalu, Lokopo, Matany, Iriiri, and Lorengechora Sub counties. The businesses include livestock trading and fattening, cereal banking, grocery shops, and vegetable and grain farming. These new businesses have improved access to essential goods and services to communities outside of weekly markets.

Due to the existing demand created through use of tractor tillage services, farmers in Karita have formed a cooperative of 50 members and are still recruiting more. They are mobilizing funds to purchase two Massey Ferguson tractors for commercial tillage services at UGX72 million each. To date, they have mobilized UGX28 million.

1.3.8 Honey value chain promotion

Community Based Facilitators in beekeeping: To build community capacity to effectively manage apiary activities, RWANU selected 40 active beekeepers (36 male, 4 female) from within the existing groups to be trained as Community Based Facilitators. The training was an intensive five days with 80% field based practical training. The trainees were equipped with the knowledge and skills to serve as community based beekeeping extension workers to improve production, quality

assurance, and marketing. The training was conducted by Hives Save Lives Africa – Fort Portal at Bunyangabu Beekeepers Cooperative, Western Uganda.

Artisan training on fabrication of low cost beehives: In June 2015, Golden Bees Ltd trained 16 local artisans engaged in carpentry and woodwork in the fabrication of affordable low cost beehives using locally available materials. To date trainees have sold 93 pieces of locally manufactured Modern Kenyan Top Bar hives.

Intermediate Result 1.4: Increased access to finance

To promote increased access to saving and credit, the program trained field based staff who provide direct interface with the target community. A total of 82 staff including 30 FEWs, three Community Development Officers from WHH, and 49 HPs and HEs were trained on group dynamics, introduction to saving, savings mobilization, savings and credit management at groups level, financial record keeping in groups, and linkages to financial institutions.

1.4.1 Formation of Accumulated Savings and Credit Associations (ASCAs) groups: The major activity during the reporting period was expanding saving and credit activities with new FTGs, MCGs, and WLGs being sensitized to embrace savings mobilization. A total of 277 ASCAs groups were formed and trained on savings and credit management. Specific topics included group dynamics, saving concept, roles of leaders, record keeping, and conflict management in their saving groups. A total of 446 leaders were trained (283 female, 163 male). Through intensive mentoring and hands on support, the capacity of the ASCAs leaders improved sufficiently for them to hold regular meetings and record savings and credit transactions without the help of FEWs and savings and credit officers. The table below shows ASCAs beneficiaries actively saving during 2015.

RWANU utilized the ASCA approach for expanding activities because in addition to individual investments sanctioned by Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs), ASCAs allow for group investments are such as for block farming, animal trading & bulking produce.. Therefore, the RWANU groups opted for the ASCA approach to provide members of the ASCA groups options to engage in both individual and group investments.

District	Saving groups	Active male	Active female	Total members	Cum. Value of saving (UGS)	Cash in saving kits (UGX)	Welfare saved (UGX)
Amudat	10	126	173	299	13,216,000	5,356,200	2,145,000
Nakapiripirit	63	446	741	1191	62,868,500	63,876,500	4,208,700
Napak	73	342	659	1001	61,145,600	41,395,900	5,310,800
Moroto	13	104	83	187	4,321,500	2,866,000	337,900
Total	159	1,018	1,656	2,674	141,551,600	113,494,600	12,002,400

1.4.2 ASCAs group linkages to financial institutions for bigger loan access: A total of fifteen ASCAs groups were linked to the Centenary Bank in Moroto for group account opening and eventual access to bigger loans. To date UGX 750,000 (\$214) has been deposited in their respective bank accounts by the 15 groups in Loregea, Karita, Iriiri, and Lotome sub counties.

1.4.3. Saving mobilizations: As illustrated in the table below, cumulative savings from all ASCA groups is UGX 141,551,600 (\$40,000) plus the insurance fund (welfare fund) of UGX 12,002,400. Since the money in saving boxes (UGX 113,494,600) is unspent, more trainings are aimed at increasing investments in productive ventures.

The program of savings has also been introduced to MCGs in Amudat, Moroto, and Nakapiripirit. In Nakapiripirit and Amudat, the cumulative value of saving is UGX 29,729,800 with an average saving of UGX 83,044. The group has also loaned out the money with only 16% of funds kept as cash. The welfare fund was worth UGX 1,972,300. The table below shows MCGs mobilizations as of September 30, 2015

District	Cumulative savings (UGX)	Welfare cash (UGX)	Cash in the box (UGX)
Amudat	1,985,800	126,800	705,200
Nakapiripirit	27,744,000	795,500	4,061,300
Moroto	1,513,000	1,050,000	104,000
Total	31,242,800	1,972,300	4,870,500

1.4.4 Access to credit by RWANU FTGs ASCA members: The ASCAs groups utilized their savings for various purposes; a total of 134 males use loans whereas 188 females accessed loans from the group savings. The table below shows financial flow of loans from ASCAs groups as of September 30, 2015.

District	Value of loan outstanding (UGX)	Value of loans repaid (UGX)	Cumulative value of loans (UGX)
Amudat	535,000	815,000	1,350,000
Nakapiripirit	44,632,500	18,857,000	82,675,000
Napak	5,780,000	2,812,000	64,559,000
Moroto	1,510,000	77,000	5,475,000
Total	52,457,500	22,561,000	154,059,000

Loan taking is determined by how active the members are and level of economic activities in the area. Nakapiripirit is leading in level of businesses and members are able to trade in different activities thus enabling high consumption of loans from saving groups.

1.4.5 Assessment of existing SACCO performance: RWANU conducted a performance assessment of an existing SACCO in Lorengechora, Napak district, to determine if RWANU ASCAs could join existing SACCOs to improve their access to credits and other financial services.

As a result of the assessment, RWANU ASCA groups resolved to form their own SACCOs so as not to inherit problems. RWANU will conduct an in-depth analysis of the situation to determine the way forward during IY4.

2.0 Strategic Objective 2: Reduced Malnutrition in Pregnant and Lactating Mothers and Children Under Five Years

Intermediate Result 2.1: Improved health and nutrition practices at household level

2.1.1 Implementation of the Social Behavior Change Strategy and Action Plan (SBC-SAP) and dissemination of SBC messages: Following recommendations to research behavioral determinants of family planning methods uptake, “Barriers to Family Planning” research was

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conducted in April. The results influenced curriculum design and development of Module 5 – Family Planning, which will be rolled out after the Male Change Agents (MCAs) rolls out its messages on family planning. The re-development of key messages and shifting of modules is hoped to reduce male resistance to modern contraceptive use and improve uptake of MCG messages on family planning.

2.1.1.1 District meetings for expansion of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH): Following donor recommendations, WASH activities were extended to improve health and nutrition practices at household level throughout the operational area. Local government officials from Nakapiripirit, Amudat, and Moroto were advised of the expanded RWANU WASH plan and seven parishes in four sub-counties were selected for targeted WASH activities.

2.1.1.2 Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) village level preparation: CLTS preparatory meetings were held in 64 targeted villages. During these meetings, village leaders, women representatives, and elders agreed on the timing for meeting with community members and planned their mobilization.

2.1.1.3 Trained local government staff in CLTS: The program facilitated a four-day training on CLTS methodology for local government officials and RWANU staff. The Technical Support Unit 3 Officer from the Ministry of Water and Environment who handled government policy issues on CLTS facilitated the training. After the training, participants identified which CLTS triggering facilitation techniques to employ in each village.

2.1.1.4 CLTS triggering in 64 villages: CLTS triggering sessions were conducted in 64 villages: 26 in Nakapiripirit, 15 in Amudat, and 23 in Moroto District. A total of 851 community members and 31 LMs attended the triggering sessions. The objective of CLTS triggering was to ignite a positive behavior change among the target communities to safely dispose of feces and stop open defecation through the construction and utilization pit latrines and/or practicing Community Approaches to Total Sanitation. The CLTS triggering exercise was preceded by a pre-trigger exercise to obtain baseline data on latrine coverage and other sanitation facilities in the village. This information is useful for monitoring sanitation improvement post CLTS triggering.

2.1.1.5 Post CLTS follow up: Follow up was carried out in all triggered villages to assess progress towards open defecation free (ODF) status. Spot checks and key informant interviews with village health team members and local leaders were. During the year 380 latrines were constructed and are in use. The program will continue to monitor the status of the villages in IY4. WASH committees have been formed and household members are being encouraged to strive towards ODF village status by either constructing and using latrines or practicing dig and bury sanitation.

2.1.1.6 Construction of model latrines and distribution of latrine digging kits: The program facilitated construction and completion of 21 of the planned 26 model latrines (with bathing shelters and tippy taps for hand washing) and they are now in use.

2.1.1.7 Rehabilitation of 10 defective boreholes: The rehabilitation of 10 defective boreholes (four in Moroto, four in Nakapiripirit, and two in Amudat District) was successfully completed and are providing safe water to approximately 2,400 people from 400 households. Walking time to the borehole has reduced and an increase in the daily consumption of water per user has occurred. Other benefits improvements in personal hygiene, reduction in diarrhea prevalence, and increased water provision for keyhole kitchen gardens are reported. At each borehole water user committees

(WUC) were formed and trained in clean water supply, good hygiene and sanitation practices, borehole trouble shooting/simple maintenance practices, water user fee collection and recording (book-keeping), mainstreaming HIV/AIDS, and gender mainstreaming. Each committee developed Operation and Management (O&M) plans and instituted collection of water user fees with UGX 457,000 (\$130) collected in one month. All WUCs have at least three women committee members with one woman in a key position.

2.1.1.10 Training of Parish WASH Committees and LMs: A total of 70 Parish WASH Committee members were trained on O&M of WASH facilities in their parishes. Data on the number of sanitation facilities and functionality of boreholes is being collected and submitted quarterly to the Parish chief. This will fill information gaps on WASH at Parish and sub-county levels. The program facilitated training of LMs in the 64 triggered villages that focused on building the capacity of LMs to develop community sanitation and hygiene plans. A total of 53 of the targeted 300 LMs have developed plans. Construction of household latrines, bath shelters, tippy taps for hand-washing, and sensitization of fellow women were some of the activities mentioned in the sanitation plans. Additionally, 1,000 three-liter jerry cans were distributed to 1,000 households in six triggered villages to install tippy taps for hand washing.

2.1.2 Promotion of positive behavior change in household caregiver groups: During the year Module 3 (Linking Agriculture and Nutrition), Module 4 (Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene), Module 5 (Family Planning), Module 6 (Child Health), Module 7 (Health User Rights), and the Recipe Book were all developed, pretested, finalized, printed, and delivered. Module 3 rollout was completed in August 2015 and Module 4 rollout is ongoing. Copies of Modules 5, 6, and 7 counseling cards and curriculum books are awaiting distribution at the start of each module rollout.

2.1.3 Formation of Mother Care Groups: In March 2015, Samaritans Purse completed a three-year DFID-funded Maternal and Child Health project in Napak. The project included training women using the MCG approach, with 219 MCGs comprising 2,130 Leader Mothers/Grandmothers and 35,597 neighbor women. In April 2015, RWANU started the incorporation and restructure process of the Napak MCGs to align with the RWANU MCG inclusion criteria, which includes pregnant and lactating mothers and women with children under five years of age. Three new Field Coordinators, 22 HPs, and three HEs recruited for Napak conducted the MCG restructuring exercise, forming 142 MCGs comprising 1,456 LMs with 17,892 Household Care Givers (HHCG) members. In total, there are 342 RWANU MCGs comprising 3,471 LMs and 41,787 HHCG members.

Distribution of LM Materials: To facilitate the learning events, the following items were provided to the groups:

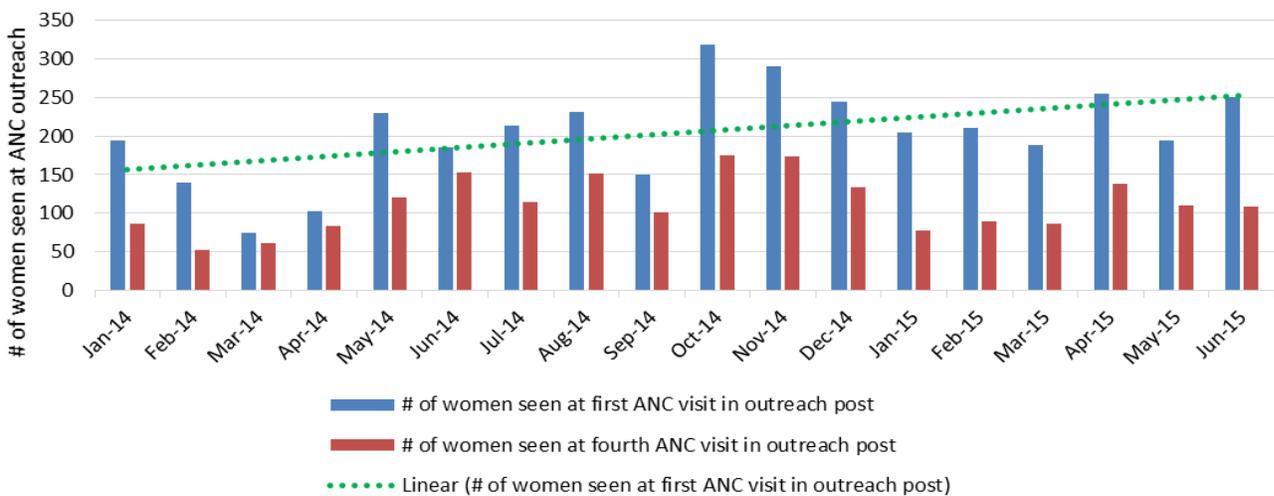
- 142 tarpaulins to 142 newly-formed RWANU MCGs for use during meetings
- 1,514 sets of saucepans to LMs for cooking demonstrations with their HHCGs
- Three hoes, three pangas, and three watering cans to 1,514 LMs to use during keyhole garden establishment and maintenance with their HHCGs
- 2,015 5-litre jerrycans for tippy tap construction to 2,015 LMs

Module 1- Improvement of Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices at household level through MCGs: From October to December 2014, all 26 HPs in Nakapiripirit, Amudat, and Moroto received monthly trainings on the last three lessons of Module 1, including messages on continued breastfeeding until two years, complementary feeding, and dietary diversity for children.

These lessons were shared with 1,974 LMs (98%) during MCG meetings. LMs also discussed the messages with 14,391 women (60%) during Household Caregiver Group (HHCG) meetings and/or during household visits.

A survey at the end of Module 1 assessed the uptake of the IYCF messages among caregivers of children during the first 1,000 days of life. Findings showed that while 96% of the caregivers interviewed knew that their 6-23 month old child should be fed a variety of foods at each meal, only 40% had practiced this during the preceding 24 hours. Additionally, grains, roots, tubers, and vitamin A rich fruits and vegetables formed over 80% of the children’s diet, while meat formed only 16% of the children’s diet. The RWANU annual survey (2014) revealed that only 7.7% of children aged 6-23 months received their minimum acceptable dietary nutrient requirements. RWANU has empowered mothers with knowledge on complementary feeding, but a gap remains in accessing adequate dietary diversity for improved nutrition outcomes in Karamoja.

Module 2: Improved Maternal Health and Nutrition practices at household level: In January 2015, the rollout of Module 2 started in Nakapiripirit, Amudat, and Moroto. All 26 HPs were trained on the four lessons of the Module over a four month period, including messages on frequency of meals for pregnant and lactating women, dietary diversity for women before, during, and after pregnancy, antenatal care (ANC) visits, and postnatal care (PNC) visits. The HPs reached 1,912 LMs (95%) with these messages, and the LMs reached 13,620 women (57%) during HHCG meetings. The Health Management Information System (HMIS) data received from health facilities in the RWANU supported districts showed an increasing trend in ANC attendance, particularly for the first ANC visit (see figure below). Areas for increased follow up and/or additional intervention include attendance of four ANC visits and PNC visits six days after delivery. See the chart below for ANC attendance at Health Facility outreaches in the RWANU supported districts.



Module 3: Linking Agriculture and Nutrition at household level: From May to August 2015, all 49 HPs were trained on the four lessons of Module 3. Afterwards, the HPs met all 342 active MCGs in the four districts, reaching 3,310 LMs (95%) with the messages. The LMs further disseminated the messages to 24,458 women (63%) during their HHCG meetings. This module included promotion of keyhole gardens. By the end of August 10,658 keyhole gardens were established. However, due to limited access of vegetable seeds in the villages, only a handful of the gardens had non-dark green leafy vegetables such as onions, tomatoes, and eggplants. The

most variety was in Iriiri sub-county in Napak district. With the keyhole gardens, mothers now have fast yielding vegetables available for their families even during the dry season.

Module 4: Improved WASH practices at household level: A RWANU baseline survey of WASH practices of household caregivers was conducted in September. Findings showed that where RWANU WASH activities are currently taking place, in the villages that had undergone the CLTS triggering exercise, performance was generally better than in the other villages. RWANU WASH activities are currently taking place in four sub-counties, so overall coverage of some practices was low. For example, while over 50% of household caregivers knew when and how to wash their hands, only 4.5% had a functional hand-washing facility such as a tippy tap. During September 2015, the Module 4 training started in all four RWANU districts. By the end of the month, the 49 HPs had reached 3,327 LMs (96%) with messages on proper hand-washing techniques and how to construct a tippy taps, Staff have reported that there were 1,009 newly constructed tippy taps for hand washing at household level.

2.1.4 Promotion of health and nutrition messages

Drama group identification, training, and performances: A total of 15 drama groups were trained on at least two of the MCG Modules by the end of September. There were 79 drama shows between October 2014 and September 2015 at Health Centers and Food Distribution Points (FDPs) in the four RWANU districts, where thousands of beneficiaries were reached with module messages. The drama groups also showed folk media skits during national campaign celebrations including International Women's Day, World Water Day, Sanitation Week, World Food Day, World AIDS Day, and Independence Day.

Health education at FDPs: The HEs attended FDPs to disseminate health and nutrition messages on the modules that were shared with LMs. LMs participated by demonstrating preparation of nutritious meals using the Recipe Book. The HEs also collated beneficiary list updates and/or comments; since the end of the reporting year, the task of collating beneficiaries has been transferred to recorders.

Promotion of nutritious recipes at household level: Nutritious recipes for complementary feeding of children 6-23 months and maternal nutrition were demonstrated by 3,310 LMs in 342 MCGs (100%), following the distribution of the Recipe Books. The mothers expressed appreciation for the recipes that utilize locally available ingredients to prepare nutritious meals, although recipes with animal products are more challenging due to limited accessibility of meat.

2.1.5 Implementation of MCA strategy to promote positive empowerment behaviors by men at the household level

Selection and training of MCAs: Following the pilot of the MCA strategy implementation during IY 2, the strategy was scaled up to reach all four districts. By May 2015, 158 MCAs had been selected by Community Leadership and 99% were trained on all 17 lessons of Part One of the MCA curriculum. The MCAs attended a three-day training, with their wives joining them on the second and third days. At the end of the three days, each MCA committed himself to do something differently, and progress of these commitments was monitored and supported by HEs over a two-month period. The quarterly monitoring reports on MCA uptake of SBCC messages indicated that more than half of the MCAs had started contributing to division of labor activities in their households. The report also showed the MCAs have influenced 116 men to be more involved

members of their households. The most common adopted activities include construction of household pit latrines and household garden work, including construction of keyhole gardens.

	Amudat (12 MCAs)	Moroto (13 MCAs)	Nakapiripirit (67 MCAs)	Napak (66 MCAs)	Total (158 MCAs)
Established a Keyhole garden	10	11	44	64	129 (82%)
Joint decision making with spouse	12	13	57	57	139 (88%)
Involved in child care	12	11	62	62	147 (93%)
Constructed household Pit latrine	2	8	38	27	75 (47%)

2.1.6 Implementation of strategy for community, opinion and religious leaders

Sensitization and awareness of community and opinion leaders on MCGs: Meetings were held with 305 community, opinion, and religious leaders, including Local Council leaders, Parish chiefs, Area counselors and Village Health Team (VHT) peer supervisors. These leaders embrace the MCG approach and are committed to supporting the dissemination of such messages to their communities and/or constituencies.

2.1.7 Linking project activities and learning with the Uganda Nutrition Action Plan

Participate in National and Regional meetings: RWANU participated in drafting the Regional Nutrition Strategy Stakeholders discussed RWANU SBCC approaches and visited MCGs and MCAs. In May 2015, RWANU attended a national workshop on District Leadership and Governance in Nutrition. Attendees agreed that districts need support to operationalize the District Nutrition Coordination Committees.

Support to the Local Government to operationalize the District Nutrition Coordination Committees (DNCC) in South Karamoja: Discussions on the achievements on the *Uganda Nutrition Action Plan (2011-2016)* in Karamoja during national and regional nutrition stakeholders' meetings highlighted the need to mobilize DNCCs, with guidance from the Office of the Prime Minister and the respective Chief Administrative Officers. As a result, from June to August 2015, RWANU nutrition teams facilitated the first DNCC meetings in each of the four RWANU districts to operationalize the committees. Following self-assessment exercises, Nakapiripirit, Amudat, and Napak district committees developed their District Nutrition Action Plans. Moroto postponed this activity until October 2015. The four DNCCs will need continued support to ensure that nutrition activities are coordinated towards reducing alarming and currently increasing levels of malnutrition in Karamoja.

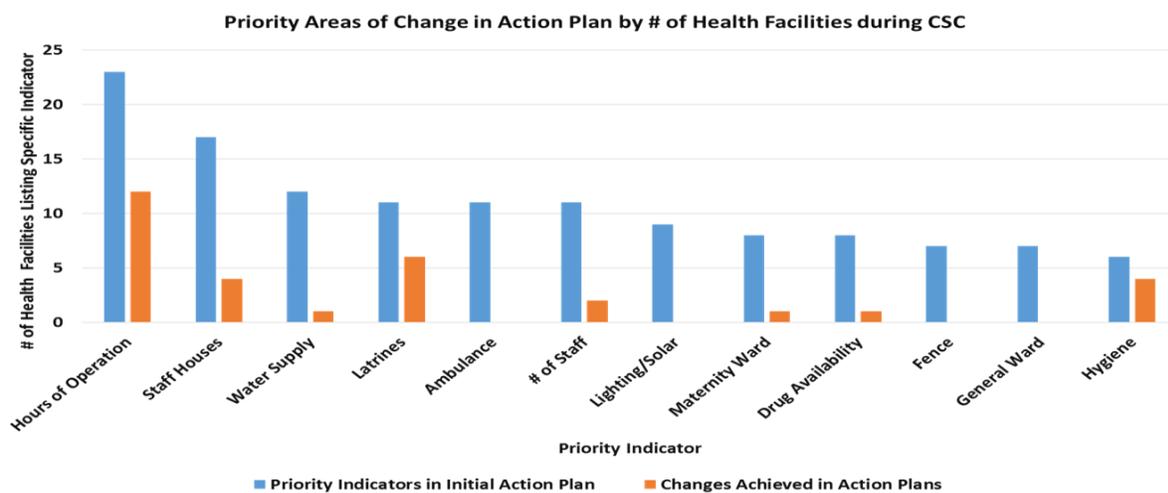
Training of District Health and Agricultural Officers on Agri-Nut Linkages: The 16 RWANU Health Assistants (HAs) were invited to the monthly trainings of the HPs and HEs on Module 3. Fourteen attended. At the end of the Module 3 rollout in August 2015, RWANU facilitated the HAs in conducting training on *Linking Agriculture and Nutrition* for all VHTs in their respective sub-counties. By the end of September 2015, 960 VHTs (80%) had been trained and 33 had established keyhole gardens, planting locally available dark green leafy vegetables.

Linking MCGs to the Health Structure to strengthen the Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition (IMAM): MCGs were recognized as significant resources for early case findings, referrals, and follow-ups for acute malnutrition in children under five. The RWANU IMAM team reported high levels of acute malnutrition and defaulter rates from the IMAM programs at health

facilities. The Concern SURGE – IMAM team supported the RWANU team in training 1,539 LMs in Nakapiripirit, Amudat, and Moroto to determine acute malnutrition in children using a Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) tape and detection of nutritional edema during their household caregiver visits. This training has recently started for LMs in Napak and will continue into October 2015.

Intermediate Result 2.2: Improved service delivery for prevention and treatment of maternal and child illnesses

2.2.1 Conduct health facility assessment: The RWANU supported health facilities were assessed in August 2015, including 13 in Nakapiripirit, 15 in Napak, three in Moroto, and three in Amudat to determine equipment needs and inform the equipment distribution process during IY4. The assessment report will be completed in October 2015.



2.2.2 Conduct Community Score Card (CSC) - quality and staff capacity assessment of Ministry of Health (MoH) centers and outreach services: CSC informs communities of their entitlements regarding health services at their health centers, engages local stakeholders on decision-making and budgeting for improved health care, and encourages health center staff to increase their commitment to improving services. The first cycle of CSC was completed in all supported districts and the second cycle has started in Moroto and Napak. Conversations with health workers and community members indicate that the CSC approach had a positive impact, and clear expectations and responsibilities of health facility staff and patients have led to increased trust within the health care system.

2.3 Collaborate with MoH to improve Health Centre and Outreach services in target areas: RWANU supports the MoH health facilities in extending health services in hard-to-reach communities, especially those beyond the five kilometer radius of the health facility catchment area. To increase coverage, outreach services are conducted at 31 food distribution sites per month. In total, 324 outreach activities were supported in Napak, 312 in Nakapiripirit, 204 in Moroto, and 96 in Amudat this year, offering a comprehensive package of immunizations for children, ANC and PNC services, and nutritional screening for children under five. According to the RWANU database, there are 142,913 children under five in the implementation area.

Indicator	Moroto	Napak	Nakapiripirit	Amudat	TOTAL
BCG/polio	168	139	1,300	657	2,264
DPT3/Hep B/Hib/polio3	944	771	1,332	610	3,657
Measles	993	815	1,319	671	3,798
Vit A	6,371	7,706	2,780	2,054	18,911
Deworming	12,504	23,322	4,943	6,256	47,025
MUAC 6-59 screened	9,602	12,549	6,650	2,790	31,591
MUAC 6-59 Green	8,941	11,555	6,215	2,664	29,375
MUAC 6-59 Yellow	514	766	347	103	1,730
MUAC 6-59 Red	147	228	88	23	486
ANC 1	538	1,029	658	525	2,750
ANC 4	223	698	282	139	1,342
PNC 1 weeks	147	141	130	229	647
PNC 6 weeks	525	599	647	392	2,163

Source: Health Facility Monthly Database 2015

2.2.4 Capacity Building for MoH facility staff

Training health facility staff on the new MoH HMIS tool: During FY15, RWANU built the capacity of 164 health facility staff to use the new HMIS tool, including 74 from 14 health facilities in Napak, 73 from 16 facilities in Nakapiripirit, and 20 from three facilities in Amudat. In total, staff in 33 health facilities (92%) were trained on the use of the HMIS tool for reporting.

Growth Monitoring & Promotion (GMP): The GMP component has been included in the new HMIS tool. The RWANU team will continue to build the capacity of health workers in all the supported health facilities and to improve their GMP practices and reporting.

2.2.5 Partnership

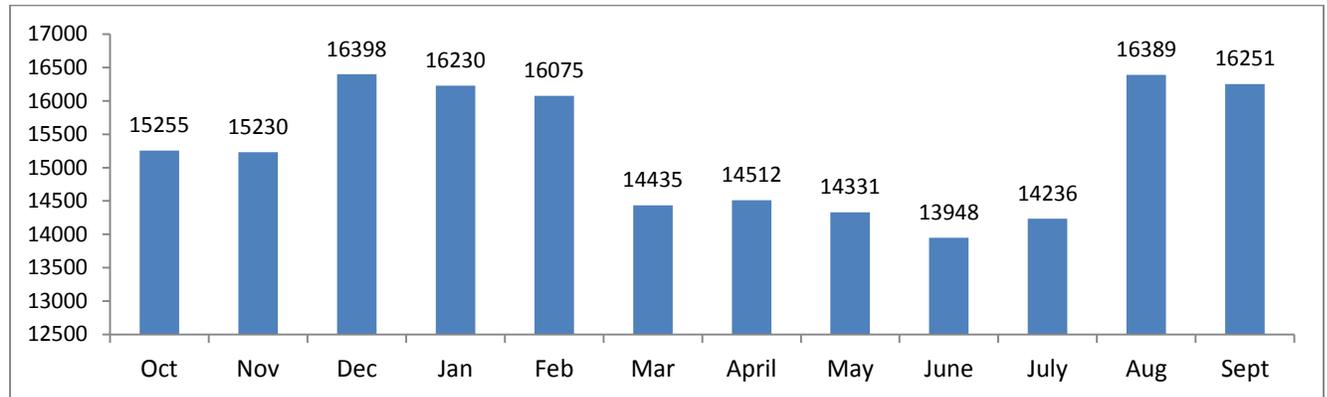
Quarterly advocacy meetings: The findings of the CSC were shared at sub-county level in Nakapiripirit to enhance active participation of the sub-counties in the district health plans. The CSC findings will also be shared during NGO coordination meetings as an advocacy platform to support health facilities achieve their action plans for improved health service delivery.

Joint monitoring visits with MoH District Health Teams: RWANU participated in 14 joint monitoring visits to 36 health facilities by the district, partners, and other stakeholders for monitoring and capacity building. During these visits, staffing gaps were noted and district Health Officers recommended replacement of staff who are regularly absent without permission.

Commodity distribution

Beneficiary rations from October 2014 to February 2015 were supplemented from March 2015 by lean season rations. During FY15 the number of beneficiaries receiving rations sharply increased from August 2015. By the end of September 2015, 16,592 beneficiaries were expected to be

provided food. The enrolled beneficiary numbers are higher than the 16,000 that were initially planned mainly as a result of improved recording of eligible beneficiaries. The default rate declined to 3% due to improved mobilization and integration of the local community structures (e.g. Food Management Committees, Local Councils, and LMs) in food distribution. RWANU distributed commodities in 63 FDPs in all the 14 eligible program sub counties.



RWANU carried out monthly in-house stock inventory counts all commodities in all of the warehouses for conformance with mandatory requirements in proper inventory management.

There was a 0.4016 MT overall gain from the FDP distribution. During distributions at the FDPs, weigh bags are sampled. If and at times it is found that some bags are slightly beyond their expected net weight, A/V would . These small do the inventory of the over-weights. The accumulated quantities over time and contribute to overall gain in commodities will be recorded and returned to the warehouse. That is what led to the gain of .4016 MT. Another source of gain can be from tiny inaccuracy of under scooping. The current food stock is expected to last through February 2016 if the program maintains the current number of beneficiaries. The new call forward submitted in June is anticipated to arrive in December 2015.

Integration of outreach health services’ provision and health messaging at FDPs was successfully achieved. Health services provided by MOH outreach at FDP included screening and referrals of malnourished children, antenatal care, nutrition education, vitamin A supplementation, and vaccinations. Health education talks were conducted. RWANU also supported drama groups to stage Health and Hygiene dramas at distribution points to positively influence health behavioral changes in the community. Post distribution monitoring showed that food distributed through RWANU did not enter the market.

CROSS CUTTING

Gender: In FY15, gender mainstreaming continued across all IRs. All IR team leaders understand the importance of the gender component in the implementation of activities.

- The program continued to engage both men and women in all program activities. More than 70% of beneficiaries in farmer training groups are women and the majority of them received basic agronomic trainings and technologies.

- WLGs and their spouses continued to be trained on livestock management, group dynamics, ASCAs and gender, and livestock management and ownership.
- Women are actively engaging in all savings and credit activities (see IR 1.4.)

RWANU conducted a qualitative gender assessment focusing on empowering women in and the found that there were consultations between women and their spouses regarding decisions over productive resources, use of income, use of resources, and increased women in leadership positions. However, women continue to take on the bulk of caregiving.

Capacity building events on gender mainstreaming took place for field based staffs (49 female HPs, 6 male health inspectors and 30 FEWs eight females, and 23 males). Sixteen farmer training group leaders received trainings on gender integration during group activities. Courses included gender as a development concern, gender in group dynamics, gender and decision making regarding productive resources, and use of savings income.

Labor savings technologies such as fuel saving stove making have been identified for women's groups to help reduce time spent fetching fuel wood, environmental impact by limiting the level of fire wood extraction from the environment, and health risks due to the decrease in smoke. Procurement of a TOT trainer has been completed and training is planned for early in IY4.

Engagements and consultations continued with other stakeholders such as Mercy Corps, UN Women, International Rescue Committee, and district local governments. RWANU is a member of the different district gender forums and together with Mercy Corps supported mapping of Moroto district gender stakeholders. The report is currently being tabulated.

RWANU supported the program beneficiary groups (FTGs, WLGs and MCGs) to participate in International Women's Day celebrations in all four districts. Finally, a gender checklist has been finalized and approved for use to guide the staff on integrating gender into their different work and activity implementation.

Conflict mitigation: During the year the program formed 15 CAGs in Karita, Lolachat, Lorengedwat, Lotome, Loregae, Lokopo and Lorengechora sub-counties. The 15 groups comprise 90 members (39 male, 51 female). Conflict resolution training was conducted to equip the CAGs with conflict resolution and management skills and to reinforce their understanding of their roles and responsibilities. Topics covered included understanding conflict, identification of causes of conflict within groups and other communities, common conflicts in communities, advantages and disadvantages of conflict, and techniques of conflict resolution. Following the training, the CAGs are now playing a role in resolving conflicts within their communities and are referring cases beyond their skill level to other modern or traditional structures in their communities.

A total of 28 FEWs attended the training on practical tools to promote conflict mitigation. The emphasis of this training was on the RWANU conflict mitigation strategy, conflict sensitive approaches, and Do No Harm principles. The purpose of this training was to build the capacity of the FEWs to mitigate conflicts that arise as a result of the implementation of activities in the field and to be able to integrate conflict sensitivity and mitigation into all program activities.

Disaster Risk Reduction/Natural Resource Management: South Karamoja had a prolonged dry spell disrupting farming activities throughout the 2015 planting season. Many beneficiary

groups/farmers have registered crop failure. Crop failures have resulted in increased cutting firewood for income generation.

Extension staff continued to integrate soil and water conservations such as the construction of soil bunds, mulching, and water diversion channels in demonstration and block farms. Environmental challenges identified by beneficiaries included drought, plant and animals pest and disease, deforestation, and wild fires.

Farmer managed natural regeneration (FMNR): FMNR sites were formed with the aim of conservation, sustainable development, and reduction in the green house effects. For these to be sustainable, more monitoring and guidance to the beneficiaries within the gazette area is needed. A participatory monitoring of the FMNR sites was conducted involving community members from different villages. The aim of monitoring was to compare the changes both positively and negatively in the different sites formed, plan for activities, give technical backstopping and make recommendations. A total of seven FMNR sites were monitored in Irimi and Kakamongole sub counties.

Rainfall Data: In July the project installed three automatic weather stations at the RWANU offices in Matany, Moroto, and Nakapiripirit. Their installation coincided with a major drought that started early in August. By the end of the reporting period the total rainfall recorded in Moroto was 41mm with no precipitation recorded in the other two locations. The program is trying to link the weather stations to the Internet so that the data can be read remotely. This will be completed in the next quarter. The stations also record temperatures, humidity, and wind speeds. The drought period has brought increasing temperatures and increased wind speed associated with dry conditions. The mean maximum temperature in September was 31.3C (88F).

Monitoring and Evaluation

Program Learning: Each quarter, RWANU conducted program learning and review workshops to reflect on performance. Teams shared their annual achievements, challenges, lessons learned, and successes.

Mid-term Review: USAID decided that instead there would be an in-depth program review to be carried out by USAID in early FY16.

Data Quality Audit (DQA): In October 2014, USAID/Uganda through the learning contractor conducted a DQA of four indicators. The official results and feedback were shared and showed that “RWANU M&E tools and data flow were comprehensive and the data was consistent to USAID reporting standards.” The DQA team in particular appreciated the RWANU program database and the support documentation such as the M&E Plan. However, it recommended RWANU seek approval of the PMP and IPTT. In July 2015, ACDI/VOCA Headquarters conducted an internal DQA to review and validate the quality of the data reported. Eight indicators were audited.

Annual survey: RWANU conducted a comprehensive beneficiary survey to obtain annual data for 22 reportable outcome indicators. The survey sampled 279 smallholder farmers, 297 livestock owners, and 308 caregivers. The results were reported as part of this report.

Update of the RWANU PMP: The RWANU PMP was updated based on the new FFP indicator handbook of 2015 and with five additional indicators recommended by the USAID Regional M&E Advisor.

Challenges, Success, and Lessons Learned

Lessons learned during implementation include the following:

1. ACDI/VOCA conducted several discussions with USAID about RWANU sustainability, exit strategy and market facilitation approaches. As a result, RWANU team and partners will organize a workshop in October 2015 to transition most activities to market-oriented approaches with putting in place a stronger market facilitation and sustainability and exit strategy.
2. The private sector is nascent and although there has been some success in developing agro-input and agro vet service providers, more skills building is needed both in market potential and ensuring quality. Even reputable seed providers can deliver poor quality seed. This year the order of Seso 3b sorghum was actually a different, less-productive variety. Although the company agreed to refund the cost of the seed and pay the cultivation costs, the damage that would have occurred to a less established agro input dealer could have been catastrophic.
3. Productivity needs to improve for markets to flourish. The concept of the bulking center will only expand if harvests are good and grain trading expands within the region. The 2015 harvests are insufficient in most places to justify the re-establishment of bulking centers.
4. More information is needed for populations to understand markets and market pricing.
5. Savings are dependent upon productivity. Many group members drop out of savings when yields are poor and at these times a larger proportion of savings is used to address essential needs rather than invest in productive activities.
6. Volunteerism from the LMs continues to show their cohesion and their willingness to learn.
7. Efforts by the program to integrate health service delivery with food distributions need to also look at aspects of care if malnutrition is to decline. At the household level, dietary diversity and frequency of meals needs to be increased and alcoholism continues to have a detrimental effect on child nutrition and the care of children.
8. The project needs to expand private sector involvement to allow the program to complete its exit strategy within the lifespan of the project.

RWANU Women's Livestock Group Success Story

The **Lotheutheu Women Livestock Group (WLG)** in Apeded village, Namalu sub-county was formed and registered in 2013 by RWANU. Korobe Mariam, is 35 years old and its chairperson. The group of 13 women each received five local goats and the group also received one 50% Toggenburg (dairy breed) buck from the program through RWANU.

Korobe Mariam has four children and three other dependents. One of her goats died while giving birth but the remaining four goats have multiplied to 19 with 15 kids (8 females and 7 males). Her children's nutrition has greatly improved as she is now able to get at least 1 liter of milk daily. The milk is used to prepare her infants' porridge which has resulted into their improved health and nutrition. She is proud because now she owns goats and her husband and other community members respect her.

Together with other group members, Korobe has engaged in group savings since 2014 thanks to trainings in savings and loans initiatives. She also received a savings kit. Each woman deposits UGX1200 into the savings box each Friday. Korobe accesses credit from the group which she uses to carry out small businesses of retail in household items like salt, sugar, cooking oil, and match boxes. She says now she can even afford to buy clothes for herself, her children, and dependents. With the support of a trained Community-based Animal Health Worker (CAHW), Augustino Lopeyok and the savings she has amassed, she has been able to purchase veterinary drugs that have been used to treat her sick goats. Korobe is determined to sell none of her goats until they give birth to 10 live kids each.

Photo showing Korobe Mariam grazing her 19 RWANU goats.



Figure 1: Korobe Mariam (in pink) with her goats that were received

Napak Agro input dealer-Dowan Daniel Nabos (DDN)

Daniel is 37 years old and has 7 dependents. He lives and works in Iriiri sub-county in Napak district. RWANU identified Daniel to provide agro inputs and services to smallholder farmers. RWANU provided training to Daniel to improve his business management skills and technical knowledge as well as linking him with agro-input suppliers that allow him to provide high quality inputs to farmers in the Napak district and surrounding areas.

“I appreciate the knowledge and skills I have acquired through several capacity building trainings sponsored by RWANU in collaboration with Uganda National Agro-input Dealers Association, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Makerere University Kampala, and Twiga Chemicals Limited. Through these training opportunities, I acquired knowledge on safe use and handling of agro-chemicals, product knowledge, and business skills management. The trainings opened my eyes on opportunities in selling improved seed varieties, tools, and equipment. RWANU also linked me up to national suppliers of agro-inputs like NASECO, Victoria, and Pearl Seed companies. It was a timely intervention which combined with my interest in agro input dealership has made me a strong and determined agro-input businessman,” says Daniel.

Farmers used to buy improved agro-inputs from outside Karamoja and this was expensive. Now not only does Daniel sell seed but he also provides technical advice to small-holder farmers. He looks forward to expanding this business to Apeitolim, Matany, Moroto, and Kangole and hopes his employees at these sites can receive similar skills building training. “I really desire to have them trained as a succession plan so that in case I pass away, this business will be sustained.”

Photo showing Daniel’s agro-input outlet in Iriiri, Napak Sub-county.



Figure 1: DDN waiting for customers behind the counter in his agro inputs shop in Iriiri Sub-county.

Keyhole gardens gone viral in Iriiri sub-county



Image 1: Household Caregiver in Nakayot displaying how her keyhole garden works.



Image 2: Children showing off their keyhole garden that they created imitating the women's gardens



Image 3: Beredetta seated with other Lead Mothers discussing the benefits of the keyhole gardens.

Families in the past six months in Iriiri Sub-County have established over 4,000 keyhole gardens. As Charles Anyakun, a RWANU Health Promoter (HP) describes it, “In Nakayot village, more than 600 households have kitchen gardens. Some households have established two keyhole gardens. Even children have established keyhole gardens to support their mothers.”

In Nakayot village in the Tepeth parish alone, 66 lead mothers and at least 600 Household Care Givers (HHCs) have established these gardens and other women are beginning to adapt the practice as well. Husbands are also realizing the added dietary variety these gardens provide for the family and some children are beginning to imitate their mothers.

The women are also learning from each other regarding various strategies applied to the keyhole gardens. The majority of the women have planted cow peas (eboo) and kale (sukumawiki). A few keyhole gardens also have tomatoes, onion, carrots, and egg plants and some women have planted traditional local greens. Onions are often planted around the outside of the gardens to deter pests.

Initially seeds were distributed by RWANU but these have been supplemented by local purchases. Most households have had four harvests over a three month period. The harvested vegetables are either consumed, dried and stored for future consumption, or sold in the nearby market.

Keyhole gardens are named after their shape—a circular garden with a section cut out to enable access to a composting basket in the middle. Families use everyday kitchen and garden waste to nourish their gardens. The nutrients and water in the compost increase resistance to drought.

The spread of keyhole gardens is attributed to the training of women, through mother care groups, on how to construct the keyhole gardens and the importance of the keyhole gardens to household nutrition. With the keyhole gardens, the mothers now have fast yielding vegetables available for the children and other household members even during the dry season.

Benefits of the keyhole garden

There are numerous benefits of the keyhole gardens lauded by the lead mothers and including that they provide nutritious greens for the family, especially the children. These greens can be harvested all year round and provide a source of vegetables and income during the dry season. The women also appreciate that less time is required to maintain the keyhole garden than a regular garden.

Beredetta is one of the lead mothers who has benefited the most from the keyhole garden. She has established a keyhole garden where she has harvested vegetables six times in a 3 month period. The vegetables that she sold from the six harvests have earned her UGX 30,000 (approximately \$10). This money has enabled her buy books for her children, seeds, salt, soap, and cooking oil.

Agnes is another Lead Mother who has benefitted for the keyhole garden. “My keyhole garden has allowed me to work with less worry about what the children will eat while I am away from home. Most times, I go to Nabilatuk to look for casual work and leave the children at home. My children are now able to harvest cow-peas (eboo), onion, and collard greens (sukuma wiki) direct from the keyhole garden and cook them,” says Agnes.

Men’s involvement in Keyhole gardens: When keyhole gardens were first introduced, the entire process was considered women’s work. However, men soon realized the value that these gardens added to their household wellbeing. Therefore, many women are now enjoying the roles that husbands have adopted to assist during the construction of keyhole gardens. Men have become involved in digging soil, cutting sticks, collecting stones, and fetching water. They even buy seeds.

The keyhole gardens are changing the landscape of Iriiri and offering a path away from malnutrition for the rural poor. The community deservedly takes pride in what they grow and the extra nourishment their children are receiving.

**Resiliency through Wealth, Agriculture, and Nutrition (RWANU) Program
Detailed Implementation Plan
Implementation Year 4 October 2015 to September 2016**

Project Goal Reduced Food Insecurity Among Vulnerable People in South Karamoja				Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
Task	Lead	Support	M1 (Oct)	M2 (Nov)	M3 (Dec)	M4 (Jan)	M5 (Feb)	M6 (Mar)	M7 (Apr)	M8 (May)	M9 (June)	M10 (July)	M11 (Aug)	M12 (Sep)	
SO 1 Improved access to food for men and women															
IR. 1.1 Improved smallholder farm management practices adopted by men and women															
Demos															
1	Select Lead farmers and train on demo management and basic agronomic practices (Crop spacing, soil and water conservation, agroforestry & IPM).	ACDI/VOCA													
2	Provide demo inputs (seeds) to lead farmers to establish demos.	ACDI/VOCA													
3	Coordinate with seed companies to establish demos at agro-input dealers' outlets to identify varieties of seeds that are suitable for each area.	Seed companies	ACDI/VOCA												
4	Follow up previous FTGs to monitor continued adoption	ACDI/VOCA													
5	Conduct farmer field days.	ACDI/VOCA													
6	Conduct exchange visits.	ACDI/VOCA													
7	Establish cassava stem multiplication gardens with 20 lead farmers.	ACDI/VOCA	District												
Horticulture Production															
8	Mobilize farmers to co-fund agro inputs for D Ks	ACDI/VOCA													
9	Install and train the farmers on the use, operation and maintenance of the Drip Irrigation Kits (DIK).	ACDI/VOCA	Bolton												
10	Monitor adoption and crop performance on horticulture plots	ACDI/VOCA													
11	Train farmers groups in horticulture production and refresher for the 15 old groups that have benefited from DIKs.	ACDI/VOCA													
12	Field visits to GIZ horticulture gardens for cross learning	ACDI/VOCA													
13	Select 10 horticulture model farmers & kitchen gardens	ACDI/VOCA													
14	Train model horticultural farmers & model kitchen garden host mothers on basic horticultural and business practices.	ACDI/VOCA													
15	Install bucket irrigation kits and train the farmers on their use	ACDI/VOCA													
16	Link the horticultural farmer groups, the model horticulture farmers and model kitchen garden host mothers to agro input dealers for access quality seeds.	ACDI/VOCA													
17	Provide technical support in the management and supervision of established keyhole gardens	ACDI/VOCA													
Block Farms															
18	Identify farmers groups to establish block farms of 10 acres and above	ACDI/VOCA													
19	Mobilize farmers co-fund on tractor hire services for block farmers.	ACDI/VOCA													
20	Support and link block farmers to tractor hire services.	ACDI/VOCA													
21	Assess the adoption and attitude towards commercial farming	ACDI/VOCA	M&E												
22	Link the old block farmers to agro input dealers to access seeds.	ACDI/VOCA													
23	Refresher training to selected Block farms on agronomy, FAAB, gender, DRR, Conflict management, VSLA.	ACDI/VOCA													
24	Conduct exchange visits for block farmers.	ACDI/VOCA													
25	Participate in world food day celebrations.	ACDI/VOCA													
26	Determine the yield from each of the block farms	ACDI/VOCA													
27	Attend regional and national agricultural shows for learning on new varieties and techniques.	ACDI/VOCA													
Post Harvest Handling															
28	Refresher training of FEWs on PHH	ACDI/VOCA													
29	Provide advice on proper storage facilities and drying.	ACDI/VOCA													
30	Demonstrate technologies for improved storage facilities for selected FTGs (granary, pallets, cocoon,	ACDI/VOCA													
31	Demonstrate proper drying practices in selected FTGs.	ACDI/VOCA													
32	Prepare a business case for agro-processing machines and link farmers to agro- processing machines dealers..	ACDI/VOCA													
33	Organize competition and award farmers with best storage facilities among farmers.	ACDI/VOCA													
34	Link honey farmers to Golden Bees for honey processing	ACDI/VOCA													
35	Train horticulture groups and model farmers on PHH.	ACDI/VOCA													
36	Train local artisans to fabricate metallic silos	ACDI/VOCA													
NabuinZARDI															
37	Develop an on-farm trials program with Nabuin ZARDI to test the improved agronomic practices that farmers should adopt.	ACDI/VOCA													
38	Evaluate the performance of on-farm and on station trials of Nabuin ZARDI.	ACDI/VOCA	M&E.												
Capacity building and exposure visits															
39	Train the local government staff on FaaB, marketing, honey production,	ACDI/VOCA	District												
40	Hire interns in agriculture, marketing and FaaB. to acquire practical farming skills in the different production zones in Karamoja	ACDI/VOCA													
41	Train lead farmers in labor saving technologies like; energy saving stoves, animal tractions, etc.	ACDI/VOCA													
Visibility															
42	T-shirts and Banner during Field open days (sub-county, district and Staff)	ACDI/VOCA													
43	Sign post for demos, block, conservation and Horticulture	ACDI/VOCA													
IR 1.2 Improved smallholder livestock management practices adopted by men and women															
Strengthen the veterinary services in collaboration with both the public and private sector.															
44	Identify capacity gaps (TNA) of CAHWs in the sub counties through focus group discussions and simulated practical	WHH													
45	Conduct tailor-made refresher training program including business skills for CAHWs using existing curriculum	WHH	ACDI/VOCA												
46	Monitor the activities of the CAHWs together with the District Veterinary Offices and other CAHWs' support agencies	WHH													
47	Identify and promote private veterinary practitioners through the project supported activities like the WLGs, CAHWs, mobile kraal outreaches and linkages with the local veterinary outlets	WHH	ACDI/VOCA												
48	Identify and place veterinary interns (students) to work with existing community structures for vet services.	WHH													
Improved kraal-based livestock management practices															

Develop Social and Behavior Change Strategy and Action Plan (SBC-SAP)										
143	Implement SBC-SAP strategy and disseminate SBC messages									
Promote positive behavior change in household care giver groups										
144	Printing IEC Materials for Lead Mothers									
145	Barrier Analysis on family planning, Barrier Analysis on breastfeeding									
146	One day facilitation training (for trainers) Senior Nutritionist, Nutritionist SBCC FCs on Mod 4- WASH	Concern								
147	Train HPs/HEs (HAs & VHT supervisors) on Module 4: WASH	Concern								
148	Care Group Meetings: Lead Mothers on Module 4: WASH - 4 Lessons									
149	HHCG meetings and visits on Module 4: WASH	Concern								
150	HP Monitoring LM conducting HHCG meetings for Module 4: WASH	Concern								
151	One day facilitation training (for trainers) Senior Nutritionist, Nutritionist SBCC FCs on Mod 5- RH	Concern								
152	Train HPs and HEs (HAs & VHT supervisors) on Module 5 RH	Concern								
153	Care Group Meetings: Lead Mothers on Module 5: RH	Concern								
154	HHCG meetings and visits on Module 5:RH	Concern								
155	HP Monitoring LM conducting HHCG meetings for Module 5 RH	Concern								
156	One day facilitation training (for trainers) Senior Nutritionist, Nutritionist SBCC FCs on Mod 6- Child Health	Concern								
157	Train HPs/HEs (HAs & VHT supervisors) on Module 6: Child Health	Concern								
158	Care Group Meetings: Lead Mothers on Module 6: Child Health	Concern								
159	HHCG meetings and visits on Module 6: Child Health	Concern								
160	HP Monitoring LM conducting HHCG meetings for Module 6: Child health	Concern								
161	One day facilitation training (for trainers) Senior Nutritionist, Nutritionist SBCC FCs on Mod 7: Health User Rights									
162	Train HPs/HEs (HAs & VHT supervisors) on Mod 7: Health User Rights									
163	Care Group Meetings: Lead Mothers on Mod 7: Health User Rights									
164	HHCG meetings and visits on Mod 7: Health User Rights									
165	HP Monitoring LM conducting HHCG meetings for Mod 7: Health User Rights									
166	Pre-module assessments of KAPB	Concern								
Promote positive health and nutrition messages										
167	Drama groups: training of community drama groups and HEs on new skits	Concern								
168	Show drama at target communities (Module 1, 2, 3, 4,5,6, 7)	Concern								
Folk Media /Radio Shows/Community Radio										
169	Develop folk media script/material on (National campaign days) with district support - Videotaping drama group									
170	Perform folk media script/material on (National campaign days) with district support	Concern								
171	Logistically support the national campaign day	Concern								
Video Shows										
172	Develop video of RWANU achievements, success stories (ToR, hiring videographer shooting)	Concern								
173	Show video at District quarterly review & Health Facility (fuel for generator for showing video)	Concern								
174	Posters									
Promote nutritious recipes										
175	Liaise with ACDI/VOCA for demonstrating LMs and HPs on how to promote individual kitchen gardens among HHCG with local leafy green/ bean and cuttings	Concern	ACDI/VOCA							
Implement strategy for male change agents to promote joint decision-making and other positive empowerment behaviors										
176	Meeting /training of male change agents to promote joint decision-making and other topics by HEs	Concern	ACDI/VOCA (gender officer)							
177	MCA IEC materials									
Implement strategy for community, opinion & religious leaders										
178	Orient leaders (sub-county chief, CDO, ACDO, LC3, LC1, opinion leader, religious leader, HAs, VHTs) on new modules in MCG curriculum by HEs	Concern	ACDI/VOCA							
179	Work with religious leaders to develop sermons on topics in SBC-SAP and coordinating with MCG curriculum by HEs	Concern								
Water, Sanitation & Hygiene										
180	Training of sub county and district staff on PHAST									
181	Train LMs in developing community sanitation and hygiene plan	Concern								
182	Demonstrate how to construct tippy taps or alternative through LMs	Concern								
183	Post CLTS monitoring	Concern								
184	Construction of model latrines, bathing shelters and hand washing stations	Concern								
185	Assessment of defective boreholes	Concern								
186	Rehabilitation of 15 defective boreholes	Concern								
187	Formation and training of 15 WUCs	Concern								
188	Life Cycle Cost Analysis									
189	Support to WUCs	Concern								
190	Post training monitoring of WUCs	Concern								
191	Attend quarterly WASH cluster meetings	Concern								
192	Support sub county WASH coordination meetings	Concern								
193	Sanitation week prize competition between communities	Concern								
194	Supporting national days campaign (WASH)	Concern								
195	Year 4 KAPC WASH Survey	Concern								
Hand washing with soap and ash										
196	Social Marketing on the importance of soap through integrating in SO1 activities on household budgeting and income management	Concern								
197	IEC materials WASH									
198	WASH - Joint Monitoring									
Provide conditional food rations to PLW and children under 2 years old										
199	Sensitize community members and local authorities on distribution process	ACDI/VOCA	Concern							
200	Facilitate nutrition education at food distribution points	Concern	ACDI/VOCA							
201	Register new beneficiaries and produce monthly lists of PLW and children 6-23 months	Concern	ACDI/VOCA							

Attachment G: ARR Technical Sectors Tracking Table

Revised October 06 2015

Country	Uganda
Awardee	ACDI/VOCA
Program Name	RWANU
Start Date of Award	8/10/2012
End Date of Award	8/9/2017

Instructions: For each technical sector and sub-sector in the drop-down menus please indicate whether the food assistance project worked on the specified activities during the reporting fiscal year. If the project did not implement activities in a particular sector or sub-sector during the FY the column for that sector or sub-sector should be marked "no" even if these activities were included in the project's approved PREP(s). Note that this is a tracking tool for FFP and that more boxes with "yes" responses is not better or even more desirable.

A.	Maternal Child Health & Nutrition	Works on Topic Area?
	Conditional Food Transfer	
1	Cash or food vouchers for nutrition	No
2	Supplementary Feeding P/A Women	Yes
3	Supplementary Feeding Prevention Kids 6-24 mos	Yes
4	Support for local production of specialized nutrition foods (i.e. fortified flours pastes etc.)	No
5	Household/Protection Rations	Yes
	Social and Behavior Change Communication	
6	Promotion of optimal breastfeeding during the first six months	Yes
7	Promotion of optimal complementary feeding starting at 6 months with continued breastfeeding to 2 years of age and beyond	Yes
8	Promotion of optimal nutritional care of sick children	No
9	Promotion of Optimal Women's Nutrition (15-49)	Yes
10	Prevention of Vitamin A deficiency in women and children	Yes
11	Promotion of adequate intake of IFA and prevention and control of anaemia	No
12	Promotion of adequate intake of Iodine	No
13	Baby WASH*	No
14	Essential Hygiene Actions	Yes
15	Care Group	Yes
16	Peer Support Groups (mothers mens grandmothers etc)	Yes
17	Positive Deviance Hearth	No
18	Community conversation/discussion groups	Yes
19	Early Childhood Development (ECD)	No
20	Mass communication campaigns	No
21	Home Visit/Outreach for nutrition counseling	Yes
22	Home Visit/Outreach for other MCH related outcomes	Yes
23	Other SBCC (Specify)	N/A
	Health Services	
24	Child health days	No
25	Baby Friendly hospital Initiative	No
26	Integrated Management of Childhood illness(IMCI)	No
27	Community Case Management	No
28	Growth Monitoring and Promotion (including height for age)	Yes
29	Community nutrition screening (MUAC or weight for height)	Yes
30	Mobile Outreach/clinics	No
31	Facility and Community Health Staff capacity building	Yes
32	Deworming	No
33	Iron FA Supplementation Reduce Iron Deficiency Anemia	No
34	Vitamin A Supplementation	No
35	Immunization	No
36	ORT for Diarrhea	No
37	Malaria Prevention	No
38	Newborn Care	No
39	Azite Intra Postpartum Care	No
	Family Planning Services	
40	Referral of Family Planning Services	Yes
41	Family Planning Education (i.e. methods)	No
42	Healthy Timing and Spacing of Pregnancy Education	No
	Community/Integrated Management of Acute Malnutrition	
43	Community based screening/detection	Yes
44	Referral to health center	Yes
45	Re recuperative feeding for children under 5 with MAM	No
46	Counseling related to acute malnutrition	No
47	Follow-up of referred children	Yes
48	Other (Specify)	N/A
B.	Integrated activities/sectors	Works on Topic Area?
49	Agriculture Livelihoods	Yes
50	Kitchen or Homestead Gardens	Yes
51	Natural Resource Management (NRM) interventions	Yes
52	Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR)	Yes
53	Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)	Yes
54	Gender Integration	Yes
55	Literacy/Adult Education	No
56	Other (Specify)	N/A
C.	HIV	Works on Topic Area?
57	Food Insecurity Mitigation	No
58	Prevention of HIV: Promote VCT	No
59	Nutritional Assessment & Counseling	No
60	Direct Supplementary or Therapeutic Feeding Safety Net	No
61	Feeding for Children in Adversity	No
62	Clinic as entry or targeting point	No
63	Cookstoves	No
64	Other (Specify)	N/A
D.	TB	Works on Topic Area?
65	Food Insecurity Mitigation	No
66	Prevention of HIV: Promote VCT	No
67	Nutritional Assessment & Counseling	No
68	Direct Supplementary or Therapeutic Feeding Safety Net	No
69	Feeding for Children in Adversity	No
70	Clinic as entry or targeting point	No
71	Other (Specify)	N/A
E.	Uses of Food	Works on Topic Area?
72	Food for Work (FFW)	No
73	Monetization (MTZ)	No
74	School Feeding	No
75	Humanitarian Assistance (HA)	No
76	Other	N/A
F.	Sustainability	Works on Topic Area?
77	Capacity Building (Training/Technical Assistance)	Yes
78	Transferring Functions to Local/National Governments	No
79	Economic Incentives	No
80	Recurring Costs Covered by End Users	Yes
81	Private Sector Used for Service and/or input Delivery	Yes
82	Long Term Partnerships Formed with other Development Actors	No
83	Environment of investments and not Entitlements Fostered	No
84	Household and/or Community Resilience Enhanced	Yes
85	Other (Specify)	N/A
G.	Program Approaches	Works on Topic Area?
86	Market-driven value chains	Yes
87	Village banking and other community savings arrangements	Yes
88	Development micro finance institutions	No
89	Micro enterprise development	Yes

Country	Uganda	
Awardee	ACDI/VOCA	
Program Name	RWANU	
Start Date of Award	8/10/2012	
End Date of Award	8/9/2017	
90	Direct Distribution of Commodities	Yes
91	Direct Distribution of Project Purchased Inputs	Yes
92	Fee-for-Service Models	No
93	Facilitation Approach	No
94	Village Savings and Loan Associates	Yes
95	Business Training Provided	Yes
96	Project Funded Extension Agents	Yes
97	Cash or Food voucher distribution	No
98	Strengthening Host Government Extension Systems	No
99	Other (Specify)	N/A
H.	Types of Interventions	Works on Topic Area?
100	Safety-Net	No
101	Community Strengthening	Yes
102	Infrastructure	No
103	Education	No
104	Other (Specify)	N/A
I.	Crop production	Works on Topic Area?
105	Adaptive research	Yes
106	Transfer of improved technologies/practices	Yes
107	Input provision (seeds/fertilizers)	Yes
108	Post-Harvest Technologies	Yes
109	Aflatoxin (and other mycotoxin) reduction	Yes
110	Improved Seeds	Yes
111	Fertilizer	Yes
112	Compost	Yes
113	Pesticides	Yes
114	Implements (plows hoes etc)	Yes
115	Irrigation	Yes
116	Horticulture	Yes
117	Farmer Field Schools	No
118	Lead Farmers	Yes
119	Land Access for the Most Vulnerable	No
120	Other (Specify)	N/A
J.	Livestock production	Works on Topic Area?
121	Animal health	Yes
122	Genetic improvements	Yes
123	Improved feeding and management practices	Yes
124	Animal donation/multiplication schemes	Yes
125	Cattle	Yes
126	Small Ruminants	Yes
127	Poultry	No
128	Eggs	No
129	Dairy	No
130	Community Animal Health Workers	Yes
131	Other (Specify)	N/A
K.	Natural Resource Management (NRM)	Works on Topic Area?
132	Soil conservation	Yes
133	Water conservation	Yes
134	Watershed management	No
135	Forestry/agroforestry	No
136	Water Harvesting	No
137	Governance and Management of Common Assets	No
138	Other (Specify)	N/A
L.	Market and Input Access	Works on Topic Area?
139	Market information systems	Yes
140	Market analyses	Yes
141	Facilitating market linkages e.g. trade shows/intro to buyers/other sales leads	Yes
142	Forward contracts	No
143	Product development including development of brands	No
144	Product certification	No
145	Producers/Marketing Associations	No
146	Business Training	Yes
147	Bulk Purchasing of Inputs	Yes
148	Bulk Sales of Products	Yes
149	Processing	No
150	Facilitating Private Sector Involvement	Yes
151	Other (Specify)	N/A
M.	Credit Provisioning	Works on Topic Area?
152	Provided by awardee	No
153	Provided through collaboration with another source e.g. NGO specialized in credit; microfinance institution non-bank financial institution or commercial bank	No
154	Community-based revolving credit activities both cash and in-kind	Yes
155	Community-based savings groups; use of social fund loan funds or accumulated savings and dividend at share-out	Yes
156	Other (Specify)	N/A
N.	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH)	Works on Topic Area?
157	Water Supply-Groundwater (e.g. hand-dug or drilled wells/boreholes deep springs)	No
158	Water Supply-Surface Water (e.g. e.g. rivers lakes shallow springs)	No
159	Water Supply-Rainwater	No
160	Water Supply-Other	No
161	Water Distribution-Handpumps and/or Community Taps	No
162	Water Distribution-Household Taps	No
163	Water Distribution-Household Plumbing	No
164	Water Distribution- Other	No
165	Water Treatment- Disinfection (e.g. chlorine UV)	No
166	Water Treatment- Other (e.g. coagulation/sedimentation contaminant removal)	No
167	Water Quality Monitoring (e.g. pathogen indicators turbidity heavy metals)	No
168	Sanitation- Unimproved Latrines (e.g. pit arborloo)	Yes
169	Sanitation- Improved Latrines (e.g. VIP pour-flush composting)	No
170	Sanitation- Flush Toilet or equivalent	Yes
171	Sanitation- Handwashing Stations (e.g. tippy tap formal structures)	Yes
172	Hygiene & Behavior- Educational or Community participation model (e.g. CLTS PHAST school-led programs)	Yes
173	Operations & Maintenance (O&M) for Systems- Community-led (e.g. Village Water Committee Irrigation User Associations)	Yes
174	O&M for Systems- External-led (e.g. partner-led O&M or private sector)	No
176	Usage Fees Established for Water/Sanitation	Yes
177	Other (Specify)	N/A
O.	Economic analyses	Works on Topic Area?
178	Cost/benefit analyses	No
179	Farm budgeting	No

Country	Uganda
Awardee	ACDI/VOCA
Program Name	RWANU
Start Date of Award	8/10/2012
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180 Other (Specify) N/A

P. Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Works on Topic Area?

181 Early Warning and Response Systems	Yes
182 Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping	Yes
183 Safety Net Programs	No
184 Community Based Preparedness Plans	Yes
185 Climate Change Programming (including but not limited to climate smart agriculture)	No
186 Conflict Mitigation	Yes
187 Shelters	No
188 Strengthened Government Response Capacity	No
189 Other (Specify)	N/A

Q. Infrastructure Works on Topic Area?

190 Roads	No
191 Irrigation systems	No
192 Soil conservation structures	No
193 Water conservation structures	No
194 Storage structures (e.g. silos)	No
195 Other family level infrastructure (greenhouses livestock shelters)	Yes
196 Other (Specify)	N/A

R. Organization capacity building Works on Topic Area?

197 Producers/marketing associations	Yes
198 Irrigation users associations	No
199 Other (Specify)	N/A

Unique and Direct Participants

Unique and Direct Participants

Age Breakdown	Sex	2015 Planned	2015 Reached	2016 Planned	2016 Reached	2017 Planned	2017 Reached	2018 Planned	2018 Reached	2019 Planned	2019 Reached
0-23.9 months	Female		5,986								
	Male		5,787								
	Sub-Total	0	5,986	0							
24-59.9 months	Female		4,174								
	Male		4,177								
	Sub-Total	0	8,351	0							
5-17.9 years	Female		1,288								
	Male		41								
	Sub-Total	0	1,329	0							
18-49.9 years	Female		23,350								
	Male		1,717								
	Sub-Total	0	25,067	0							
Over 50 years	Female		652								
	Male		190								
	Sub-Total	0	842	0							
	Total	0	41,575	0							

1) Under each Planned/Reach column (e.g. 2015 Planned, 2015 Reached):

a. Enter the total numbers of unique and direct participants planned and reached that received USG assistance disaggregated by:

i. Age (0-23.9 months, 24-59.9 month, 5-17.9 years, 18-49.9 years, or over 50 years)

ii. Sex (Female, Male)

Participant Data																							
Program Element	2015 Planned Male	2015 Planned Female	2015 Planned Total	2015 Reached Male	2015 Reached Female	2015 Reached Total	2016 Planned Male	2016 Planned Female	2016 Planned Total	2016 Reached Male	2016 Reached Female	2016 Reached Total	2017 Planned Male	2017 Planned Female	2017 Planned Total	2017 Reached Male	2017 Reached Female	2017 Reached Total	2018 Planned Male	2018 Planned Female	2018 Planned Total	2018 Reached Male	2018 Reached Female
Food			0	9,973	21,130	31,103			0			0			0			0			0		
Care Givers			0	0	13,568	13,568			0			0			0			0			0		
Apiary			0	60	0	60			0			0			0			0			0		
Horticulture			0	177	209	386			0			0			0			0			0		
Crop Farmers			0	1,786	4,827	6,613			0			0			0			0			0		
Livestock			0	0	178	178			0			0			0			0			0		
			0			0			0			0			0			0			0		
			0			0			0			0			0			0			0		
			0			0			0			0			0			0			0		
			0			0			0			0			0			0			0		

Participant Data Information

In the Participant Data table, for each program element, awardees must specify the number of planned and reached project participants disaggregated by sex during the reporting Fiscal Year (FY), as well as the number of planned participants for the next three future FYs.

For the Participant Data, Participants by Age, and Resources tables, awardees with development food assistance projects must report based on all relevant program elements in which the project is implementing interventions and assign project participants and resources based on the program element definitions. An individual who participates in multiple interventions within a program element should only be counted once. However, an individual who participates in interventions in more than one program element should be counted once in each program element from which s/he or it received benefits. The Participant Data and Participants by Age tables require awardees to count individuals in each program element in which s/he directly participated, the total number of participants will be likely be higher than for the Unique and Direct Participants table.

Data Entry Instructions

1) Under each Planned/Reached column (e.g. 2015 Planned, 2015 Reached):

a. Enter the total numbers of direct participants planned and reached that received USG assistance disaggregated by:

i. Program element (e.g. Agricultural Sector Capacity, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Protection and Solution e.t.c)

ii. Sex (Female, Male)

Participants by Age for Reporting FY											
Sex/ Age Group Program Element	Male 0 -23.9 months	Female 0 -23.9 months	Total 0-23.9 months	Male 24-59.9 months	Female 24 - 59.9 months	Total 24-59.9 months	Male 5-17.9 years	Female 5-17.9 years	Total 5-17.9 years	Female years (Other?)	
Pregnant and Lactating Mothers								261	261	11,296	
Children	4,918	5,056	9,974	4,175	4,170	8,345			0		
Program Element 2			0	0	0	0	40	32	72		
Program Element 3			0			0			0		
			0			0			0		
			0			0			0		
			0			0			0		
			0			0			0		
			0			0			0		
Total Sex/ Age Group	4,918	5,056	9,974	4,175	4,170	8,345	40	293	333		

Participant Data Information

In the Participants by Age table, for each program element, awardees must specify the number of project participants reached during the reporting FY in the following categories: pregnant and lactating women; children 0 to 23 months male and female; children 24 to 59 months male and female; and children 5 to 17.9 years male and female.

For the Participant Data, Participants by Age, and Resources tables, awardees with development food assistance projects must report based on all relevant program elements in which the project is implementing interventions and assign project participants and resources based on the program element definitions. An individual who participates in multiple interventions within a program element should only be counted once. However, an individual who participates in interventions in more than one program element should be counted once in each program element from which s/he or it received benefits. Since the Participant Data and Participants by Age tables require awardees to count individuals in each program element in which s/he directly participated, the total number of participants will be likely be higher than for the Unique and Direct Participants table.

Data Entry Instructions

1) Under each Age column (children 0-23.9 months, 24-59.9 month, 5-17.9 years, or others):

a. Enter the total numbers of participants reached that received USG assistance disaggregated by:

- i. Project Element (e.g. Pregnant and lactating women, Agricultural Sector Capacity, Maternal and Child Health, Nutrition, Protection and Solution e.t.c)
- ii. Sex (Female, Male)