



Uganda

P.L 480 Title II Monetization Program

Fiscal Year 2004 Results Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AER	Annual Estimate of Requirements
APEP	Agricultural Production & Enhancement Program
ATAIN	Agribusiness Training and Input Network
ARR	Annual Results Report
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
BUFA	Bugangaizi United Farmer's Association
CERUDEB	Centenary Rural Development Bank
C&F	Commodity and Freight
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CS	Cooperating Sponsor
CSB	Corn-Soybean Blend
DAP	Development Activity Proposal
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
DNA	Data Not Available
FaaB	Farming as a Business
FAS	Free Alongside Ship
FDPs	Final Distribution Points
FEWS	Field Extension Workers
FFP	Office of Food for Peace
FSC	Food Security Committee
FOB	Free On Board
FSF	Food Security Fund
FY	Fiscal Year
g	Gram
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GDU	Grants and Development Unit
GMS	Grants Management Structure
GMU	Grants Management Unit
GoU	Government of Uganda

ha	Hectare
HRW	Hard Red Winter
IDEA	Investment in Developing Export Agriculture project
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
IITA	International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
IPs	Implementing Partners
Kg	Kilogram
Km	Kilometer
LOA	Life of Activity
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOF	Ministry Of Finance
MT	Metric Ton
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NTUs	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PHH	Post Harvest Handling
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
TASO	The AIDS Support Organization
TSC	The Ssemwanga Center
SLW	Special Loan Window
UFSI	Uganda Food Security Initiative project
USH	Ugandan shillings
UOSPA	Uganda Oilseed Producers' and Processors' Association
UMR	Usual Marketing Requirements
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VAT	Value Added Tax
WFP	World Food Program

I. RESULTS REPORT

A. ANNUAL RESULTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & INTERVENTIONS

Given the ongoing challenge of food insecurity in Uganda, ACDI/VOCA designed a Title II Program using a two-pronged approach. The first objective aims to improve food security by enhancing agricultural production, encouraging bulk marketing and disseminating price information, rehabilitating farm to market feeder roads, providing rural financial services and improving nutritional practices. In an effort to ensure sustainability, ACDI/VOCA builds the capacity of local organizations selected to oversee outreach activities. By the end of fiscal year 2003, there were twelve agricultural grantees, a market information grantee, a banking partner providing agricultural loans and five active road projects in the ACDI/VOCA grants portfolio. The Grants & Development Unit monitors partner work closely in conjunction with a local monitoring & evaluation contractor and an engineering firm that provide technical assistance in the areas of M&E and road construction.

The second objective of the program is to enhance food security through a food distribution program to over 60,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) and their families. ACDI/VOCA implements this five-year effort with four partner agencies: Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), The AIDS Support Organization (TASO) and World Vision. Each partner organization provides complementary services either directly or through their own implementing partners. Complementary services include counselling, medical services and home care.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Despite a devastating drought that affected the entire East African sub-region and many implementation challenges, ACDI/VOCA accomplished much during this fiscal year. Results reported by grantees and supported by the contractor annual impact survey and external mid-term evaluation, indicate that program-supported farmers and food aid beneficiaries are now working in groups, keeping records, producing better quality crops and improving their health through better eating habits.

An external mid-term evaluation highlighted the success of the current program and provided recommendations on monitoring and evaluation, rural financial services, association development, etc. Many of these recommendations will be implemented in FY'05.

Janice Niwomugabe: Farmer Success Story

During the mid-term evaluation, the evaluation team met with Janice Niwomugabe, a farmer who received training and support from ACDI/VOCA grantee – BUFA. The training allowed her to expand her land from six to twenty acres. She had recently built a new house and improved maize drying crib and had a well-maintained vegetable garden. The team also reviewed her cash flow projections. She and her children appeared quite healthy as a result of nutrition training leading to adoption of a more varied and nutritious diet.

RESULTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 1: To improve food security by raising the production and marketing of selected crops and increase rural household incomes for 120,000 beneficiaries, with a focus on vulnerable groups.

ACDI/VOCA continued to build the capacity of its grantee Field Extension Workers (FEWs), selected contact farmers during the fiscal year and trained 95 FEWs of newly approved grantees in the areas of farming as a business (FaaB), post-harvest handling, marketing, farmer group development and improved nutrition practices. Thus far in the program, 100,121 farmers in total have received training in the ACDI/VOCA technical areas, and half of these are women.

ACDI/VOCA has continued to develop grantee management capacity. Monitoring visits and grantee reports reflect that compliance with guidelines and reporting requirements have improved. This is demonstrated through timely and accurate reporting of both financial accounting and project results. Additionally, limited scope financial reviews were carried out for each grantee without reportable conditions that would warrant project closure. These management capacity-building efforts are carried out on an as needed basis determined during the pre-award survey at the onset of the project prior to disbursement of funds. ACDI/VOCA has held quarterly grantee workshop events whereby project managers and accountants have been able to share and learn from experience and best practices.

It is a credit to ACDI/VOCA that it is able to report that the GDU training materials are now increasingly being adapted for use by other ACDI/VOCA programs around the globe. Indeed the materials are highly sought after by external organisations in Uganda for use in similar training events.

ACDI/VOCA GDU training numbers for FY 2004 are reflected in the table below:

Grantee	No. Field Extension Workers (FEWs) Trained			No. Contact Farmers Trained			TOTALS		
	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Total
TOTAL	27	68	95	51	88	139	78	156	234

ACDI/VOCA PL-480 TITLE II – IMPACT SURVEY, 2004

The 2004 Ssemwanga Centre progress report was carried out as a follow-up survey to the baseline conducted in 2002. Of the farmers ACDI/VOCA partners are working with, 359 beneficiaries were interviewed from 7 districts in Uganda. A full copy of this survey is submitted with this report, and results are referenced throughout this report. Key progress indicators are highlighted in the table below:

Indicator	Baseline	FY04	Increase
Households accessing extension services	28	87	311%
% Households belonging to farmer groups	32	100	32.5%
Crop value for grains per MT (\$m)	\$2.7	\$9.4	348%

Intermediate Result 1: Increased Access to Rural Financial Services for Inputs, Production and Marketing

➤ *Commercial Bank Credit (Special Loan Windows)*

Working capital was provided to large-scale producers of target crops (maize and rice) through Standard Chartered Bank. The bank continues to implement a thorough assessment of borrower assets, cash flow, and projections prior to disbursing funds. A total of 910 acres of target crops were planted by borrowers, yielding 1,300 MT of product. ACDI/VOCA provided an 80% guarantee on loans granted to farmers. Each year this percentage drops 5 points with the bank taking a greater share of the risk. The portfolio is as follows:

Loans Disbursed	Loan Guarantee	Amount Disbursed*	Principal Outstanding	Collateral Value	Repayment Rate
10	\$197,792	\$113,182	\$87,471	\$71,471	100%

* Exchange rate of 1700 Ushs/\$1

In December 2003, ACDI/VOCA completed its assessment on the status of loan defaulters in the former smallholder lending program with Centenary Bank under the 1997-2001 DAP. A total of 913 loans were disbursed using a guarantee of \$464,768 whereas the bank loaned approximately \$900K, on-lending funds from repayments. The program determined that 305,425,158 Ushs (\$152,712 e/r as of 12/31/03) were genuine write-offs and subsequently deducted from a portion of the funds on deposit from old DAP monies. The account had a balance of 644,721,210 Ushs (\$379,247) as of September 30, 2004. Despite this setback, it was encouraging to learn that the bank had 3.9 B Ushs (\$2.3 M) in agricultural loans outstanding as of June 2003 without the ACDI/VOCA guarantee in place. Numerous lessons were gleaned from this relationship, and a new partnership is under development focusing on the promotion of smallholder savings, mobile banking, inventory credit/warehouse receipts, and farmer and loan officer training.

Agricultural grantee MUBUKU successfully implemented a revolving savings and credit scheme during the year using deposits from member farmers. As of 9/30/04, 47 members held 7,085,159 Ushs on deposit with 15 loans outstanding of 4,322,999 Ushs. The scheme charges interest to maintain the fund and subsequently redistributed to depositors. ACDI/VOCA developed a smallholder warehouse receipts proposal during the year to be included in its rural financial services portfolio for FY'05/'06. The proposed warehouse receipts program will use smallholder commodity stored in rural warehouses given historical price appreciation to be used as collateral for short-term loans (three months). The program's aim is to bridge the cash gap between the time of harvest, when prices are low, and final sale. It also brings financial institutions into the equation by protecting the bank against risk.

➤ *ATAIN – Input Guarantee Fund*

In May 2004, the ATAIN input guarantee fund was signed over to the new Chemonics-led project – APEP. As of September 30, 2004, the account had a balance of 461,719,433 Ushs with 61 M Ushs in guarantees outstanding to input suppliers. APEP embarked on the training of new stockists in collaboration with the International Fertiliser Development Centre. Four training sessions were held in Mbale, Kampala, Masaka and Mbarara with a total enrolment of 177 stockists. The thrust this year will be to follow these up, link them to distributors, and work out suitable credit guarantees.

Intermediate Result 2: Increased Agricultural Productivity of Target Crops

➤ *Production*

Over the period, the program fell short of its annual production targets for grains, beans and vegetable oil, registering 63%, 26% and 40% of targets respectively. While crop yields per hectare fared better than before the program provided training, yields were reduced by a prolonged drought. Insecurity in the north and parts of east of Uganda reduced cassava and sunflower seed production. (ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Mid-Term Evaluation Report, 2004).

➤ *Farm Planning and Management*

This year the percentage of households keeping financial/business records increased from 17% at baseline to 52% in FY'04. Discussions with farmers in the field reveal that the records demonstrate profit/loss accurately. Records also inform their decisions for future seasons. Though the program-wide level of bookkeeping is still low due to illiteracy, grantees are working to train more capable household members (ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Mid-Term Evaluation Report, 2004).

➤ *Increase Household Incomes*

Program-supported farmers were able to produce better quality crops, and bulk marketing garnered higher prices for many beneficiaries during the year. Farm gate prices were higher compared to baseline for maize (434%), beans (142%), rice (179%) and sunflower (177%) contributing an increase in gross income per farmer. However, general crop price increases were related to the limited supply of commodity available due to the drought.

Intermediate Result 3: Increased Adoption of Improved Agricultural Practices and Inputs

➤ *Improved Post-Harvest Practices*

Farmers made great strides in improved post harvest handling as a result of training and demonstrations. As noted, this contributed to better quality and value addition for higher returns to capital invested. Some examples include: construction of drying and storage cribs, use of maize shellers, and use of tarpaulins. The percentage of farmers drying on bare ground has reduced from 84% at baseline to 63% in FY 04. However the program still faces a challenge of attracting better prices for better quality from local traders. The rate of maize crib adoption is low because farmers feel it is not cost effective to build cribs while their level of production is still very low. However, many farmers are building cribs on a smaller scale than that used for demonstration purposes. (ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Mid-Term Evaluation Report, 2004).

➤ *Number of Households With Improved Practices*

ACDI VOCA supports grantees to enhance productivity through agronomic training and demonstration plots. The plots demonstrate recommended practices such as plant spacing, timely planting, row planting and recurrent weeding. Data reveals an increase in the number of farmers using recommended practices from 35,000 farmers in FY'02 to 56,510 in FY'04.

➤ *Farmer Groups Adopting Commercial Practices*

More farmers now belong to farmer groups, and in this fiscal year, the percentage of farmer groups adopting commercial practices increased to 23% from 15% recorded in FY03.

Farmers are increasingly working in groups to buy inputs and market their crops and also engage in savings and credit activities.

Intermediate Result 4: Increased Local and Regional Market Access

➤ *Group Marketing*

It is proven that collective marketing of quality produce can generate higher prices for farmers. The average bulk price is \$200 per kilogram of maize as compared to \$100 offered to individual farmers by local traders. Some grantees made bulk sales to large buyers during the year. Grantees NALG and CASHFARM sold maize to large buyers such as WFP and Uganda Grain Traders at \$200/MT compared to a farm gate price of \$100/MT. Another grantee, MUBUKU, processed and sold 213 MT of grade 1 DK 8071 hybrid maize. ACDI/VOCA coordinates with large commodity buyers such as WFP and UGT to meet quality standards. As a result of a proven track record for commodity quality, WFP constructed a 150 MT capacity warehouse in Kamuli District for CASFHARM to store bulk smallholder commodity. Likewise, farmers have registered their associations to qualify as suppliers. (*ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Mid-Term Evaluation Report, 2004*)

➤ *Market Information*

The ACDI/VOCA-funded *FoodNet* MIS project collects and disseminates weekly prices for 27 commodities in 16 districts in Uganda. All ACDI/VOCA agricultural grantees receive market information from this project. Results show that over 94% of program beneficiaries accessed market information related to price and quality of agricultural produce. An estimated 27% of farmers obtained market information from FEWs and 18% from *FoodNet* radio broadcasts. (*ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Mid-Term Evaluation Report , 2004*).

✓ *Local Infrastructure*

The program surpassed its FY'04 target by 11 kilometres by rehabilitating a total of 131.2 km of farm to market feeder roads. With projects in five districts (Masindi, Lira, Kibaale, Gulu, and Kiboga), two of which are in rebel-held areas, the Grants Development team had unique challenges during the year. Changes to program start-up proved fruitful whereby new districts must present working machinery, cash contribution up-front and an action plan on how roads will be maintained following rehabilitation. Additionally, ACDI/VOCA improved its monitoring on the environmental impact of rehabilitated roads to ensure that district monitoring plans are completed and mitigation techniques are undertaken.

A follow-up on the socio-economic impact of roads six months after road rehabilitation indicates the tremendous benefit that farmers and other residents experience. Surveyors noted 245 new establishments along all roads rehabilitated since the beginning of the DAP. These include: new shops, stalls, traditional farmer markets, and maize mills. Additionally, road traffic has increased remarkably in most locations.

Intermediate Result 5: Improved Nutritional Practices At The Household Level

Indicator	Baseline	FY03	FY04	% FY04 Target	% LOP target to date
<i>Dietary Diversity Score</i>	4.3	6.5	5.5	100	85
<i>Mean no. meals per day</i>	3.0	3.8	3.9	No targets	
<i>% Children < 5 yrs stunted</i>	39	37	30	113	110

% Children < 5 yrs underweight	25	14 ¹	19.7	112	112
% Children < 5 yrs ² wasted	1	1	4.2	24	24

➤ *More Varied Diet*

The FY'04 target for Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) was fully achieved. This value is a drop by one food group from 6.5 in FY'03. This drop was caused by a prolonged dry period, resulting in a poor harvest of fruits and vegetables. Nonetheless, a total of 46% of beneficiaries were able to purchase foods of animal origin such as milk and meat/offal. (ACDI/VOCA Title II Mid Term Evaluation Report, 2004).

➤ *Frequency of Meals*

There is no significant change in the number of meals consumed per day since last year. Compared to baseline, beneficiaries are consuming one extra meal per day.

➤ *Nutritional Status*

Underweight levels are now reported at 19.7% - a drop from 25% at baseline. This result is attributed to increased availability of food in the household and improved child feeding practices due to nutrition training, most notably on improved frequency of feeding and type of breakfast. More children are fed on maize porridge (34%), milk (23%) and eggs (2%) and less on roots and tubers (1.6%) at breakfast compared to baseline.

Generally, stunting levels have decreased among children of project beneficiaries. The decrease is more significant in children aged 36-47.9 months.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: To improve food security for 60,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) through a direct feeding program.

Logistics

Movement of commodities inland continues to be a challenge for the logistics team. The situation was compounded by multiple strikes on the Kenyan railway network, increased cargo for the region and a deteriorating rail network resulting in backlogs in the system. During the year, the Program borrowed 500 MT from WFP. The loan was repaid and current stocks are sufficient for the next 3 months.

Given the backlog, some cargo was diverted to the road network at additional expense. Meetings were held with senior management of the railways and the program continues to apply pressure on a daily basis. To alleviate the problem for FY 05, some cargo will be shipped via road, although the situation will be monitored closely to ensure a realistic pipeline.

In spite of these constraints, the Program has managed to maintain the supply of CSB and vegetable oil to the HIV/AIDS feeding program needed to ensure that no monthly rations are missed.

¹ Data was collected from a smaller sample size and fewer districts compared to FY 04 data collection.

² Wasting is a short-term measure of nutritional status, which is usually affected by health status. This agriculture intervention is not involved in disease control and therefore the factors affecting this parameter are beyond this program. ACDI/VOCA set targets at baseline values due to the nature of the program.

Distribution Process

The compliance team at ACDI/VOCA monitored the activities of consortium partners at their respective FDPs and centres. All commodities were distributed at full capacity to an average of 61,889 beneficiaries. Studies show that beneficiaries are waiting for shorter periods at the distribution points; for example in the third quarter, only 15% of beneficiaries waited under one hour, by the next quarter it was increased to 23% and waiting times greater than 2 hours were reduced by 12%. Furthermore, beneficiaries were able to reduce the costs incurred in collecting food over the same time period.

Two workshops were organized to provide a forum for the project staff to meet and exchange ideas and experiences, highlight best practices, project requirements/objectives, and orient new IP staff. Changes in personnel presented their own challenges but the compliance team provided technical support during transition periods

Beneficiary Demographics as of 30th September 2004

Male		Female	
Adult	Child	Adult	Child
10%	35%	21%	34%

Results

Data, both qualitative and quantitative, continues to indicate that food beneficiaries are improving steadily their health status as a result of the ACDI/VOCA food and nutrition and hygiene services. Beneficiaries experience shorter episodes of sickness and the numbers of those maintaining or gaining weight is higher than the percentage losing weight quarter-by-quarter. This year, the number of times beneficiaries have been unable to work has dropped to 1.6 from the 2 reported for 2003.

Intermediate Result 1: Improved nutritional awareness and practices by PLWHAs

Indicator	Baseline	FY03	FY04	% FY04 Target	% LOP target achieved to date
<i>Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)</i>	4.7	5.3	5.8	106	97
<i>Mean no. meals taken per day</i>	2.9	4.0	4.0	No targets	
<i>% Children < 5 yrs stunted</i>	36	N/a	32	106	103
<i>% Children < 5 yrs underweight</i>	18.4	16.8	15.9	101	94

✓ *Varied diet*

The Dietary Diversity Score among food aid beneficiaries increased from 5.3 to 5.8, thus exceeding the FY'04 target of 5.5. Food aid beneficiaries are encouraged to consume a variety of foods to improve their health. The addition of fruit and vegetables to their diet is specifically stressed for PLWHAs. The percentage of beneficiaries who know the importance of consuming recommended foods increased from 38% in FY03 to 52% in FY04. Also, the number of beneficiaries who know at least two recommended nutritional practices increased

from 22.2% in FY'03 to 45% in FY'04 (*ACDI/VOCA Title II Mid Term Evaluation Report, 2004*).

✓ *Frequency of meals*

The number of meals consumed by beneficiaries remained at 4 per day. Four meals per day for PLWHAs are sufficient and a good sign given that this group usually suffers from a poor appetite. Most (64.5%) beneficiaries incorporated CSB in 3-4 meals every day (ACDI/VOCA Monitoring report, Q4 FY 04). All the same, beneficiaries are encouraged to eat at least 6 meals a day.

✓ *Nutritional and Health Status*

The nutritional status of child beneficiaries improved. There is a reduction in the proportion of children with low weight for their age (16.8% in FY'03 to 15.9% in FY'04). Stunting levels during the year dropped to 32% compared with 36% at baseline.

The general health of adult beneficiaries also improved tremendously. The fourth quarterly results showed that 50.8% of sampled beneficiaries gained weight, 15.2% maintained while 34.16% lost (Monitoring Report Q4 FY 04). Fewer beneficiaries are falling ill and are now able to work longer periods without illness. About 69% of sampled beneficiaries reported being ill in the quarter 4, which is less than those that reported ill in quarter 3 (75%). The most commonly suffered symptoms were fever (32%), headache (14%) and persistent cough (13%), which is very similar to the trend in the previous quarter (Monitoring report, Q4 FY 04).

Intermediate Result 2: Increased Use of Non-Food Aid Services by PLWHAs

Data submitted from the implementing partners shows that though they were unable to meet their non-food services targets, an average of 87%, 92%, 93% and 46% of target primary beneficiaries received clinical, counselling, nursing care and social support services per quarter. These actuals equate to 38%, 46%, 81% and 15% of the total primary beneficiary base, which includes the dependents of primary beneficiaries. It is important to note that hygiene and nutrition training and home visits are categorised under nursing care and therefore the sensitisation talks, nutrition and hygiene training and distribution home visits significantly contribute to the beneficiary access to nursing care, hence the high achievement figure.

The annual impact survey reports that although higher numbers of beneficiaries (25% in FY04 from 15% in FY03) are receiving non-food aid services such as social support and free medicines, beneficiary attendance of non-food aid services has dropped. The reasons given for the drop includes: improved productivity resulting in less need, length of distance to service centers and high transport costs. It would appear that convenient access and scheduling of the provision of these non-food aid services greatly facilitates beneficiary use. For example, counselling sessions being made available alongside food distributions was found to be a highly convenient modality for beneficiaries.

✓ *Sustainable Food Security for PLWHAs*

This year 1,991 beneficiaries were given income-generation and nutrition counselling services under the ACDI/VOCA agricultural objective. In addition to BUCADEF, ACDI/VOCA now has two more agricultural grantees working with food beneficiaries. Community Enterprises Community Organisation (CEDO) is working in the west of Uganda with CRS clients and Farming For Food and Development Program – Eastern Uganda (FADEP-EU) working in the east with TASO clients. Although the target number of 2200

was not achieved, activities with food beneficiaries are being scaled up at the moment of writing this report and the expectation is that the FY05 target will be met.

Nutrition and Hygiene Training

In June 2003, ACDI/VOCA received funds from USAID/Uganda to train food aid beneficiaries in improved nutrition and hygiene practices. Following the development of training aids with the assistance of two consultants, monthly trainings began in February 2004 at 33 out of 109 final distribution points, reaching a total of 11,300 beneficiaries, including the dependents of primary beneficiaries receiving the direct training. The training is delivered by six community health workers and nutritionists in regional pairs. The training teams reinforce their distribution training sessions with on-spot and scheduled home visits. ACDI/VOCA is happy to report that USAID/Uganda has committed to continued funding of this activity for the balance of the PL480 Program.

Spring well protection commenced at 25 sites. The completed springs will supply clean and safe water to food aid beneficiaries and others in the community. The protected springs have already had a great impact. One protected well formerly had an E. Coli measurement of 780 count per 100mls and turbidity (presence of particles in the water) at 40 NTUs, significantly over the Ministry of Health's maximum safety level of 150 counts per 100mls and 6 NTUs respectively. Following spring protection the E. Coli was recorded at 4 counts per 100mls and turbidity at, <5 NTUs.

The improvement of water storage containers is exhibited by beneficiaries with containers that are clean (7%), covered (6%), and stored on a raised surface (2%).

Uganda /ACDI/VOCA FY 2004 Results Report

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE ³																			
Indicator	Base-line	FY02 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY03 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY04 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY05 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY06 Target	Actual	% of Target	LOP Target	Actual	% of Target
1. Agricultural Objective																			
1.1 Production																			
Grains (MT)	68,952	72,000	181,338	275	78,000	95,320	122	100,000	62,875	63	122,000			128,000			494,000	276,658	56
Beans (MT)	9,894	25,000	36,686	197	33,000	8,169	25	40,000	10,415	26	50,000			54,000			202,000	44,855	22
Cassava (MT)	11,597	10,000	37,537	375	50,000	72,872	146	100,000	114,017	114	120,000			120,000			400,000	110,409	28
Vegoil (MT)	2,238	18,000	13,349	74	18,000	14,597	81	21,000	8,407	40	22,000			25,000			104,000	27,946	27
1.2 Annual yield of beneficiaries targeted crops:																			
Grains (MT/HA)	1.4	1.4	4	286	1.6	2.2	138	1.8	1.7	93				2.0			2.0	3.1	155
Beans	0.6	0.6	1.0	167	0.7	0.8	114	0.9	0.6	64				1.0			1.0	0.9	90
Cassava	8.2	8.2	8.2	100	12	27.5	229	20	27.7	138				25			25	17.85	71.4
Oilseeds (sunflower)	0.9	1.0	1.0	100	1.2	0.7	58	1.2	0.6	50				1.3			1.3	0.85	65
1.3 Value of ag. production ⁴ in million USD ⁵	2.7																		
Grains	1.6	3.6	13.6	353	4.3	10	233	5.5	9.4	171	6.7								
Beans	1.3	3.4	5.6	165	4.5	1.7	38	5.5	3.1	56	6.9						27.2	23.6	87
Cassava	0.9	0.5	4.2	840	2.7	15.3	568	5.5	n/a ⁶	n/a ⁶	6.6			7.1			27.8	7.3	26
Oilseeds		6.6	8.2	124	8.0	2.2	27	8.0	1.8	23	8.6			6.6			21.9	19.5	89
														8.6			39.8	10.4	26
1.4 No. of households with improved practices ⁷	33,600	35,000	DNA	DNA	42,000	28,185	67	49,000	56,510	115	56,000			63,000			245,000	28,185	11.5
1.5 Dietary diversity	4.3	5.0	DNA	DNA	5.5	6.5	118	5.5	5.5	100	6.0			6.5			6.5		

³ All targets and baselines are estimates or are based on the current program's experience. They will be adjusted at the completion of the two baselines

⁴ This figure has been historically reported as a Program total, not per household and ACDI/VOCA will continue with this modality

⁵ FY04 exchange rate used is 1728 USH to 1USD with an avg. price of 200 USH/Kilo for Maize, 150 USH for cassava, 400USH/Kilo for beans, 300USH for oilseeds.

⁶ Insecurity

⁷ At a minimum this will include using improved seed, row planting, timely weeding and harvesting

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TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE ³																			
Indicator	Base-line	FY02 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY03 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY04 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY05 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY06 Target	Actual	% of Target	LOP Target	Actual	% of Target
1.6 % Female beneficiaries	40	40	37	95	50	44	88	50	50	100	50			50			50		
1.7 % children under five that are malnourished based on:																			
stunting	39	N/a			-	N/a	N/a	30	34	113	-			33					
wasting	1	1	DNA	DNA	1	1	100	4.2 ⁸	1	24	1			1					
underweight	25	25	DNA	DNA	23	14	164	19.7	22	112	22			22					
1.8 % increase in vehicle traffic by vehicle type	N/A	20	0	0	20	DNA					20			20			20		
Passenger vehicle								20	35										
Trucks								20	21										
Tractors								20	182										
Bicycles/motorcycles								20	87										
1.9 Number of new mills/shops/businesses along each road ⁹	N/A	TBD	0	30	DNA			40	245	613	TBD			TBD			TBD		
1.10 Kms of farm to market roads rehabilitated	N/A	30	0	0	100	69.5	69.5	120	131.3	109	120			120			490	69.5	14
1.11 Performing loans as a percentage of total	98	98	90.5	92	99	83.5	84	99	100	101	99			99			99		

⁸ Wasting is a short-term measure of nutritional status, which is affected by health status. This agriculture intervention is not involved in disease control and the factors affecting wasting are beyond this program. ACDI/VOCA set targets at baseline values due to the nature of the program.

⁹ TBD=To Be Determined after each road segment is selected based on its individual baseline survey

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TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE ³																			
Indicator	Base-line	FY02 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY03 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY04 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY05 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY06 Target	Actual	% of Target	LOP Target	Actual	% of Target
loans																			
1.12 % farmer groups adopting commercial practices ¹⁰	0	0	DNA	DNA	10	15	150	15	23	153	20			25			25		
2. Health Objective																			
2.1 Dietary diversity for PLWHAs	4.7	4.7	DNA		5.0	5.3	106	5.5	5.8	106	6.0			6.0			6.0		
2.2 % of children under five that are malnourished based on:																			
stunting	36				N/A			34	32	106				33					
wasting	2.8	-			-			-						-					
underweight	18	18	DNA		16	16.8	95	16	15.9	101	15			15					
.3 Qtrly Av # Food aid clients ¹¹ receiving																			
a. Clinical Mgt ¹²								6,651	5,818	87	6651			6651			6651		
b. Counselling								7,554	6,939	92	7554			7554			7554		
c. Nursing Care								13,166	12,281	93	13166			13166			13166		
d. Social Support								4,966	2,286	46	4966			4966			4966		
2.4 Number of HIV/AIDS affected children receiving food aid (-15 yrs)	N/A	25,000	42,833	171	25,000	48,095	192	25,000	47,650	191	25,000			25,000			25,000		
2.5 Number of PLWHAs integrated into income generating activities	N/A	500	633	126	2000	860	43	2200	1991	91	2300			2400			10,900		
2.6 Number of female beneficiaries	0	8,000	14,797	185	15,000	39,627	264	15,000	38,011	253	15,000			15,000			15,000		

¹⁰ At a minimum this will include an annual business plan and record keeping

¹¹ This is restricted to primary food clients only, since it is these that are registered to receive services from the implementing partners. Max population is therefore 12,000

¹² Only TASO gives direct provision of medical services. CRS and WV give financial assistance for medical treatment. Max population is therefore 11,000

¹³ From a total of 68,762 beneficiaries

B. MONITORING & EVALUATION, AUDITS & STUDIES

RESULTS DATA SOURCES

The results mentioned in this report were derived from three sources: grantee quarterly reporting, the impact survey and completed monitoring visit checklists/reports.

External Mid-Term Evaluation

In August, the Program hosted Messrs. Barry Riley and Carl Harris to assess the PL-480 Program for the Mid-Term Evaluation. Under their SOW, they reviewed program accomplishments, problems encountered and resolved, and results achieved, to date.

Mr. Riley concentrated on the agricultural objective while Mr. Harris examined health, monetization, and logistics. The evaluators were generally impressed by the quality of the program, staff and monitoring and evaluation instruments. In their recommendations, they noted the following:

- Rural financial services should be targeted to DAP beneficiaries directly
- Proposed warehouse receipts initiative should include measurable targets
- Efforts should be undertaken to build farmer association capacity
- A comprehensive food security study should be completed
- Address poor sunflower production yields
- Develop a food basket costs M&E tool linked to FoodNet data
- Consider using purchasing power as a proxy of enhanced incomes
- Add staff members to GDU as a result of overstretched human resources

A copy of the evaluation is submitted to USAID with this report.

Annual Impact Surveys

The annual follow-up surveys for both the agricultural and health components of the Program were carried out by The Ssemwanga Center in August 2004. These annual impact studies were a follow-up to the baselines carried out for the agriculture (*ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Impact Survey, 2003*) and health (*ACDI/VOCA Annual Impact Survey Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative 2003*) programs. Both surveys outline methodology and limitations of the studies. Both studies are referenced throughout this report and are attached as annexes.

Quarterly Results Report

All implementing partners are required to submit Quarterly Implementation Reports. These reports are submitted four times a year in compliance with the ACDI/VOCA guidelines and format. Reports are comprised of the Results Report and the Financial Report. Each grantee compares its actual accomplishments to the targets agreed upon in the monitoring and evaluation section of the proposal. The Results section of the report documents the progress made to date on specific implementation plan objectives, with explanations of any variances between actual achievements and targets, and highlights any technical assistance or guidance required.

Monitoring Visit Checklists/Reports

ACDI/VOCA's Grants and Development Unit continually monitor output and impact of interventions through frequent field visits. Team members use a checklist to assess agricultural grantee progress in all the technical areas and contribute to the development of a

field trip report. The Compliance team and GDU team submit trip reports following Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative field visits.

TITLE II HIV/AIDS INITIATIVE

As stated in the FY'03 CSR4, a new indicator and supporting data capture systems were put in place to measure beneficiary use of non-food aid services. Workshops were held to train partners on using the data instrument, and all partners were visited in the field to ensure correct use of the instruments.

Monitoring Questionnaire

Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative implementing partners survey and weigh a set sample of beneficiaries quarterly. The Ssemwanga Group collects the data and monitors ration utilisation, health and the individual costs of food collection. Partners reached 70% of those required and intense monitoring and compliance assistance is needed in the field to ensure that survey forms are completed accurately. This presents an on-going challenge for ACDI/VOCA.

World Initiative For Soy In Human Health (WISHH) Study

The study is a joint effort between ACDI/VOCA and WISHH to assess the benefit of supplemental feeding on the nutritional status and quality of life of specific beneficiaries. Additionally, it will gauge beneficiary acceptance of the ration (Corn Soy Blend and USA vegetable oil) distributed. Data collected includes: anthropometric measures, medical profile, quality of life, dietary intake, utilization and acceptability as well as the perceived benefits of the food distribution program. Data was collected at baseline and will be collected every three months over a period of 12 months from the same individuals, who are primarily HIV-positive food beneficiaries, a secondary dependent and orphans. A total of 160 beneficiaries were interviewed in the first quarter.

Results thus far are as follows:

- Over half of the food beneficiaries had gained weight (0-3kg), mid-upper arm and head circumference and handgrip strength after the first three months. The gains registered were higher among the orphans compared to the HIV+ adult beneficiaries (on average forty five percent orphans gained compared to only 20% adults). Metabolic effects resulting from HIV infection make weight gain amongst adults slower
- The medical profile indicated that fever was the most common symptom reported. A similar proportion of beneficiaries (84%) to that at baseline reported illness in the previous 3 months, but with a reduction in the average number of days ill from 25 days at baseline to 19 days at quarter one. More adults (90%) suffered illness compared to children (67%)
- A 24-hour foods recall assessment showed an increase in the number of average meals (4) and food groups (6) consumed at quarter one compared to baseline. Corn Soy Blend and vegetable oil was enjoyed by a vast majority of the respondents (90%). However, 10% of the beneficiaries reported they did not enjoy the CSB due to the presence of coarse particles, bitter taste, bad smell and weevils
- Most of the beneficiaries deemed the food rations to be beneficial largely in increasing food availability (38%) and improving health (48%)
- Overall, 84% of the beneficiaries interviewed at the first quarter revealed an improved overall quality of life. Quality of life is a measure of physical well being, activity ability, sleeping ability, health related problems and severity of pain