



Uganda

P.L 480 Title II Monetization Program

Fiscal Year 2005 Results Report

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Table of Contents

LIST OF ACRONYMS i

I. RESULTS REPORT.....5

A. ANNUAL RESULTS5

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.....5

RESULTS5

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.
...6

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2: To improve food security for 60,000 People Living With HIV/AIDS (PLWHAs) through a direct feeding program
...11

NUTRITION AND HYGIENE TRAINING.....13

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE.....14

B. MONITORING & EVALUATION, AUDITS & STUDIES 17

Annual Impact Surveys 17

World Initiative For Soy In Human Health (WISHH) Study.....17

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
BUCADEF	Buganda Cultural and Development Foundation
BUFA	Bugangaizi United Farmer's Association
CEDO	Community Enterprises Development Organization
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
ELF	Extension Link Farmers
FaaB	Farming as a Business
FADEP-EU	Farming For Food and Development Eastern Uganda
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
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
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
MUAC	Mid-Upper Arm Circumference
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NSARWU	National Strategy for Advancement of Rural Women in Uganda
NTUs	Nephelometric Turbidity Units
PHH	Post Harvest Handling
PLWHA	People Living With HIV/AIDS
PVO	Private Voluntary Organization
TASO	The AIDS Support & Counselling Organization
TSC	The Ssemwanga Center
SLW	Special Loan Window
UFSI	Uganda Food Security Initiative project
UN	United Nations
UNADA	Uganda National Agri-Input Dealers Association
UGT	Uganda Grain Traders
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
WISHH	World Initiative for Soy in Human Health

I. RESULTS REPORT

A. ANNUAL RESULTS

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & INTERVENTIONS

Uganda's economy is largely agriculture based, with over 80% of the population engaged in farming for subsistence. Small plots cultivated with traditional methods characterize most farms and the main food security crops are cassava, sweet potatoes, bananas plantains, millet, sorghum, corn, and pulses. The principal cash crops are coffee, cotton, tea, tobacco, and sugarcane. Poultry, cattle, goats, and sheep are raised in large quantities, there is a sizable fishing industry, and much timber hardwood is cut and sold or used to make charcoal.

This year most of Uganda's farming community has continued to suffer from the increasing severity of unpredictable weather patterns and crop diseases. This has jeopardized food security in many parts of the country by adversely affecting the production of many crops, particularly beans, as the ACDI/VOCA results will testify.

Civil unrest in Northern Uganda, while less severe than in previous reporting periods, persists. Also, fires claimed the lives of several IDPs living in camps. The provision of relief assistance, mainly food and medical help, to the Northern region continues to be a priority for donors. The insecurity made work with rural populations in Gulu, Lira and Apac extremely difficult and sunflower production (concentrated mainly in these areas) was constrained.

The HIV/AIDS infection rate in Uganda has most recently been estimated at 17% (four times the official statistic), by NGO National Guidance and Empowerment Network. However, experts have contested this figure as inaccurate. HIV IARV treatment has become more readily available to PLWHAs in Uganda largely funded by the World Bank, and more recently by the PEPFAR initiative.

Fiscal Year 2005 is the penultimate year of ACDI/VOCA Uganda's PL 480 Title II 2002 – 2006 follow-on DAP. ACDI/VOCA Uganda has two main strategic objectives: *(1) improve food security and rural household incomes of 120,000 beneficiaries, through agricultural development; and (2) improve the nutritional status of 60,000 PLWHAs and their families through direct feeding programs with a particular emphasis on children.*

ACDI/VOCA Uganda specifically targets children and women-headed households in rural communities; indeed they comprise well over 50% of the ACDI/VOCA beneficiary group.

RESULTS

Despite challenges, ACDI/VOCA has built on successes achieved thus far. ACDI/VOCA is able to report that impact and independent surveys by an external contractor bear testimony to hard won efforts on the ground to improve the food security of vulnerable groups, particularly PLWHAs and women-headed households.

This report will highlight key results achieved in 2005.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE**Institutional Capacity Building**

This financial year, ACDI/VOCA directly trained 107 grantee field extension workers (FEWs) and 150 Extension Link Farmers (ELFs) during the fiscal year. Training delivered was in the areas of: Farming as a Business (FaaB), Post-Harvest Handling and Marketing, Farmer Group Development and Improved Nutrition Practices. Some trained farmers have become exemplary trainers and have been elevated to grantee field trainer status, thus earning a small salary. This year 44,558 farmers benefited either directly from the ACDI/VOCA training program or from training delivered by the grantee FEWS and ELFs. Just under half of these farmers (48%) were women.

In December 2004, the ACDI/VOCA Uganda Business Technician conducted a FaaB and group marketing training in Indonesia for 6 Program Officers working in the ACDI/VOCA SUCCESS Alliance Program. The ACDI/VOCA SUCCESS Alliance Program which is working to improve all aspects of the cocoa market chain has since been able to develop its own FaaB training manual.

Training numbers for FY 05

	<i>No. Field Extension Workers (FEWs) Trained</i>			<i>No. Contact Farmers Trained</i>			TOTAL		
	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Subtotal	Female	Male	Total
TOTAL	33	74	107	63	87	150	96	161	257

Intermediate Result 1: Increased Access to Rural Financial Services for Inputs, Production and Marketing*✓ Availability of Commercial Bank Credit (Special Loan Window)*

Standard Chartered Bank provided working capital loans to commercial farmers to promote production of mainly maize and upland rice. A total of US\$ 154,054 in loans was disbursed to 12 large-scale producers. A total of 1,480 metric tons of maize and 220 metric tons of upland rice were produced as a result of the loans.

Status of Loan Portfolio as of end FY 05

No. of loans Disbursed FY 05	Amount Disbursed US\$	Principal Outstanding US\$	Repayment Rate
12	154,054	105,405	98%

Although ACDI/VOCA guaranteed 70% of the loans, Standard Chartered Bank aware of the high risks involved in agricultural financing, continued to restrict agricultural financing through stringent policy and local underwriting standards. Such policies are aimed at improving loan performance and having fully secured exposure. Collateral is sought from the farmers to enhance clients' commitment and also protect the bank from financial losses through bad debts.

In September 2005, ACDI/VOCA hired a local consultant to conduct an assessment of the rural finance portfolio and make management recommendations. The key deliverables of the assignment include: a strategy for the utilization of US\$ 351,486 loan guarantee funds on deposit with Centenary Bank and recommendations on possible areas of partnership between ACDI/VOCA and micro deposit organizations.

✓ ***Increased Access to Improved Inputs***

ATAIN

In April 2005, ACDI/VOCA signed an addendum to the agreement with the Agribusiness Training and Input Network (ATAIN) project in which US\$ 283,829 was committed as guarantee funds for the ATAIN/UNADA stockist credit scheme. USAID-funded APEP oversees the credit guarantee fund and manages it for the purpose of stockist and distributor trade guarantees.

Under this program 102 stockists working in 9 districts in Uganda received credit for US\$ 50,302 and were able to generate sales worth US\$ 121,747. Of the US\$ 43,850 due at the end of the year US\$ 43,796 had been repaid, representing an on-time repayment rate of over 99%.

Intermediate Result 2: Increased Agricultural Productivity of Target Crops

✓ ***Adoption of Farm Planning and Management***

The ACDI/VOCA FaaB training enables farmers to plan and project incomes and keep adequate records. The year's percentage of households keeping records and farm work plans increased by 2% in FY 05 and by 37% since inception. The level of adoption has been constrained by the high level of illiteracy among the rural populations. It has been reported that 64% of our community farmers have only primary level education. (*ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Impact Assessment Report, 2005*)

✓ ***Increased Production***

The program achieved 79% of the annual grain production targets and 30% for beans, 210% for cassava and 49% for vegetable oil. The low percentage for beans is attributable to adverse weather conditions while the low attainment for vegetable oil is due to the fact that sunflower is normally grown in the east and north of Uganda. Both these areas are experiencing civil unrest. The program achieved 115%, 77%, 110% and 77% of the annual yield targets for maize, beans, cassava and sunflower respectively.

✓ ***Increase in Household Incomes***

The higher yields, higher quality crops produced and collective value addition practices and marketing have enabled farmers to obtain better prices for produce. There was an increase in the farmgate prices obtained for all crops as compared to the baseline. Farmgate prices obtained per MT for maize, beans, soya beans, upland rice and sunflower increased by 288%, 150%, 500%, 208% and 170% respectively, leading to an increase in gross income per farmer for all target crops of 716%, 298%, 125%, 279% over baseline for maize, beans, sunflower and rice respectively (*ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Impact Assessment Report, 2005*). Farmers are now saving money in groups; collectively, grantee farmers have saved a total of \$90,000. This savings mobilization is evidence of trust within the groups.

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

✓ *Improved Post-Harvest Practices*

The percentage of farmers drying their crops on bare ground has progressively reduced from the start of the program by a total of 36%. The use of cribs has increased from 3% in FY02 to 23% in FY 05 (ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Impact Assessment Report, 2005). Farmers unable to afford the costs involved with the construction of an improved maize crib have been encouraged to construct cheaper versions made from local materials. Farmers have also mobilized savings as a group and bought tarpaulins at a unit price of US\$ 10.

One major challenge remains. Although farmers acknowledge that better prices result from prolonged storage of their grain, they lack suitable bulk storage facilities. Grantees have now identified a number of communal stores to be used for bulk storage of farm produce. Renovations of stores will commence in FY06. The grantees engaged in collective storage and marketing activities have received power maize shellers and seed cleaners.

✓ *Increased Use of Improved Practices*

On average, 90% of the households in the program scheme are using improved technologies.

✓ *Farmer Groups Adopting Commercial Practices*

The percentage of farmers belonging to farmer groups dropped this year from 100% at midterm to 82% during FY 05. However, this is countered by the fact that there has been an increase in the percentage of NGOs / groups using market oriented practices such as collective marketing. This year ACDI/VOCA has been able to register 56% success over the target for percentage of farmer groups adopting commercial practices. The number of farmer groups that have registered at local district level continues to increase.

Tabisa, aged 32 is married to Mr. Maganda Yonasani and has 10 children. She is a farmer and member of Namawondo farmer-group in, Eastern Uganda and receives support from FADEP-EU one of the ACDI/VOCA-funded implementing partners.

Before receiving technical support from FADEP, the family ran a small retail shop that provided some income to meet family basic needs. Tabisa was engaged in subsistence farming.

On joining FADEP in 2004, she was given Farming as a Business (FaaB) training that enabled her to plan for production and engage in collective action among other things.

Tabisa has used the knowledge and skills to increase productivity and last season she planted 3 acres of maize and harvested 6MT with a gross value of \$930. She will sell this collectively with other group members. She has never seen such a harvest “even among the ‘rich’ people on the village”.

She keeps up-to-date farm plans and other records of all her key activities. She has also built her own maize crib. Tabisa affirms that her achievements and positive change in life have changed her husband’s attitude and he is now a market-oriented farmer. Tabisa plans to diversify her activities, as a risk management strategy, by starting a poultry unit.

Intermediate Result 4: Increased Local and Regional Market Access**✓ Increased Level of Group marketing**

ACDI/VOCA collaborates with large grain buyers such as WFP and Uganda Grain Traders (UGT) affording farmers access to better markets for their produce. Joint trainings were carried out with these two buyers for two grantees, NSARWU and FADEP, on post-harvest handling (specifically quality control) and collective marketing of produce.

Through ACDI/VOCA marketing training efforts, forty-seven members of CEDO sold 20MT of maize grain to UGT at US \$170 per kg. However, in many grantee districts, the lack of large and suitable centralized storage facilities remains the biggest hindrance to group marketing.

Prices Obtained by ACDI/VOCA and non-ACDI/VOCA beneficiary farmers in FY 05

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Mean total output per farmer (MT)</i>	<i>Grantee price (US\$/MT)</i>	<i>Non-grantee price (US\$/MT)</i>
<i>Maize</i>	2.00	130	88
<i>Beans</i>	0.28	324	212
<i>Soybean</i>	0.22	286	261
<i>Sunflower</i>	0.35	174	132
<i>Upland rice</i>	1.45	378	378

✓ Provision of Market Information

The ACDI/VOCA-funded Foodnet Market Information Service project (implemented by IITA) provides quantitative (prices) and qualitative information (comments on commodity quality, quantity, moisture content for example), from 18 districts in Uganda on a weekly basis. The project uses a variety of communication channels to disseminate market information viz., FM radio, SMS text on mobile phones, extension workers, newspapers and posters. A significant percentage (98%) of program beneficiaries had access to market information related to price and quality of agricultural produce (*ACDI/VOCA PL-480 Title II – Impact Assessment Report, 2005*). As a result of this, farmers of one grantee (FADEP) have had their bid to supply grain to WFP accepted.

✓ Improved Local Infrastructure

ACDI/VOCA has been unable to meet the year's target for kilometers rehabilitated. Time overruns due to equipment breakdown and in some instances grantee managerial shortcomings have hampered progress. The total kilometers of farm to market roads completed to date are 284.2km, amounting to a shortfall of 85.8km from the program target. ACDI/VOCA is considering a strategy of hiring equipment in the case of breakdowns instead of relying on local district maintenance, if targets are to be met. Equipment breakdown has probably been the major deterrent to physical progress.

There has been noticeable impact in the following areas due to the road works, including an increase:

- In land under crop production, especially maize, cassava, sesame, sunflower, cotton, upland rice, etc;
- In provision of extension services and related government services/programs to the farming communities along the rehabilitated roads. This is particularly evidenced in increased planting in rows and use of better quality seeds;
- Accessibility to farmers by the produce buyers, leading to improved farm gate prices. The farmers no longer have to ferry their produce to accessible points along the roads but rather wait for the buyers at the farm;
- The number of trading centers along the roads; and,

It has generally been observed that there are now more people attending markets along the rehabilitated roads from far off places.

Below are quotes from community members who have benefited from the roads in other ways:

- *“Women no longer die or lose babies since they can now be rushed to the health centers when labor pains begin”*
- *The Centre Coordinating Tutor in Busia was appreciative of the roads rehabilitation “the coordination of our activities within the district has been made easy since the rehabilitation of the roads. I can easily reach various schools which before were impassable due to the impassable swamps for example the Nahamuna swamp along the Makunda-Busonga-Mbaale road which has now been rehabilitated.”*

Intermediate Result 5: Improved Nutritional Practices at the Household Level

✓ *Varied Diet*

The 2005 Impact Survey results show that 70% of beneficiaries ate at least 6 food groups in 24 hours (DDS). This is a desirable result, since a diet of six or more food groups contains a variety of nutrients that adequately nourish the consumer and is a direct result of the nutrition counseling given to farmers. Over 60% of beneficiaries obtained the most consumed food groups (cereals, roots and tubers, legumes, eggs, fruit, and vegetables) from self-cultivated farms.

✓ *Increased Meal Frequency*

Beneficiaries consume on average 4 meals per day, the same as reported in FY 04; the Program recommends three to five meals per day. Increased food availability, improved feeding practices and the construction and use of energy saving stoves have enabled beneficiaries to eat more frequent meals.

✓ *Improved Nutritional status*

Fewer (15%) children were underweight in FY 05 compared to FY04 (19.7%). Almost half of the families (44%) fed their children porridge for breakfast in addition to the varied diet

and more frequent meals reported above. These good feeding practices contribute to improved nutritional status.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Logistics

As a result of the deteriorating rail network in the region, it became necessary to allocate part of the consortiums cargo to road transportation. We assess our requirements prior to the arrival of every consignment and only use the road network when there is no other option. The railways in Kenya and Uganda are scheduled to be privatized in 2006. ACDI/VOCA will monitor the situation very closely and fully utilize the railways where possible to minimize the inland expenditure.

Even with these constraints ACDI/VOCA has yet to experience a commodity pipeline break. Unfortunately, ACDI/VOCA had to reduce the CSB ration size by 15% in September 05 as a result of the poor quality consignment from Didion Milling. Consignments from Didion were suspended pending investigation into fortification issues. The temporary suspension has been lifted and it is anticipated that ACDI/VOCA will be able to deliver full rations in December. The suspension affected many programs around the world, thus making it impossible for ACDI/VOCA to ‘borrow’ commodity from another PVO or UN body.

The four implementing partners Africare, CRS, TASO and World Vision delivered an average of 61,455 rations monthly.

<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
<i>Adult</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Child</i>
9.6%	34.4%	20.5%	35.5%

Beneficiary Demographics as of 30/09/05

Distribution Process

The compliance team has continued to provide technical support to the four implementing partners in order to ensure compliance with logistics Standard Operating Procedures. This year the team has spent more time visiting beneficiary homes monitoring end-use of the ration.

Frequent personnel changes within the partner organizations continue to be a challenge. A workshop was organized to bring new team members up to speed on operational aspects of the program. The ACDI/VOCA compliance team, in conjunction with the partner project officers, have helped address these challenges during monthly meetings.

Exit Strategy

A workshop was organized with support from the Mission to elicit input from the partners on an exit strategy. An exit strategy questionnaire for the consortium was developed. Funds to carry out the exercise have been identified, and ACDI/VOCA is working with the partners on the phase-out activities for those beneficiaries to be weaned off the program.

RESULTS

Feedback from the Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative continues to be quantitatively and qualitatively positive. Generally, health status has improved 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-on-quarter. This year, the number of times beneficiaries have been unable to work dropped to 1.6 from the 2 reported for 2003.

Intermediate Result 1: Improved Nutritional Awareness and Practices by PLWHAs

✓ *Varied Diet*

Food beneficiaries ate a less varied diet in FY 05 than in FY 04. This is less likely to meet nutritional requirements.

✓ *Increased Meal Frequency*

Beneficiaries have maintained the frequency of eating an average of 4 meals per day, 1 more meal than reported at baseline. At least 69% of the beneficiaries included CSB at each meal. PLWHAs need to eat more frequently to meet their 10-15% increased calorie needs

✓ *Improved Nutritional status*

The percentage of children with low weights for age has increased slightly since FY 04 by 1.2%. About half (50.4%) of the beneficiaries reported suffering from fevers and stomach ache and both symptoms affect weight gain. Additionally, food was less available in some project areas due to prolonged dry periods.

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

This year, collectively the partners were able to more than meet their provision of clinical management targets (111%). This is largely due to the ARV roll-out program funded by USAID. The ACDI/VOCA hygiene and nutrition training program contributes significantly to access by beneficiaries to nursing care services. The home visits carried out by the ACDI/VOCA team are also categorized under nursing care.

✓ *Sustainable Food Security for PLWHAs*

This year 1,908 beneficiaries were given income-generation and nutrition counseling services under the ACDI/VOCA agricultural objective. BUCADEF and CEDO work in the West of Uganda with CRS clients and Farming For Food and Development Program – Eastern Uganda (FADEP-EU) works 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

Ms. Resty Nassozi, a widow, lives in Masak district. She heads a household of eight orphan grand children and one other adult. Her household receives 45Kg of CSB and Litres of vegetable oil monthly from the ACDI/VOCA Title II Life Initiative Program. This food ration was periodically the only food consumed by the household since cultivation of beans, cassava and maize yielded little and the sale of homemade crafts was unprofitable.

CEDO, an ACDI/VOCA agricultural grantee, began working with Resty in December 2004. Now, Resty cultivates with improved seed and farming practices. Earlier this year she planted 15 Kg of maize seed, which yielded 1.5 MTs. She also planted one acre of mosaic resistant cassava, ¼ acre of orange-fleshed sweet potato (rich in Beta carotene), and ½ acre of beans on rented land. She also rears ten local birds, and her kitchen garden contains four varieties of vegetables.

Resty is relieved to have sufficient food in her gardens to give her household a frequent and varied diet. Her children are visibly healthier.

this report and the expectation is that the FY 05 target will be met. Additionally, all three grantees are in fact working with a total of 3,806 PLWHAs.

USAID/Uganda Funded Nutrition and Hygiene Training

During this implementation year the ACDI/VOCA Hygiene and Nutrition team continued their work with Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative food beneficiaries, implementing partner staff and community health workers. The achievements are numerous and include:

- 7,000 training calendars distributed to direct food beneficiaries
- 4,298 PLWHAs trained in hygiene and nutrition best practices at 30 final distribution points
- The application of demonstrations such as construction of tippy taps, bath shelters, drying racks, raised storage stands, Lorena stoves, vegetable gardens and cooking of CSB recipes
- Construction of 19 shallow wells and protection of 12 springs
- Capacity building workshops for 204 community representatives

According to data reported in the annual impact survey carried out by the Ssemwanga Centre, the ACDI/VOCA M&E contractor: there is an increase in the consumption of vegetables; more beneficiaries are knowledgeable about CSB cooking flexibility; more beneficiaries are familiar with recommended PLWHA dietary practice; the percentage of children under 5 with stunting has dropped by 4%; more beneficiaries have access to clean water, and more beneficiaries are storing water appropriately and washing hands correctly.

Constraints include inadequate resources to reach all beneficiaries as effectively as ACDI/VOCA would like and the level of poverty experienced by beneficiaries hampering their ability to adopt all practices. More significantly, 3 years into the program, the epidemiology of the beneficiaries has progressed, making it harder to secure good nutritional status and to generate income to buy supplemental food items. The survey also indicates that beneficiary access to complementary community services is falling for a variety of reasons.

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE ¹																			
Indicator	Base-line	FY02 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY03 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY04 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY 05 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY06 Target	Actual	% of Target	LOP Target	Actual	% of Target
I. Agricultural Objective																			
1.1 Production																			
Grains (MT)	68,952	72,000	181,338	252	78,000	95,320	122	100,000	62,875	63	122,000	96,249	79	128,000			550,000	435,782	87
Beans (MT)	9,894	25,000	36,686	147	33,000	8,169	25	40,000	10,415	26	50,000	14,927	30	54,000			202,000	70,197	57
Cassava (MT)	11,597	10,000	37,537	375	50,000	72,872	146	100,000	114,017	114	120,000	252,102	210	120,000			400,000	476,528	119
Vegoi (MT)	2,238	18,000	13,349	74	18,000	14,597	81	21,000	8,407	40	22,000	10,712	49	25,000			104,000	47,065	45
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	2.3	115	2.0			2.0	TBD	
Beans	0.6	0.6	1.0	167	0.7	0.8	114	0.9	0.6	64	1.0	0.77	77	1.0			1.0	TBD	
Cassava	8.2	8.2	8.2	100	12	27.5	229	20	27.7	138	25	27.4	110	25			25	TBD	
Oilseeds (sunflower)	0.9	1.0	1.0	100	1.2	0.7	58	1.2	0.6	50	1.3	1	77	1.3			1.3	TBD	
1.3 Value of ag. production² in million USD³																			
Grains	2.7	3.6	13.6	353	4.3	10	233	5.5	9.4	171	6.7	10.7	160	7.1			27.2	23.6	12
Beans	1.6	3.4	5.6	165	4.5	1.7	38	5.5	3.1	56	6.9	3.6	52	7.5			27.8	7.3	37
Cassava	1.3	0.5	4.2	840	2.7	15.3	568	5.5	n/a	n/a ⁴	6.6	30.7	465	6.6			21.9	19.5	89
Oilseeds	0.9	6.6	8.2	124	8.0	2.2	27	8.0	1.8	23	8.6	1.9	22	8.6			39.8	10.4	31
1.4 No. of households with improved practices⁵																			
	33,600	35,000	DNA	DNA	42,000	28,185	67	49,000	56,510	115	56,000	50,334	90	63,000			245,000	135,029	55
1.5 Dietary diversity																			
	4.3	5.0	DNA	DNA	5.5	6.5	118	5.5	5.5	100	6.0	5.5	92	6.5			6.5	5.5	85
1.6 % Female beneficiaries																			
	40	40	37	93	50	44	88	50	50	100	50	48	96	50			50	47.5	95

¹ 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

² This figure has been historically reported as a Program total, not per household and ACDI/VOCA will continue with this modality

³ FY 05 exchange rate used is 1850 USH/\$1

⁴ Insecurity

⁵ At a minimum this will include using improved seed, row planting, timely weeding and harvesting

Uganda /ACDI/VOCA FY 2005 Results Report

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE ¹																			
Indicator	Base-line	FY02 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY03 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY04 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY 05 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY06 Target	Actual	% of Target	LOP Target	Actual	% of Target
1.7 % children under five that are malnourished based on: stunting	39	N/a	N/a	N/a	-	N/a	N/a	30	34	86	-	N/a	N/a	33					
wasting ⁶	1	1	DNA	DNA	1	1	100	1	4.2	24	1	6	17	1					
underweight	25	25	DNA	DNA	23	14	164	22	19.7	110	22	15	147	22					
1.8 % increase in vehicle traffic by vehicle type	N/A	20	0	0	20	DNA		20			20			20			20		
Passenger vehicle								20	35		20	289							
Trucks								20	21		20	1678							
Tractors								20	182		20	156							
Bicycles/motorcycles								20	87		20	36							
1.9 Number of new mills/shops/businesses along each road ⁷	N/A	TBD	0	0	DNA	DNA		40	245	613	40	187	467	40			120	432	360
1.10 Kms of farm to market roads rehabilitated	N/A	30	0	0	100	69.5	69.5	120	131.3	109	120	83.4	69.5	120			490	284.2	58
1.11 Performing loans as a percentage of total	98	98	90.5	92	99	83.5	84	99	100	101	99	98	99	99			99	93	94

⁶ Wasting is a short-term measure of nutritional status, usually affected by illness or disease. This agriculture intervention does not control disease among project beneficiaries and so ACIDI/VOCA maintained targets at baseline value

⁷ TBD=To Be Determined after each road segment is selected based on its individual baseline survey

Uganda /ACDI/VOCA FY 2005 Results Report

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE ¹																				
Indicator	Base-line	FY02 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY03 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY04 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY 05 Target	Actual	% of Target	FY06 Target	Actual	% of Target	LOP Target	Actual	% of Target	
loans																				
1.12 % farmer groups adopting commercial practices ⁸	0	0	DNA	DNA	10	15	150	15	23	153	20	76	380	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	5.1	85	6.0			6.0		85	
2.2 % of children under five that are malnourished based on: stunting wasting underweight	36 2.8 18	- - 18	DNA		N/A - 16	16.8	95	34 - 16	32 - 15.9	106 - 101	- - 15	N/a - 18	N/a - 83	33 - 15						
2.3 Qtrly Av # Food aid clients ⁹ receiving ^B a. Clinical Mgt ¹⁰ b. Counselling c. Nursing Care d. Social Support																			6651 7554 13166 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	46 286	185	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	3 806 ¹¹	165	2400					10,900	32
2.6 Number of female beneficiaries	0	8,000	14,797	185	15,000	39,627	264	15,000	38,011	253	15,000	36 678	244	15,000					15,000	

⁸ At a minimum this will include an annual business plan and record keeping

⁹ 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

^B No figures reported prior to FY04 as the Implementing Partners were not able to report using previous indicators for complementary services uptake by beneficiaries

¹⁰ Only TASO gives direct provision of medical services. CRS and WV give financial assistance for medical treatment. Max population is therefore 11,000

¹¹ Of these 1398 are food aid 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

Attached to this report is the Mid-Term Evaluation, from which ACDI/VOCA has identified key recommendations and actions to be taken to address them.

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 2005. 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 their 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 (GDU) 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 visits to partner offices or field activities.

TITLE II HIV/AIDS INITIATIVE

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 utilization, health and the individual costs of food collection. 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.

C. World Initiative For Soy In Human Health (WISHH) Study

The study was 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. It gauged 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.

The study was completed during this financial year and revealed that:

- ✓ PL 480 Title II food rations had a positive impact on beneficiary nutritional status. All orphan and secondary beneficiaries gained significant weight but only 75% of the primary adults had significant gain. Mid upper arm circumferences (MUAC) improved among all beneficiaries. Improved MUAC is an indicator of muscle rebuilding or improving lean body mass.
 - ✓ Handgrip strength, a measure of physical ability, improved among secondary beneficiaries but not among primary adult or orphan beneficiaries. The Title II food recipients program does not mandate exercise, an essential component of nutrition rehabilitation programs to improve physical fitness.
 - ✓ Beneficiaries ate, on average, four meals per day and included 6 - 7 food groups compared to 3 and 4.8 respectively at baseline.
 - ✓ Most beneficiaries accepted the Title II food ration. They perceived the food rations to be important in increasing food availability in the home and improving their health.
 - ✓ Beneficiaries liked the complementary nutrition and hygiene training activity they received. They learned that it is important to eat more frequently and to make various dishes (using CSB and vegetable oil).
- A copy of the final report will be sent to USAID on completion.