

# FINAL PROJECT REPORT

**Organization:** Christian Children's Fund Inc.

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**Program Title:** Emergency Assistance to Displaced, War-Affected People in Pader District

**OFDA Agreement No:** DFD-A-00-04-00189-00

**Country / Region:** Uganda

**Disaster / Hazard:** Complex Humanitarian Emergency

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## **BACKGROUND**

The continuing displacement of nearly 95% of the ethnic Acholi Population was as a result of the Insurgency led by Joseph Kony of the (LRA) Lords Resistance Army who waged this war forcing an estimate of 1.5 million people from their original homelands and leading them into concentrated camps commonly known as Internally Displaced Camps (IDP Camps). As a result of these movements, displaced persons were forced to live in congestion, appalling Health conditions.

CCF began its emergency response in Northern Uganda in 1994 during the height of displacement using a holistic approach which included, Advocacy on protection issues (Sexual and Gender Based Violence), Watsan Rehabilitation, School construction, Income Generation Activities and provision of agricultural outputs targeting over 100,000 direct and indirect beneficiaries.

Following a need to address the rising protection and humanitarian gaps that were affecting Internally Displaced Persons camps in Lira District, CCF received funding from office of U.S foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to implement an emergency assistance project to displace and war affected people in the Lira District in 2004. The overall goal was to reduce vulnerability of young women in IDP camps to sexual and gender based violence. This project targeted 4 urban camps of Bala stock farm, Erute, PAG/PCU and Starch factory.

After successful implementation of the initial project, CCF sought for a cost extension proposal targeting the rural or sub county camps. Some of the areas started becoming safe and most of the IDPs started moving to sub county camps where they could access their land for farming. The project extension utilized similar program strategies, components, with activities reoriented to address the livelihoods and living conditions as in the original project implemented in the past year.

The overall goal for the cost extension was to strengthen the coping mechanisms of young women and men by increasing access to livelihood support as well as offering community based civic works projects that address improvements to the general living conditions in the targeted areas. The GBV / protection component was complemented by funding from UNICEF targeting similar camps. The project targeted four rural camps of Apala, Barr, Agweng, Ogur and a population of 15,000 direct beneficiaries, which comprised of 2,000 women, 12,000 children, and 1,000 men. However a minimum of 98,000 beneficiaries, women, children and men in the 4 rural camps were indirect beneficiaries of the project.

After the successful implementation of the first cost extension in Lira District, CCF proposed for a second cost extension proposal that was focusing on Pader District implementing similar programme strategies and components as were implemented in Lira District and focusing on four camps; Patongo, Lira- Palwo, Geregere and Lukole. Like in Lira, the programme goal of the cost extension was to strengthen the coping mechanisms of young women and men by increasing access to livelihood support as well as addressing community sanitation needs.

The project focused on three main sub-components which included income generation for young women, civic works for young and older men, and literacy training for young women. The IGA component focused on increasing access to IGA activities for women to improve their livelihoods and on civic works that address water and sanitation needs , in collaboration with other agencies and relevant local governments departments. The two components prioritize community activities that decrease risks to women and children and improve conditions in both the community and camps. The literacy subcomponent on the other hand addressed the low literacy rates of the young women, which posed a challenge while undertaking the income generating activities. During the impact assessments carried out

it was discovered that over 80% of the women who initially did not know how to read and write can now comfortably write their names and transact business.

## **PROJECT SUMMARY**

### **1.0 PROGRAM SUMMARY/OVERVIEW**

The project targeted a population of 15,000 direct beneficiaries comprising 2,000 women, 1,000 men and 12,000 children. The project indirectly targeted 72,717 IDPs in the four camps in Pader District. A total of 1,976 women participated in IGA activities with 85 management comprising 340 business groups successfully applying and receiving a total grant of 109,554,200 UGX (US\$ 59,218.5). A total of 941 young men participated in civic work activities while 41 Adult Literacy Instructors provided adult literacy training to community members drawn from the four camps.

This end of year project report is aimed at highlighting the outputs achieved, challenges encountered and recommendations while implementing the project. The report covers all activities (during the entire project period) undertaken in the four selected camps of Patongo, Lira- Palwo, Lukole and Geregere.

In the month of August and September 2006, CCF project staff carried out a rapid households needs assessment with an objective of obtaining baseline information on the IDPs living within the camp and also to create a database from which both IGA and Civic works beneficiaries baseline information would keyed it into a database. Subsequent verification and recruitment of prospective beneficiaries was done, participation in monthly coordination meetings as well as identification of FAL volunteers ahead of the literacy programmes was done. The baseline data collected was analyzed and findings showed very low levels of disposable income, lack of previous business training, and high levels of vulnerabilities as a result of limited livelihood support to families and very high dependency on donor agencies for food rations. A total of 7,315 households from Patongo, 4,192 from Lira Palwo, 1,674 from Geregere and 2,353 Lukole participated in the exercise. The RNA(see annex III) indicated the household size being 6 across all camps.

Selected IGA beneficiaries were guided on how to form self managed business groups of between 4 to 6 members and thereafter merge into 20-24 member groups for ease of meeting and group management. A total of 85 groups were formed in all the targeted camps. Leadership structures for each of the groups were also set up where each business group nominated and voted for one person and thereafter all the nominated persons' contested to occupy the positions of Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee member in the 20-24 member group. This strategy like in the last project was adopted to allow equal representation of all groups in the larger business management group. Leadership and group dynamics trainings were conducted to prepare group leaders to take on the challenges of managing their groups. The exercise was carried in all the camps and overall, 340 leaders were trained.

CCF project staffs conducted training of the IGA women groups on entrepreneurship; record keeping, business planning, and good governance. Additionally; the leaders of the groups were trained on leadership and group dynamics skills. The IGA women groups also carried out simple market assessment to determine viable IGAs in which to engage in. Some of income generating businesses selected included; kitchen gardening for those who can access land, sale of small fish (dagga) food kiosks, selling of second hand clothes, cereals sale, sale of processed food, and baking among others. CCF conducted a Market Assessment (Annex II) to guide and inform choice of enterprises for the groups.

In the month of November, civic works men were engaged in the actual implementing priority projects identified in all the targeted project areas. The group leaders together with CCF staff monitored work done to ensure quality was achieved. In the same month, CCF with the support from the Community Development assistant (District Community Development Department – Pader District) identified, selected and recruited 43 Functional adult literacy instructors who were trained and facilitated in training and handling the large number of interested beneficiaries and camp residents.

In the month of January 2007 business groups were given the 75% of the grants while towards the end of May, after performance monitoring and mid- term impact assessment, the remaining 25% of the grant was disbursed to 340 business groups according to group performance. Towards the end of the project, a quick final impact assessment was done to evaluate the impact of the project and ensure that the objectives of the project were met.

During the life span of this project, CCF faced a number of challenges and constraints that hindered the effective implementation of the project. The challenges are discussed towards the end of the report.

## **2.0 SUMMARY OF PROGRAM OUTPUTS.**

### **2.1. Collaborate with humanitarian community and local officials to identify plan, monitor and evaluate civic works projects and livelihoods support to the IDP population.**

#### ***2.1.1 Actively participate in food security interagency working groups meetings***

A total of 11 food security meetings, 12 monthly coordination meetings and 9 community development meetings were attended by representatives of CCF. Experiences and workplans were shared with other agencies implementing food security and livelihoods initiatives in Pader. Participation in these meetings ensured that duplication of efforts did not happen and in most instances, collaboration amongst agencies was achieved. At the sub-county level, CCF attended and participated in three Water and Sanitation Cluster Coordination meetings. CCF actively led other partners in organizing the Patongo Sanitation Day, which saw the general cleanup of Patongo camp in collaboration with local government representatives, NGOs and the general population.

#### ***2.1.2 Monitoring and supervision***

CCF was represented in 6 bi-weekly Humanitarian Coordination meetings with other agencies within Pader, sharing work and activity plans for better coordination. Project phase-out meetings were also held with both IGA and Civic Work beneficiaries to prepare them for the end of the project. UNHCR provided all agencies with information and updates of humanitarian conditions in the camps as well as the general population information in the camps.

### **2.2 Establish income-generating activities for 2,000 young women in four targeted camps in Pader District.**

#### ***2.2.1 Conduct a rapid market needs assessment to determine the viable income generating activities***

CCF conducted a market assessment to determine viable IGA activities. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with beneficiaries and business intermediaries in trading centers. Key informants were

interviewed to generate information on the agricultural production trends in Pader. Business persons in Lira (the nearest commercial town to all camps in Pader) were interviewed to establish existing and potential trading linkages with Pader camp community. Tentative results from the assessment showed high business potentials in Patongo than all sub-counties where CCF is working. Trade based on agricultural products showed the most potential. The FGDs indicated that more than 30% of target women beneficiaries tried their hand in business before displacement to camps. Information on past business experience was particularly helpful in that beneficiaries already have some knowledge on markets that existed before displacement to camps. The market assessment established that there are huge markets in neighboring Lira and Kotido districts for agricultural products coming from Pader. The finding of this assessment was used to gauge feasibility of IGAs chosen by women. 90% of the IGAs chosen deal with the purchase and sale of agricultural products from farms surrounding the camps and sold to traders from outside the district. A few of the IGAs are also trading in vegetables, and fish imported from outside the district and sold to local camp population.

### 2.2.2 Identify and select young women for IGAs

A total of 2,000 young women were initially selected for IGA activities. However, due to the decongestion and return activities of camp populations, about 200 women were not able to participate fully due to long distances required to travel from their return areas back to camps. A total of 85 IGA groups comprising of 20 to 24 women participated in IGA activities up to end of project. During group formation, emphasis was put on bringing together women from the same place of origin [Village, Parish and sub-counties], people who have shared business and social ventures before, as well as individuals who exhibit a certain level of trust and confidence in each other, to enhance group mentoring process and create a basis for groups and IGAs sustainability beyond life in IDP Camps. Beneficiaries were further guided to democratically elect a leader for each business sub-group of 4-6 members. Business Group leaders were further elected to fill the positions of Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and Committee in the bigger management group of 20-24. This strategy, which drew members to leadership positions from all the business groups, was adopted to allow equal representation of all the business groups in the management group. In total, 340 leaders (representing the sub-groups) were identified to take up management challenges in the four IDP camps with 184 in Patongo, 88 in Lira- Palwo, 32 in Geregere and 36 in Lukole IDP camps.

### 2.2.3 Train young women in basic business management skills, book-keeping, costing and pricing on market saturation, integrated literacy training and group dynamics

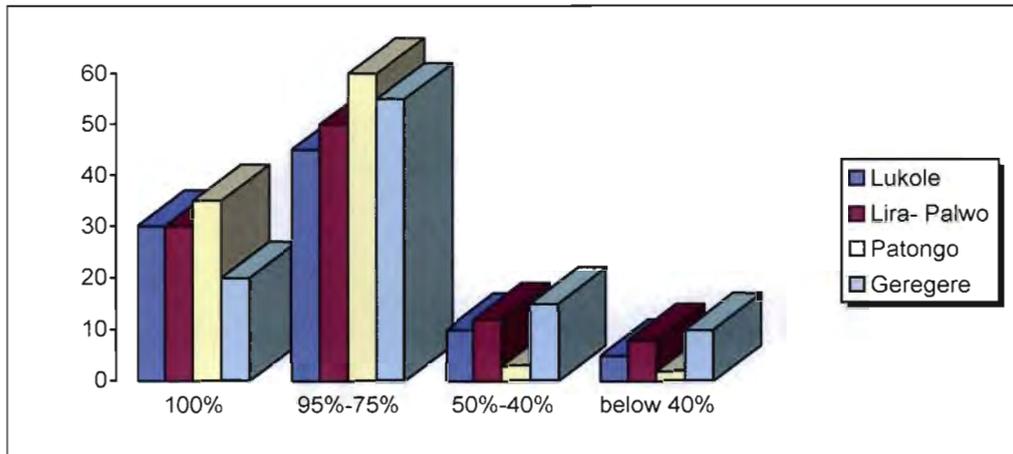
CCF supported groups in developing group by-laws that centered on best practices in group management and business; Topics covered duties and purpose of groups, roles of individual members and group leaders, meeting procedures, task allocation, financial management, business plans, marketing, basic bookkeeping, norms and values in groups. A total of 85 management groups were trained. In total, 41 Functional Adult Trainers continued to train beneficiaries throughout the period. Fully fledged literacy classes commenced the first week of the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter. This activity's main objective was to empower women with reading, writing and numerical skills but also providing basic bookkeeping skills. Women continuously showed sustained interest in the literacy classes. A monthly learners attendance (January to March) indicated 80% (860 women) as the highest monthly attendance from Patongo and the lowest at 60% (299 women) for Lira- Palwo. A total of 40 men, representing 2% of all trainees attended FAL classes regularly while the rest (3%) are women drawn from camp community but not participating in IGA activities. This attendance however decreased significantly towards the end of project due to the

decongestion exercise which saw several participants return to their villages of origins, thus making access to the FAL classes difficult.

During the month of April the project carried out examinations in all four camps of Lukole, Patongo, Lira- Palwo and Geregere IDP classes, to asses the beneficiaries grasp of basic reading and writing, mastering of the alphabet, simple arithmetic, record and bookkeeping.

The results of performance per camp are illustrated in the chart below.

**Figure 1.** FAL Performances as per Continuous assessment test



Class attendance declined from an average of about 22 a class to 14 due to camp decongestion brought about by the increased movement of IDPs to satellite camps (camps near the return areas).

Towards the end of June, CCF project staff in collaboration with Community Development Assistants responsible for FAL in the community, a sub-county representative and FAL instructors held a meeting which was the basis for initiation of a strategy to ensure sustainability of the program.

The decongestion process made beneficiaries travel long distances to attend classes which affected the overall class attendance. To address this problem and to ensure continuity in adult literacy, CCF distributed 38 Bicycles to FAL Instructors in support of the FAL program in the return areas. The bicycles were given to the Community Development Assistants who closely monitored and supported the FAL classes. To ensure the sustainability of the project, IGA groups were guided to elect focal points who would be the contact person for each of the four camps of operation. Eight leaders were elected for the four camps in the capacities of Chairperson and Mobilizer of the camps. This ensures that beneficiaries are easily linked to new service providers after the exit of CCF.

2.2.4 Identification of self selected IGAs, business planning and market assessment

In the month of May, a 2<sup>nd</sup> phase disbursement was conducted for all 340 IGA sub-groups. Groups have received 100% of the grant and are active in their businesses. IGAs are involved in the sale of produce, food kiosks, fish mongering, vegetables, second-hand clothing, kitchen gardening as well as other business ventures.

A monthly monitoring tool was developed and was used to capture business performance of the groups. The methodology that was used included a short questionnaire, personal interviews and observation. The tool investigated the total turnover from business for the period worked, total costs incurred, net profit from business, total amount retained by members and amount saved in the group, total working capital and average weekly profit, as well as an analysis of short-term impacts of the project and the status of the group and members.

Analysis of the monitoring data revealed that the majority of the groups are performing well in their businesses with a few groups lagging behind. The majority of business groups for all the four camps have a weekly total turnover of between UGX 27,000 (14.50 USD) - UGX 299, 000 (161.60 USD), weekly cost UGX 3,000 (1.621 USD) to UGX 88,000 (47.50 USD), depending on the nature of the business. Business Groups have accumulated weekly profits from 30,000 (16.21USD) to 50,000 UGX and savings of 7,500 to 100,000 (54.05 USD) per group.

On average each member of a group saves UGX 1,000 per week, but some groups had members saving UGX 3,000 per week. The latter groups have an accumulated savings of UGX 240,000.

90% of the groups have recorded an increase in working capital by 10%-15 % while 1 % has shown a slight decrease in working capital due to isolated constraints (e.g. business affected by fluctuation in prices, high taxes and scarcity of commodities). CCF's Business Development Officers mentored these groups frequently to enable them to improve on their business performance. Groups buying cereals from within the camps performed better than those buying commodities from neighboring districts like Lira and Kotido because of an increase in transport costs.

#### 2.2.5 Follow- up to ensure that money is being used to meet individual and family basic needs

CCF Project Officers in collaboration with group chair persons held regular meetings with groups and made both family and business visits to ensure that profits obtained from the businesses are being used appropriately. Women acknowledged that the project has made a significant change in their ability to provide for their families. In a recent impact assessment conducted, respondents agreed that families who used to survive on one meal a day can now eat twice a day. Findings show that 99% of the beneficiaries are using the money to provide support to their families through buying food and other basic needs like soap, paraffin, clothes and medication, paying school fees / scholastic materials. Some beneficiaries have used part of their profits for cultivation while a few have carried out simple construction activities in the resettlement camps. Women had also invested part of their profits in restocking of live animals like goats and piglets for rearing. Families being supported by IGAs have seen a general decrease in incidents of gender based violence.

#### 2.2.6 Provide support to IGA groups with market information, business counseling and market linkages

During the last quarter, a tool was developed to provide bi-weekly business support services to the groups while identifying their challenges and providing the appropriate counseling needed to ensure effective business performance of the groups. The tool examined the challenges faced, new linkages found and solutions to the problems given. Women expressed a number of challenges they were facing in undertaking their businesses which included high operational costs due to the increase in fuel prices in the country, scarcity of some commodities especially produce, fluctuation in prices as a result of exportation of goods to Southern Sudan, market saturation and unfair taxation of some buyers of produce. Many groups were encouraged to diversify commodities they are selling to prevent market saturation.

Business groups dealing in farm produce were linked up to two Caritas organized Seed Fairs in Pader camps where they sold produce at good prices. In a bid to reduce on market taxation, CCF advocated to county officials and managed to have the market officials in Patongo reduce the market dues from UGX 500 to UGX 300.

In June, CCF linked up with a micro-credit and savings institution AGAROSACU to try and explore possibilities of engaging women in benefiting from their services. However, only a few of the women were interested in joining the saving society, citing the inexperience of AGAROSACU in Pader. The majority preferred to create their own rotating and savings schemes. During discussions with the District, the sub-county chief also acknowledged the government plan of creating community savings banks that would be community owned. Organized community groups, such as the ones formed by CCF will be given priority.

### 2.2.7 Monitoring

The project has carried out an impact assessment. The findings from quick survey assessment indicate that women are very active in business, and compared with the baseline information, women have seen a boost in both their businesses and standard of living. Methodology used was primarily qualitative and included focus group discussions with both direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project. Key informant interviews were also carried out with sub-county officials and opinion leaders within the community.

CCF Project Staff inspected IGA group records and monies saved to verify the actual amounts saved within the groups. Group Chairpersons together with their Treasurers presented their record books together with the funds saved to the groups. The best performing groups had saved up to UGX 240,000 (USD 130.00). More than 95% of sampled groups showed that the women kept up to date record of their savings. This was a good indicator of the success of the record keeping training provided by the project.

## **2.3 Improve sanitation and health conditions of the camp population by engaging men in Civic Works Projects.**

### 2.3.1 Conduct rapid needs assessment of community/camp

CCF in the month of August and September carried out a RNA (see annex III) to determine the existing situation and enable the team plan appropriate interventions in the camps of intervention. The assessment was carried out in Patongo, Lira- Palwo, Lukole, Geregere, IDP camps.

This assessment was meant to establish whether civic works activities were being carried out or not and also to identify gaps which would be our entry point. The team further established that Medair an international agency was carrying out sanitation activities and so CCF linked up with them to facilitate good sanitation in the camp.

A series of meetings were held with partners implementing water and sanitation programs in the four camps to try and network for ease of intervention and avoiding duplication of sanitation interventions within the camp. Program officers held meetings with Medair, the lead agency in Patongo and as a result CCF agreed to have civic works men provide a lot of help in cleaning of the camp and public places.

CCF project staff together with the civic works men continued carrying out monthly needs assessment in the camps to determine the priority projects to be undertaken in each month. The needs assessment also

enabled the men to engage in relevant projects to the community. This was done through a participatory process, where the civic works volunteers, camp leaders and CCF staff identified different needs and projects in each of the camp.

### 2.3.2 Identify young and older men for civic works.

At the beginning of the project, a RNA (annex III) carried out in the four camps of Patongo, Lira- Palwo, Lukole and Geregere in a move to identify the Civic Works men to work with beneficiary verification selection and recruitment was done. Taking into consideration the population composition of camps, 1000 men were selected and given a project brief on its nature, activities and goals.

The table below illustrates the composition of men beneficiaries in the targeted camps.

<b>IDP Camp</b>	<b>Number of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Number of work teams</b>
Patongo	560	12
Lira Palwo	264	6
Geregere	82	2
Lukole	94	2

To ensure smooth running of planned sanitation activities, civic works volunteers were allowed to form themselves into self-manageable groups. Grouping was done per cell; volunteers from each cell formed working groups for all the four camps. Overall, a total of 22 groups were formed. The Working groups were allowed to choose leaders from within themselves to take up offices of Chairperson, Secretary, and Information officer. The group leaders will help CCF in work monitoring, need identification and rationalization, civic works kits tracking and reporting.

### 2.3.3 Train group leaders on identification of community priority projects and group dynamics

CCF conducted training on basic approaches in community sanitation need identification, need prioritization and appropriate response and lessons on environmental concerns also formed part of this session. CCF Civic Works field officers also informed men about the intervention and reminded men on how lack of sanitation facilities is a factor in SGBV. Men were also mandated to be role models and good examples in the camps. Training was preceded by a transect walk in the camps to map up camp sanitation related problems. The training basically comprised an orientation to the Civics works approach, how to prioritize works and the usage of tools (i.e. the transect walk).The volunteers came up with a list of priority activities that included camp general cleaning, road works, rubbish pits, drainage management ,latrines and bathing shelters among others. Procurement of kits was done to facilitate the Community sanitation work a total of 15million (\$ 8,110) was spent on tools.

Each camp identified a place to keep the tools and a store keeper charged with the responsibility of keeping the tools safely. CCF staff inspected and carried out inventory on a monthly basis to ensure proper use and maintenance of the tools and kits.

CCF Staff began monitoring civic work activities beginning of October whereby a monthly activity planning was conducted jointly with civic works volunteers, for every camp. Working teams were clustered and allotted a specific task for each working month. Each cluster worked for two days a week and eight days a month. Work time table were spread across the month to ensure activities like toilet washing that calls for daily attention to be maintained as well as give time to the volunteers to move out for gardening and attend to other personal chores.

#### 2.3.5 Monitor men to ensure that money is being used to meet individual and families' basic needs.

CCF staff engaged the 1,000 civic works men chosen by the camp communities and local authorities in implementing the priority projects identified in each of the camp location. Some of the priority projects identified during the monthly need assessment exercise by each of the cluster working group included; Road repairs, putting up bathing shelters, destroying abandoned huts in the camps that poised a risk to women and children, excavating rubbish pits, digging latrines, construction of energy saving stoves for the extremely vulnerable individuals, and general cleaning of the camp including clearing of bushes that were mosquitoes breeding grounds.

In order to establish the effects of the civic works project to the camp population and the men's households, CCF carried out an (see Annex I) and documented the findings. The local authorities, who included the Local Council One, Two, Three, and the sub-county chief, reported that the sanitation of the camps had improved drastically and men had become more responsible. Before the project started, one Local Council One official reported that men used to wake up early and start drinking as early as 8 am and this would continue through out the day.

In total, each of the volunteers spent 288 hours on civic works activities. The project gave stipends worth US\$29,652.00 during the entire project period.

CCF in response to the rapid decongestion of some of the camps carried out an assessment to determine the number of volunteers that had returned. Results of the assessment demonstrated that about 20% of CCF's Civic Work beneficiaries had returned and were operating from new satellite camps. The conditions in the satellite camps that they had relocated to were in an appalling state characterized by very poor or non existent sanitation facilities. As a sign of the significance of the civics works approach, returning civic workers staying in one of the satellite camps, Latin Ling, organized themselves and continued with sanitation improvement in newly settled satellite camps.. Based on the need that was shown by the community, CCF helped to construct 5 latrines and 4 shelters in Latin Ling in collaboration with the returned civic work beneficiaries.

#### 3.3.4 Procure and distribute necessary materials

In support of a Sanitation Day that was organized by all sanitation agencies carrying out operations within Patongo IDP camp and also in collaboration with the sub-county authorities, CCF distributed T-Shirts to the volunteers and opinion leaders who participated in the event.

Towards the end of June, CCF held meetings with volunteers, camp leadership and sub-county officials to officially hand over the project back to the community and also to explore strategies on sustainability of the project after June. Work tools were handed over to the camp leadership and they were kept in camp stores while those without stores like in Geregere used the school store.

### 3.3.5 Monitor men to ensure that support is meeting individual and families needs.

CCF Project Staff in coordination with cluster leaders continued to carry out spot checks with the families of volunteers to assess to what extent families are benefiting from their contribution in civic works. Out of 25 spot checks in every camp, only one family was found not to have improved standards of living.. Children looked healthy, well fed and families are better able to meet their basic needs. Men also acknowledged using part of their stipends to do construction work in their villages of origin and in satellite camps.

## **3.0 Challenges Faced**

### 3.1 Ongoing decongestion

Movement of IDP populations from the main camps to smaller camps near their original homes in Pader District made it hard for people to participate in the CCF programs, especially civic works. Improved peace prospects emanating from the on going peace process have accelerated return from camps. For women attending FAL classes, distance to central location for training were big, necessitating absconding by a number of beneficiaries. A majority of the grant beneficiaries diverted their business grants to farming and construction of huts. While this is not a negative thing, the capital base for their businesses was reduced, probably endangering sustainability.

### 3.2 Non Food Items Distribution

The project experienced logistical difficulties in selecting which NFIs to distribute from a wide range of beneficiary NFIs requirement. Civic Works volunteers preferred to get stipends rather than NFIs Further, many other NGOs are providing similar NFIs thus reducing their utility value. The project also has had to contend with the breakage of NFIs during transportation.

The project after long and in-depth discussions with the participating men, decided to provide monthly stipends rather than NFIs for participation in civic works activities. The stipends were equated to the NFI allowance of 4 US\$ a month for every participant and based on an eight days per month participation. A key reason for this change of strategy was the increase of the number of NGOs offering NFIs, the blanket distribution of similar items reduced utility value to beneficiaries.

Giving stipends however distorted the volunteerism object of the project and it took staff time to constantly educate the beneficiaries about the difference. Further, other agencies Using NFIs as compensation for volunteer time cited blackmail from beneficiaries to provide stipends in order to participate in their programs.

### 3.2 Insecurity issues.

Continuous threats of security occasioned by raids by the Karamojong has limited the time that program staff can engage in field activities. One of the FAL Instructor was killed in one of these Karamajong raids in March.

## SUMMARY OF PROJECT OUTPUTS TO DATE

Overall Objective: To strengthen the coping mechanisms of young women and men by increasing access to livelihood support as well as addressing community sanitation needs.

Objective	Activity	Output
<i>1.0 Collaborate with humanitarian community and local officials to identify plan, monitor and evaluate civic works projects and livelihoods support to IDP population.</i>		
	1.1. Participate in initiation and strengthening of food Security interagency working Group	Attended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 11 food security/production meetings</li> <li>• 12 monthly coordination meetings</li> <li>• 9 Community Development meetings</li> <li>• 8 District Disaster Management meeting</li> </ul>
	1.2. Monitoring and supervision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bi- weekly activity reports and monthly work plans shared in District Coordination meetings</li> <li>• Project activity plans shared with Local Government Authorities</li> <li>• Checklist of NGOs activities produced</li> </ul>
<i>2.0. Establish income –generating activities for 2000 young women in four targeted camps in Pader District</i>		
	2.1. Conduct a rapid Market Assessment to determine viable income generating activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Market Assessment completed in November (see attached annex)</li> </ul>
	2.2. Identify and select young women for IGAs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2,000 women selected to participate in IGA</li> <li>• 1,976 women participated in IGA</li> <li>• 85 Management Groups formed</li> <li>• 340 Business groups formed</li> <li>• 340 business group leaders selected</li> </ul>
	2.3. Train young women in basic business management skills, bookkeeping, costing and pricing,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 43 Functional Adult Literacy instructors identified and trained</li> </ul>

Objective	Activity	Output
	market saturation, integrated literacy training and group dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1482 women participating in Adult Classes</li> <li>• 340 leaders trained in group formation and dynamics</li> <li>• 85 management groups trained in group by-laws</li> </ul>
	2.4. Identification of self selected IGAs, business planning and market assessments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 85 management groups trained in entrepreneurship, business planning and market assessments.</li> <li>• 85 groups awarded IGA Grants</li> <li>• US \$59,218.5 worth of grants awarded</li> </ul>
	2.5. Follow up to ensure that money is being used to meet individual and family basic needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spot checks done with both IGA and Civic Works Beneficiaries</li> <li>• One evaluation and impact assessment conducted</li> </ul>
	2.6. Provide support to IGA groups with market information, business counseling and market linkages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Groups linked to two micro-credit and savings society</li> </ul>
	2.7. Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two groups not affiliated to the project assisted in setting up a revolving fund</li> <li>• 100% of IGA groups with savings</li> <li>• Impact Assessments conducted( see attached summary of findings, annex I)</li> </ul>
<b><i>3.0. Improve Sanitation and health conditions of camp populations by engaging men in Civics Works Projects</i></b>		
	3.1. Conduct rapid needs assessments of communities and camps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sanitation rapid needs assessment conducted in the four camps</li> </ul>
	3.2. Identify youth and young men for civics works	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1000 men identified and recruited to participate in civic works program</li> </ul>
	3.3. Train group leaders on identification of community priority projects and group dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 22 work groups with leadership structures formed.</li> </ul>
	3.4. Procure and distribute necessary materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2260 assortment of tools and kits distributed to four camps</li> <li>• Handed over tools to community</li> <li>• Procured and distributed 800 seedling</li> </ul>

Objective	Activity	Output
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 200 seedlings from District Officials distributed</li> </ul>
	3.5. Monitor men to ensure that support is meeting individual and family needs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 3 Spot checks done and key informant interviews held with local leaders, direct and indirect leaders.</li> </ul>

## **Annex I**

# **SUMMARY IMPACT ASSESSMENT REPORT**

**MAY 2007**

### **1.0 Back ground.**

This report presents a summary of the impact assessment done in the four internally displaced people's camps of Patongo, Lira palwo, Geregere and Lukole to evaluate possible successes and constraints of OFDA project intervention in those camps during the project life. The assessment covered all the three components of OFDA i.e. Civic works, FAL learning and IGA. This assessment report is aimed at comparing the results of the project with the base line information to get the changes that has taken place in people's lives since the starting of the project. For this case, it is aimed at assessing the results of beneficiaries after engaging in the business .The assessment addressed the welfare implication of the projects on people's livelihood at a household level and community levels in terms of the services delivered. It also addresses the challenges faced during the project life.

### **2.0 Methodology.**

The assessment was conducted through a combination of personal interviews, focus group discussions and observations. Short structured and open ended questionnaires as well as check lists were used to elicit responses from the beneficiaries. 100 beneficiaries were interviewed from Patongo 50 people were selected and 24 respondents from Geregere plus 20 from Lukole to make a total of 194.

### **3.0 Out puts.**

The assessment revealed that internally displaced persons a range of several assistance from CCF covering IGA support, FAL and business training, sanitation and cleaning of the camp, None Food Items, training in business and group dynamics.

### **Importance of interventions**

It was also found out that the beneficiaries are involved in various activities which include sale of produce grains, fish, fresh food stuffs, salt, paraffin, restaurant, sugar, saloon business and others are in bakery. 36 % are in local produce trade, 21% are involved in fish mongering while 27 % trade in fresh vegetables with the remaining doing other businesses. When the respondents were asked to rank the most important support provided by the project, IGA grant was ranked as most important, followed by business training, and FAL classes coming in third.

### **Change in Income**

The assessments established that up to 53.6 % of the women get between 1000 – 10,000 UGX as profit per week while the remaining percentage made over 15,000 UGX per week. Before the project, beneficiaries made about 3500UGX per week( sale of labor at 500 UGX a day)

### **How Income is spent**

Most beneficiaries used the profits to buy food, pay school fees, and attend to medical needs of the family, clothing and other emergencies while a percentage of it is saved to the group's account. When asked to rank their priority in spending income, Spending on school fees ranked highest, followed by clothing. Food and household needs come a distant third.

### Group Savings

32% of the respondent had saved more than 20,000 UGX within their groups. 9.3% had more than 30,000 UGX as their own savings in their respective groups. Most respondents had between 5000UGX – 20,000UGX individual savings within their groups.

The Table Bellow Compares The Amount Saved In The Group In Different Camps.

Amount saved	Patongo	Lira Palwo	Geregere	Lukole	Total.
5000 - 10000	100	13	18	7	138
11,000 - 20000	-	15	6	6	27
21,000 – 30,000	-	14	-	5	19
31,000 - above	-	8	-	2	10
<b>Total resp.</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>194</b>

### 3.1 Impact of the project on the livelihood of the beneficiaries.

The study showed substantial changes in the lives of the people brought about by the IGAs and Civic works although a few cases especially from the IGAs had trouble managing the project due to natural circumstances.

Among the positive aspects respondents gave were

- Improved knowledge of business skills,
- ability to buy more food than they use to,
- ability to buy clothes for their kids,
- afford medication for children, ,
- now respected in their homes,
- no longer sell labor,
- Reduced GBV risk as they no longer move long distances in search for fire wood because they can afford to buy charcoal from their incomes
- increased cooperation and love in the households since planning and budgeting the grant is done together

*( An interview with some case study identified as being successful show that women get a lot of support from their husbands during the businesses, ranging from planning, budgeting, transportation, morale boosting and actual selling when the business women are sick.)*

Women use their husbands in buying for them products to sell from the market of Lira where they are found on cheap price.

The project has not just stopped at improving the welfare of the beneficiaries but others are able to communicate in public the thing which they could not do. This was linked to the increased self esteem of women beneficiaries brought about by the Literacy and the fact that they are now contributing to household incomes. The respondents cite that as a result, GBV incidences have reduced.

About 2% of beneficiaries did not establish businesses either due to sickness or having their grants taken by husbands. 25% the group enterprises did not hold with individual women changing original plans and venturing into other business. The more successful women did not work together in groups.

ANNEX II



## CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND (UGANDA)

**RAPID MARKET ASSESSMENT FOR IGAs**

**PADER (NORTHERN UGANDA)**

**January 2007**

**Project Title: *Emergency Assistance to Displaced, War Affected People in Pader District***

**Project Funded by the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA)**

**United States Agency for International Development (USAID)**

## **Introduction**

Since July 2004, Christian Children's Fund (CCF) has been implementing a project "Emergency Assistance to Displaced, War-Affected People in Lira District" with funding from OFDA. The project started as an initial pilot of 8 months that targeted 5 municipality based camps in Lira town. Due to the project demonstrating success, a cost extension was granted targeting 4 sub county camps in Lira district. The initial project goal was to strengthen systems of protection that reduce the immediate risks to sexual and gender based violence related morbidities and mortality among young women within the IDP population. The first cost extension focused on strengthening the coping mechanisms of young women and men by increasing access to livelihoods support as well as addressing community sanitation needs.

CCF proposed a second cost extension proposal to focus on 4 camps in Pader district implementing similar program strategies, and components as were implemented in Lira. OFDA funded a one year cost extension beginning July 2006 to June 2007. The project focuses on income generation for young girls and women, as well as civic works activities for youth and young men with a strong focus on sanitation.

The camps targeted for this project are, Patongo, Lira-Palwo, Geregere and Lukole.

### ***The program so Far***

The program goal of the cost extension is to strengthen the coping mechanisms of young women and men by increasing access to livelihood support as well as addressing community sanitation needs.

A major component of this programme is to increase self-reliance through support, training and guidance of young women to undertake income generating activities. This far, the project has managed to facilitate the formation of 85 self-managed Management groups with each Management group comprising 4-5 sub groups (Business Groups). 340 business group leaders have been trained in group formation leadership structures, group governance and group dynamics. Training in marketing and business planning has been done for 30% of the management groups while entrepreneurship training has been done for 70% of the groups. In order to determine viable business opportunities for which the target beneficiaries will participate in, the project staff conducted a Rapids Markets Needs Assessment in November 2006. The needs assessment aimed at identifying gaps and opportunities along the market chains of the commodities most traded and produced within Pader District. While it is the principle of the program to have beneficiaries to choose their own enterprises, the findings of this assessment will be used to provide guidance to the grant recipients on the trends and opportunities of the assessed sectors. The assessment has specifically focused on agricultural activities of households in anticipation of the return of IDPs to their farms and based on the success of the ongoing peace negotiations between the LRA and GOU.

While the assessment attempted to identify current and actionable opportunities within the context of the IDP situation, we explored some group Income generating opportunities that can be up-taken by beneficiaries in return areas.

## **1.0 Methodology:**

The MA used a combination of Focus Group Discussion and structured interviews to get information. For each camp two women business management groups were identified to participate in the FGD in Lukole, Geregere and Patongo. FGD was used to get information from traders and business intermediaries in Patongo township while discussions with key informants were conducted with district officials and business intermediaries in Lira.. Tools used for all the publics are attached as annex in this report.

### ***1.1.0 Focus Group Discussions with Women Beneficiaries***

The MA primarily wanted to find out past experiences that the households had in any form of trading. The FGD aimed at establishing past livelihoods support that households depended upon before displacement to the camps. The discussions explored what sort of enterprises the women beneficiaries had been exposed to through tracing their parents livelihood sources. Further the FGDs explored the types of trades that the women have engaged in their adult lives prior to displacements. This information would assist in mapping out not only the trades that most beneficiaries have had experience , but also point to the products that they have traditionally been producing and trading in. For those women that had experience in any form of trade, the FGDs explored the nature of the businesses, how they started, whether they borrowed capital how the enterprise performed. On the production side, the FGDs explored the sizes of farm plots, the types of crops cultivated, the season cycles and the acreage under crop per household. Information on the five most important crops was collected during these discussions.

In order to understand the business preference that the beneficiaries would want to venture into, the FGDs asked them what business they would wish to start if loaned an equivalent of US\$ 30.00.( 54,000.00 UGX). Answers provided in this discussion would provide some indications to the most viable enterprises based on the beneficiaries' experiences and insights. I quick look at the daily transactions of those currently in petty trade and dealing with the identified products gave a picture of the volumes of sales and revenues for the women businesses.

### ***1.2.0 Business Intermediaries.***

One Focus Group discussion was held in Patongo camp with key business operators. The tool was used get information regarding the types of products commonly traded within the camps that the projects operates, what products are brought from outside the district and which ones are exported . The tool also established where customers for products come from, whether they are intermediaries or end users. Opinions on whether there existed opportunities for value addition were sought and finally the intermediaries discussed what they thought were their major constraints.

### ***1.3.0 Key Informants***

The assessment had discussions with the Pader district Agricultural officer and also talked to a few business persons in Lira town. Information from the Agricultural officers included price fluctuations for the most commonly grown and traded commodities, their seasonality and production yields. The business persons in Lira confirmed the type of products they buy from the Pader camps.

## **2.0. Findings**

## 2.1. Women past Experience in Business

### 2.1.1. Past experience in Business

In all the focus group discussions, more than 30% of the women admitted to having tried their hand at petty trade in the past. The most mentioned trade areas were Fish selling, shea nut oil processing, fresh vegetables, firewood, simsim( sesame), dagga fish and grains( maize, sorghum and millet) trading. Brewing of local gin seemed to be the most lucrative of enterprises with most women indicating that they first start brewing to build capital to diversify to other trades.

### 2.1.2 Business done prior to coming to camps

Women in Patongo and Lukole camps indicated that prior to coming to the camps, they traded in Simsim, groundnuts and cotton. Selling of firewood was a major source of income while preparing and selling of ghee was cited as an important income stream. The majority of women kept and traded in Chickens. Patongo Township was said to have been a big market for honey and bee products and Bee keeping was cited to have been an important livelihoods source. Several women said that vegetables growing and selling particularly during the dry spell was lucrative. When asked what IGAs they would invest the grants, the women said that the existence of markets, skills and knowledge and potential of making good profits would guide the selection of IGAs to participate in.

### 2.1.3. Types of crops grown before coming to camps

Participants in the FGDs listed the type of crops that they produced before coming to the camps. The rationale for this was to compare the diversity of crops they produced before displacements and those that they currently grow while in camps. The access to land in camps is limited and households choose to grow those crops that are more strategic to their livelihoods. For instance, crops that take shorter periods to produce, those that require less intensive husbandry and those that need less acreage (for comparable yields) are favored. A list of crops ranged from Groundnuts, simsim, millet, cassava, maize, pigeon peas, sugar cane, beans, cucumber, sorghum pumpkins and bananas

### 2.1.4 Crops grown currently

The types of products, the average acreage and yields statistics are summarized in the tables below. The acreage indicated are estimates derived from traditional land area measurement units. Respondents use “garden” as a measure of land size. FGDs facilitators estimated a ‘garden’ to be anywhere between a quarter and a half of an acre. The yields are a more important indicator of production for the purpose of this MA.

**Table 1**

Patongo FGD Farm Produce statistics

Type of product	Number of seasons	Acreage	Yield(bags)
Ground Nuts	2	3	16
SimSim	1	1.5	2
Millet	1	1.5	2
Maize	2	3	6
Beans	2	3	4
Cassava	1	0.5	

Patongo FGD Farm Produce statistics

Type of product	Number of seasons	Acreage	Yield(bags)
Cotton	1	1.5	3 cotton bags
Sunflower	2	3	3
Sorghum	1	1.5	3
Tomatoes	1	0.25	
Boo <sup>1</sup>	1	0.25	

## 2.2 Business Intermediaries

### 2.2.1 Types of products traded

The majority of traders deal with two categories of goods and products, those that are produced in the district and consumer goods brought in from outside the district. The figures below show typical quantities traded by key intermediaries on a monthly basis. Fig 2. Gives an indication of the periods in a year when the produce is traded. The seasonality trends show that there are very few gaps between harvests. Essentially the months between February and May show the most reduced trade.

**Table 2**

Trading seasons for products grown in Patong area

crop	quantities	season											
		J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D
maize	60 bags												
sorghum	70 bags												
cotton	14 tones												
millet	10 bags												
groundnuts	100 bags												
sunflower	100 bags												
simsim	20 bags												

Traders and intermediaries also bring consumer goods into the sub-counties for local consumption. A typical small shop sells the listed products over a month's period (see table 3. below)

**Table 3**

### Key products sold in Small shops

goods brought into patong	
type	quantities
beans	5 bags
rice	5 bags
salt	50 bags *****
soap	4 boxes
paraffin	30 jerrycans
cooking oil	600 litres
fish	10 baskets/150 basins

<sup>1</sup> Boo is a vegetable traditional vegetable that grows wildly in Northern Uganda..

### 2.2.3 Markets for Local Produce

About 50% of all farm produce is sold to business people from neighboring Kotido District whose inhabitants are pastoralist and therefore buy all their grain requirements. The rest is bought by traders from Lira, Kitgum and Mbale Districts. Traders from Mbale specialize in chapati<sup>2</sup> trade while buying stocks of farm produce, those from Lira specialize in selling clothes, sugar and general consumer products while buying local farm produce.

### 2.2.4 Business Constraints

All traders cite insecurity as a major constraint in improving their business. In all the camps for example, most consumer goods cost much more than similar goods in urban centers. For traders in farm produce, the lack of adequate storage facilities lead to loses of grains to pests. Local market taxes are said to be exorbitant, while Camp labor for loading and offloading goods from trucks is thought of as too high. . Most traders believed that the demand for 'farm produce'<sup>3</sup> is not met and that they could buy more if supplies were available. For traders selling consumer goods, a high rent was cited as a major constraint. Theft, low demand for products and low quality of products is seen to constrain the development of their business. They all agreed that debt collection presented a significant challenge in running their shops.

### 2.2.5 Value Addition

When asked on the potential for adding value locally, traders cited shelling of groundnuts as a potential IGA. This is normally done by hand. A quick analysis shows that 3 bags of unshelled groundnuts convert to a bag of shelled nuts<sup>4</sup>. The difference in selling price after this value addition is a whopping 45,000 UGX (US\$ 24.00).

## 2.3. Key Informants

### 2.3.1 Production and Food Prices

Information from the District Agricultural Office indicated the trends in Agricultural production for Pader District. The estimated acreage planted in 2005 for cereals was 74,183 acres producing over 23,000 metric tones of cereals. Sorghum and Finger millet comprise 80% of total yields. Ground nuts, beans and simsim follow in importance. The data confirmed the ranking of importance for these crops by the interviewed beneficiaries. ( see table 4 ) .

**Table 4. Crop Acreage and Yield<sup>5</sup>**

2005 CROP ACREAGE AND YIELD					
GROUP	CROP	ESTIMATED PLANTED	ACREAGE	ESTIMATED YIELDS (METRIC TONNES)	AVERAGE
Cereals	Finger Millet	32,926.0		6585.2	
	Sorghum	32,926.0		13170.4	
	Maize	8,231.5		3292.6	
	Rice	100.0		40.0	

<sup>2</sup> Chapati is a popular food item made from wheat flour and sold as snack in food stalls all over Uganda

<sup>3</sup> Farm produce in this report refers to a collection of legumes, tubers and grains produced in Pader(simsim, groundnuts, millet, sorghum, maize, beans, peas and cassava).

<sup>4</sup> Unshelled bag of groundnuts at farm gate price is UGX 35,000(US\$ 19.00). when shelled, it fetches UGX 50,000(US\$27)

<sup>5</sup> Data from the District Agricultural Office, Pader

sub-total		74,183.5	23088.2
Legumes	Ground-nuts	8,232.5	4115.8
	Beans	8,231.5	1646.3
	Pigeon Peas	4,115.8	1234.7
	Soya-Beans	1,646.3	247.0
Sub-total		22,225.1	7243.8
Oil	Sun-flower	400.0	160.0
	Simsim	13,170.4	2634.1
	Sub-total	13,570.4	2794.1
Root Tubers	Cassava	40.0	240.0
	Sweet Potatoes	150.0	600.0
Sub-total		190	840
Cash-crop	Cotton	1,750	68.0
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>111,919</b>	<b>34,034.10</b>

Unit prices for the farm produce for Millet in 2005 was 300 UGX per kilo compared to 1000 UGX currently. Like wise the farm gate price of a kilo of sorghum was 300UGX compared to the current price of 800UGX. (Table 5). Traders in Lira and dealing in farm produce said that they get the bulk of their Millet, Sorghum and Groundnuts from Pader. They cited the high cost of transport, insecurity and insufficient supplies as their major constraints.

**Table 5. Average retail prices for major food in Pader(2005)<sup>6</sup>**

FOODSTUFF	UNIT OF MEASURE	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
Sorghum (Grain)	Kgs	250	250	300	350	350	350	350	350	350	300	300	300
maize (Grain)	Kgs	150	150	150	150	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	150
Maize (Flour)	Kgs	600	600	600	650	650	650	550	550	550	600	600	600
Finger Millet( Grain)	Kgs	300	300	300	350	350	350	350	350	300	300	300	300
Rice (Polished)	Kgs	1400	1400	1500	1500	1600	1600	1650	1650	1650	1700	1600	1600
Cassava (Fresh)	Heap	300	300	350	350	350	350	400	400	400	400	400	350
Sweet Potatoes ( Fresh)	Heap	200	200	200	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	300	300	300	250	250
Beans	Kgs	600	600	600	700	700	700	750	750	550	550	550	500
Ground nuts (Shelled)	Mug	100	100	100	200	200	200	200	200	150	150	150	150
Pigeon Peas	Kgs	500	500	500	550	600	600	600	600	600	500	500	500
Simsim	Kgs	1000	1000	1100	1100	1200	1200	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1200
Cabbages	Heap	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	700	650	650	650	650	650	650	650
Tomatoes	Heap	400	400	400	400	450	450	450	450	400	400	400	400
Onions	Kgs	800	800	900	900	900	1000	1000	1000	1000	700	700	700
Fish (Smoked)	Heap	500	500	500	500	600	600	600	600	600	600	500	500
Fish(Sundried)	Kgs	200	200	200	200	200	250	250	250	250	250	200	200

### 3.0 Analysis

The assessment indicates that 30% of the women beneficiaries have been involved in some form of business in the past, either before joining the camps, or had witnessed and participated in family

<sup>6</sup> Data from the District Agricultural Office, Pader

enterprise as children. . The fact that these women have had experience in business increases the chance for them to run successful IGAs. As a general observation, the majority of such enterprises revolve around cultivation and sale of farm produce. Information from key informants pointed out that the Northern Region, and Pader specifically is a major producer of cereals and grains consumed countrywide. Business intermediaries from Lira, indicated that one of their constraints is insufficient supplies of produce. Though the solution to this constraint may be to increase the production at farm level, it indicates potential for increased volume of trade, and traders. A big portion of the grants may go into buying and selling of farm produce.

There are limited opportunities for trade in consumer products with the camp residents as target customers. Most IDPs have no income and depend on food rations given out by donor agencies. There exists potential for IGAs trading in essential commodities like fish, dagga<sup>7</sup> and fresh vegetables from outside the district. Service businesses such as hair salons, butcheries, hotels and small bakeries may succeed if well run. A limited number of hotels could do well, given the presence of camp extension workers and the Uganda Peoples Democratic Forces (UPDF) soldiers.

Opportunities for value addition exist as noted in the findings section of this report. By just shelling a bag of groundnuts, a trader may increase its value by about 47.25%.

Types of enterprises practiced successfully before the insurgency and their potential to improve incomes was discussed with the women FGD participants. It was revealed that Patongo was a key trading centre for honey and other bee products and that several women participated in beekeeping before the onset of the insurgency. Further, most women were involved in the collection and processing of shea nut and shea nut butter respectively for additional household income. The suitability of beekeeping as an environment conservation enterprise is significant. For starters, it is well suited for women, it does not require ownership of land, women will not spend time looking after hives and there is no threat of theft (compare threat posed by cattle rustlers). Shea nut grows wildly and abundantly in Northern Uganda and there seems to be great potential for value addition. It must be noted that these two potential IGAs can not be explored within the time limits and resources of this project, but could be considered in the Return and Recovery phase in Northern Uganda.

#### **4. Conclusion and Recommendation**

The finding in this report will guide the project team in assisting the women select viable IGAs. While it is evident that the easiest and most potential is in selling and buying of farm produce, the team will encourage women groups to target opportunities for provision of essential services within the camps. Short and quick training will be conducted for groups interested in establishing small hotels or bakeries. The project will use the findings on the potential for value addition to advocate for other agencies to develop programmes that exploit such opportunities on behalf of the target beneficiaries, particularly now that the peace process shows signs of succeeding and return of IDPs is imminent

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<sup>7</sup> Refers to Fish fingerlings; popular due to their high nutritional value, affordability and availability.

**Annex III**



**CHRISTIAN CHILDREN'S FUND INC.  
EMERGENCY UNIT PROGRAM**

**EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO DISPLACED, WAR AFFECTED PEOPLE IN  
NORTHERN UGANDA**

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# SUMMARY FINDINGS - PADER ASSESSMENT

(MAY 9<sup>TH</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> 2006)

## 1.0 Introduction

This report gives a summary of assessment findings conducted in Pader District between 9<sup>th</sup> –11<sup>th</sup> May 2006. The assessment was conducted in 4 IDP camps; Patongo, Lukole, Geregere and Lira-Palwo. The findings also include discussions with UNOCHA, relevant Government authorities at the District and various Humanitarian agencies who are currently responding to emergencies in the region.

Pader district is situated 442kms North of Kampala, it shares boarders with southern Sudan and has a total area of 8,282 Sq Km. with annual rainfall measured at 1,330mm. The area has a total population of 337,513 Luo speaking Acoli currently living in 30 IDP camps spread across the District. Its estimated that 35 humanitarian agencies have worked and or still working in the District.

Agriculture forms the basis of the Economy of the area and before displacement; main agricultural practices included cash crop and food crops production, animal rearing.

## 1.1 Objective

The assessment was done to determine protection needs and gaps of the IDP population in pader District resulting from breakdown in Livelihoods of the displaced people caused by the 20 year LRA insurgency in the North. Other areas covered under the assessment include shelter and sanitation.

## 1.2 Methodology.

The assessment was done using a combination of methodologies ranging from personal interviews: Focus group discussions, observations and use of secondary data. Twelve focus group discussions of between 12-15 people held in all the four camps. Personal interviews were also held with 60 women of 15-45 years from the four IDP Camps. The assessment teams later carried out transect walks in the camps and used observations to draw findings.

## 2.0 Summary Findings.

### 2.1 Population profile.

Below is a summary of camp population according to records available in the camps

S/N	IDP Camp	H/h Number	Female	Male	Total population
1	Patongo	7,860	-	-	40,335
2	Lukole	2,706	6,530	5,841	12,371
3	Geregere	1,885	4,800	2,950	7,750
4	Lira palwo	4,860	-	-	26,860

\*Statistics for male/ female in Lira Palwo and Patongo were unavailable

### 2.2 Sanitation.

- Focused group discussions were held with IDP communities and the communities mentioned IRC, OXFAM, IRC, MEDAIR, MSF, GOAL, CARITAS, ICRC, among agencies working in those camps. Majority of the interventions are water and sanitation activities e.g Borehole drilling, toilet construction and rubbish pit digging. In Patongo IDP

Camp, respondents said MEDAIR instituted VHP (village health promoters) this also includes water resource committee, while in Lukole IDP camp, sanitation was individually a concern of a household

- Most of the existing sanitation facilities currently available like toilets are either full or almost getting full, e.g in Lukole only 9 out of 48 Toilets made by MEDAIR are working, while in Geregere IDP camp members of 20 man sanitation committee said toilets were getting full and yet people had no proper mechanisms of raising construction materials.
- The available sanitation facilities does not provide for children and other vulnerable groups like disable persons. Proper bathing shelters were unavailable apart from makeshifts open structures. Women in Geregere IDP camp in a focused group said 70% of latrines are filled up; they also had to wait and bathe in the night while a number of people also move to nearby bushes to ease themselves.
- Respondents also raised a problem of maintenance of the available facilities. Much as there are committees, little support has been realized to make sure facilities are user-friendly; this is due to limited numbers of people willing to work and or little monitoring and motivation. In Lira Palwo 4 members work in each water point. Garbage management also raises a problem; rubbish pits are were few compared to large camp populations.
- Latrines, shelters, food were frequently mentioned throughout the discussions with focused groups as main priority needs in the camps. The assessment team observed weak sanitation support mechanisms envisaged by waste disposal systems.
- Majority of men in the Camps spend their time drinking '*Ting Iling*' a local Acoli brew with a few practicing petty trade and selling labor.

## 2.2 Livelihoods

The Livelihoods assessment was conducted to determine livelihoods potentials in and around IDP camps; access to land; access to markets and market development opportunities for possible IGA interventions.

- CCF assessment team confirmed that of the women talked to, 53.8% never went to school, while 42.5% stopped in primary and 7.5% did post primary Education. Majority of them especially those who stopped in primary could not read and write. Very high illiteracy rates were registered in Patongo IDP camp with lowest rates registered in Geregere.
- Average household size in these IDP camps was 6 people per household. There is larger number of dependants other than own siblings to the household heads. Majority are children orphaned by LRA [30%] and HIV/Aids [40%], as well as elderly ones. Respondents also reported a higher number of child headed households in the camps.
- The assessment revealed that majority of households in these camps are vulnerable and living on one meal a day with survival restricted to the food subsidy delivered by WFP. 73% of households in these camps reported living on one meal a day, majority of these are child headed households and elderly people. These rates are higher in Patongo IDP camp with 90%.
- The assessment also revealed that major sources of income to these population ranges from sale of labor, exploitation and sale of natural resources, distilling, petty trade and small farming. Sale of labor still dominates source of income with 40% representation while only less than 40% could access farmland. Most of the trade done is sale of food items distributed by Agencies. Income levels ranges between US 0.2-0.5 as daily disposable incomes.
- Majority of the women interviewed participated in business before but indicated that LRA wars, high taxes, price instabilities, shortage of working capital and lack of business skills were major challenges that affected them in the businesses. Upto 80% demonstrated ability and knowledge of business skills. Some indicated borrowing from micro-finance institutions as a way out while some gave up business when faced with challenges.
- The assessment revealed that as much as there are many agencies working in these camps, none of the interventions addressed livelihoods directly targeting income poverty. Interventions only provide restrictive survival means around food subsidy, seeds and tools. Woman said '*when I get my food aid or seeds and tools I have no choice but to trade off a portion to meet a choice of household needs, sometimes I have to sell our food to buy soap and salt and this reduces further the rations*'. Farm tools and seeds were given, but only 40% of the population can access small plots around roadsides and around camp areas.
- Majority of group activities conducted by women in these IDP camps include, merry go round, welfare groups. In Lukole, groups were trained how to make table clothes although there is a problem of who to buy these products, while a substantial numbers also confessed never been in any group activity. Some respondents said they received training on farming and livestock management but with not in business management.

## 3.0 Security situation

According to the Resident District Commissioner, Brigade Commander and DISO of Pader, there are pockets of rebels moving in groups of 4 – 6 rebels. Movements into Pader should be done with military escorts.

#### **4.0 Recommendations**

- Interventions should consider supporting sanitation initiatives and considerations should be given to vulnerable groups. Increased number of bathing shelters and toilets will reduce risk that results from people disposing waste in and around the camp.
- Our project interventions in pader should focus on using existing structures in the camps i.e. the committees, camps leadership and so on since the structures are organized.
- Livelihoods should look into activities that addresses directly income poverty, this is because major interventions currently undertaken surrounds distribution and does not provide for self-reliance of IDP population. It also does not make provisions beyond household food needs.
- Literacy Education should be considered and integrated in the programmes due to low literacy rates among the female population.