



Uganda

P.L 480 Title II Monetization Program

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Fiscal Year 2006 Results Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AER	Annual Estimate of Requirements
APEP	Agricultural Production & Enhancement Program
ATAIN	Agribusiness Training and Input Network
ARR	Annual Results Report
BHR	Bureau for Humanitarian Response
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-Soy 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
FICA	Farm Input Care Centre
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
KYAWDA	Kibaale Youth and Women Development Agency

LOA	Life of Activity
LGDPs	Local Government Development Projects
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

RESULTS

Despite the record growth of the Ugandan economy in the 1990s, food security was an elusive goal. In 2002, 63.5% of Ugandans still fell below the recommended dietary intake of 2,200 calories per day. The majority of food insecure people resided in the rural areas, which is not surprising since 85% of the population is rural and dependent on subsistence agriculture. The ACDI/VOCA Uganda PL-480 Title II Development Assistance Program (DAP) (FY 2002-2006) was designed to address the underlying constraints that keep rural communities mired in poverty and food insecurity. The program had two strategic objectives: (1) improve food security and household income of 120,000 farmers through agriculture development; and (2) improve the nutritional status of 60,000 people living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA), including their families through a direct feeding program.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE ONE

Agriculture: Improve food security and rural household incomes for 120,000 beneficiaries through agricultural development.

Institutional Capacity Building

ACDI/VOCA carried out its development activities in Uganda primarily through sub-grants to local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). These organizations received not only financial resources, but training and technical assistance both in financial and organizational management and project implementation. In total, 286 trainers received technical training directly from the ACDI/VOCA Grants and Development Unit (GDU) in FY 2006. The trainers were comprised of field extension workers, farmer group leaders and contact farmers. The field extension workers were employees of the grantee partners and they worked closely with the group leaders and contact farmers to provide extension services in rural communities. Extension services were geared to move farmers to more profitable farm undertakings and improved well-being.

Training numbers for Life of Project (LOP)

	<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	116	179	96	190	286

ACDI/VOCA developed grantee monitoring and evaluation (M&E) capacity through data collection and reporting training given by the M&E technical contractor at the outset of grant approval. Ongoing technical assistance (TA) was provided during regular field visits and addressed particular capacity needs.

Capacity building in the financial management of projects was achieved in FY 2006 through training and technical assistance given to 30 grantee managers/administrators and project

accountants by the ACDI/VOCA finance team. Four accountants for feeder road rehabilitation projects also received training in both finance and project asset management.

During the year, ACDI/VOCA utilized three volunteer consultants to provide training and technical assistance to the NGO grantees and local millers. In February, Richard C. Maxon assisted the GDU team in assessing the financial viability of collective storage and marketing activities for ACDI/VOCA grantees. Mr. Maxon developed a simple spreadsheet managing bulk marketing which is being further refined for use by program beneficiaries. Adrian Cabralis, a wheat milling expert from Trinidad, provided training to millers from five Uganda flour mills in August. Mr. Cabralis conducted focus groups/discussions and group training sessions, then traveled for hands-on trainings at the mills. All of the participating mills purchase USA HRW wheat through ACDI/VOCA. In September, Lily Phan provided training for key grantee staff to develop their resource acquisition skills. Particular focus was placed on writing proposals for project funding. This assignment was undertaken as a way to increase sustainability of grantee's programs in light of ACDI/VOCA funding being refocused to more vulnerable areas in the new MYAP.

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

While access to cash credit actually declined over the LOP, farmers were increasingly able to access in-kind credit over the period. The percentage of farmers accessing cash credit from formal financial institutions declined from baseline, to mid-term and through FY 2006, from 82% to 29% and, finally, to 13% respectively. At the same time, the number of farmers accessing in-kind credit from grantees and other projects increased from 18% to 71% and 86% for baseline, mid-term and FY 2006, respectively. In focus groups, farmers reported that they found accessing cash credit more difficult than getting input credit from a variety of sources including NAADS, the Local Government Development Program, and revolving input funds. This is partly due to the fact that the short repayment window for cash credit from formal financial institutions is a disincentive to farmers.

Although access to credit from formal financial institutions has declined, the growth of the Savings and Credit groups promoted by ACDI/VOCA provided small farmers with an alternative source of easily accessed cash credit. Continuation and expansion of this activity will be essential to empowering farmers to once again utilize cash credit.

▪ ***Availability of Commercial Bank Credit***

Standard Chartered Bank has been providing working capital loans to commercial farmers to promote production of target crops, especially maize. No new loans were approved for FY 2006 as the due dates would be past the expiry date of the project. However, there were nine continuing active loans during this period with a value of \$105,945 and a 90% repayment rate. In addition, Standard Chartered made loans (without guarantee) to five clients who had previously received guaranteed loans. The total value of the loans was approximately \$40,000.

▪ ***Savings Mobilization***

Throughout the project, ACDI/VOCA trained farmers on *Farming as a Business* (FaAB). One of the topics was on sources of funds for investment in agriculture. As a result of the training, farmer groups identified group savings as an alternative source of credit. By June 2006, 12 partner NGOs working with 553 farmer groups (approximately 13,900 farmers) had saved

\$180,000. The farmer groups hold meetings once or twice a month and make regular savings deposits. Loans are made to members for both agriculture and non-agriculture projects and, as of September 30, 2006, the repayment rate was 100%.

Although group-based savings are not a substitute for financial institutions, their potential in building a culture of savings as well as strengthening the financial management skills of farmers is evident. Because of this, ACDI/VOCA built the capacity of NGO field extension workers and contact farmers to provide technical support in savings/credit to the farmer groups.

▪ ***Increased Access to Improved Inputs***

During FY 2005, ACDI/VOCA signed an addendum to the agreement with the agribusiness Training and Input Network (ATAIN) to provide approximately US \$283,829 as a guarantee for a stockists credit scheme to enable expansion of agricultural input supplies in the rural areas.

In FY 2006, the project disbursed credit for agricultural inputs worth \$44,585 to 83 stockists working in seven districts in Uganda. As a result, input sales worth approximately \$93,437 were generated. The project has maintained over 96% repayment rate for the loans.

Intermediate Result 2: Increased Agricultural Productivity of Target Crops

▪ ***Adoption of Farm Planning and Management***

FaaB training enabled farmers to plan and project incomes, and keep records. Increased awareness in FaaB principles was realized, with farmers emphasizing the fact that records enable them to better achieve and track farm profits. In FY 2006, approximately 49% of beneficiary farmers were keeping records and farm work plans. High farmer illiteracy rates remain a challenge in the application of farm planning and record keeping. It has been reported that 53% of ACDI/VOCA's community farmers have only primary level education. One solution to the illiteracy barrier is to ensure that literate youths are included in record-keeping trainings in the future.

▪ ***Increased Production***

In FY 2006, the program met 56% of the annual grain production targets; specifically, 47% for beans, 376% for cassava and 48% for oil seeds. Since inception, the project has met 102% of the production targets for grain; 232% for cassava; and, 47% and 57% respectively for beans and oilseeds. There has been a continued decline in total beans produced due to adverse weather conditions which have led farmers to switch to other crops. Production of crops in northern Uganda, especially oil seed crops, has been affected by continuing insecurity.

Yields per hectare are reported under Intermediate Result 3.

Increase in Household Incomes

Use of recommended agronomic practices resulted in increased output, while post harvest practices also improved crop quality. These two outcomes have enabled farmers to obtain better prices and income from produce in FY 2006. There was an increase in the farm gate prices obtained for crops as compared to the baseline. Farm gate prices obtained per metric ton (MT) for maize, beans, upland rice and sunflower seeds increased by 352%, 157%, 197% and 177%, respectively. Increased farm gate prices led to an increase in gross income per farmer for all

target crops of 858%, 514%, 258% and 261% over baseline for maize, beans, rice and sunflower seeds.¹

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

▪ ***Improved Agronomic Practices***

The use of improved agronomic practices including timely farm operations, soil fertility management and improved seed by ACIDI/VOCA beneficiary farmers increased crop yields per hectare for all target crops except sunflower. Since baseline, the yield per hectare increased by 64% for grains; 66% for beans; and more than tripled for cassava (from 8.2 to 27.4 MT/ha). The increase in cassava yield is due to the distribution of mosaic resistant plants by ACIDI/VOCA's grantee International Institute for Tropical Agriculture (IITA). Yield declined slightly for oilseeds (0.9 to 0.82 MT/ha) largely as a result of the insecurity in the oil seed producing areas of the north.

During FY 2006, approximately 70% of project farmers carried out timely planting for all the target crops, planted in lines, followed the recommended spacing and carried out weed management.¹ Farmers that did not plant on time cited factors such as late distribution of seeds, uncertainty about weather, and poor health. Farmers continued to manage soil fertility through crop rotation rather than the use of purchased fertilizer; the cost of fertilizers is often mentioned as a disincentive. In addition, many also believe that soils were sufficiently fertile.

▪ ***Reduction of Post Harvest Losses***

Farm produce losses are unnecessarily high in Uganda. Post Harvest Handling (PHH) training underscored the importance of timely harvesting to minimize field losses, proper crop drying to acceptable moisture levels to avoid mold, correct threshing/shelling methods to minimize damage of the grains and adoption and use of appropriate low-cost farm storage structures to preserve crop quality.

Farmers adopted low cost drying practices: crib use increased from 3% at baseline to 33% during FY 2006 and tarpaulins from 9% at baseline to 35%. There also was a progressive decline in the number of farmers using bare ground to dry their produce, from 84% at baseline to 45% during the fiscal year. Simple low-cost drying technologies should continue to be promoted. In FY 2005, beneficiary farmers cited lack of bulk storage facilities as a constraint. Since then, communal storage facilities were identified and renovated, and bulking is presently ongoing (see IR4 for more on bulk marketing).

▪ ***Farmer Groups Adopting Commercial Practices***

The percentage of farmers belonging to farmer groups fluctuated from 32% at baseline to 100% at midterm, and 73% in FY 2006. However, at the same time, the number of farmer groups employing practices such as collective marketing (see success story) increased from 15% in FY 2003 to 73% in FY 2006 (48% over the initial target of 25%).

¹ ACIDI/VOCA PI-480 Title II Impact Survey Report, 2006.

Success Story

Perepertwa Bukenya founded the Balirorraho farmers' group in 2003 to work with ACDI/VOCA grantee KYAWDA (Kibaale Youth and Women Development Agency). At that time, she cultivated about ½ acre per season and cared for 9 children and some grandchildren. In 2006 she said: "I praise KYAWDA for the knowledge and skills I got especially in agronomy, nutrition, farming as a business and post harvest handling/marketing. I feel proud and I use this knowledge on my farm, family and above all to train others. I am now a very good trainer and I have already been contracted by some organization under NAADS to work as a group facilitator."

Ms. Bukenya reports she now plants four acres in a season. She says, "Three seasons back I planted one acre of onions which I sold and bought a Motorcycle Yamaha second hand. I used some money to pay school fees for my children and reinvested the balance in farming in preparation for the following season. I grew maize and got good yields with the help of the improved seeds you give us and modern farming practices and indeed my family has been food secure for the last 3 years. I stopped going to the market to buy beans for sauce since KYAWDA came, instead I sell it to others."

Ms. Bukenya has also invested in animal rearing, and currently has six pigs and a cow. In summary, she said 'I must be mad if don't say *KYAWDA has uplifted my living standards and my family at large.*' USAID's support via the ACDI/VOCA's Title II program has been essential to Ms. Bukenya's success.

Intermediate Result 4: Increased Local and Regional Market Access

▪ ***Increased Group Marketing***

There are several constraints that farmer marketing groups face. The ability to raise the required volumes of produce to make collective storage and marketing more profitable has been challenging. Groups located in remote areas have difficulty accessing the large urban markets. In addition, the constant price fluctuations and the nature of the market in Uganda (there are two growing seasons in most of Uganda and prices of grain in storage plummet when the new harvest come on to the market), requires managers to keep abreast of market conditions on a daily basis.

ACDI/VOCA's marketing training emphasized the importance of timely and collective marketing efforts. Farmers learned practical marketing skills and the benefits of group economies of size, which lowered their costs. ACDI/VOCA beneficiaries adopted collective marketing practices. For example, farmers of FADEP-EU (a grantee in Eastern Uganda), through their marketing committees, sold over 215 MT of maize grain at an average price of US \$160.50/MT. Due to the groups' attention to quality and ability to deliver large tonnages, they received 18% over the price paid to other farmers in the area.

In the 2006A season, several farmer groups utilized bulk marketing:

- Hunger Alert worked with farmers in northern Uganda to sell 101 MT of maize to Yelekeni Millers in Lira.
- In eastern Uganda, FADEP and NSARWU farmers sold 215 MT and 41 MT, respectively, of maize grain to schools, produce buyers along the border, and millers and traders in Mbale.
- In central Uganda, farmers associated with the grantee BUCADEF sold roughly 95 MT of maize grain to Uganda Grain Traders. Farmers assisted by grantee KYAWDA sold 20 MT of beans and 88 MT of maize to local buyers in Kibaale.

- MUBUKU farmers in western Uganda sold 128 MT of maize seed to FICA (the Farm Input Care Centre).

- ***Provision of Market Information***

FOODNET, an ACDI/VOCA grantee, collects and disseminates information on agriculture commodity prices from 18 districts through a variety of media, including newspaper, FM radio, SMS on mobile phones, and posters. The information available through FOODNET is relied upon by grantees, warehouse managers and farmer groups engaged in bulk marketing. However, farmers who are only selling small quantities at local trading centers turn to extension workers (20%) and traders (40%) with only 15% getting their market information from the radio.

- ***Improved Local Infrastructure***

In FY 2006, ACDI/VOCA completed the rehabilitation of 135.6 kilometers of road in four districts: Masindi, Kiboga, Busia, and Pallisa. This was 111% of the target of 120km for FY 2006. The total kilometers of farm to market roads completed to date are 419.8, a shortfall of 70.2kms from the life of project target. The rehabilitated roads had a significant impact on communities (*Impact Assessment of Rural Feeder Road Component for 2006*). There was an upsurge of overall motor vehicle traffic - pickups (139%), two axle trucks (75%), and mini vans² (1,157%)- which reduced the isolation of these small communities.³ There is an increase of land under cultivation, improved access to extension and health services, and a rise in farm gate prices.

Intermediate Result 5: Improved Nutritional Practices at the Household Level

- ***Varied Diet***

Beneficiaries now eat a more varied diet of at least six food groups in 24 hours compared to only four at baseline (dietary diversity scores (DDS) increased from 4.3 at baseline has increased to 6.1 in FY 2006). A diet of six or more food groups is recommended in order to increase the probability that the diet contains a variety of nutrients that adequately nourish the consumer. There was a remarkable increase in the consumption of vegetables, and beneficiaries supplemented their diet by purchasing animal protein food such as eggs, milk, meat, and fish.

- ***Increased Meal Frequency***

In FY 2006, beneficiaries consumed on average four meals per day, one additional meal from baseline. Increased food availability, improved feeding practices, and the use of energy saving stoves enabled beneficiaries to eat more frequent meals.

- ***Improved Nutritional Status***

The percentage of underweight children dropped by half since baseline (12% from 25%) among target beneficiaries. Also, stunting rates dropped by 12% since baseline. This is attributed to increased DDS and increased use of milk and porridge in the diets of the young children.

² Mini vans act as taxis or buses and are an essential form of transport in rural areas.

³ Traffic rates for additional vehicle types are reported in the IPTT.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVE 2

Health and Nutrition: Improve food security for 60,000 PLWHA and their families through a direct feeding program.

Logistics

In FY 2006, ACDI/VOCA continued to allocate fifty percent of inland freight cargo to road transport. Although the railways in Kenya and Uganda were privatized early in 2006, there was not any significant performance improvement in moving cargo across the region.

During the year, ACDI/VOCA managed the movement of 67,000 MT of commodity from the Port of Mombasa to Uganda and Rwanda. This included 32,900 MT of USDA Food for Progress wheat awarded to Land O’ Lakes and FINCA for monetization in Uganda. Despite the significant increase in tonnage, the ACDI/VOCA logistics pipeline was not adversely affected.

ACDI/VOCA received a consignment of 500 MT of caked/moldy corn soy blend (CSB) from ADM Millers. This shipment has been put on hold. Samples were dispatched to ADM Millers in and USDA for more analysis.

The four implementing partners in the Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative-- Africare, Catholic Relief Services (CRS), The Aids Support Organisation (TASO) and World Vision-- delivered an average of 61,455 supplementary food rations monthly in FY 2006. ACDI/VOCA directed commodity management and oversaw compliance.

Compliance

The Compliance department worked with the Logistics department and the GDU to implement the Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative. The Initiative fed more than 60,000 PLWHA at the household level every month. The Compliance team made frequent visits to Final Distribution Points (FDPs), beneficiary households, HIV/AIDS service centers, and the country headquarters of Implementing Partners (IPs) to monitor and evaluate the quality of program activities.

ACDI/VOCA and the IPs managed 109 FDPs during the five program years. Implementing partners at FDPs successfully provided food to beneficiaries, and a distribution was never missed. At the beginning of FY 2006, there was a 15% reduction in beneficiary ration size due to a worldwide bottleneck in the CSB logistics pipeline. Full rations were resumed after five months.

During ACDI/VOCA’s visits to various FDPs during the last months of the program, a number of beneficiaries thanked ACDI/VOCA for all the US government had done for them. In particular, the mothers were generally grateful for how the food had helped their children.

Health and Nutrition Training

In FY 2006, ACDI/VOCA accessed PEPFAR funds to provide complementary health and nutrition training for food aid beneficiaries.

Beneficiary Demographics as of 09/30/2006

<i>Male</i>		<i>Female</i>	
<i>Adult</i>	<i>Child</i>	<i>Adult</i>	<i>Child</i>
8%	36%	19%	37%

Intermediate Result 1: Improved Nutritional Awareness and Practices by PLWHA

There was an improvement in the well being of PLWHA as a result of the food aid intervention and the complementary nutrition and hygiene services funded through PEPFAR. The numbers of those maintaining or gaining weight were higher than the percentage losing weight for each quarter of FY 2006. This year, the number of days per month beneficiaries were unable to work during the past two months prior to the survey dropped to 1.6 from the 2 reported for 2003.

▪ ***Varied Diet***

The DDS among PLWHA beneficiaries increased from 4.7 at baseline to 5.3 in FY 2006. Food aid beneficiaries were encouraged to consume a variety of foods to improve their health. The addition of fruit and vegetables to their diet was specifically stressed for PLWHA. The percentage of beneficiaries who knew the importance of consuming recommended foods increased from 37% at baseline to 53% in FY 2006. Approximately 63% of beneficiaries reported knowing at least two recommended PLWHA feeding practices. This is an overall increase from 32% at baseline; a huge improvement given the large numbers of food aid recipients.

▪ ***Meal Frequency***

PLWHA beneficiaries are now consuming 4 meals per day in FY 2006, which is especially impressive considering this group usually suffers from poor appetite. Most (42.9%) beneficiaries ate the CSB in one form or another 4 times a day. It is expected that, for PLWHA, more meals increase calorie intake, which is necessary to meet the 10-15% increase in calorie requirement due to HIV/AIDS.

▪ ***Nutritional Status***

The nutritional status of child beneficiaries significantly improved among the target population. There was a reduction in the proportion of children with low weight for their age from 18.4% at baseline to 13% in FY 2006. Stunting levels were also reduced from 36% at baseline to a low of 27% in FY 2006.

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

The annual impact survey reported that 90% of food aid clients accessed non-food aid services. A majority of beneficiaries (86%) reported the program had helped them gain access to these services such as counselling, nursing care and social support and that they would continue with these activities after the food distribution ended. Focus group discussions revealed that beneficiaries placed particular importance on the counselling and nutrition and hygiene training, because they “*reawakened hope for survival*”.

▪ ***Sustainable Food Security for PLWHA***

During the final 18 months of the program, ACDI/VOCA worked with the IPs to provide a comprehensive exit/economic empowerment strategy. Exit strategies helped to provide a majority of the households in the food distribution program with a “soft landing” when food rations ceased. Emphasis was placed on maintaining the nutritional levels of individual households. Beneficiaries were given assistance in growing backyard gardens and group farming. The project also provided them with agricultural inputs and farm implements. Some beneficiaries that worked with ACDI/VOCA agricultural grantees benefited from additional training in FaaB, PHH and marketing.

About 4,300 adult primary PLWHA beneficiaries received nutrition and hygiene training at FDPs.

Approximately 7,100 PLWHA received agriculture and nutrition and hygiene counselling services under the ACDI/VOCA agricultural objective. Most were food aid beneficiaries (5,500); the remainder were people who were HIV+, but not receiving food. Three agricultural grantees worked with food beneficiaries: CEDO (in Central Uganda with Catholic Relief Services clients), FADEP-EU (in the East with The AIDS Support and Counselling Organization clients), and BUCADEF (in the central region).

USAID/Uganda Funded Nutrition and Hygiene Training (PEPFAR)

During FY 2006, 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 were numerous and included:

- 4,298 PLWHA trained in hygiene and nutrition best practices at 30 final distribution points;
- 7,000 training calendars distributed to direct food beneficiaries;
- 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;
- water source protection, including the construction of 19 shallow wells and the protection of 12 springs; and
- capacity building workshops for 204 community representatives.

According to data reported in the annual impact survey carried out by the Ssemwanga Centre, the percentage of children beneficiaries under five years with stunting dropped by 5%, and more beneficiaries were:

- consuming vegetables;
- knowledgeable about CSB cooking versatility;
- familiar with recommended PLWHA dietary practice;
- accessing clean water;
- storing water appropriately; and,
- washing hands correctly.

Constraints included inadequate resources to reach all beneficiaries as effectively as ACDI/VOCA would have liked, and the level of poverty experienced by beneficiaries hampering their ability to adopt all practices. More significantly, in the final program year, the epidemiology of the beneficiaries progressed, making it harder for them to secure good nutritional status and to generate income through farming to buy supplemental food items.

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE																			
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. 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	72,113	56	500,000	507,895	102
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	25,403	47	202,000	95,600	47
Cassava (MT)	11,597	10,000	37,537	375	50,000	72,872	146	100,000	114,01	114	120,000	252,102	210	120,000	450,775	376	400,000	927,303	232
Vegoil (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	12,057	48	104,000	59,122	57
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	94	2.0	2.3	115	2.0	2.3	115	2.0	2.3	115
Beans	0.6	0.6	1.0	167	0.7	0.8	114	0.9	0.6	67	1.0	0.77	77	1.0	1.0	100	1.0	1.0	100
Cassava	8.2	8.2	8.2	100	12	27.5	229	20	27.7	139	25	27.4	110	25	27.4	110	25	27.4	110
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	0.82	62	1.3	0.82	63 ⁴
1.3 Value of ag. production ⁵ in million USD ⁶																			
Grains	2.7	3.6	13.6	378	4.3	10	233	5.5	9.4	171	6.7	10.7	160	7.1	12.6	178	27.2	56.3	207
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	7.1	94	27.8	21.1	76
Cassava	1.3	0.5	4.2	840	2.7	15.3	568	5.5	n/a	n/a ⁷	6.6	30.7	465	6.6	65.3	989	21.9	115.5	527
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	10.5	122	39.8	24.6	62
1.4 No. of households with improved practices ⁸	33,600	35,000	DNA	DNA	42,000	28,185	67	49,000	56,510	115	56,000	50,334	90	63,000	35 482	56	245,000	170,511	70
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	6.1	94	6.5	6.1	94

⁴ Sunflower yields were adversely affected by insecurity in the North and crop viral attacks.

⁵ This figure has been historically reported as a Program total, not per household and ACIDI/VOCA continued with this modality.

⁶ LOP average exchange rate used is 1850 USH/\$1.

⁷ Data unobtainable due to regional insecurity.

⁸ At a minimum, this include using improved seed, row planting, timely weeding and harvesting.

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE																			
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
1.6 % Female beneficiaries	40	40	37	93	50	44	88	50	50	100	50	48	96	50	47	94	50	47	94
1.7 % children under five that are malnourished based on: stunting ⁹ wasting underweight	39 1 25	N/A 1 25	N/A DNA DNA	N/A DNA DNA	- 1 23	N/A 1 14	N/A 100 550	30 1 22	34 4.2 19.7	86 24 176	- 1 22	N/A 6 15	N/A 17 333	33 1 22	27 1 12	200 100 433	33 1 22	27 1 12	200 100 433
1.8 % increase in vehicle traffic by vehicle type: Passenger vehicles Trucks Tractors Bicycles/motorecycles	N/A	20	0	0	20	DNA		20	81	406	20	540	2700	20	334	1670	20	318	1590
								20	35		20	289			1157				
								20	21		20	1678			94				
								20	182		20	156			51				
								20	87		20	36			33				
1.9 Number of new mills/shops/businesses along each road ¹⁰	N/A	TBD	0	0	DNA	DNA		40	245	613	40	187	467	40	82	205	120	514	428
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	133.5	111	490	417.7	85
1.11 Performing loans as a percentage of	98	98	90.5	92	99	83.5	84	99	100	101	99	98	99	99	90	91	99	93	94

⁹ 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 ACDI/VOCA maintained targets at baseline value.

¹⁰ TBD=To Be Determined after each road segment is selected based on its individual baseline survey.

TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE																			
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
total loans																			
1.12 % farmer groups adopting commercial practices ¹¹	0	0	DNA	DNA	10	15	150	15	23	153	20	76	380	25	73	292	25	73	292
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	5.3	88	6.0	5.3	88
2.2 % of children under five that are malnourished based on: stunting																			
wasting	36				N/A			34	32	106	-	N/A	N/A	33	31	106	33	31	106
underweight	2.8	-			-			-			-			-					
	18	18	DNA		16	16.8	95	16	15.9	101	15	18	83	15	13	115	15	13	115
2.3 Qtrly Av # Food aid clients ¹² receiving ^B																			
a. Clinical Mgt ¹³								6,651	5,818	87	6651	7374	111	6651	8836	133	6651	8836	133
b. Counseling								7,554	6,939	92	7554	5949	79	7554	9772	129	7554	9772	129
c. Nursing Care								13,166	12,281	93	13166	10801	82	13166	14379	109	13166	14379	109
d. Social Support								4,966	2,286	46	4966	3055	61	4966	6244	126	4966	6244	126
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	51,451	206	25,000	51,451	206

¹¹ At a minimum, this will include an annual business plan and record keeping.

¹² 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 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.

¹³ Only TASO gives direct provision of medical services. CRS and WV give financial assistance for medical treatment. Max population is 15,000.

<i>TITLE II INDICATOR PERFORMANCE TRACKING TABLE</i>																			
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
2.5 Number of PLWHAs integrated into income generating activities	N/A	500	633	126	2000	860	43	2,200	1,991	91	2,300	3,806 ¹⁴	165	2400	5,950 ¹⁵	248	10,900	13,240	121
2.6 No 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	39,642	264	15,000	39,642	264

¹⁴ Of these 1398 are food aid beneficiaries

¹⁵ Of these 5584 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.

Evaluations

Two external evaluations were carried out during the life of project. A mid-term evaluation was conducted in 2004 by Barry Riley and Carl Harris. The final evaluation was conducted by two external consultants, Bob Pierce and Allison Gardner in May 2006. Copies of both reports were submitted to USAID/Uganda and USAID/FFP.

Annual Impact Surveys

Annual follow-up surveys for both the agricultural and health components of the Program were carried out by The Ssemwanga Center in the month of August. These annual impact studies tracked progress against baseline and were used for annual reporting to USAID. The studies are therefore referenced throughout the annual results reports and attached as annexes.

Quarterly Reports

All implementing partners were required to submit Quarterly Implementation Reports. These reports were submitted four times a year in compliance with the ACDI/VOCA reporting guidelines and formats. Grantee reports were comprised of the Results Report and the Financial Report. Each grantee compared their actual accomplishments to the targets agreed upon in the monitoring and evaluation section of their committee-approved proposal. The Results section of the report documented the progress made to date on specific implementation plan objectives, with explanations of any variances between actual achievements and targets, and highlighted any technical assistance or guidance required. The financial reports included quarterly expenditure projections and accountabilities and were used to monitor resource allocation and financial governance.

Monitoring Visit Checklists/Reports

ACDI/VOCA's GDU continually monitored output and impact of interventions through frequent field visits. Team members used checklists to assess agricultural grantee progress in all the technical areas and contribute to the field trip reports. The Compliance team and GDU team submitted trip reports following visits to partner offices or field activities.

TITLE II HIV/AIDS INITIATIVE

Monitoring Questionnaire

Title II HIV/AIDS Initiative implementing partners surveyed and weighed a set sample of beneficiaries quarterly. The Ssemwanga Group collected the data which monitored ration utilization, health and the individual costs of food collection. Intense monitoring and compliance assistance was needed in the field to ensure that survey forms were completed accurately. This presents an on-going challenge for ACDI/VOCA.

C. WORLD INITIATIVE FOR SOY IN HUMAN HEALTH (WISHH) STUDY

WISHH Study

ACDI/VOCA, in conjunction with the World Initiative for Soy In Human Health and the Ssemwanga Centre, carried out a study to assess the benefit/impact of supplemental feeding on the nutritional status and quality of life of beneficiaries as well as to test the acceptability of the rations distributed. ACDI/VOCA initiated, financed and co-ordinated the one-year pilot study. Study results showed:

- Supplementary food rations providing 1,300 Kcal/person/day had a positive impact on the nutritional status indicators: weight, mid-arm upper circumference (MUAC) and head circumference of both HIV infected and affected beneficiaries.
- Overall quality of life and physical well being of HIV infected beneficiaries improved with a slight reduction in reported health related problems.
- Provision of food rations increased the average number of meals and food groups consumed in 24 hours within the beneficiary households.

A copy of the report was sent USAID/FFP and USAID/Uganda in 2006.

D. Notable Visitors

Early in November 2005, the program hosted Mr. Mike Gerson, Special Advisor, Office of the White House, and Mr. Michael Miller, Deputy Assistant Administrator USAID/Global Health. After a tour of the warehouse, a PowerPoint presentation of the program's activities including those relating to the PEPFAR funded nutrition and hygiene team was provided over lunch.

Ms. Katherine Lauer, the Food for Peace Officer for USAID/Liberia also visited the offices in November. She was provided with a detailed orientation of the program's role in commodity handling and distribution.

ACDI/VOCA President Carl Leonard visited the Uganda program in February 2006. He visited an HIV/AIDS food distribution, agricultural grantee activities, and PEPFAR nutrition and hygiene activities as part of his overall orientation to the program.

In March, Mr. Jeff Drummond, Food for Peace/ Program Operations Division (FFP/POD) Director, and Mr. Alex Deprez, then Deputy Director Office of Food for Peace USAID/REDSO Nairobi, Kenya, had a brief session with various PVO representatives in Uganda on FFP's position towards local procurement of food aid. ACDI/VOCA was pleased to host this session.

In June, Ms. Elena Nelson, Senior Technical Specialist for Financial Services at ACDI/VOCA headquarters, visited the office and participated in project activities.

Finally, the project hosted Mr. Bill Polidoro, ACDI/VOCA Chief Operating Officer, during the week of July 3. Mr. Polidoro visited four ACDI/VOCA rehabilitated roads in Busia, eastern Uganda, implemented by MADZI (U). He met with some of the beneficiaries of the project who explained the benefits in reduced travel time between destinations. Mr. Polidoro also visited the GDU health team in Eastern Uganda, where he observed a home based training on nutrition and hygiene.