



ANNUAL REPORT 2016



I Participate in Planning and Budgeting in My Community

What about you?

Supported by:

Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance (GAPP) Program

Implemented by:
Child Rights Empowerment & Development Organization (CEDO)
26th Hoima St, Kigali Road, Kampala, Uganda, Tel: 0332657744



Acronyms

ALCs	Area Land Committees
CEDO	Child Rights Empowerment and Development Organization
ECCD	Early Childhood Care and Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
CFTC	Canadian Feed the Children
CLVs	Community Legal Volunteers
DLBs	District Land Boards
FFS	Farmer Field School
GAPP	Governance, Accountability and Participation Program
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
PSA	Private Sector Association
SAFE	Strengthening Access to Justice, Fostering Equity and Peace
SPM	Selection, Planning and Management
UKAID	United Kingdom Agency for International Development
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association

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OUR PARTNERS IN 2016

Acknowledgement

Employing its vast experience in this reporting period for the year ended 31st December 2016, CEDO-Uganda has successfully implemented strategies that lay the ground towards improved early childhood care and development; access to education; child rights protection; sexual reproductive health rights promotion; mitigation of the impact of HIV epidemic; skills and livelihoods strengthening; food Security; facilitating an enabling environment to increase access to justice, peaceful co-existence; and citizen's participation in decision making at local and national level.

CEDO vows to adapt and sustain the good practices emanating from the success stories generated in the year 2016 as the organization continues to play its fundamental role in mobilizing communities and engaging stakeholders to promote the rights of children to a healthy, secure and value adding childhood.

Owing to the milestones reported herein, CEDO would like to convey its sincere appreciation to its development partners, particularly Canadian Feed the children (CFTC), USAID Uganda SAFE Program; USAID Uganda and UKAID Governance, Accountability, Participation and Performance (GAPP) Program (Funded by DFID and USAID) for financial, material and technical support towards the activities of CEDO.

CEDO is equally grateful to the political and technical leadership of the local governments, other government agencies, the private sector associations and; community structures in the Districts of Wakiso, Masindi, Buliisa, Kiryandongo and Hoima for the untiring commitment and contribution towards CEDO's interventions in their respective districts.

Executive Summary

In fulfilling its Mission “To promote the rights of children to a healthy, secure and value adding childhood”, CEDO implements strategic interventions focusing on four key sectors: **Social Security** (child rights protection and good governance), **Livelihoods** (improving household incomes & nutrition security); **Education Access** (increasing access to early childhood care and education) and, **Health** (HIV, maternal and child health).

This report outlines the organization’s programs and activities as well as the achievements attained in carrying out the activities under the various programs in regard to the four key sectors mentioned above. The achievements outlined in the report are in line with the organization’s strategic objectives. These objectives include: To carry out advocacy and legal sensitization on the rights of the child particularly as stipulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Children’s Act of 2004, and other National Laws; To advocate for the rights and improvement of the welfare of children, impressing upon government and other duty bearers, the conditions affecting children in Uganda; To enhance skills and capacity of the communities to identify, mobilize and, manage their own resources thereby strengthening their ability to

care for their children sustainably and; To work with other CSOs, Coalitions, Networks and institutions which have interest in the welfare and promotion of the rights of children.

In line with the above objectives, during this reporting period CEDO continued to implement the Tugende-Tutandike Program, a CEDO / CFTC Partnership to improve food and livelihood security and sustain the longer term goal of improving educational outcomes for children. During the year, there was increased access to quality early childhood learning in the project area, with **462 children (219Boys, 243Girls)** engaged in the program. The annual assessments revealed that, pupil retention had increased to an average of **97%** (with only 13 dropouts registered in the year). The percentage of parents reporting satisfaction with the quality of services at the ECD also increased from **78%** in the previous year to **84%** by end of 2016. Similarly, there was improvement in performance in terms of learners’ test score from **56%** previous year to **72%** in mid-year, and then settling at 58% by end of the year.

Over this period, **03** Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were re-established in Kababiito, Aviobolo and Nyakyanika villages; with the intention of providing participatory season-long learning activity to participating farm families. Annual assessments revealed that **71%** of participating women and men had reported improving knowledge related to good nutrition.

Further on, **1020** community members (75% women) were mobilized to participate in village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) as an economic strengthening and livelihoods intervention. By the end of the year, cumulative value of member savings for the **34** new VSLAs was **shs 154,587,000** while total group assets had accumulated to **shs 175,022,450-** with **100%** retention rate for the Members.

In line with its objective of advocacy for the rights and improvement of the welfare of children, impressing upon government and other duty bearers, the conditions affecting children in Uganda, CEDO with funding from USAID/UKAID reached **878** individuals (368 F, 510 M) through PSA Public

engagements with District Local Governments in an effort to empower citizens to monitor service delivery and focus on evidence driven advocacy that emphasizes private sector common issues of interest in public service delivery- specifically revolving around education and health services.

With funding from USAID-SAFE Program, results of the 2016 implementation period indicate that: **4,974** community members were reached with legal awareness through media campaigns, IEC Materials and community dialogues. Another **40** members of the **08** ALCs and **02** DLBs; from the project

districts were strengthened in land administration and dispute resolution mechanisms. At community level, **04** Community Legal Volunteers (CLVs) were identified and trained to provide information, facilitate legal aid provision at community level and, sustain access to justice to victims of land disputes. By June 2016, a total of **298** land disputes had been registered through CLVs and, **130** of them resolved at community level through mediation, while **43** others were referred to other legal aid service providers specifically those cases outside the project area. The project also

disseminated the effectiveness of the emerging good practices among policy and decision makers at the national level. As a result, there is increasing peaceful co-existence within families in the project districts of Hoima and Masindi. Besides, the project districts have also reported an increasing trend in applications for land title deeds- especially by the vulnerable populations.

To increase visibility of all the above achievements, CEDO had media engagement activities which included the development of information materials and engaging the media through radio talk-shows and print media.

1.0 CEDO-UGANDA

1.1 CEDO's Mandate

Child Rights Empowerment and Development Organization (CEDO-Uganda) is a non – profit child focused national development organization; Reg. No. s.5914/7353. Established in 1992, CEDO-Uganda aims at promoting the rights of children to a healthy, secure and value adding child–hood. Over the years, CEDO-Uganda has been mobilizing resources from government, as well as private and public sectors to support its work, impacting on thousands of children and women; and their families.

CEDO-Uganda facilitates communities to develop structures and skills they need to provide a safe and healthy environment in which children are able to realize their full potential.

1.2 CEDO's Theory of Change

CEDO's theory of change is built on the premise that child wellbeing is directly linked to family and community livelihoods; and by extension, to level of national development. To achieve our mission, we build on the strengths of our direct engagement with local communities, catalyzing community structures and the institution of the family to confront root causes of absolute poverty and rights abuses that have continuously impacted on the children.

1.3 Vision

To promote the rights of children to a healthy, secure and value adding childhood.

1.4 Mission

We envisage a nation where absolute poverty, poor health and rights abuse have been overcome and people live in dignity.

1.5 Strategic objectives

1. To carry out advocacy and legal sensitization on the rights of the child particularly as stipulated in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Children's Act of 2004, and other National Laws.
2. To advocate for the rights and improvement of the welfare of children, impressing upon government and other duty bearers, the conditions affecting children in Uganda.
3. To enhance skills and capacity of the communities to identify, mobilize and, manage their own resources thereby strengthening their ability to care for their children sustainably.

4. To work with other CSOs, Coalitions, Networks and institutions which have interest in the welfare and promotion of the rights of children.

1.6 CEDO Values

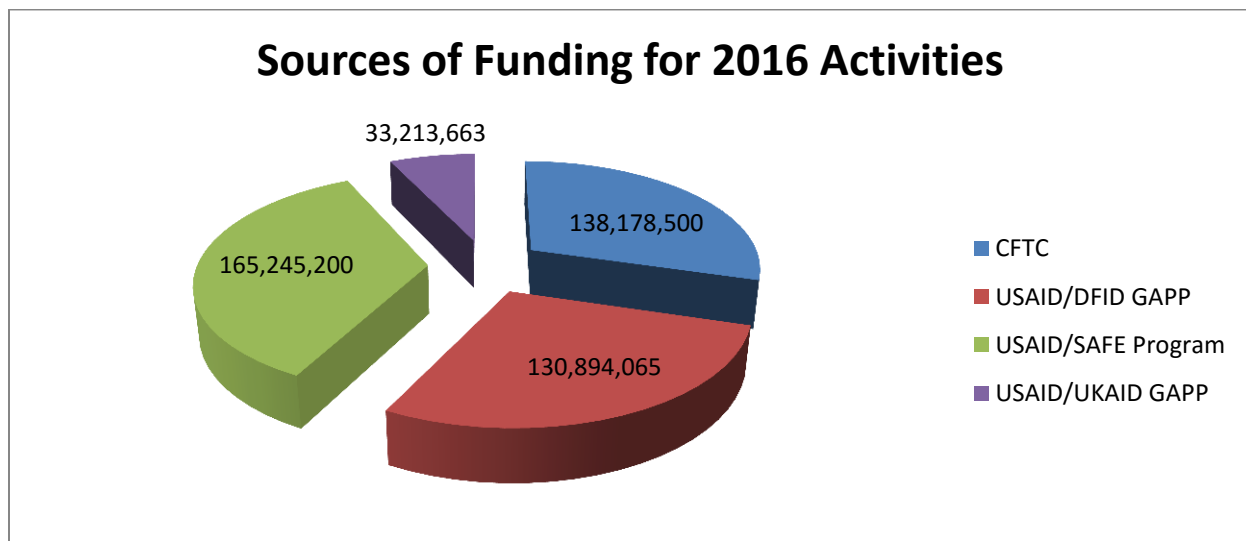
- Transparency
- Equity and gender parity
- Accountability
- Participation
- Service above self

2.0 PROGRAMS, ACTIVITIES AND ACHIEVEMENTS FOR 2016

In the year 2016, CEDO-Uganda received financial support to invest in 03 sectors of focus, namely; Education; Social Accountability and Governance; and Food Security and Access to Financial Services. The table below shows the funds received and the sources of funding to support the activities implemented in the year 2016.

Sources of funding and funds received in the year ended 31st December 2016

Source of funding	Amount received (UGX)
Canadian Feed the Children (CFTC)	138,178,500
USAID-Uganda SAFE Program	130,894,065
USAID-Uganda/DFID GAPP Program	165,245,200
USAID-Uganda/UKAID GAPP Program	33,213,663
Total	467,531,428



2.1 Education

The key activities implemented under this sector manifested in the Tugende Tutandike Program with financial support from Canadian Feed the Children (CFTC). Tugende-Tutandike Programme is an initiative designed to enhance community awareness, engagement and participation in Early Childhood Care and Development. The phrase “Tugende-Tutandike” is a phrase in “Lunyoro”, a language spoken by the indigenous Banyoro tribe in Masindi District, literally meaning “Let us Go and Start.” This intervention was designed in 2009, purposed to encourage all children 3-6 years to go and start pre-school in readiness for Universal Primary School, and beyond to completion.

The program seeks to ensure that participating households and the community provide a protective environment for young children to ensure they grow up free from neglect and abuse; that children are born and raised during their first five years in conditions that ensure their survival and optimal physical development; and that young children enjoy a caring and stimulating environment, both at home and within their community where they can explore, learn, and socialize.

The chief aim of the program is to support communities in 18 villages around 3 ECD centres of Kababiito, Aviobolo and Nyakyanika; to improve food and livelihood security and sustain the longer term goal of improving educational outcomes for children. Its goal is to improve food and livelihood security of vulnerable families, to support the longer term goals of improving educational outcomes, and reducing negative health outcomes for children- in Masindi District”.

The objectives of the program are: 1) To stimulate participation of the most disadvantaged and vulnerable children (<6 years) in quality guided early childhood care and education interventions; 2) To increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods amongst OVC caregiving households; To increase access of financial resources for men and women OVC caregivers; 4) To improve institutional capacity to deliver quality program interventions and; 5) To increase opportunities for public engagement in child rights advocacy.

Below is the description of the program activities and achievements attained in the year 2016.

Result 1: Girls and Boys are successfully engaged and benefitting from learning processes at early childhood learning centres, by December 2016.

1.1 Provision of Scholastic Materials to Project Supported ECD Centres:



Delivering Scholastic and Feeding Materials to Kababiito ECD

During the period, 462 children (3-6 years) were supported to access early childhood learning at the 03 program supported ECD centres. Program support included the provision of furniture, stationery and other learning aids. In total, the stationery supplied included: 450 Dozens of Exercise Books, 450 Dozens of Crayons, 450 dozens of Pencils; and 24 boxes of Markers, Greeting Cards Rolls of threads, Chalk, Glue and Paint. Other Materials included: 6 sets of teaching guides for level 1&2.

Moreover, furniture supplied to the ECD Centres included: Furniture i.e 06 classroom teacher tables and 06 chairs; 24 baby tables and 120 Baby chairs as well as 06 chalk boards. This was intended to facilitate the learning processes at the 3 program supported ECD centres; thus increasing opportunities for the under privileged children to enrol and stay in school.

1.2 Strengthening ECD Leadership Through Experience Sharing and Learning Visits:

Nine (9) ECD Teachers and 6 members from ECD centre management committees (CMCs) were facilitated to undertake an exchange visit to Siriba ECD centre located in Kiryandongo district. This centre was established by Child fund to support children fleeing the Civil strife in northern Uganda into Internally Displaced Peoples' (IDP) Camps in Masindi in early 2000.

The purpose of the study visit was to facilitate CEDO ECD Leadership to exposure beyond own projects; and consequently gain more knowledge specifically in engaging communities to participate in the development and sustainability of project supported ECD centres. Key learning areas of interest included: Physical –social and emotional approaches to learning, Childcare while at the centre; Types of play gear and their benefits towards learning; Governance structures and roles; and Centre sustainability strategies, ownership and participation. The visit was vital as it reinforced the on-going training for ECD management committees in governance, national policy and ownership issues. During the year, the program team has carried out refresher sessions that have covered all the 03 ECD centre committees.

1.3 Aviobolo ECD Centre Raises Funds from the Private Sector Actors towards ECD Centre Development:

Fifty (50) iron sheets worth 600,000shs were raised by AvioboloECD Centre through a donation from different private companies in Masindi Town. The iron Sheets were a contribution following a mini-fundraising event organized by the ECD in which only 10 iron sheets had been raised towards the roofing of their Classroom structure.



File Photo: Aviobolo ECD Centre Before the Face-lift



Photo: Community Involved in Aviobolo ECD Face-lift, March 2016



Right: Patricia Talks to Awor Esther (73), a Beneficiary from Aviobolo cluster. This was during a home visit; Dec 2016

1.4 Monitoring and Mentoring Support Improves ECD Service Delivery:

In 2016, the program team carried out 212 home visits (45 in Q1; 63 visits in Q2; 56 visits in Q3 and 48 Visits in Q4). These visits were purposed to validate data on adaptation and also collect data on impact. These home visits coincided with visits to each ECD centre. Besides, 06 assessments were done, one assessment per ECD in School term II and III. The Assessments aimed at reviewing student performance. It is during this interaction that parents, teachers and the children would be interviewed on performance and satisfaction issues.

By end of the year, performance assessments carried out in Q3 and Q4 revealed an improving trajectory in child performance; with 58% of children indicating improving test results. In addition, 84% of parents and caregivers interviewed reported satisfaction with the quality of education received by their children at the program supported ECD centres.

Result 2: Diverse nutritious foods are accessible and utilized by girls and boys at school and in their households, by December 2016.

2.1 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) Re-established

Three (3) farmer field schools (FFS) were re-established during the period, in same location as in the previous year, to provide participatory season-long learning activity to participating farm families. Beneficiary clusters were formed around each FFS, not only for the learning activity, but also to deepen impact. By end of December 2016, atleast 416 household members (160M, 256F), were participating in FFS activities. While mid-year assessments revealed that 71% of participating women and men had reported improving knowledge related to good nutrition, this further improved to 84% by end of the year.



File Photo: Farmers at Kababiito FFS located at the ECD Centre, February 2016



At the onset of the first season, inputs including: DAP, UREA fertilizers, Improved variety Maize seed (H50/53), herbicides, pesticides and vegetable seeds were procured to facilitate the re-establishment and replication of the FFSs. Farmers resolved to grow the crop for the first season and the yield from the FFS be supplied to the ECD Centres to supplement on the ECD Feeding Program; to benefit all the pupils.

Through the lessons taken at the FFS, beneficiary farmers had adopted better planting methods/practices by end of the year. For example; planting 02 Maize seeds/hole in lines, which they used not to do before.



Despite long draught in 2016 A&B, better yield was realized and post-harvest Management



For the two Seasons (2016A and 2016B), 300 farmers received seeds from the project, 116 others were reached with other training activities at the FFS. In total, 416 farmers (124 farmers in Kababiito, 145 farmers in Nyakyanika and 87 in Avio-bolo) were reached by the project. In addition to the CEVs trained by the program, 06 farmers were identified from each cluster – basing on the size of tilled land, location, and the average income over the last three years. These were meant to provide farmer-to-farmer peer support and increase the effect of the CEV roles in the community. In total, 300Kgs of Ground Nuts, 450Kgs of Beans and 600Kgs of Maize varieties seed were distributed to the 300 participating farmers.

SUMMARY OF CROP PERFORMANCE IN SEASONS: 2016A and 2016B

CROP PROMOTED	VARIETY	LAND OPENED /SEASON IN ACRES		YIELD / SEASON IN TONS	
		2016A	2016B	2016A	2016B
MAIZE	H50/53	182.1	145.7	140.60	125.20
BEANS	Yellow Bean	27.30	30.40	16.40	18.24
GROUND NUTS	Red Beauty	18.21	22.80	11.80	35.60

2.2Vegetables Growing to Augment Nutrition and Household Incomes:

In Q1, sixty (60) households were identified to participate in the vegetable gardening initiative. A beneficiary indexing tool developed by CEDO in 2014 was used in the selection process. For effective delivery, farmer meetings were conducted at cluster level leading to the set-up of group nursery beds- both for nurturing, and also as part of the farmer field schools. In total, 60participating households (15M, 45F) received vegetable seeds (i.e. Nakati, Sukuma Wiki, Egg Plants and, Carrots).

Each of the beneficiary farm household was monitored through the trained extension volunteers, to ensure proper establishment of a kitchen gardens of vegetables. The Program Agronomist further trained the farmers in nutrition and improved feeding practices.

By December 2016, assessments on adaptation of improved practices indicated that 72% (43H/H Members out of 60 sampled H/Hs in Q4) of participating women and men reported improving agricultural production in at least one crop; while 70.5% presented knowledge of good nutrition.

This intervention was aimed at increasing the diversity of nutritious foods among caregiving households, and augment income streams for the households. Note: Through drip irrigation and aggressive watering techniques, some gardens (approx.40%) were able to survive Draught in 2016.



Left: Group members participate in vegetable nursery bed preparation. Right: Monday Andrew, the Agronomist visiting a vegetable field of Mr. Ondi Lamek (Dressed in a Red Shirt) in October 2016. The prolonged dry spell in season 2016A adversely affected the transplanted seedlings- destroying nearly 60% of the crop.

2.3 Increasing Access to Extension through Community Based Volunteers:

Since January 2014, the program had been working with 36 community based extension volunteers (CEVs), 12 of them per FFS. However, in order to improve their effectiveness, an assessment was undertaken in January 2016, on the performance of the volunteers, leading to the selection of 02 per cluster (Six in total). The selected 06 volunteers were retrained in Q1, with a focus of enhancing their competences in adult facilitation skills, mobilization and the FFS approaches. During the training, the volunteers were also taken through key basics in Nutrition and Health Monitoring to equip them with knowledge and skills to carry out their role agents of change in the communities where they live. The training was facilitated by both external and internal facilitators sourced from: CLUSA (Co-operative League of the United States of America), MADFA (Masindi District Farmer's Association), and Program Team from CEDO. Through the training, participants acquired basic knowledge and skills in community mobilization, training, vegetable growing and marketing; as well as basic nutrition and health monitoring aspects. In addition; the CEVs were also trained on general agronomy, post-harvest management, mindset change, and family life education.

In addition, the 06 CEVs were further trained on farm enterprise mix in order to promote climate smart and stable diversified food production and other topics that are reliably important for the Agricultural village based trainers. The training discussed several topics including: introduction to climate change and its effects to crops, constraints to agricultural sector development, land degradation and soil health, improved productivity and nutrition, and Increased Growth in Incomes. Time was created for the participants to effectively have discussions in their groups during the training.

In 2016, the refreshed 06 community based extension volunteers played a crucial role in mobilization of communities, identification of farmer beneficiaries and in monitoring and mentoring support to FFS participants. Besides, the CEVs mobilized the community to contribute towards FFS materials, construction of cribs and; as co-facilitators at the FFS during learning sessions. By the end of the year data collection and documentation of best practices and lessons had greatly improved.

2.4 School Feeding to Improve the Nutrition Status of Beneficiary Children:



Happy Moment: Mid-Morning Hot Meal at Nyakyanika ECD

During the year, the program provided all ECD children with a mid-morning hot meal in form of maize, soybean and millet brand porridge. This initiative motivated the children and kept them in school maintaining a high average daily attendance rate and, boosting the concentration levels. In the second quarter, prices of cereals rose up due to scarcity after delayed planting as a result of drought. This particularly affected the prices of both soya and maize seed. 462 children were fed.

2.5 Improving Post Harvest Handling and Storage to Increase Produce Quality.

By December 2016, three (03) demonstration cribs had been constructed, one per cluster as part of the FFS. Farmers contributed inputs in terms of labour and collecting the local materials like poles, Rids and rat guards for construction. The program contributed materials that are not available in the community such as iron sheets, nails, and used oil for treatment of the woods.

The farmers selected central locations where the cribs were constructed- for safety and also ease in monitoring and shared learning. The construction was participatory, and the cribs' design provided for adequate aeration, to help to keep off the weevils and prevent rotting of the stored Maize. The construction also provided rat guards on the stands to keep off rats from entering the crib. It is anticipated that this initiative will significantly improve post-harvest handling and storage, thus better quality that will fetch better prices for the farmers. Well stored crop will last longer to address food shortages in between seasons- and hunger.

In addition, a practical demonstration was also conducted in Avio-bolo on how to prepare children's meals. It was a good learning exercise where the ECD children enjoyed the prepared meal. The food combinations that were prepared during the practical (Ekitobero) included; Millet + Smoked fish + Ground nuts, Rice + Peas + Ground nuts, Sweet potatoes + Beans + Mukene, Irish potatoes + Peas + Beef, Posho + Beans + Egg, Matooke + Ground nuts + Mukene.



Pictures above: Demonstration Cribs in use at Kababiito Cluster

During the implementation period, field findings further reveal that an increasing number of women and men who reported to have increased their annual yield despite the persistent drought. Specifically, farmers participating in the farmer field schools reported to have increased production per acre planted with corn (maize) as a result of the skills gained through the project. For example most farmers who are members in the VSLA borrowed group funds to purchase additional improved hybrid seeds to add on what they had received from the program instead of the home kept seeds. Farmers also adopted the planting of two seeds per hole and right spacing as trained by the agronomist this increased their yields, despite the draught.

Moreover, beneficiaries have confirmed being approached by other farmers where they get the high yielding Maize such that they can also plant the same. This contributes to the indirect result of the program.

Results:

Resulting from the above efforts, 227.6 Acres of land (182.1 Acres of Maize, 27.3 Acres of Beans and 18.2 of G/Nuts) were opened up in 2016A; while only 198.9 Acres (145.7 of Maize, 30.4 of Beans and 33.8 of G/Nuts) were opened up for production in season 2016B. By December 2016, a total of 256.8 Tons of Maize had been realized in the two seasons by the participating farmers. Beans and Ground nuts contributed 34.6 tons and 47 Tons respectively; significantly contributing to food availability among the participating households.

Constraints affecting the Farmer-Field Schools:

Despite the above gains in the period under review, the country experienced a dry spell of four weeks in the month of May which affected the crops negatively by starving them due to limited moisture in the ground. Maize was tussling at around knee height before the physiological maturity and this affected the grain quality and size. However most of the farmer beneficiaries had planted a drought tolerant variety which happened to produce up to 80%



There has been a new fungal infection of the Maize that was realised during the year. Its symptoms include: a whitish substance observed on the Maize grains after opening the maize ear at harvesting and brown rotting grains. The CEDO agronomist has shared the samples with the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) officials for further research on the cause of the infection, and how to manage it.

Whitish substances seen on grain

Rotting brown grain

Result 3: Financial resources are accessible to men and women caregivers for sustained alternative household income streams, by December 2016

The program employs a community-based targeting tool previously developed to facilitate the identification of low income beneficiary households. The target group includes food insecure and low income households, especially those headed by the elderly. Through this intervention, 1020 men and women were reached during the year (2016). Moreover, 325 individuals (108% of annual target) were reached with enterprise skills.

3.1 Increasing Access to Financial Resources through VSLA Establishment:



In 2016, the program mobilized 34 new VSLA groups with an average membership of 30; i.e 1020 members (75% female). Nearly 100% daily attendance and 100% retention rate were maintained throughout the period. This was attributed to the fact that the groups were still under intensive phase (weekly mentorship sessions) that involved coaching and facilitation. Resulting from the above, and the add-ons training in income opportunity identification that reached 325 members, beneficiary members were empowered to borrow their savings for investment, with a high demand for loans in new groups. By end of the year, assessments revealed that 65% of the participating members had realized an increase in access to food through alternative income activities derived from the VSLA.

Meanwhile, the program team also continued to provide backup support to 30 old groups established in previous years, as well as to the VSLA Federation, to strengthen its operations with confidence and sustainably.

Looking Ahead: Members of Hope VSLA at Kiina Village in a planning Meeting, May 2016

The program team also organized and facilitated the VSLA Federation to conduct cluster level meetings during Q1 in preparation for the District convention / annual learning event that took place in Q2. During these meetings, the leadership of each cluster was re-oriented in the VSLA concepts and processes in member selection, self-assessments, functions of the cluster level associations (CLAs) and the expected outcomes of the CLAs.

CLAs are formed of all VSLA groups in a sub county. Each CLA elects 05 representatives to the District Association to enable efficient and effective flow of information in all Groups. This year's annual learning event was conducted in June 2016 (Q2). Through the conference, the VSLA members were able to identify existing gaps and opportunities for expansion, to enable the federation operate sustainably and with confidence. Besides, the members elected new office bearers in the association and constitutional amendment issues documented to strengthen the leadership.

3.2 Improving data management for quality reporting

The program team organized 02-day training for the Community Based Trainers (CBTs) focussing on the VSLA Methodology, Impact Documentation and Data management. The team was further introduced to the Tugende-Tutandike integrated livelihoods program and the direction towards the theory of change (TOC). Resulting from this intervention, CBTs' mobilization skills and documentation greatly improved, with the livelihoods unit recording more accurate data. The improved mobilization skills also enabled the 02 CBTs to mobilize 34 new groups (100% of the annual target). While this activity registered 100% attainment, it could have been over-achieved if there hadn't been delays in start-up activities during Q1 due to election campaigns period that limited any activities requiring gatherings of more than 03 people.

3.3 New Income Streams for Beneficiary Households:



Thinking Business: VSLA Members Count Money Borrowed During a Group Meeting

By December 2016, atleast 325 (57M, 268F) household members from different VSLA groups trained in the select planning and management (SPM) of enterprises to foster the starting of small IGAs. The trainings followed CEDO's SPM curricula which emphasises family participation in planning and management of the IGA, Gender relations and impact at household level.

Resulting from the SPM training, field findings revealed that 104 new IGAs have been started by the newly trained project participants, while another 54 existing ones had been expanded. End of year assessments indicated that 65% of beneficiary households were already using VSLA income to support feeding at home, medication and paying school fees. Furthermore of the new IGAs established, members are trading in small stalls, retail shops, saloons etc.

The improving income levels have led to increments in the local government revenues since all the IGAs established are paying operational/ trading licenses.

3.4 Follow-up monitoring and mentoring support provided to 30 VSLA groups established in previous years have continued

Ninety eight (98) groups, sixty four (64) being old and thirty four (34) newly formed VSLA groups were supported by the CBTs. The support focused on the VSLA methodology, ie record keeping, constitution amendments etc. During the follow up visits, issues of balancing cash books, loan rolling and defaulting were handled and the groups are now operating with ease though a few cases are still existing i.e delay in loan reimbursement; ie record keeping, leadership, conflict resolution, networking and constitution amendments etc.

During the follow up visits, issues of balancing cash books, loan rolling and defaulting were handled and the groups are now operating with ease. The groups maintained an average daily attendance rate, with 100% retention. Loan Utilization rate remained high at 97.5%. However, it is through the monitoring exercises that cases of late coming, and conflicts related to enforcement of group rules to errant / stubborn members that had been realized in Q2 in almost half the groups (12 out of the 30 groups); had been noticed to have improved. Nevertheless, fines have been revised to handle discipline cases such as absenteeism and late coming. The impact is yet to be noticed.

Result 4: Institutional capacity of CEDO to deliver quality program interventions is enhanced.

The First Annual Partner's Forum; March 2016:

Program staff participated in the first annual CFTC Partner's Forum hosted by HUYSLINCI in Entebbe, in Wakiso district. This forum included a one day workshop where partners shared their activity results for 2015, best practices; challenges and planned activities for the year 2016. On the second day, HUYSLINCI hosted a field visit in which participants were able to get acquainted with Huyslinci's programming approach and also interacted with some of the beneficiary schools, children and households. The CFTC partners' forum is conducted twice a year- The first held in Q1 which coincides with a CFTC Home Office visit, while the second would coincide with the annual planning process; usually in Q3.



Kevin McGregor, facilitating at the Uganda Partner's Forum held in Entebbe; 22nd March 2016



Kevin (Left if Team Leader, Patricia) during a Beneficiary home visit in Masindi; 29th March 2016



Kevin talks to a Beneficiary Child at Kababiito ECD Centre during a field visit in Masindi; 29th March 2016

Visit by the CFTC Program Operations Manager:

In March 2016, CEDO hosted the CFTC Program Operations Manager, Kevin McGregor. During the period, Kevin visited the 3 program supported ECD centres, and also interacted with the community and other program beneficiaries.

Kevin also had a house hold visit of one of the program beneficiary.

The 2nd Partners' Annual Planning Meeting, Entebbe Uganda:



Participants in a group discussion during the planning meeting for Uganda Partners, Sept 2016

Uganda CFTC Partners assembled for the 2nd CFTC-Uganda Partners' Forum (annual planning meeting) to plan for the year (2017) and strategize for the future. The one-and-a-half-day workshop also intended to align the Ugandan program with the CFTC global priorities and new strategic direction. Alongside the formal meeting arrangements, Kevin, who represented CFTC home office at the annual meeting interacted with individual Uganda partner organizations to discuss and fine-tune their 2017 plans.

During the meeting, all partners presented their annual priorities, and received feedback from the participants. Besides, Kevin presented the CFTC 2017-21 strategic framework from which members identified the need for a critical reflection and reference to, during planning and implementation of their programmes. Partners also noticed a crucial need to adopt high impact programming which calls for strategic 5 year plans after 2017.

The interactive workshop tasked members to define high impact programming and each made an attempt. Members were thereafter grouped and asked to refer to the definitions stated and indicate how those definitions could be achieved i.e. how high impact programming could be achieved. Members discussed the drivers to high impact programming: a well-built performance capacity, evidence based programming and implementation, having clear indicators, and developing strategic and supportive partnerships.

Kevin further exposed participants to appreciating the aspect of Value add, a universally important component in the success of everything and in this regard, high impact project success. Participants were as such distributed into two groups and tasked to use the concept of the car to illustrate value addition to successful and high impact programming. Members exhibited creativity in extracting relevance of each of the parts of the car relating them to the resources/inputs, partnerships and environment needed during high impact programming, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.



CFTC Partners in Uganda in a group photo at the annual planning meeting held from 13-14th Sept 2016 in Entebbe, Uganda. Centre (in CFTC T-shirt) is CFTC Representative, Kevin McGregor, and 2nd on the right is Mr Byabasaja Abdallah, Executive Director of CEDO.

**Result 5: Women and Men in Masindi aware of key child rights issues affecting children in the District
Women and Men in Masindi aware of key child rights issues affecting children in the District, by Dec 2016**

The Day of African Child is commemorated every year on the 16th June by Member States of the African Union (AU), and its partners (in accordance with Resolution CM/Res.1290 (XL). This occasion is firstly a commemoration to recall the 1976 uprising in Soweto, South Africa, when a protest by school children against apartheid – inspired education resulted in the killing of unarmed peaceful young protesters by police officials. The DAC also provides an occasion for Governments, International institutions and communities to renew their on-going commitments towards improving the plight of children by organizing activities aimed at including them further more this is day we recognize the progress in children's basic rights in Uganda and raise awareness about the challenges children face in Uganda.

This year once more, CEDO, through this project, facilitated the district local government to commemorate event in Budongo Sub County, one of the Project areas. The event was held at Kababiito ECD Centre, on 16th June 2016. The purpose of this year's event was to highlight the challenges in ensuring that conflicts and crises are eliminated amongst the project supported communities of Budongo Sub county; Emphasize the importance of creating and maintaining a safe and conducive environment for children to grow, develop and mature properly during the period of childhood; and also highlight examples of best practices in the elimination of child rights abuse.



Demanding their rights: Children from Four Different Schools Commemorate DAC held at Kababiito ECD Centre on the 16th June 2016. The activity was funded by the program.

The day's activities included: 1): A procession by the children as a symbol of solidarity and support to the many children whose rights are abused in the country and all over the world 2): Engaging children in presentations in form of Poems, songs and plays on violation of their rights 3): Engaging the media to give the celebration a regional attention and participation; 4): Engaging public figures to commit to the elimination of violence against children;

The function attracted over 556 people where 358 were children and 198 were adults. School children from five schools were mobilized and these included Kababiito ECD; Kababiito Community School, Nyantonzi Primary school, Siiba Primary school and, Kasenene Primary school. The children deliberated on a number of issues affecting their rights. The Day of the African Child was successfully celebrated as the children were able to share their experiences and challenges with key stakeholders who included: The District Chairperson, Councillors, Sub county leadership, Parents, Teachers, Other child focussed CSOs as well as fellow children.

DAY OF AFRICAN CHILD COMMEMORATION, 17TH JUNE 2016 PICTORIALS

Key results

Education Component Results:

There was increased access to quality early childhood learning in the project area, with 427 children registered to access early learning in Q1. By end of the school year, the number had increased to 462 children (219Boys, 243Girls). Resulting from this intervention, pupil retention in school increased to an average of 97% (with only 13 dropouts on registered children). The dropout was related to parents shifting from their locations to other areas, withdrawal of children for farm and other labour activities at home. The percentage of parents reporting satisfaction with the quality of services at the ECD also increased from 78% in the previous year to 84% by end of 2016. Similarly, there was improvement in performance in terms of learners' test score from 56% previous year to 58% by end of the year. While this was below the annual target of 70%, the achievement was never the less attributed to the capacity building and retention of teachers, adequate provision of learning materials and home visits (212 visits conducted, 110% of annual target) during the year.

Food Security Component Results:

Food availability within participating homes was also increased, with increased number of households reporting access to atleast 03 meals each day. By December 2016, at least 43 of the 60men and women farmers assessed (72% of the sample size) reported improving agricultural production in at least one crop. Field findings further revealed that of the 416 household members (160M, 256F) who were reached with the FFS activities; the annual yield had improved despite the harsh weather that destroyed much of the gardens during the year. Resulting from the above efforts, 227.6Acres of land (182.1 Acres of Maize, 27.3 Acres of Beans and 18.2 of G/Nuts) were opened up in 2016A; while only 198.9 Acres (145.7 of Maize, 30.4 of Beans and 33.8 of G/Nuts) were opened up for production in season 2016B. In the two seasons of the year, a total of 256.8 Tons of Maize had been realized in the two seasons by the participating farmers compared with the total yield of 213.3 tons in

2015 and the 148.7 tons of Maize grain yield in the same period the previous year (2014). Beans and Ground nuts contributed 34.6 tons and 47 Tons respectively; significantly contributing to food availability among the participating households.

Livelihoods Component Results:

Further on, 1020 (75% women) were mobilized to participate in economic strengthening and livelihoods interventions during the year. Field findings revealed overwhelming evidence of increasing confidence, self-esteem and improving gender relations at household level- especially with more women (68% of women amongst sampled households) participating in household decisions. A total of 34 new VSLA groups were established during the year, each with an average membership of 30. By end of the year, the average daily attendance amongst the new groups was at 98.4%; with 100% retention rate. The percentage of women and men reporting increased access to food through income generation increased from 55% by the end of 2015 to 65% by end of 2016. Moreover, there was increased cohesion and capacity of the old VSLA groups to sustain the savings activity. Moreover, 325 VSLA members (227F, 98M) were trained in business skills to increase their abilities to start or expand their IGAs. By the end of the year, cumulative value of member savings for the new groups was shs 154,587,000 while total group assets had accumulated to shs 175,022,450 (Including savings and profits earned)- with retained earnings standing at 10.4% and return on savings of 13.2%. By end of the year, the group had 316 members with loans (outstanding loans). This particular component maintained a very low cost per client made of USD 6.5.

Institutional Capacity Building Component Results:

Monitoring and Evaluation was strengthened through regular (monthly) program review meetings. In total, 12 meetings were conducted. Through this, several lessons and good practices in the implementation of the FFS and ECD strategies were documented. These informed refinement during the year, and also formed part of the program planning resources for 2017.

Public engagement in child rights advocacy

The program supported the District local government in organizing the 2016 Day of the African Child and the National Book Week Festival at the District level. These particular events were a success as several issues affecting children such as child labour, poverty, and the need for Government to rejuvenate the co-curricular activities in primary schools, were aired by the children themselves before local government leadership during the DAC. In total, 556 people (358 being children, 58% Girls) participated in the DAC while 200 children (50% Girls) participated in the Book Week Festival.

4.5 PROGRAM BENEFICIARY EXPERIENCES, THEIR OPINIONS/THOUGHTS ON THE PROJECT

Tugende-Tutandike Program - a blessing to the community: The Life Story of Piraciel Catherine, 06 Years:



PIRACIEL CATHERINE, 06 YEARS

Awor Esther (Widow, aged 73) found herself in a very difficult situation upon the death of her husband 18 years ago. Awor lives in a one roomed grass thatched house with 05 grandchildren on a 2acres piece of land. Six years ago, her beautiful daughter, Olama Christine, was attending a public primary school over 5KM away, where she commuted on foot each school day. *"I was in a difficult period in relation to my financial situation and, I couldn't see a way out. My only daughter-Olama Christine was defiled at the age of 15, and the defiler ran away. The only way out was to give away my daughter at the age of 17, to another man who was willing to marry a child bearing child mother, after delivery. But I remained with my grandchild. Olama has never come back to see us. Anyhow, 03 years later, my grandchild, Piraciel, needed to go to school; I didn't have any money to pay for fees or purchase scholastics. I cried out to God for many days, asking that he shows me a means to raise money. My other older children hadn't gone to school either"* says Awor.

Below: Patricia (Team Leader, in Pink Shirt) Talking to Awor Esther (Green Shirt). In the centre is Piraciel



During the first week of classes in February 2014, Awor still hadn't purchased a single notebook when God answered her prayers. *"One beautiful day I was sitting in front of my hut when a neighbour arrived with the solution. She told me that the community school at Aviobolo was for the public and not VSLA members only. She also told me that the school was receiving donations in form of scholastics and school uniform for kindergarten from CEDO, each year",* She Adds. Early the following day, Awor went straight to Aviobolo ECD and registered Piraciel. The volunteer teacher told her that all registered children would receive supplies and a breakfast meal on each centre day, which further excited Awor. Piraciel is now 06 years and has graduated to Primary 1 class (Next Year, 2017). *"I like my school and I attend daily. This is because I have many friends there. I also like counting and drawing. I also like my school because we are provided with porridge. Besides, teachers love and care about me while at school";* says Piraciel. She also likes fetching water from the well because she gets to meet other children.

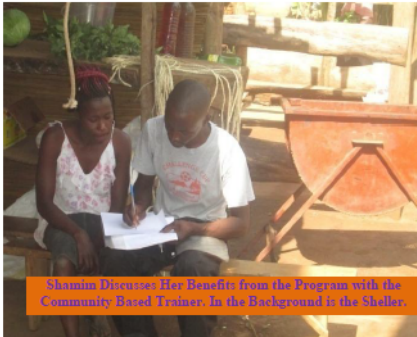
In Kisiita Parish, Karujubu Sub County, as in the rest of the remote villages in Masindi District, lack of education is one of the biggest contributors to poverty. CFTC is working in conjunction with CEDO as a local partner in Uganda, to combat lack of education, and child poverty. Currently, the community school at Aviobolo has worked to give 242 children like Piraciel a head start annually, both educationally and spiritually, since 2009. In addition to providing scholastic supplies for children and porridge, CFTC is also providing chairs, Black Boards, Tables and other essentials for building the capacity of the ECD centres. Besides, caretakers like Awor are supported through farmer field schools and other economic strengthening initiatives.

"Many children wouldn't have had the opportunity to join school, but because of the help from CFTC, children like Piraciel have a much better future. They not only have an excellent early start in life, but also an outstanding cognitive development that will help them in life," Says Mr Byabasajja Abdallah, Executive Director of CEDO.

MORE BENEFICIARY VOICES:

The following interest stories tell of the feelings of the beneficiaries of the impact of the program on their lives during the year ended. While most of the stories were collected during community meetings, others were collected by conducting interviews with different beneficiaries. Below are some of the beneficiary voices during the year:

- Ms Atugonza Shamim (32) and, a single mother of 4, is a resident of Kidwera II village, Labongo parish, Pakanyi sub county in Masindi District. She explains how her life changed after she joined Tugende-Tutandike Program in 2012, as a member of Kamu-kamu VSLA group. When the field officer visited her retail shop, this is what she had to say:



Shamim Discusses Her Benefits from the Program with the Community Based Trainer. In the Background is the Sheller.

"I picked interest in the VSLA scheme in 2012. CEDO had asked the local council chairperson to mobilize the community for sensitization meeting in my village. I reluctantly joined the meeting; but by the time it ended, I was eager to join VSLA and start the cycle. With my little savings from selling vegetables and tomatoes at my road-side stall, I would save on a weekly basis with the support of my husband. By end of the first cycle, I shared 250,000shs. From this, I purchased a ground nut Sheller at shs 150,000 and the balance of shs 100,000, was used to contribute towards the school dues for my children. Being the only one in the trading centre with a Sheller machine, I have been hiring it out to the business community at a fee, contributing significantly to my income, since 2013". She says.

By the end of the second cycle, Shamim shared 400,000 shs. With this money, She bought a plot of land at the trading centre at a cost of 380,000shs. In the 3rd cycle, Shamim borrowed 300,000 shs from the group and added to her accumulated savings from the Nut Sheller (equivalent to shs 200,000) and opened up a retail shop in Kidwera village. By December 2016, the stock in the working the shop was estimated at shs 2,000,000.

"In addition, I have bought a trip of sand and bricks and I want to start developing my plot so that I move out of the rented space. I am very happy that my children will not go hungry and their school requirements are fully catered for. While am a single woman in this village, I live an admirable life. Thanks to CEDO for the skills I have gained, and to my group members for the encouragement", she concludes.

- Ms Asimwe Joyce (40), is a widow and resident of Kyarugangara village, Karujubu Division Masindi District. Her husband was the 1st VSLA chairperson in her village and Mobilizer for the start-up of Aviobolo ECD. However, her husband died shortly after joining the program in 2011; leaving her with 7 children. Joyce later joined the program in 2012. When visited during routine field support visits, Asimwe had this to say:

"...Through VSLA, I have been able to pay school fees for my children in secondary schools and two are in tertiary institution. I have also benefitted from the FFS, which has enabled me to increase crop production from less than an acre to now 5 acres of Maize per season. I now grow certified seed and correctly space my Maize plants. Over the last period, I have been able to construct a pane for my goats, a crib and I also plastered my house. Thanks to VSLA and sales from my produce". She concludes..

- Isingoma Esau (35), Married with 4 children, and member of Tusonge Mbele VSLA group in Nyantonzi parish, Budongo Sub County. He joined the group in 2012. Esau says his life changed in 2013 when he shared 735,000 after saving 520,000 and bought 3 trips of sand worth 450,000. He used the balance to buy uniforms and, to contribute to the welfare of teachers at Kababiito ECD where 03 of his children attend. In the second cycle, he started constructing a permanent house (Picture on the left) using borrowings from the group funds. In 2014 he managed to share 783,000 which he used to roof his house. Isingoma has also been supported by the program through the farmer field school at Kababiito. He grows vegetables and grains he received from the program. With the knowledge got from the farmer field school sessions, his agricultural practices have improved. He now sells the surplus produce which contributes to his weekly savings, and to pay back group loans. When visited, Isingoma had this to say; "The VSLA project has totally changed my life. I couldn't have done this without the VSLA Scheme and the continuous trainings I have received from CEDO". He says.

LEFT: Isingoma Esau in a Photo with the CBT (In a CFTC Tshirt), in front of his house.



- Mr. Ainebyona Godfrey (49), is a resident of Kidwera village, labongo parish Pakanyi sub county. He is happily married to Nyangoma Joyce and have 6 children (3 boys and 3 girls). Godfrey has been able to take his children to higher institutions because of the saving scheme he joined in 2011. Below is his experience over the years;



Above Left: The Two Pairs of Oxen owned by Godfrey. Right: Godfrey in the Ploughing



"My two boys are in Luweero vocational school all have enrolled for mechanical engineering, the 3rd boy is still in primary six. One girl is in her second year offering a teaching course at Kamurasi primary teacher's college and the two other girls are in lower primary at Nyakyanika ECD Centre" He says.

"My life changed after joining the VSLA program. From savings and borrowings from the group, I bought two bulls in the first and second cycle. One cost 600,000 shs and the other 900,000 shs. In the 3rd and 4th cycle, I added more two bulls. I have since trained these bulls as oxen am happily making money by ploughing gardens of community members and my own gardens. These oxen are hired out at a fee, which helped me to save more". He further explains happily.

The income also augments other family health and other needs such as meeting tuition needs for my children. I also use them as means of transport for my produce and other domestic chores like water fetching, thus reducing the time my wife would spend collecting fire wood or water. My family is happy; I pray CEDO reaches more communities..." Concludes, Godfrey

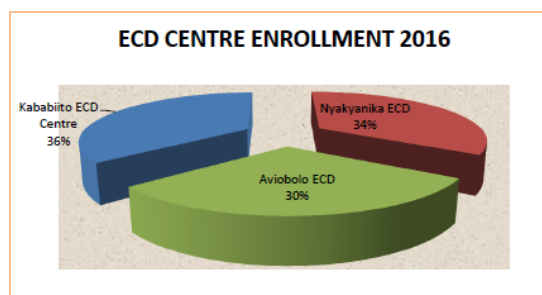
4.6 DESCRIBE KEY LESSONS LEARNED WHILE IMPLEMENTING THE PROJECT.

- ✓ Early childhood development is critical to performance of the child in later years. During assessment of children performance at the end of the year, it was noted that children who had gone through the ECD program were performing better than those who had joined school from P1 due to late entry into the school.
- ✓ Community capacity building is key in sustaining program impact and ownership. For instance, refresher trainings of the ECD teachers rejuvenate their energy and improve performance. This was revealed during the annual assessments. Besides, the community (parents) presented a high degree of ownership and satisfaction based on their involvement in ECD activities including child feeding and visitations.
- ✓ Meaningful involvement of Local Leadership is vital in enhancing ownership of the program. CEDO has been working closely with local leaders, and sharing progress reports. Technical teams from the District have also been used by CEDO as resource persons. This has built a bond with the leadership, and enhanced local program ownership.

APPENDIX 2: ECD CENTRE ENROLMENT BY DEC, 2016

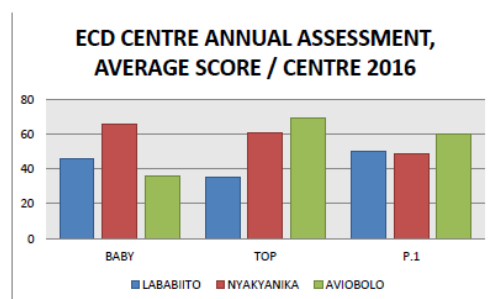
Name of ECD	S/County	NO. of ECD caretakers (Pre-School Only)			No. of children enrolled (Pre-School Only) Beginning of Year, 2016			Total No. of Children by End of year, 2016	Drop outs	Girls Dropout Rate as %age of the Total Dropouts	Retention Rate
		M	F	Total	Boys	Girls	Total				
Kababiito ECD Centre	Budongo	0	03	03	72	94	166	158 (89girls)	08 (05 Girls)	5.3%	94.7%
Nyakyanika ECD	Pakanyi	02	01	03	82	75	157	152(72girls)	05 (03 Girls)	4.0%	96.0%
Aviobolo ECD	Karujubu	01	02	03	65	74	139	139(74girls)	-	0.0%	100%
Total		03	06	09	219	243	462	449(235girls)	13 (08 Girls)	3.3%	96.7%

- a) Retention rate remained high at 96.7% (overall), while Aviobolo ECD maintained 100% of all children registered during the year. Kababiito ECD retained 94.7% and Nyakyanika ECD at 96%.
- b) While the project registered a total enrolment of 462 children (102.7% of annual target) at the beginning of the year, 13 children had dropped out by December 2016, leading to 449 children (99.7% of annual target); i.e 97% retention rate by Dec 2016.
- c) More girls (62%) dropped out of school compared to boys. Field findings indicate that child drop-out was related to: Withdrawal of children to contribute to family labour during harvesting period; Children withdrawn to pick stones (Quarrying) for sale to construction sites; Migration of the Parents/Caregivers to different villages leading to longer distances from the ECD Centre.



APPENDIX 3: TERM III ECD PERFORMANCE RATE REPORT 2016

ECD CENTER	CLASSES / No of Children Assessed			LEARNING AREAS ASSESSED											Total Average	Average rate	
	Baby	Top	P.1	Eng	Math	Reading	Lit I	Lit II	Writ	CRE	Social Dev/Orals	Health Habits	Lang Dv't I	Lang D'vt II			Lang D'vt III
Kababiito	61	-	-	25	22	32	-	-	27	15	40	-	-	-	-	161	46%
		36		36	22	39			38	40	30	33	37	7		182	35%
Nyakyanika	28		42	70	45	48	27		63	40	81				220	50%	
		38		61	53	55	70		71		59				265	66%	
Kyarungara	40		29	54	63	23		17							369	61%	
		18		16	74						75	21	13	12	19	157	49%
		30		65	62	51	59		50	76		74	68	61	63	81	36%
				65	62	51	59		50	76						415	69%
																363	60%



EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- a) Overall, 03 program supported ECD Centres enrolled 462 children (53% Girls) and by end of the year, 13 children (08 Girls) had dropped out.
- b) Out of the 449 children attending classes during Q4, only 322 were randomly sampled and assessed, accounting for 72% of children assessed and results discussed with the parents of the children.
- c) Results of the annual assessment reveal an improvement in the average performance of children (58% average performance in 2016 compared with 56% in 2015) as well as satisfaction by parents of the supported children (at 84%) by end of the year.
- d) Nyakyanika ECD presented the highest average performance (62%) followed by Aviobolo ECD (62%). The least was Kababiito at 52%.

2.2 Social Accountability and Governance

Under this sector, CEDO's strategic bottom-line basically focuses on building the knowledge, confidence and competence as well as providing spaces for active participation of the discriminated and vulnerable groups who among others include the children, youth, women and the elderly, to influence inclusive land and oil resources governance at all levels in the Albertine/Bunyoro region and ensure justice, downward and upward accountability. In this regard, CEDO received funding from USAID-Uganda SAFE Program to undertake interventions for the project titled 'Community Land Rights for Peace' project. In July 2016, CEDO received financial support from USAID/UKAID GAPP program to implement interventions under a project titled 'Strengthening Civic Competence for Enhanced Democratic Governance in Bunyoro' (SCCEDGOB) project.

2.2.1 Community Land Rights for Peace' project

The project aimed at creating awareness of land tenure and administration systems in Masindi and Hoima Districts, and contributing towards the improvement of the management of land disputes in the region by 2016. This project ran for the period from October 2015 to September, 2016. It was funded by the USAID Uganda SAFE Program, a five-year Program (2012 – 2017), with the overall objective of supporting the USAID Mission to strengthen the Government of Uganda's (GoU) capacity in peace building and conflict mitigation. CEDO's Community Land Rights for Peace Project contributes towards Component (1) of SAFE Program -Improved Access to Justice.

Key activities implemented

The following activities were executed under five strategic objectives of the project:

Objective 1: To increase knowledge on land rights among 5,601 Men, Women & Youth; as an advocacy drive for women & children in Masindi and Hoima districts, by Sept, 2016.

1 IEC Materials on Land Rights and ADR developed and disseminated: During the reporting period, 692 project participants received IEC Materials (362F, 330M). Of these, 232 (126M, 106F) were youth, representing 33.5% of beneficiaries receiving IEC Materials. Cumulatively, 3744 different categories of IEC materials have been developed, and disseminated over the project period. The messages printed on stickers are: 1) Stop Land Grabbing; My Land is My Right; 2) Women and Youths Have a Right on Land; 3) Do not turn us into Refugees, and 4) We have a right on our land, etc. Meanwhile, the message on posters is: Poster (1): "Stop Land Evictions. Stop Harassment on Land. Mothers and Children have rights on land". Poster (2): "Mothers and Children have a Right on Land. They have a right to use and develop it". This has increased the levels of legal awareness amongst the community, as well as the demand for critical services such as representation during litigation and ADR among individuals affected by land related disputes. Project end evaluation revealed that more people (48% of all respondents) now understand the

different institutions where land issues can be handled, and can ably answer legal requirements regarding land ownership.

- 2 Radio spot message on land rights developed and disseminated:** The project developed 02 spot messages and ran them 982 times on two local radio stations- one in Hoima (Spice FM) and another in Masindi (Kitara FM). This not only enhanced project visibility; but also contributed to a wider dissemination of the project tenets such as the need for Peaceful Co-existence and ADR.

- 3 Interactive Radio Talk shows conducted on two local FM stations:** Over the project period, 04 interactive radio talk shows were held, 02 in Hoima and 02 in Masindi. Discussions on radio focused mainly: Project purpose and community participation; ADR specifically Mediation and Reconciliation; Will writing and finally on the project achievements and challenges during the implementation process. These were all interactive talks, with listeners allowed to ask questions or to contribute to the discussion topic.

- 4 Citizen Parliaments with drama on Land Administration and land rights issues organized:** By end of the project, 96 community round table dialogues were conducted in the project area, reaching 6052 individuals. In Q4 alone, 1078 (549M, 529F) individual participants were reached. Of these, 62.9% (678 participants, 300M, 278F) were youths. During these dialogues, citizen concerns and issues were documented and those requiring legal aid were recorded for eventual follow-up and immediate support.

Objective 2: To strengthen existing institutions for land administration (2 DLBs, 8 ALCs and the Kingdom Land Committee) in the target Districts of Masindi and Hoima by Sept, 2016.

- 1 Training for 45 land administration officials on land rights and ADR conducted:** The ALC's and traditional leaders were equipped with the necessary skills in ADR and, in performing their other roles as required by law. Resulting from this, the project has registered improved capabilities of land administration officials in handling land matters in the project area. For instance, ALC members have been actively engaged in identification of potential risks and disputes; and working with the project team to arrange for ADR, reconciliation and land demarcation sessions throughout the project period.

- 2 DLBs facilitated to produce and disseminate accountability reports annually:** The project facilitated the documentation and production of local government land administration and governance accountability reports. For each District, 100 copies of the final printed reports were printed and handed over to the local governments for dissemination. Besides, the project facilitation the dissemination meeting in

Hoima where 25 individuals (11F, 14M) participated in the event held on 30th September 2016.

Objective 3: To facilitate appropriate services for 1,351 individual victims of land rights abuses such as legal counselling, legal guidance and, referrals in Masindi and Hoima by Sept, 2016.

1 Community Legal Volunteers (CLV) Identified, trained and commissioned:

CLVs trained in 2015 were commissioned in 2016 to take a leading role as community facilitators- identifying community constraints, mobilizing for community engagement meetings and clinics, initiating mediation processes and supporting the documentation processes – especially where it requires local language / translation which the Legal Officer may not understand. Over the year, CLVs have actively provided legal information to communities where they leave- including information on: land administration, writing sale agreements, conflict mitigation etc. This has indicated the increasing capability of the community to sustain the intervention beyond the project.

Objective 4: To promote policy advocacy engagements among different actors on emerging land rights issues in the project area by September, 2016.

1 Two (02) bi-annual advocacy meetings with national level CSOs and other stakeholders Organized: During the project period, CEDO organized and facilitated 02 dialogues- one at the National level (held in June 2016 in Kampala), and a follow-on dialogue held at the regional level in Hoima (in Sept 2016). Participants included: Key Officials from the Ministry of Land Housing and Urban Development; Ministry of Justice, District Local Governments; Land Officers from Hoima and Masindi, Legal aid service providers, Private Sector actors, NGO representatives and Media Houses (Both Radio and Print). This activity provided another avenue to voice issues related to access to justice both at the Regional and National Level, to the wider public.

2 Quarterly policy briefs on emerging land rights issues developed:

Four (04) issue briefs were developed and disseminated both at National and Regional level to different stakeholders.

Objective 5: To document 2 lessons on a quarterly basis for shared learning.

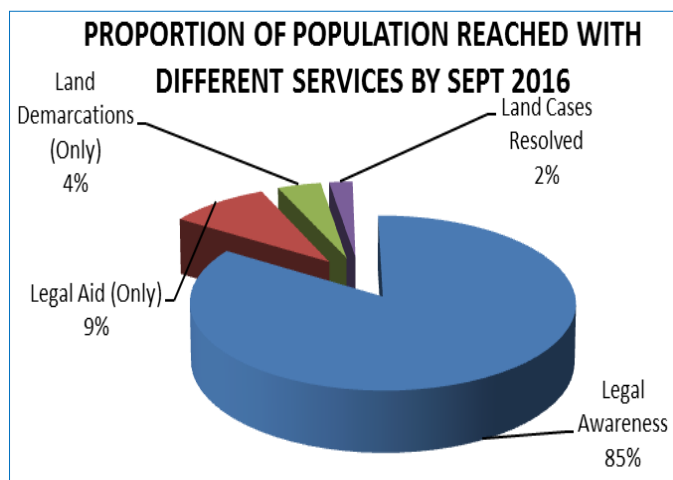
- 1 **Quarterly briefing sessions for the project teams to review progress:** Four (04) quarter meetings to brief the Board of Directors on project progress were held. This helped the project team gain further guidance on the continuation of project activities especially beyond the project period.
- 2 **Monitoring and Mentoring Support to CLVss:** 72 field visits were conducted by the team leader (Legal Officer). Besides, one progress review meeting for sharing of Lessons and challenges faced by CLVs was held. This was intended to assure continued performance of the field teams, and to validate data submitted.
- 3 **District level annual project evaluation meetings carried out:** The project facilitated both Masindi and Hoima local governments to invite the participation of different actors to evaluate the ending project and find options for sustainability of the project impact and lessons. At least, 26 (10F,16M) people attended in Masindi and 31 (06F, 25M) participated in Hoima meeting.
- 4 **Documentation of best practices:** One, 10 minute video documentary, mid-year newsletter, project fact sheet, and project impact report were produced during the period. While the newsletter dissemination started in Q3, the video documentary was disseminated after approval from SAFE.

Key results

Increased awareness and knowledge on land rights

Through the project, 7167 project participants (142% of the annual project target) and 48% being female, were reached. These were reached through various awareness strategies including community dialogues, radio talk-shows and IEC materials. The IEC materials included posters, fliers, stickers, newsletters, issue briefs, t-shirts and other handouts.

Specifically, the project reached 6052 (2946F, 3106M) project participants were reached through legal awareness interventions; 669 (371F, 298M) with paralegal and legal aid services; while 156 disputes involving indigent persons were resolved at the village level through mediation. Another 290 disputes over



boundaries were resolved through boundary opening by the project team together with ALCs, elders and other local leaders.

During the quarter ended alone, 1554 (748M, 806F) project participants were reached, of which 873 (378M, 495F) were youths. Community level dialogues reached 1078 (549M, 529F) participants while 119(53M, 66F) participants were reached via the project hot line. Moreover, 123 (49M, 74F) walk-in clients and 234(97M, 137F) others were reached through follow-ups soon after each of the community dialogues.

Resulting from the above, there is increasing peaceful co-existence within families in the project districts. Besides, the project districts have also reported an increasing trend in applications for land title deeds- especially by the vulnerable populations. **For instance**, reports from the Hoima District land registry reveal that **54%** of all applicants came from rural areas, compared to **22%** implying that the population in the rural areas is increasingly getting aware of the importance of registering land into title deeds for their security of tenure and mindful of the value of land when it comes to compensation.

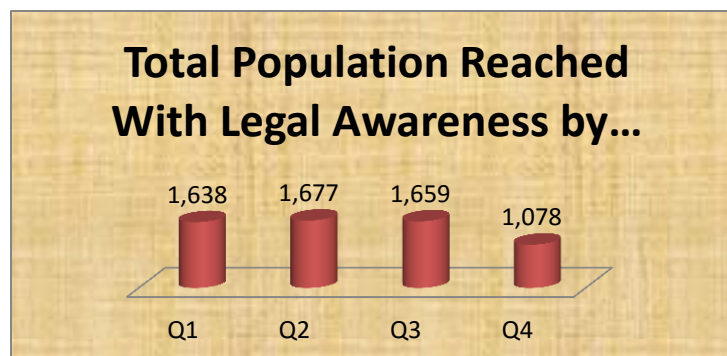
Decreased land-related conflicts through Alternative Dispute Resolution

The project has helped to promote Alternative Dispute Resolution as a viable approach to decreasing land-related conflicts within the project area. Findings from the follow-up and monitoring visits among project beneficiaries reveal that there is increased adoption of mediation and land demarcation practices for increased access to justice, through reduction in the number of incidences of land-related disputes.

In the period July to September 2016, 11 outstanding cases were resolved through mediation and disputants accepted to have boundaries of their lands opened and mark trees planted in presence of, elders, LCI and ALCs. Atleast 149 other individuals (107M, 42F) took up voluntary land demarcation and boundary opening. During the entire project period the project has cumulatively received 137 cases specifically requiring mediation and reconciliation. Of these, 23 were successfully resolved with MoUs signed. Another 27 cases are in final stages of disposition, while 15 others were closed because the complainants failed to provide facts to facilitate the mediation process.

Expanded network of service providers on land justice

Through the project, 04 community legal volunteers were trained and mentored, establishing a skilled network of community based



service providers on land justice. The CLVs were mentored in various aspects including: Documentation, Mobilization, and Communication skills, Mediation, Reconciliation and Networking. This contributed greatly to the increased capability of the CLVs to engage leaders, and to mobilize the community for dialogues.

Over 6052 different population groups were mobilized and reached with legal awareness during the year. CLVs also provided information to victims, and identified cases requiring legal support- linking them to CEDO Legal aid desk.

Reduced irregularities in the public institutions governing land

Before the inception of the project in October 2015, community members were not fully aware of the functionality of the area land committees. However by the end of Q4 reports received from the ALCs clearly indicated that the communities were fully utilizing the services of the Area Land Committee members in their areas. In Q4 alone 149(107M, 42F) voluntary land demarcations were made. The project provided a platform for ALCs to interact with the community during the community dialogue meetings, during mediations sessions; and ALCs were asked to speak to the community during land inspections. This in entirety boosted confidence of the community in the land administration institutions, thus contributing to peace building and access to justice within the project areas.

Besides, through this process, ALCs were guided on how and when to write activity reports for sharing with the DLBs. Evidence from the District lands registry indicated reduced cases of complaints concerning irregularities by the ALCs within the 2 project districts.

Positive influence in the sphere of land governance and management practices:

Through national level dialogues, the project has had a positive influence in the sphere of land policy development and implementation as well as land governance. Following the dissemination of the briefs on emerging land rights issues in the project area, the MLHUD established a consultation forum for reforms in the land legislations and CEDO has been consulted on the nature and type of Civil Society Organizations to co-opt on the consultative platform. Further, the project issue briefs on land grabbing have contributed to the wider outcry by the region, resulting in the cancelation of 15 land titles for grabbed land in the region in last 12 Months.

Impact created:

1. By September 2016, it was targeted that the Percentage of target population indicating increased legal awareness of their land rights would increase from

25% to 65%. Indeed, by end of the project, positive changes had been noted in terms of an increasing number of target populations seeking legal aid and other services from the project and land administration officials. This trend has moved from an average of 02 people per week at the start of the project to over 20 clients per week by end of the project in September, 2016. This means that the level of legal awareness and access to information on land rights has increased.

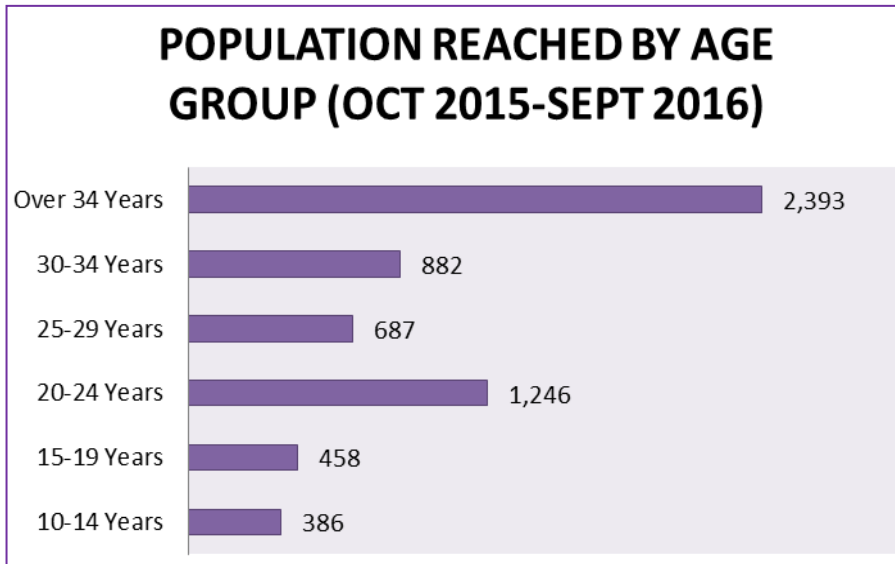
2. While it was anticipated that by the end of the 12 months project, the percentage of citizens satisfied with land-related services in target districts of Hoima and Masindi would have increased from 10% to 55%; findings from the project end evaluation reveal that, 63% of the local community members are now able to demand for critical services related to land rights from duty bearers. The attainment of the above indicates an increasing level of legal awareness on land matters among the citizenry that will ultimately result into increased access to justice over time. Besides, the evaluation further confirms this, revealing that atleast 48% of the community can ably articulate more than three legal instruments that protect and promote their land rights.

3. It was also anticipated that the functionality of land administration and management Structures in Masindi and Hoima Districts would have improved from nearly 0% to 100% by September 2016. This was achieved 100%. By end of the project, all 08 ALCs and the 02 DLBs had fully participated in project activities. Each of the institution also prepared and shared their quarterly and annual progress reports that culminated into the annual citizen accountability reports on land governance per district. This enthusiasm has contributed greatly to the increasing efficiency of the land management institutions in the targeted Districts. This is partly attributed to the training offered by the project that targeted all ALCs, DLBs and the Kingdom land officials and; equipped all participants with the SAFE Program User Handbooks on land. Key among other constraints addressed was the negative perception of ALCs and the DLB by the community. The project also ensured that ALC and DLB members participate in all community meetings and answer questions; while CEDO undertook to explain the significance of the ALC and their legal mandate towards peace and access to justice.

4. By September 2016, the project had registered a tremendous number of citizens demanding for / or receiving legal aid and paralegal services. For instance, between July and September 2016, at least 357 individuals were served with different forms of legal aid and paralegal services compared to only 84 in the period January to March 2016. This was possible as a result of the use of the legal aid free helpline and also the strengthening of the legal aid desk at CEDO. Besides, CEDO also escalated the dissemination of information through Printed Materials and Radio in addition to mobile legal aid clinics. Field findings further reveal an equally increased demand for services with the ALCs. This is synonymous with the increasing levels of citizens' satisfaction with land-related services in target area, which is envisaged to grow from 10% at the start of the

project to 63% by September 2016. This will definitely contribute towards increased access to legal justice for land rights in Masindi and Hoima.

- The increasing proportion of local community members able to demand for critical services related to land rights from duty bearer cannot be overstated. Evidence from the end of project evaluation indicates that the proportion of local community members able to demand for critical services related to land rights from duty bearers was at 63% by September 2016, far beyond the project target of 57%. Formal statistical evidence reveals that 156 cases of land disputes were mediated and resolved, while 290 other cases of boundary disputes were resolved through land demarcations and boundary trees planted. Between July



and September 2016, a total of 123 (74F, 49M) individual walk in clients had been served. Of these, 36 were youths (19F, 17M). Cumulatively, 669 (371F, 298M) victims of abuses related to land rights have been served with paralegal and legal aid during the 12 months of the project

Challenges faced:

During implementation, the trend of legal aid services seeking has been shifting with clients coming from the adjacent subcounties- especially Kiziranfumbi, Bugambe and Pakanyi in Hoima and Masindi districts. Out of ethical consideration, these have as well been served but the outcome has been increasing number of service seeking clients from the said subcounties. It is no doubt that this challenges the project as it comes to the end.

Lessons learned:

We have learnt over the course of the last Twelve months that there is an increasing demand for legal Aid services for mediation compared to clients seeking court representation. The increasing demand for mediation points to increasing understanding and appreciation of ADR mechanisms by the community.

Way forward.

CEDO-Uganda will continue to integrate the tenets of the program in her ongoing programs to facilitate transition. Focus will be on continued skills development for the CLVs and exploring the involvement of religious leaders and elders in mediation processes. Experience shows that these persons have gained trust of people in the project area. Such persons will facilitate continuity of project impact beyond the current funding.

HUMAN INTEREST STORY OF IMPACT

HOIMA LAND OFFICER GAINS FROM THE USAID SAFE PROJECT

Hoima district is located 225km north west of Kampala (the Capital city of Uganda). This District is one of the oil frontier districts, where hundreds of people have been driven away from their ancestral lands without compensation, in what are increasingly becoming oil-influenced land grabs by speculators and other better advantaged and rich people. Since land is the main asset which many of the people depend on, losing it has made life unbearable for many. In October 2015, CEDO-Uganda with the funding of USAID SAFE Program started implementing a 12 Months intervention to increase access to justice to victims of land grabs in Hoima and Masindi- first by strengthening the institutions of land administration. ***“Persistent land wrangles have left the poor and marginalized people struggling to survive. The loss of land to many has made life unbearable. In some cases, children have dropped out of school, for example, in Rwamutonga dispute..”***, Narrates Mr Asiimwe, Officer.



“I feel that am the prime beneficiary of this ending project. When I attended the training for Land Administration Institutions last year (December 2015), for sure I never expected the enthusiasm in the ALCs and the DLB as I have witnessed now! My Office has recorded tremendous successes, all documented in the copy of this beautiful annual report” Explains Mr Asiimwe, while waving a copy of the 2015/2016 annual report produced with support of the project.

Mr Asiimwe is very passionate about the project support that increased the demand for boundary opening and land inspections by peasants. He attributes this to the trust built between the



MR. EDWARD ASIIMWE, HOIMA LAND OFFICER DURING THE EVENT 30/09/16

community and the land administration institutions, and the several community level dialogues by the project. He acknowledges that, while some failures were registered in 2015 that led to large scale evictions; such scenarios were minimal in 2016. **Right: Asimwe Edward, Land Officer; Hoima**

“Special thanks go to CEDO and SAFE Program for enabling the District Land Office to compile and present the first ever public accountability report. With this, the District should be able to continue even after the project has ended”, He Concludes.

PICTORIALS



CLV, Sunday Kenneth (Standing dressed in TShirt) responding to Mzei Samwiri Arora (82) during a community dialogue in Kiburwa Village in Kitoba Sub County, Hoima District on 16th March 2016





Mr. Kyahurwa Patrick (48 years) is a Police Officer Attached to Masindi Central Police Station Participates in a Community Dialogue held on 10th Feb 2016, at Isimba Ward in Kigulya Division of Masindi Municipality.



An elderly woman (Only identified as Norah Kabadaki) advising parties to a land dispute to fully demarcate their land and to put it to full use in order to avoid land related conflicts. This was during mediation of a conflict between Kasangaki Emanuel and Nyambubi Jerevasia of Biizi, Nyangahya sub county on 25th Feb 2016



Mr. Odiriba Tukashobekerwa (68, standing in Jacket) tells his side of the story during mediation held on 19th May 2016 in Kidoma Village, in Kiziranfumbi in Hoima District. Right: Project Legal Officer, 1st in row, listens attentively.



Project Legal Officer (Richard Akugizibwe, In TShirt facing Camera) Speaking to the community during one of the support visits to the CLV in Kigorobya Hoima, Haibale Village on the 16th/June/2016.



Betty Amongin, Minister of Lands Housing and Urban Development, responds to a question raised by participants during the National Dialogue held on the 24th June 2014, Kampala.



National Dialogue Photograph 2016. Secretary, Advisor, Technical Chief of Planning and Development



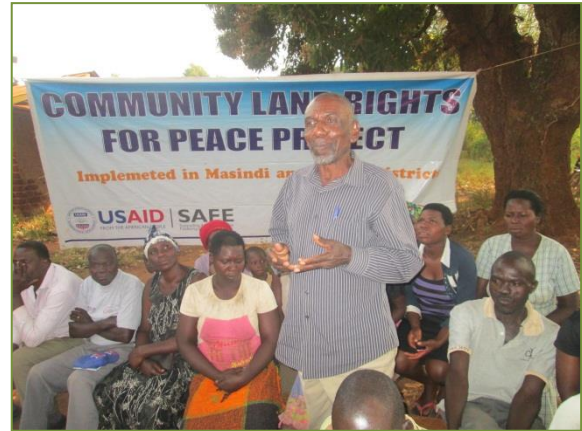
Byarugaba Donald of Iseisa village, Kitobas/county in Hoima District appreciating CEDO for its activities During a Community Dialogue; 18th May 2016.



Sunday Kenneth (CLV, holding Hoe in Front): Helping citizens in Ndaragi village, Kigorobya S/county during land demarcation; April 2016



Joel Asobora (Left, Holding a Hand Hoe) supporting the community during Land Demarcation. Looking on with record books in the hands are ALC Members in Buraru Village, Kyabigambire- Hoima.



Mr. Mugisa Geoffrey (Standing and facing Camera) gives his views on the land tenure systems in Bunyoro during a dialogue event held at Kisanja trading centre in Masindi.

2.2.2 Strengthening Civic Competence for Enhanced Democratic Governance in Bunyoro' (SCCEDGOB) project

The implementation of this project started in July 2016 and it will run until June 2018. The overall goal of the project is to enhance private sector capacity to engage respective local governments at a sub county, municipal and district level in the three districts of Masindi Buliisa, Kiryandongo and Masindi to engage in democratic governance processes for effective public service delivery in the education and health sectors. In this reporting period, activities implemented included: Media campaigns on project tenets, Facilitating engagement of the participating PSAs with the district local governments, Support supervision to PSAs, Mobilization of communities through Bulk messages, and Facilitating the business community to dialogue with grass root local governments.

Project Results

I. Conduct media campaigns:

Two (02) radio spot messages, one in Runyoro and the other in Rugungu (the two major local dilates) were **aired 495 times on 02 local FM stations**. In the previous quarter the same spot message was aired 150 times, running 3 times per day on both radios stations i.e Kings Broadcasting Services (KBS) ran 02 spots per day with 2 DJ Mentions (120 per month) and Radio Kitara FM ran 45 spots per month. The message in the radio spot calls upon the public

particularly the private sector actors, youths and women to actively participate in the local budgeting processes and also to demand for accountability from local leaders. In addition, the two radio stations also aired **18 radio notices** for the purpose of mobilizing masses for the PSA and Public engagement meetings with local governments. Furthermore, a local company contracted to manage the social media also continued with the provision of timely up-dates and dissemination of project messages, sending bulk SMS messages to the targeted public on their mobile telephone numbers.

Besides, **02 different messages** were disseminated, reaching **2400** different community members directly on their phones.

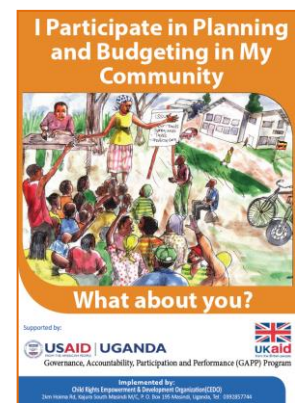
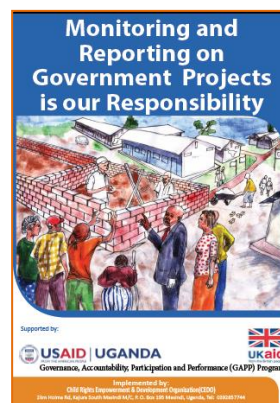
The two different messages disseminated (in local language) were:

- 1) *“Monitoring the performance of the sub county budget is a collective responsibility; quality service delivery is a right of every citizen in Uganda”*
- 2) *“It’s your right to seek information concerning service delivery in your area.*

Resulting from the above interventions, citizen engagement with local leaders on critical issues of service delivery and performance was enhanced. These initiatives have been very instrumental in pooling up large numbers of participants much above the anticipated average daily attendance in meetings. More so, the community has been very active in seeking accountability from local leaders, and demanding improvement in public service delivery during the community forums and PSA engagements with local governments.

2. Produce and disseminate Civic Education information materials (I pull up banner, I straight banner, 1500 stickers, 1000 A2 posters, 1000 brochures, and 240 T/shirts)

In this quarter, the project disseminated **235 IEC materials to 188 (109F, 79M)** project beneficiaries. These included **56 posters, 112 stickers, 42 brochures and 25 T/shirts**. The messages printed on stickers are: 1) Quality Service Delivery is Our Right; Let’s Ask Our Leaders; 2) Seeking information on Public Service Delivery is My Right; 3) Monitoring and Reporting on Government Projects is Our Responsibility, and 4) I Participate in Planning and Budgeting in My Community, etc.



↑ Above: Some of the sample IEC Materials Disseminated between Oct- Dec 2016.

Meanwhile, the message on posters is: **Poster (1):** “Monitoring and Reporting on Government Projects is Our Responsibility”. **Poster (2):** “I Participate in Planning and Budgeting in My Community”. This activity continues to contribute to increasing the visibility of the project; in addition to the understanding of the need for Citizen, and more particularly PSAs’ engagement in performance monitoring of public services. This has further increased the demand for critical

services such as local revenue generation and allocation; and the demand for other critical services and performance in key sectors of education and public health.

3. Facilitate business community dialogues with grass root local governments:

Under this program activity, **09 onsite visits** were conducted by PSAs to assess service delivery in selected public facilities. Facilities visited included 06 health units, 03 of them in Buliisa which included Bugoigo Health Centre (H/C) II, Butiaba H/CIII and Avogera H/CIII.



Above Standing: Kyamuza Musa, the SAS Pakanyi S/County giving accountability in a PSA and Public engagement with Pakanyi Local Government (21ST Nov. 2016)

In Kiryandongo, 01 site visit was carried out to Nyabwengi H/C. The other 03 visits were carried out in Masindi District including: Kyatiri, Nyakitibwa and Nyantonzi H/C IIIs. The other facilities included 2 primary schools in Masindi which included Kigezi primary school and Nyantonzi primary school.

During the visits, Private Sector Accountability Teams (PSATs) used the monitoring tools developed by CEDO in the quarter July-Sept 2016, to identify major issues of concern that affect service delivery and performance of local governments. The issues identified included: Drug stock outs, less quantities of supplies drugs in relation to the H/C requests from the centre; Supply of irrelevant drugs to the community (drugs not requested for); Low staffing and lack of staff houses in schools especially in Buliisa District.

4. Facilitate PSA and public engagement with DLGs on performance issues:

Budongo SIC SAS (Mr. Serunjogi Abdul) presenting priorities for Nyantonzi Parish during a community engagement with PSAs and Local Leadership (17th Nov 2016)



During the quarter under review, **26 public engagements together with PSAs and the DLGs** were conducted. Nine (09) such meetings were conducted in Masindi alone, 12 in Buliisa and the other 05 in Kiryandongo.

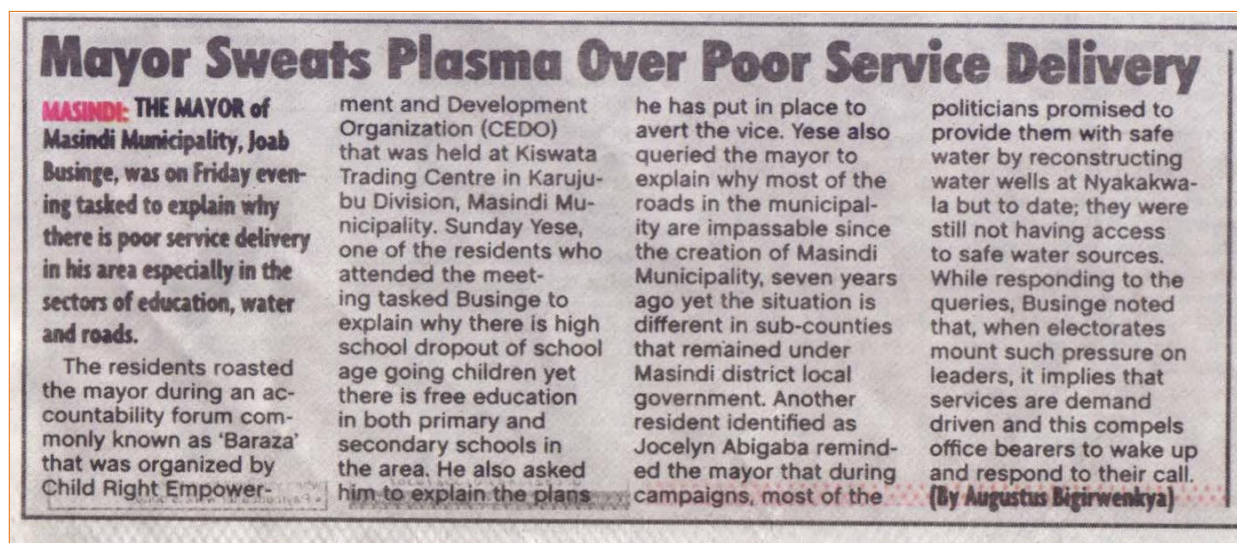
These engagements enabled the citizenry to voice out service delivery deficits in their communities and their aspirations on one hand; and for the local governments to present their

action plans in addressing them on the other. This activity brought together **491PSA members** (228F, 263M), S/County as well as district political leaders 45(8F, 37M) and, 27(05F, 22M) technical leaders to interface with the Citizenry at the local level.

Additionally it's during these engagements (held at service delivery points) that the local leaders and community members jointly monitored the public infrastructure projects such as classroom and health unit construction. Besides, the duo would be able to listen into the ire of public servants faced with challenges limiting the effective service delivery such as inadequate facilitation. During these public engagements, citizen concerns and issues were documented and those requiring actions were recorded for eventual follow-up by CEDO and PSATs.

Cumulatively, **35 PSA/Public engagements** with DLGs have so far been conducted since July 2016; each powered by drama. These have **cumulatively** reached **1498 (637F, 861M)** project participants in Masindi, Buliisa and Kiryandongo. This output has also contributed to the increase in civic awareness of their rights and, continues to promote improvements in public service delivery and performance.

Below: An article that appeared in the Red Pepper Daily of 30th Nov 2016 following a PSAs engagement meeting with the Masindi Municipality leadership, which was held in Karujubu Division-Masindi District.



SUMMARY OF ISSUES AND ACTIONS PER DISTRICT:

District	Priority Issues	Sector	Action	Responsible for the Action
Kiryandongo	I. Inadequate drugs in health centers particularly: Nyabwegi HCII and Mutunda HC III in Mutunda S/C	Health	To review drug distribution criteria ensuring supplies to HCs matches the clientele population. Special attention to areas around the refugee settlement.	For immediate action by the Deputy CAO

	2. Low staffing at Health Centres . For instance, Nyabwegi HCII has only 02 staff	Health	To write to public service over urgent need for staff recruitment at HCs	For immediate action by the District Vice Chairperson
	3. Lack of health facilities in remote areas of district. For instance Kololo village in Mutunda S/C is over 10km to the nearest HC which is difficult for women to access	Health	The District to carry out periodic health out reaches	Health in charges/ health inspector
	4. Inadequate furniture in classrooms e.g Kololo p/s and Katulikire and Dyang P/S	Education	To assess the number of schools with inadequate furniture and provide for the supplies in the current FY and next FY	Immediate action by the Deputy CAO
Masindi	1. Staff absenteeism at the HCs, specifically reported at Nyantonzi HC III and Ksenene HCII	Health	Impromptu early morning visits to service points to monitor staff arrivals and in afternoon. Also provision of staff quarters for HC staff	Immediate action by Secretary for Health
	2. Delay in disbursement of UPE funds. Such cases reported at Nyabyeya p/s, Nyantonzi p/s and Kabango p/s	Education	To enforce timely accountability of UPE funds by recipient schools; and also engage the Ministry of Finance on timely disbursement	District chairperson
	3. Deteriorating sanitation at Masindi Central Market	Health	Timely collection of Bin from the market by the municipal authorities	Vendors' Association Executives/ The Municipal Authority
	4. Drug stock outs across HCs	Health	Appropriate estimation of drug needs by the HC team and, Early submission of the drug requests to NMS	HC in charges and, DHO
	5. Use of abusive / Inappropriate language to patients by HC staff e.g Nyantonzi HC III in charge Mr Ola	Health	Discipline the undisciplined HC Staff	DHO
	6. Poor academic performance in all schools in Budongo sub county, a concern for all parents and leaders in the area	Education	Increase the education budget and provide for procurement of 03 sets of external tests termly; that is- at beginning, mid, and end of term) for self-assessment and targeting primary five – primary seven	Sub county chief (SAS)
	7. Kyatiri HCIII lacks a private space to handle HIV/AIDs patients, yet it is the only public health facility that provides the service in the entire sub county.	Health	Designate a room to give the service in the HC as funds are mobilized for the construction of the HIV/AIDS private ward	HC in charge
	8. Use of the Masindi main hospital ambulance is segregated. Not all deserving patients who are referred to the regional Hospital in Hoima or Lachor in Gulu can access its use.	Health	The District Council should establish a select committee to determine s fair cost-share by clients for the use of the ambulance. This will help to maintain it and keep it running.	Secretary for health Masindi district to work with the DHO

	9. Poor Road Networks with long overdue maintenance in Masindi Municipality	Works	To carry out an audit of all roads that require immediate repairs or grading and start work on them.	Mayor, Masindi Municipality.
Buliisa	1. Drug stock out in most of the HCs	Health	Early submission of the drug requests to NMS and, Appropriately estimate drug needs for the HCs	DHO And HC Incharges
	2. Inadequate furniture in classrooms in most schools	Education	Provision for school furniture in the next Budget	CAO
	3. Inadequate staff and staff quarters in schools such as Avogera p/s which has over 600 pupils yet the school has only 7 teachers including H/Teacher	Education	To write to public service over urgent need for staff recruitment at in schools; and Budget for or lobby Oil companies to construct more staff quarters in schools that lack	CAO
	4. Late disbursement of UPE funds in all schools especially Walukuba p/s and Butyaba p/s		Early submission of UPE accountability	Head Teachers / DEO

5. Carry out monitoring and regular support supervision to PSAs in implementation of respective action plans

By end of the quarter, 8 field support visits had been conducted to monitoring / mentor the private sector accountability teams (PSATs). These fields' visits were intended to validate and review the work of PSATs and also share successes and challenges while at work. Besides, share feedback from the community and draw up a way forward to ease the work of the PSATs. Follow up visits focused particularly on courtesy call to the key stakeholders of the different private sector associations.

6. Organize quarterly team briefing sessions with board of directors

Board of Directors in a quarterly briefing session- 31st Dec, 2017



During the quarter ended, a briefing session was conducted involving the participation of two senior management officials and 5 members of the Board of directors. Members reviewed progress of project activities and appreciated that it was on course. The board of director's reiterated their commitment to oversee implementation of the GAPP II project

and conviction in successfully realizing the set objectives within the stipulated project time period.

The Board Members asked management to invite the participation of all board members during community dialogues and other project activities at community level, inviting one member at a time during the next quarter so that they can see for themselves the results being reported.

Challenges faced:

Implementation has been smooth over the last six months, with minimal challenges. Specifically, the harsh weather conditions especially in Buliisa affected attendance, as the population has to move long distances to the meeting venue but in very hot weather. As a result, the arrivals are noticed towards the end of the meeting (In later evening). These are never recorded in attendance, as they have actually not participated.

Lessons learned:

We have learnt over the last six months that through the round table dialogues, the community is able to break the silence and freely voice their aspirations and challenges –directly reaching out to duty bearers. In addition, this provides a platform for lower level public servants such as Primary School Teachers and Health Workers to break the bureaucracy and freely voice their constraints in effective delivery of services. On the other hand, dialogues at service points are more effective as the duty bearers are able to see for themselves and; appreciate the deficits being voiced by the concerned community. Besides, the LG leaders are quickly reminded of their commitments at site, as made during the political campaign period or during the earlier project implemented by CEDO and funded by GAPP (2014-2016).

Way forward.

CEDO-Uganda will continue to follow up and organize feedback sessions on commitments by the LGs on action plans developed during the PSA/Public engagement meetings. Focus will also be on continued skills development for the PSATs and exploring the involvement of elected representatives (such as councilors for youths, women and PwDs) in ensuring performance is monitored and the community receives feedback. Experience shows that persons representing special interest groups are elected based on trust of the population represented. Such persons will facilitate continuity of project impact beyond the current funding. Moreover, CEDO will also continue with the documentation of issues that are of National Nature and; during the Quarter (April-June 2017), will consolidate them and seek collaboration of other thematic CSOs (CSBAG on Budget; HEPS on Health and Build Africa on Education) as well as ACODE – to engage power centers in a national dialogue due early June 2017. This is intended to ensure key issues identified from grassroots are effectively voiced at the national level.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED IN MASINDI –OCT-DEC 2016

Name of Activity	Number of Individual reached in the reporting period														
	Male							Female							G/Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	
BUDONGO SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	0	1	0	1	7	6	15	0	0	8	1	4	15	28	43
IEC Materials Distribution	0	0	0	2	4	5	11	0	0	8	0	2	8	18	29
PAKANYI SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	0	0	1	4	16	44	65	0	0	2	4	8	12	26	91
IEC Materials Distribution	0	0	0	4	4	6	14	0	0	2	2	4	7	15	29
MIIRYA SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	0	1	5	5	2	10	23	2	1	4	1	6	2	16	39
KIMENGO SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	0	0	1	1	5	9	16	0	0	1	0	2	7	10	26
Total No of Individuals Reached	0	2	7	17	38	80	144	2	1	25	8	26	51	113	257

NO. OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED IN KIRYANDONGO (OCT-DEC 2016)

Name of Activity	Number of Individual reached in the reporting period														
	Male							Female							G/Total
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	
KIRYANDONGO S/ COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	0	0	1	9	8	6	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
IEC Materials Distribution	0	0	1	6	6	4	17							0	17
MUTUNDA SUB COUNTY							0							0	0
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	0	0	3	4	10	15	32	1	0	0	3	5	19	28	60
IEC Materials Distribution	0	0	0	3	2	9	14	1	0	0	3	4	15	23	37
Total No of Individuals Reached	0	0	5	22	26	34	87	2	0	0	6	9	34	51	138

NO. OF INDIVIDUALS REACHED IN BULIISA IN PERIOD OCT-DEC 2016

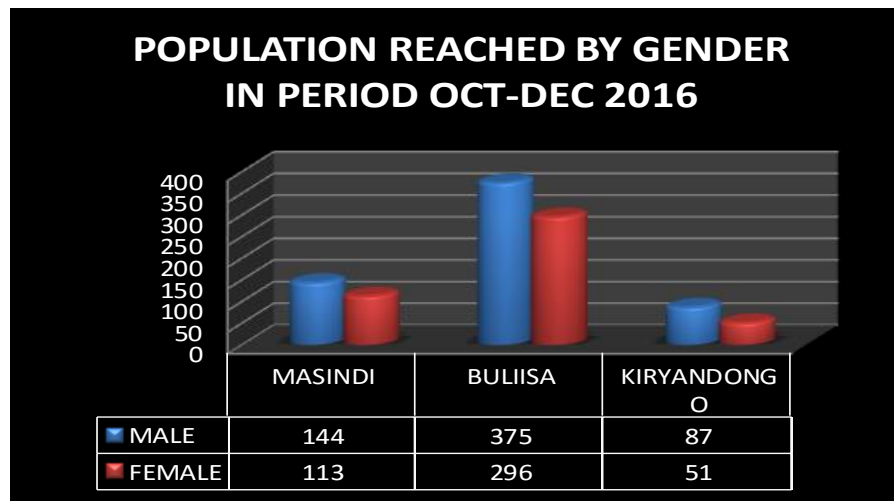
Name of Activity	Number of Individual reached in the reporting period														G/Total
	Male							Female							
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	G/Total
BULIISA SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	4	2	18	12	18	40	94	0	4	12	15	14	18	63	157
IEC Materials Distribution	4	0	5	6	4	3	22	0	0	3	4	5	2	14	36
KIGWERA SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	2	9	5	18	14	24	72	4	3	10	6	12	6	41	113
IEC Materials Distribution	0	1	2	5	2	1	11	0	0	1	6	4	1	12	23
BUTIABA SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	2	13	10	18	34	54	131	1	12	13	19	14	45	104	235
NGWENDO SUB COUNTY															
PSA/Public engagement with DLGS	3	5	7	6	10	7	38	1	6	10	7	7	21	52	90
IEC Materials Distribution	0	0	2	0	5	0	7	0	0	1	0	5	4	10	17
Total of individuals reached	15	30	49	65	87	129	375	6	25	50	57	61	97	296	671

SUMMARY OF NUMBERS REACHED IN THE PERIOD OCT-DEC 2016

Name of Activity	Number of Individual reached in the reporting period1														G/Total
	Male							Female							
	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	>34	s/Total	G/Total
MASINDI	0	2	7	17	38	80	144	2	1	25	8	26	51	113	257
BULIISA	15	30	49	65	87	129	375	6	25	50	57	61	97	296	671
KIRYANDONGO	0	0	5	22	26	34	87	2	0	0	6	9	34	51	138
TOTAL REACHED	15	32	61	104	151	243	606	10	26	75	71	96	182	460	1,066

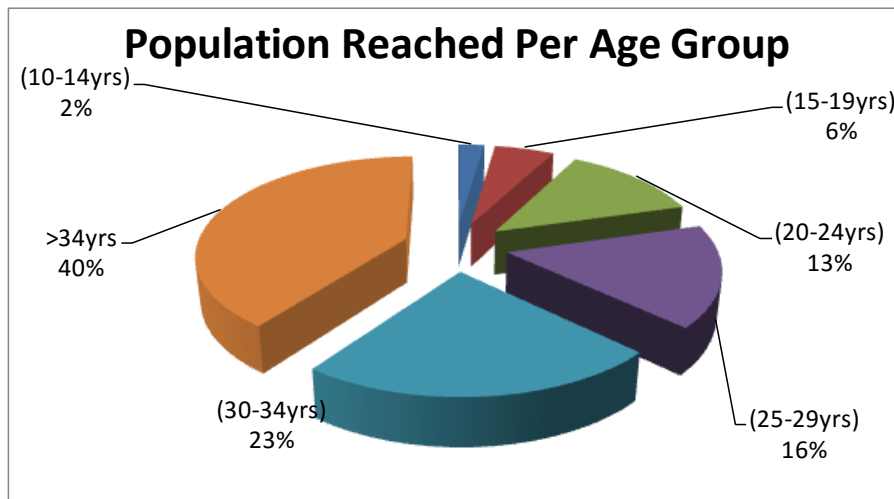
PROGRESS ANALYSIS

INDIVIDUALS REACHED BY GENDER IN THE PERIOD OCTOBER-DECEMBER 2016



Remarks:

- More project participants were reached in Buliisa (63%) compared to the other project districts (Masindi (24%) and Kiryandongo 13%). This calls for increased efforts especially in Kiryandongo in the next Quarter.
- During the Quarter ended, 57% of the project participants were Males (63% in Q1) compared to 43% Female participants (37% in Q1). This indicates an increasing effort to reach out to more women than men by the project.



Remarks:

- By end of the Quarter, 641 participants were young people (10-34years) representing 60% of the project participants reached. This indicates that more young people are responding to the project than the older citizens (40%).
- It also presents a more effort being put on reaching out to the older people (32% older people in Q1 compared with 40% reached in Q2).
- However, the ratio of female youth to total being reached is still low at 43% compared to the male counterparts at 57%.

SUCCESS STORY

BENECIARY VOICES ON THE RELEVANCY OF THE GAPP PROGRAM IN IMPROVING THE MONITORING AND REPORTING FUNCTION ON GOVERNMENT PROJECTS: BULIISA DISTRICT CHAIRPERSON SPEAKS OUT:



Mr. Agaba Simon Kinene, The District Chairman, Buliisa.

The District Chairperson, Mr Kinene Simon has applauded the GAPP project for mobilizing the community to engage in planning, budgeting and performance monitoring processes in Buliisa District. **“...Many times, the public looks at political leaders as the people who are solely responsible for oversight role on government projects and entire service delivery. I am happy that this project has clearly stipulated the role and need for citizens to engage not only in demanding better services, but also in planning and monitoring government projects. This is a constitutional responsibility for all of us”**, Says Mr Kinene.

For many politicians, it is easier to seek the vote for the first mandate in Office than a second mandate. This is because most citizens do not know the role of elected representatives. Mr Kinene shares his experience, **“I have been in office for a few months now, but what I am experiencing in terms of community demands and expectations.., everyone expects a lot from my office including better service delivery compared to the last local government. This project has already set the bar high, helping my office to meet positive thinking citizens;- and together agreeing on solutions that are people centred. I want this spirit to continue even after the project funding has ended ...”** concludes Mr. Kinene

Joint PSA and Public engagements with the District Local Governments on service delivery issues from lower LGs has been instrumental in raising awareness amongst the citizenry on their constitutional mandate in respect to participatory local development and, performance monitoring.

Buliisa is one of the poorest Districts in Uganda. Located in the extreme north of Uganda’s Western Region, the District is one of the country’s most rural districts. Buliisa is bordered to the west by Lake Albert and the east by Murchison Falls Conservation Area. With an ailing road network, mostly impassable during rainy seasons, both the health and education sectors are equally underdeveloped.

However, the government has discovered considerable amount of crude oil deposits in the district; and is in final stages of preparing to start extraction. This resource could ultimately turn Buliisa into an oil city in years ahead.

2.3 Food Security and Access to Financial Services

Under this sector, CEDO employs livelihood improvement models targeted at addressing malnutrition among care giving households. Beneficiary families engage in crop production and group savings activities (Village Saving and Loan Associations - VSLAs) to augment household nutrition through food availability and income generation. CEDO facilitates linkage to financial services to strengthen financial literacy, market access; and ability to add value to existing agricultural products

Program objectives and outputs for the year ended 31st December 2016:

Objective: To increase access to viable savings and credit management systems for 600 clients (poor marginalized people) in 2 sub counties of Wakiso district by December 2016

Outputs:

- 11 VSLAs established and operational, two groups in Nabweru sub county which has a cumulative savings of UGX 16,400,000 and in Gombe Sub County has nine groups with the cumulative savings of UGX 34,949,000.
- The cumulative savings value of the eleven groups is UGX 51, 349, 000 while UGX 47,809,000 is the net savings by women which was mobilized from their own savings. This scheme is intended to improve the welfare of the women at risk in Wakiso district
- Average savings per group is UGX 4,668,000, while the average member savings is UGX 160,400
- Three VSLAs shared out their savings worth UGX 15,000,000. [Fifteen million] and now all the three groups have started their second saving cycle.
- 11 VSLAs trained in the VSLA methodology and are using the skill for their livelihoods improvement and the four groups were mobilized and not fully trained. Which made a total of 15 groups with a membership of 450
- VSLA executive members involved in exposure visits and learn from them especially during action audit.
- Two groups now on recovery phase for all loaned monies in preparation for the upcoming sharing of group savings in February 2017

Below is the table showing the group details as of November 2016.

GP No.	Group name	cell	Membership			Amount saved
			TT	M	F	
	<i>Gombe S/C groups</i>					
01	Tukolerewamu-shared`	Kavule B	30	2	23	3,480,000

02	Birungi birimumaso-shared	Gombe	30	3	27	6,559,000
03	Ezinabala_shared	Buwonzi	30	1	29	9,730,000
04	Blessed	Mattuga	25	10	15	920,000
05	Tukole	Bukiika	30	8	22	2,680,000
06	Atambula mpola	Bukiika	30	3	27	4,760,000
07	Joy childrens'group	Bukiika	30	12	18	540,000
08	Twezimbe	Nasse	30	3	27	3,840,000
09	Zibula atudde	Buwonzi	30	3	27	2,440,000
	Cumulative savings					34,949,000
	Nabweru groups	s/c				
10	Kawerimide	Kagoma	25	1	24	9,600,000
11	Bwesigwa	Kanyange-maganjo	30	1	29	6,800,000
	Cumulative savings					16,400,000
	Grand total		320	47	268	51,349,000/=

Objective: To provide business development skills in the selection, planning and management (SPM) of IGAs to 60% of the 600 VSLA clients in 2 sub counties of Wakiso district by December 2016

Outputs:

- 90 VSLA clients trained in business skills (SPM)
- 70% of 90 VSLA clients trained in SPM have responded appropriately in use of skills

Impact created:

- 1 VSLAs have enabled the poor marginalized people access low risk financial services from their own saved money and they are using the borrowed funds to invest in viable IGAs, paying school fees and catering for other immediate needs such as medical care, and clothing.



Testimonies from VSLA members have revealed positive changes in their lives. Members in various groups are accessing loans and using them in food production, acquisition of assets, home improvement, education support, medication from welfare loan and other are starting small income generating activities among others.

In the example of Nakku Christine aged 36 years old [in the photo above], has 8 children (4 girls and 4 boys). Seven of them are school going. Ms. Nakku is a member of Blessed VSLA group in Bukiika cell of Ssanga parish in Gombe Division of Nassana Municipality of Wakiso district. In her testimony, Nakku said;

“We have a share value of 2000/=, I managed to save 240,000/= in six months and borrowed 500,000/= from the group to rent a stone quarrying land for a period of one year. The stone project is very profitable whereby I earn a monthly profit of above 250,000/=from the collections I receive from the people I sub-rent which enables me to meet weekly savings, pay group loans pay children’s fees and meet other home basic needs. Above all I thank God who brought CEDO to us in this community and call upon the management to extend their services in other neighboring parishes”

- 2 VSLAs have instilled a culture of saving and hardworking among groups’ members through the VSLA as they work hard to raise savings of the next meeting or even loans got from the group. As CEDO we relate this hard work to Paul’s letter to the Tessolinician 2Thess 3.10 where Paul appealed to his audience to work hard (Brothers and sisters if you don’t work you should not eat). The methodology has helped to fight redundancy among the marginalized as they have work hard to realize funds for next saving week.
- 3 The methodology has increased accumulation of assets among VSLA group members in terms of household assets and opened there minds to have IGAs.



“My name is Lunkuse Topista a widow and I am a resident of Buwonzi village, Ssanga parish. I am 38 years old and a single mother of 3 children; 1 boy and 2 girls, and member of Ezinabala saving group. I joined the group in September 2015 after a friend had told me about the group. After thorough lessons from CEDO officer, I clearly understood the methodology, liked it and eventually joined Ezinabala VSLA group. I have been saving and I managed to request for a loan worth 200,000/= which I used to start a small scale retail shop. With my retail shop, I earn an

average profit of 15,000 per day from which I gather weekly savings of 5000/= and meet home basic needs. I thank CEDO for introducing the intervention in my area”.

- 4 VSLAs are based on savings and members have worked with their assets and not with loan liabilities (debts) thereby increasing their livelihood security and reducing exposures to risks.



Case Story!

‘Am Nalweyiso Kate aged 48, a single mother with 6 children. I joined Birungi Birimumaso group through a community meeting at Gombe sub county hall which was organized by CEDO in 2015, we have a share value of 1000/= and we have a constitution that guides us in our group proceedings. I have received a loan worth 450,000/= in a period of 6 months of our saving. I used my loan to top up my other sources of income to buy 2 exotic goats and one half breed male goats. The she goats have grown and expecting young ones of the cross breed type which shall be sold at a higher cost than the

local breeds. Besides, the credit I have received from the group’s welfare fund has enabled me to pay partial fees and school dues for my 2 children in primary school and the 3 children in secondary. Am very grateful to CEDO for the - VSLA methodology and we request them to involve other outside areas in the methodology.

Challenges

The project experienced the following challenges.

- The Cash box continue to remain with a lot of money when members don’t borrow it all and this may be of a security threat to people who keep it especially in this period when most groups are about to do auction audit

- People in the neighboring parishes are demanding for the project and we are not supposed to implement it there. This has forced members to start half baked groups almost similar to VSLA
- Fear for the loss of toolkit after non CEDO group in the neighborhood had lost its toolkit that is in Ssanga parish. Most members wanted to open accounts in the near by SACCO's to have their money kept. We had faced this challenge at the beginning of the project but told members to get treasurers with secure houses and "good" relatives and above all to keep group secrets among themselves above all and it worked and we shall continue encouraging group members to get treasury's who qualify according to VSLA methodology.
- Bad community experiences with micro finance related programs that failed before the VSLA methodology discourages people to join VSLAs until when they have witnessed its genuineness
- **Lessons learnt**
- Active involvement of local leaders enables the creation of a clear strategic coalition among sub county leadership, religious institutions, CBOs, community based volunteers, youth, and women for concerted efforts for livelihoods support. This enabled us in designing better implementation strategies and experience sharing, best practices and technical support. All in all Implementation of activities with the involvement of local leaders at all levels reduces on the workload in as far as mobilization and monitoring is concerned.
- Women are more active in joining savings and loans groups could be partly attributed to the fact that when households lack basics, they are more affected than men.
- VSLA methodology is a demand driven intervention especially after the beneficiaries realizing its importance. This can be explained at the current rate people are demanding to form groups yet they were adamant to form groups especially with the payment of the toolkit.
- VSLAs are planning to form a platform for women empowerment for them to meaningfully participate in decision-making on issues that affect their lives and freely participate in development activities of their respective households in order to pave way for discussing matters beyond savings also Women are more active in joining the VSLA groups and this could be explained partly due to the fact that when household lack basics such as food, and other basics, it is the women who are more affected than men.
- VSLA provides a good avenue for integrating crosscutting issues such as gender, HIV/AIDS sanitation, child protection, human rights, environmental conservation etc. • VSLAs can be used as platform for other economic and social related development initiatives

- Members from the control parishes too want to use the methodology in their financial struggle and some leaders are complaining why select a few parishes among many parishes, so new groups have come up on their own
- Community review meetings are good avenues for giving project accountability, horizontally and vertically, to multiple stakeholders.
- Given ample capacity and empowerment individuals manage effectively income generating activities and as a success. In other ward SPM should not be limited to individuals but to all VSLA clients to boost their skills in IGA production.
- It important to be knowledgeable and have an understanding of specific operational environment for successful implementation of VSLA activities
- Implementation of VSLA activities need continuous sensitization and awareness creation for the population to develop a good understanding and appreciation of the methodology
- The methodology if promoted properly instills a culture of good governance and accountability whereby every member of the VSLA is accountable and responsible for the successes and failures of the group.

Recommendations

To widen impact the following should be done.

- Ensure group management committee train in data collection and interpretation so that they are able to audit their records to avoid loses.
- Monitoring and documentation of the project best practices should made routine for continues learning since CEDO has been a learning project.
- Continuously engage local governments to ensure that they adopt a VSLA sensitive budgeting and also take responsibility of adopting project impact.
- CEDO will do everything possible to ensure that group members remains motivated to continue following the VSLA activities.

Conclusions

Despite the challenges addressed in the above sections, it should be noted that based on planned activities of VSLA and what has been achieved the project can be described as a successful project. This is attributed to team work, technical support given by CEDO at all times, constant monitoring to track progress and ensure all activities are done in line with the set objectives. More to that VSLA has been a learning experience at all its stages and this is seen on the impact caused. All in all the use of local leaders at all levels was of great importance in neutralizing harmful information on the project and this led to success in all our planned outputs.

Project Album



Chairperson LC1 Buwonzi cel Mr. Bossa busy dancing at the group 2.CEDO Executive Director, speaking to Ezinabala VSLA group members and advising member on financial discipline
Share out ceremony-Ezinabala VSLA after sharing their saved monies



4.0 GOVERNANCE AND HUMAN RESOURCE

4.1 Board of Directors

Full name	Title	Position held / Member Since
Mr. Mugisa Godfrey	Chairperson	February 2008
Mr. Phinehas Kyotasobora	Vice Chairperson	October 2012
Mr. Byabasaija Abdallah	Executive Director / Secretary	March 2007
Mrs. Turyagaruka Christine	Member	February 2015
Mr. Wobusobozi Patrick	Member	February 2008
Mr. Akunobere Jacob	Member	October 2014
Mrs. Byalero Catherine	Member	March 2015

4.2 Staff members

5.0 FINANCIAL SUMMARY FOR 2016

5.1 Receipts and Expenditure Statements for the year ended 31 December 2016

5.2 Statement of Financial Position as at 31st December 2016

5.3 Revenue

5.4 Expenditure by CEDO-Uganda Programs

5.5 Closing Balances

OUR PARTNERS IN 2016