

TUGENDE TUTANDIKE PROGRAM YEAR END PROGRAM REPORT (JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016)



**IMPLEMENTATION BY CEDO-UGANDA,
IN PARTNERSHIP WITH
CANADIAN FEED THE CHILDREN**



ABOUT THIS REPORT:

This report provides a summary of progress made in the implementation of the Tugende-Tutandike Program during the period January to December 2016. This program has been implemented by CEDO-Uganda, in partnership with Canadian Feed The Children (CFTC) since January 2010.

CEDO-Uganda is a national non-profit child focused development organization that promotes the rights of children to a healthy, secure and value adding childhood.

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TABLE OF ACCRONYMS

CEDO	Child Rights Empowerment and Development Organization
CEV	Community Extension Volunteer. These are farmers who were trained to be facilitators to organize the FFS.
CFTC	Canadian Feed The Children
CLUSA	Cooperative League of the United States of America
ECD	Early Childhood Care and Development
EoY	End of Year
FARMER FIELD SCHOOL	A season-long training activity that takes place in the field. It is season-long so that it covers all the different developmental stages of the crop and their related management practices. The training process is always learner-centered, participatory and relying on an experiential learning approach
FFS	Farmer Field School
MADFA	Masindi District Farmer's Association
SESSION	A day when school is open for classes. In an FFS a session is a meeting of 2-3 hours duration. It is part of a module and may deal with different topics.
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

MESSAGE FROM THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR



**BYABASAIJA ABDALLAH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

Welcome to CEDO's End of Year Progress Report on the implementation of TugendeTutandike Program. CEDO has been implementing this program, as a Partnership with Canadian Feed the Children (CFTC), in three Sub Counties of Masindi District since January 2010. Numerous achievements have been registered this year (between January to December, 2016), as a result of the combined efforts of our program teams, beneficiaries and supporters. Thanks to the Technical and Financial support of Canadian Feed the Children. The District and Sub county local governments as well as the community have also been very supportive, participating in all initiatives by the program. This together, has been the reason for the successes and achievements registered during the year.

Our efforts to free children from isolation and dangers that pose dire threats to their lives have mainly focused on household strengthening and provision of information to widen opportunities that promote the rights of all children. This has included: Increasing food production through experiential learning, distribution of garden inputs, and provision of teaching materials and equipment as well as scholastics for beneficiary children. We have also mobilized participating households, and encouraged them to save within village groups (VSLA) to increase financial resources.

This report therefore presents a full story of our work- achievements, challenges encountered and lessons learnt during the year. We also explore views and opinions on our contribution towards ending child poverty and malnutrition fuelled by among others, the low literacy achievement and retention in school, inadequate food production and utilization at household level, lack of alternative sources of income, lack of information and gender-related disempowerment.

I wish to thank our development partner, Canadian Feed the Children, for financial support towards this Program. We continue to rely on your valuable support to help children in rural Uganda, who are faced with difficult circumstances to thrive in more years ahead.

**BYABASAIJA ABDALLAH
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

ABOUT CEDO:

CEDO, Child Rights Empowerment and Development Organization, is a Child focused Voluntary Not-profit NGO, founded in 1992 as a CBO; and duly registered as an NGO in 2005, Reg. No. s.5914/7353. It is also incorporated as a company limited by guarantee, Reg. No.91282. The organization is dedicated to improving the livelihood of vulnerable households and the communities around them through increased access to education, improved nutrition and household food security, good health and child rights protection. CEDO envisions an improved quality of life of vulnerable children and their families; where poverty, poor health and rights abuse have been overcome; children enjoy their rights and, are living in a just society.



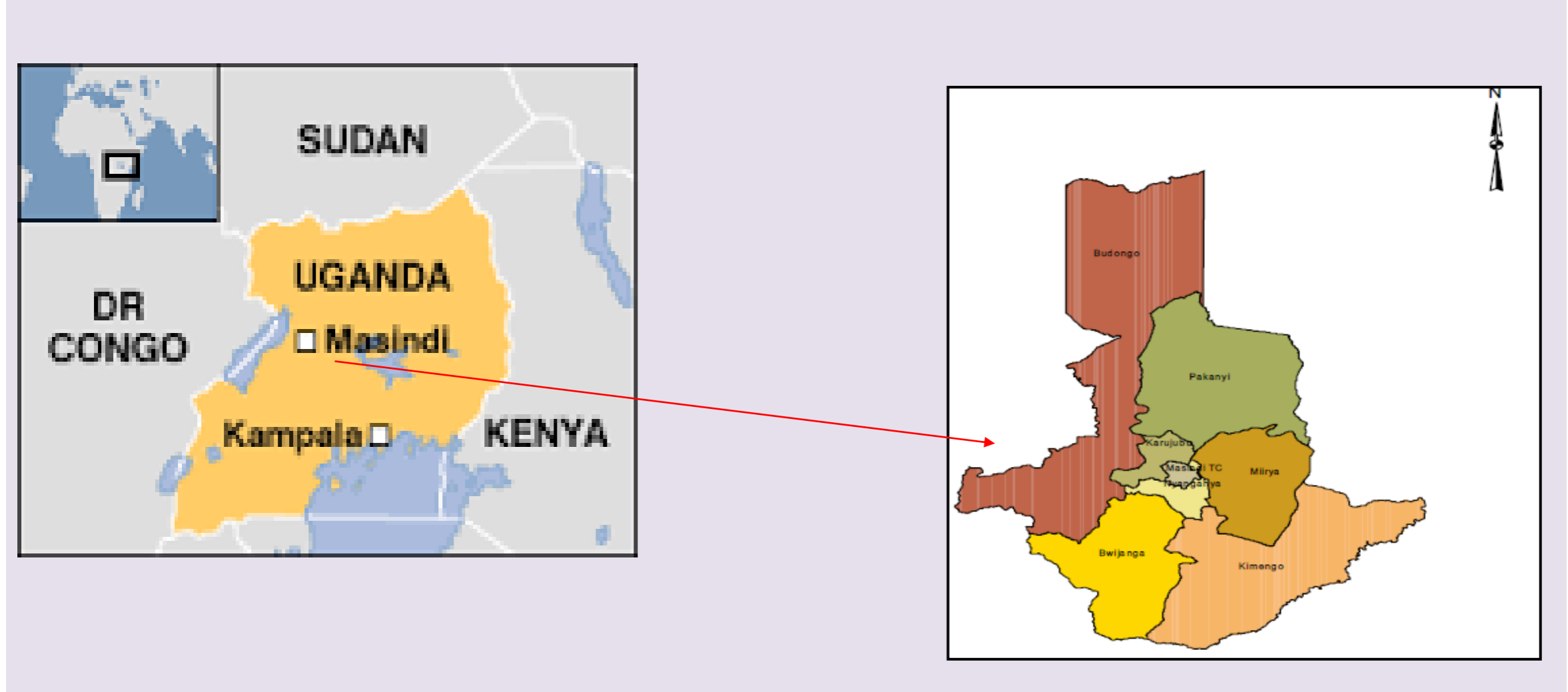
Happy Faces of Children at Aviobolo ECD Centre (File Photo: Mav 2016)

CEDO is an active member of the National NGO Forum, Federation of Education NGOs in Uganda, Uganda Civil Society Immunization Platform, Coalition of Human Rights Defenders; and Uganda Child Rights NGOs Network. In implementing our work, CEDO closely collaborates with the Uganda Land Alliance, Human Rights Centre Uganda, Centre for Domestic Violence Prevention (CEDOVIP), Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG) and, National ECD Working Group.

Our Mission:

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

MAP OF UGANDA (LEFT) SHOWING LOCATION OF THE PROJECT AREA.
ON THE RIGHT SIDE IS MASINDI DISTRICT BY SUB COUNTY



YEAR END PROGRAM REPORT; JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 2016

SECTION 1: PROGRAM INFORMATION

Name of Partner: CHILD RIGHTS EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION
Country: UGANDA
Program Name: TUGENDE TUTANDIKE PROGRAM
Reporting Period: JANUARY - DECEMBER 2016
Date of Submission: 12th January 2017

SECTION 2: NARRATIVE REPORT

2.1 BRIEF OVERVIEW ABOUT THE PROGRESS MADE IN THIS REPORTING PERIOD WITH REFERENCE TO THE INDICATORS FROM THE PAOP WORK PLAN.

CEDO-Uganda has been implementing the Tugende-Tutandike Program, a CEDO / CFTC Partnership, in the sub counties of Budongo, Karijubu and Pakanyi in Masindi District in Uganda since January 2010. The annual program purpose 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. For this year (2016), the program targeted to stimulate participation of 450 most disadvantaged and vulnerable children (<6 years) in quality guided early childhood care and education interventions; increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods amongst 360 care-giving households and; facilitate access to financial resources for 1000 men and women caregivers within the project area, by December 2016.

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. These directly benefitted from learning processes at the project supported early childhood learning centres- with each child facilitated with scholastic materials and a daily hot mid-morning meal. 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. This positive trajectory presents an array of hope in the improving not only access to-but also the quality of learning at program supported ECD centres.

Over the same period, 03Farmer Field Schools (FFS) were re-established in same location as in the previous year; 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; while 72% had improved in agricultural production in at least one crop. Further on, 1020 community members (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-with more women (68% of women amongst sampled households) participating in household decisions. By the end of the year, cumulative value of member savings for the 34 new village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) was shs 154,587,000 while total group asses had accumulated to shs 175,022,450- with 100% retention rate for the Members.

Over the year, the program received grant funding from CFTC amounting to \$ 45,957.62 to facilitate implementation of program activities. Of this \$ 15,588.55 was disbursed in Q1; \$12,362.94 was disbursed in Q2; \$11,192.57 disbursed in Q3 and, \$6813.56 disbursed in Q4.

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 re-enforced 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 Aviobolo ECD 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, at least 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 600Kgms 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, 227.6Acres 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. 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%



Whitish substances seen on grain

Rotting brown grain

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.

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

Ninty 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) and Patricia (Right) 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 Tshirt) is CFTC Representative, **Kevin McGregor**, and 2nd on the right is Mr Byabasaija 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



SECTION 3: PROGRESS TRACKING MATRIX- DECEMBER 2016

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME –				ACTUAL RESULTS			
1. Girls and Boys are successfully engaged and benefitting from learning processes at early childhood learning centres, by Dec 2015.	1. % of parents reporting satisfaction with quality of education received by their children at CFTC supported ECD centres.	78% (2015 EoY) <i>EoY= End of Year</i>	80%	To be tracked in Term II, and Term III (Q3 and Q4)	To be tracked in Term II, and Term III (Q3 and Q4)	84%	84%
	2. % of children presenting improving test results at CFTC supported ECD centres.	56% (2015 EoY)	70%	To be tracked in Term II, and Term III (Q3, Q4)	To be tracked in Term II, and Term III (Q3 and Q4)	58%	58%
OUTPUTS – Expected Short Term Results				ACTUAL RESULTS			
1.1. Three (3) ECD centres facilitated with adequate teaching guides, furniture and scholastic materials for the 450 children.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Number and nature of teaching guides and scholastic materials delivered to ECD Centres. 	0.0	<p>Stationery: 450 Doz of Books, 450 Doz Crayons 24Boxes Markers; 150 Doz of Pencils,</p> <p>Furniture: 06 teacher tables 06 chairs; 24 baby tables , 120 Baby chairs , 06 chalk boards</p> <p>3 Sets Each of: -Creative Play -Mathematics -Practical Life -Match & Learn -Puzzles -Beads / Thread</p>	<p>Stationery: 150 Doz of Books, 150 Doz Crayons 08 Boxes Markers; 150 Doz of Pencils,</p> <p>Furniture: 06 teacher tables 06 chairs; 24 baby tables , 120 Baby chairs , 06 chalk boards</p> <p>3 Sets Each of: -Creative Play -Mathematics -Practical Life -Match & Learn -Puzzles -Beads / Thread</p>	<p>Stationery: 150 Doz of Books, 150 Doz Crayons 08 Boxes Markers</p>	<p>Stationery: 150 Doz of Books, 150 Doz Crayons 08 Boxes Markers</p>	N/A

1.2.	Nine (9) ECD centre caretakers and six (6) ECD management committee members facilitated to undertake an exchange visit.	Number of exchange visits organized	00	01	TBD in Q2	01	Done in Q2	Done in Q2
1.3.	Three (3) ECD centres monitored and performance tracked.	Number of ECD performance assessments carried out.	0.0	06 Assessments	00 TBD in Q3,Q4	00 TBD in Q3,Q4)	03 Assessment (50% of target)	03 Assessment (100% of target)
1.4.	150 members of the ECD parents associations refreshed on ECD national policy, governance and ownership issues.	Number of ECD parents Association members refreshed	0.0	150	TBD in Q3	TBD in Q3	150 Members	Done in Q3
1.5.	One, annual learning event involving 45 participants; 6 community representatives and 9 members; from each of the three ECD management committees held.	Number of decisions / rules / practices influenced by the ECD federation to improve access to quality of education.	1.0	1.0 (Meeting held)	TBD in Q3	TBD in Q3	2.0 Rules/Practices	Done in Q3
1.6.	Two joint follow-up home visits carried out together with community leaders, to monitor adoption of recommend practices.	Number and nature of home visits carried out.	0.0	192	45 (23.4% of target)	63 (108 Cumulative, 56% of annual target)	56 (164 Cumulative, 85% of annual target)	48 (212 Cumulative, 110% of annual target)
Expected Results		Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME –					ACTUAL RESULTS			
2.	Diverse nutritious foods are accessible and utilized by girls and boys at school and in their households	1. % of women and men reporting improved agricultural production in at least one crop	N/a	60% (216 h/hold members)	To be tracked in Q2 and Q4	192.6% (All the 416 H/H Members reached by FFS in Q1)	To be tracked in Q4	72.% (43H/H Members of the 60sampled H/Hs in Q4)
		2. % of women and men reporting improved knowledge related to good nutrition	N/a	60% (216 h/hold members)	To be tracked in Q2 and Q4	43.3% (156 H/H Members)	To be tracked in Q4.	70.5% (254 H/H Members)

OUTPUTS – Expected Short Term Results				ACTUAL RESULTS			
2.1 3 FFS sites re-established and are operational	▪ Number of FFS sites established and are operational	3.0	3.0	3.0 (100% of target)	Done in Q1	Done in Q1	Done in Q1
2.2 Six community extension volunteers (3 female) refreshed and facilitated to promote farmer field school replication, as well as health and nutrition monitoring	▪ Number of CEVs refreshed in FFS replication	06	06	06 (100% of annual target, 03 female)	Done in Q1	Done in Q1	Done in Q1
2.3 360 h/h members (200 female) trained in proper food handling, hygiene, and sanitation to increase their level of awareness of good nutrition practices	▪ Number of household members (women and men) trained	0.0	360	00 (TBD in Q2)	184 (51% of annual target, 120 female)	74 (71% of annual target, 178 female)	89 (96.3% of annual target, 228 female)
2.4 360 households receive improved seeds to increase the production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods amongst caregiving households.	▪ Nature and Quantity of seed procured and distributed	0.0	G/Nuts, 300kg Beans, 450kgs Maize, 600kgs	1.0Kg/Household 1.5Kg/ Household 2.0Kg/ Household (300H/Hs)	Done in Q1	1.0Kg/Household 1.5Kg/ Household 2.0Kg/ Household (300H/Hs)	Done in Q3
2.5 360 h/h members trained on farm enterprise mix to promote climate smart and stable diversified food production.	▪ Number of household members (women and men) trained in farm enterprise mix	0.0	360	00 (TBD in Q2)	184 (51% of annual target, 120 female)	74 (71% of annual target, 178 female)	89 (96.3% of annual target, 228 female)
2.6 450 children provided a mid-morning hot meal each centre day	▪ Number of children fed on two food groups in porridge (Carbohydrates mixed with plant source protein) each centre day.	444 children	450 children	427 children (Term I, 94.8% of target)	462 children (Term II, 102.7% of target; 243 are girls)	462 (Term II, 102.7% of target; 243 are girls)	449 (Term III, 99.7% of target; 235 are girls)
2.7 200 couples trained on gender issues with focus on male involvement in food security and nutrition at household level	▪ Number of couples trained on gender issues in relation to male involvement in food security and nutrition	0.0	200	00 TBD in Q3	00 TBD in Q3	157 couples (78.5% of annual target.)	Done in Q3
2.8 Three (3) demonstration cribs constructed to train beneficiaries in post-harvest handling and storage	▪ Number of demonstration cribs constructed and are being used to promote good PHH practices	00	03	00 (TBD in Q2)	03 (100% Achieved)	Done in Q2	Done in Q2

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME –				ACTUAL RESULTS			
3. Financial resources are accessible to men and women caregivers for sustained alternative household income streams	▪ % of women and men reporting increased access to food through income generation.	55% (2015 EoY)	60%	To be tracked in Q2	54.7%	To be tracked in Q4	65%
OUTPUTS – Expected Short Term Results				ACTUAL RESULTS			
3.1 1000 individuals (650 female) trained in the VSLA methodology and, are engaged in saving and lending activity	▪ Number of individuals trained in the VSLA Methodology, and are saving and borrowing from the established groups	0.0	1000 VSLA members (34 VSLAs)	450 Members (15 VSLA groups; 44% of annual target)	210 Members (Cumulatively; 22 VSLA groups/660 members; 64% of annual target)	210 Members (Cumulatively; 29 VSLA groups/870 members; 87% of annual target)	150 Members (Cumulatively; 34 VSLA groups/1020 members; 102% of annual target)
3.2 30 old VSLAs (established in 2015) are being monitored and performance documented.	▪ Number of old VSLA groups (established in 2015) mentored and performance documented.	0.0	30VSLAs	15VSLAs	30 VSLAs (Cumulatively)	30 VSLAs (Cumulatively)	30 VSLAs (Cumulatively)
3.3 30% of VSLA clients (300 members) trained have either expanded and / or started new IGAs	▪ %age of VSLA clients trained have either expanded and / or started new IGAs	00	30% (300 clients)	Not tracked in Q1	9% (60 Clients)	62% (Cumulatively, 185Clients)	108% (cumulatively; 325 Clients)
3.4 District VSLA federation facilitated to support networking amongst its members.	▪ Number of VSLA Federation Networking Meetings facilitated	00	01	TBD in Q2	01	Done in Q2	Done in Q2
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME –				ACTUAL RESULTS			
4. Institutional capacity of CEDO to deliver quality program interventions is enhanced.	1. Number and nature of new experiences and lessons documented to improve program performance	N/a	02	01 <i>(Lessons in FFS and its Impact)</i>	04 <i>(Lessons on ECD Programming)</i>	00	01 <i>(Lessons in FFS and its Impact)</i>
OUTPUTS – Expected Short Term Results				ACTUAL RESULTS			
4.1 Regular program reviews conducted, and lessons incorporated in program planning and refinement.	▪ Number of program review meetings held.	0.0	12	3 meetings (Cumulative, 3 meetings, 25% of annual target)	3 meetings (Cumulative, 6 meetings, 50% of annual target)	3 meetings (Cumulative, 9 meetings, 75% of annual target)	3 meetings (Cumulative, 12 meetings, 100 % of annual target)

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline Data	Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
OUTCOME –				ACTUAL RESULTS			
5. Women and Men in Masindi aware of key child rights issues affecting children in the District.	Number of initiatives under taken at community level to enrol and maintain children in schools.	00	02	00	01 (The 2 nd TBD in Q4)	00	01
OUTPUTS – Expected Short Term Results				ACTUAL RESULTS			
5.1 400 people (300 being children) have participated in the 2016 day of the African child commemoration in Masindi	Number of events marking day of African child participated in.	0.0	1.0 (300 Children participating)	To be done in Q2	1.0 (Including, 556 people, 358 being children)	Done in Q2	Done in Q2
5.2 200 pupils have participated in book reading at the national book week festival in Masindi.	Number of events marking National Book Week facilitated	0.0	1.0 (200 Children participating)	To be done in Q4	To be done in Q4	To be done in Q4	1.0 (200 Children participating)

4.1 NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT INCLUDING KEY COMPONENTS, OBJECTIVES, BENEFICIARIES AND ANY OVERALL COMMENTS ABOUT THE PROJECT:

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.

Program Purpose:

The purpose of the programs 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, by December 2016.

Program Goal:

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”.

Specific Objectives:

- 1) To stimulate participation of 450 most disadvantaged and vulnerable children (<6 years) in quality guided early childhood care and education interventions, by December 2016.
- 2) To increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods amongst 360 caregiving households (approx 1200 individuals), by December 2016
- 3) To increase access of financial resources for 1000 men and women caregivers (650 female); by December 2016.
- 4) To improve institutional capacity to deliver quality program interventions by Dec 2016.
- 5) To increase opportunities for public engagement in child rights advocacy, December 2016

FOR THE ABOVE GOAL TO BE REALISED, THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WERE CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 2016.

Objective 1: To stimulate participation of 450 most disadvantaged and vulnerable children (<6 years) in quality guided early childhood care and education interventions, by December 2016.

Outputs:

- 1.1. Three (3) ECD centres were facilitated with adequate teaching guides, furniture and scholastic materials for the beneficiary children.
- 1.2. Nine (9) ECD centre caretakers and six (6) ECD management committee members were facilitated to undertake an exchange visit.
- 1.3. Three (3) ECD centres were monitored and performance tracked.
- 1.4. 150 members of the ECD parents associations were refreshed on ECD national policy, governance and ownership issues.
- 1.5. One, annual learning event involving 45 participants; 6 community representatives and; 9 members from each of the 03 ECD management committees was held.

Objective 2: To increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods amongst 360 caregiving households (approx 1200 individuals), by Dec 2016

Outputs:

- 2.1 Three (3) FFS sites re-established and are operational
- 2.2 Six (06) community extension volunteers (3 female) refreshed and facilitated to promote farmer field school replication, as well as health and nutrition monitoring
- 2.3 360 household members (200 female) trained in proper food handling, hygiene, and sanitation to increase their level of awareness of good nutrition practices
- 2.4 360 households receive improved seeds to increase the production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods amongst caregiving households.
- 2.5 360 household members trained on farm enterprise mix to promote climate smart and stable diversified food production.
- 2.6 462 children provided a mid-morning hot meal each centre day
- 2.7 200 couples trained on gender issues with focus on male involvement in food security and nutrition at household level
- 2.8 Three (3) demonstration cribs constructed to train beneficiaries in post-harvest handling and storage technologies.

Objective 3: To increase access of financial resources for 1000 men and women caregivers (650 female); by December 2016.

Outputs:

- 3.1 1020 individuals (650 female) trained in the VSLA methodology and, are engaged in saving and lending activity
- 3.2 30 old VSLAs (established in 2015) monitored and performance documented.
- 3.3 32% of VSLA clients (325 members) trained and, either expanded and / or started new IGAs
- 3.4 The District VSLA federation facilitated to support networking amongst its members.

Objective 4: To improve institutional capacity to deliver quality program interventions, by December 2016.

Outputs:

Regular program reviews conducted, and lessons incorporated in program planning and refinement.

Objective 5: To improve opportunities for public engagement in child rights advocacy, by December 2016

Outputs:

5.1 556 people (358 being children) mobilized to participate in the 2016 day of the African child commemoration in Masindi.

5.2 200 pupils mobilized and participated in book reading at the national book week festival in Masindi

4.2 SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION BY DECEMBER 2016:

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 the416 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.

4.1 LIST OF INTENDED PROGRAM OUTPUTS AS OUTLINED IN THE ANNUAL OPERATIONAL PLAN.

1) **Three (3) ECD centres facilitated with adequate teaching guides, furniture and scholastic materials for the 450 children.**

The project procured and distributed to each of the 03 supported ECD centres the following materials: Exercise Books, Crayons, Pencils; Markers, manila cards, rolls of threads, chalk, glue and paint. Other Materials included: teaching guides for level 1&2. The furniture supplied to the ECD Centres included: classroom teacher tables, chairs; baby tables and Baby chairs as well as chalk boards.

2) **Nine (9) ECD centre caretakers and six (6) ECD management committee members facilitated to undertake an exchange visit.**

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.

3) **Three (3) ECD centres monitored and performance tracked.**

Each of the project supported ECD centres was visited twice a month during the year. The visits included those to homes to validate reported data by ECD caretakers on adoption of feeding and parenting practices. In total, 212 field visits were conducted (110% of annual target)

4) **150 members of the ECD parents associations refreshed on ECD national policy, governance and ownership issues.**

By end of the year, 150 members of the 3 ECD Associations had all been trained at their respective ECDs. The trainings featured among others- ECD national policy, ECD centre governance and ownership issues as well as some aspects of community mobilization and lobbying skills.

5) **One, annual learning event involving 45 participants; 6 community representatives and 9 members; from each of the three ECD management committees held.**

During the previous years, the project supported ECD Associations formation and facilitated them in the development of their scope of work, and identification of opportunities for ECD centre growth and sustainability. Each association has 50 members. In 2016, these associations were facilitated to hold their 2nd annual review meeting, the first having been held in 2015. In total, 150 ECD Federation members participated.

6) **Three (3) FFS sites re-established and are operational**

Three FFS were re-established on the community land donated for similar purpose in the previous years. These FFSs are located in the vicinity of the ECD centre. For the 3rd year running, FFS provided a great opportunity for parents participating in the FFS activities to get involved in the ECD programs.

7) **Six (6) CEVs (3 female) refreshed and facilitated to promote farmer field school replication, as well as health and nutrition monitoring**

Six (6) community based volunteers worked with project beneficiary farmers, providing support extension. These structures were refreshed and facilitated to promote farmer field school replication, as well as health and nutrition monitoring.

8) 360 household members (200 female) trained in proper food handling, hygiene, and sanitation to increase their level of awareness of good nutrition practices

Three hundred (300) households were selected to benefit from the food security initiatives, and had the opportunity to receive seeds i.e maize, beans and ground nuts and also train in proper food handling, hygiene, and sanitation. However, other 47 small farmers were also trained but never received the seeds. Overall, the project trained 347 (228 Female) beneficiaries.

9) 360 households receive improved seeds to increase the production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods amongst caregiving households.

Three hundred (300) households selected to benefit from the food security initiatives had the opportunity to receive seeds i.e maize, beans and ground nuts. The seeds are to be multiplied for re-planting. The project achieved 83.3% of the target. This was because, due to the harsh weather, farmers delayed to prepare their gardens and only those who had ready gardens were allowed to receive the seeds when the rains started.

10) 450 children provided a mid-morning hot meal each centre day.

In 2016, a total of 462 children were registered in the ECD centres by end of the year. However, 04 dropped out in the first term, while another 13 dropped out in 3rd term. By end of the year, 449 children (235 Girls, 214 Boys) were able to complete the three terms. By end of the year, all the children in the ECD were being served a hot mid-morning meal each centre day.

11) 200 couples trained on gender issues with focus on male involvement in food security and nutrition at household level

The programme conducted three (03), one day cluster level sessions focused on gender issues. These sessions targeted participants in the farmer field schools, and focussed on male involvement in food security and nutrition at household level. The trainings were purposed to address gender inequalities by putting more efforts to develop women's economic autonomy and encouraging more men to participate in hither-to female dominated sphere of household food production. In total, 157 couples (78.5% of annual target) were reached by the intervention.

12) Three (3) demonstration cribs constructed to train beneficiaries in post-harvest handling and storage technologies.

Three demonstration cribs were constructed in the three clusters of Aviobolo, Kababiito and Nyakyanika. The program contributed materials that are not available in the community such as iron sheets, nails, and used oil for treatment of the woods.

13) 1000 individuals (650 female) trained in the VSLA methodology and, are engaged in saving and lending activity

By end of the year, 34 groups of an average of 30 members each had been established. The groups had a membership of 1020 (75% female). They had all started saving by the end of the year.

14) 30 old VSLAs (established in 2015) are being monitored and performance documented.

During the year, 30 groups selected among the old groups trained in previous years were monitored and supported to build capacity for sustainability. Support included refresher trainings in: Record keeping, loan tracking, leadership and conflict resolution.

15)30% of VSLA clients (300 members) trained have either expanded and / or started new IGAs

By end of the year, 325 VSLA group members (108% of the annual target; 82% female) had been trained in Small business identification, planning and management skills.

16)District VSLA federation facilitated to support networking amongst its members.

The VSLA District Federation was facilitated to hold its 2nd annual meeting. During this meeting, new leadership was elected, and the constitutional amendment issues rose-up so as to strengthen the leadership.

17)Regular program reviews conducted, and lessons incorporated in program planning and refinement.

By end of the year, 12 program review meetings (100% of annual target) had been carried out. The meetings were held on a monthly basis.

18)400 people (300 being children) have participated in the 2016 day of the African child commemoration in Masindi.

During the year, the program participated in the commemoration of the 2016 DAC. CEDO collaborated with the District local government, taking lead for the fifth year round, to mobilize and facilitate planning session for this day. 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.

19)200 pupils have participated in book reading at the national book week festival in Masindi

During Q4, the program supported the District Local Government to hold an annual book week in which 200 children (50% Girls) participated. The event attracted different stakeholders including officials of the District Local Government, Teachers, Children and Parents.

4.3 KEY EVENTS DURING THE YEAR, 2016:

Increased participation in national level lobby and networking meetings

- a) CEDO participated in different activities organized by different partners. One such important networking was the establishment of the Girls Not Brides Uganda National Alliance. CEDO was an active player in its formation, and the Executive Director, Mr Byabasaija Abdallah was elected on the National Steering Committee representing the Western Region. This partnership is focused on ending child marriages and teenage pregnancies in Uganda. During the year, the CFTC program team Leader, Aanyu Peace Patricia attended a two days training on advocacy and lobbying organized by the Girls Not Brides Uganda Alliance. The training brought together a number of member organizations that are working together towards ending child marriages in Uganda. The training took place in Kampala. Girls Not Brides is a global partnership of more than 650 civil society organisations committed to ending child marriage and enabling girls to fulfil their potential. The global alliance is based in UK, and CEDO is a member of the global movement.
- b) CEDO is the regional coordinating entity for Immunization under the GAVI/UNICEF partnership with the Ministry of Health; and the regional node for the Malaria constituency under the umbrella of the Malaria and Child Illnesses Secretariat (MACIS). During the implementation period, CEDO took part in a two day Malaria Constituency of the Global Fund Country Coordinating Mechanism (CCM). The workshop was hosted in Hoima and mainly focussed at mobilizing input into the National Malaria Concept Note to the Global Fund for 2018-2021.
- c) CEDO received a new 02-years grant from USAID/DFID funded Uganda Governance Accountability Participation and Performance Program (GAPP) in July 2016. Through this award, CEDO is implementing the social accountability program in three Districts of Masindi, Buliisa and Kiryandongo in the Mid-Western region of Uganda. The award worth 120,000USD will run from July 2016 to June 2018. The project aims at increasing civic participation of grassroots communities' particularly rural women and youths in local government processes demanding changes in the legal, policy and implementation framework in order for them to demand the Accountable Governance, and thus maximize access to basic public services. This will include working on processes that improve transparency, accountability and performance within the local governments, thereby improving public service delivery. The project also aims to empower private sector actors specifically- Women Market Vendors, VSLA Members and Youth involved in Motorcycle Taxi Business, to demand better services in Public Health and Primary Education Sectors, so that they are equipped with the tools to advocate for the increased participation of women and children at the grassroots for better services. . GAPP is five year governance program funded by USAID and UKaid.
- d) CEDO was also short-listed for three other grants after going through due diligence by different potential funders. CEDO applied for a 5-year grant in consortium with another Ugandan NGO and was shortlisted for a Grant under Community HIV/AIDS Alliance under funding of the Swedish Government. The other potential funds that shortlisted CEDO include RTI International under USAID Funding for Literacy Achievement and Learning Activity (LARA) for 18 Months, and TASO Uganda for a HIV/AIDS Grant. CEDO awaits the outcome of the donors in Q1, 2017.

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.

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 Byabasaija Abdallah, Executive Director of CEDO.

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



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:

1. 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, Shamin 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.

2. 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..

3. 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), infront of his house.



4. 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;



“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

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

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.

4.7 Describe any positive and negative, unexpected or intended results of the project.

✓ **Positive Un-intended result:**

n/a

❖ **Negative Un-intended Result:**

n/a

4.8 Keeping in mind questions 7 and 8 and assuming the activities of the project will be ongoing, how would you revise your goals and objectives, expected results or implementation plan to improve the implementation of the project? Why do you believe these changes would be constructive?

Program Purpose:

The purpose of this 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 all children, by December 2017.

Program Goal:

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”.

Specific Objectives:

1. To sustain the participation of 340 most vulnerable children (3-5 years) in quality guided early childhood care and 210 others (6-8 years) in primary education interventions, by December 2017.
2. To increase access to and use of diverse nutritious foods amongst 500 targeted caregiving households of the 550 child-beneficiaries, by December 2017
3. To strengthen 84 VSLA groups established between 2015 and 2016, to sustain increased access to financial resources for the 500 targeted caregiving households; by December 2017
4. To increase opportunities for project partnering schools, parents and communities to actively engage in planning, decision making and actions to improve education, by December 2017
5. To improve organizational capacity to deliver quality program interventions by Dec 2017

Beneficiaries:

Overall, 4,375 direct beneficiaries will be reached, including 1,010 children (532 Girls) and 3,365 adults (2,186 Female). Another 16,055 indirect beneficiaries will also be reached by the program in 2017. The program will employ CEDO’s existing child vulnerability index and community based targeting tools in determining who qualifies for program support.

IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES:

Implementation strategies will include: promotion of food security amongst beneficiary households with the ultimate goal of improving the nutritional status of high risk children. This will continue to promote drought resistant and climate friendly crops. However, there will be a shift from the Maize and Beans varieties and give attention to the traditional pumpkin rich in iron and Zinc, and the orange flesh sweet potatoes that is rich in Vitamin A. The program will prioritize the two crops not only for nutritional values, but also for incomes among the resource poor farm families; thus increasing resilience and resource use efficiency and mitigating potential of health risks in achieving the longer term goal of improving educational outcomes for children. The program will also promote value addition to pumpkin and orange fresh sweet potatoes for higher incomes- training selected farmers, 90 (60F,30M), in the 03 program clusters. These trainings will focus on pumpkin and orange fresh sweet potatoes value addition and marketing. This strategy is designed to help guide beneficiary communities toward permanent solutions for food and nutrition security, while ensuring that these options exist harmoniously within their environment. The program will also continue to identify synergies among food security and mitigation as a basis for reorienting agricultural practices in response to climatic changes.

In addition, the program will undertake partnerships with solar lamps and solar charger supply companies, in a deal intended to link VSLA groups to solar credit schemes/companies. This will not only provide lighting and address fears of fire outbreaks in the homes, but most importantly increase incomes at home through phone charge fees, while providing longer lighting hours for children to read and improve grade performance in school. Moreover, the program will also introduce fuel saving stoves making within VSLA clusters, which will significantly reduce the time women spend looking for fuel wood and use this time more productively. Since most of the program participants live in the periphery of the Budongo Forests and Murchison National Park, this initiative will also significantly reduce risks of the participating families from arrests and gnawing; as well as pressures on the environment.

The program will also continue to strengthen community structures to augment market efficiency and household incomes- continuing to work with the already established structures including: ECD Teachers, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), Community Extension Volunteers, ECD Parents Association, and VSLA Federation. There will also be deliberate efforts to strengthen institutional support systems to ensure quality service provision to beneficiary communities.

Moreover, Kababiito ECD Centre will be refurbished, painting the walls with murals, and equipment (pay gears) installed to improve the learning environment. Meanwhile, Nyakyanika ECD Centre will gain a new Classroom Block whose Phase 1 will be constructed during the year. The children will continue to receive scholastics and other teaching / learning materials in all ECD centres. The project will also carry out child sponsorship administration start-up actions during the year.

The approaches to implementation of the above strategies will take the form of Quality improvement in the ECD service provision through direct support to the centres, and linking them to the community for sustainability. The ECD parents Associations will take lead in ensuring the centre ownership is enhanced, and the infrastructure put in place is maintained. Thus, the program will emphasize the strengthening of community structures for resilience and program sustainability. Besides, synergies that link food security with the environment and income generation will be enhanced—promoting climate smart interventions.

APPENDIX 1: PERFORMANCE OF THE VSLA , DEC 2016

OVERALL VSLA PROJECT PERFORMANCE				
		Institution:	CHILD RIGHTS EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	
		No. of data entry errors	0	10-Jan-17
	Profile of groups		Aggregate	%
				Average
1	Total number of current members		1,020	30.0
2	Total number of men		257	7.6
3	Total number of women		763	22.4
4	Total number of supervised groups		34	
5	Total number of graduated groups		0	
6	Average age of groups (weeks)			35.2
7	Membership growth rate			0.9%
8	Attendance rate			98.4%
9	Retention rate			100.0%
10	Number of members belonging to graduated groups		0	
11	Total number of people assisted by the programme		1,020	
12	% of members with loans outstanding			53.6%
	Financial performance of groups			
13	Composition of assets, liabilities and equity			
14	Assets		175,022,450	5,147,719
15	Loan fund cash on hand and at bank		4,172,500	122,721
16	Total cash in other funds		2,183,310	64,215
17	Value of loans outstanding		164,076,640	4,050,047
18	Property		4,590,000	135,000
19	Liabilities and member equity		175,022,450	5,147,719
20	Liabilities		0	0
21	Debts		0	0
22	Member equity		175,022,450	5,147,719
23	Total cash in other funds		2,183,310	64,215
24	Savings		154,587,000	4,546,676

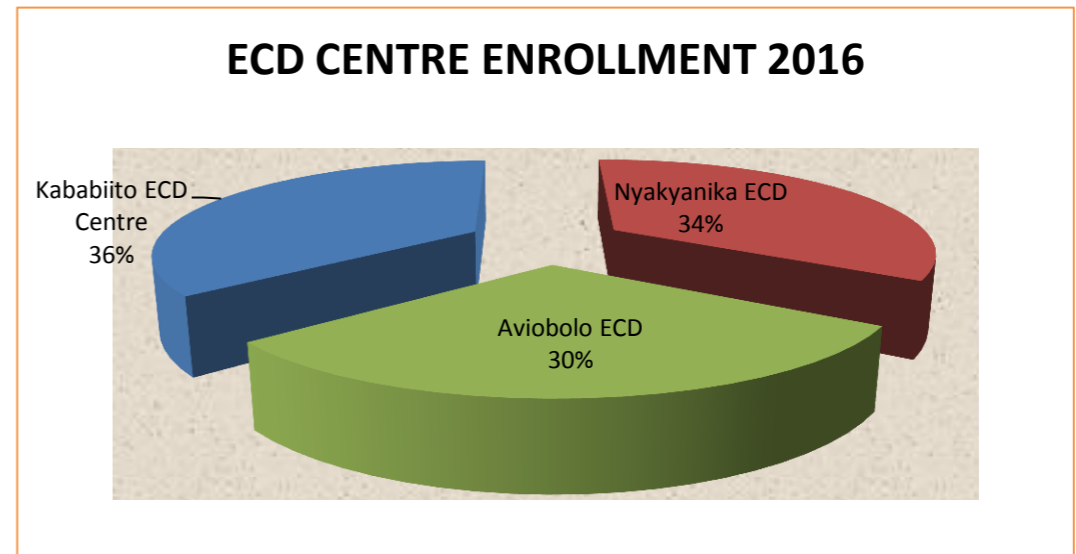
25	Retained earnings		18,252,140	10.4%	536,828
26	Savings				
27	Cumulative value of savings this cycle		154,587,000		4,169,397
28	Average savings per member mobilised to date				140,763
29	Retained earnings		18,252,140		1,221,681
30	Average member equity				188,126
31	Loan portfolio				
32	No. of loans outstanding		316		9.3
33	Value of loans outstanding		164,076,640		4,825,784
34	Average outstanding loan size				241,746
34	Average loans outstanding per group				4,825,784
35	Unpaid balance of late loans	<input type="checkbox"/>	0		0
36	Portfolio at risk	<input type="checkbox"/>		0.0%	
37	Average write-off per graduated group				N/A
38	Write-offs this cycle		0	0.0%	0
38	Loans outstanding as % of total assets			93.7%	
39	Current yield				
40	Average profit per member to date				20,035
41	Return on savings			13.2%	
42	Return on assets			11.7%	
43	Annualised return on assets			10.7%	
	Efficiency of implementing organisation				
44	Staffing efficiency				
45	Ratio of all paid agents to total staff			66.7%	
46	Caseload: Members per paid agent				510
47	Caseload: Groups per paid agent				17.00
	Financial efficiency				
48	Total expenditure (component) to date		\$ 6,628.66		
49	Total cost per member assisted				\$ 6.50

CEDO VSLA PROJECT PERFORMANCE RATIOS

Institution:		CHILD RIGHTS EMPOWERMENT AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION	
Date:		10-Jan-17	Currency:
No. of data entry errors:		0	USD
		Rate of exchange:	3,500.00
<i>Member satisfaction</i>			
R1	Attendance rate		98.4%
R2	Retention rate		100.0%
R3	Membership growth rate		0.9%
<i>Financial performance of groups</i>			
R4	Average savings per member mobilised to date (USD)		40.2
R4L	Average savings per member mobilised to date (UGX)		140,762.9
R5	Return on assets		11.7%
R6	Annualised return on assets		10.7%
R7	Return on savings		13.2%
R8	Average outstanding loan size (USD)		69.1
R8L	Average outstanding loan size (UGX)		241,745.8
R9	Portfolio at risk		0.0%
R10	Average write-off per graduated group		N/A
R10L	Average write-off per graduated group (UGX)		N/A
<i>Operating efficiency of groups</i>			
R11	% of members with loans outstanding		31.0%
R12	Loans outstanding as % of total assets		93.7%
<i>Efficiency of implementing organisation</i>			
R13	Caseload: Groups per paid agent		17.0
R14	Caseload: Members per paid agent		510.0
R15	Ratio of all paid agents to total staff		66.7%
R16	Cost per member assisted (USD)		\$ 6.50
R16L	Cost per member assisted (UGX)		22,745.4
<i>Currency conversion information</i>			
Name of external currency			USD
Rate of exchange: (UGX = 1.00 USD)			3,500.00

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%

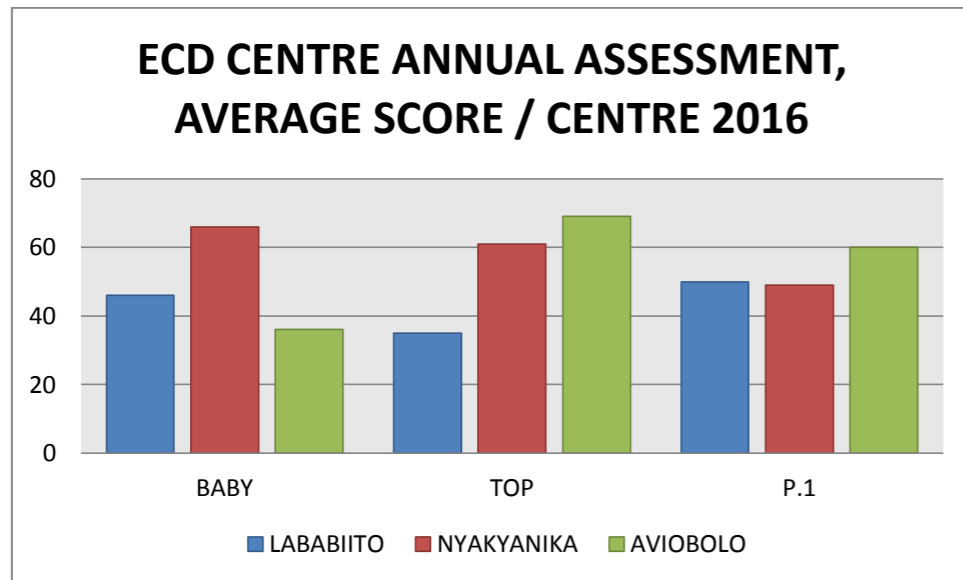
- a) Retention rate remained high at 96.7% (overall), while Aviobolo ECD maintained 100% of all children registered during the year. Kababiito ECD retained 94.7% and Nyakyanika ECD at 96%.
- b) While the project registered a total enrolment of 462 children (102.7% of annual target) at the beginning of 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		39					30	33	37	7		182	35%
			42	22	45	48	27		38	40						220	50%
Nyakyanika	28			70	51				63		81					265	66%
		38		61	53	55	70		71		59					369	61%
			29	54	63	23			17							157	49%
Kyarugangara	40			16								21	13	12	19	81	36%
		18			74						75	74	68	61	63	415	69%
			30	65	62	51	59		50	76						363	60%



EXPLANATORY NOTES:

- Overall, 03 program supported ECD Centres enrolled 462 children (53% Girls) and by end of the year, 13 children (08 Girls) had dropped out.
- 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.
- 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.
- Nyakyanika ECD presented the highest average performance (62%) followed by Aviobolo ECD (62%). The least was Kababiito at 52%.