



**Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project**

**PARTIAL ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT**

**January –July, 2011**

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## SECTION I: BASIC DATA/SUMMARY

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**Date of submission:** 17 October, 2011

**Benefiting country and location of the project:** Uganda (Oyam and Lira including Otuke and Alebtong Districts - Lango Sub - region).

**Title of the project:** Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project

**Duration of the project:** 24 Months: 15 July 2009-15 July 2011  
(With No-cost –extension to 15 July 2012)

**UN organization responsible for management of the project:** UNDP

**UN executing partners:** UNDP, WFP and WHO

**Non-UN executing partners (if applicable):** N/A

**Total project cost (including programme support cost):**  
US\$ 3,807,443: (UNDP: 1,826,873, WHO: 664,470 and WFP: 1,316,100)

**Reporting period:** January - July, 2011

**Type of report:** Bi-annual Progress Report

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Development Agency for Development
ADP	Area Development Programme
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ALD	Aid Liaison Department
ARVs	Anti Retroviral
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CDOs	Community Development Officers
CMD	Community Medicine Distributors
CPs	Cooperating Partners
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
DDP	District Development Plans
DHO	District Health Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
FLA	Field Level Agreement
GoJ	Government of Japan
GoU	Government of Uganda
HH	House Hold
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HMIS	Health Management information System
HSD	Health Sub-County District
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
ILF	International Life Line Fund
IP	Implementing Partners
LC	Local Council/ Local Councilors
LG	Local Government
LRA	Lord Resistance Army
MOFEPD	Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development
MOH	Ministry Of Health
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NUERP	Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project
NUSAF II	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund II
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
P4P	Purchase for Progress
PCC	Project Coordination Committee
PDCs	Parish Development Committees
PDM	Participatory Development Management
PMSC	Project Management Steering Committee
PRDP	Peace Recovery Development Plan
SC	Sub-County
SAM	Service Availability Mapping
SG 2000	Ssasakawa Global 2000
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
TPCs	Technical Planning Committees
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund and Humanitarian Security
VHTs	Village Health Team
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association
WFP	World Food Program
WHO	World Health Organization
WV	World Vision

## SECTION 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### A. How far have the intended outputs been achieved?

The Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project that is being funded by the UNTFHS aims at supporting the rapid and self sustainable recovery of the conflict-affected returning population in Lango sub-region, through an integrated service delivery and community based approach within the PRDP and NDP framework of the GoU. This is being addressed in a joint project that is being implemented through WFP, UNDP and WHO in the districts of Oyam and Lira (including the offspring districts of Otuke and Alebtong). This Report covers the period January to July 2011 when the project should have expired. A one year no-cost extension has been granted by the UN because late start of the project affected achievement of project objectives in the first year. This extension will enable the partners complete implementation of the project before July 2012.

Per UNTFHS guidelines and contracts with the UN Agencies, Progress Reports are supposed to be made annually. This partial Report has been prepared to support the request for second tranche funds for WHO which has expended its 1<sup>st</sup> tranche allocation and would require the 2<sup>nd</sup> tranche funds to ensure continuity in support to the District Health systems without any interruption till the end of the project. This Report is a documentation of the main achievements and issues that arose during implementation in the first half of 2011. The Report highlights a few challenges, immediate impact created and lessons learnt.

By January 2011 all the Implementing partners for the UN Agencies were on board to ensure full implementation, as a result a lot of achievements were made during the first half of this year as summarized below:

- i. Out of the 57 Km community access roads earmarked for construction/rehabilitation, a 10.2 Km portion in Minakulu sub-county, Oyam district was completed and was scheduled for handing over to the district by August 2011. The allocation, survey and assessment of the balance of about 45 Km has already been done and construction was scheduled for the second half of 2011. In conjunction with the District Local Government of Lira, Environment unit, WFP conducted a road sensitization campaign on sustainable use of the environment and other natural resources in 17 parishes of 9 sub-counties. Over 2,000 persons were reached with the sensitization message. The sensitization was scaled by International Lifeline Fund (implementing partner for WFP) in 9 sub-counties.
- ii. To improve post harvest handling practices, 2 Satellite Collection Points were under construction in Aber and Loro Sub Counties, Oyam district with a capacity of 120MT each and were nearing completion;
- iii. In the area of sustainable environment management, 4 tree nurseries were established; Over 800,000 tree seedlings of different species (Pines, Eucalyptus, Meliana, Luciana, Caliandra, Avocado, Mango, Citrus, and Jackfruits) were distributed to targeted farmers; A total of 1,600 acres of woodlots have so far have been established in the communities; Grafting and budding of mango and lemon rootstocks are ongoing at Ngetta Central Tree Nursery. A total of 4,000 Citrus and 3,000 Mango seedlings have been distributed to over 30 Farmers in the sub-region. To date 600 farmers from 16 targeted sub-counties in the project area have been trained in sustainable environment conservation and management. The participants were trained on basic skills and knowledge of woodlot establishment and management. Only 4 sub-counties were pending training, scheduled for early August 2011. In the 16 sub-counties, 50 participants were identified by the respective Local Government Authorities to attend the training.
- iv. Integrated Fish Farming Project is pending operationalization of the hatchery unit and aquaculture experts from NARO have been sourced to advice on the remaining completion work.
- v. The capacity building of both civic and political leaders in the project area, 160 Sub-county Technical Planning Committee (TPC) members and Parish Development Committees (PDCs) from the 16 sub- counties, were trained on Participatory Development Management (PDM). This training enabled the PDCs & TPCs to incorporate community priorities into their overall sub-county plans and Budgets for FY2011/12 for the first time were submitted in time in the 16 sub-counties covered by the project. This intervention is expected to further enhance resource planning, utilization, better enterprise selection and development.
- vi. 42 Councilors from Otuke and Lira districts were trained to enable them understand their roles, Human Rights and their Judicial mandates. This input also enhanced their community mobilization, advocacy on various Human rights issues, as well as liaising with other Human rights actors.

- vii. Agricultural production and productivity was enhanced through provision of seeds and cassava cuttings to 300 farmer groups comprising 6,000 households. The seed and input distribution coincided with the onset of the 1<sup>st</sup> rainy season. Every household planted at least 2 acres of land which is expected to yield sufficient produce for home consumption and some surplus for sale.
- viii. The 5,200 households out of the 6,000 registered households, who had received agricultural inputs in the first rainy season, were trained on basic agronomic practices in collaboration with Local Government Agriculture Extension Staff and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) personnel. The 22 demonstration gardens established for cassava and groundnuts served as good practical learning sites for the farmers and this enhanced adoption of improved crop production practices. 60% of the farmers have adopted row planting, proper spacing and timely weeding practices.
- ix. 60 Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs), comprising 1800 households were formed in the project districts and 28 VSLA groups from Oyam and Lira were trained on sustainable VSLAs. In addition, the project procured VSLA kits for 60 VSLAs and passbooks for the 1800 members to enhance savings. These VSLA kits (i.e. boxes, bowls, bags, passbooks, counter books) and the training provided has created a lot of enthusiasm amongst the members, and 10 VSLA groups started receiving savings within one week after the training.
- x. The recovery project has also empowered the local communities with skills on mediation and dialogue in resolving conflicts. 4 district peace teams (i.e. 9 members per district) and 8 sub-county peace teams (i.e. 9 members per team) were established and in order to strengthen the community peace structures, 144 Parish Peace Committee members were trained on awareness creation, mediation and dialogue methods. These Parish Peace Committees are closely working with the Peace Rings and the Sub-county Peace Committees. The District Peace teams participated in radio talk shows on *“the role of district leaders in Peace building and conflict resolution.”*
- xi. 16 peace rings comprising 480 women and youth from the 16 sub counties were formed and 12 Peace rings (360 youths and women) from 12 sub counties were trained on mediation and reconciliation in communities. The Peace rings are equipped with kits to record and document the Peace events and reported cases are reported, handled and referred: 294 cases were reported, 228 were resolved through mediation, 19 cases were pending and 30 cases were referred to the Local Councils (LCs). 24 peace ring members and parish peace committees were engaged in peace discussions and shared their experience on peace building and conflict management. The discussion was recorded and aired on **Radio WA FM** on **THE PEACE MAKER** program.
- xii. One Cross-border conflict meeting was held in Otuke, Olilim sub-county that identified the causes of the Abim-Otuke border conflict, progress made and formulated way forward. This case of conflict has a deep-rooted aspect of Insecurity relating to district land marks and the threat of neighbors (Karimojong) from Abim who have guns. 4 community dialogue meetings involving religious leaders, cultural leaders and local council leaders were held in Oyam district to complement this input.
- xiii. WHO Gulu Sub-Office (SO) updated the Service Availability Mapping (SAM) in Oyam and Lira. One NPO was recruited and deployed in the SO based in Gulu, to provide support supervision and monitoring of the health services in Lira, Alebtong, Otuke and Oyam districts. WHO continued to strengthen access to basic medical services in the project districts. Following were the main outputs in this area: Data analysis for Lira District Service Availability Mapping (SAM) commenced and SAM for Oyam district was disseminated to the stakeholders. The Reports generated action points that Oyam Local Government has incorporated in strategies for support supervision to all health facilities, in order to improve on the infection control, access to maternity services at the lower level health units and assess the level of staff absenteeism in the Health Units.
- xiv. Early detection and prompt response to epidemic outbreaks was assured through strengthening of the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and surveillance system. Technical and financial support was given by WHO to strengthen the HMIS and surveillance activities in the project area. Funds were disbursed for reporting, surveillance review meetings and active search; Completeness and timely reporting in the 4 districts was sustained at above 90%. This activity has directly benefitted 128,457 adults and 79,143 children under 5 years.
- xv. Access to essential life saving preventive interventions was assured in project area. This activity has directly benefitted 88,457 people (42,951 males, 45,506 females). In the project area the Measles, DPT3 immunization achieved was above 85% (HMIS reports) as compared to the national target of 80%.

- xvi. Mass drug administration activities (drugs that prevent filariasis, onchocerciasis and other NTDs) were also supported in Lira district.
- xvii. Humanitarian response, return and early recovery activities were well coordinated and duplication prevented through coordination meetings and updating the service availability mapping to identify gaps.

## **B. IMPACT OF THE PROJECT SO FAR**

Early impact of the project is beginning to manifest, though it will take over a year more to realize easily verifiable outcomes:

- i. The planning and budgeting process for FY 2011/12 at lower local councils was more efficient than before, because of the skills gained during the Participatory Development Management (PDM) training of the Parish Development Committees (PDCs) & TPCs. The PDCs through community meetings were able to identify major needs, prioritize them and articulate them in the district plans. This community participation will act as an impetus for monitoring various community interventions. Furthermore, the involvement of the district and sub-county leadership has helped them to understand their role and increased their interest in project implementation. The local government technical staff took lead in capacity building of project beneficiaries in a number of areas (i.e. crop production practices training, PDM, Peace Building, etc); monitoring of activities – this ensures local government ownership, continuity of interventions and sustainability.
- ii. Timely agriculture input distribution during the first rainy season, ensured 97% germination rate of groundnuts, maize and beans, this will increase crop yield. And crop production practices (i.e. row planting, proper spacing, timely weeding) have been adopted by 60% of supported beneficiaries. It is anticipated that this approach will increase crop yield, and improve food security at household level.
- iii. Community gardens facilitate learning and increase production: As a result of the trainings, two community tree nurseries have been opened at Iceme and Ogur sub-counties in Oyam and Lira districts respectively and are being managed by the communities. Over 600 farmers have been trained on tree nursery and wood lot establishment management. The two community tree nurseries have propagated over 300,000 tree seedlings which have been delivered and are being transplanted by the beneficiaries.
- iv. Adoption of the sustainable use and management of the natural resources has increased; About 250 beneficiaries established 1,600 acres of woodlots and orchards. An increase in the number of beneficiaries was recorded after the environmental sensitization campaigns. The attitude of community members towards natural resources management have changed significantly with more people planting trees and using efficient energy saving stoves.
- v. Improvement in Post-harvest handling practices and quality of produce: During the reporting period, the farmers were able to bulk 115.9 metric tonnes of grade 1 maize which earned them UGX 86,774,800 (approx: US\$ 34,710) after sale. Equipment such as Shellers, Tarpaulins, Moisture meters and cleaning trays were distributed for farmer groups to help in improving post harvest handling. Cribs for demonstration have been constructed at lead farmers' gardens to enable other farmers learn about early drying and temporal storage of grain. As a result some households have already constructed their own cribs without donor funding.
- vi. Farmers were able to access various information, with the help of bulletin boards and phones that have been made available at village level. 17,586 farmers (10,299 females and 7, 287 males) have been reached with various market information messages which is impacting on their farming strategies for better incomes.
- vii. The district BASELINE as stated in the Service Availability Mapping (SAM) indicates a below the national level of service availability. However all health facilities have regular supplies of essential medicines that are being supplied through this project.
- viii. Support supervision to Health Units including those in hard-to reach districts is now being implemented unlike before the project was started. Similarly, the pulse immunization has enabled catching up in the routine immunization coverage in the project area.
- ix. Disease surveillance has been improved at the community level through training of the Village Health Teams (VHTs). In Alebtong the VHTs are now able to report early to the Health Units on all suspected cases of sleeping sickness, and in other areas they promptly detect and report priority diseases.

- x. The district peace team of Otuke district has taken lead in holding dialogue meetings over Otuke – Abim land boundary border conflict. They are engaging Abim District leadership, religious and political leaders in resolving this cross border conflict which has been on for about five years. This has been a neglected conflict but that has been causing a lot tension between Olilim sub-county (Otuke District) and Lutuke sub-county (Abim District). Peace rings have been able to identify 294 cases, 228 were resolved through mediation, 19 cases were pending and 30 cases were referred to LCs. The Peace rings are regarded as one of major structures for promoting peaceful co-existence in the community.

**SECTION 2: GOAL, OBJECTIVES AND OUTPUTS**

The project Goal, Objectives and Expected outputs as stated in the approved project document, against which this project is driven are summarised hereunder:

**2.1: GOAL**

The main goal of this project is to support the rapid and self-sustainable recovery of at least 30% of 228,190 persons across 16 sub-counties, the conflict-affected returning population and their communities through an integrated delivery and nutritional services within two years. These are being implemented through the following four objectives using community-based recovery approach:

Objective 1:	To facilitate resettlement and recovery among the target population through enhancing the physical and organizational assets in 16 sub-counties that are areas of return by the end of the project period; (UNDP/WFP).
Objective 2:	To improve the production capacity and income of 10,000 households (60,000 individuals) through agricultural and non-agricultural activities and access to markets, credit and savings in two years; (UNDP/WFP)
Objective 3:	To improve the health, nutritional, and HIV/AIDS status of at least 30% of the 228,190 persons in 16 sub-counties and uphold their right to health through improved accessed to quality health and nutritional services within two years; (WHO)
Objective 4:	To allow 16 sub-counties where people have returned to engage in peace building and conflict prevention processes involving women, youth, religious, and cultural/local leaders within the project period. (UNDP)

**2.4. ATTAINMENT OF THE HUMAN SECURITY OBJECTIVE**

*The project beneficiaries are the conflict-affected returning population whose survival, means of livelihood, and dignity are being threatened; (1) the nature of the project addresses a wide range of interconnected issues, specifically poverty, health, nutrition, and livelihood opportunities and recognizes the relationship between these issues; (2) the project focuses on addressing areas of human security that are neglected; and (3) the multi-sectoral and inter-agency integration approach that this project applies bridge transition from crisis to post-crisis recovery to support human security in Northern Uganda.*

*The returned populations and their communities in Northern Uganda, specifically in the districts of Lira (including Alebtong and Otuke) and Oyam in Lango sub-region are the intended beneficiaries of this project. The project focuses on 16 sub-counties in the two districts selected on the basis of the rapid pace of return and accompanying urgency for social services, livelihoods and human security support. It is expected that the project will respond to the needs of approximately 228,190 persons who have settled in their areas of origin and targeted commonly under a ‘community-based recovery approach’.*

*Among others, the project focuses on addressing the areas of human security that are neglected. The project addresses more than one element of the situations that adversely affect human security and pay particular attention to the special needs and vulnerabilities of women and children. Following are some of the strategies the project applied to attain human security:*

- i. One key intervention during this period of reporting was **supporting and empowering the returned peoples** to mitigate on the socio-economic impact of displacement through sustainable community based approaches. This entailed protecting and empowering communities from former conflict situations to transition from war to



peace through the consolidation of development assistance, reintegration, reconciliation and fostering coexistence among the population. These interventions also contribute to preventing the recurrence of conflicts.

- ii. The second key intervention was aimed at *realizing minimum living standards*, including assisting community-level efforts to establish mechanisms to protect people exposed to extreme poverty, sudden economic downturns and natural disasters.
- iii. The third level of support was at the individual level, whereby access to essential *life saving preventive interventions and programs* addressed mitigation of vector infestation and other Neglected Tropical Diseases. Such initiatives included: Formation of Epidemic response teams at the sub county level ; Training of health workers on identification of suspected cases of sleeping sickness, brucellosis and other diseases of public health importance ; supporting the Ministry of Health to initiate control measures ; strengthening of Maternal and child health services in all the health facilities to ensure that the maternal and infant morbidity and mortalities are greatly reduced ; ensure all health facilities get regular supplies of essential medicine and basic supplies ; training Health Workers in response to disease outbreaks and their prevention.

## **2.5. Main Implementing Partners**

This joint project is being supported at the strategic and operational levels by UNDP, WFP and WHO. The UNDP components are being implemented by World Vision (UK) that came on board effective January 2011 to fast track the resettlement, livelihood enhancement and peace building components of the Annual Work-plan. WFP is implementing the resettlement and production enhancement components through ACTED in Oyam district, Sesakawa Africa Association/Sasakawa Global 2000 (SG 2000 ) in Lira district and, International Lifeline Fund in Lira Oyam Alebtong and Otuke districts; WHO is working directly through the Government Health structures to implement the Health, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS components of the project.

WFP has a fully fledged field office based in Lira; WHO has a regional office in Gulu about an Hour's drive to the project area, and the field staff work in close partnership with the DHT, the Health Centers and through VHTs to reach to the communities; World Vision has a field office in Lira, to facilitate coordination of UNDP components of the project and satellite offices in Otuke, Alebtong and Oyam districts for close monitoring of activities.

## SECTION 3: ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS

The following activities were undertaken by UN agencies and their implementing partners during the first half of 2011. This period was critical to the project outputs as all the implementation arrangements by the three UN partners were in place to ensure attainment of results. Below is a summary of the achievements against planned outputs:

**Table 1: Progress towards the achievement of the project outputs**

<b>Objective 1: Resettlement &amp; Recovery</b>	<b>Target/ OVIs</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Output 1.1:</b> Community access roads opened and serviceable(WFP)	Reduced from 100 Km to 57 Km	10.2 Km	10.2 Km community access road connecting Ajaga, Acimi and Abululyec parishes in Minakulu SC, Oyam District was completed, in use pending official handing over to LG.
<b>Output 1.2:</b> Land at selected de-gazetted IDP camps and areas of return restored and sustainably managed(WFP)	1,400,000 seedlings	800,000 seedlings	At least 100 acres of land planted with tree species; 2 central and 2 community tree nurseries established; At least over 2,012 people reached with environment conservation awareness messages; At least 300 House Holds (HHs) have been reached with skills and knowledge of molding and using efficient energy saving stoves.
<b>Output 1.3:</b> Capacity of Local Government (LGs) built in participatory development management (UNDP)	2 LGs	4 LGs	Trained 160 Sub-county (SC) Technical Planning Committees( TPCs) and Parish Development Committees(PDCs) in Participatory Development Management (PDM) in 16 sub counties; Trained 42 District Councilors of Lira and Otuke with their Chairpersons and Council Clerks on Human Rights and their Judicial mandates using technical expertise from Justice Centers Uganda.
<b>Objective 2: Productivity &amp; income generation</b>	<b>Target/ OVIs</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Output 2.1:</b> Agricultural production and productivity increased through provision of agricultural inputs and training(UNDP);	6,000 HHs	6,000 HHs	Each HH was provided with 10kgs of bean seeds ( <i>variety K-132</i> ), 2.5kgs of Maize seed ( <i>variety-Longe V</i> ), 7Kgs of Ground nut seeds ( <i>variety Sere nut 4</i> ), and 2 bags of cassava cuttings ( <i>variety MH-2961</i> ) which were planted in the first season. The 6000 HHs also received 1 panga each for clearing bushes and 3,468 hoes for opening land and weeding. 300 ox-ploughs were distributed to 300 farmer groups and 150 oxen (bulls) have been distributed to 75 farmer groups in 4 sub-counties in Otuke district to open large chunks of land ( <i>Distribution schedule attached in Appendix 2</i> ); 5,200 HHs were trained on basic agronomic practices, in collaboration with Local Government Agriculture Extension Staff and NAADS officers.
<b>Output 2.2:</b> Economic opportunities diversified through provision of non-agriculture skill training and access to savings and	2,000 HHs		60 VSLAs have been formed in the four districts; 84 VSLA leaders from 28 groups trained on sustainable VSLAs; Project provided VSLA kits for each group and passbooks for every member to enhance savings.

financial resources (UNDP)			
<b>Output 2.3:</b> Increased marketable surplus of staple foods (maize, beans) sold through farmer association members (WFP)	16 Market collection point; Per capita of Farmer Assocs.	3 Market collection points	115.9 MT of maize was bulked and sold by (F 146 M 286). Up to Uganda Shillings 86,774,800 was earned gender disaggregated as: F 24,652,485 & M 62,122.135; Three (3) collection marketing points have been constructed in Lira Amach Sub County with capacity of 250MT, in Oyam Aber & Loro Sub County 120 MT. All 3 market collection points equipped with PHHA handling equipment.
<b>Output 2.4:</b> Alternative sources of income of 2,000 farmer HHolds increased through community based integrated fish farming (WFP)	10% increase in fish production	Nil	Hatchery under construction and farmer organizations being formed. Technical hiccup delayed the Fish hatchery at Lira Anai. Feasibility study carried out by Experts from NARO to scale up restocking from the hatchery by September 2011; Assessment was carried out by MAAIF in collaboration with the district Fisheries officers of Oyam & Lira. The trainings are awaiting completion of the hatchery.
<b>Objective 3: health, nutritional, and HIV/AIDS services</b>	<b>Target/OVIs</b>	<b>Achieved</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Output 3.1:</b> Access to basic medical services at health facility and at community levels (WHO)	Drugs at HCs and outreaches to communities	2/3 outreach per week;	Quality of health care monitored at all levels and all health facilities received regular supply of medicine. Outreaches are regular in most districts except the new district which need financial support based on the demand.
<b>Output 3.2:</b> Early detection and prompt response to epidemic outbreaks through strengthening of the HMIS and surveillance system and stockpiling of drugs and medical supplies (WHO)	Response rate	High	Sound and sustainable surveillance system maintained at both the community and health facility levels. No cases of epidemics were reported during the period of reporting. 95% completeness and > 80% timeliness and completeness ;no epidemic outbreak;
<b>Output 3.3:</b> Access to essential life saving preventive interventions assured (WHO)	All eligible children	DPT3 immunization coverage reached 90 %.	All districts are implementing preventive interventions with exception of vaccines that are not regular in Alebtong and Otuke districts due to lack of cold storage facilities; Mass drug administration was implemented in all the 4 Districts; Equitable and accessible health services to all Hus.
<b>Output 3.4:</b> Humanitarian response, return and early recovery activities are well coordinated and duplication prevented (WHO)	Cluster coordination activities	2 DHMC meetings in @ district	Coordination meetings are held and recently SAM was carried out in Lira and Oyam by WHO

Objective 4: peace building and conflict prevention	Target/OVs	Achieved	Remarks.																				
<b>Output 4.1:</b> Local communities are made aware of mediation and dialogue in the resolution of conflicts reconciliation and moral recovery (UNDP)	Awareness		4 district Peace teams made up of 36 members organized and trained on their roles in peace building and mediation. 8 Sub county Peace teams formed, each composed of 9 members. Trained 144 Parish Peace committees in 16 parishes on awareness creation.																				
<b>Output 4.2:</b> Mediation services, dialogues, and reconciliation activities involving the youth, women, cultural, religious, and local leaders in 16 sub-counties and two districts are strengthened (UNDP);	Mediation , dialogues, and reconciliation		One Radio talk show on the role of district leaders in Peace building and conflict resolution aired on Voice of Lango FM Lira. 24 peace rings and parish peace committee engaged in peace dialogue and shared experience on peace building and conflict management. Radio WA FM Lira aired the discussion through the weekly PEACE MAKER program. A Peace Football match in Minakulu Sub County, Oyam district between women and men ended as women defeated men 5 goals to 4, and a drama session on domestic violence introduced the communities to peace building. One Cross-border conflict meeting held in Otuke district, identified the Abim-Otuke border conflict causes, progress and formulated way forward.																				
<b>Output 4.3:</b> Women and youth engaged in participatory reconciliation and peace-building initiatives (UNDP)	480 women and youth from 16 peace rings		<p>12 Peace rings (360 youths and women) from 12 sub counties were trained on mediation and reconciliation in communities. The Peace rings are equipped with kits to record and document the Peace activities. Below is the number of cases recorded, handled and referred by Peace Rings:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="786 1272 1453 1509"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="786 1272 992 1409">District</th> <th data-bbox="995 1272 1073 1409"># of cases reported</th> <th data-bbox="1076 1272 1219 1409">Cases resolved through mediation</th> <th data-bbox="1222 1272 1349 1409">cases pending</th> <th data-bbox="1352 1272 1453 1409">Cases referred to LC</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1413 992 1444">Oyam/Otuke</td> <td data-bbox="995 1413 1073 1444">226</td> <td data-bbox="1076 1413 1219 1444">184</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1413 1349 1444">19</td> <td data-bbox="1352 1413 1453 1444">23</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1449 992 1480">Lira/Alebtong</td> <td data-bbox="995 1449 1073 1480">68</td> <td data-bbox="1076 1449 1219 1480">44</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1449 1349 1480">0</td> <td data-bbox="1352 1449 1453 1480">07</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="786 1484 992 1509">Total</td> <td data-bbox="995 1484 1073 1509">294</td> <td data-bbox="1076 1484 1219 1509">228</td> <td data-bbox="1222 1484 1349 1509">19</td> <td data-bbox="1352 1484 1453 1509">30</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	# of cases reported	Cases resolved through mediation	cases pending	Cases referred to LC	Oyam/Otuke	226	184	19	23	Lira/Alebtong	68	44	0	07	Total	294	228	19	30
District	# of cases reported	Cases resolved through mediation	cases pending	Cases referred to LC																			
Oyam/Otuke	226	184	19	23																			
Lira/Alebtong	68	44	0	07																			
Total	294	228	19	30																			

## SECTION 4: IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

### 4.1. Implementation Constraints

During the period of reporting, the project faced some implementation constraints as summarized in table 2 below:

**Table 2: Summary of Implementation Constraints**

Agency	Implementation constraints	Plans to address constraints
UNDP	Outbreak of Foot and Mouth disease in Teso sub region caused quarantine that hindered timely delivery of 600 oxen.	Suppliers were advised to source animals (Oxen) from disease Free zones like Kaberamaido and neighboring Dokolo, Amolatar districts, despite cry for high market prices of oxen by the Suppliers.
	Unreliable rainfall with drought in the first season affected planted crops and delayed planting of other crops in Otuke and Alebtong districts. 72% of the cassava cuttings were planted due to drought	A few farmers kept seed, especially beans and maize and planted in May, when the rains were stable. Seeds to be procured for season II would help restore what was lost. The project was keen on procuring quick maturing and drought tolerant varieties of crops/seeds.
	Wider geographical coverage with four districts spread apart, reached by a team of six Project employees	Two additional extension workers were hired to coordinate activities in the two new districts of Otuke and Alebtong which are very far from the Coordination office
	Inflation affected prices negatively as prices of commodities escalated exponentially. However savings from exchange rates gain were deployed in other areas.	A budget shift was approved by UNDP to procure enough oxen, visibility materials and hire two extension staff. The Project prioritized the beneficiaries especially trainings for Peace actors and Local government staff, to ensure one person benefits at least from specified trainings. However, this strategy might not allow the Project teams meet the targeted numbers.
	National Political elections were held in the first half of 2011 hence some of the leaders/Councilors were not available for training.	The activities that directly impacted on new political leaders were deferred to quarters two and three when new leaders would have assumed offices.
	The Otuke-Abim border conflict was a Security threat that required interventions from a higher level of Government due to presence of Karimojong cattle rustlers in the area.	Otuke district pledged Security support while the Project team continued to hold meetings to resolve the border conflict. Engagement of High level officers like the Members of Parliament and entire District leadership from Otuke and Abim, with Religious leaders was sought to bring stability in the area
	The new districts of Otuke and Alebtong are understaffed and capacity building for the staff and the beneficiaries to monitor the project was a challenge.	In the agriculture sector, the project has partnered with NAADS , District Technical team or outsourced service providers where there was no direct Extension Staff to do the trainings and backstopping.

WHO	Most of the beneficiaries of the health services did not know that WHO was complementing Government's efforts in the health sector; Also the issue of Budget constraint affected level of service delivery	The two district leadership were to be sensitized on the project. Activities would be prioritized to support the remaining deliverables.
WFP:	Changes in weather patterns delayed distribution and transplanting of tree seedlings; Farmers had a negative attitude/distrusted the bulking system; Stakeholders had a knowledge gap on the P4P(i.e. perception that collective marketing and bulking is only targeting WFP market);Delayed signing of FLA has halted operations of some CPs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Need to plant more trees and engage climatic mitigation measures in the sub-region;</li> <li>▪ Need to step up skills in stores management, record keeping, the dynamics and knowledge and advantages of collective marketing and bulking among farmers and traders.</li> <li>▪ Need to scale up sensitization of all stakeholders both farmers and traders on P4P activities, modalities and strategies as well as early signing of FLAs for CP.</li> </ul>

#### 4.2. Lessons Learnt:

*This section presents lessons learnt in regard to working with partners, good practice/innovation, the application of human security concepts and; project management for the period under review. These lessons will inform the second phase of implementation of the project.*

**Table 3: Lessons Learnt**

Issue	Lessons
Working with partners	Collaboration with partners in joint programming achieves better response to the multi sectoral needs of the community by harmonizing expertise and comparative advantage of the participating agencies.
	Engagement of partners is a gradual, time consuming process that needs to be open and transparent.
	Working as <i>One UN</i> to support the Government: A joint PCC meeting was held In Lira for the leadership and technocrats from the LGs, partner UN Agencies and implementing NGOs. The meeting enabled on-site identification and discussion of operational challenges.
Good practice / Innovation	Coordination meetings at department and district level with the PCC have helped improve the working relationship.
	Engaging the communities at grassroots in decision making, peace building and mediation has sustainable impact on communities.
Application of human security concept	Improved agricultural production will improve Food Security and Livelihoods.
	Diversification of opportunities into non-agricultural enterprises through trainings and VSLAs will improve people's welfare especially incomes at household level.
Project Management	Engagement of LGs and beneficiaries in Monitoring and actual implementation has long-lasting impact on project sustainability
	Unpacking project documents with all implementers especially at beginning of project implementation helps to identify gaps, appreciate the project design and set realistic targets for implementing team to achieve.

#### 4.3. Percentage of budgeted funds spent

WHO and WFP began implementation in 2010, while UNDP effectively began implementation in January 2011 after contracting its Implementing Partner hence the below pattern of burn rate. Although the % burn rate appears low in the first half of this year, this is expected to increase significantly in the second half of the year and will be captured in the full Annual Report.

**Table 4: Percentage of budgeted funds spent**

Agency	Total Project Budget	Year 1 Funds Allocated (USD)	Year 1 expend. (US D)	Burn rate Year 1 (%)	Year 2 Funds Allocated (USD)	TOTAL Funds Spent in Year 2 (USD)	Burn rate Year 2 (%)
WFP	1,316,100	946,950	40,506	4	906,446	227,712	25.12
WHO	664,470	375,077.80	146,280.34	39	289,392.20	167,000	57.71
UNDP	1,826,873.06	1,243,185.92	3,590.45	0	1,243,185.92	340,085	27.36
TOTAL	3,807,443	2,565,214	449,871	18	2,439,024	855,738	35.09

#### 4.4. IMPACT OF KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

Increased collaboration with the LG technical and political staff enables the project technical teams to readily support their counterpart Local Government Technical staff and project beneficiaries. The strategy reinforces project ownership and sustainability by the communities.

In Minakulu Sub County (Oyam District) where WV has been implementing one of its Area Development Programmes (ADPs), intervention of the Early Recovery Project has filled in the gaps the ADP has been struggling with.

Joint monitoring of the Project especially with the local Government staff has improved project implementation. This has enhanced networking, collaboration and partnership with the Government and other partners

#### 4.5. IMPACT OF PROJECT ON WOMEN, GIRLS, BOYS AND MEN

Women and youth peace rings are engaged in community awareness-raising on peace through Drama, traditional dance and songs of peace building in the project area. For example in Oyam, Number of people sensitized and educated by the peace rings is:

Men	Women	Total
190	161	351

The above findings indicate 46 percent participation of women compared to men at 54 percent. This is an indication of increased women participation which was minimal in the past. For example it was rare for women to participate in open football competitions against men! A Peace football match organized in Minakulu saw women defeat men by 5 goals to 4.

Peace rings were able to identify 294 cases, out of which 228 cases were resolved through mediation, 19 cases were pending and 30 cases were referred to LCs. The Peace rings are now taken as one of major structures for promoting peaceful co-existence in the community. Whereas mediation and conflict resolution in community in the past was a job for elders and clan leaders, the women and youths peace rings have handled a number of conflict situations in community as a result of the trainings attained. This further confirms increased participation, respect and recognition of women, boys and girls in the community.

In order to improve gender relations and equal representation, leadership training among VSLAs encouraged at least a woman to be part of the Executive among the five members.

## **SECTION 5: REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL WORK PLAN**

### ***5.1. Overview of major planned activities***

The Key Objectives, outputs and planned activities that are being implemented in 2011 are listed in Appendix 1. This Report has been prepared in close reference to the current annual work plan.

### ***5.2. MAJOR ADJUSTMENTS IN THE STRATEGIES, TARGETS, OR KEY OUTCOMES PLANNED***

Across the board all the UN partners continued to work in the geographic area that were scoped at the time of designing the project, the re-districting of Lira notwithstanding:

WHO: There was no major adjustment done except increasing coordination through the four instead of two LGs.

UNDP: The following adjustments were made due partly to price increases and due to Dollar exchange rate gains: A savings of US \$ 46,733 was made due to the latter reason and the funds were used for procuring more seeds, cassava cuttings and hiring two extension workers:

WFP: Following the no-cost extension, targets for roads were reduced from 100 kilometres to 57 Kilometres and Market collection points from 16 to 8.

In the various interactions with the District Technical staff and beneficiaries, it emerged that sesame crop (simsim) is highly favoured especially in the second season which normally have short rains; drought tolerant and also of high commercial value as opposed to cassava which is normally grown in the first season.

## **SECTION 6: CONCLUSION**

This is the first Bi-Annual report for 2011 highlighting the major achievements, current progress, immediate impacts and challenges during implementation. The report highlights activities implemented from January to June 2011 in the four districts of Lira, Oyam, Otuke and Alebtong covering 16 sub-counties. The success of the project during the first half of this year was as a result of the leadership and active participation of the PMSC and PCC in guiding and monitoring the project as well as the contribution of the Project implementation teams on ground and the commitment of the beneficiaries to make change in their communities. The linkages that have been created in the course of this project are critical for the long-term ownership, continuity and sustainability of the interventions. For the new districts, this is one of the projects that are kick starting recovery in their areas.



## APPENDICES

### **Appendix 1: Annual Work Plan for 2011**

The Work plans for the second year of the project was targeted at completing the WFP and WHO components by December 2011 and the UNDP components spilled over into 2012 because of the late start date. This will change because of the no-cost extension to July 2011.

WFP DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN																	
ONE YEAR PLAN(2011)																	
SUMMARY OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME	OUTPUTS/ ACTIVITIES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D	Person(s) responsible	Major Assumptions Related to the timing of the activity	
1.0. Resettlement through enhancement of organizational assets in 16 sub counties in Lango	1.0 Facilitate resettlement and recovery among the target population through enhancing physical and organizational assets in the 16 sub-counties.	Output 1.1	Physical assets (community roads) that connect target population to basic services are opened and serviceable												AMS-SPA	Favorable weather conditions, Conducive political and economic environment	
		1.1.1	Construction of at least 46kms of access roads													AMS-FMA	
		Output 1.2	Land at selected gazetted IDP camps and areas of return is restored and sustainably managed.													SPA-Environment project	Favorable weather conditions, Conducive political and economic environment
		1.2.1	Establish two tree nurseries to provide seedlings to schools and communities													FMA-Environment project	
		1.2.2	Environmental conservation awareness raising and sustainability trainings for 3,146 beneficiaries(50 % female)													FMA-Environment project	
		1.2.3	Establishment of humanitarian energy saving stoves in at least 1,000 HHs in 16 most degraded parishes of the 16 supported sub counties.														FMA-Environment project



			Oyam and Lira																
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**WHO : DETAILED IMPLEMENTATION PLAN 2011**

SUMMARY OBJECTIVE 3.0. To improve the health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS status of at least 228,190 persons in the 16 sub-counties and uphold their right to health through improved access to quality health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services within 2 years (WHO)

		ONE YEAR PLAN(2011)												Person(s) responsible	Major Assumptions Related to the timing of the activity
OUTCOME	OUTPUTS/ ACTIVITIES	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D		
3.1. Returned populations (especially those in areas without functional health facilities) have access to basic health, nutrition HIV services	Output 3.1 Access to basic medical services is assured in the project area by ensuring availability of essential drugs at health facility and community levels and providing outreach services to areas without health facilities													Proj. Mnger	
	3.1.1. Provision of technical support to district health teams to quantify, order for and transport basic drugs and medical supplies to the rehabilitated health facilities													WHO	Conducive political and economic environment
	3.1.2. Provide bi-monthly technical support supervision to ensure availability of essential medical services according to HSSP II minimum health care package													WHO and DHTs	
	3.1.3. Conduct outreaches to hard-to-reach areas and return areas with no functional health facilities													WHO and DHTs	
	3.1.4. Conduct refresher training for 1770 VHTs and CMDs and provide them with all necessary incentives													WHO and DHTs	
	3.1.5. Scale up HIV/AIDS testing, counseling and treatment and TB community-based DOTS in return areas													WHO and DHTs	
3.2. Timely detection and response to epidemic outbreaks.	Output 3.2. Early detection and prompt response to epidemic outbreaks is assured through strengthening of the HMIS and surveillance system and stockpiling of drugs and medical supplies														
	3.2.1. Strengthen HMIS and disease surveillance in all five districts through on job training of surveillance focal persons, provision of HMIS/IDSR tools and support supervision to health units especially the none-reporting or late reporting one.													WHO and DHTs	Favorable weather conditions, conducive political & economic environment
	3.2.2. Procure and stockpile emergency drugs and medical supplies for likely epidemics, conduct necessary EPR training, produce and disseminate IEC													WHO and DHTs	





2.0.To improve production capacity and incomes and access to market of 10,000 households in 16 sub-counties in Lango	Improved production capacity and income of 10,000 households through agricultural and non-agricultural activities	Output 2.1	Agricultural production and productivity of 6,000 households increased through provision of agricultural inputs and training																			
		2.1.1	Training of 6,000 households on improved farming technologies (production and productivity)																		Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	Favorable weather conditions, conducive political & economic environment
		2.1.2	Training of 6,000 households on agricultural business and marketing technologies																		Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	
		2.1.3	Provision of technical backstopping/extension services on agricultural production																		Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	
		2.1.4	Provision of agricultural inputs and farm implements (hoes, seeds, oxen, and ox ploughs) to 6,000 households																		Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	
		Output 2.2.	Economic opportunities of 2,000 households diversified through provision of non-agriculture skills and access to savings and financial resources																		Project Manager	
		2.2.1	Establishment of 60 Village Savings and Loans																		Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	

			Associations (VSLAs) benefiting 2,000 households															
		2.2.2	Provision of training and sensitization on sustainable VSLAs														Agriculture & Livelihood Officer	
		2.2.3	Conduct of business/marketing/skills training to 60 VSLAs comprising 2,000 households													Agriculture & Livelihood Officer		
4.0. Engage communities in 16 sub-counties in peace building and conflict prevention processes	Women, youth, religious and cultural leaders engaged in peace building and conflict prevention.	Output 4.1	Local communities are made aware of mediation and dialogue in the resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, and moral recovery													Project Manager		
		4.1.1	Organize and train 2 District Peace Teams.													Peace Building Facilitator		
		4.1.2	Conduct an awareness campaign utilizing the tri-media in 2 districts													Peace Building Facilitator		
		Output 4.2	Mediation services, dialogues, and reconciliation activities involving the youth, women, cultural, religious, and local leaders in 16 sub-counties and 2 districts are strengthened.													Project Manager		
		4.2.1	Conduct of civil-military dialogue meetings in 2 districts													Peace Building Facilitator		

		4.2.2	Conduct community reconciliation and dialogue meetings with the youth, women, and cultural, religious and local leaders in 16 sub-counties.																Peace Building Facilitator	
		4.2.3	Conduct at least 2 inter-ethnic group meetings																Peace Building Facilitator	
		Output 4.3	At least 480 women and youth from 16 peace rings engaged in participatory reconciliation and peace building initiatives.																Project Manager	
		4.3.1	Organization of 16 women and youth peace rings																Peace Building Facilitator	
		4.3.2	Training of 16 women and youth peace rings for awareness creation.																Peace Building Facilitator	
		4.3.3	Engagement of 16 women and youth peace rings in the conduct of reconciliation and peace-building dialogues.																Peace Building Facilitator	





	Aloi	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	750	19	0	19	375	375
	Amugu	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	750	18	0	0	0	375
	Omororo	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	750	19	0	17	375	375
	Abako	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	750	18	0	18	0	375
		<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>1,875</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>4,688</b>	<b>13,125</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>1,875</b>
<b>Otuke</b>	Adwari	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Okwang	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Olilim	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	750	18	36	18	375	375
	Orum	375	375	375	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	750	19	38	19	375	375
		<b>1500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>3,750</b>	<b>10,500</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>1,500</b>	<b>1,500</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>60,000</b>	<b>15,000</b>	<b>42,000</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>3,468</b>	<b>6,000</b>

SN	District	Sub-county County	Parishes	# of Beneficiaries (H/Hs)	# of Farmer Groups
1.	Lira	Aromo Erute north	Walela	375	10
		Barr Erute south	Bar-pii	375	9
		Ogur Erute north	Alebere	375	9
			Onywako	375	9
			Apoka	375	10
			Akangi	375	9
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,125</b>	<b>56</b>
2.	Oyam	Iceme Oyam north	Aloni	375	10
		Minakulu Oyam south	Orupu	375	9
		Otwal Oyam north	KulaAbura	375	10
			Atek	375	9
			Okii	375	10
			Acokara	375	9
			Okomo	375	10
			Kulakula	375	9
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,500</b>	<b>76</b>
3.	Otuke	Olilim Otuke county	Atira	375	9
		Okwang Otuke county	Ogwette	375	9
		Orum Otuke county	Arwotngo	375	9
			Olworngur	375	10
			Anepmoroto	375	10
			Ating	375	9
			Okee	375	10
			Alango	375	9
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,500</b>	<b>75</b>
4.	Alebtong	Abako Ajuri county	Owalo	375	9
		Aloi Moroto county	Awaopiny	375	9
			Amuria	375	10
			Alal	375	9
			Omarari	375	9
			Oculokori	375	10
			Abongatin	375	9
	Amugu Ajuri county	Abunga	375	9	
	Apala Moroto county	Oteno	375	10	
		Abiting	375	9	
	<b>Total</b>			<b>1,875</b>	<b>93</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>16</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>300</b>

**Appendix 4: Sample Photographs**



**A groundnut garden of a farmer in Otucu Village, Ogur sub-county Lira district**



**A farmers' maize field in Otucu village, Akangi parish, Aromo sub-county-Lira District.**



**Agriculture Coordinator-Oyam visiting Ms. Jacinta Orik at her Beans field in Adokoboi village, Aloni parish, Iceme sub-county**



**VSLA training demonstration for group leaders from Lira and Otuke district**



**The District Veterinary Officer Otuke District verifying oxen before handing over to the beneficiaries.**

