

6 March 2012

Dear Mr. O'Malley

Subject: Response to Matters raised in letter of 5 March 2012

I am pleased to forward to you the response to the issues raised in your letter on the sustainability and exit strategies of the UN agencies implementing the Trust Fund Project on Human Security in Northern Uganda.

Please also find attached a summary of the financial position of the participating UN agencies and the expected requirements for the remainder of the project period. We are hopeful that with this up-date, those agencies that have not accessed the second tranche of project funds will be in a position to do so and therefore expedite project implementation. We look forward to your comments and recommendations on the attached.

Yours sincerely

Lebogang Motlana
Country Director

Mr. Steve O'Malley
Chief, CERF Secretariat
OCHA, New York

ADDENDUM TO THE NORTHERN UGANDA EARLY RECOVERY PROJECT ANNUAL REPORT 2011

Dated: 5th March 2012:

1. Exit Strategy:

Aware that the project is ending in July 2012, each of the UN partner Agencies has devised exit strategies to ensure that outstanding outputs are implemented while best practices are being sustained as follows:

a) WHO:

Through training WHO is building the capacity of district staff to carry on the activities after the project closure. Emphasis is also being made on training health workers on Neglected Tropical Disease diagnosis and management; The VHTs in the four districts of Lira, Oyam, Otuke and Alebtong are being trained on disease surveillance, and referrals. This will also ensure sustainability of the VHT activities; The DHTs have been involved in the planning for the activities intended for continuation ; The plan for exit strategy is to dialogue with the Districts to put some of the ongoing activities under PRDP and in their Health Strategic Plan; WHO is also collaborating with other partners who may take on some of the activities currently under NUERP; Through regular support supervision and mentoring WHO is building the capacity of the district to take on some of the activities , by involving the districts in implementing some of the programmes , for example the SAM survey ;WHO is implementing most of its activities through the district health system hence it is assumed that these practices will be sustained.

b) WFP:

Roads and Fish Hatchery: WFP has been able to enter into agreements with the various districts to maintain and manage the infrastructure that will include the roads in the various districts. As such, once these infrastructures are completed, they will be handed over the District Local Government to continue managing and maintaining them.

Nursery Beds: WFP plans to hand over the nursery beds to the community at the end of the project who will manage it on a commercial basis and be able to sell the nursery seedlings to the community at a nominal fee. The capacity of the nursery attendanst has already been built by WFP to a point that they will be able to take over with little external support. In addition, WFP has also built partnership with other commercial nurseries in the various targeted communities to supply additional seedlings to the community at a nominal fee

Satellite Collection Points: WFP has built the capacity of the various farmer groups to be able to manage the Satellite collection Stores built. The stores will be handed over to the farmer groups who will continue to manage the stores as groups to their benefit.

c) UNDP:

Of all the UN Agencies, UNDP was the latest starter in implementing this project. As a result UNDP has been fast-tracking implementation of its components while at the same time scaling up areas that are critical for exit and sustainability.

Capacity of Local Government (LG): Training of Local Councils on human rights and their judicial mandates and training of clan leaders and parish and sub-county land committees on managing land as a development resource are ongoing. This will be complemented by production of manuals and guidelines for Village/Cell, Parish/Ward and LLG profiling, visioning and strategic development planning; to institutionalize the input made in LG capacity building; UNDP is facilitating the establishment of depositories/one-stop centers of community level initiatives and learning's in LLGs.

Livelihood improvement: Under this output 6000 Households are targeted for provision of maize seeds, technical backstopping through extension services on agricultural production by the District technical staff. As such the LG Production Departments and Agriculture Departments are being involved in monitoring project outputs. From the community level, UNDP is will support opening up of more than 2 acres of land per targeted households and ensure intensive backstopping of the modern agricultural practices.

Improving Economic opportunities: The following sustainability and exit strategies are being made: Training more Trainees (ToTs) on sustainable Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) ; Providing business/marketing/skills training to VSLA groups representing 2000 households across the 16 sub-counties; Linking farmers to potential buyers by building functional synergies between the two stakeholders in addition to strengthening the farmer groups to bulk their produce;Nurturing and mentoring VSLA groups for self sustainability through building group cohesion and the culture of savings.

Mediation and dialogue in the resolution of conflicts: More radio talk shows will be held for peace actors in mediation and peace building and more sessions will be conducted on improving co-ordination and synergies between District peace teams and Peace rings, so the latter initiative is strengthened for better ownership by the local government and the local communities. Furthermore, the gap in peace service availability will be addressed through increased penetration of this service into more parishes within the targeted sub-counties through integration into the local government systems, and improved facilitation.

Participatory reconciliation and peace-building initiatives: The peace rings initiative is one of the success stories that have generated a lot of demand from the communities. The 480 women and youths peace rings who were trained on mediation and reconciliation will be capacitated to train other community members in handling conflict in the community. *In addition, arrangements are being made to ensure the peace rings are closely linked to the lower government's court systems where more difficult cases are referred to the Lower LG.*

2. Output 3.1.5:

The marginalization of new districts by the parent district is a common occurrence in Uganda following redistricting. As a response to this trend, the Project Management and Steering Committee (PMSC) quickly established Project Steering Committees (PCC) in the new districts of Otuke and Alebtong and the NUERP supported the two districts to build their capacity to prepare and manage their own work plans and Budget.

3. Output 3.4.1:

Funds for implementation of Health activities have henceforth been disbursed directly to the Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), who are the Accounting Officers for the districts. The District Health Officers (DHOs) then utilize the funds for project implementation and account for the Funds to WHO through their respective CAOs.

4. Summary of Expenditure

The errors were corrected to match with the correct records. The below matrix contains the substantive figures from the UN partner Agencies.

Table 4: Summary of Expenditure to date(December 2011):

AGENCY	TOTAL PROJECT BUDGET(\$)	Tranche 1(\$)	Tranche 2(\$)	Total income to date(\$)	Total Expenditure by December 2011(\$)
UNDP	1,826,873.06	1,243,185.92	-	1,243,185.92	840,660.45
WHO	664,470.00	375,077.80	289,392.20	664,470.00	664,470.00
WFP	1,316,100.00	946,950.00	-	946,950.00	946,950.00
Total	3,807,443.06	2,565,213.72	289,392.20	2,854,605.92	2,452,080.45