

Republic of Uganda



United Nations



Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project

Second Progress Report

January-December, 2011



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SECTION I: BASIC DATA/SUMMARY

Date of submission:	17 th February, 2012
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)
Lead Agency	UNDP
UN executing partners:	UNDP, WFP and WHO
Non-UN executing partners (if applicable):	N/A
Total project cost (including programme support cost):	\$ 3,807,443 UNDP: \$ 1,826,873, WHO: \$ 664,470 WFP: \$ 1,316,100)
Reporting period:	January - December, 2011
Type of report:	Annual Progress Report

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and 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 for Human 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

The Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project (NUREP) funded by the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security (UNTFHS), is jointly implemented by three UN agencies: UNDP (Lead Agency), WHO and WFP. The project 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. The four main components or areas of focus are: Resettlement and Recovery support by UNDP/WFP; Livelihood enhancement by UNDP/WFP; Health, Nutrition, and HIV/AIDS by WHO; and Peace-Building and Conflict Resolution by UNDP. The project is being implemented in Lango Sub Region in the districts of Lira (including Otuke and Alebtong districts) and Oyam district.

This annual report has been compiled as part of the requirements and deliverables stipulated in the project document. It is an improvement on the partial Annual Report that was submitted to Headquarters during the second half of 2011. It covers the progress over the twelve months of project implementation (i.e. January – December 2011), highlights some challenges, impacts created and lessons learnt.

The goals of the projects are consistent with the National Development Plan (NDP) and the project outputs directly contribute to the Government of Uganda Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) developed in 2007, whose over-arching framework and affirmative action is to address the post-conflict and recovery challenges in northern Uganda.

Furthermore, the project is equally contributing to the outcomes of the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Uganda particularly outcomes 2 and 3 targeting vulnerable communities. The strategies for this project are also in line with the respective District Development Plans (DDPs).

A. How far have the intended outputs been achieved?

Overall the project has made significant strides in accomplishing the planned activities in 2011, which was the climax of implementation of the project, as all the Implementing Partners and most of the resources were in place to support the UN Agencies' input. An estimated over 50% of the planned outputs were delivered in 2011.

Significant progress has been registered in the components on building the capacity of civic and political leaders in the district, particularly in Participatory Development Management; Agricultural production and productivity of farmers greatly enhanced; establishing Peace Rings to resolve community conflicts without resorting to the local courts.

In addition, access to basic medical services were strengthened in the project districts; the Health Management Information System (HMIS) and surveillance system has been strengthened for early detection and prompt response to epidemic outbreaks; access to essential life saving preventive interventions was assured in project area.

Furthermore, the capacity of farmers has been built in Post Harvest Handling (PHH) techniques; central nurseries have been established to provide seedlings for environmental protection; construction of infrastructure that includes roads and satellite collection stores have been achieved though some are a work in progress that have spilled over into 2012.

B. Impact of the Project on the target population

Notwithstanding the achievements in 2011, validation of the impact of the project could not be explicitly evidenced and it is anticipated that by the end of 2012 and during Final Evaluation of the project the impact could be more visible than at the moment. However, even within a period of about one year of implementation some indications of impact could be observed as listed below:

- i. There has been definite documented increase in crop outputs especially Maize, Ground nuts and Beans. This has improved the food security in supported households and their vicinities;
- ii. There is an increase in the savings culture in the communities as a result of the capacity building and back-stopping that was provided in Business skills development. The VSLAs have also been empowered and are demanding to be further linked to Micro finance Institutions and Banks for access to more credit facilities. This points to emerging entrepreneurship spirit among beneficiaries of the project;
- iii. Enhancing capacity of local leaders, media practitioners and Civil Society activists on good governance geared towards promoting accountability has increased the involvement of media and the leaders in sensitizing the public about transparency in use of public resources.
- iv. Engagement of the local government technical staff in monitoring, backstopping and capacity building of beneficiaries is improving project ownership, which is a positive step towards sustainability. The local government staff themselves are able to review and implement their obligations as a result of this interaction.
- v. The formation and training of Peace Rings was a phenomenal development that improved the youth's skills to mediate and resolve community conflicts without resorting to the local courts. Reported incidences of conflicts in communities have reduced as the Peace rings are noted to be approachable, easily accessible and they understand the local context in which they live and operate voluntarily. Cases of family land wrangles, drunkenness, child neglect and fighting in homes have reduced over the eight months of Peace ring intervention. The Peace Rings have skills to mediate and resolve community conflicts and link with the Police and Local councils to refer more complicated cases. This strategy has reduced the incidences of conflict in Communities which is an indication of sustainability in institutional mechanisms for conflict resolution. The discussions on common conflicts including land wrangles, Gender Based Violence, human rights abuse, crop destruction by animals among others. The identified issues are addressed through radio talk shows, drama, debates and this has increased awareness even in communities not directly reached by the early recovery project.
- vi. The environmental awareness and sensitization sessions have been useful in informing communities on the benefits of preserving the environment and utilizing it in a sustainable manner. As result, there is noted drive towards increased tree planting in most of the communities.
- vii. The training of the community Trainer of Trainers in the construction of the energy saving stoves has helped to provide additional life skills to the targeted persons who have now used the skills acquired to build stoves for home use as well as for sale to other community members as well as supplying traders in the nearby trading centers and markets. This has in turn boosted the income of the project beneficiaries.
- viii. Most of the farmers who have received the training in the post harvest handling techniques have been able to improve the bulking and the marketing of their produce, which has translated into better pay for some of the farmers. In addition, the farmers have been able to access a bigger market for their produce as the most of their produce are now being bought directly from the satellite collection points.

Overall the early signs of effects of implementation of this project among other development initiatives point towards a move from crisis to recovery and normalcy in the targeted population. There are also changing priorities which are a good opportunity for further support to effectively transition the communities from crisis to development phase, so that the Northern region would try to catch up with other regions in the MDG indices.

SECTION 2: PROJECT STRATEGY

2.1. Introduction

This project was conceived with the idea of contributing towards the early recovery in Lango sub-region, where support to returning communities had been minimal, as compared to the neighboring Acholi sub-region, both of which areas had suffered serious impacts of the two decades old civil strife in Northern Uganda. The goal and objectives of the project are consistent with the National Development Plan (NDP), the Peace Recovery Development Plan (PRDP) the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) in Uganda particularly outcomes 2 and 3 targeting vulnerable communities. The strategies for this project are also in line with the respective District Development Plans (DDPs). A Mid-Term Evaluation of the Project was carried out during the second half of 2011 and some of the planned outputs were captured in the Consultant's Report.

The project Goal, Objectives and Expected outputs as stated in the approved project document, against which this project is driven are summarised hereunder. The UN Agencies have been executing these outputs using community-based recovery approach:

2.2. Goal, Objectives and Outputs:

The **main goal** of this project is ***to support the rapid and self-sustainable recovery of at least 30% of the 228,190 persons across 16 sub-counties, the conflict-affected returning population and their communities through an integrated service delivery and nutritional services within two years.***

Objectives	Output	Responsible
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)	1.1. Physical asset (community roads) that connects target population to basic services is opened and serviceable.	WFP
	1.2. Land at selected degazetted IDP camps and areas of return restored and sustainably managed.	WFP
	1.3. Capacity of 2 District Local Governments to implement participatory development management strengthened	UNDP
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)	2.1. Agricultural production and productivity of 6,000 households increased through provision of agricultural inputs and training	UNDP
	2.2. Economic opportunities of 2,000 households diversified through provision of non-agriculture skill training and access to savings and	UNDP
	2.3. Annual per capita increase in marketable surplus of staple foods (maize, beans) sold through farmer association members (disaggregated by gender and commodity type)	WFP
	2.4. Alternative sources of income of 2,000 farmer households increased through community based integrated fish farming.	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 access to quality health, nutrition and HIV/AIDS services within two years. **(WHO)**

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. This activity will directly benefit 68,457 people of which 32,951 are males, 35,506 are females and 13,143 are children under 5 years. WHO

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. This activity will directly benefit 68,457 people of which 32,951 are males, 35,506 are females and 13,143 are children under 5 years. WHO

3.3. Access to essential life saving preventive interventions assured in project area. This activity will directly benefit 68,457 people of which 32,951 are males, 35,506 are females and 13,143 are children under 5 WHO

3.4. Humanitarian response, return and early recovery activities are well coordinated and duplication prevented through coordination meetings and mapping of interventions to identify gaps (who, where and what). This activity will directly benefit 68,457 people of which 32,951 are males, 35,506 are females and 13,143 are children under 5 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)**

4.1. Local communities are made aware of mediation and dialogue in the resolution of conflicts, reconciliation, and moral recovery. UNDP

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. UNDP

4.3. At least 480 women and youth from 16 peace rings are engaged in participatory reconciliation and peace-building initiatives. UNDP

2.3. Main Implementing Partners

The key partner in the implementation of the project is the Local Government. Other partners contracted by the UN agencies include; World Vision, International Lifeline Fund, ACTED and Sasakawa Global 2000: 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.

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. The following are some of the strategies the project applied to attain human security:

The Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project is a typical Human Security project and it is consistent with the current UNDAF in Uganda. Human Security interventions are most suitable for post-conflict or post-emergency situations, to enhance early recovery and peace building. It is a suitable fit for down-stream /community based project support in order to transition them from conflict situations to a more stable productive livelihood and development of the human resources. None the less, the UNTF can also be applicable in all other sectors depending on the needs of the beneficiaries.

The key lesson learnt from the UNTFHS project in Uganda has been the engagement of Local Governments, Civil Society Organizations and project beneficiaries in monitoring and actual implementation of the projects hence building sustainability of the initiatives. The Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project has clearly illustrated that the principle of "Working as *One UN*" is feasible. The strategy of supporting the Government through joint Project Steering Committee at the National level and the Project Coordination Committee at the District/Sub-National level has enabled effective engagement of the leadership and technocrats from the Local Governments, partner UN Agencies and implementing NGOs. The Human Security concept has been incorporated in regular projects within the UN family. For example the Trust Fund to WHO is improving access to essential life saving preventive interventions and programs on mitigation of vector infestation and other Neglected Tropical Diseases These components were already earmarked in the Agency strategy but have been scaled up through the complementary funding from UNTF. Similarly the Purchase for Progress (P4P) livelihood support initiative by WFP in Uganda has been enhanced through the UNTFHS.

There are a lot of benefits that accrue to inter-Agency approach particularly the fact that each Agency brings on board its area of niche or comparative advantage and in effect a more holistic than simply sectoral intervention is utilized to maximize the human security approach to improving the human capital and living conditions in the community. In the case of the Northern Uganda Early Recovery Project WFP and UNDP brought on board comparative advantages in post-conflict livelihood and production enhancement capabilities whereas WHO closely monitored disease surveillance and responses. In effect the target communities have registered remarkable pace of recovery.

The main challenges experienced with the UNTFHS modality resonate around timeliness of resource allocation and coordination of the projects: There was a significant delay between project formulation, approval and final disbursement of resources. In the process there were changes in the beneficiaries' priorities as the transition from resettlement and recovery to settle agrarian productive lives changed rapidly. There is need for a new baseline study to document changing needs for proper planning.

SECTION 3: ACHIEVEMENT OF OUTPUTS

3.1. Enabling factors

In 2012 there was a lot of support to the project both from the upstream and downstream levels: Guidance was received from Headquarter and the Agencies Country Offices; the Project Steering Committees and the Local Government Coordination Committees. The Project Steering Committee, comprised of participating UN agencies, GoU (Aid Liaison Department/Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, and Office of the Prime Minister), and the Government of Japan (GoJ) played a key oversight role and guided the project to enable it realize the below achievements. At the district level, a Project Coordination Committee (PCC) will be established to lead the monitoring of project implementation and delivery. The Focal Persons based in the Country Offices worked closely with the Implementing Partners to ensure harmonized monitoring and evaluation of the project. The increased participation of partners and intervention in the communities stimulated the environment for rapid resettlement and recovery in the project area. Below is a summary of the achievements against planned outputs:

3.2. Narrative of Outputs and Results

The following key achievements were recorded during the reporting period summarized by Agency:

WFP:

Environmental protection:

The original target of this component was to establish a total of four Central Nurseries to provide tree seedlings to school and communities and to raise awareness on environmental sustainability to 4,000 persons. Since then, this target was revised to include the dissemination of fuel efficient stoves in the targeted communities

During the reporting period, WFP has achieved the following against the planned output: i) a total of four central tree nurseries have been established in Oyam, Iceme, Ngetta and Ogur sub counties. In addition WFP was also able to collaborate with two private nurseries, one in Alebtong and another in Aboke to boost seedling production in the project area, during and after the project period. A total of 3,012 acres of woodlots (218,000 seedlings) and 10 acres of fruit orchards (20,615 seedlings) were established in 2011 from seedlings raised in the nurseries ; ii) Over 4,000 persons were reached with the sensitization messages on environment conservation in 9 sub-counties and a total of 3500 "Okellokuc" Fuel Efficient Stoves have been distributed in 8 Sub Counties. Besides physical contact with households in the project areas, WFP through its contracted partner ILF is also employing radio talk shows involving district officials, WFP and radio callers to reach out to the wider community.

Market infrastructure development:

The original target of this component was: construction of 16 satellite collection points Installed with cleaning, drying and bagging equipment construction of 100km of road 3) training of farmers on post harvest handling technologies. Since then, this target was revised downwards to; construction of 8 satellite collection points and; construction of 57km of road.

During the reporting period, WFP has achieved the following against the planned output: completion of satellite collection points¹ in Aber and Loro Sub Counties, Oyam District (with a capacity of 120MT) (and; construction of 10.2 km of road in Minakulu Sub County, Oyam District by the end of 2011 and handed over to the district authority. WFP has also launched a tender for 4 more satellite collection points and is in the process of finalizing bills of quantity for a further 56km of road to be constructed in 2012. In addition, a total of 18,000 farmers have been trained on Post Harvest Handling (PHH) techniques the planned figure was surpassed by 1,625 participants, i.e. 19,625 trained including 8,324 males and 11,301 females. The figure attained could explain the current improved practices in bulking and selling of produce to willing buyers within and outside Lango region.

Fish farming:

The original target of this component was: 1) Re-stocking of 90 fish ponds – (catfish and tilapia fingerlings) and 2) Training of 2,000 fish farmers in modern and sustainable fish farming techniques, including capacity building of district fisheries departments.

During the reporting period, WFP has achieved the following against the planned output: 1) 4 nursery ponds and sluice gates were constructed at Anai in Lira Sub County, in collaboration with the District Local Government. Following a feasibility study by the National Fisheries Resources Research Institute, Plans (WFP & Lira District) are underway to complete and operationalize the hatchery in 2012. In turn, the hatchery would help to get the planned 40 fish ponds restocked and functional. 2,000 farmers are targeted for training in modern and sustainable fish farming techniques. To sustain this initiative, the capacity of District Fisheries Departments in Oyam and Lira Districts will be built.

UNDP:

Local Government Capacity building:

The project has enhanced the capacity of civic and political leaders of Lira, Oyam, Otuke and Alebtong districts in Participatory Development Management through training of 35 local leaders, media practitioners and Civil Society activists. The training focused on good governance geared towards promoting transparency and accountability. In addition, the capacity of both civic and political leaders comprising 160 Sub-county Technical Planning Committee (TPC) members and Parish Development Committees (PDCs) from the 16 sub-counties was built in the area of 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 very first time, these plans 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. Similarly, 160 clan leaders and area Land Committees benefited from training on managing land as a development resource and have henceforth embarked on community sensitizations. The training enhanced their knowledge and skills, harmonized the clan and Local government approaches to land management. Also the capacity of 160 LC1 Chairpersons, and their Secretaries were built in integrating community plans into higher level plans, as facilitators of village and parish selection to improve Participatory Development Management; Furthermore, 42 Councilors from Otuke and Lira districts were trained on Human Rights and their Judicial mandates in the communities. This input also enhanced their

¹ 2 satellite collection points – located in Oyam and Aber were constructed from scratch, through partnership with the NGO ACTED,

community mobilization, advocacy on various Human rights issues, as well as liaising with other Human rights actors.

Livelihood:

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 1st 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. All the targeted input for enhancement of agriculture production and productivity were realized: 600 oxen were delivered to the beneficiaries from Oyam and Alebtong districts. A total of 5,781 beneficiary households from Lira, Oyam, Otuke and Alebtong districts were trained on basic agronomic practices in collaboration with Local Government Agriculture Extension Staff and NAADS officers giving a total of 96% farmer coverage. To further improve adoption of agronomic practices, 12 cassava gardens, 8 groundnut gardens, 22 soybean demonstration gardens were established for learning practices. The recommended practices of row planting, correct spacing and timely weeding and harvesting were adopted and this resulted to increased crop output (*as indicated in table 1, on page 8 of outputs*). Animal traction training further benefited 900 households as Trainers of Trainees from four districts.

In terms of increasing Economic livelihood of the population, tremendous improvements were made in enhancing capacity of VSLAs and subsequent improvement in savings per group and household. A total of 182 households from Oyam, Alebtong, Lira and Otuke districts were trained on sustainable VSLAs. The provision of savings kits has improved safety and transparency among VSLAs during and after savings, and all the 60 groups are actively saving where all the group members are actively contributing to the savings on a weekly basis. Cumulative savings obtained from 60 groups amounted to Shillings. 47,001,900 (Approx.20, 000 US\$) within six months.

Peace Building and Reconciliation:

480 women and youth were trained and they formed 60 Peace Rings. The Peace Rings have been able to mediate and resolved 1,284 community conflicts without resorting to the local courts. Peace Rings established strong linkages with police and local councils, and they were able to refer 562 cases. In the last Quarter of 2011, the number of cases handled by Peace Rings reduced significantly from an average of 300 cases per month, a further illustration of the positive impact of this project in the communities. And after building the capacity of 4 District Peace Teams (36 members each) in peace building and mediation, the teams mapped the conflict zones and drew plans for mediation. Members of the district peace teams were involved in sensitizing communities on roles of different actors in peace building through the mass media. Eight radio talk shows on Radio WA FM were conducted to sensitize district leaders and community members on peace building and conflict resolution for peaceful co-existence and community transformation. As an outcome of the built capacity in reconciliation, one Cross-border conflict meeting was held in Otuke, Ouilim sub-county that identified the causes of the Abim-Otuke border conflict, progress made and way forward formulated. 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;

WHO:

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.

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.

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%.

Mass drug administration activities (drugs that prevent filariasis, onchocerciasis and other NTDs) were also supported in Lira district.

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.

Below matrix is a summary of the achievements made in 2011.

3.3. Summary of Outputs and Results

Output	OVis	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
1.1 Physical assets (community roads) that connect target population to basic services are opened and serviceable.	57 km of community access roads opened / rehabilitated	A total of 10.2 km (18%) community road has been rehabilitated in Oyam District. The road that connects Ajaga, Acimi and Abululyec Parishes in Minakulu Sub County is under use by the community; The balance of the road cover will be tendered out by end of Jan 2012, it includes: Lira District; Apoka - Aroma Main Road (13.1 Km) Otuke District; Ataporoalam - Anyalima Road (19.5 Km) and, Alebtong District; Otingocorner - Anetta Trading Centre (14 Km).	Remaining 46 km (82%) to be constructed in 2012. Contracting out the roads will fast track construction work, under the oversight of both WFP & the District Local Governments
1.2 Land at selected de-gazetted IDP camps and areas of return restored and sustainably managed.	Four central tree nurseries - with a capacity of 350,000 seedlings each are established and seedlings distributed to schools and communities	Four central nurseries with a capacity of 238, 615 seedlings were established; WFP is facilitating sowing of 25 kg of pine seeds and once fully raised WFP would have slightly exceeded the target output; WFP initiated a collaboration with two private nurseries; in Alebtong and Aboke to boost seedlings production during and after the project period; At least 100 acres of land have been planted with tree species	68% achievement was realised. The 32% shall be done during 2012. There will be another round of training for farmers running private nurseries to ensure sustainability of seedlings production in the project areas

Output	OVIs	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
	4,000 people (50% female) trained in environmental sustainability practices.	4,200 people sensitised in environmental sustainability practices, including skills and knowledge on moulding and using fuel efficient stoves; 3500 "Okellokuc" Fuel Efficient Stoves distributed in 8 Sub Counties ; There are ongoing weekly radio talk shows in the local language, involving District Officials, ILF and WFP, thus increasing people reached by the sensitization messages	105% achievement. WFP is working with International Lifeline Fund to implement environmental sensitisation activities in Lango region, including promotion of energy saving stoves
1.3 Capacity of two District Local Governments to implement participatory development management strengthened.		160 (124 males & 36 females) sub-county and parish technical planning committees had their skills and capacities enhanced in techniques of integrating community plans into parish and higher level LG development plans. The action led to improvements in quality and timeliness of 2012 plans and budgets as reported in Otuke and Lira; Capacities of 35 members drawn from the four districts including DPAC, CSOs and media fraternity have been enhanced for good governance and accountability. DPAC members from Otuke have since developed and improved district procurement guidelines; 80 clan leaders and 80 area land committees in the four districts of Lira, Alebtong, Otuke and Oyam were trained on managing land as a development resource. Every sub-county utilizes the trained participants as experts in resolving related cases; 159 LC1 Chairpersons and their secretaries were trained as facilitators in community action planning in the four districts. The training introduced participants to community action planning. This was an area of critical training needs. Male participation was dominant as they occupy majority of top Local Council positions, yet community action planning emphasizes involvement of more women in planning.	No targets were set at the beginning of the project. However all the districts in the project area were served by the project.

Output	OVIs	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
<p>2.1 Agricultural production and productivity of 6,000 households increased through provision of agricultural inputs and training.</p>	<p>A minimum of 50 % of farmers use demonstrated farming techniques by the end of the project.</p>	<p>Distributed 45,000kgs of soybean (<i>NamSoy II</i>) seeds to 4,500 households in Lira, Oyam and Alebtong districts. 4,500Kgs of Sorghum seed (<i>Epuripur</i>) were distributed to 1,500 households in Otuke district. Also distributed 60,000Kgs of bean seeds (<i>K132 variety</i>), 15,000Kgs maize seed (<i>Longe V</i>), 42,000Kgs Groundnut seed (<i>Serenut IV</i>), and 12bags of cassava cuttings (<i>MH2961</i>); A total of 600 oxen were distributed to 300 Households in the four districts. The project worked together with the suppliers and Veterinary departments to ensure completion of supply. 4,500 had-hoes and 600 pangas were distributed to supported households to aid minor farm operations; 5,781 households had their capacities improved in basic agronomic practices, in collaboration with Local Government Agriculture Extension Staff and NAADS officers and 900 Trainers of Trainees (households) benefited from Animal traction training. More so, 14 cassava demos, and 22 soybean demo gardens were established as learning sites for practical adoption.</p>	
<p>2.2 Economic opportunities of 2,000 households diversified through provision of non-agriculture skill training and access to savings and financial resources.</p>	<p>Households/beneficiaries supported through innovative business enterprises and linked to micro-finance institutions are able to increase their income by 25%.</p>	<p>182 households from Oyam, Alebtong, Lira and Otuke districts were trained as Trainers of Trainees (ToTs) on sustainable Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). All the 60 groups are actively saving with 100% members (1800 households) actively contributing to the savings on a weekly basis. Cumulative savings obtained from 60 groups and 1800 households amounted to Shs. 47,001,900 as at 31st December 2011, with Shs. 44,513,850 loaned out and re-paid with interest.</p>	<p>The provision of savings kits has improved safety and transparency among VSLAs during and after savings.</p>
<p>2.3 Annual per capita increase in marketable surplus of staple foods (maize, beans) sold through farmer association members (disaggregated by gender and commodity type).</p>	<p>10% increase in income of targeted farmers annually</p>	<p>Out of eight Satellite Collection Points planned to be constructed, Two SCPs were constructed in 2011 and a balance of five remains to be constructed. The 2 SCPs are located in Aber and Loro Sub Counties (Oyam District), The 2 Stores Constructed are being used by Farmer Groups whose capacities were developed by WFP Implementing Partners who were working in those areas; The Sub Office targeted 18,000 farmers for Post Harvest Handling (PHH) trainings, an over target achievement of 19,625 (8,324 males and 11,301 females) have been trained in PHH techniques; 115.9 MT of maize was bulked and sold by (F 146 M 286). The money earned was UGX 86,774,800, (Women: UGX 24,652,485 & Men: UGX 62,122.135).</p>	<p>BOQs for the stores have been prepared and work is expected to commence in February 2012. WFP and District Local Governments will oversee the construction.</p>

Output	OVIs	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
2.4 Alternative sources of income of 2,000 farmer households increased through community based integrated fish farming.	10% increase in the production of fish annually	Four fish ponds, four nursery fish ponds and a hatchery were partially constructed.	WFP and Lira district local government are developing plans to get the hatchery functional and supportive to fish farming in the region
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.	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.	Essential medicines and medical supplies was availed in the project area, In Oyam, between Jan to Nov 2011, a total of 123,003, people were provided with medical services of these 37,782 were females and 85,221 were males, the children below five years were 34,626; A total of 68,457 people were provided with medical services (32,951 females and 35,506males; 13143 children below 5 years). Other services provided were: Distribution of essential medicines/supplies from district store to all the Health units ; Monthly outreach services to areas without health facilities; scaling up of HIV / AIDS testing especially the early infant diagnosis (80 DBS samples transported) and PMTCT outreaches (90 pregnant women were tested negative in Oyam) and one radio talk show on male involvement in PMTCT and; Training of additional VHTs and CMDs in Lira and distribution of medicines and supplies to all the health units in Oyam while collecting expired medicines and supplies from health units in Oyam.	Otuke and Alebtong need independent vaccine stores for effective cold chain implementation. VHTs need to be trained on the new strategy as per MoH guidelines

Output	OVI	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
	<p>3.1-2 No of bi-monthly technical support supervision to ensure availability of essential medical services According to HSSP II minimum health care package.</p>	<p>Four bi-monthly technical supervision to the health facilities were carried out in Oyam, while Two were carried out in Alebtong and Otuke;</p>	
	<p>3.1-3.No. of integrated outreaches conducted to hard-to-reach areas / no of patients seen and return areas with no functional health facilities</p>	<p>8 outreaches were conducted in Oyam, three outreaches done in Otuke and Alebtong. In Alebtong the immunization coverage for outreaches was at 80% while for Otuke it was 109%.</p>	<p>This activity needs to be regularized as the districts have very low staffing levels.</p>
	<p>3.1-4. No. of refresher training conducted for 1770 VHTs in both Lira & Oyam and provide them with a all necessary incentives</p>	<p>A day's meeting was held with VHTs for Lira, Oyam, Otuke, and Alebtong.</p>	<p>Proper VHT refresher training needs to be done in Oyam, Otuke, Alebtong and Lira</p>
	<p>3.1-5.No. of HCT outreaches conducted in scaling up HIV/AIDS testing, counseling and Treatment and TB community-based DOTS in return areas / DBS.</p>	<p>In Oyam district 8 outreaches were conducted, in Otuke and Alebtong only 2 outreaches were conducted</p>	<p>The districts of Otuke and Alebtong were marginalized by the parent district of Lira, hence much of the planned activities were not implemented.</p>

Output	OVI	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
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. Timeliness and completeness Of weekly IDSR data. No. of EPR trainings for new Surveillance Focal persons / No. of IEC materials / HMIS forms Attack Rates (AR) of epidemic diseases such as malaria upsurge and dysentery outbreak	The IDSR timeliness was sustained at 100%, completeness was at above 80% in the project area; EPR training was done in all the districts once in 2011, HMIS/IEC materials was not distributed; The malaria curve shows a decline in the cases as compared to the previous years. Dysentery trend in 2011 was similar to that of 2010.	There is need to hold regular review meeting at the district level to update the DHTs on their performance and share the challenges they face.
	3.2.2. Stockpiled of selected emergency drugs and medical supplies for likely epidemics,	Emergency drugs are stock pile at WCO	
3.3 Access to essential life saving preventive interventions assured in project area.	3.3.1 No. of pulse immunization conducted and child days in two districts	Pulse immunization was supported in October 2011 in Otuke and Alebtong district during which in Alebtong 29404 (72%) children received Vit A and 71745 (80%) were dewormed while in Otuke 25788(109%) received Vit A and 8089(90%) were dewormed.	Lira district was given support but did not cover all the project area for the first quarter.
	3.3.2. No of on-job-trainings / orientations conducted to health workers or VHTs in filariasis and other neglected tropical diseases such as sleeping sickness. No. of NTD mass drug administration done	On job training was done in 8 HFs in alebtong while mass drug administration was done once in 2011.	Lira district did not do a thorough job to the Off spring district hence need to start afresh with some of the VHTs trainings on the NTDs. Mass drug administration needs to be done twice a year as per WHO recommendation.

Output	OVIs	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
<p>3.4 Humanitarian response, return and early recovery activities are well coordinated and duplication prevented through coordination meetings, and mapping of interventions to identify gaps (who, where and what).</p>	<p>3.4.1. No. of DHMT quarterly coordination meetings supported in each of the two districts and capacity built</p>	<p>2 quarterly DHMT meetings were held in Oyam and only one meeting was held in Lira, Otuke and Alebtong</p>	<p>Lira was not sending money to the offspring districts</p>
	<p>3.4.2. No. of situation analysis and health assessments conducted to identify gaps in return areas and map availability of health interventions (who is where and doing what)</p>	<p>Service Availability Mapping (SAM) was done in Oyam and Lira.</p>	<p>SAM for Otuke and Alebtong districts were deferred to 2012.</p>
	<p>3.4.3.No. of support supervision to the return areas and former camp areas</p>	<p>Carried out support supervision 3 times in all the project area</p>	
	<p>3.4.4.No. of NPO recruited to support the districts with coordination of health response, monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>One National Project Officer was recruited to support the project coordination.</p>	<p>His contract needs to be extended since the project started late and it has not been fully implemented</p>
	<p>3.4.5.No. of Programmed monitoring and evaluations done</p>	<p>At least two Monitoring and Evaluation visits were carried out.</p>	<p>Quarterly M&E needs to be planned for in 2012</p>

Output	OVIs	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation
4.1 Local communities are made aware of mediation and dialogue in the resolution of conflicts, Reconciliation and moral recovery.	No OVIs indicated in the project document.	Nine Radio talk shows held on the role of various peace actors in mediation and peace building on Radio Wa FM Lira, by NUERP peace facilitators, Political leadership and community members from the project area. Communities were educated on the community based approaches to peace building and conflict resolution. 45 callers from outside project area asked for extension of the intervention, whereas 53 listeners from the project area actively participated in the discussion. The shows also brought out the role of cultural, religious leaders in joint peace building.	
4.2 Mediation services, dialogues, and reconciliation activities involving the youth, women, cultural, religious, and local leaders in 16 sub-counties and two districts are strengthened.	No OVIs indicated in the project document.	Two cross border meetings between Abim and Otuke districts held in Otuke district attracting CAO, C/P LCV, RDC, CDO, DPO, DPC, DISO, Elders, and Religious leaders from Otuke and Abim as Peace actors. The meetings resolved to build strong co-existence and trade relations, with border conflict referred to the Central government; Twelve dialogue meetings were held with discussions on <i>common disputes of</i> ; Land between relatives or clan, <i>Domestic violence</i> , and violent assault among others. The dialogues have reduced injustices, corruption in settling disputes, oppression, redundancy of youths, and peaceful resettlement by 30% as per data collected. The meetings also bring together the various peace actors into one uniform entity for concerted peace building. Widows, orphans and other vulnerable community members have benefited a lot as they don't normally have fees charged by the LC system or Police before resolving conflicts.	

Output	OVI	Progress/Results	Comments/ Recommendation																
4.3 At least 480 women and youth from 16 peace rings are engaged in participatory reconciliation and peace-building initiatives.	Structures involving a cross-section of the community (women, youth, religious and cultural/local leaders) for conflict resolution and peace-building are established and strengthened.	<p>480 women and youths peace rings from 16 sub counties were trained on mediation and reconciliation. The Peace rings have continued to record a number of cases, handle many through mediation and refer others to police and LCs. Below is the number of cases recorded, handled and referred by Peace Rings during the year.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>District</th> <th>Total # of cases reported</th> <th>Cases resolved through mediation</th> <th>Cases referred to LC, Police and Cultural</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Oyam/Otuke</td> <td>1879</td> <td>1381</td> <td>292</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Lira/Alebtong</td> <td>1114</td> <td>581</td> <td>270</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>2993</td> <td>1962</td> <td>562</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	District	Total # of cases reported	Cases resolved through mediation	Cases referred to LC, Police and Cultural	Oyam/Otuke	1879	1381	292	Lira/Alebtong	1114	581	270	Total	2993	1962	562	
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<p>In collaboration with Right to Play (Lira), an International NGO; NUERP secured two footballs for Adwari-Alango, and Orum-Atingoboko Youths Football clubs in Otuke district. Football matches are strengthening peace, togetherness, and co-existence. However, the support wasn't adequate enough and more efforts are on road to strengthen the collaboration;</p> <p><i>Okwang</i> youth peace ring participated in the International Youth Day celebrations and staged a number of peace activities (i.e. Drama, traditional dances, peace songs and foot-ball activity). This championed the fountain of peace building amongst the youths of <i>Okwang</i> sub county in Otuke district. <i>Minakulu</i> Peace ring participated in the International Day of Peace, showcasing drama and peace songs and four peace debates have been held in Alebtong district.</p>																			

3.4. Contribution towards UNDAF

This project has been implemented within the framework of the UNDAF and the respective Agencies' Action Plans:

Outcome 1: UNDP built the capacity of the Local Governments in through training of newly elected leaders and technical personnel in the districts in the area of planning which enabled them participate in contributing ideas to the District Development Plans as well as ensuring accountability to the public. UNDP also built the capacity of the Peace Rings as a local initiative towards the sustainability of initiatives in peace building and reconciliation.

Outcome 2: WFP ensured that National institutions, civil society and vulnerable communities have the capacity to develop and use appropriate technologies for crop, fisheries, forestry, renewable energy and sustainable natural resource utilization. This was also complemented by increasing roads for the communities to enable them access critical services including health centers, schools and markets. UNDP made significant inroads in supporting the local communities re-start their agrarian livelihoods by providing

catalytic agricultural inputs complemented by training of farmer groups in modern agricultural practices which has boosted agricultural production in the project areas. The support to farmer groups in through establishing savings schemes has activated the potential for improving the savings culture and household incomes.

Outcome 3: WHO provided responsive health services to the return communities by supporting the Health service systems in the districts to effectively manage the delivery of social services in the project area: Trained health workers in health facilities in hard to reach areas on the management of Neglected Tropical Diseases; Supported the distribution of essential medicines/supplies from the district stores to the health facilities; Supported monthly health outreach services to areas without health facilities; Conducted epidemic preparedness and response training in the project area ; Supported technically and financially 4 districts in Lango sub-region to collect and analyze weekly integrated disease surveillance and reporting (IDSR) ; Conducted health services availability mapping (SAM) to guide health planning in two districts; Procured and prepositioned emergency drugs and medical supplies.

These input resulted into a holistic support to the return communities which augur well with the principles of Human Security.

SECTION 4: IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Implementation Constraints

During the period of reporting, the project faced some implementation constraints as summarized in the below table 2 below. The appropriate responses taken are also included:

Table 2: Summary of Implementation Constraints

Agency	Implementation constraints	Plans to address constraints
UNDP	Quarantine in Teso hindered timeliness in delivery of oxen. The scheduled animal traction trainings were done late and use of oxen in land opening in the year could not take effect.	Animal traction training was done to farmer representatives as ToTs from September to November 2011. Oxen will be utilized in land opening in season one of 2012 and this will boost agriculture production.
	The erratic weather affected field crops especially during season II. Oyam and Alebtong districts were greatly affected by hailstorms and crops in Otuke were submerged by floods in August and September 2011. As a result, overall yield for soybean, sorghum, maize and beans was low.	Farmers kept some seed (Soybean and Sorghum distributed in season II) 2011 and plant in March 2012. Through backstopping, beneficiaries were further advised on diversification and planting different crops as weather changes have become a threat of recent.
	Lack of formal and strong linkages between peace rings and the district peace teams	Scheduled meetings will bring the district peace teams, the LC and police with peace rings, for holistic peace building, clear reporting structure and sustainability of the intervention.
	Inadequate produce market and poor accessibility due to poorly developed infrastructure like roads. Far places like Otuke suffered from road/bridge breakdowns and	More capacity building and linkage to produce buyers is planned for the next quarter. Farmers will be encouraged to do collective marketing as they have community stores. Future

	different farmer produce couldn't be marketed	intervention into road construction in partnership with the government will improve infrastructure.
WFP	Inadequate linkages with existing District Local Government programmes like NAADS and PRDP.	Through coordination meetings, areas for complementarity have been identified and there is increasing participation from district officials in UNTFHS project activities
	Inadequate capacity of the district to provide technical support to the project activities.	WFP is increasing embracing joint support from its own staff and district officials. Technical works will be contracted out to competent firms, to be supervised by key stakeholders
	Inadequate capacity for the District Local Government and communities to sustain the projects after hand over.	Continuous sensitization and involvement of stakeholders
	Absence of Baseline information to help measure informed achievement.	UN agencies and Partners are capturing project key lessons, best practices and success stories to compliment absence of baseline data.
	Increase in prices for construction materials due to inflation has affected the cost of constructing roads and satellite stores	Internal budget adjustments are being considered , without injuring key project outputs
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 was to be sensitized on the project. Activities would be prioritized to support the remaining deliverables.
Cross Cutting	Capacity of the LG partners still remains low in most aspects of service delivery.	A systematic needs assessment to derive new baselines be carried out for further project development.

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: Summary of Lessons Learnt

Issue	Lessons
Working with partners	Joint implementation improves synergy and comparative advantage which enables better project implementation.
	Participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects attract ownership and sustainability;
	Collaboration with partners in joint planning, reviews and monitoring achieved better response to the multi-sectoral needs of the community by harmonizing expertise and comparative advantage of the participating agencies. For example, Building strong linkages between district, law enforcers and community peace structures provides a strong network for peace building and reporting mechanism of various conflicts.
	Regular support in terms of Joint monitoring, from National PMSC, and field teams is important in sharing findings on ground with all stakeholders and inform decision making.
	Building strong linkages between district, law enforcers and community peace structures provides a strong network for peace building and reporting mechanism of various conflicts.

Issue	Lessons
	Engagement of government technocrats informs collaboration in implementation especially integration with other government programs like NUSAF II, NAADS under the PRDP framework
Good practice / Innovation	Building strong linkages between district, law enforcers and community peace structures provides a strong network for peace building and reporting mechanism of various conflicts.
	Observable change in attitudes of local government officials towards participation in NGO/UN project activities through Project Coordination Committees (PCC)
	Strengthening and engaging the various peace actors in mutually-sectoral interventions especially cross cutting issues e.g. use of peace rings in environmental conservation, health promotion among others.
	The village savings and loans association components of the project have picked up fast and with frequent advisory services and linkages to Microfinance Institutions will improve overall livelihoods of the communities.
Application of human security concept	Reduced cases of land wrangles and domestic violence have improved production capacity, and strengthened the peace rings as they provide free services. Less disease incidence due to improved food security and better nutrition practices among supported households.
Project management	Participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects attract ownership and sustainability.
	Working through credible Implementing Partners leads to faster outputs and improves procurement processes.
	Engagement of Local government and beneficiaries in Monitoring and actual implementation has long-lasting impact on project sustainability. Periodic Project Monitoring and beneficiary support with documentation inform interventions, innovations and decision making especially for improvements and or new undertakings
	Baseline data is still desired to measure immediate impact and to inform the next intervention.
	Changed priorities resulting from late start of project. Current common concerns are on development (Education, health, Agriculture commercialisation, Water and Sanitation) than emergency and mere recovery
	Project limited scope, especially the peace interventions require more geographical coverage

4.3. Percentage of budgeted funds spent

UNDP and WFP have so far received the first tranche, while WHO has received and expended both first and second tranches of money as summarized below. However, there are pipeline activities that would shoot up the burn rates within the first half of 2012:

Table 4: Summary of Expenditure to date

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

4.4. IMPACT OF KEY PARTNERSHIPS AND INTER-AGENCY COLLABORATION

Since there was a wide range of multi sectoral needs on the ground during the early recovery phase, none of the Agencies could address these issues alone hence the necessity for partnerships and interagency collaborations. This resulted into a more efficient approach to addressing these needs by pooling and utilising of diverse technical knowledge and capacity to respond to the community needs in a joint programme. Each of the Agencies was serviced by UN Headquarters via “pass through” modality of funds disbursement from the Administrative Agency (UNOCHA), and the funds were ably managed through the respective UN Agency systems.

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

The project is expected to impact on 68,457 people of which 32,951 are males and 35,506 are females and 13,143 are children under 5 years. The impact is expected to be competently documented during the End of Project Evaluation later 2012.

SECTION 5: REVIEW OF THE ANNUAL WORK PLAN

5.1. Overview of major planned activities

Most of the activities that are planned to be implemented in 2012 are carryover of the Key Objectives, outputs and planned activities from 2011 (see Appendix 1).

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

The following adjustments were deemed necessary to ensure project objectives are achieved in the existing budgetary considerations:

Objective 1:

The target for road construction was scaled down from 100km to about 57km, due the increase in the cost of construction of a km of road from about 4,000 US dollars to 7,000 US dollars².

The number of beneficiaries to be trained in woodlot establishment and management to be reduced from 2000 to 800, this is to have a manageable number with high impact in the community.

World Food programme has encountered certain operational challenges during the implementation of this project. Specifically, the unit costs for road and storage facility construction have greatly increased forcing WFP to adjust targets (output) to be constructed within the approved budget. Below is a table explaining the changes:

Objective	Original output	Original unit cost	Current unit cost	Proposed adjusted of output
To facilitate resettlement and recovery among the target population through enhancing	16 satellite market collection points constructed and equipped with cleaning and	\$21,250	\$28,000 - \$42,500	8 satellite collection points of 100mts -300mts capacity provided with basic post harvest handling equipment such as tarpaulins, moisture-

² Three years ago the cost of construction/rehabilitation of a km of murrum road was about 4,000 US\$. The current government rate for murrum road of a good grade is 7,000 US\$. The increase in the coat is as result to the increase in the cost of fuel, equipments, cement and culverts and the exchange rate that affect the labor cost, which is estimated to about 30% of the total construction cost.

the physical and organisational assets in 16 sub-counties that are areas of return by end of the project period	drying facilities 100km of roads constructed in 16 sub-counties of Lira and Oyam	\$4000	\$7000- \$10,000	metre, grain shellers 57 km of roads
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5.3. Justifications:

Owing to substantial increases in the price of construction material, WFP with approval of UNTFHS reduced specific targets of its interventions that related to construction or infrastructure and this was approved by the UNTFHS/OCHA Head Office and the recommendations are being implemented for road reconstruction and rehabilitation and construction of the satellite collection points. The other changes that took place were the savings made from purchase of Agricultural input due to exchange rate gains. A total of over 46,000 US \$ was saved and reinvested with the approval of UNTFHS/OCHA.

SECTION 6: CONCLUSION

The Northern Uganda Early Recovery has been implemented over the past two years, though optimal implementation by all the partners was experienced during 2011 when all the required resources were in place. Overall a remarkable milestone was realized as revealed by the Mid-Term Evaluation indicating some degree of success in this second year, given the fact that commencement of implementation was delayed and the deadlines were tight. The project is aware of the need for sustainability of initiatives made so as to ensure that the good practices are assimilated. To that effect, in 2011 strong collaborations were established with local government structures at district, sub-county and parish levels. The integration of the peace rings into local justice system is another key input towards sustainability of peace building and mitigation of recurrence of conflict in the region. Similarly training of local leaders in participatory planning was a timely orientation for the newly elected leaders so they can influence budget and planning in the local governments. Other organs to ensure internalization of good practices are the farmers groups at the lower or community levels which are spontaneously replicating the good practices towards improving agricultural livelihoods as well as basic savings and business culture; The Village Health Teams (VHTs) have enhanced outreaches to hard-to-reach areas and are a key resource towards the mitigation of health risks in the communities. The no-cost extension of the project to July 2012 provided a great opportunity for the partners to implement all outstanding activities. A final project evaluation is expected to be carried out in the second half of 2012. Then the real impacts of the project will be identified.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Annual Work Plan for 2012

OBJECTIVE	OVERALL OUTPUT	PLANNED ACTIVITY	AGENCY	TIME FRAME							
				2012							
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	
1.0. 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.	1.1 Community access roads that connect target population to basic services are opened and serviceable;	Construction of the 36.8 Km roads	WFP	X	X	X	X				
	1.2 Land at selected de-gazetted IDP camps and areas of return restored and sustainably managed;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transplanting of tree seedlings. Planting 112,000 seedlings. Training of 800 farmers and schools in 16 sub counties in woodlots management 	WFP	X	X	X	X				
	1.3 Capacity of two District Local Governments to implement participatory development management strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train Local Councilors on human rights and their judicial mandates 	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train 160 clan leaders and parish and sub county land committees on managing land as a development resource; 		X	X	X	X	X	X		
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Follow up on the plans generated by LLG for implementation through backstopping; 		X	X	X	X	X			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dissemination of manuals to facilitate village/cell, parish and LLG profiling. 	X	X	X								
2.0. To improve the production capacity and income of 10,000 households (60,000 individuals) through agricultural and non-agricultural activities and access to credit and savings in two (2) years;	2.1 Agricultural production and productivity of 6,000 households increased through provision of agricultural inputs and training;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training through On-farm support/demo gardens and follow up on farming work-plans generated by trained beneficiaries Provision of technical backstopping/extension services on agricultural production; Provision of agricultural inputs (seeds) to 6,000 households 	UNDP		X	X	X	X	X		
	2.2 Economic opportunities of 2,000 households diversified through provision of non-agriculture skill training and access to savings and financial resources;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct of business/marketing/skills training to 60 VSLAs comprising 2,000 households. Linking the VSLAs to financial institutions 	UNDP	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	

	2.3 Annual per capita increase in marketable surplus of staple foods (maize, beans) sold through farmer association members (disaggregated by gender and commodity type);	Refresher training on PHH and value chain management. Store management trainings to 8 SMCs. Linking 8 satellite collection points to markets.	WFP		X	X	X	X	X	
	2.4 Alternative sources of income of 2,000 farmer households increased through community based integrated fish farming.	Completion of the hatchery and fish ponds. Restocking 90 fish ponds with cat fish and tilapia fingerlings. Training 2000fish farmers in modern and sustainable fish farming techniques and capacity building of district fisheries departments	WFP		X	X	X	X	X	
3.0. 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.	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;	1. Support District Health Teams (DHTs) to conduct bimonthly integrated supervision to ensure availability of essential medicines and supplies in health units; 2. Distribute vaccines and medical logistics from Districts to lower health units; 3. Conduct integrated outreaches to hard-to-reach areas and return areas with no functional health facilities; 4. Conduct VCT, PMTCT and ANC outreaches to lower level units and parishes without health facilities.	WHO		X	X	X	X	X	X
	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;	1. Intensify active case surveillance in return areas; 2. Support monthly collection and transportation of Dry Blood Samples for IED; 3. Conduct monthly support supervision in HCTs, PMTCTs and ART sites; 4. Carry out quarterly support supervision of the TB treatment observers by DTLs; 5. Orientate the sub-county EPR taskforce through review meetings for EPR in the 12 sub counties; 6. Carry out on job orientation of health workers in Moroto HSD on trypanosomiasis and lymphatic filariasis; 7. Train VHTs on disease surveillance; 8. Continue supporting the districts with fuel and airtime to ensure collection of information.	WHO		X	X	X	X	X	X
	3.3 Access to essential life saving preventive interventions assured in project area. This is through support to pulse immunization and child days and establishment of preventive services for neglected diseases such as sleeping sickness and	Support Child Days Plus in the districts; Support the mass drug activities in the districts to ensure good coverage of treatment; Conduct radio talk shows for community mobilization to improve HIV services uptake.	WHO					X		

	lymphatic filariasis										
	3.4 Humanitarian response, return and early recovery activities are well coordinated and duplication prevented through coordination meetings and mapping of interventions to identify gaps (who, where and what).	Support quarterly review meetings with peer supervisors of VHTs at sub county levels; Support monthly HMIS support supervision, data analysis and dissemination meetings twice a year; Sensitization/(meeting with) of community leaders on Trypanosomiasis; Conduct Service Availability Mapping in Otuke and Alebtong districts.	WHO		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
4.0. 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.	4.1 Local communities are made aware of mediation and dialogue in the resolution of conflicts reconciliation and moral recovery;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct four radio talk shows on peace building and conflict resolution, and weekly bulletins in awareness campaign; 	UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	
	4.2 Mediation services, dialogues, and reconciliation activities involving the youth, women, cultural, religious, and local leaders in 16 sub-counties and two districts are strengthened;	Conduct community reconciliation and dialogue meetings with the youth, women, and cultural, religious and local leaders in 16 sub-counties.	UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X
	4.3 At least 480 women and youth from 16 peace rings are engaged in participatory reconciliation and peace-building initiatives.	Engagement of 16 women and youth peace rings in the conduct of reconciliation and peace-building dialogues.	UNDP		X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Oyam	Iceme	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	938	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	0	375
	Ngai	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	938	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	0	375
	Otwal	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	938	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	0	375
	Minkulu	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	938	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	0	375
		1500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	15,000	3,750	10,500	15,000	-	3,000	76	152	76	-	1,500
Alebtong	Apala	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Aloi	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Amugu	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	3,750	-	750	18	36	18	375	375
	Omorro	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	3,750	-	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Abako	375	375	375	375	375	-	375	3,750	937.5	2,625	3,750	-	750	18	36	18	375	375
		1,875	1,875	1,875	1,875	1,875	-	1,875	18,750	4,688	13,125	18,750	-	3,750	93	186	93	1,875	1,875
Otuoke	Adwari	375	375	375	375	-	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	-	1,125	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Okwang	375	375	375	375	-	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	-	1,125	750	19	38	19	375	375
	Ollim	375	375	375	375	-	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	-	1,125	750	18	36	18	375	375
	Orum	375	375	375	375	-	375	375	3,750	937.50	2,625	-	1,125	750	19	38	19	375	375
		1500	1,500	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	15,000	3,750	10,500	-	4,500	3,000	75	150	75	1,500	1,500
TOTAL		6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	4,500	1,500	6,000	60,000	15,000	42,000	45,000	4,500	12,000	300	600	300	4,500	6,000

DISTRICT:		LIRA									
		ACREAGE OPENED AND PLANTED PER CROP AND AVERAGE ACREAGE PER HOUSEHOLD									
		Maize (Longe 5)		G/nuts (Serenut 4)		Beans (K-132)		Cassava (MH-2961)			
	Sub-county	Acreage	Av/H	Acreage	Av/H	Acreage	Av/H	Acreage	Av/H	Average Total Acreage opened/planted per HH per Parish	
1.	AROMO										
Parish	WALELA	62.75	0.33	24.765	0.13	66.98	0.35	21.747	0.11	0.92 Acre/HH	
	BAR-PII	49.174	0.26	11.604	0.06	33.575	0.18	4.814	0.03	0.53 Acre/HH	
	Sub-Total	111.924	0.29	36.369	0.09	100.555	0.27	26.561	0.07	0.72 Acre/HH	
2.	OGUR										
	AKANGI	44.202	0.24	30.987	0.16	72.351	0.38	45.248	0.24	1.02	

Parish										Acre/HH
	APOKA	32.56	0.17	27.79	0.14	49.318	0.26	78.502	0.42	0.99 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	76.762	0.21	58.777	0.16	121.669	0.32	123.75	0.33	1.02 Acre/HH
3.	BARR									
Parish	ALEBERE	57.14	0.31	19.74	0.11	68.733	0.36	22.148	0.12	0.9 Acre/HH
	ONYWAKO	63.436	0.33	16.134	0.08	69.364	0.37	43.279	0.23	1.01 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	120.576	0.32	35.874	0.09	138.097	0.36	65.427	0.17	0.94 Acre/HH
TOTAL		309.262	0.27	131.02	0.12	360.321	0.32	215.738	0.19	
DISTRICT:		OYAM								
1.	OTWAL									
Parish	ACOKARA	111.054	0.59	44.328	0.24	58.434	0.31	16.147	0.08	1.22 Acre/HH
	OKII	98.14	0.52	33.114	0.18	74.11	0.39	17.139	0.09	1.18 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	209.194	0.55	77.442	0.21	132.544	0.35	33.286	0.08	1.19 Acre/HH
2.	ICEME									
Parish	ALONI	33.235	0.17	10.101	0.05	34.282	0.18	15.217	0.08	0.48 Acre/HH
	ORUPU	13.964	0.07	6.945	0.04	8.784	0.05	8.881	0.04	0.2 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	47.199	0.13	17.046	0.05	43.066	0.11	24.098	0.06	0.35 Acre/HH
3.	MINAKULU									
Parish	Atek	73.039	0.39	19.575	0.11	33.075	0.17	50.234	0.27	0.94 Acre/HH
	KulaAbura	51.776	0.27	20.833	0.11	49.135	0.26	38.801	0.21	0.85 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	124.815	0.33	40.408	0.11	82.21	0.22	89.035	0.23	0.89 Acre/HH
4.	NGAI									
Parish	OKOMO	92.695	0.49	34.418	0.18	58.434	0.31	91.367	0.48	1.46 Acre/HH
	KULAKULA	54.616	0.29	21.224	0.11	47.267	0.25	37.372	0.12	0.77 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	147.311	0.39	55.642	0.14	105.701	0.28	128.739	0.34	1.15 Acre/HH
TOTAL		528.519	0.35	190.516	0.12	363.521	0.24	275.158	0.18	
DISTRICT:		ALEBTONG								
1.	ALOI									
Parish	ALAL	28.63	0.15	10.186	0.05	29.483	0.16	8.98	0.04	0.4 Acre/HH
	AMURIA	18.438	0.09	22.185	0.11	16.979	0.09	7.1	0.04	0.33 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	47.068	0.12	32.371	0.08	46.462	0.12	16.08	0.04	0.36 Acre/HH
2.	APALA									
Parish	OTENO	19.986	0.11	22.152	0.11	40.616	0.22	22.613	0.12	0.56 Acre/HH
	ABITING	24.92	0.13	20.152	0.11	31.721	0.17	20.078	0.1	0.51 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	44.906	0.11	42.481	0.11	72.337	0.19	42.691	0.11	0.52 Acre/HH
3.	AMUGU									
Parish	ABUNGA	14.48	0.07	6.119	0.03	11.661	0.06	2.708	0.01	0.17 Acre/HH
	ABONGATIN	27.487	0.14	16.148	0.08	66.149	0.35	3.714	0.02	0.59 Acre/HH

	Sub-Total	41.967	0.11	22.267	0.06	77.81	0.21	6.422	0.02	0.4 Acre/HH
4.	ABAKO									
Paris h	OWALO	7.796	0.04	7.236	0.03	21.212	0.11	-	-	0.17 Acre/HH
	AWAOPING	18.144	0.09	11.544	0.06	40.128	0.21	-	-	0.36 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	25.94	0.06	18.78	0.05	61.34	0.16	-	-	0.27 Acre/HH
5.	OMORO									
Paris h	OMARARI	28.994	0.15	19.485	0.11	31.327	0.16	7.47	0.04	0.9 Acre/HH
	OCULOKORI	27.836	0.14	13.975	0.07	34.663	0.18	10.228	0.05	0.44 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	56.83	0.15	33.46	0.08	65.99	0.18	17.698	0.04	0.45 Acre/HH
TOTAL		216.711	0.11	147.359	0.08	323.939	0.17	82.891	0.04	0.4 Acre/HH
DISTRICT:		OTUKE								
1.	OLILIM									
Paris h	ATIRA	35.223	0.18	40.944	0.22	52.857	0.28	43.673	0.23	0.91 Acre/HH
	OGWETTE	35.778	0.19	25.057	0.13	56.194	0.29	33.312	0.17	0.78 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	71.001	0.18	66.001	0.17	109.051	0.29	76.985	0.21	0.85 Acre/HH
2.	ORUM									
Paris h	ATING	76.78	0.41	36.2	0.19	61.694	0.32	-	-	0.92 Acre/HH
	ANEPMOROTO	63.439	0.33	30.105	0.16	87.807	0.46	-	-	0.95 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	140.219	0.37	66.305	0.17	149.501	0.39	-	-	1.46 Acre/HH
3.	ADWARI									
Paris h	ALANGO	84.351	0.45	38.292	0.2	68.396	0.36	60.222	0.32	1.33 Acre/HH
	OKEE	64.143	0.34	47.114	0.25	59.431	0.32	55.438	0.29	1.2 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	148.494	0.39	85.406	0.22	127.827	0.34	115.66	0.3	1.25 Acre/HH
4.	OKWANG									
Paris h	OLWORNGUR	43.144	0.23	25.143	0.13	59.46	0.31	21.143	0.11	0.78 Acre/HH
	ARWOTNGUR	75.49	0.41	27.01	0.14	54.865	0.29	19.939	0.11	0.95 Acre/HH
	Sub-Total	118.634	0.32	52.153	0.14	114.325	0.3	41.082	0.11	0.87 Acre/HH
TOTAL		478.348	0.32	269.865	0.17	500.704	0.33	233.727	0.16	0.98 Acre/HH
GRAND TOTAL		1532.84	0.26	738.76	0.12	1548.485	0.25	807.514	0.13	0.76 Acre/HH

Appendix 4: Photo Gallery



Members of Minakulu Youth and Women Peace ring participated in the International Peace day celebrations at Kaunda Grounds in Gulu, 21/09/11



Orum peace ring members, who at the same time belong to *Obanga tuero* women VSLA in Oboko village (white with veils) at the meeting in Ating parish during monitoring visit in November 2011



Members of *Oryem can* VSLA in Okwang sub-county, Otuke district doing their savings on 20th Dec 2011. The group has accumulated Shs.1,400,000 and has 17 women and 13 men

BOOK DEMO CENTRE ME BER BEDO.

S/N	NAME	AMOUNT	DATE	DAY	CHIEF MGR SIGN	DATE OF RECEIPT	REMARKS
1	AKELLO MARIAM	10,000	16/8/11	Tue		2/9/2011	
2	AKELLO BETTY	10,000	23/8/11	Tue		25/9/11	
3	AKELLO BASCO	9,600	30/8/11	Tue		29/9/11	
4	AKELLO MOLLY	6,000	6/8/2011	Tue		04/10/2011	
5	AKELLO JOCY	6,000	13/9/2011	Tue		11/10/2011	
6	CHUMI PETER	30,000	27/9/2011	Tue		25/10/2011	
7	AKISSA MARIA	10,000	04/10/2011	Tue		05/11/2011	
8	AKELLO JOCY	18,200	04/10/2011	Tue		05/11/2011	

Sample savings record captured from *Oryem can* VSLA in Okwang sub-county



Ojok Morris of Adwari sub-county Otuke, with his family displaying what they bought out of crop sales, VSLA and investment into produce business using VSLA loan in Dec '11



The DVO Alebtong district, Dr Anoke Charles (in gumboots) handing over a pair of Oxen to Chairman of *Note Ber* group in Abako, Alebtong district, after full treatment on 12/7/11



The National Programme Steering Committee (PMSC) members after the PCC meeting in Lira Municipal Hall on 26/8/11. Inset are the Country Representatives of UNDP,WFP,WHO, Senior Officials of the Ministry of Finance/Aid Liaison Department, Office of the Prime Minister, Government of Japan Embassy in Uganda and representatives of the District Project Coordination Committees(PCC)

Farmer gardens



Armstrong Opio of Atek parish Minakulu Sub County in Oyam WFP implementation pictures bean/Maize garden on 29/09/11



A farmer in Alebere parish, Barr sub-county explaining to NUERP team benefits of improved cassava cuttings (MH2961) on 30/09/11



DFO of Oyam and ILF staff during a radio talk show on Voice of Lango



Stoves ready for distribution Atek Village in Barr S/C



A finished product of rural stove ready to dry in a couple of days



Stake holders meeting in Abako Sub-County

SERVICE AVAILABILITY MAPPING IN LIRA DISTRICT

