



PEACEBUILDING FUND

END OF PROGRAMME NARRATIVE REPORT

Programme Title & Number	Country, Locality(s), Thematic Areas
Programme Title: Livelihoods and Local Economic Recovery Programme Number: PBF JP3 PBF/UGA/D-1 MDTF Office Atlas Number: 00076967	UGANDA UNPRAP Outcome 4: Rural communities in the north have improved gender responsive sustainable livelihoods, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection

Participating Organization(s)	Implementing Partners
FAO IOM UNCDF UNDP WFP	Acholi Private Sector Development Company (Acholi PSDC) Action Contre Faim (ACF) International Agency for Technical Cooperation and development (ACTED) Association of Micro Finance Institutions of Uganda (AMFIU) CESVI District Local Governments District Local Governments - Acholi Enterprise Uganda Gulu University Gulu University, Dept Agron, Agribusiness & Rural Development IIRR - International Institute of Rurel Construction) Ministry of Local Government Uganda National Chamber of Commerce and Industry (UNCCI)

Programme/Project Cost (US \$)	Programme Duration (months)
MDTF Fund Contribution: •FAO: 1,550,000 •IOM: 500,000	Overall Duration: 21 month(s)

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •UNCDF: 760,000 •UNDP: 990,000 •WFP: 1,200,000 <p>Agency Contribution:</p> <p>Government Contribution:</p> <p>Other Contribution (donor):</p> <p>TOTAL: 5,000,000</p>	<p>Start Date: 01-Jan-2011</p> <p>End Date or Revised End Date:30-Sep-2012</p> <p>Operation Closure Date: 30-Jun-2012</p> <p>Expected Financial Closure Date: 30-Sep-2012</p>
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Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation	Submitted By
<p>Assessment Completed: Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:</p> <p>Mid-Evaluation Report Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No Date:</p>	<p>Name: 2011: Richard Musinguzi OVERALL:Richard Musinguzi</p> <p>Title: 2011: Peace Building Programmes Officer OVERALL:Peace Building Programme Officer</p> <p>Participating Organization: 2011: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) OVERALL:United Nations Development Programme</p> <p>Email Address: 2011: richard.musinguzi@undpaffiliates.org OVERALL: richard.musinguzi@undp.org</p>

I. PURPOSE

A. Objectives & Outcomes

JP Priority Area: UNPRAP Outcome 4:Rural communities in the north have improved gender responsive sustainable livelihoods, diversified economic opportunities and basic social protection

Outcome 4.3: Livelihoods of rural households diversified

B. How the programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP.

2011 : The joint programme is contributing to the UNDAF Outcome 2.3 of Vulnerable communities having improved access to socio-economic infrastructure and systems for increased agricultural production and productivity, sustainable household income, and food and nutrition security. The programme is specifically contributing to the National Development Plan for Uganda objectives of, 1 - Increasing household incomes and promoting equity, 2 - enhancing the availability and quality of gainful employment, and 3 - improving stock and quality of economic infrastructure.

OVERALL: IOM's Community Based Reintegration Programme (CBRP) contributed to the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development and the National Population Policy Action Plan (2011-2015)-NPPAP sub goal 4, which focuses on enhancing competitive skills building and human capital development for the youth. IOM CBRP justifiably focused on skills development and creation of employment opportunities for the female headed household as a result of the Northern Uganda conflict and LRA by increasing their economic productivity as a step towards their reintegration.

The UNCDF's component on building capacities of Local Governments to promote Local Economic Development (LED) is aligned with the MDG agenda in particular goal number 1 on poverty reduction. It also within the overall framework of the UNDAF, National Development Plan which puts an additional emphasis on economic transformation and wealth creation thereby intertwining sustainable economic growth with poverty reduction. LED is a 6th objective of its Decentralization Policy and it is well embedded in the Local Government Act which provides authority for the local governments to plan, budget and implement programmes. Approaching LED from a post conflict context was a very innovative initiative to promote pro-poor local economic development through local governments. This has contributed to creating an enabling environment for business at the local level and making investments that unlock the potential of key productive sectors.

The FAO component of PBF is aligned with FAO Country Support Strategic Framework 2010-2014 which is in line with Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) Agriculture Sector Development and Investment Plan 2010/11-2014/15 and contained in the National Development plan.

II. RESOURCES

A. Financial Resources

Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.

2011 : Not Applicable

OVERALL: To complement the Local Economic Development approach and methodologies, a new approach was introduced by UNCDF during the project period under the name of the Local Finance Initiative (LFI). This approach puts emphasis on tapping into existing domestic capital for financing to make up for the lack of public funding for infrastructure projects at the local and national level. Under this initiative UNCDF advanced preparatory work on two projects that were already initiated under the UNJP3, namely Nwoya fresh fruit juice processing with Delight Uganda Ltd as the investor (USD 13M) and Sesame and cotton warehouse and processing facility in Kitgum with OLAM Uganda as the investor (USD 4.6M). The project preparatory work specifically included identification and securing of project investors, definition of required technical studies to secure private financing, project definition, organizational and legal formalities, developing financial models and initiating financing from potential lenders, equity investors and credit enhancement. As a result, procedures and capacities for investing in economic infrastructure will be developed and activated in target local governments. These efforts are linked to the national level interventions on stakeholder mobilization both private and public, governmental and non-governmental alike around Local Financing for economic infrastructure.

Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

2011 : Not applicable

OVERALL: There was reallocation of US\$100,000 by WFP to UN Resident Coordinator's Office to implement Land Conflict Monitoring System. The budget reallocation however did not affect the planned outputs.

There was a re-allocation of funds amounting US \$90,000 from the savings of UNDP in JP3 to its component in JP1 of Peace building Through Justice For All and Human Rights. These funds were utilized to conduct a rapid victims mapping assessment exercise with an aim of supporting more victims with urgent medical rehabilitation needs. The mapping exercise was conducted by African Youth Initiative Network (AYINET).

Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.

2011 :

OVERALL: Funding from MPTF was timely to the participating Agencies' Headquarters. Transfers of funds from Agencies' HQs was also timely but depended on the different administrative processes and procedures for the respective UN Agencies.

Disbursements by each agency to the implementing partners or Government counterparts were either quarterly or monthly or based on deliverables in accordance to the agreements and MoUs. These practices enabled quick and efficient utilization of funds in conformity with the PBF requirements.

UNCDF also commissioned a cost benefit analysis for the catalytic LED projects to determine their economic and social profitability, viability and sustainability of the projects. The Cost benefit analysis indicated that many projects had Benefit Cost Ratios (BCR) of more than one, implying that they were viable or profitable to the beneficiaries. For example, the Local honey processing and marketing project in Amuru had a BCR of 2.6 suggesting that the project was viable. The Public Private Partnership pilot on cotton and sesame Production in Kitgum had a BCR of 1.06 even though the prices of cotton were low suggesting that the project was viable. The Support of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) with maize mills in Lamwo was perhaps the most viable project in the short and long run. This is considered a good practice.

B. Human Resources

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

A. Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context

2011 : The implementation mechanisms utilized is a mixture of Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) by Participating UN Agencies and National/Non Government Organizations Implementation Modality (NIM). Specifically, the Community level activities are being implemented through NGO implementing partners based in the project areas (districts). Technical support is provided by government institutions such as National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Ministry of Trade, and others. The coordination and monitoring roles are being done by District Local Government (DLG) from all the seven districts of Acholi including, Gulu, Kitgum, Amuru, Nwoya, Lamwo, Pader, and Agago. Some of the services that are not found in the main stream of government or NGO domain are being implemented through private firms with capacity for provision of the services. All the programme activities being implemented by technical experts with extensive experience in the programme area.

OVERALL: The implementation mechanisms used was either direct implementation modality by participating Agencies or National Implementation Modality through implementing partners and Government counter parts. The multi-stakeholders' implementation ensured the diverse targeted groups reached timely and efficiently. The mechanisms utilized ensured national ownership and sustainability.

The Community Based Reintegration Programme- CBRP aimed at enabling and empowering female-headed households ("FHHs ") to access services, the attention of government and local leaders, and engage with their communities. IOM's methodology put FHHs at the centre of its approach. This

approach entailed reintegration; the means by which a woman acquires social status and sustainable employment and income at the local level. For other women and their children was a form of integration within a new community, and for others still the process by which a family emerged from the margins of their community into the mainstream (for example, by accessing land for improved income and food security).

Accordingly, the programme sought to motivate and empower 'Doers' or community-based persons providing services to Peer Support Groups-PSGs and their communities. IOM dedicated the bulk of the funding for these services to be paid to the Doers themselves directly under a Services Agreements rather than outsourcing these services to civil society organizations. Paying Doers and Transmitters-(D&Ts) substantially reduced the risks of them being unmotivated or dropping out, and direct management by IOM had the definite advantages in terms of having the flexibility to modify and develop the programme incrementally and being in direct control of sensitive processes.

UNCDF: UNCDF choose to utilize the existing LG structures, systems and capacities in particular the strategic role of Local Governments as a potentially pivotal actor for stimulating and promoting economic growth at both the local and national levels. The interventions built upon the untapped but significant potential of localities, their people and their local governments who when given the opportunity and if availed with a supportive/enabling environment and modest resources could jointly unleash this potential. The mechanisms used under UNJP3 focused on extending the role of this system beyond the delivery of social services and into the strategic and more complex but crucial arena of local economic development and ensuring that LGs become pivotal orchestrators of this process at the sub-national level. At the sub-national level, the LED initiatives involved introduction and institutionalization of the following capacities at the target LG tier (i) introduction and utilization of the local economy assessment tool to enable LG and its LED stakeholders understand the local economy, its sectors, clusters and value chains, their potentials for growth and challenges they endure. This enables the LG to develop quantitative database on the local economy. (ii) The introduction and activation of the Local Economic Forum (LE Forum) which is a practical institutional arrangement (simplified as necessary to ensure sustainability) to enable local government and other LED promotion actors such as line ministries, agencies, donor partners that are active within a locality to interact substantively with economic actors and to gain an in-depth appreciation of their views on the local economy and their experiences and aspirations regarding its opportunities and challenges and the actions that they believe are necessary to unleash its potentials. (iii) Mapping LED Promotion Actors who are active at a locality. (iv) Methodology for economic development planning resulting into LED strategies which elaborate a wide range of interventions required to stimulate local economic development such as Economic infrastructure, Improvements to policies and regulations, Interventions to develop or strengthen strategic support sectors including financial and business development services, communication, transportation etc. Mechanism were also put in place to ensure that whatever happens at the sub-national level informs the understanding and a process of enhancement of the National Context for LED Promotion as well as articulating a National LED Vision, Policy and Strategy. A National LED propagation Team (NPT) has been formed at national level linked to the district forum through the NPT Investor Network and District Investor Network. The NPT is also linked to the Uganda Investment Authority Government Investor Net work and the Presidential Investor Roundtable.

B. Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures.

2011 : Participating UN Agencies are using their Procedures for procurement which are in line with the United Nations Guidelines, all following competitive bidding. Additionally, for the National Implementation by Government Institutions and Non Government Organizations where Letters of agreements have been signed with the implementing partners, competitive bidding including direct selection based on technical competence and experience in provision of similar services has been utilized. In some instances, the Government of Uganda clearance has been thought. All the procurement of Goods

and Services during the implementation have followed a competitive bidding approach which has ensured that processes conform to the three pillars of integrity, transparency and accountability.

OVERALL: All procurement of goods and services during the implementation followed competitive bidding approach which has ensured that the processes conform to the three pillars of integrity, transparency and accountability. Overall, UN Guidelines or Government systems were adopted.

C. Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

2011 : Monthly Joint Filed Monitoring Visits by the Participating Agencies have been carried out where synergies and lessons learned have been identified. The Joint Field Monitoring visits have been followed by monthly coordination meeting of all the participating UN Agencies where the identified lessons learned are discussed and action plans for incorporation into the ongoing project(s) prepared. The responsible UN Agencies then implement and report at the next Coordination meeting.

Also, all participating agencies have field staff who do the on the ground process monitoring and monitoring of the progress in the implementation of programme activities towards achieving of the intended outputs and Outcomes. The field staff report to their head offices in Kampala on a monthly basis, the inputs are consolidated and are part of the discussions during the monthly coordination meetings.

Specific examples include, for example, FAO who has a fully fledged Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) that carries out process monitoring and monitors the progress towards achieving the desired outcome. In this regard, the M&E unit has carried out a baseline survey to measure key results' indicators outlined in the logical framework matrix to serve as a guide for project implementation, and as a basis against which the level of attainment of milestones and targets will be compared during annual reviews and results assessment. Progress monitoring assessments are also being carried out to assess the structure and sustainability of the FFS groups, the receipt and utilization of inputs, the nature and quality of trainings provided, the nature of validations and income generating enterprises selected/established and progress in operationalisation (training, savings mobilization, lending etc) of the village saving and loan schemes. This process provides information that is used to fine tune implementation and to track project outputs. Day to day monitoring of field implementation is being done by field staff assigned in project areas. The field staff have monthly review meetings with NGO implementing partners to review progress and document lessons learned that used to guide implementation. The field staff also visit individual groups to assess process made in implementing the planned activities and recommend remedial action in the vent that some activities are not going as planned.

OVERALL: There were several layers of monitoring systems right from implementing partners, local governments, participating agency staff and JP3 joint monitoring. Lessons learned were discussed at coordination fora and follow up actions implemented accordingly in the subsequent implementation periods. Progress on implementation were monitored through the eMIS system where there were levels of authorities for reviewing. Quarterly progress were reviewed at programme, agency, JP3 levels, Technical Advisory Panel (TAP) and the joint steering committee.

Furthermore, the joint monitoring visits facilitated synergy building between UN agencies and identification of areas to complement and gaps to address, this was done through out the implementation period.

D. Report on any assessments, evaluations, or studies undertaken.

2011 : A number of assessments were conducted both at the beginning and during the implementation depending on the scheduled intervention/activity. The following are the assessments that have been

conducted to date:

- Baseline survey done in the target geographical project area to define benchmark upon which project progress will be measured (FAO);
- Two land scoping mission have been conducted with the objective of assessing actors on conflicts related to access and management of land and identify potential gaps that FAO can contribute to;
- Value Addition Skills Training Needs Assessments for Youth and Women and other Vulnerable Groups (UNDP);
- Micro Finance Institutions in Acholi Sub Region Capacity Assessment, this was conducted to identify the current capacity gaps and also to provide basis of developing specific products that meet the needs of Youth, Women and Other vulnerable Groups in the region (UNDP);
- Cross Border Trade Assessment was carried out to identify the potential opportunities for the region both goods and services in view of the emerging South Sudan market (UNDP).
- Local Economy and Business Assessment (LEBA). A quantitative assessment conducted, it covered the local economy, economic infrastructure and social services, business development services, financial services sector, public private partnership, CSOs, regulatory environment (UNCDF).
- Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Advantage. A qualitative assessment that made a diagnosis of the competitive advantages, economic potential, and stakeholders (UNCDF).

OVERALL: In addition to the studies and assessments conducted in 2011, a midterm review of the programme was conducted.

Based on IOM's internationally recognized Information Counseling and Referral Services (ICRS) model, IOM developed detailed screening and consultation forms to measure the complex socio-economic changes experienced by clients during their reintegration process. Questions in the forms include bio data, participation in conflict, attitudes towards communities, identification of special needs, and attitudes and perceptions towards economic and social change. Screening forms were collected at the start of each client's entry into the project. Consultation forms have been collected from clients at periodically during the project. These forms contain long and short form questions that were analysed every after four months to understand changes in the above indicators.

Monitoring and case management of individuals and groups consistently identified many social and economic issues faced by clients as a group and as individuals. IOM also conducted fourteen (14) focus group discussions for all 46 groups; these broader discussions were particularly instructive in helping IOM understand why particular social, economic, and cultural issues were occurring. Many clients continue to feel that they face isolation in their communities after having separated from their partners and are seen as a burden. Some clients also reported that they feel shut out of participation in local politics within their communities by virtue of their separation from their male partners. Clients mentioned that participation in the group formed under the CBRP has helped them to have a sense of belongingness that they did not have beforehand; consistently, the peer support groups were highlighted as a type of social safety net that helped women overcome their isolation and marginalization. Many women felt that being a member of a group has also elevated their social status in their community.

UNCDF: The Local Governments undertook Participatory Appraisal of Cooperative Advantages (PACA) of their locality and four PACA Reports are available in the LGs. These reports have become a point of reference for District Development Planning and other actors within the district. To ensure the districts have data that can inform programming and guide potential investors, the four LG's undertook Local Economy and Business Assessments (LEBA) and each have reports that have been computerized and will be available online, for prospective investors, development partners and programmers among others. The LEBA reports detail the local economies potentials, resources, status of development which information is currently being used for programming by local governments and other LED actors. A cost benefit Analysis was conducted for the LED catalytic projects and a documentation of lessons learnt study.

IV. RESULTS

Summary of Qualitative Achievements

Before the programme, the youth, women and other vulnerable groups like female headed households were unproductive, less engaged in socio-economic activities coupled to fear and mistrust following the LRA insurgency in the region. The female headed household and youth associated to the LRA found it difficult to be accepted at families, clans and tribal levels.

Now: Through the peace building programme component of livelihoods and local economic recovery, there are significant behavioral and attitudinal change among the communities. There is trust, understanding and community people are accommodating their neighbours. There is economic empowerment and people are now engaged in income generating activities which are mainly agricultural.

IOM's contribution to the joint programme through the CBRP's approach helped to provide socio-economic assistance to female headed households between the ages of 18-30 that were associated to the LRA insurgency as victims. Community acceptance of the FHHs greatly improved as evidenced by indicators of significant increases in asset ownership, land access, and percent of income saved. Indicators of social reintegration also improved significantly, like increased involvement in social groups and decreased difficulty with social environments.

It is therefore true to conclude that PBF laid a foundation for the socio-economic rebuilding, community acceptance and reintegration of the youth, women and vulnerable groups associated to the LRA

Catalytic effect: The peacebuilding programme component of livelihoods served as an admirable catalyst amongst development partners. Notably DFID that is currently carrying out mid-term review of their capacity building programme in Northern Uganda and have specifically picked the attitudinal and business training aspect to be incorporated into their own programme. This has been based best practices of the youth and women who were empowered in business and entrepreneurship (UNDP component). Furthermore, Warid Telecom Uganda one of the leading Telecommunications company in Uganda has entered signed an Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Enterprise Uganda (UNDP implementing partner for JP3) in October 2012 to offer a similar business/entrepreneurship solution to households after receiving inspiring stories of the youth and women who benefited from the Peace Building Programme. The Warid MoU will run for 3 years until 2015, with an annual budget of US\$ 1.0 billion (US \$388,349).

A. Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period

Cumulative Achievement Percentage for Outcome Indicators	177.2%
Cumulative Achievement Percentage for Output Indicators	174.6%

Reason for variance:

2011 : There were more community people that benefited than planned. As part of the small farmer households support, the cassava value addition project attracted more farmers than anticipated. Furthermore, the implementation of some activities was done faster than expected leading to completion of activities before schedule.

OVERALL: There were more communities that benefited than initially targeted. Agencies achieved much more than was originally anticipated.

B. Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.

ACTIVITY	STATUS	BENEFICIARIES
For Outcome 4.3		
Output 1.1: Value addition skills training of products addressing specific district requirements undertaken for youth, women and men		
1. Conduct consultative meetings with key stakeholders in each of the districts of Acholi sub region	Completed	CDOs DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning department Police District Chain Linked Committees
2. Conduct a Baseline assessment (determine baseline for economic opportunities, market potential, value addition skills)	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 8,000 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
3. Develop a value addition skills training programme with special focus on the youth, women, and other groups in the districts of Acholi sub region	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 4,000 Youth, 4,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
4. Networking & Market information and Linkages to Youth & Women entrepreneurs in the Acholi sub-region	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 4,000 Youth, 4,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
5. Tailor mass entrepreneurship Skills training (BEST) to reflect the identified economic opportunities from products of competitive advantage in the sub-region	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 4,000 Youth, 4,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
6. Conduct Entrepreneurship and other Business skills training as identified in baseline assessment with at least 70% women participants and 50% youth	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 8,000 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
7. Provide Business Mentoring ,Coaching clinics and minimum support to Youth & Women entrepreneurs	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 4,000 Youth, 4,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
Output 2.1: Selected Microfinance Institutions' capacity strengthened and products developed addressing specific needs for youth and women		
1. Conduct consultative meetings with District Local Governments and area stakeholders	Completed	Private sector CDOs DCDOs

		District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement PSWOs Police District Chain Linked Committees
2. Conduct an assessment of selected MFIs in the districts of Acholi sub region to determine the specific needs for youth and women	Completed	39 Private Sector Entity(s)
3. Support MFIs to develop and test products responsive to identified needs for youth and women	Completed	14 Private Sector Entity(s)
4. Support MFIs to develop and test products responsive to identified needs for youth and women	Completed	14 Private Sector Entity(s)
5. Deliver Capacity development interventions for selected MFIs including farmers savings and credit groups	Completed	80 Private Sector Entity(s)
6. Provide Implementation support and mentoring to MFIs	Completed	14 Private Sector Entity(s)
Output 2.2: Cross-border trade assessment report for Acholi sub region developed		
1. Conduct consultative meetings with Acholi Region District Local Government Officials and engage the cultural and political leaders, and across borders officials in the assessment process	Completed	Private sector CDOs Technical officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade
2. Preparation of TORs for consultancy to conduct a cross border trade assessment	Completed	1 Local NGO(s)
3. Procurement of services to conduct a cross border trade assessment for the districts in Acholi sub region	Completed	3 Local NGO(s)
4. Conduct a cross border trade assessment and produce a draft report	Completed	Private sector government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade
5. Presentation of the draft cross border trade report to stakeholders	Completed	Private sector CDOs DCDOs government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 30 Private Sector Entity(s)
6. Organize a stakeholders' workshop to	Completed	Private sector

present the draft cross border trade assessment report and sensitization on procedures		CDOs DCDOs government planning departement 30 Private Sector Entity(s)
7. Preparation of the final cross border trade assessment report incorporating comments from presentation work to stakeholders	Completed	Private sector CDOs DCDOs government planning departement 30 Private Sector Entity(s)
8. Publication of the cross border trade assessment report	Completed	Private sector CDOs DCDOs government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 30 Private Sector Entity(s)
9. Sensitisation seminars on cross-border trade mechanism/procedure on trade/local economic governance between cultural and political leaders, and targeted population segment (youth and women)	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,000 Youth, 3,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 3,000 Female(s), 3,000 Male(s)
10. Asses capacity and facilitate selected youth and women groups and deliver Cross-boader Market Access training	Postponed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 8,000 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
Output 2.3: Trade promotion strategy for Acholi sub-region in place (incorporates both cross-border and internal trade)		
1. Form a technical team comprising of MOLG, and key stakeholders	Ongoing	Private sector CDOs DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government
2. Conduct consultative meetings in each of the districts of Acholi sub region to gather inputs in line with the District Development Plans for the proposed trade promotion strategy	Completed	CDOs DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement PSWOs Police District Chain Linked Committees
3. Preparation of TORs for consultancy to integrate a trade promotion strategy into local developments plans	Completed	1 Private Sector Entity(s)
4. Procurement of services to develop and	Completed	CDOs

Implement trade promotion strategy for the 7 local governments of Acholi region		DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement
5. Preparation of the draft trade promotion strategy	Completed	CDOs DCDOs government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 30 Private Sector Entity(s)
6. Presentation of the draft trade promotion strategy to MTTI and MOLG	Completed	Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade
7. Organize a stakeholders' workshop to present the draft trade promotion strategy	Completed	Private sector CDOs DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 30 Private Sector Entity(s)
8. Finalization of the trade promotion strategy for the 7 districts to incorporate it into their local development plans	Completed	CDOs DCDOs government planning departement District Chain Linked Committees Ministry of Local Government
9. Facilitation of selected producers in exhibitions and trade fairs	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 4,000 Youth, 4,000 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,000 Female(s), 4,000 Male(s)
10. Hold joint consultative meetings with MOLG, Local Governments, to integrate the Trade promotion strategy in the district planning and budget process	Ongoing	CDOs DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade
11. Hold joint consultative meetings with MOLG, Local Governments, to integrate the Trade promotion strategy in the district planning and budget process	Ongoing	CDOs DCDOs District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government

		Ministry of Trade
Output 3.1: LED Governance functions institutionalized in 4 target districts: Amuru, Nwoya, Lamwo and Kitgum.		
1. Preparations	Completed	LED Resource Team Ministry of Local Government
2. Introductory training workshop and launch at district level	Completed	10 Community Based Organization(s) 3 Local NGO(s) Ministry of Local Government
3. Participatory Appraisal of Competitive Local Advantages (3 districts); Set-up of LED Forum at district level	Completed	Private sector CDOs District Agricultural office LED Resource Team District Councillors Technical officials Political officials 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
4. Quantitative Local Economic and Business Assessments (LEBA) and basic sub-sector/ project areas analysis for 3 districts, including sub counties	Completed	CDOs District Agricultural office LED Resource Team Local council offices District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Lands Ministry of Water & Environment Ministry of Trade
5. Prioritization of areas / subsectors for gender-sensitive project interventions and in depth analyses of sub-sectors, business environment (infrastructure / support sectors) components and/or regulatory issues as to identify interventions / project opportunities like for value chain development of specific pro-poor chains or more general improvements in the business environment or of a regulatory character.	Completed	Private sector CDOs District Agricultural office LED Resource Team Local council offices District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning departement Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Lands Ministry of Trade
6. Support the development of three gender-sensitive LG LED strategies that will address strategic follow-up on LED Governance actions and components as well as on the launch of catalytic projects for infrastructure development,	Completed	Private sector CDOs District Agricultural office LED Resource Team Local council offices District Councillors

development of strategic support sectors, business development services and business development within prioritized sub-sectors and value chains (the latter for 4 districts).		Technical officials Political officials government planning department Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Lands Ministry of Water & Environment Ministry of Trade 5 Private Sector Entity(s)
7. Operationalize local Market Information Systems (MIS) and develop LEBA/MIS systems with gender-disaggregated data at district level for 3 districts	Ongoing	Private sector CDOs District Agricultural office LED Resource Team Local council offices District Councillors Technical officials Political officials government planning department Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 5 Private Sector Entity(s)
8. Consolidation of LED Forum at district level	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government 20 Private Sector Entity(s)
9. Institutionalization of Quantitative Local Economic and Business Assessments (LEBA) and continued sub-sector/ project areas analysis for 4 districts, including sub counties	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government
10. Add on to project portfolio development for gender-sensitive project interventions for an improved business environment (infrastructure / support sectors) and business development	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
11. Three gender-sensitive LG LED strategies updated / finalized addressing strategic follow-up on LED Governance actions and components as well as the launch of catalytic projects for infrastructure development, development of strategic support sectors, business development services and business development within prioritized sub-sectors and value chains (the latter for 4 districts).	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
12. Consolidate local Market Information Systems (MIS) and develop LEBA/MIS systems with gender-disaggregated data at district level for 3 districts	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
13. Investments in business enabling	Ongoing	District Councillors

environment "Capital Development"		Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Lands Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
14. Investments in/ support to Policy & Regulatory Framework	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Lands Ministry of Water & Environment Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
15. Support / BDS for economic support sectors	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
16. BDS provision for bankable proposals of emerging private sector	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government Ministry of Trade 10 Private Sector Entity(s)
17. Programme Management / M&E / Final Evaluation + Recommendations	Ongoing	District Councillors Technical officials Political officials Ministry of Local Government
Output 4.1: Agricultural knowledge and skills of 230 FFS groups enhanced		
1. Train 70 facilitators and supervisors in FFS methodology	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s) 2 Local NGO(s) District Agricultural office
2. Establish 230 new FFS	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
3. Establish 230 new FFS	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
4. Implementation of FFS season-long learning activities	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)

5. Implementation of FFS season-long learning activities	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
Output 4.2: Crop production levels of 6,900 households increased		
1. Procure and distribute 230 ox-ploughs to 230 new FFS	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
2. Procure and distribute 460 oxen to 230 new FFS groups	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
3. Revitalise the local seed system	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s) District Agricultural office government planning department National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO)
4. Support the establishment of atleast 690 acres of quality seed multiplication plots	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
5. Provide foundation seeds of selected food security crop varieties to 230 new FFS for multiplication	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
Output 4.3: Entrepreneurial skills and practices of 230 FFS enhanced		
1. Support 230 FFS to develop business plans and initiate group income generating investmngts	Ongoing	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
2. Support 230 FFS to develop business plans and initiate group income generating investmngts	Ongoing	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
Output 4.4: Market access and competitiveness for atleast 9 FFS networks increased		
1. Establish community based market information systems in atleast 16 subcounties	Ongoing	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s) 1 Private Sector Entity(s)
2. Establish community based market information systems in atleast 16 subcounties	Ongoing	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s) 1

		Private Sector Entity(s)
3. Build capacity of atleast 16 FFS networks to collect, analyze and disseminate market information	Ongoing	
4. Build capacity of atleast 16 FFS networks to collect, analyze and disseminate market information	Ongoing	
Output 5.0: Revolving fund to support investment in atleast 40% groups created and operational		
1. Train 70 facilitators on village savings and loan (VSL) methodology	Completed	2 Local NGO(s) District Agricultural office
2. Procure and distribute 230 VSL kits	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
3. Procure and distribute 230 VSL kits	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 3,450 Youth, 2,900 Adult(s), 550 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,140 Female(s), 2,760 Male(s)
Output 6.1: 5,700 smallholder farmer households organisational capacity in cassava value addition developed and nurtured		
1. Identification, Mobilisation and Sensitization of 14 farmer processor groups	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
2. Conduct atleast 10 targeted trainings on quality assurance/profitability analysis	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
3. Conduct atleast 10 targeted trainings on quality assurance/profitability analysis	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
4. Procure, Acquire and Supply atleast 14 sets of low cost cassava processing equipments for demonstration purposes	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
5. Facilitate atleast 4 farmer processor groups learning and experience sharing through study tours	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 60 Youth, 35 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 104 Female(s), 96 Male(s)
6. Facilitate atleast 4 farmer processor groups learning and experience sharing through study tours	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 60 Youth, 35 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 104 Female(s), 96 Male(s)
Output 6.2: Capacity of 8,666 smallholder farmers in market analysis, access and linkage established, developed and nurtured		
1. Identification, selection and	Completed	<i>Community People:</i>

Commissioning of private business mentoring service provider		By Age: 35 Children, 40 Youth, 20 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,506 Female(s), 4,160 Male(s)
2. Undertake series of at least 4 postharvest handling technology skills trainings for maize and beans farmers	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 35 Children, 40 Youth, 20 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,506 Female(s), 4,160 Male(s)
3. Undertake series of at least 4 postharvest handling technology skills trainings for maize and beans farmers	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 35 Children, 40 Youth, 20 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,506 Female(s), 4,160 Male(s)
4. Conduct at least 4 business skills training sessions for Village Processing Units (VPUs) for cassava farmer group processors	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
5. Conduct at least 4 business skills training sessions for Village Processing Units (VPUs) for cassava farmer group processors	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
6. Undertake at least 2 industry based market trial tests for identified cassava products	Completed	
7. Undertake at least 2 industry based market trial tests for identified cassava products	Completed	
8. Construct and or rehabilitate at least 25 km of market access roads including compacting, ditching, installation of culverts, etc	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 35 Children, 40 Youth, 20 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,506 Female(s), 4,160 Male(s)
9. Finalise completion of construction of at least 09 satellite collection points including construction of drying yards, painting, roofing, etc	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 35 Children, 40 Youth, 20 Adult(s), 5 Senior(s) By Sex: 4,506 Female(s), 4,160 Male(s)
10. Organise at least 2 business development seminars for cassava farmers group processors to share information and cross learning	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
11. Organise at least 2 business development seminars for cassava farmers group processors to share information and cross learning	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 25 Children, 50 Youth, 15 Adult(s), 10 Senior(s) By Sex: 2,964 Female(s), 2,736 Male(s)
Output 7.1:Female-headed, IDP, returnee, and ex-combatants households assisted with their reintegration/integration		
1. Client selection.	Completed	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 736 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 736 Female(s), 0 Male(s)
2. Leadership, agricultural and animal	Completed	<i>Community People:</i>

management training.		By Age: 0 Children, 736 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 736 Female(s), 0 Male(s)
3. Project implementation.	Ongoing	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 736 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 736 Female(s), 0 Male(s)
4. Monitoring, evaluation and case management.	Ongoing	<i>Community People:</i> By Age: 0 Children, 736 Youth, 0 Adult(s), 0 Senior(s) By Sex: 736 Female(s), 0 Male(s)

C. Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.

2011 : Implementing challenges:

1. Newly created districts hardly have infrastructure, they have low staffing levels and low staff capacity level;
2. The target population in Northern Uganda has not yet fully transitioned from a humanitarian phase to a development phase. Thus, there is great tendency for them to expect handouts from development partners in addition to development related activities such as the community dialogues, the business skills trainings;
3. Extreme weather conditions affected implementation of for example study plots, drying harvested products, civil works on collection points and roads being rehabilitated;
4. Absenteeism from some beneficiaries to participate in physical agriculture activities;
5. Managing of community expectations will continue to be a challenge. For example, the demands from the political leadership of districts for the business skills training to be implemented with numbers beyond what the budget could accommodate;

Lessons learned from addressing the challenges:

1. The time required for contracting service providers, development and approval of farmer groups business plans, was underestimated and such for some activities, the project implementation was delayed;
2. There should not be an assumption on the choices of the beneficiaries, proper assessment has to be done prior to commencement of all programmes;
3. The phase out for the emergency phase following a conflict takes a long time;
4. Training/provision of skills in business/entrepreneurship is one step, for the long term, these should be complemented by follow up actions;

The youth and women as well as the former combatants are crucial as target groups for future stability of Northern Uganda. Their full integration in the community will ensure co-existence and lasting peace for the region. Land is also increasingly a conflict driver for the region and it has to be dealt with with caution.

OVERALL: There were delays at the start of implementation of the programme which resulted in the Joint Steering Committee to grant a no cost extension up to end September 2012 operationally and end December 2012 financially.

D. List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

2011 : The monthly coordination meetings that were regularly held in the field after the joint monitoring visits took a look at achievements, challenges and lessons learned from on going activities and identified several synergies amongst the UN Agencies.

OVERALL: IOM through the joint programme established partnerships with NGOs, Local Government, institutions like universities, National Research Organizations and private sector entities. The collaboration and partnerships established brought in diverse skills and expertise which benefited the joint programme implementation and hence achieved results.

IOM through the PBF also created referrals for the beneficiaries to gain access to socio-economic services, predominately agricultural services. This assistance was predominantly provided by third-party NGOs, predominantly from Red Cross and United Nations-World Food Programme (WFP). However, there are other NGOs that were cited by beneficiaries, including World Vision, GOAL International in Uganda; ZOA Uganda, Caritas Uganda, and Save the Children Uganda.

Additionally, 5% of beneficiaries report to have received assistance through government projects such as National Agricultural Advisory Services-NAADS and The Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund-NUSAF2. Approximately 3% of beneficiaries indicated they received assistance from religious leaders at local churches, particularly St. Peters Church in Agago District. Additionally, over 220 beneficiaries have received HIV/AIDS testing and counseling through medical referrals to local NGOs focusing on health issues in Acholiland, like CESVI Uganda and The AIDS Support Organization -TASO.

UNCDF: The partnerships and stakeholder mobilization efforts at both local and national level, has stimulated interest from the private sector to invest in medium and large economic infrastructure projects in rural districts. All LED catalytic projects were implemented with more than 60% of the financial resources from the private sector. This has contributed efficient use of capital for development. The relationship with Delight Uganda LTD to process fresh fruit Juice in Nwoya District will provide an improved market for locally grown fruit, enabling farmers to capture more of the value added through processing. In addition, the project will act as a nucleus demonstration farm for the larger region of farmers, providing training and inputs that enable them to improve the quality and yields of their produce. The relationship with OLAM Uganda regarding warehouse and processing facility for sesame and cotton in Kitgum and Lamwo Districts will lead to increased income for local farmers from local processing, as well as technical assistance to help farmers improve overall quality and yield

E. Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.

2011 : The programme much as it has a special inclination of targeting the youth, women and vulnerable groups, it has benefited both male and female equally. For example, the business skills training benefited equally both men and women, the farmer field schools have both male and female and there is no discrimination.

OVERALL: There was gender and HIV/AIDS mainstreaming in the programme especially interventions at community levels. In addition, deliberate move were made to target more youth which was the focus of JP3.

HIV/AIDS Lives at risk: Participation of the female headed households was hindered by inconsistent attendance by members who are HIV positive. IOM commenced VCT services for 205 clients identified during the process of project implementations. IOM through its Migration Health Unit commenced VCT

procured and provided 1000 HIV test kits to Gulu and Abim districts. The district health teams and IOM caseworkers administered Voluntary Counseling and Testing -VCT services to IOM beneficiaries and other community members in the districts of Abim and Gulu who voluntarily. The referral partners in the region require more support to take on new referrals.

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification	Comments (if any)
Outcome 4.3: Livelihoods of rural households diversified							
Output 1.1: Value addition skills training of products addressing specific district requirements undertaken for youth, women and men	Indicator 1.1.1. District specific and targeted value addition skills training programmes conducted	Value addition skills training not tailored to unique circumstances of district	Baseline assessment of value addition skills training requirements per district undertaken; Value addition skills training undertaken	<p>1. Consultative meetings with key stakeholders conducted <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>2. Overall assessment of economic opportunities conducted with District leaders, traditional leaders, Chamber of Commerce Officers, District Commercial Officers, and Youth leaders <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>3. Baseline survey tool for households developed and survey of sample households to be undertaken in the 1st to 2nd week of July. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>4. Value addition skills training programme developed, Training for youth and women from two districts of Gulu and Pader delivered. A total of 4000 youth and women trained. Entrepreneurship and Business Startup Skills training delivered in 2 districts of Gulu and Pader. Mentoring of trained youth and women was done for the trained youth/women. Some youth and women have started business following the business skills training, the businesses include, poultry farming,</p>		Training reports, field visits, Periodic Report, demonstration sites, sample products	

			<p>produce selling and others. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>5. Value addition skills training in Entrepreneurship conducted for an additional 400 youth and women from Amuru District of Acholi. The training empowered the youth and women to be able to participate in economic recovery activities, reduce unemployment rates and improve their livelihoods. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>6. A follow-up mentoring and coaching workshop conducted. The workshop was attended by 1,853 participants out of the original 2,701 who had participated in value addition skills training. The feedback from participants indicated that more than 50% of the trainees testified that they had either started new enterprises or expanded and diversified existing businesses. They indicated that they are utilizing the available business opportunities with the limited resources at hand. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>7. Value addition skills training in Entrepreneurship conducted for an additional 350 youth and women from Kitgum District of Acholi. The training empowered the youth and women to be able to participate in economic</p>			
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			<p>recovery activities, reduce unemployment rates and improve their livelihoods. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>8. Mentoring, coaching and follow up sessions were conducted for 597 youth and women who were previously trained from Agago and Amuru districts. The trained youth were enriched with further knowledge of sources of market information, networking and market linkages for improvements in their day to day businesses. The follow up revealed that the skills empowered were put to use, several of them had gone ahead to start or improve their businesses. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>9. Skills of additional 400 youth and women groups from Kitgum and Lamwo districts of Acholi were enhanced through business and entrepreneurship skills trainings, mentoring and coaching. This has increased their participation in economic recovery activities, some have improved their small business and others started up new income generating activities <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 120.0%</i></p>			
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<p>Output 2.1: Selected Microfinance Institutions' capacity strengthened and products developed addressing specific needs for youth and women</p>	<p>Indicator 2.1.1. Capacity Assessment of MFIs conducted and capacity gaps identified</p>	<p>Weak capacity of local MFIs in Acholi sub region</p>	<p>Capacity assessment of selected MFIs conducted and capacity gaps to be addressed identified; Capacity building intervention s' implementat ion started</p>	<p>1. Baseline survey tool for households developed and survey of sample households to be undertaken in the 1st to 2nd week of July <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>2. Capacity assessment of all MFIs in Acholi region conducted. Data captured been analysed and detailed report of capacity needs compiled. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>3. Final capacity Assessment of MFIs/SACCOS in Acholi Sub region Report produced detailing the specific capacity needs of the selected MFIs, design interventions for addressing identified needs and make recommendations on the suitability of these institutions for partnership produced. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>4. 34 participants drawn from MFIs operating in the Acholi sub-region, the male being 25 (76.5 %) and female 9 (23.5 %) were trained on entrepreneurship. <i>Percentage Achievement: 35.0%</i></p> <p>5. 9 MFIs/SACCOs spread over Gulu, Amuru, and Nwoya were equipped with computers fully installed with credit/loan management programs. Focal points from the selected 9 SACCOs/MFIs trained in the use of</p>		<p>Assessment reports. Periodic Reports, Training reports, no of Youths who accessed MFI services, New MFI products for youth developed</p>	
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				<p>credit/loan management software. The SACCOs were trained and technically supported on the use of the software. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>6. Business counseling and mentoring sessions were conducted on site for 11 MFIs. These MFIs have improved through the capacity development interventions in the PBF in terms of increased savings by their clients (youth, women and others), increased Loan portfolio for some, Loan recovery has increased, more shares have been bought, and provision for bad debt levels has reduced. Furthermore, 2 new products have been developed (youth youth and school fees) and existing ones modified. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>7. Capacity of 15 MFIs enhanced through marketing financial services and effective customer services as competitive strategies skills training. As result, some MFIs have modified their existing products and introduced new ones like salary loan, fixed time contract deposit <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 105.0%</i></p>			
Output 2.2:	Indicator	No	Cross-borde	1. Cross-border tool and assessment		Draft	

<p>Cross-border trade assessment report for Acholi sub region developed</p>	<p>2.2.1. Assessment report to inform policy and institutional arrangements to further support trade</p>	<p>comprehensive cross-border assessment in place</p>	<p>trade report produced;</p>	<p>tool developed and cross-border points identified. Visits to border points and assessment surveys to be conducted in the 1st and 2nd week of July 2011. Draft report to be submitted by end of July <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>2. Consultation with District Local government officials and cultural leaders on cross border trade done <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>3. Preparatory work completed, services of a consultant secured to conduct the cross border trade assessment. An inception report has been produced. Desk review of relevant documents including previous assessment has been done. Data collection done. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>4. Cross border trade assessment done and a draft report produced. The findings were discussed with key stakeholders from the 7 districts of Acholi sub region including the district leaders and their comments were incorporated in the report. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>5. A stakeholders validation workshop conducted on 16th of March 2012. Awareness and sensitization done on the opportunities of cross border and</p>		<p>cross-border assessment report</p>	
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				<p>how the Acholi sub region can benefit. This was done mainly through talk shows on local radios in the sub region <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>6. Final cross border trade report produced and published. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>			
<p>Output 2.3: Trade promotion strategy for Acholi sub-region in place (incorporates both cross-border and internal trade)</p>	<p>Indicator 2.3.1. District plans and budgets reflecting trade promotion interventions</p>	<p>Trade promotion strategies not incorporated into district development plans as envisaged in national trade policy</p>	<p>Trade promotion strategy developed and incorporated into district development plans</p>	<p>1. Consultation with District Local government officials done <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>2. The inputs for the trade promotion strategy have been prepared and are part of the cross border trade assessment report which has been prepared. <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>3. The procurement process for a consultant to develop the trade promotion strategy has been finalized. The consultant will commence the assignment starting May 2012 <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. Progress has been made in the formulation of the trade strategy: Following the engagement of the consultant on 21st May 2012, an inception was produced, a draft of the</p>		<p>Trade promotion strategy report, capacity building reports for trade officials, trade fairs and exhibitions held, Periodic Reports, District Plans</p>	

				<p>strategy has been produced. <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>5. Final Trade Promotion Strategy and Action Plan for Acholi developed. Attempts and initial efforts made to incorporate the strategy into the district development plans. <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 95.0%</p>			
<p>Output 3.1: LED Governance functions institutionalized in 4 target districts: Amuru, Nwoya, Lamwo and Kitgum.</p>	<p>Indicator 3.1.1. Proportion of new productive livelihoods and economic opportunities at the community level, disaggregated by type</p>	0 %	100 %	<p>1. Conducted Qualitative and quantitative Local Economy and Business assessments. Identified catalytic local economic development projects in agricultural value chains development/processing, road construction, access to financial services, tourism, markets, forestry, vocational skills etc. The projects are categorized under (i) Economic infrastructure aimed at creating enabling business environment, (ii) Business Development Services and Enterprise Development (includes financial services) <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>2. LGs in partnership with the private sector and CSOs embarked on implementation of the LED catalytic projects namely solar power installation and multi-grain bulking centre in</p>		<p>LG Annual Performance Assessment Report</p>	

			<p>Kitgum, construction of border markets and support to Village Savings and Loan Association with maize processing mills in Lamwo, construction of community tourism centre, farm access road and improved inputs for commercialization of agriculture in Nwoya and honey processing in Amuru district. Development of LG market information systems is also in progress. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>3. Implementation of LED catalytic projects in partnership with the private sector and CSOs continued. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>4. The districts of Nwoya, Amurru, and Lamwo used the base line information as provided in the local economic and business assessment reports to develop their LED strategies. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>5. The project includes a process to identify and select key institutions from the public, private and civil society organizations at the District Level to form the LED Forum. As part of the governance pillar of LED, the forums have been formed in the 4 UNJP-III Districts. The LED Forum includes the District Resource team members as well as a broad representation of the various categories of economic actors,</p>			
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			<p>sectors, clusters, value and supply chains which go beyond their representation through their Apex Agencies. The recommended number of LED Forum members is 53 members. The immediate objective of this support in the 1st quarter of 2012 was to institutionalize the LED Forum within the Districts to act as a catalyst, and work with local stakeholders to build up the economic capacity of the District. The led forum will facilitate to develop a local economic development process where public, business and non-governmental sector partners work collectively to create better conditions for economic growth and employment generation. The districts were assisted to cluster the LED Forum as a means of making it relevant to the sector specific challenges as well as addressing issues of sustainability. A web based information sharing tool is being explored with the Uganda Investment Authority.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>6. A Market information system has been developed in partnership with FIT Uganda and the Ministry of Local Government. The system provides prices on selected commodities and services. The system is linked to other existing Local government systems to ensure sustainability in the data collection and delivery of information.</p>			
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			<p>The users at the LG were trained on how to collect, upload data, analyze and dissemination of information is done up to the grassroots levels so as to benefit the farmers and other business units in the community. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>7. As part of the strategic focus to promote Local economic development through Local Government in partnership with the Private sector, funds for catalytic projects were transferred to UNJP3 districts of Lamwo and Kitgum this quarter to implement approved catalytic projects in partnership with private sector and Civil society organisations. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>8. This reporting quarter funds were disbursed to Nwoya District for implementation of LED catalytic projects focusing on honey processing and an outgrower scheme to support the fruit processing project. All farm support computerised system was designed to help in registration and identification of farmers. This to support outgrower schemes for fruit processing in Nwoya and sesame processing in Kitgum <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this</i></p>			
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				Indicator: 105.0%		
Output 4.1: Agricultural knowledge and skills of 230 FFS groups enhanced	Indicator 4.1.1. Atleast 70% of the members of FFS applying improved agronomic practices in their field	Over two third of farmers in Acholi practice either row planting and crop rotation	230 FFS	<p>1. Contracted two partners for the impementation of FFS in two district <i>Percentage Achievement: 6.0%</i></p> <p>2. 29 FFS facilitators and 4 coordinators were recruited for the implementation of the project by two NGOs implmenting partners. The recruited staff were training in the FFS methodology during a two weeks training <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>3. Most of the study enterprises selected by 116FFS were vegetables due to the fact that production of vegetable poses a lot of challenges to the communities. Agricultural inputs required for study were procured and provided to each FFS group to undertake season-long practical training. Trained FFS extension personnel facilitated a weekly session per group on integrated production and diseases management of the selected enterprises and agro-ecosystem analysis throughout the crop growth cycle. Training on other topics such as conservation agriculture, seed multiplication, nutrition and agronomic aspects of other major crops which were important for the livelihood of the FFS groups were also included in the training curriculum. Additional training</p>		Baseline and impact assessments , FFS result assessment surveys, UBOS, UNHS and poverty profiling

			<p>of the members were done on farming as a business to guide FFS members to make an informed decision when engaging in farming for commercial purposes. As a result of this, each group identified commercial enterprises which they were facilitate to establish. In addition to the training in agriculture, some other trainings such as group dynamics, leadership skills, record keeping, development of constitutions, village savings and loan scheme (VSLA), conflict resolutions were incorporated into the curriculum and training conducted. This has enable the FFS to strengthened their groups including finalizing the group constitution, registration with relevant authorities and opening up bank accounts so as to operate as a legal entity.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>4. In the subsequent quarter mobilization, sensitization and registration of beneficiaries continued in 9 sub-counties in Gulu and Pader districts. In total 116 FFS groups were formed with each FFS groups compose of about 25-30 members bringing the total number of beneficiaries to 3,434 persons (1,799 in Gulu and 1,635 in Pader) with 57% of female participation. The FFS groups' training needs were identified and this was used to developed suitable curriculum for</p>			
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			<p>seasonal long training based on practical adult learning methodology embedded into the FFS approach. <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>5. The FFS groups were facilitated to learn from each other through exchange visits and field days. To ensure that the training was adapted to the FFS group needs, monthly review meeting and end of season were conducted. The groups which performed well and with regular attendance in season long training will be graduated to the next level. At the sub-county level, a federation of several FFS into an apex body “FFS networks ” to oversee the activities of FFS in each sub-county was done and so far 2 FFS networks were established. In addition, mobilization, sensitization and registration of the second lot of 116 FFS groups were accomplished and the groups undergoing formalization and preparation for season long learning activities during the next planting season. <i>Percentage Achievement: 18.0%</i></p> <p>6. Additional 116 FFS were formed in Gulu (60 FFS) and Pader (56FFS). The total number of beneficiaries during the second phase is 3,326 households with 69% of female participation. Overall, 6,760 households have so far participated in the project during the two phases out of this, 44% are youth.</p>			
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			<p>In general the project targetted mostly vulnerable individuals including excombatants, widows/widowers, child headed households, HIV/AIDs affected and infected and other physical disabilities. All the the 232 FFS are undergoing season long training facilitated by a tem of 33 FFS facilitators <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>7. 9 FFS networks were formed and currently operation <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>8. Different vegetable crops fromed study enterprises for purpose of learning which included tomato where 91 FFS groups were invloved; onions (61 FFS); cabbages (52 FFS); groundnuts (10 FFS); egg plants (8 FFS); and 10 FFS undertook studies in maize, beans, and soybeans. <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>9. The study problems experiemented by the FFS wre majorly pests and diseases and the study enterprises included tomato where 91 FFS were involved; onion (61 FFS); cabbages (52 FFS); groundnuts (10 FFS); egg plants (8 FFS) and the remaining 10 FFS undertook studies on maize, beans and soybeans <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p>			
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				<p>10. Season long learning activities continued for 232 FFS groups during the first season 2012. The learning activities were focussed mostly on vegetables due to the challenges faced in production at community levels especially with pests and disease situation. <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 79.0%</p>			
<p>Output 4.2: Crop production levels of 6,900households increased</p>	<p>Indicator 4.2.1. Crop production acreages increased by 20% by 2012</p>	4.7acres	5.6acres	<p>1. Participatory identification of food security crops for seed multiplication has been conducted and consolidated list of inputs to be procured at hand <i>Percentage Achievement: 6.0%</i></p> <p>2. 230 Oxen have been procured for 116 FFS groups and due for delivery <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>3. 230 oxploughs have been procured and 116 already distributed to FFS groups <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>4. The list of crops selected by FFS groups for seed multiplication has been consolidated. Majority of FFS group choose cassava for multiplication activities. The actual multiplication will start in March on the onset of first rainingy season however procurement</p>		<p>Baseline and annual impact evaluation assessments , FFS results assessment survey, UBOS, UNHS and poverty profiling</p>	

			<p>of the seed and planting materials will be initiated in January 2012 <i>Percentage Achievement: 8.0%</i></p> <p>5. 230 oxen have distributed to 116 in Gulu and Pader districts <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>6. Agreement being negotiated with NARO(Ngetta Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute) to implement component of revitalization of seed system. Part of their role would be to provide technical support for seed multiplication through capacity building of the implementing partners. <i>Percentage Achievement: 14.0%</i></p> <p>7. 116 oxploughs procured in the previous quarter were distributed to 116 FFS groups formed during the second phase. This brings the total number of oxploughs distributed to 232 oxploughs <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>8. 2,348 bags of cassava planting materials; 5,838 kgs of inshell groundnuts; 2,515 kgs of beans; 1,260 kgs of soybeans and 150 kgs of rice improved seeds were procured and distributed to the 232 FFS groups for seed multiplication of atleast 3 acres <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>9. Procurment of the second lot of oxen also has been initiated and delivery</p>		
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				<p>expected before end of quarter <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>10. Procurement of agricultural inputs for seed multiplication have been initiated and FFS in process of preparing the land for multiplication in the next season (March-June 2012) <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>11. 444 acres of seed multiplication established in the 232 FFS. Five major crops were selected for seed multiplication including cassava (201 acres established); groundnuts (159 acres); beans (52 acres) soybeans (30 acres) and rice (2 acres) <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>12. Additional 232 oxen distributed to 116 FFS groups established during the second phase <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 83.0%</p>			
Output 4.3: Entrepreneurial skills and practices of 230 FFS enhanced	Indicator 4.3.1. At least 50% of FFS group engaged in viable commercial	40% of farmers in Acholi do not have savings	At least 50 % of involved in VSLA	<p>1. Commercial enterprises per group has been identified <i>Percentage Achievement: 25.0%</i></p> <p>2. 116 FFS groups established have developed business plans. Already 60 business plans have been approved for implementation. The other 116 groups</p>		Baseline and annual impact assessments, FFS results assessment survey, UBOS,	

	enterprises by 2012		<p>are in the process of developing business plans which will be finalized before end of this quarter <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>3. Additional 116 FFS established during the second phase also developed their business plans which was approved. <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>4. Addenda have been finalized with IIRR and CESVI to facilitate transfer of grants to support implementation of business plans developed <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i></p> <p>5. 232 FFS have been support with small start up grants of Uganda shillings 1,175,000 to initiate small income generating activities prioritized in the business plans <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 70.0%</p>		UNHS and poverty profiling	
Output 4.4: Market access and competitiveness for atleast 9 FFS networks increased	Indicator 4.4.1. Volume of turnover at FFS Network level increased by		<p>1. Agrinet, a private firm dealing in market information have been contracted to initiate this component of marketing information system. So far market information need assessment conducted; creteria for information managers site selection developed; identification, screening and selection</p>		Baseline and annual impact assessments , FFS result assessment survey, UBOS,	

	10% by 2012		<p>of local entrepreneurs done; preliminary assessments of information board managers (IBM) complementary business potential for sustainability done and training plan for IMB developed in 6 FFS networks in 6 out of 9 subcounties in Gulu and Pader districts. <i>Percentage Achievement: 60.0%</i></p> <p>2. Training for 8 IBMs conducted in 8 out of 9 subcounties with the objectives of equipping participants with the knowledge and skills in collecting, analysing and disseminating Agricultural Market Information and assist the participants to identify and analyse businesses opportunities associated with being an Information Board Manager (IBM), and how these businesses can be supported to ensure sustainability of the market information service. The topics covered during the 2-day training workshop include market information problem analysis; Agrinet market information service model; mapping of business opportunities; contract management and business clinics. In summary 8 out of the 9 market information boards have been installed and market information updated on regular basis <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this</i></p>		UNHS and poverty profiling	
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				Indicator: 80.0%		
Output 5.0: Revolving fund to support investment in at least 40% groups created and operational	Indicator 5.0.1. 40% of FFS groups accessing credit from locally managed revolving fund by 2012			<p>1. 116 VSLA kits have been procured and distributed to FFS groups established, <i>Percentage Achievement: 10.0%</i></p> <p>2. FAO contract has been signed with private firm for conducting a training of trainers in VSLA methodology. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>3. 35 FFS facilitators have been trained during 6 days VSLA methodology training of trainers course from 12-18th December 2011. The training involved a one day field practical with existing VSLA groups. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>4. Additional 116 VSLA kits were procured and distributed to second phase FFS groups bring the total VSLA kits distributed to 232 <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>5. All the 232 FFS groups are undertaking savings and have accumulative savings of Uganda shillings 273 million by August 2012 with each individual groups savings ranging between UGX 200,000 to UGX 10 million respectively <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p>		Baseline and annual impact assessments , FFS results assessment surveys, UBOS, UNHS, and poverty profiling

				Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 50.0%			
Output 6.1: 5,700 smallholder farmer households organisational capacity in cassava value addition developed and nurtured	Indicator 6.1.1. Atleast 14 sets of cassava processing equipments procured and delivered to farmers processor groups	0	14	<p>1. 4 sets of cassava processing equipments procured and distributed to 6 farmer processor groups in Gulu and Pader Districts <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>2. Additional 4 sets were delivered to Pader and Agago districts to be distributed to 4 farmer groups in Adilang, Pajule, Patongo and Latanya sub counties in Agago and Pader districts making the total number to 6. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>3. 6 additional cassava processing equipments (6 graters and 6 hydraulic presses) procured and delivered to 6 farmer processor groups in Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya - this makes the number to 8 equipments delivered in Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya districts. <i>Percentage Achievement: 40.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>		Right of Use Agreements signed, delivery Notes, waybills	
	Indicator 6.1.2. Atleast 4 farmer group organisation learning and	0	4	<p>1. Activity to be done in the 1st quarter of 2012 <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>2. Agreement between Gulu University and World Food Programme regarding implementation of the Cassava Value</p>		Study tour reports and minutes of meeting	

	experience sharing through study tours undertaken			<p>Addition Project was completed <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>			
	Indicator 6.1.3. Atleast 14 farmer processor groups identified, mobilized and sensitized	0	14	<p>1. All the targeted 14 Farmer processor groups identified and sensitized <i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>2. Additional 14 farmer groups identified and sensitized on the project in Pader and Agago. <i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>		Farmer assessment Report	
	Indicator 6.1.4. Atleast 10 targeted trainings undertaken on quality assurance/pr ofitability analysis	0	10	<p>1. 3 targeted trainings undertaken on quality assurance in production of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) production <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>2. 6 (300 member) Farmers groups were trained on Cassava-Based bakery product making, Village Saving and Loans Association and Farming as a Business with Focus on Cassava Farming and marketing <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>3. 5 training sessions conducted on production of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) and Gari production for</p>		Training Reports, list of participants, training modules	

				<p>5 farmer processor groups in Amuru, Nwoya and Gulu <i>Percentage Achievement: 50.0%</i></p> <p>4. 2 cassava farming communities were a TOT training on Village Savings and Loans Association. <i>Percentage Achievement: 2.0%</i></p> <p>5. 2 farmer groups have been trained on production of cassava-based bakery products. And atleast 4 baking ovens are being procured. <i>Percentage Achievement: 5.0%</i></p> <p>6. 8 groups comprised of 400 members received training on production of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) and Gari production and 1 other group got a refresher training on the same <i>Percentage Achievement: 11.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>			
Indicator 6.1.5. Atleast 50 MT of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) is produced and sold to	0	50	<p>1. 3 Metric tons of High Quality Cassava Flour (HQCF) produced and sold in Pader district <i>Percentage Achievement: 6.0%</i></p> <p>2. An additional 1.8 MT of High Quality cassava Flour (HQCF) has been processed in quarter 3 in Pader and Agago districts. No production in Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya districts yet.</p>		Partner progress reports		

	identified end markets by June 2012			<p><i>Percentage Achievement: 4.0%</i></p> <p>3. At the end of fourth quarter, an additional 7.5 MTN of HQCF was processed in Pader and Agago <i>Percentage Achievement: 14.0%</i></p> <p>4. 7.5 mtn of high quality cassava flour produced in Gulu <i>Percentage Achievement: 14.0%</i></p> <p>5. Cassava processing materials were procured and stimulated processing of 8 MTN of HGCF <i>Percentage Achievement: 16.0%</i></p> <p>6. Cassava processing materials were procured and stimulated processing of 10 MTN of HQCF <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>7. 12 mtn was processed for sale and use in production of cassava-based bakery products in Gulu, Amuru and Nwoya <i>Percentage Achievement: 24.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 98.0%</i></p>			
Output 6.2: Capacity of 8,666 smallholder farmers in market analysis,	Indicator 6.2.1. Atleast 8,666 smallholder	0	8,666	<p>1. 8380 farmers (comprising of 3852males and 4528 females) have had access to stores constructed by partners <i>Percentage Achievement: 96.7%</i></p>		Farmers are willing to deposit their produce in satellite	

access and linkage established, developed and nurtured	farmers have access and deposit their produce in coconstructed satellite collection stores by end of June 2012			<p>2. A total of 8750 farmers deposited and sold 510.61 mtn of assorted produce at the Satellite Collection Points in the region. Farmers fetched UGX 508.87M out the sale of the commodities. The commodities include maize, beans, sunflower, rice, millet, sorghum, ground nuts, simsim and soya beans.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 3.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 99.7%</p>		collection points	
	Indicator 6.2.2. Atleast 50 training sessions for 8,666 smallholder farmers undertaken in Farming as a Business (FaaB) of maize, beans and cassava.	0	50	<p>1. A total 32 trainings (in Farming as a Business (FaaB) and Record keeping) have been conducted to benefit 1,527 farmers (626 males and 946 females) under ACTED and ACF</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 64.0%</i></p> <p>2. 4 trainings conducted in Gulu and Pader</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 8.0%</i></p> <p>3. 12 training sessions were conducted in Pader and Gulu. the trainings focused on procurement, business management and Warehouse receipt system. It benefited 405 farmers.</p> <p><i>Percentage Achievement: 24.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 96.0%</p>		Partner Field reports	

	<p>Indicator 6.2.3. Atleast 50 training sessions for 8,666 smallholder farmers undertaken by end of June 2012 in Postharvest handling and Quality improvement techniques</p>		50	<p>1. 50 trainings in Farming as a business (FaaB), Group Dynamics, Stores Management, Warehouse Receipt (WRS) Management and Maize Postharvest Handling conducted by FAO, ACTED and ACF. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>		Partner progress reports and monitoring surveys	
	<p>Indicator 6.2.4. Atleast 4 industry based market trial tests undertaken for High Quality cassava Flour (HQCF) for identified cassava products in Acholi</p>	0	4	<p>1. Gulu University has been identified to conduct a market survey to inform this activity. <i>Percentage Achievement: 20.0%</i></p> <p>2. The MOU between WGP and Gulu University was concluded and preparation for the market survey was started. its upon the survey that the market trials shall be done. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i></p> <p>3. Gulu University contracted bakery specialist to train farmers in 5 cassava-based bakery products with cassava composition ranging from 40 -100%. these include bans, half cakes,</p>		Industry market study reports	

	region			bagia, pancakes and queen cakes. this session included cost and profit calculations. <i>Percentage Achievement: 40.0%</i> Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 90.0%			
	Indicator 6.2.5. A private business services development consultant identified, selected and commissioned to undertake business development services for targeted farmers by December 2011	0	1	1. Negotiations for contracting Gulu University to conduct this activity are completed. Documentation is on going. <i>Percentage Achievement: 30.0%</i> 2. MOU in final stages <i>Percentage Achievement: 45.0%</i> 3. Cassava Market survey was conducted and the report drafted <i>Percentage Achievement: 15.0%</i> Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 90.0%		A business development consultant reports	
Output 7.1: Female-headed, IDP, returnee, and ex-combatants households assisted with their reintegration/inte	Indicator 7.1.1. Number of female-headed households with special needs that		75% of female headed households with special needs are provided with	1. All FHH's with special needs receiving case management assistance. <i>Percentage Achievement: 100.0%</i> 2. 205 clients with special health needs received assistance from third party service providers. <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i>		Client Screening Interview form Clients' consultation records Local	Participation was a challenge for some FHHs who are HIV positive, due to their health conditions that could keep them off-work

<p>gration</p>	<p>receive case management assistance.</p>		<p>ongoing assistance through out the project timeframe.</p>	<p>3. All clients with special needs received case management assistance from IOM, and in some cases assistance from third party service providers. <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>4. 222 clients with special health needs(particularly these are on HIV/AIDS health issues) recieved assistance from third party service providers. <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>5. 257 clients with special health needs recieved assistance from third party service providers <i>Percentage Achievement: 0.0%</i></p> <p>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 100.0%</p>		<p>partners (NB. government and civil society) case management records</p>	
	<p>Indicator 7.1.2. Number and type of land-related documentation claimed by women (and their dependents) and processed</p>		<p>A functional referral network is established with Legal Aid Providers</p>	<p>1. 11 groups have secured written agreements with landowners permitting them to hire or use freely land for agricultural purposes for a stipulated period. <i>Percentage Achievement: 32.0%</i></p> <p>2. All 46 peer support groups have secured written agreements with landowners permitting them to hire or use freely land for agricultural purposes for a stipulated period.</p>		<p>Clients' consultation records, Client Screening Interview form</p>	

	through relevant Ugandan authorities.		<p><i>Percentage Achievement: 34.0%</i></p> <p>3. All 46 peer support groups have been able to use land that they secured written agreements to use for agricultural purposes. <i>Percentage Achievement: 34.0%</i></p> <p>4. All 46 peer support groups have renewed written agreements to use the land for agricultural purpose in 2012. <i>Percentage Achievement: 34.0%</i></p> <p>5. All the 42 Peer support groups have renewed written agreements and 8 new Peer Support Groups have secured written agreements to use the land for both crop and animal management purpose in 2012. Both the Clan members and the Sub County leaders were very much helpful in assisting the FHHs renew and secure additional land documentations. <i>Percentage Achievement: 34.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 168.0%</i></p>			
Indicator 7.1.3. Percentage of female-headed households		100 % of female headed-hou seholds receiving socio-economic	<p>1. 46 FHH employed for more than three months. <i>Percentage Achievement: 35.0%</i></p> <p>2. 641 FHH employed for more than three months. <i>Percentage Achievement: 51.0%</i></p>		Fixed term contract of employment or other proof of employment . Referral	

	referred to jobs and remaining employed in the Acholi sub-region for more than three months		(re)-integration referral assistance from third party providers; 50 % of female headed households employed for more than three months; 100 % of female headed households referred to jobs or viable business opportunity.	<p>3. 745 FHH employed for more than three months. <i>Percentage Achievement: 14.0%</i></p> <p>4. 745 FHH employed for more than three months <i>Percentage Achievement: 14.0%</i></p> <p>5. 672 FHH employed for more than three months. Reactivated FHHs participation. <i>Percentage Achievement: 82.0%</i></p> <p><i>Total Percentage Achievement for this Indicator: 196.0%</i></p>		letters signed by prospective employers	
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V. FUTURE WORK PLAN

A. Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the programme period.

2011 : 1. Leverage and implement the synergies identified amongst participating UN Agencies in JP3 during the joint field monitoring visits to complement each others interventions
2. Improve on community sensitization as a way of managing expectations from the targeted beneficiaries
3. Prepare a clear exit strategy as the programme phases out in 2012

OVERALL: N/A- programme closed operationally at the end of September 2012 and will close financially by 31st December 2012

B. Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

2011 : Total Required budget for the year 2012 is US \$2,734,216. Breakdown is as below:

FAO - US \$978,493

IOM - US \$162,327

UNCDF - U \$198,384

UNDP - US \$371,550

WFP - US \$903,880

OVERALL: N/A- programme closed operationally at the end of September 2012 and will close financially by 31st December 2012

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