



REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
MINISTRY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT



**PROJECT FOR THE RESTORATION OF LIVELIHOODS IN THE NORTHERN
REGION (PRELNR)**

IFAD PROJECT NUMBER: 1681-UG

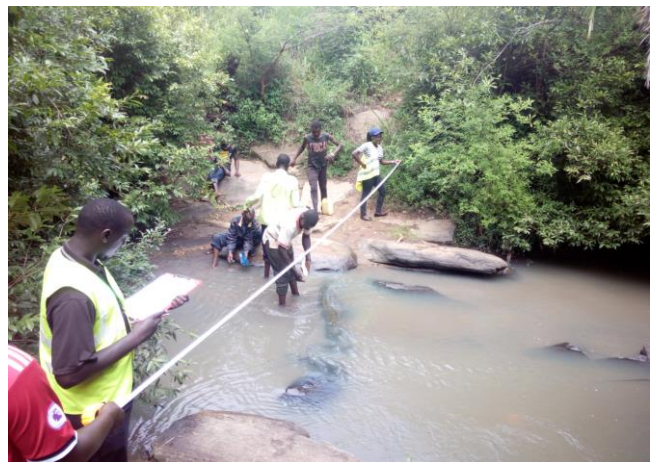
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ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FY 2017/2018



Left: Farmer Learning at a Beans Demonstration Field in Lokung Sub-county, Lamwo District



Right: Community Access Road Bridge Design

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|---|
| AEATREC | Agricultural Engineering Appropriate Technology Research Centre |
| AMIS | Agricultural Market Information System |
| ASAP | Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme |
| AWPB | Annual Work Plan and Budget |
| CARs | Community Access Roads |
| CBFs | Community Based Facilitators |
| CBNRM | Community-Based Natural Resource Management |
| CDD | Community Demand Driven Development |
| DCCI | District Chamber of Commerce and Industry |
| DFA | District Farmer's Association |
| DTPC | District Technical Planning Committee |
| FY | Financial Year |
| GALS | Gender Action Learning System |
| GoU | Government of Uganda |
| HH | Household |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IFMS | Integrated Financial Management System |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| LED | Local Economic Development |
| LG | Local Government |
| LGSSP | Local Government Sector Strategic Plan |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |

| | |
|---------|---|
| MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry and Fisheries |
| MDG | Millennium Development Goal |
| MFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development |
| MGLSD | Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development |
| MIS | Management information systems |
| MoLG | Ministry of Local Government |
| MoWT | Ministry of Works and Transport |
| MSP | Market stakeholder platform |
| MTIC | Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives |
| MWE | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NRM | Natural Resource Management |
| ORMS | Operational Results Management Systems |
| PHH | Post Harvest Handling |
| PMU | Programme Management Unit |
| PRELNOR | Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region |
| PSO | Project Support Officer |
| RETS | Renewable Energy Technologies |
| RIMS | Results Impact Management System |
| UNMA | Uganda National Meteorological Authority |
| VA | Value Addition |
| YTD | Year-to-Date |

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR) became effective on 05th August 2015. The project in its third year of implementation is being financed through an IFAD loan, an ASAP grant, a GOU contribution and beneficiary Contribution. The project is being implemented in the 9 Northern Uganda Districts of Adjumani, Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro and Pader. The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) is the lead implementing Agency for the project. The District level coordination and management of PRELNOR is being done by the Chief Administrative Officers. PRELNOR is delivering project services through various partners that include the 9 District Local Governments, 2 District Farmers Associations of Adjumani and Gulu, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority and the NARO institutes of Ngetta ZARDI, Abi ZARDI and AEATREC.

The project envisages delivery of its development objective through 1) support to rural livelihoods initiatives; 2) improving on and ensuring adoption of climate-resilient crop production systems; 3) Improving on market access infrastructure through construction of climate-resilient Community Access Roads and Market infrastructure.

Building on the achievements at the start-up phase, the project made great strides in rolling out the implementation process in FY 2017/18. Specifically, key achievements included rolling out household mentoring and provision of food security grants to the first batch of 2000 vulnerable households. Two hundred and sixteen (216) CBNRM plans were successfully developed and approved. There was continued capacity building of both the implementing partners and the project beneficiaries on several technical and extension related themes and also on social dynamics/governance aspects.

Through a network of up to 150 Agricultural Extension staff (DLGs and the DFAs), 200 CBFs deployed (parish level) and in partnership with the NARO Institutes, the first batch of 600 Farmer Groups were provided with diverse extension services.

Additionally, 452 demonstration plots for different crop varieties were established by the selected Farmer Groups, 427 acres for multiplication of improved cassava varieties were established in the first cropping season of 2018, 83.5 acres for foundation seed multiplication on-station (Ngetta and Abi ZARDI) were established, 175 Farmer Groups were selected to host different mechanisation technologies and

several assorted appropriate technology implements were fabricated while the procurement of 50 2-Wheel Walking Tractors was underway.

Additionally Adaptive Research trials were initiated and ongoing, support to 100 local community seed production groups were initiated and 120 Motorcycles were provided to the District Local Governments and District Farmers Associations (DFAs) to facilitate extension services. 42 Institutional Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs) that included Biogas (2), Solar PV Systems (15) and Cook stoves (25) were installed in public institutions, procurement of 15 New Automatic Weather Stations and spare parts for 6 existing ones were underway. 200 Community Based Natural Resource Management initiatives were funded, each at an average cost of \$5,000 equivalent.

In 2017/18, 4 additional satellite market sites of Cwero (Gulu), Mungula (Adjumani), Olwiyo (Nwoya) and Agoro (Lamwo) were identified and selected in addition to the first 4 selected the previous year, 4 additional MSPs were also established and their capacity built. The identification of market sites for the three bulk markets of Elegu, Gulu and Kitgum were yet to be concluded. Meanwhile, the procurement of consultants for design of the standard satellite and bulk markets were underway. 600Km of the first batch of CARs were successfully identified, mapped and the designs were in the final stages. Similarly, procurement of design Consultants for the second and third batches of 600Km and 350Km respectively were underway.

During the period under review, the project aligned its Logframe to the IFAD Operational Results Management System (ORMS) log frame template and also developed the project Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Equally, the project baseline study commenced, the Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PME) Database was updated and the project was able to hold regular quarterly planning and review meetings with the implementing partners. The project also escalated its information dissemination strategies through the project website, radio talk shows, radio spot messages, awareness materials and various trainings. The project filled 4 vacant positions of a Financial Controller, 2 Civil Engineers and an Assistant Accountant during the period under review.

The total Project Budget, approved by IFAD, for FY 2017/18, was UGX 25.497Bn and the total Expenditure was UGX 18.94Bn (74%).

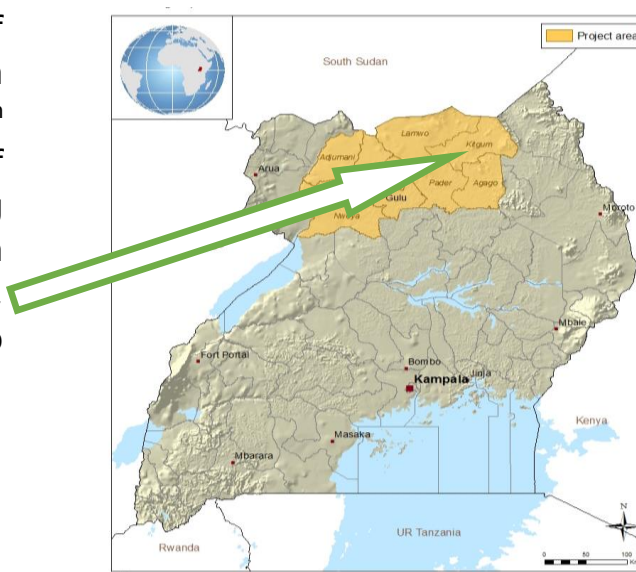
There were, however, a few challenges during the course of the year. These included the delayed filling of the vacant positions of Civil Engineers which affected the project capacity in moving forward the infrastructure development processes,

delayed accountability and reporting by some implementing partners that affected fund flow, delayed delivery of planting materials for the farmer group demonstrations and the protracted procurement of service providers, such as the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and ISSD (the Integrated Seed Sector Development) affected implementation of some of the planned activities and hence, lowered funds absorption.

SECTION ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1. Project Background

The Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR) became effective on 05th August 2015 and is in its third year of implementation. The project is being implemented in the 9 Northern Districts of Adjumani, Agago, Amuru, Gulu, Kitgum, Lamwo, Nwoya, Omoro and Pader.



The Design of PRELNOR is in line with the Uganda Vision 2040 which is the key Development focus for Uganda. The project directly addresses three of the eight priority areas of the Vision 2040: i.e. (i) increasing household income and promoting equity, improving the stock and quality of economic infrastructure (including CARs) and promoting a sustainable population and use of the environment and natural resources. The project is aligned to NDP II (2015/16-2019/20), which is the second five-year National Development Plan (NDP) for implementing Vision 2040. The project is also aligned with the Local Government Sector Strategic Plan (LGSSP) 2013-2023. The LGSSP addresses reforms such as Local Economic Development (LED), Community Driven Development (CDD) and managing Climate Change which are relevant to PRELNOR. Overall the project will contribute towards attainment of the second Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) of *"end famine, attain food security, improve nutrition and stimulate sustainable agriculture"*¹

¹ United Nations, 2015

1.2 Project Overview

The overall Goal: Increased income, food security and reduced vulnerability of poor rural households in the programme area.

The Project Development Objective: Increased sustainable production, productivity and climate resilience of small holder farmers with increased and profitable access to domestic and export markets.

The Project components

The project is being implemented through three components:

Component A- Rural Livelihoods: The focus of this sub-component is to improve agricultural production and productivity, especially of selected crop enterprises (such as Cassava, Rice, Maize and Beans) and climate resilience. This component has two sub-components namely (i) Community planning and capacity development and, (ii) Priority climate resilient crop production systems.

Component B- Market Linkages and Infrastructure: The focus of this component is to support Farmers to engage in organised marketing. This component also aims at improving market access infrastructure. This component has two sub-components namely (i) Improved market access processes and, (ii) Market access infrastructure.

Component C- Project Management and Coordination: This Component ensures that the project is efficiently and effectively managed to achieve the expected results. Gender, youth, Climate Change, Environment, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition improvement, knowledge management and communication considerations are being mainstreamed as cross-cutting issues in all aspects of project activities.

1.3 Project Financing

The project is being financed by the GoU, an IFAD Loan, an ASAP grant and beneficiary contributions. IFAD loan financing is USD 50.2 million; the ASAP grant financing is USD 10 million; the GoU financing is USD 9.2 million and the beneficiaries are expected to contribute USD 1.5 million (in cash or in kind).

1.4 Implementation Arrangements

The Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) is the lead implementing agency for the project. MoLG is providing overall direction for project implementation, coordinating with other relevant Ministries and Agencies, and chairing the Project Policy Committee (PPC) that provides policy oversight. MoLG is also ensuring that

counterpart funds and agreed contributions from Government are adequately budgeted and provided in a timely manner. Representatives from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED); Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT); Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) and the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), with supervision and/or responsibility to provide policy guidance are members of the PPC. The PPC may also co-opt representatives of the DLGs, Farmers and Traders Organisations to provide a strong link with the local stakeholders in the project area.

The Ministry of Local Government established the Project Management Unit (PMU) to manage and coordinate the project. The PMU is based in Gulu at the Bank of Uganda Regional Branch in Gulu Municipality with a liaison office at MoLG HQ in Kampala. This is to facilitate close supervision, coordination, technical support and collaboration with other development interventions in the nine project Districts.

The District level coordination and management of PRELNOR is being coordinated by the Chief Administrative Officers, supported by designated officers who include: (1) the Project Support Officer (PSO), who coordinates the implementation and technical supervision of activities at the District; (2) The Accountant whose role is to ensure project expenditure ledgers are kept up to date and funds are duly accounted for and records are made available for audit and; (3) Project Infrastructure Manager; whose role is to oversee the infrastructure work (roads and markets) at the district level.

The project is also working with other Government Institutions such as the Uganda National Meteorological Authority and Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) on RETs and Weather information. The NARO institutes that include the Agricultural Engineering and Appropriate Technology Research Centre (AEATREC) (piloting appropriate smallholder mechanization demonstration), Ngetta and Abi ZARDIs are facilitating adaptive research and foundation seeds production.

1.5 Key Benefits expected

The overall expected benefits at end of project by 2022 are as follows:

- 10,000 vulnerable households mentored
- 1,800 Farmer groups supported to improve on their production and productivity levels, including building resilience to climate shocks
- 21 weather stations installed/rehabilitated
- 3 bulk and 8 satellite markets constructed

- An estimated 1,550 KMs of Climate resilient Community Access Roads constructed/rehabilitated
- Estimated benefits from the investments will reach out to a total of 140,000 Households in the 9 districts.

This report presents the progress of implementation during the reporting period in section two, the financial progress in section three and constraints and recommendations in section four. The report also has annexes with detailed information for reference purposes.

SECTION TWO: PHYSICAL PROGRESS BY COMPONENT

2.1 Component A: Rural Livelihoods

2.1.1 Sub component A.1: Community Planning and Capacity Development

During the reporting period, the focus of Sub-component A1 was on continued capacity building of the Farmer groups by conducting training on Gender Action learning System (GALS) for project implementers, training of the 1st batch of 600 Farmer groups on group governance skills, sensitization of the farmers on Cross cutting issues such as HIV/AIDs, Gender Based Violence, Nutrition and HH sanitation and Hygiene. Mentoring and provision of household food security packs to the first batch of 2000 households. CBNRM planning for the 1st Batch of 216 Villages also continued to the point of submission of the plans for appraisal, approval and funding.

Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) planning

After the project implementation teams of the District Local Government and DFAs were trained on Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) skills, all the teams embarked on the village entry processes. The entry process in each village involved: Community mobilization, sensitization and the actual Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) processes. The key outputs of the village entry process among others included, the identification of Household Mentors (HHMs) and Community Based Facilitators (CBFs), Farmer Groups, HHs for mentoring and CBNRM challenges and opportunities. Some of the opportunities identified were designed into fundable interventions after a Community Action Planning process. The project targets to develop six hundred (600) plans over the years and two hundred (200) plans were planned to be developed as the first batch in the financial year.

Some of the key PRA tools used in this process included the village resource maps, historical profiles, transect walks, problem tree /opportunity tree analysis, seasonal/daily calendars, pair wise ranking among others. Part of the Community planning

involved the election of Project Management Committees (PMC) and completion of the CBNRM forms. These forms constituted the application for a grant funding, equivalent to \$5,000 per plan. 216 plans were developed and the next lot of CBNRM plans will be developed in FY 2018/19.

Village entry processes for the second batch of CBNRM planning

The start-up of PRELNOR programme activities at village level was phased, consequently, during the period under review, village entry process for the 2nd batch of CBNRM processes were initiated. As was the case with the 208 villages initiated as batch 1, the entry process in each village involved a similar process of: (i) Community mobilization by the PRA teams comprising of the Sub-county Community Development Officer (CDO), AEFs, DFA representatives for Gulu and Adjumani, District Agricultural staff, Parish Chiefs, CBFs, HH mentors and Local Leaders; (ii) The second step was the sensitization of the whole village by the PRA teams; (iii) The third step was the actual PRA process taking off as in the steps highlighted as Situational analysis, Problem identification and analysis, Opportunity identification analysis and CBNRM Community Action Planning. (iv) Ranking and selection of the 2nd batch of 600 farmer groups amongst those meeting all the targeting criteria; and Identification and selection of the 2nd Batch of vulnerable households for mentoring through wealth ranking.



Pader District Local Government: Onset of CBNRM Action planning in Latanya Sub-county; July 2017



Pader District Local Government: Selection of Project Management Committee (PMC) in the village of Lukwor-Juu village Lagile Parish, Awere Sub-county ie Voting by lining behind your candidate

Farmer group Capacity Building

1. Group governance

The District and DFA (Agriculture Extension Facilitators, Community Development Officers and Community Based Facilitators) were provided with ToT modules, by the PMU, on Farmer Group Governance and subsequently, building the Governance capacity of the farmer groups was initiated. Capacity of the selected farmer groups were built on thematic areas which included registration by the local authorities,

leadership skills and group sustainability. Other themes included conflict management, making group constitutions and record keeping. These trainings were geared towards improving group cohesion and to strengthen group management. Consequently, more than 90% of the first batch of 574² farmer groups have constitutions, visions (using the vision journey tool of the GALS methodology), and records among others. One of the key outputs of the farmer group governance activities was the process of farmer group action planning.

2. Farmer Group Action Planning Process

The Agricultural Extension Facilitators and CBFs were guided, by the PMU, on the step by step stages of preparing a group Action Plan. The steps included the situational analysis, farmer group visioning and enterprise identification. The other steps such as the problem identification/analysis and opportunity analysis were done for each enterprise selected. The final step was the preparation of an Action plan matrix which also took care of the cross cutting issues. Each farmer group came up with activities for the extension support, based on the group problem analysis. An action plan was therefore unique to each farmer group. The exercise was completed in November 2017 in all the project Districts for the first batch of 574 farmer groups.



Adjumani District Local Government: Picture 1. Enterprise selection by Alere Women Group in Baratuku parish Itirikwa Sub-County; **Picture 2.** Enterprise selection exercise facilitated by AEF in Miniki Parish Dzaipi Sub-county Adjumani District.

3. Farmer groups on enterprises selection

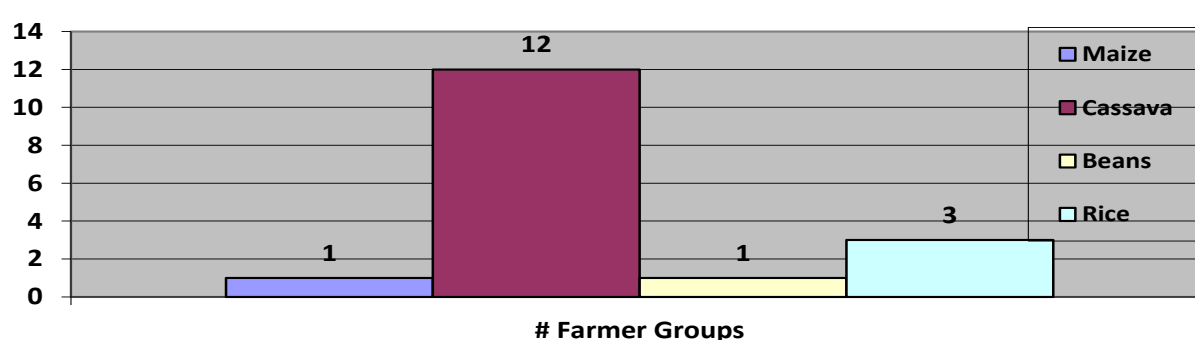
During the action planning process, farmer groups went through the enterprise selection processes too. The farmer groups carried out profitability analysis and risk analysis of various enterprises and this process guided them on the kind of enterprises to invest in. Some farmer groups were also guided through a pair wise ranking tool (PRA tool). A number of farmer group's selected specific enterprises. In Nwoya District, farmer groups uniquely cited destruction of crops, by elephants, as

² The Planning target was 600 farmer groups in the first batch, but Feedback from the DLGs and DLGs captures 574 farmer groups

one of the risks.

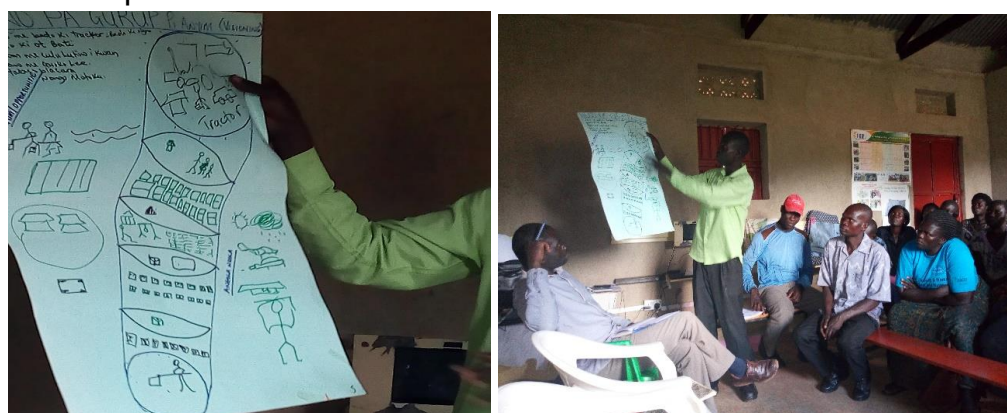
Example from Nwoya DLG: Table1: enterprises selected by groups

| # | Enterprise | # Farmer Groups |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Maize | 1 |
| 2 | Cassava | 12 |
| 3 | Beans | 1 |
| 4 | Rice | 3 |
| Total | | 23 |



Source: Nwoya DLG progress report

Similarly, many farmer groups in Amuru, Gulu, Adjumani, and Omoro selected cassava as an enterprise of choice. The high demand for cassava has been attributed to the high market demand, tolerance to adverse weather, and an upcoming industry that will be demanding a lot of cassava as raw material. Cassava production also has low production costs, coupled with the fact that it is a staple food crop in these areas.



Nwoya District: Farmer group visioning exercise as part of the Group Action planning process

4. Capacity building in Visioning and Gender Action Learning System (GALS)

In addition to the above set of activities, capacity building in Visioning and Gender Action Learning System (GALS) was provided to the District Local Government (DLG)/DFA implementers, including CBFs and the Household mentors. Gender Action Learning System (GALS) is a sustainable community-led planning methodology. It helps women and men to have more control over their lives and work together on a basis of shared visions and values of equality and equity. GALS is based on value principles of inclusion, respect and equity that underlie and are continually reinforced by distinctive participatory facilitation techniques and adaptations of four core diagram tools (road journeys/calendars, concept trees, circle maps and diamonds).

Under PRELNOR, selected tools from the GALS Module 3 – gender and value chains – were used for gender sensitization, awareness creation and to promote equitable participation of women and men in agricultural production and marketing. The visioning tool, for example, was used initially with the farmer groups as part of the participatory planning process. This then provided the basis for enterprise development and business planning. Once group members have mastered the methodology, they will be encouraged to replicate the visioning exercise at the household level. The Community Based Facilitators and Household Mentors are expected to provide peer support to individual members to address challenges raised at the household level. Other tools such as the market maps, gender balance tree, challenge action tree and the livelihood road journey will be used flexibly according to the context.

a. Write shop

A write shop was conducted as a follow up of the GALS Needs Assessment (users and farmers) earlier done. The issues identified during the assessment were featured as part of the GALS training manual. The manual/handbook has information on gender mainstreaming in PRELNOR, the different gender concepts and several tools on gender, in the value chains of the farmer selected enterprises. The handbook is the basic document being used by the implementers as a source book. The write-shop had GALS partners sourced from some Local Government staff who were trained under the closed DLSP and GALS practitioners from CREAM and CEFORD.

The write shop was done in 2 phases. The first phase (week 1) was for reading through the different GALS materials, sourced from the internet (Authors Materials- Linda Mayou) CEFORD, CREAM, Oxfam NOVIB and DLSP. Discussions were also held on the tools after 2 field visits for practicing the tools. The Second week was used for writing up a draft. Each trainer was assigned topics and tools to write on, these were then merged, edited, peer reviewed and printed (600 copies).

b. GALS Training of Trainers (TOT)

A TOT was undertaken to build capacity of the teams meant to cascade the trainings on GALs to the Farmer groups, HH mentors and CBFs. This TOT gave an opportunity for the teams to understand their roles in the process of rolling out GALs. Participants to the TOT included District Community Development Officers, the Agriculture Extension Facilitators, representatives from the Adjumani and Gulu DFAs and all the Sub-county Extension officers and CDOs/ACDOs from the selected project sub-counties. A total of about 194 (69 females and 125) participants were trained across all the 9 Districts.

c. GALs Cascade training

The Trainers cascaded training to 600 farmer groups, 200 CBFs and 200 Household mentors, targeting 16,000 participants. The participants to the cascade training also included Parish chiefs in all the benefiting parishes of the project sub-counties. By close of the reporting period, some Districts (Gulu, Lamwo, Adjumani and Agago) had sent feedback on the cascade trainings as detailed below:

Table 2: Feedback from 4 Districts on the GALs methodology Cascade trainings

| District | Number of Sub-counties | Number of Participants | | Grand Total |
|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------|-------------|
| | | Male | Female | |
| Adjumani | 3 | 102 | 90 | 192 |
| Agago | 4 | 156 | 124 | 280 |
| Gulu | 3 | 73 | 52 | 125 |
| Lamwo | 3 | 128 | 100 | 288 |
| Nwoya** | 2 | 25 | 19 | 44 |
| Total | 25 | 484 | 385 | 929 |

** Results from Purongo Sub-county only

Source: DLG progress reports



Lamwo District: Participant presents during cascading GALS training



Nwoya District: Participant presents during the cascading of GALS training in Purongo Sub-county



Gulu District: Cascade training on GALS methodology in Paicho Sub-county being facilitated by AEFs of Kal-Umu and Kal Ali parishes. A participant on the right explaining her understanding of the concept of the GALS methodology



5. Integration of Crosscutting Issues into farmer group capacity building

Sensitization of farmer groups on HIV/AIDS

Sensitization of farmer groups on HIV/AIDS was incorporated in the farmer group trainings and the Key message was encouraging Voluntary Counselling and Testing, Encouraging adherence to drugs for healthy living and encouraging good nutrition and understanding the routes of transmission of HIV/AIDS. The key objectives of these sessions was to enable Farmers understand and appreciate the relationship between HIV/AIDS and Agriculture, the importance of healthy living and the causes, effects and impacts of HIV/AIDS on the household and community at large. It was observed that women were faithful to their husbands as opposed to men who often have extra marital affairs.

Nutrition mainstreaming into PRELNOR

To strengthen the Nutrition mainstreaming into PRELNOR, the Community Development Specialist attended a Nutrition workshop organized by IFAD in Botswana. The Botswana workshop emphasised the principle that, by integrating

nutrition considerations in traditional interventions, there is a greater impact on food security and good nutrition outcomes. In light of this, activities to mainstream nutrition in project activities were continuously emphasised in all project interactions with the farmer groups and mentored households.

During farmer group action planning, the farmer groups identified the causes of malnutrition as poor feeding and hygiene habits. They further observed that some households took one meal a day. Mothers were sensitized on the importance of having a balanced diet, good feeding, timely feeding of children, clean water, good hygiene, bathing at least once a day, proper food preparation among others. It was also observed that people in rural areas could not afford to buy certain foods but they were encouraged to use a combination of local foods available. Examples given included leafy and root vegetables which provide protection to the body, paste from simsim and groundnuts which cater for body building, posho, cassava, sweet potatoes which provide energy for the body, fruits and vegetables which provide micro-nutrients. Among the farmer group members in Adjumani District, vegetable production along the selected enterprises has been adopted.

Sensitizing the farmer group members on Gender Based Violence (GBV)

As part of the farmer group capacity building, topics on Gender Based Violence (GBV) were handled. The key areas covered were Gender and Farmer group activities, the forms of GBV, causes, effects and impacts of GBV on HH agricultural production and productivity. The main aims of covering these topics was to ensure that the farmers understand and appreciate the relationship of GBV to Agriculture, farmers understand and appreciate the forms and types of GBV, to mainstream gender in farmer group activities and HH activities and to allow the farmers understand the cause, effects and impacts of GBV on the household and community at large.

Household mentoring

Household Mentoring is a developmental partnership through which one person shares knowledge, skills and information to foster the personal, social and economic growth of household members. The anticipated benefits of household mentoring include among others, access to a support system during critical stages of household transition from dependence to self-sufficiency, households becoming active players in local production and marketing value chains and clear understanding and enhancement of household development plans.

After the Household mentors, CDOs/ACDOs, DCDOs and PSOs were taken through a training to equip them with the skills of household mentoring, the actual mentoring process was rolled out between May-June 2017. By the end of the FY 2017/18, mentoring had therefore been going on for at least an average of 12 months in the different Local Governments. Many of the households have progressed and are ready to be weaned off. For example, in Nwoya District, the mentors and mentees have completed the whole schedule required for the mentees in the mentoring cycle.

Some Districts such as Omoro have identified the second cohort of 80 new household mentees and the mentoring process has kicked off as well. Adjumani District also identified 247 households for mentoring in the 2018/2019 financial year. They selected 7 extra households (instead of the 240 earlier planned) to replace households that dropped out in the 2017/2018 financial year as a result of death and change of location.

In spite of the good progress, some households in this first batch of 2000 had to be replaced along the way for reasons ranging from their low interest in mentoring, their incapability to cope with the mentoring or relocations and even death.



Nwoya District: Participants during joint selection of Households for mentoring (HH Mentees)

1. Food Security Grants

The process of providing food security grants to the different households commenced with the identification and compilation of the respective household needs. The DLGs procured the services of the input dealers, following the agreed PPDA regulations (except Nwoya and Gulu, which experienced procurement delays). The input dealers were invited to supply the inputs through display on an organised market day setting in the sub-counties. All the beneficiary households used the vouchers, which had a money value to purchase inputs according to their interests. This whole process was guided by the Household Mentors, CBFs, AEFs and CDOs who were present on the market days. All the vouchers were then redeemed by the CDOs and submitted to the PSO for compilation and onward submission, by the CAO, to the PMU for payment requests. The effectiveness of the voucher system will be evaluated by the PMU next FY.



Pader District: Seed fair/Market day for District Distribution of Food security Grants

2. Household mentoring –intermediate outcomes

The household mentoring process has already started to yield some intermediate results. In Nwoya and Agago (Arum Sub-county), especially on Household hygiene and sanitation, it was reported that households which had no drying racks and latrines had put some in place. Some household had also put in place backyard vegetable gardens to enhance nutrition. Additionally, some households were expressing willingness to be mentored, to the extent of inviting the mentors to visit them more frequently. They were excited about the changes in their lives. Two households in Arum Sub-county (Agago) were already requesting to form formal groups and or start their own VSLAs.

For instance, in Lamwo District, the intermediate impacts of household mentoring were visible; 169 mentored HHs joined the farmer groups in their localities. All the 240 HHs had planted at least 2 acres of Maize, Sorghum and Cow peas. Some mentored households had planted Cassava of up to 1 acre, using cuttings from OWC and NGOs such as Oxfam, Cesvi and LWF.



Adjumani District: Vulnerable households weeding the cassava and groundnut garden

There was notable increase in food security within the beneficiary households, which was evidenced by the ability of some households to afford two meals a day. In addition, households had some surplus for sale and the proceeds used to buy other assets such as goats and cattle, as well as meeting their basic needs, such as salt, soap and construction of better houses. This, as a consequence, had resulted into increased social stability in homes and reduced domestic violence.

Case Story -Nwoya District: Household mentoring changing lives

The household of Mr Abwola Benson who is 60 years old and has a wife Aryemo Joyce was selected for mentoring on the grounds that he took 15 years in prison for allegedly taking no action after the death of one resident of Pabit. Found staying at his brother's place the first time the mentor visited, he was a desperate man, owned nothing and had lost hope. One year later, after mentoring, he had planted one acre of maize and another one of cassava. With the carpentry skills he learnt while in prison, the household had food for family upkeep and emergency, and had joined a VSLA group. They were also keeping some 2 goats, 15 local chicken which were acquired after sale of last season's harvest. The household had good sanitation and hygiene, (latrine, rubbish pit, hand washing facility), the household members could be seen working together sharing responsibilities. The household had enough food reserved, able to last at least three months and also had a backyard garden. They had a nice dwelling place, neat compound, some fruit trees on the compound such as citrus, mangoes, Avocado, pawpaw etc. They had a vision and they made joint decisions.



Pictures showing the achievements of the household of Mr Abwola Benson



Lamwo District: CDO Lokung Sub-county sharing with a mentee Household during follow up of the mentoring process

Supervision and monitoring of Component level Activities

Supervision and monitoring of the component was done at two levels, namely at the District, together with sub-counties and the PMU, which provided the technical backstopping. The District and sub-counties made quarterly trips to backstop the household mentors, CBFs and farmer groups to enable them implement the programme activities effectively. The DCDO also had the responsibility of supervising the sub-county CDOs to ensure that activities concerning the identification and mentoring of mentored households, selection and capacity building of farmer groups were running smoothly.

The PMU also carried out routine monitoring and supervision of the component activities by making field visits to the participating Districts.

Table 3: Annual Output indicator performance tracking table for the year 2017/2018

| Indicator | Annual target | Annual result | Cumulative results | Variance explanation/Comments |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------|--|
| Sub-component A.1 Community Planning and Capacity Development | | | | |
| Output A.1.a Capacity of Farmer Groups to plan and implement group activities built. | | | | |
| Extension staff of DFAs and DLG trained as TOTs in participatory village planning with a focus on Natural Resource Management (PRA) | 0 M / 0 F | 0M / 0 F | 125M / 69F | The training was conducted in FY 2016/17 |
| CBFs trained in participatory village planning with a focus on CBNRM | 100 M / 100 F | 123 M / 77 F | | 100% Achieved. |
| Community Based Natural Resource | 200 | 216 | | 108% achieved. Exceeded |

| | | | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------|--|
| Management plans in place | | | | the target planned |
| Number of CSA practices that are used by the target groups identified and documented. | 0 | 0 | | This will be reported in FY 18/19 |
| Farmer groups identified and supported/strengthened | 600 | 574 | | 96% achieved |
| Households (members of Farmer Groups) supported/strengthened | 8,820 M / 9,180 F | 8,428M / 8772F | | 96% achieved |
| Proportion of farmer groups with women in Leadership positions. | 600 | 490 | | 490 Farmer groups had women in leadership positions |
| Group action plans developed | 600 | 574 | | 96% achieved |
| Knowledge sharing events conducted in each of the 100 parishes annually | 100 | 100 | | 100% achieved |
| Members of Households supported/Strengthened | 44,100 M / 45,900 F | 42,140 M / 43,960 F | | 96% achieved |
| % OF Farmers groups that graduate from capacity building | 100% | 96% | | 96% graduated on Non-technical areas of capacity building such as Group governance, group action planning and GALS |
| Output A.1.b Capacity of vulnerable households to identify and solve their problems strengthened. | | | | |
| CDOs trained to support the household mentoring process at the start of the project | 0 M / 0 F | 0 M / 0 F | 152 M / 28 F | The training was conducted in FY 2016/17 and it was a one off training |
| Mentors recruited and trained by the CDOs | 0 M / 0 F | 0 M / 0 F | 200 | 200 Mentors were recruited and trained by CDOs in FY 16/17 |
| Vulnerable Households identified and mentored in a phased approach throughout the project period. | 2,000 | 2000 | | |
| Vulnerable HH have graduated from Mentoring and provided with food security grant worth USD100 | 2000 | 2000 | | 100% achieved. They all received food security grants and most of them had been weaned off |
| Youths that have graduated from mentoring and have been facilitated to form or join existing farmer groups and to engage in IGAs (Target 15%) | 0 M / 0 F | 0 M / 0 F | | This will be reported in FY 18/19 |

2.1.2 Sub-component A.2. Priority climate resilient crop production systems

In FY 2017/18, specific activities under output A.2a i.e. capacity of farmers built in relevant climate resilient crop production systems included the provision of extension services to farmer groups, capacity building of Community Based Facilitators and

Agricultural Extension Staff, piloting smallholder mechanization, production of foundation seeds, adaptive research activities, support to community seed production, and provision of mobility to the District Farmers Associations (DFAs) and Agricultural Extension Facilitators (AEFs). On the climate change mitigation/adaptation initiatives, activities included the dissemination of Renewable Energy Technologies, provision of Agro-Meteorological Services and the implementation of Community Based Natural Resource Management initiatives. Detailed below, are the achievements under this sub-component:

Training of Community Based Facilitators (CBFs) in Extension approaches, Good Agricultural Practices and Natural Resources Management

A total of 199 CBFs (124 males and 75 females) and 11 newly recruited Agricultural Extension Facilitators (8 males and 3 females) were trained in crop agronomy, relevant extension approaches, natural resources management and other cross cutting issues such as Gender, Internal resources mobilization, savings, Nutrition and HIV/AIDS. The training, that took place in January 2018, prepared the CBFs for season A extension activities.

Support to farmer training, technical support and supervision of farmer group activities by AEFs and DLGs

The AEFs were able to reach out to all the 574 first lot farmer groups, providing training and support to the groups in the establishment of demonstration fields. Farmer field days were organized at sub-county level to foster farmer learning and sharing of information (Gulu and Omoro District). Similarly, all the relevant technical staff in the 9 Districts were facilitated to support the farmer group activities through technical backstopping and supervision of the activities of the AEFs.

Provision of inputs for farmer group extension activities (agro inputs for learning fields) and establishment of farmer learning sites (demos)

Inputs for the 574 Farmer Group demonstration fields were consolidated and procured at District level. These included seeds, fertilizers, and pesticides, among others. A total of 452 demonstration fields were established in season A (March-June 2018) and more demonstrations will be conducted in season B (July–November 2018) for the annual crops. Late delivery of inputs by DLGs and DFAs affected the number of demonstration fields that should have been established in Season A and that was the main reason for failing to reach the target of 574. In order to ensure

timely establishment of demonstration fields by farmer groups in the subsequent seasons, procurement of these inputs will be handled at farmer group levels.

The farmer learning sites have begun to yield intermediate results. Farmers are beginning to pay attention to what they consider as seeds and the sources of good seeds. They were undertaking seed viability tests prior to planting, planting in rows and were now understanding the correct patterns for intercropping.

Table 4: Number of farmer demonstration fields established in season A 2018

| S/N | District | Number of Demo fields planned | Number of Demo fields established |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Gulu and Omoro | 98 | 92 |
| 2 | Lamwo | 73 | 73 |
| 3 | Nwoya | 23 | 11 |
| 4 | Adjumani | 72 | 61 |
| 5 | Pader | 72 | 55 |
| 6 | Kitgum | 69 | 53 |
| 7 | Agago | 106 | 73 |
| 8 | Amuru | 87 | 34 |
| Total | | 600 | 452 |

Source: DLG/DFA progress reports



Farmers learning from a Rice demonstration field in Lalogi Sub-county, Omoro District



A cassava Demonstration Field of "Tic Ryemo Can" farmer group in Gem Parish, Omoro District

Support to farmer groups to engage in Community Seed Multiplication

A total of 100 farmer groups, 1 per project parish, were selected and prepared for cassava seeds multiplication. A total of 628 acres of cassava seeds fields were planned to be established in season A of 2018 (March – June 2018). Cassava was considered for immediate seed production at community level because it was the

most prioritized commodity across the project districts, has a very low multiplication rate and to meet the huge demand for clean planting materials, large acreage of seed production fields are needed and, delivery of planting materials over long distances was not effective in ensuring access to quality planting materials. A total of **427** acres of cassava seed multiplications gardens were planted in season A. The ideal situation would have been to access foundation seeds from the ZARDIs, for community seed production. However, the ZARDIs (Ngetta and Abi) had just started foundation seed production and what was on-station was not yet ready for harvesting as seeds. The cassava cuttings planted in the groups multiplication fields were therefore, procured by District Local Governments and District Farmers Associations.

Delivery of the planting materials took place in May 2018 and most of the multiplication fields were planted within May 2018. Most farmer groups had prepared their fields for planting at the onset of rains (March 2018) but because of the mismatch with the delivery of planting materials, some fields had to be re-ploughed before planting and this caused some cuttings to dry up. In all the Districts, the quantity of planting materials delivered were inadequate for the planned acreages and that was the main reason for the discrepancies in the number of acreage planned and acreage planted. Next financial year, seed production groups will directly access foundation seeds from the ZARDIs on a cost recovery basis and this is expected to ensure timeliness and quality of the planting materials.

Table 5: Planned acreage of Cassava seed multiplication and acreage established

| S/N | District | Planned acreage of Cassava seed multiplication | Acreage established in season A 2018 |
|--------------|----------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 | Gulu | 120 | 80.5 |
| 2 | Omoro | 40 | 18 |
| 3 | Lamwo | 60 | 60 |
| 4 | Nwoya | 40 | 36 |
| 5 | Adjumani | 60 | 21 |
| 6 | Pader | 60 | 40 |
| 7 | Kitgum | 60 | 48 |
| 8 | Agago | 128 | 74 |
| 9 | Amuru | 60 | 49.5 |
| Total | | 628 | 427 |

Source: DLG/DFA progress reports



A cassava multiplication field in Punena parish, Bungatira Sub-county – Gulu District

Foundation seed production

The project provides resources to the ZARDIs (Ngetta and Abi), under the output based MoU signed between the Ministry of Local Government and the NARO secretariat for production of foundation seeds to support local seed production by community groups. The seed production by the ZARDIs were informed by a seed demand assessment which was conducted across the project area in the period January – March 2018. Seed production fields were established, both at Ngetta and Abi ZARDI during season A. At Abi ZARDI, a total of 8.5 acres of on-station seed production fields were established (2.5 acres under cassava, 2.5 acres under beans and 3.5 acres under maize). Two acres of rice seed production fields will be established in season B (July –November 2018). At Ngetta ZARDI, a total of 75 acres were planted on-station under foundation seed production (52 acres under cassava, 8 acres under beans, 7 acres under Maize and 8 acres under groundnuts). Ngetta ZARDI was also supporting foundation seed production through 7 progressive Local Seed businesses (LSBs). Through these LSBs, a total of 65 acres were planted under different crops. The foundation seeds being produced will be accessed on a cost-recovery basis by project seed production groups (local seed businesses – LSBs) in the next planting season (season A of 2019).



Foundation garden for Maize in Ngetta ZARDI



Foundation garden for Cassava in Ngetta ZARDI

Establishment of adaptive trials and introduction of conservation farming practices

Adaptive research activities under this project focus on introduction of new and improved crop varieties in participatory trials and evaluation by farmers, soil and water conservation technologies and practices, integrated pest management (IPM) options, and appropriate post-harvest handling technologies and practices. In the period of April – June 2018, adaptive trials were set across the project area, introducing improved crop varieties and conservation farming practices for participatory evaluation, with the farmers. The activities were spearheaded by the Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) of Ngetta and Abi in Acholi sub-region and Adjumani District, respectively.

In Adjumani District, a total of 48 trials were established on 12 acres of land in the 12 project parishes (1 acre in each parish and each acre hosted 4 different commodities – rice, beans, maize and cassava). Each of the 12 trial sites were established by host farmer groups, with guidance from technical staff from Abi ZARDI and Adjumani District Farmers Association. Each trial covered ¼ acre space, planted with, on average, 4 different crop varieties (three or four improved varieties and a local variety for comparison purpose). All the trials were planted between April 17th and 27th 2018, in a completely randomised block design (CRBD) with 3 replications at the recommended spacing for each crop variety. The crop varieties under trials are summarised in the table below:

| Crop | Varieties |
|----------------|---|
| Cassava | Narocas 1, Narocas 2, Nase 19, Local variety |
| Beans | Narobean 1, Narobean 2, Narobean 3, Nabe 19 and local variety |
| Rice | Namche 1, Namche 2, Namche 3 and Nerica 4 |
| Maize | Longe 4, Longe 5, Longe 5D |

Soil and water conservation practices were being demonstrated in the trial fields. Soil and water retention ditches were constructed at the sites, jointly with the host farmers, with the understanding that they would learn and replicate the same in their individual fields. The trenches help to trap run-off water and soil during rain events and this is subsequently used by the crops within the trial, while the trapped soil is excavated and returned to the crop field.



Soil & Water Conservation Trenches in Adjumani District



Beans in the trial field in Ukusijoni Sub county in Adjumani District



Rice and Maize trials in Adjumani district

Ngetta ZARDI worked mainly through the Agricultural Extension facilitators to establish adaptive trials with selected farmer groups at parish level. The crops considered in the trials were the top 3 crops prioritised by the farming community in each parish. Each trial comprised of a 1 acre mother field planted with two or more improved varieties and six ¼ acre baby trials planted by selected individual farmers for each variety in the mother trial. Inputs for the establishment of the trials (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides) were provided by the ZARDI to the farmer groups.

A comprehensive field monitoring data on the total acreage was established, field performance and yield data in each district were to be compiled by Ngetta ZARDI in the 1st quarter of fiscal year 2018/19 (July-September 2018). However, field monitoring by the project management unit in May-June 2018 witnessed good performance in some fields of Soybeans, Sesame, and a few Maize fields. Cassava planting materials were not planted in time in most sites visited and this affected their establishment. Issues of poor quality maize seeds were also noted in the field performance of some trial sites. Overall, probably because of the high number of parishes (88), the Ngetta ZARDI team was not able to effectively support and guide the establishment of the trials. Inputs were provided to the groups, mainly through the AEFs but there was inadequate follow up by the Ngetta ZARDI team. It is

therefore recommended that in the subsequent seasons, Ngetta ZARDI establishes a manageable number of trials to ensure effective management and credible data collection, data management and reporting. Ngetta ZARDI too, must ensure quality of all the inputs it delivers for the trials. All future trials will have to be clearly labelled to enhance the learning and data collection exercise.



Sesame and Soybean trials in Kitgum District

Piloting smallholder mechanization

The project is investing in piloting smallholder mechanization by deploying and promoting Animal Draft Power (ADP), 2 Wheeled Tractors (2WTs) and selected Agro-processing technologies suitable to the needs and conditions of smallholder farmers, with the aim of contributing to increased production and productivity. However, majority of smallholder farmers are still not aware of the value and potential of these technologies in farming. For example, use of animal traction in the project area is restricted mainly to ploughing yet it could also be used for other farm operations such as planting, weeding and transportation. Similarly, use of 2WTs (walking tractors) and primary processing equipment have not been fully embraced by farmers due to lack of access to relevant equipment, misconceptions, limited knowledge and skills. Therefore in forging a way forward in addressing these challenges, one of the strategies is to advance machinery host entrepreneur farmers, who use machinery to do farming as a business by providing hire services at agreed fees to other farmers in the project area. The key roles of machinery host farmers shall be to take custody and operate the machinery, bear all costs for operations, maintenance and repair of the equipment and keep records of all machinery hire business transactions.

The criteria for selection of the host farmer groups for the pilot mechanization was agreed upon in a joint stakeholder meeting held in January 2018 and the host farmers for the different equipment were selected across the project districts in May 2018. The table below provides a summary of the selected host farmers.

Table 6: Summary of selected Host Farmers for different Mechanization Technologies

| Item | Technology category | Location/Districts | Total | Sex | | AGE | | |
|--------------|-------------------------|--|------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | | | | M | F | <30 | 30-45 | >45 |
| 1 | Two Wheel Tractor | All project Districts and Sub-counties | 50 | 49 | 1 | 11 | 34 | 5 |
| 2 | Rice Thresher | All project Districts and Sub-counties | 27 | 25 | 2 | 4 | 18 | 5 |
| 3 | Cassava Chipper | All project Districts and Sub-counties | 23 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 12 | 3 |
| 4 | Draft Animal Power sets | All project Districts and Sub-counties | 75 | 59 | 16 | 22 | 44 | 9 |
| Total | | | 175 | 148 | 27 | 45 | 108 | 22 |

Source: AEATREC progress report

The training of these host farmers will be conducted once the 2 Wheel tractors and its associated equipment and the animal draft power equipment are procured and fabricated respectively. The procurement process for 50 sets of 2 wheel tractors was ongoing. Meanwhile, associated 2WT implements were already being fabricated and these included 25 Trailers, 25 Planters, 25 Threshers and 25 Maize shellers. Similarly, Animal Draft Power implements fabricated included 25 Animal Draft Power Carts and 75 Animal Draft Power Weeders.

A total of three (3) manuals have been developed and are ready for printing. These manuals are:

- Manual on use, operation and routine maintenance of 2WTs,
- Manual on training of farmers and their oxen on Land preparation, row planting and weeding of crops,
- Manual on repair and maintenance of 2WT and its implements



2 WT trailers



Threshers



Draft Power weeders

Provision of mobility to AEFs and DFAs

124 motorcycles and 2 double cabin pickups were procured for the Agricultural Extension Facilitators and the District Farmers Association of Adjumani and Gulu respectively. The commissioning and handover, of the motorcycles, in May 2018, was done by the Hon. Minister of Local Government, Hon. Tom Butime in Gulu. The transport facilities have enhanced mobility and strengthened supervision of project interventions in the project areas. These were an addition to 9 Isuzu double cabin pickups and 400 bicycles in 2016 and 2017 respectively.



Hon Tom Butime cuts a tape during the handover of 124 motorcycles to DLGs and DFAs

Table 7: Annual Output indicator performance tracking table for the year 2017/2018

| Indicator \1 | Annual target | Annual result | Cumulative result | Variance explanation/Comments |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| Sub-component A.2 Priority Climate Resilient Crop Production Systems | | | | |

| Output A.2.a Priority crop production systems are more climate resilient | | | | |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|---|
| TOTs of DFAs/DLG extension staff trained in Extension approaches | 0 M / 0 F | 0M / 0 F | 132 M / 78 F | This was achieved in FY 16/17 |
| CBFs trained in extension approaches, Good Agricultural Practices and Natural Resource Management | 98 M / 102 F | 124 M / 75 F | — | Overall 199 CBFs were trained |
| Households trained in Good Agricultural Practices | 18,000 | 17,220 | — | 96% achieved |
| Small scale adaptive Research & Development innovations tested in the project parish | 100 | 100 | — | 100% achieved. Adaptive research were conducted in the 100 parishes in the project area |
| Mechanization pilot demonstrations conducted in each of the project sub counties | 25 | 0 | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Farmer groups supported in community based seed multiplication | 100 | 50 | — | 50% achieved. |
| TOTs of DFAs/DLG extension staff trained in Community seed production | 41 M / 18 F | 0 M / 0 F | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Number of Hectares of Land under climate resilient practices (ASAP) | 0 | 0 | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Community groups engaged in climate risk activities (ASAP) | 0 | 0 | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change (ASAP) | 0 | 0 | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities (ASAP) | 0 | 0 | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| International and country dialogues on climate supported (ASAP) | 0 | 0 | — | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |

Dissemination of Renewable Energy Technologies (RETs)

Three major activities were undertaken in this area namely: (i) capacity building of institutional beneficiaries of the Renewable Energy Technologies (RETS) in capturing data on utilization of fuel wood for measuring impact; (ii) development of technical designs for Renewable Energy Technologies; and (iii) procurement of service providers to disseminate renewable energy technologies.

The capacity of 84 individuals, selected as RETS champions, from the 42 institutions, were built. The purpose of the capacity building was to enable measurement of impact that would be caused by installation of renewable energy technologies and the themes included the importance of, and beneficiary roles in capturing data on utilization of fuel wood and improving on the understanding in and use of the data capturing tool.

The data capture tool, recommended by the IFAD Implementation Support Mission in July/August 2017, was developed and distributed to selected RET beneficiary institutions to pre-test data collection on quantities and costs of the wood fuel being utilized. The collected data by beneficiary institutions will provide a baseline from which subsequent benefits would be assessed once the RETs are operational.

Technical designs and specifications for the renewable energy technologies were done in a participatory manner, involving the beneficiary institutions. This was aimed at informing the procurement processes. The objectives were to; i) engage RETs beneficiaries in the participatory designs of the RETs; and ii) develop technical designs of bio-latrines systems and improved cook stoves to guide contractors/suppliers of RETs.

The project successfully installed renewable energy technologies in 42 beneficiary institutions. The installed technologies were included 26 + 1 energy-saving cook stoves (an additional demonstration cook stove was installed at Lugore Prison Farm, Gulu); 15 solar PV systems; and 1 biogas system. Forty two representatives of the 42 beneficiary institutions, together with 50 local leaders of the 25 lower Local Governments (Sub-counties) were sensitized on the operations and maintenance of the renewable energy technologies. These technologies are expected to reduce on the amount of firewood used and save more money from the purchase of firewood.



Solar unit on the roof of Ukusijoni Primary School



3 solar bulbs in the P7 classroom of Ukusijoni Primary School powered by installed Solar system



Energy-saving cook stove at Paicho Primary School in Gulu District

Weather and Climate Information Services

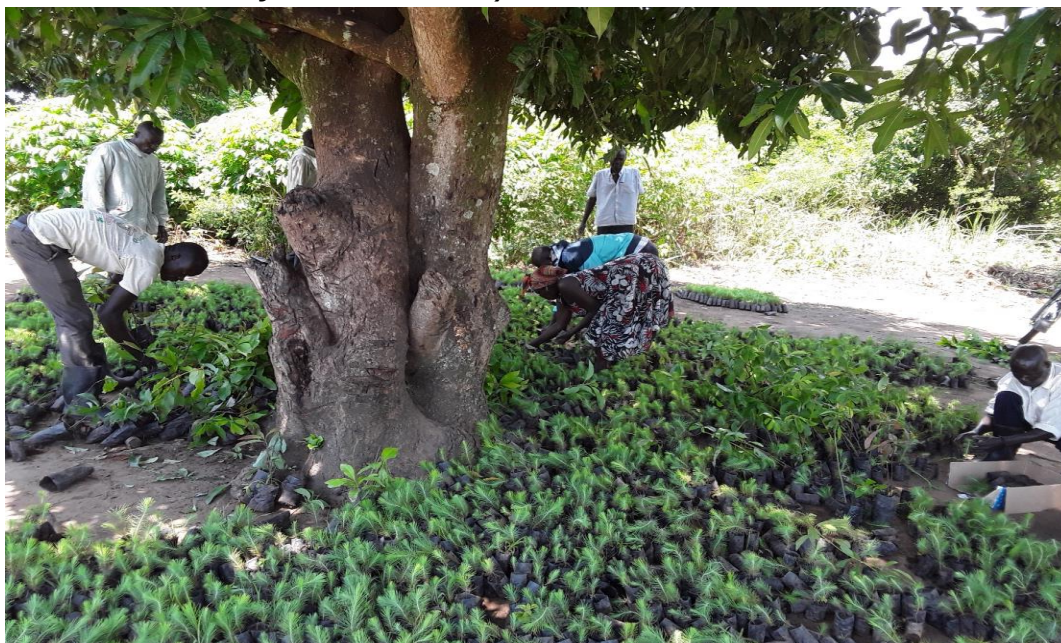
In collaboration with the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), the Project initiated the process of rehabilitating the non-functional automatic weather stations in the project area. A contract was awarded to a service provider to rehabilitate six automatic weather stations in Agoro; Namukora; Lukole; Pader Town Council; Gulu University; and Amuru Town Council in Lamwo; Kitgum; Agago; Pader; Gulu; and Amuru Districts. Spare parts were delivered to the project, and installations were underway. Similarly, a contract was awarded for the supply of 15 automatic weather stations. Shipment of the equipment into the country was ongoing, and were expected to reach Uganda in the first quarter of FY 2018/19. A dissemination strategy of weather and climate information was developed, printed and shared with implementing partners, purposely, to guide the project on the timely delivery of relevant climate information to inform farming decisions by smallholder farmers.

The project enhanced capacity of 160 extension agents (90 AEFs; 25 sub-county Agricultural Officers; 25 sub-county community development officers; and 20 DLGs and DFAs staff) in the utilization and application of weather and climate information.

Radio programs on climate information and agricultural advisory services were conducted to equip farmers with the necessary adaptive responses.

Community-Based Natural Resources Management

The first batch of 216 (out of planned 200) Community Based Natural Resources (CBNRM) plans were developed by the districts, namely, Agago (35 CBNRM plans); Adjumani (25); Amuru (25); Gulu (24); Kitgum (24); Lamwo (35); Nwoya (15); Omoro (8); and Pader (25). By close of the FY, a total of 166 plans had been funded. The districts of Adjumani and Amuru were yet to submit approved plans. Prior to funding of the CBNRM plans, a number of preparatory activities were conducted, including the offering technical backstopping to the District Local Governments and District Farmers Association, by the PMU, in the development of the proposals; and a training of trainers to support the appraisals of the proposals by the implementing partners (District Local Governments and District Farmers Associations of Adjumani and Gulu).



CBNRM

sub-project: Tree planting project for Paminmel Village in Pabwo Parish in Bungatira sub-county- Gulu District.

Sustainable land management

The World Overview of Conservation Approaches and Technologies (WOCAT) through its local partner, the Uganda Landcare Network (ULN), is implementing a three year IFAD-funded project entitled '*Scaling-up Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices by smallholder farmers: Working with agricultural extension services to identify, assess and disseminate SLM practices in Northern Uganda*'. This project works alongside and compliments the Project for Restoration of Livelihood in the Northern Region (PRELNOR) in the area of sustainable land management. In partnership with WOCAT/ULN, the project identified and documented 80 sustainable

land management technologies for scale-up. A training of trainers in the DESIRE methodology approach was also conducted to facilitate the identification and prioritization of the sustainable land management technologies, suitable for respective beneficiaries.

Table 8: Annual Output indicator performance tracking table for the year 2017/2018

| Indicator | Annual target | Annual result | Variance explanation/Comments |
|--|---------------|---------------|--|
| Output A.2.b Natural Resource Management initiatives which complement resilient crop production systems implemented | | | |
| Group natural resource management plans implemented and funded | 200 | 166 | 216 CBNRMs developed which exceeded the annual target of 200 however the project funded 166 CBNRMs this fy17/18 Adjumani (25 CBNRM plans); Amuru (25 CBNRM plans) did not submit the developed CBNRM plan in time and therefore will be funded in fy 18/19. |
| Farmer Groups supported with small scale water harvesting facilities | 0 | 0 | Will be reported in FY 2018/19 |
| Energy efficient stoves distributed to households in the targeted villages | 2,000 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 2018/19 |
| Biogas technologies/systems installed at institutions in the project Area | 3 | 1 | 2 institutions preferred energy-saving cook stoves during validation meeting with beneficiaries |
| Solar units installed for households in the project area | 15 | 15 | 100% achieved |
| Energy efficient stoves distributed to institutions | 26 | 27 | 103% achieved (1 extra/bonus installed at Lugore Prisons in Gulu) |
| Institutions benefiting from renewable energy technologies | 0 | 42 | 42 institutions have so far benefited |
| Mentored households benefiting from renewable energy technologies | 0 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 2018/19 |
| Output A.2.C Agro-metrological information routinely collected, analysed and disseminated | | | |
| Automatic weather stations installed/rehabilitated | 21 | 0 | 6 AWS for rehabilitation & 15 new ones to be installed this FY 2018/19 |
| Persons provided with climate information services (ASAP) | 600 | 574 | 574 farmer groups (17,220 individuals) provided with climate information services |
| Output A.2.d Biophysical monitoring system established and operational | | | |
| Sentinel sites established and used to collect survey data on land health | 8 | 8 | 8 sentinel sites established; no data collected yet |
| Farmer groups reached and provided with information on land health | 600 | 600 | 100% achieved |

2.2 Component B: Market Linkages and Infrastructure

2.2.1 Sub-Component.B.1 Improved Market Access Processes

The expected outcome of this component is that “Farmers with surplus crop production receive increased prices and profitably sell larger volumes of crop products through expanded access to Ugandan and regional markets”. Under this Sub –Component, the following achievements were made:

Sensitization/Technical back stopping/Training of MSPs

During the FY, technical back stopping of Market stakeholder platforms (MSPs) in visioning for market infrastructure design for the MSPs of Cwero, Mungula, Olwiyo and Agoro satellite markets as well as Gulu, Elegu and Kitgum bulk markets was conducted. Additionally, technical back stopping of Amuru market stakeholders and selection of the new satellite market of Pabbo to replace Te-Okutu was done. The areas covered were visioning for market design, roles and responsibilities, group marketing, records management and brokering of market linkages. In a similar vein, MSPs of Opit in Omoro, Pabbo in Amuru, Porogali 2 in Pader and Lokole in Agago satellite markets were also sensitised on market access processes and MSP operation modalities. Their committees’ were also constituted during the same meeting. The four (4) MSPs for the satellite markets were constituted and assisted to put in place executive committee of the MSP, and four (4) other committees of Infrastructure, Policy and byelaws, Marketing and Audit. The two meetings attracted 86 participants of which 66 were male (76%) and 20 female (24%). An additional meeting was organised where a total of 50 key stakeholders were sensitized on market site selection process and market selection criteria. The key output from this meeting was the selection of the new site for the proposed satellite market in Amuru, at Pabbo Town Council, Pabbo Sub-County.

In addition to the initial sensitisation meetings, the MSP of Opit, Pabbo, Lokole and Porogali 2 satellite markets in Omoro, Amuru, Agago and Pader respectively were trained on their roles and responsibilities, leadership skills, constitution making, group marketing, lobbying and advocacy and; records management. The training took place in May, 2018. A total of 165 MSP members were trained, of which 64 (39%) were female and 101 (61%) were male. The major objective of the training was to enhance knowledge and skills of MSP members on their roles and responsibilities, leadership skills, constitution making, records management, group marketing, lobbying and advocacy to facilitate effective management of their activities.

Farming as a business and Post-Harvest handling Manuals

Validation of Farming as a Business (FaaB) and Post-harvest handling (PHH) field training manuals, by key stakeholders and consultants, was undertaken in February, 2018 in Gulu. The three day meeting was to enrich the manuals and make them

user friendly. Printing of 500 post-harvest handling and 500 Farming as a Business manuals will be done in the first quarter of 2018/19 FY once illustration was completed by the illustrator.

Training on Farming as a Business (FAAB) and Business Plans Development as well as Post-Harvest Handling (PHH)

The training on Farming as a Business (FAAB) and Business Plans Development, as well as Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) was conducted for Community Based Facilitators (CBFs), Agribusiness Staff and new Agricultural Extension Facilitators (AEFs) of Lamwo, Kitgum, Agago, Pader, Omoro, Gulu, Amuru, Nwoya and Adjumani. The training was conducted in four shifts in Kitgum and took place in May, 2018. This training was successful, registering 99.8% attendance. The training attracted 224 participants of which 90 were female, representing 40.1% and 134 male, representing 59.9%. The main objective of the training was to enhance knowledge and skills of the Community Based Facilitators to provide quality extension services to farmers on farming as a business and post-harvest handling/value addition so that farmers can sell their commodities at competitive prices to both national and regional markets and earn a better incomes. The trainings on FAAB and PHH were cascaded to 164 farmer groups. These trainings were phased into FY 2018/19. In total, 2,765 farmers were trained on PHH and FAAB of which 1,422 (51.4%) were female and 1,343 were male (49.6%).

Key topics covered were skills and competencies of a FAAB facilitator, Participatory enterprise selection, and introduction to FAAB, profitability analysis of enterprises and production efficiency, farm business accounting, records management, Agricultural finance/ financing.

On PHH handling, the following topics were covered: Introduction to post harvest handling, grain quality issues, the new harvest, drying grain, threshing and cleaning, sorting/ grading grain, and post-Harvest Handling Management activities (Drying, threshing, Cleaning/sorting/grading, transportation and storage); Post-Harvest handling on the farm (Grain quality issues, the new harvest, drying grain, threshing and cleaning grain, grain storage and insect pest control). The right time to harvest grains; *Pulses* are mature when leaves and pods have turned from green to yellow.

Demonstration on Post-Harvest Handling Technologies

Demonstration on simple post-harvest handling equipment utilization for example hand held maize Sheller, motorized maize Sheller among others, as well as simple drying techniques was also under taken. Other materials procured for purposes of demonstrations included pic bags, turplins, and moisture meter. Other demonstrations' conducted included the grain moisture measurement using a moisture meter, local methods such as the salt method, teeth biting of grain, breaking, shaking in a metallic tin among others. Also proper sun drying on turplins as well as grain quality management through proper storage. A total of 53 PHH demonstrations were conducted after training of agribusiness farmer groups.



Demonstration of Cassava chipper to Farmer groups

Sensitization of Agribusiness Farmer groups on Marketing Strategies

PRELNOR conducted 10 meetings with the 10 agribusiness groups (Kadabara, Amanita, Atadru, Odra peace promoters, Ama-alu, Alunimori, Amaia, Amaoro, Tanire and Amaoro) in Gulu. The meetings aimed at sensitizing groups on marketing strategies, including group purchasing of farming inputs, group bulking, product development, group action plans, and assessing market challenges. A total of 217 participants (62 males and 155 females) attended.

Acquisition of land for the Markets

Kitgum Bulk market Site: The process was ongoing and the last meeting to discuss the available options and agree on the most appropriate site was scheduled for the first quarter of the FY 2018/19.

Agoro Satellite Market site: One acre of land had been identified, just adjacent to the current market in the trading centre and documentation of the land was being finalized by the Sub-county authorities.

Lokole Satellite Market Site: Three (3) acres of the Sub-county land had been allocated for construction of the market. This land was located just near the Sub-county headquarters and adjacent to the current market.

Mungula Satellite Market Site: Sub-County authorities had acquired 4.5 acres of land for the satellite market just adjacent to the current Mungula market. Documents for the land had been secured.

Olwiyo Satellite market Site: Approximately four acres of land had been secured by the Sub-county authorities. Documents were being processed.

Gulu Bulk Market Site: The process was ongoing and the last meeting to resolve on the most appropriate site/land for the market was scheduled to be held in August 2018.

Progali 2 Satellite market site: The site had been identified by Latanya sub-county authorities and duly confirmed by the MSP.

Opit Satellite Market Site: The Omoro District Local Government allocated 5.2 acres of land adjacent to the new site of the Omoro District Local Government for the satellite market. The survey was complete and documents were being processed.

Cwero Satellite Market Site: The Sub-County authorities had allocated about 4 acres of land for the market, just on the current marketing area. This site is on the main road to Kitgum and at a junction to Lalogi in Omoro district. Documents had been processed.



Site for Cwero satellite market in Cwero Trading Centre, Paicho Sub County, Gulu District.

Table 9: Annual Output indicator performance tracking table for the year 2017/2018

| Indicator \1 | Annual target | Annual result | Variance explanation/Comments |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Sub-component B.1 Improved Market Access Processes | | | |

| Output B.1.a Effective management systems for satellite and bulk markets established. | | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---|
| Functioning Multi stakeholders Platforms supported (RIMS) | 4 | 4 | 4 MSPs formed and trained |
| Members of the MSPs trained in market design, contract management; and information gathering and dissemination and dissemination. | 120 M / 80 F | 101 M / 64 F | 83% achieved |
| Market Management Committees operate commercially | 0 | 0 | This will be reported when markets are constructed |
| Output B.1.b Capacity of market-oriented farmer groups and youth built in improved post-harvest handling (PHH) practices and/or value addition. | | | |
| Market-oriented farmer groups trained on agribusiness development. | 200 | 164 | 82% achieved. The number is expected to increase when districts like Kitgum, Pader have an active DCOs to effectively implement & report on support to agribusiness farmer groups |
| Market oriented farmer groups that have developed business plans supported with grants (PHH/Value addition) | 200 | 53 | This has just been initiated after training of farmer groups on FAAB |
| Output B.1.c Improved collection and dissemination of crop, livestock and input market information to farmers. | | | |
| Number of Farmers access information from an Agricultural Information System | 0 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 when AMIS system is operationalized |



2.2.2 Sub-Component.B.2 Market Access Infrastructure

The activities under this sub-component fall under the following categories of infrastructure: Community Access Roads (CARs), Strategic and Satellite Markets.

Community Access Roads

The Identification, Initial Selection and Prioritization of a total of 2,500 km of Community Access Roads was successfully concluded in all the project Districts during the financial year 2016/17. This was followed by the appraisal/validation, mapping and selection of a total of 1,479.6 km of CARs to be designed and rehabilitated. This was packaged as:

- Batch A totalling 592.1 km: Design consultants were engaged. It is expected that the design process shall be completed in July 2018. Thereafter, contractors will be procured for implementation within the financial year 2018/19
- Batch B totalling 608.2 km: The procurement process for design consultants was ongoing and was expected to be completed in July 2018. Request for Proposal Documents, approved by IFAD, had been issued out to shortlisted/pre-qualified consultants. The design of this batch of CARs shall be carried out in the FY

2018/19, including procurement of contractors for rehabilitation works. Actual construction is expected to commence before the end of financial year 2018/19.

- Batch C CARs: Only 279.3 km had been validated and mapped so far. An additional 70.4 km was required in order to meet the overall target road length of 1,550 km. The Districts with shortfalls would be requested to identify additional road lengths to be included in the overall work program for the rehabilitation of CARs. The procurement process for the design consultants will be carried out in the financial year 2018/19

The aspects of Road Water Management shall be incorporated in the designs and implemented within the rehabilitation of the CARs.



Consultants receiving the contract document for the design of CARs batch A



Consultants designing Batch A CARs in Bungatira Sub county in Gulu District

Strategic Markets

The procurement process for consultants to carry out the design of Typical Strategic Markets was in progress. The Technical Proposals submitted by shortlisted/pre-qualified consultants had already been evaluated. It is expected that, the design of these markets shall be completed in the financial year 2018/19. Procurement of contractors and the commencement of civil works in one (01) market will be implemented within the same financial year. It is planned that the selected consultants shall carry out the design of these markets in consultation with all the markets stakeholders, including the Market Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) that have already been established. A total of three (03) market sites shall be considered for Design & Construction/Rehabilitation. These include sites in the Economic Development Clusters of Gulu, Kitgum and Elegu.

Satellite Markets

The procurement process for consultants to carry out the design of Typical Satellite Markets was in progress. Already the Technical Proposals submitted by

shortlisted/pre-qualified consultants had been evaluated. Design of these markets shall commence and be completed in the financial year 2018/19. Procurement of contractors and the commencement of civil works in three (03) markets shall be implemented within the same financial year. It is planned that the selected consultants shall carry out the design of these markets in consultation with all the markets stakeholders, including the Market Stakeholder Platforms (MSPs) that have already been established. A total of eight (08) market sites shall be considered for Design & Construction/Rehabilitation. These include Opit in Omoro, Olwiyo in Nwoya, Mungula in Adjumani, Cwero in Gulu, Porogali 2 in Pader, Lokole in Agago and Agoro in Lamwo.

The respective District Local Governments shall carry out the supervision of all the above civil works with technical support from the PMU. The DLGs have been requested to recruit Clerk of Works (COWs) for this purpose. These COWs will be supervised by the respective District Infrastructure Project Manager (IPMs). The IPMs and COWs will be facilitated with motorcycles to enable them carry out the supervision function.

Table 9: Annual Output indicator performance tracking table for the year 2017/2018

| Indicator \1 | Annual target | Annual result | Variance explanation/Comments |
|--|----------------|---------------|--|
| Output B.2.a Existing community access roads upgraded or new roads constructed in underserved areas | | | |
| Selected Community Access Roads (CAR) mapped. | 1550 | 1454 | 94% mapped. The submission from Agago and Adjumani didn't meet the District target road length. However the two Districts have now submitted the additional roads for consideration. This will be reported in FY 18/19 |
| Rain water harvesting pilot sites mapped. | 4 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Road Management Committees formed (RMCs). | 40 | 41 | 103% achieved. The result achieved exceeded the target of 40 because the lay out of the road sections required an additional RMC. |
| Contract value of new and existing rural infrastructure designed with climate resilient features | 23,880,000,000 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Kilometers of CARs constructed/rehabilitated | 597 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Rain water harvesting pilot sites CARs established | 0 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
| Output B.2.b Market structures constructed at selected strategic sites | | | |
| Number of Bulk markets constructed | 0 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|
| Number of Aggregation points and/or satellite markets constructed | 0 | 0 | This will be reported in the FY 18/19 |
|---|---|---|---------------------------------------|

2.3 Component C: Project Management and Coordination

The activities under this component are mainly to ensure that PRELNOR is effectively and efficiently managed. The activities are also to facilitate the closer supervision, coordination, technical support and collaboration with implementing partners and to manage the different service providers. These include administration, procurements (goods and services), monitoring and evaluation, Knowledge Management, including information and communication.

2.3.1 Management and Administration

IFAD Implementation Support and Supervision Missions

During the FY, PRELNOR successfully hosted 3 IFAD Supervision and Implementation Support Missions. These were in July 2017, November 2017 and May 2018. The overall objectives of these missions were to review the implementation progress of the project and to provide the necessary implementation support to the PMU and partners. The IFAD mission teams were able to interface with selected project partners at National and District level, including the DLGs, DFAs (Adjumani and Gulu) and the NARO Institutes (AEATREC, Abi and Ngeta ZARDIs). The IFAD missions have been very helpful in guiding project implementation, including providing timely support towards addressing emerging bottlenecks.

Administration

Following the resignation of the Project Accountant, Mr. Patrick Oundo, in June 2017, Mr. Mugabi Christopher Kayonga was recruited to replace him. Similarly, Mr. Lakop Francis Nyeko was appointed as a replacement for Tamale Mustafa who resigned due to ill health. A total of 11 staff members had their contracts renew. The recruitment of a new Financial Controller, 2 civil Engineers and and Assistant Accountant was in advanced stages at the close of the reporting period.

A team building retreat for the staff of the project was conducted in March 2018. The retreat rejuvenated the working spirit and morale amongst staff and built cohesion and team spirit among the staff members.



MoLG and project staff posed for a photo during the retreat in Jinja District

The Project Team attended a number of Management and Partners meetings, including participation in other events. Additionally, a number of staff meetings, at PMU, were held to discuss management/activity implementation.

The renovation of the additional office allocated to the Project by Gulu District Local Government to accommodate the Engineering team was initiated.

In December 2017, one of the Project vehicles UG3251R got involved in an accident in Nakasongola District on its way to Gulu from Kampala. The case was reported to Police and the vehicle repaired by the National Insurance Company under comprehensive insurance policy.

2.3.2 Procurement

The procurements undertaken in the financial year 2017/18 were as follows:

- Contract for Supply and installation of 15 PV Solar Systems and end user training in selected institutions in the Project Area was awarded to **Konserve Advisory Services Ltd** with a total evaluated price of **UGX 150,022,965** (One Hundred Fifty Million Twenty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty Five Shillings) VAT Inclusive.
- Contract for construction of a demonstration Biogas System at Lugore Prison Farm in Amuru District awarded to **Green Heat Uganda Ltd** with a total evaluated price of **UGX 80,119,640** (Eighty Million One Hundred Nineteen Thousand Six Hundred Forty Thousand Shillings) VAT Inclusive.
- Contract for the construction of 26 demonstration institutional cook stoves awarded to **Prime Energy and Environment Savers Ltd (PEES)** at total evaluated price of **UGX 178,921,158** (One Hundred Seventy Eight Million Nine Hundred Twenty One Thousand One Hundred Fifty Eight Shillings) VAT Inclusive.
- Contracts for the provision of radio talk shows signed with 09 Radio Stations namely **MEGA FM Gulu, Pacis FM Adjumani, Mighty Fire FM Kitgum, Luo FM Pader, Rupiny FM Gulu, Tembo FM Kitgum, Pol FM Kitgum, Radio Amani Adjumani, and Choice FM Gulu** at a total cost of UGX 97,604,000 (Ninety Seven Million Six Hundred Four Thousand).
- Contracts for Radio spot messages on 09 radio stations namely **MEGA FM Gulu, Pacis FM Adjumani, Mighty Fire FM Kitgum, Luo FM Pader, Rupiny FM Gulu, Tembo FM Kitgum, Pol FM Kitgum, Radio Amani Adjumani, and Choice FM Gulu** at a total cost of **UGX 65,700,000**.
- Contract to design Climate Resilient Community Access Roads Batch A-Lot 1 (Adjumani, Amuru, Gulu and Nwoya Districts) awarded to **M/s KKAT Consult Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 606,756,000 VAT inclusive**.

- Contract to design Climate Resilient Community Access Roads Batch A-Lot 2 (Agago, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader and Omoro Districts) awarded to **M/s Tamp Blessed-3MS JV Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 545,584,800 VAT inclusive.**
- Contract for Printing and Designing of GALS Methodology Handbooks awarded to M/s Century Business Cooperation Ltd at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 17,780,000 VAT exclusive.**
- Contract for designing, printing and delivery of Post-Harvest Handling (PHH) and Farming as a Business (FAAB) Manuals awarded to **Leads Initiatives Ltd** at a total evaluated price of **UGX 37,347,000** (Thirty Seven Million Three Hundred Forty Seven Thousand Shillings) VAT Inclusive.
- Contract for supply of 124 Motorcycles awarded to **M/s Nile Fishing Company Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 1,248,299,940** (One billion, two hundred forty-eight million, two hundred ninety-nine thousand, nine hundred forty shillings) **VAT Inclusive.**
- Contract for dedicated internet services for the PRELNOR Gulu office awarded to **M/s Infocom 2013 Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **USD 22,963** (Twenty Two Thousand Nine Hundred Sixty Three US Dollars) **VAT Inclusive.**
- Contract for comprehensive Insurance of 124 motorcycles awarded to **M/s NIC General Insurance Company Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 135,001,900** (One Hundred Thirty Five Million One Thousand Nine Hundred Shillings) **Including training levy, sticker fees, VAT and stamp duty.**
- Contract for supply of GPS Handsets awarded to M/s Haptech International Ltd at total evaluated bid price of **UGX 33,000,000 (Thirty Three Million Shillings) VAT inclusive.**
- Contract for Renovation of Office Accommodation at the Department of Works (Gulu) awarded to **M/s Latong and Sons Company Ltd** at a total evaluated price of **UGX 28,218,758 VAT inclusive.**
- Contract for supply of furniture for the additional PMU office at Gulu District Local Government awarded to M/s Footstep Furniture Company Ltd at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 41,112,000** (Forty One Million One Hundred Twelve Thousand Shillings) **VAT Inclusive.**

- Contract for supply of 2,000 cook stoves for vulnerable households in the project area awarded to M/s BBS Energy Constructions Ltd at the total evaluated price of **UGX 180,056,200** (One Hundred Eighty Million Fifty Six Thousand Two Hundred Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract for Installation of car ports for PMU awarded to **M/s Albra Investment Ltd** at the total evaluated contract price of **UGX 10,240,020** (Ten Million Two Hundred Forty Thousand Twenty Shillings) **VAT exclusive**.
- Contract for designing, printing and delivery of civil works manuals awarded to **M/s Libra Uganda Ltd** at a total evaluated price of **UGX 21,924,400** (Twenty One Million Nine Hundred Twenty Four Thousand Four Hundred Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract for supply of desktop computers, laptops, printers, photocopier, hard drive, digital camera, GPS handset and iPads awarded to **M/s Haptech International Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 93,700,000** (Ninety Three Million Seven Hundred Thousand Shillings) **VAT inclusive**.
- Contract for online management of PRELNOR's Website and social media platforms (Facebook, Twitter and YouTube) awarded to **M/s Haptech International Ltd** at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 35,760,000** (Thirty Five Million Seven Hundred Sixty Thousand Shillings).
- Contract for designing, printing and delivery of extension handbooks awarded to **M/s Real Concepts Ltd** at total evaluated price of **UGX 23,420,050** (Twenty Three Million Four Hundred Twenty Thousand Fifty Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract for provision of Insurance Services for Workmans Compensation for PRELNOR Staff renewed with **M/s NIC General Insurance Company Ltd** at a total evaluated contract sum of **UGX 29,515,263** (Twenty Nine Million Five Hundred Fifteen Thousand Two Hundred Sixty Three Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**. The policy shall cover 23 PRELNOR staff for 12 months.
- Contract for the provision of medical insurance services for PRELNOR Staff renewed with **M/s UAP Old Mutual Insurance Uganda Ltd** at the original unit rate of **UGX 783,553** and proposed contract sum of **UGX 108,130,314** (One Hundred Eight Million One Hundred Thirty Thousand Three Hundred Fourteen Shillings) **inclusive of taxes**.
- Contract for SAGE Evolution Premium License and Support for the period 2018/2019 renewed with **M/s Vastech Uganda Ltd** at a total contract sum of **UGX 36,070,470** (Thirty Six Million Seventy Thousand Four Hundred Seventy Shillings) **VAT inclusive**.

- Contract for the supply of spare parts for the refurbishment of existing Campbell Automatic Weather Stations in the project area awarded to **M/s DSN International Ltd** at a total contract price of **UGX 32,540,584** (Thirty Two Million Five Hundred Forty Thousand Five Hundred Eighty Four Shillings) including **VAT**.
- Contract for supply of Spare parts for Automatic Weather Stations awarded to M/s Nanosoft Technologies Ltd at a total contract price of USD 15,715 VAT inclusive.
- Contract for supply and fixing of Air Conditioning System for the Finance Office awarded to **M/s Teltec Investment Ltd** with a total evaluated price of **UGX 11,306,721** (Eleven Million Three Hundred Six Thousand Seven Hundred Twenty One Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract for supply of Corporate and Safety Wear for project staff awarded to **M/s Jamaco Creatives Ltd** at total evaluated price of **UGX 21,653,000** (Twenty One Million Six Hundred Fifty Three Thousand Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract for supply of Schmidt/Rebound/Swiss hammers for concrete testing during civil works awarded to **M/s Albra Investment Ltd** with a total evaluated price of **UGX 63,800,000 (Sixty Three Million Eight Hundred Thousand Shillings)**.
- Contract for capacity building of DFAs in the Project Area awarded to Uganda National Farmers' Federation (UNFFE) at a total negotiated contract price of **UGX 153,000,000** (One Hundred Fifty Three Million) **inclusive local taxes**.
- Contract for supply of 15 Automatic Weather Stations (AWSs) awarded to M/s Davrich Company Uganda Ltd a total contract price of **UGX 1,059,805,200** (One billion, fifty-nine million, eight hundred five thousand, two hundred) **VAT inclusive**.
- Contract to fence off 15 AWSs at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 201,709,200 VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract to supply 3 Double cabin pickups (2 DFAs and PMU) awarded to Ms MAC East Africa Ltd at a total evaluated contract price of **UGX 459,974,904 VAT Inclusive**.
- Contract for supply of awareness materials (Brochures, Stickers, Notebooks, Diaries, calendars, stickers, note books, folders and posters) awarded to M/s **Leads Initiatives Ltd** with a total evaluated price of **UGX 76,350,000** (Seventy Six Million Three Hundred Fifty Thousand Shillings) **VAT Inclusive**.

- Contract for supply of Cartridges awarded to M/s Resteve International Ltd at a total contract price of UGX 8,640,000 VAT inclusive.
- Contract for Assorted Stationery awarded to **M/s Ggumer Stationers Ltd** at a total contract price of **UGX 9,444,150 VAT inclusive.**

2.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

Technical backstopping of partners in Reporting and Data Collection tools Usage.

As part of the process to establish a functional M&E system, the project developed data collection tools and reporting templates. The tools were for use by both the PMU staff and their implementing partners. Previously, a similar training was organized for staff from the District Local Governments and the District Farmers Association of Gulu and Adjumani. The training highlighted the roles of the various partners in Monitoring and Evaluation, key performance areas and indicators of the project. In the FY 2017/18, a similar training was organized for other partners, including the three NARO Institutes i.e. ABI ZARDI, NGETTA ZARDI and AEATRAC; ICRAF, and Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA). These partners were also taken through the PRELNOR reporting requirements and procedures (i.e. for monthly and quarterly reporting), and data collection tools.

Baseline information on RETs and AWS.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), PRELNOR assessed and identified institutions in the project sub-counties to benefit from the renewable energy technologies (RETs). PRELNOR also, with technical support from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), is supporting delivery of agro-meteorological services to improve climate data collection, analysis and dissemination to farmers to enhance their coping and adaptive capacities to climate change shocks. To this effect, a total of 15 sites were selected to host the new Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) and six weather stations that will be rehabilitated. The baseline status and pictures of these investments were documented, prior to the rehabilitation of the weather stations and the establishments of RETs so as to form a basis for comparison at a later time, once the investments have been installed.

Alignment of PRELNOR Log frame to IFAD ORMS log frame template

The PRELNOR log frame was revised and the process involved removal of the non-mandatory RIMS impact level indicators (household assets and child malnutrition) (ii). Updating of ASAP indicators (iii). Alignment with IFAD ORMS log-frame template (iv). Ensuring alignment between Impact Assessment Plan and log-frame indicators; and (v). Re-introduction of component-level outcome indicators; (vi). review and adjustments of targets in general and; (vii). Generating baseline figures for the various log frame indicators to the extent, possible.

Development of the PRELNOR Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

An M&E plan was developed to support an efficient and effective mechanism for monitoring and evaluating implementation. The plan provides a framework for comprehensive data collection, aggregation, storage, reporting and dissemination. It also provides for data quality assurance for the generated data; routine monitoring as well as essential reviews and evaluations to gauge the achievement of PRELNOR hierarchy of results (outputs, outcomes and impact). The PRELNOR M&E plan, therefore, provides guidance for enhanced information sharing and utilization at various levels for effective programming.

Commencement of the project Baseline Study

The PRELNOR Impact Assessment spearheaded by the Research and Impact Assessment division of IFAD commenced with a qualitative study. The qualitative study was conducted by a company, KANTAR REPUBLIC contracted by IFAD to conduct the Impact Assessment Study. The PMU contributed to the development of the data collection tool; coordinated and guided the data collection in the field. The objective of the qualitative study was to acquire preliminary information that would be used to design the quantitative study.

PME Database Update

The PME Database was updated to capture the key deliverables generated in financial year 2017/18. Generally, the database is being used to capture, manage and process data at various levels of the results chain. Key outputs, including information on the first batch of farmer groups was captured, case studies and District-specific lists of farmer groups were generated and shared with the respective District Local Governments and District Farmer Associations for validation. The Database was also installed into the PSOs computers and a basic training given on how to use the Database to generate their District specific reports. Although the partners are using the system to generate reports, data entry is being done centrally at PMU level.

Implementing Partners Planning and Review Meetings

The project organized 3 planning and review meetings for the implementing partners (i.e. District Local Governments, District Farmer Associations and other project partners). Specifically, the review meetings were attended by the Designated staff (PSOs, Accountants, Infrastructure Project Managers) from the 9 District Local Governments, representatives from the District Farmer Associations and other project partners including ZARDIs (Abi ZaRDI, Ngetta ZaRDI, AEATRAC), ICRAF, UNMA, WOCAT and MEMD. The meetings were to review implementation performance on a quarterly basis and to plan for the subsequent reporting period. Additionally, the meetings helped the participants to come up with clear strategies and schedules to fast-track and to align project delivery to the objectives of the project.



PRELNOR Implementing Partners during the partners review meeting in Kitgum District-May 2018

PRELNOR Website Management and Updates

In the FY2016/17, PRELNOR developed its project website (**www.prelnor.molg.go.ug**). PRELNOR website is a sub-domain of the Ministry of Local Government website domain, being hosted by the National Information Technology Authority-Uganda (NITA-U). NITA-U is an autonomous statutory body established under the NITA-U Act 2009, responsible for coordinating and regulating Information Technology services in Uganda. Due to the need to have the website and social media pages (linked to the project website) regularly updated, a service provider was contracted. The procurement process was at contracting stage by end of the financial year and it is expected that the website will be regularly updated.

Radio Talk shows and Spot Messages

PRELNOR engaged a number of the implementing partners, including the District Local Governments, District Farmers Associations, and Uganda Metrological Authority, members of Market Stakeholder Platforms, Ngetta and Abi ZARDIs in a series of radio talk shows. The themes for these radio talk shows varied, ranging from the overview of the project performance; dissemination of weather and climate information; market linkages processes; and preparation of farmers for the new farming season. The talk shows were aired on the local FM radio stations of MEGA, Rupiny and Choice FM in Gulu District, Radio Pacis and Amani FM in Adjumani, Mighty, POL and Tembo FM in Kitgum and Radio Luo in Pader. Different radio stations were used with the objective of reaching the various project stakeholders in line with the project communication plan and strategy. Additionally, spot messages were also being aired on the different FM stations.

Production of Awareness materials

During the third quarter of FY 17/18, the project procured and distributed communication materials that contained PRELNOR messages to various project stakeholders. These communication materials included Notebooks, Diaries, Brochures, Posters, File folders and

Stickers, among others. This was aimed at enhancing project visibility among the PRELNOR stakeholders.

Training of Partners on Effective Communication and Case study Capturing

The project organized a training on effective communication for its partners in the 9 District Local Governments and District Farmers Associations of Gulu and Adjumani. The training was attended by the sector heads at District level including: Project Support Officers, Accountants, Infrastructure Project Managers, District Community Development officers, District Natural Resource Officers, Commercial Officers, District Planners, and District Production Officers. At the sub-county level, participants included sub-county chiefs, Agricultural Officers and Community Development Officers. Agricultural Extension Facilitators, Coordinators and Agricultural Extension Facilitators under the District Farmer Associations also attended. The training was aimed at enhancing their understanding of the relevance of effective communication, skills on how to make effective communication, how to prepare and make power point presentation and on writing and collecting information on case studies.

Development of the AWPB FY 2018/2019

PRELNOR Annual Work plan and Budget (AWPB) for the financial year 2018/2019 was prepared, reviewed and submitted to IFAD for a no objection. The steps involved drafting of component-specific activities and budgets at PMU level, preparation of activity plans and budgets by the implementing partners, with guidance from the PMU, consolidation and obtaining the necessary approvals by the partners and the PMU.

SECTION THREE: FINANCIAL PROGRESS (JULY 2017– JUNE, 2018)

3.1 Income and Expenditure Statement as at 30.06.2018

| Fiscal Year | 2017/2018 | 2016/2017 |
|---|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| | Actual YTD in UGX | Prior Actual YTD in UGX |
| Balance B/f | 9,736,497,551 | 12,160,060,315 |
| Adjustment to Opening Balance | - | 0 |
| IFAD Credit | - | 0 |
| Initial Deposit | - | 0 |
| Replenishments from IFAD | 9,745,759,507 | 4,574,576,550 |
| Direct Payments from IFAD | 962,189,594 | 318,586,721 |
| ASAP Grant | 880,721,655 | 3,595,190,000 |
| Receipts from GoU | 716,445,512 | 335,706,566 |
| Interest Earned on Partners Bank Accounts | 4,636,668 | - |
| Exchange Differences | 181,396,835 | 442,516,467 |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 22,227,647,322 | 20,541,603,686 |
| EXPENDITURE ON IFAD LOAN | - | 0 |
| I Equipment and Materials | 1,750,711,496 | 1,982,664,359 |
| II Consultancy | 1,727,415,950 | 1,372,107,129 |
| III Training | 2,778,721,167 | 2,646,693,954 |
| IV Works | 37,508,400 | - |
| V Grants and Subsidies | 6,164,000 | - |
| VI Operating Costs | 6,821,591,377 | 4,379,225,261 |
| Total IFAD Funds Spent | 13,122,112,390 | 10,380,690,703 |
| EXPENDITURE ON ASAP GRANT | - | 0 |
| I Equipment and Materials | 465,419,135 | - |
| II Consultancy | 1,157,031,904 | 853,701,769 |
| III Training | 474,427,761 | - |
| IV Works | - | - |
| V Grants and Subsidies | 2,974,982,844 | - |
| VI Operating Costs | 31,639,160 | - |
| Total ASAP Grant Funds Spent | 5,103,500,804 | 853,701,769 |
| EXPENDITURE ON GOU FUNDS | - | 0 |
| I Equipment and Materials | 524,832,272 | 335,706,566 |
| II Consultancy | 68,917,624 | - |
| III Training | 34,720,788 | - |
| IV Works | - | - |
| V Grants and Subsidies | 35,473,000 | - |
| VI Operating Costs | 52,998,959 | - |
| Total GoU Funds Spent | 716,942,643 | 335,706,566 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE | 18,942,555,837 | 11,570,099,037 |
| CLOSING BALANCE | 3,285,091,485 | 8,971,504,648 |
| REPRESENTED BY: | Closing Balance in UGX | Prior Closing Balance in UGX |
| Special Account (USD) | 5,904,049 | 4,567,210,222 |
| Operations Account (UGX) | 1,210,796,456 | 4,614,900,956 |
| Petty Cash | 6,675,300 | - |
| Partners Bank Balances | 1,853,831,386 | 430,738,791 |
| Advances | 207,884,294 | 554,386,373 |
| TOTAL CASH AND FUND BALANCES | 3,285,091,485 | 10,167,236,342 |

3.2 Budget performance by Components as at 30.06.2018

| Fiscal Year | 2017/2018 | 2016/2017 |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Actual YTD in UGX | Prior Actual YTD in UGX |
| Balance B/f | 9,736,497,551 | 12,160,060,315 |
| Adjustment to Opening Balance | - | 0 |
| IFAD Credit | - | 0 |
| Initial Deposit | - | 0 |
| Replenishments from IFAD | 9,745,759,507 | 4,574,576,550 |
| Direct payments from IFAD | 962,189,594 | 318,586,721 |
| ASAP Grant | 880,721,655 | 3,595,190,000 |
| Receipts from GoU | 716,445,512 | 335,706,566 |
| Receipts from Beneficiaries | - | - |
| Interest earned on Partners Bank Accounts | 4,636,668 | - |
| | - | - |
| Exchange Differences | 181,396,835 | -442,516,467 |
| | - | - |
| TOTAL RECEIPTS | 22,227,647,322 | 20,541,603,686 |
| EXPENDITURE ON IFAD LOAN | - | 0 |
| Rural Livelihoods | - | 0 |
| A1 Community Planning and Capacity Development | 2,237,512,435 | 2,339,703,851 |
| A2 Priority Climate Resilient Crop Production Systems | 4,450,369,026 | 2,668,140,066 |
| Sub-Total: Funds spent on Rural Livelihoods | 6,687,881,461 | 5,007,843,917 |
| Market Linkages and Infrastructure | - | 0 |
| B1 Improved Market Access Processes | 1,689,444,455 | 971,053,116 |

| | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| B2 Market Access Infrastructure | 259,986,930 | 278,967,485 |
| Sub Total: Funds spent on Market Linkages | 1,949,431,385 | 1,250,020,601 |
| C Project Management | 4,484,799,544 | 4,122,826,185 |
| Total IFAD Funds Spent | 13,122,112,390 | 10,380,690,703 |
| EXPENDITURE ON ASAP GRANT | - | 0 |
| Rural Livelihoods | - | 0 |
| A1 Community Planning and Capacity Development | - | - |
| A2 Priority Climate Resilient Crop Production Systems | 5,103,500,804 | 853,701,769 |
| Sub Total: ASAP Funds spent on Rural Livelihoods | 5,103,500,804 | 853,701,769 |
| Market Linkages and Infrastructure | - | 0 |
| B1 Improved Market Access Processes | - | - |
| B2 Market Access Infrastructure | - | - |
| ASAP Grant spent on Market Access | - | - |
| C Project Management | - | - |
| Total ASAP Grant Funds Spent | 5,103,500,804 | 853,701,769 |
| EXPENDITURE ON GOVERNMENT FUNDS | - | 0 |
| Rural Livelihoods | - | 0 |
| A1 Community Planning and Capacity Development | 24,984,499 | - |
| A2 Priority Climate Resilient Crop Production Systems | 513,051,372 | 190,882,165 |
| GoU Funds spent on Rural Livelihoods | 538,035,871 | 190,882,165 |
| Market Linkages and Infrastructure | - | 0 |
| B1 Improved Market Access Processes | 79,930,183 | - |
| B2 Market Access Infrastructure | 35,156,160 | - |
| GoU Funds Spent on Market Access | 115,086,343 | - |
| C Project Management | 63,820,429 | 144,824,401 |
| Total GoU Funds Spent | 716,942,643 | 335,706,566 |
| TOTAL PROJECT EXPENDITURE | 18,942,555,837 | 11,570,099,037 |
| CLOSING BALANCE | 3,285,091,485 | 8,971,504,648 |

3.3 Budget Performance by Category as at 30.06.2018

| Fiscal Year | 2017/2018 | 2017/2018 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|
| | Budget YTD in UGX | Actual YTD in UGX | %EXEC |
| I Equipment & Materials | 4,178,204,000 | 2,740,962,903 | 66 |
| II Consultancy | 5,919,988,000 | 2,953,365,478 | 50 |
| III Training | 5,484,217,000 | 3,287,869,716 | 60 |
| IV Works | 312,446,000 | 37,508,400 | 12 |
| V Grants | 1,633,230,000 | 3,016,619,844 | 185 |
| VI Operating Costs | 7,969,902,000 | 6,906,229,496 | 87 |
| Total | 25,497,987,000 | 18,942,555,837 | 74 |

3.4 Budget performance by Financer as at 30.06.2018

| FUNDERS | BUDGET | ACTUAL | VARIANCE |
|----------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| ASAP | 5,776,507,000 | 5,103,500,804 | 673,006,196 |
| IFAD | 18,482,043,000 | 13,122,112,390 | 5,359,930,610 |
| GOU | 1,239,437,000 | 716,942,643 | 522,494,357 |
| Total | 25,497,987,000 | 18,942,555,837 | 6,555,431,163 |

SECTION FOUR: CHALLENGES, REMEDIAL ACTIONS AND KEY LESSONS LEARNED

4.1 Challenges

The project faced some implementation challenges during the course of the FY. They included the following:

- Delayed procurement of inputs for farmer learning/demonstration fields. This seriously affected the timeliness for the establishment of learning fields and equally affected the number and performance of the demonstration fields. In some districts the entire season A was missed for certain crops because the seeds were not delivered in time.
- Delayed access to financial resources at the District Local Governments to facilitate project implementation was a big challenge. For example, the CBFs of Pader, Kitgum and Amuru had challenges accessing their facilitation during their trainings. This affected their participation and level of concentration during the training exercises. Similarly, some District Local Governments could not access financial resources due to delayed submission and reports and accountabilities to the PMU, thus affecting implementation pace.
- The process of acquisition of documents for land for the Bulk and Satellite markets was protracted and tedious. It is anticipated that this may delay the start of market design by the consultants.
- The protracted procurement of service providers, such as the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) and ISSD (the Integrated Seed Sector Development), which were yet to be concluded by close of the reporting period, affected implementation of some of the planned activities and hence, lowered funds absorption.
- The inadequate breeder seeds from Breeders, for on-station foundation seed production limited scale of operation by the ZARDI.

4.2 Actions to address the Implementation challenges

- The PMU will continue to engage the Districts, especially Pader, Kitgum and Amuru where there were delayed access to funds, by the field staff so that appropriate measures are put in place to improve on the situation.
- Procurement of inputs for farmer learning activities/demonstration will be done at farmer group levels, by the farmer groups themselves, instead of consolidating the procurement at District level. This will ensure timely establishment of the demonstration fields.

- Ngetta ZARDI was advised, for the subsequent seasons, to establish manageable number of trials. This will ensure effective management, credible data collection and reporting.
- The Project will ensure that key stakeholders (MSPs and District Local Governments) fully participate and own the processes of land acquisition for the markets. Similarly, the relevant authorities will have to properly document the land and acquire ownership.
- The MSPs and District officials will sensitize communities on the importance of the market infrastructure and encourage them to donate land for the markets.
- The Project will ensure that the ZARDIs make orders/book the breeder seeds, from the Breeders, at least two seasons in advance to give ample time for the breeders to prepare the required quantity and quality.

4.3 Key Lessons Learned

- Stakeholders' participation in the project is an important prerequisite to good project performance and reflects a bottom up approach to problem solving in complex and changing environments and subsequently determines project outcomes. In the start-up phase of the project, there was little engagement of the stakeholders in the partners review meetings which almost affected quality of services to project beneficiaries. Now in its third year of program implementation, it was learned that regular partners review meetings helps a lot to enhance on project performance.
- Although setting of adaptive trials for all prioritized commodities within one field enables easy data collection and learning, it has the disadvantage of some sites not being suitable for some crop commodities. For example, while some fields were suitable for crops like cassava, they would not suitably allow normal growth of some annual crops such as beans due to their sandy texture. It was learned that it is better to conduct trials for each commodity at locations representative of average conditions in a given parish and the suitability of the field for a particular commodity.
- Group involvement enhances community participation in solving common problems. This was witnessed majorly when farmer groups were fully engaged in the development of their Action plans which will help in the extension activities.
- Many farmer groups have their constitutions and By-Laws written in English. Emphasis will be put on translation into local language to ease interpretation and usage.
- Female farmers had interest in the manual Maize shellers, cassava chippers and ox carts while male farmer's interests were on Hand tractors, weeders, ploughs, planters, ox-carts during the mechanization awareness creation.

4.4 Conclusion

The PRELNOR project is steadily gaining ground. The household mentoring process is taking root with mentored households gaining some self-esteem, many of them are now attending community meetings, and some have joined the farmer groups and VSLAs. The farmer groups have benefited from capacity building on group governance skills and the extension activities have taken off with several demonstration gardens established. Very soon, farmers will start reaping benefits by using good agronomic practices such as performing seed viability tests before planting, planting in rows, and being conscious of the source of good seeds. There is also good progress with the design processes of the CARs and markets, actual construction will take off within the FY 2018/19. The programme is therefore on course to achieving its objective of increased sustainable production, productivity and climate resilience of small holder farmers with increased and profitable access to domestic and export markets.

ANNEXES

ANNEX 1: FOOD SECURITY GRANT GUIDELINES

Background

The process of Household mentoring involves community-based identification during the village entry process of poor households that meet the criteria for individual mentoring; identification of suitable community members to serve as volunteer household mentors; training of District Community Development staff, as supervisors, and the household mentors; implementation of household mentoring through a series of visits by mentors to the mentored households over a period of 1-2 years. The visits involve the wife, husband and adult children as well as other adult household members. After about 9 months of mentoring, households, who have progressed well with the mentoring process are expected to receive a food security grant of about 120 USD (approximately 439,250 UGX).

Under PRELNOR, the food security grants are expected to be given to the mentored households using vouchers. The vouchers are expected to be used with agro input dealers that are prequalified by the DLGs. The voucher will entitle selected HHs to purchase inputs which will enhance productivity in crop husbandry production enterprises, such as quality seed, fertilizer, implements, etc.). The actual use of these inputs will be monitored by the HH mentors.

The DLGs are therefore requested to proceed to procure the services of the input dealers, following the agreed PPDA regulations and source for at least five (5) input dealers each. The input dealers will then supply the inputs and display on an organised *market day* setting in the sub-counties. All the beneficiary households will use the vouchers, which will have a money value for purchasing their inputs of interest. This whole process will be guided by the House Hold mentors, AEFs, CBFs and CDOs who will be present on this *market day*. All the vouchers will then be redeemed by the CDOs and submitted to the PSO for compilation and onward submission by the CAO to the PMU for payment requests. The PMU will make direct payments to the input dealers. The proposal is that this process is completed before the start of the planting season i.e. all the inputs should have been delivered to the mentored households in the months of March for season A and or May for season B.

The whole process will take the following steps:

1. A needs assessment will be carried out by the CDOs and the Household mentors to get an inventory of all the input needs of the mentored households.
2. A comprehensive list of the beneficiaries and their requirements will be made.
3. Input dealers prequalified by the Districts will be used to ease the process of procurement, using the results of the needs assessment.
4. The input dealers will be requested to stock the inputs as identified by the beneficiaries.
5. The Districts will mobilise the beneficiaries to come to the market place (i.e. Sub-county headquarters etc.) to buy the inputs using vouchers.
6. The vouchers will be prepared by the PMU and distributed to all the sub-counties (each Household will receive and sign for vouchers on the market day).

7. The stockist/input dealers will collect the vouchers and hand them over to the CDOs.
The PSOs will compile all the vouchers to ascertain what the project owes the input dealers.
8. The PMU will then pay the input dealers directly after receiving the documentation from the PSO, with a cover letter from the Chief Administrative Officer requesting for payment.

ANNEX 2: SAMPLE AGRO INPUTS DISTRIBUTED AS FOOD SECURITY GRANTS IN LAMWO DISTRICT

| Agro inputs | Quantity |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| Ox Plough | 181 Pcs |
| Hand Hoes | 624 |
| Panga | 240 |
| Slashers | 604 |
| Wheelbarrows | 4 |
| Tarpaulins | 108 |
| Weighing scale | 6 |
| Axes | 51 |
| Spades | 50 |
| Sickles | 240 |
| Rakes | 03 |
| Gumboots | 48pairs |
| Knapsack Sprayer | 70pcs |
| Hand Sprayer | 53pcs |
| Watering Can | 20pcs |
| Ox plough parts(blades) | 60pcs |
| Weeding hand Hoes | 100pcs |
| Planting ropes | 50 Rolls |
| Seeds | |
| Beans | 867kgs |
| Maize | 16Kgs |
| Simsim | 450kgs |
| Groundnuts | 780kgs |
| Soybeans | 40kgs |
| Assorted Vegetables | 245 tins |
| Pesticides | 51bottles |

Source: Lamwo DLG progress report

ANNEX 3: STATUS OF DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD SECURITY GRANTS TO THE 1ST BATCH OF MENTORED HOUSEHOLDS IN 7 DLGS

| District | Number of Sub-counties | First Batch of Selected Households for mentoring who received the grants | Value of Food Security Grants per District |
|--------------|------------------------|--|--|
| Adjumani | 3 | 233 | 102,372,750 |
| Agago | 4 | 320 | 143,679,000 |
| Amuru | 3 | 240 | 105,420,000 |
| Kitgum | 3 | 240 | 105,340,000 |
| Lamwo | 3 | 240 | 105,360,000 |
| Omoror | 1 | 80 | 35,120,000 |
| Pader | 3 | 240 | 99,784,000 |
| Total | 25 | 1,593 | 697,075,750 |

Source: DLG progress reports

ANNEX 4: ASSESSMENT CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF MARKET ORIENTED FARMER GROUPS

Name of Farmer Group

No. Of members: Male Female Total No.....

Sub county Parish Village

Date:.....

Name of assessor

| Criteria | Yes | No | Score | Comment |
|--|-----|----|-------|---------|
| 1. Does the group carry out commercial farming activities now (max 3) | | | | |
| 2. What types of farm commercial enterprise/(s) is the group engaged in. (max 1) | | | | |
| 3. Has the groups carried out commercial farming for two year now (max 1) | | | | |
| 4. Has the group registered with the sub county local Government? (max 1) | | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| 5. Does the group have functional and active leadership in place? (max 1) | | | | |
| 6. Does the group have regular meetings (evidence of minutes) (max 1) | | | | |
| 7. At least 40% of the group members are women and youth. (max 1) | | | | |
| 8. Does the group have records? What types of records are kept? (max 3) | | | | |
| 9. Does the groups have rules and regulations/ constitution/by laws in place. (max 1) | | | | |
| 10. Was the group verified by extension staff, local councilors or DFA during appraisal? (max 1) | | | | |
| 11. Has the group established savings within the group (VSLA) (max 1) | | | | |
| 12. Does the group have functional account (max 1) | | | | |
| 13. Is the group being currently supported/funded by any other development partner such as VODP etc. (max 1) | | | | |
| 14. Are all members of the group from different family? (max 1) | | | | |
| 15. Are vulnerable interest group such as women, youth and people with disability, HIV/AIDS/ members of the group (max 1) | | | | |
| 16. On average how much land does each member have access to for farming (user rights). (Max 1) | | | | |
| 17. Does the group have women in leadership position and are participating in decision making? (Max 1) | | | | |
| 18. Does the group market it produce collectively.(max 5) | | | | |
| 19. How much does the group earn per season (max 3) | | | | |
| 20. What volume of produce was marketed in last two years? (max 5) | | | | |
| 21. What acreage of the enterprise did the groups produce last year? (max 4) | | | | |
| 22. Does the group have business plan (max 5) | | | | |
| 23. Were the group members trained in PHH (max 3) | | | | |
| 24. Where do you market your produce(max 4) | | | | |
| 25. Were the group members trained in business planning (max 1) | | | | |
| TOTAL SCORE | | | | |

ANNEX 5: INSTALLED RETS IN SELECTED BENEFICIARY INSTITUTIONS

a. Cook stoves

| No. | District | Sub-county | Beneficiary Institution | Technology |
|--------------|----------|-------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 1 | Kitgum | Lagoro | Buluzi Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 50 liter) |
| | | | St. Daniel Comboni Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | Orom | Orom Seed Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| 2 | Lamwo | Palabek-Gem | Palabek-Gem Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| 3 | Agago | Paimol | Akwang Hill Senior Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | Arum | Arum Health Center III | Improved cook stove (twin 50 liter) for the nutrition Programme) |
| 4 | Pader | Latanya | Wilwil Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 50 liter) |
| | | Atanga | Atanga Girls Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | | Atanga Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | Awere | St. Kizito Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 50 liter) |
| | | | Comprehensive SS – Rackoko | Improved cook stove (twin 50 liter) |
| 5 | Amuru | Amuru | Amuru-Lamogi Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | Lamogi | Kaladima Prison Farm | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | | Keyo Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | Pabo | Pabo Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| 6 | Adjumani | Dzaipi | Olia Prison Farm | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | | Dzaipi Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | Itirikwa | Mungula Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| 7 | Nwoya | Alero | Alero Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | Purongo | Purongo Seed Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | | Purongo Hill Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| 8 | Omoro | Lalogi | Lalogi Seed Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| 9 | Gulu | Bungatira | Lukome Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | | Lukodi P.7 School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | Paicho | Paicho Senior Secondary School | Improved cook stove (twin 150 liter) |
| | | | Paicho Primary School | Improved cook stove (twin 100 liter) |
| | | Palaro | Lugore Prison Farm | Improved cook stove (twin 150 litre) |
| Total | 9 | 20 | 27 | |

b. Solar Systems

| No. | District | Sub-county | Beneficiary Institution | Technology |
|--------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Kitgum | Omiya Anyima | Lopur Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| 2 | Lamwo | Agoro | Pangira Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| | | | Agoro Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket |
| 3 | Agago | Wol | Ogole Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| | | | Toroma Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| | | Paimol | Kokil Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| | | Lukore | Laprini Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket |
| | | Arum | Arum Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| 4 | Adjumani | Ukusijoni | Ukusijoni Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| | | | Ukusijoni Health Center III | Solar system |
| 5 | Nwoya | Alero | Amuru Alero Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| | | Purongo | Lungulu P.7 Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| 6 | Omoro | Lalogi | Lokwir Primary School | Solar system 12 lights with a charging socket. |
| 7 | Gulu | Bungatira | Pabwo Health Center III | Solar system |
| | | Paicho | Cwero Health Center III | Solar system |
| Total | 7 | 12 | 15 | |

c. Biogas system

| No. | District | Sub-county | Beneficiary Institution | Technology |
|--------------|----------|------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 1 | Gulu | Palaro | Lugore Prison Farm | Biogas system |
| Total | 1 | 1 | 1 | |

ANNEX 6: REVISED STAFF LIST

| SN | NAME | TITLE |
|----|----------------------------|--|
| 1 | Ivan Ebong | Project Coordinator |
| 2 | Mugabi Christopher Kayonga | Financial Controller |
| 3 | Obura Godfrey | Project Engineer |
| 4 | Okongo Gilbert | Project Engineer |
| 5 | Okedi Richard | Agribusiness and Partnership Management Specialist |
| 6 | Komakech Alfred | Agronomist |
| 7 | Olanya Bismarck Peter | Environment & Climate Change Specialist |
| 8 | Asekenye Cresensia | Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist |
| 9 | Akello Hellen | Administrative Officer |
| 10 | Ruko Judith | Community Development Specialist |
| 11 | Oyuku Walter | Procurement Officer |
| 12 | Reagan Opiyo | Monitoring & Evaluation Assistant |
| 13 | Prossy Akumu | Assistant Accountant |
| 14 | Kajumba Frank | Assistant Accountant |
| 15 | Aciro Grace | Secretary/Receptionist |
| 16 | Mwebaze Bosco | Project Driver |
| 17 | Nyeko Francis Lakop | Project Driver |
| 18 | Oluka James | Project Driver |
| 19 | Bamanya Caleb | Project Driver |
| 20 | Koluo Patrick | Project Driver |
| 21 | Okello Peter | Office Assistant - Liaison, Kampala |
| 22 | Komakech Francis | Office Assistant - PMU Gulu |

**ANNEX 7: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NOVEMBER 2017 MISSION RECOMMENDATIONS-STATUS AS
AT END OF JUNE 2018**

| SN | Component | Mission Recommendation | Status | Comments |
|-----------|------------------|--|--|--|
| 1 | A1a | The PMU will develop an assessment tool to assess the stage of development of each group to determine its training needs and when the training can move from group strengthening, to production, group savings and to individual and group marketing. A key part of this process is to determine when the group can graduate from the support. | Tool to be developed for the next lot of Farmer groups | Group governance has integrated elements of mainstreaming the crosscutting issues including GALS. |
| 2 | A1b | The PMU and LGs should assess the stages of the different households and consider availing food security packs to those who are ready instead of waiting for a minimum of 9 months of mentoring | The needs assessments were completed for the food security packs, procurements completed for 7 DLGs | Delays have been experienced by the local governments of Gulu and Nwoya. |
| 3 | A2a | The project will develop one overall curriculum based on the FFS approach that includes FBS throughout and not as a separate process | The curriculum and technical guides for eight commodities (Cassava, Maize, Rice, Beans, Sorghum, Groundnuts, Soybeans and Sesame) was developed in a write-shop, reviewed by NARO Scientists and pictorial illustrations included. The document has already been printed and ready for use by extension officers | The curriculum and technical guide ready for use by extension officers and other extension agents |
| 4 | | Ensure that the recipients of the smallholder mechanization equipment are aligned with the project goals | Criteria for identification of recipients of the mechanization equipment was discussed and collectively agreed in a joint stakeholder meeting. Selection of the host farmers took place in May 2018 and was done in a participatory manner. Of the 175 host farmers selected, 27 are female and 148 male. Overall, over 80% of the host farmers are youth. | 175 host farmers have already been selected for the three mechanization options: 50 for 2 wheel tractor, 75 for animal draft power, 50 for post-harvest handling (cassava chippers and rice threshers) |
| 5 | | Demonstrations of the mechanization equipment to be linked to the work of the AEFs and the farmer groups | Once the equipment are procured, all aspects of the pilot demonstration will be done collectively by the AEATREC team, Gulu University, AEFs and Farmer Groups | Equipment yet to be procured |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------|--|--|--|
| 6 | | AEATREC will work with the ZARDIs to include mechanization demonstrations in the mother-baby adaptive trials | Once the equipment are in place, steps will be taken to ensure the mechanization demonstrations are set alongside the mother-baby trials. | Mechanization demos are yet to be set. |
| 7 | | A seed demand assessment and seed roadmap be developed to estimate demand from farmer groups and the broader community. The information to be used to inform the LSBs of quality declared seed demand and to inform the ZARDIs of foundation seed demand | Seed demand assessment was conducted from farmer groups and projected over the broader farming community. The demand is being used by the ZARDIs to guide foundation seed production. | |
| 8 | A2 b | Implement community procurement for CBNRM plans by PMCs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 208 PMCs constituted for each of the beneficiary community • 208 beneficiary communities assisted with writing group constitution, registration with District Local Governance for legal recognition by Banks • 208 Bank Accounts opened for each of the beneficiary group • PMCs prepared through training on basic project management, records keeping, procurement, and accountability, following NUSAF 1 approach | |
| 9 | A2 b | Project (PRELNOR) will disseminate simple promotional material that the institutions can use for demonstrations to prospective users | The project utilised materials developed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in building capacity of beneficiary institutions. Examples are the 'user and maintenance manuals for bio-latrines' bio-latrines and cook stoves. | <p>The project is to customize the materials inform of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrations charts for cook stoves, solar and bio-latrines; • Simple Manuals for bio-latrines and cook stoves |
| 10 | A2 c | Start pilot project for downscaled agro-meteorological forecasts in two districts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In collaboration with UNMA, introduced the concepts and relevance of downscaled agro-meteorological forecasts to extension agents • Downscaling to be piloted in Gulu and Kitgum Districts because of the existence of functional weather stations | <p>Downscaling of agro-meteorological forecasts requires the following (which UNMA does not have in place);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Hardware (at least 3 high processing computers) for downloading data, modelling, and back-up, respectively; ii) Software (e.g. GIS and Models); iii) Training; and iv) Stable internet connectivity. |

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| | | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNMA is finalizing a budget to pilot the downscaling |
| 11 | | Disseminate forecasts through local radio stations and through focal point network of extension staff | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Radio programmes conducted on the seasonal forecasts in January 2018 and April/May 2018 on local radio stations; Gulu (Radio Mega FM, Radio Rupiny, and Choice FM); Pader (Luo FM); Kitgum (Radio Tembo, Mighty Fire FM, and Pol FM); and Adjumani (Radio Pacis and Amani FM). • Email messages to the PRELNOR net word circulating information on monthly weather forecasts. | The project conducted another programme in June, when crop harvests are expected, to promote post-harvest handling |
| 12 | A2 b | Project (PRELNOR) will disseminate simple promotional material that the institutions can use for demonstrations to prospective users | The project utilised materials developed by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development in building capacity of beneficiary institutions. Examples are the 'user and maintenance manuals for bio-latrines' bio-latrines and cook stoves. | The project is to customize the materials inform of <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Illustrations charts for cook stoves, solar and bio-latrines; • Manuals for bio-latrines and cook stoves |
| 13 | B1 | Hold discussions with TMEA to synchronize their plans for the bulk markets in Gulu and Elegu | The meeting is still pending | |
| 14 | | Fast-track identification of suitable sites for the remaining markets | Suitable sites have been identified for Pabbo, Olwiyo satellite markets. The MSPs and DLGs are in final stages of resolving some issues that will eventually lead to the acquisition of land for the Gulu, Elegu and Kitgum bulk markets. | |
| 15 | | Securing ownership of identified land for the markets | Cwero, Mungula, Olwiyo, Agoro satellite markets are at the final stages of acquisition of titles for the land | |
| 16 | | Expand the scope of support of PHH/VA investment grants to other potential areas which may not be located close to the bulk market and satellite markets (During planning process for 2018/19 FY) | This will be considered in 2019/20 FY budget when the first batch of PHH/VA grants will be piloted once the initial markets are constructed. | |
| 17 | | Make further consultations to determine how contracting of AMIS service provider should be handled | The PMU has started the process of procuring an AMIS service provider. The TORs have been drafted | |

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| 18 | B2 | Revise the bidding documents for design of bulk and satellite markets (to ensure a standard design for each type of market) | IFAD has issued a no objection to the technical proposal ER. The financial proposal ER is prepared and is ready for submission to IFAD. | |
| 19 | | Assess the Engineering staff capacity of each district and for those with inadequate staffing, provide them with financial resources to hire additional temporary staff (Clerk of Works, one per sub-county) and provide them with transportation means, within the available financial resources. | Engineering staff capacity of all the districts have been assessed. The PMU requested all the project districts to nominate district staff to perform the function of the Clerk of Works to carry out the supervision of Market Access Infrastructure in all the project sub-counties. Of the thirty (30) staff nominated by the project districts, twenty one (21) were established to be adequately qualified, experienced and available to perform the functions of CoWs. | The gaps to be filled are therefore four (04) sub-county based COWs –to be filled in the 2018/19 FY & three (03) Strategic Market COWs-in the 2019/20 FY. The districts are being guided on the modalities for their recruitment. Resources have been made available in the 2018/19 AWP&B for the salaries of the four (04) COWs above and facilitation including the procurement of motorcycles for all the COWs & IPMs. |
| 20 | | Ensure that all the remaining RMCs are trained before road surveys start | All the RMCs for batch A roads have been trained. | RMCs have been actively involved in the data collection activities of Consultants who were commissioned to carry out the designs of Batch A CARs. |
| 21 | | Ensure that more actual maps are improved in a more comprehensive way (including data on road characteristics) during and after works | The Design Consultants are carrying out a more detailed Road Inventory & Condition Survey and these shall be included in the maps to be developed. | This is a continuous process and final as built-drawings and maps shall be generated for each road. |
| 22 | | Include Road Water Harvesting aspects in the TORs of design of the Batches B & C roads development process. | This has been included in the TOR for the design of Batch B and C CARs. | |
| 23 | M&E | The project to develop an M&E plan and indicator profiling as well as update a results framework for tracking of | This is done and the draft is in place | |

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| | | outcome level indicators | | |
| 24 | Outcome level data | The project to collect baseline data on the outcome indicators by 31 st March 2018 to complement baseline data | The tools were developed and training of enumerators was done and data collection has taken off. | The exercise to commence within June 2018. |
| 25 | Communication strategy | The project to ensure a service contract is established with the firm who developed the website to include maintenance and regular update as information is provided by PMU | The procurement process is in the final stages awaiting signing of the contract | |
| 26 | Comp C | Start the recruitment process of 2 Civil Engineers and an Accounts Assistant by 15 th of May 2017. | Candidates for the positions were interviewed from 7 th -9 th May 2018. The Interview report being finalised for submission to IFAD for a no objection. | Once the report is cleared by IFAD, successful candidates to be approved. |
| 27 | | Office space will work with Gulu DLG to ensure renovation works are completed by 31 st March 2018. | Quotations from contractors for renovation works have been evaluated ready for submission to contracts committee for approval. | Once the contracts committee approval is obtained, the contract shall be signed for works to commence. |
| 28 | | Correction of accounting errors. | Errors were corrected as at that period. We have continuously corrected errors when identified. | This is a continuous activity |
| 29 | | Financial statements to the auditor for the FYs 2015/2016 and 2016/2017 | These were provided and the external audit completed | The project received an unqualified opinion from the external audit |
| 30 | | Monthly management accounts reviews | Reviews have not been done on a monthly basis. However individual staff account statements are issued and reconciled and any errors sported are corrected. | This is an on-going activity |
| 31 | | District Advances Accounts | These were opened as bank accounts. Outstanding amounts now appear as cash and cash equivalents. | Completed |
| 32 | | IFMS/TSA arrangements | This is to be Installed in July 2018. | |
| 33 | | Recruitment of new staff-Accounts Assistant | The recruitment is on-going-Interviews of the prospective candidates have been done | Currently the AO has been helping in the processing of payments with the PS and there is in no back log. |
| 34 | | Reconciliation of the designated account | The WA No. 002 ASAP, 005 and 006 for IFAD were corrected and presented. | Going forward outstanding advances will not be included in the WA. |
| 35 | | Refund from Gou | A total of UGX 113, 806,067 was refunded by MoLG. Capturing of VAT amounts: This is being captured by the system as a GOU contribution | |

ANNEX 8: COMMUNITY ACCESS ROADS –LOCATION AND LENGTH OF BATCH A, B, C

| DISTRICT | SUB-COUNTY | ROAD NAMES | ESTIMATED ROAD LENGTH (KM) | BATCH A ROAD LENGTH (KM) | BATCH B ROAD LENGTH (KM) | BATCH C ROAD LENGTH (KM) | TOTAL LENGTH (KM) |
|----------|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ADJUMANI | Dzaipi | Adigesi-Pagirinya-Latodo-Pawinyo-Obbu | 32.0 | 23.4 | | | 23.4 |
| | | Ringa-Jurumini East-Nyumanzi-Meiaciku | 24.0 | | 5.5 | | 5.5 |
| | | Miniki central-Egge | 12.0 | | 4.3 | | 4.3 |
| | | Adidi bridge-Ayilo I | 12.0 | | 9.1 | | 9.1 |
| | | Orwany-Jurumini East | 8.0 | | 5.0 | | 5.0 |
| | | Baratuku-Uderu | 10.0 | | | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| | | Jurumini West - Agwarapi West | 4.2 | | | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| | | Baratuku - Asejo | 3.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 105.2 | 23.4 | 24.0 | 14.2 | 61.6 |
| | Itirikwa | Gbayi-Nyabila-Tanjiri | 37.0 | 30.7 | | | 30.7 |
| | | Esia bridge-Lukwara market-Ozugo east-Oninyaraku-Olwi-ozunya-Zoka forest. | 48.0 | | 18.6 | | 18.6 |
| | | Pakwinya-Foroji | 15.0 | | | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| | | Zoka-Gorobi | 17.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Ozugo East-Ozugo west | 4.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 121.0 | 30.7 | 18.6 | 13.1 | 62.4 |
| | Ukusijoni | Ukusijoni-Eribaku | 8.0 | 6.3 | | | 6.3 |
| | | Kulukulu-Rubangabini-Sinyanya | 12.0 | 8.9 | | | 8.9 |
| | | Ndele-Atura-Ciforo | 10.0 | 9.2 | | | 9.2 |
| | | Maaji central-Gulinya | 8.0 | | 6.0 | | 6.0 |
| | | Ayiri-Maasa | 6.0 | | 4.0 | | 4.0 |
| | | Nyama - Maaji II | 9.1 | | | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| | | Kulukulu - Zoka | 21.0 | | | 21.0 | 21.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 44.0 | 24.4 | 10.0 | 30.1 | 64.5 |
| | District Total | | 270.2 | 78.5 | 52.5 | 57.4 | 188.4 |
| AGAGO | Wol | Ojii-Aywee Garagara | 23.8 | 23.8 | | | 23.8 |
| | | Ngora-Apil | 25.0 | | 15.2 | | 15.2 |
| | | Kuywee - Kadinga via Jai, Lelakabala & Israel | 20.0 | | | 20.0 | 20.0 |
| | | Telalera - Wang Lulokomoi | 14.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Wol Trading Centre - Paimina via Wiliwili | 17.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 99.8 | 23.8 | 15.2 | 20.0 | 59.0 |
| | Lokole | Agago Bridge-Aywee Garagara | 18.5 | 18.5 | | | 18.5 |
| | | Sub-county headquarters-Labuce | 12.0 | | 10.5 | | 10.5 |
| | | Olung PS-Ajali-Lajwar | 12.0 | | 15.2 | | 15.2 |

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|-------|-----------------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Ladere PS-Ajali Anyena | 6.0 | | | 9.6 | 9.6 |
| | | Alungar Trading Centre - Widwol P/School | 12.0 | | | 12.0 | 12.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 60.5 | 18.5 | 25.7 | 21.6 | 65.8 |
| | Arum | Lacanonyong-Arum Trading Centre | 8.3 | 8.3 | | | 8.3 |
| | | Wangogik-Ayika | 6.0 | | 3.6 | | 3.6 |
| | | Omot East-Arum Market | 18.0 | | 10.5 | | 10.5 |
| | | Ojota - Olarocoo via Atenge, Teboke, Anyango 'B' and Alela | 9.0 | | | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| | | Ayika - Batayom via Bitu Gwok Apur, Ongaro & Olaro Co | 10.0 | | | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| | | Omot Stream - Kazikazi PS via Wikweyo | 5.0 | | | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| | | Twon Okun - Okweny PS | 5.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Akwil - Kazikazi PS via Wikweyo | 9.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Tigin - Okeli - Omot PS via Owolo | 5.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Cawente - Olwit via Agelec PS | 4.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Atenge PS - Okwang Boarder via Apil & Teboke | 4.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Omot West - Wi Munu Pe Cek via Wang Aya Ni | 5.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 88.3 | 8.3 | 14.1 | 24.0 | 46.4 |
| | Paimol | Lai Trading Centre-Gotatongo PS | 4.4 | 4.4 | | | 4.4 |
| | | Koki-Kamonojwi | 4.0 | | 6.0 | | 6.0 |
| | | Laborom-Akwang West | 3.0 | | 9.6 | | 9.6 |
| | | Lai-Kilei | 12.0 | | 8.6 | | 8.6 |
| | | Corner Labwordwong - Kworiken via Kuriet | 26.0 | | | 26.0 | 26.0 |
| | | Ngora P/S - Kicok | 21.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 70.4 | 4.4 | 24.2 | 26.0 | 54.6 |
| | District Total | | 319.0 | 55.0 | 79.2 | 91.6 | 225.8 |
| AMURU | Amuru | Bombay – Te-Okutu – Kampala Landing site | 25.0 | 32.8 | | | 32.8 |
| | | Oberabic – Aswa - Ayila | 7.0 | | 9.5 | | 9.5 |
| | | Amuru Trading Centre – Palak - Coorom | 20.0 | | 11.7 | | 11.7 |
| | | Amuru High Schhol – Aporwegi - Ayila | 17.0 | | | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| | | Amuru Town Council – Mutema P/school | 9.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Amuru Trading Centre – Hot Spring - Lukung | 13.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Agoli – Omee – Mutema | 9.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 32.8 | 21.2 | 10.5 | 64.5 |
| | Lamogi | Giragira – Oticci Junction | 11.0 | 7.8 | | | 7.8 |
| | | Pyelamot - Coorom | 13.0 | 11.8 | | | 11.8 |
| | | Pid yilo – Jimo - Pabbo | 16.0 | | 17.0 | | 17.0 |
| | | Giragira – Aswa - Oberabic | 8.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Te Olam – Patiri – Lalar (Alero) | 12.0 | | 7.7 | | 7.7 |

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| | | Olet Valley - Atiabar | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Olwal - Guruguru | 7.0 | | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| | | Tetugu – Guruguru | 10.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Pida - Lakinga | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Te-Owak – Rwot obilo | 7.0 | | 7.1 | 7.1 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 19.6 | 33.8 | 60.5 |
| | Pabo | Olamnyuu - Atiak | 10.7 | | 10.5 | 10.5 |
| | | Junction lacmon - Kilak Hill - Apaa | 35.8 | 33.8 | | 33.8 |
| | | Olinga - Oloyo Pogo – Abera – Pawel Langeta | 22.5 | | 14.5 | 14.5 |
| | | Olinga Market – Kal acut | 10.0 | | 10.1 | 10.1 |
| | | Pamin lalwak - Gotgweno | 9.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Maroawobi – Ato temere | 12.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 33.8 | 25.0 | 69.0 |
| | District Total | | 300.0 | 86.2 | 80.0 | 193.9 |
| GULU | Paicho | Cwero - Wilal -Pakuba - Paibona | 16.0 | 16.8 | | 16.8 |
| | | Arutcentral-Anyomotwon -Lamintoo | 12.0 | 12.6 | | 12.6 |
| | | Paicho -Otege Pukony | 7.0 | | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| | | Lalworo-Kinene-Bulkur | 16.0 | | 12.7 | 12.7 |
| | | Paicho -Bungajubi -Laminadera | 16.0 | | 17.8 | 17.8 |
| | | Ogwari Orapwoyo | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Teya P'adhola-Pagik-Wilul-Olel HC | 20.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Acutumer - Amarlac- Laminadera | 6.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Omel Apem-Lalongo Yeke | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 105.0 | 29.4 | 20.3 | 67.5 |
| | Bungatira | Monroc Market-Owak-Coope | 8.0 | 6.3 | | 6.3 |
| | | Ocuka Market-Paminanor | 2.0 | 2.4 | | 2.4 |
| | | Cetkana – Palyec | 6.0 | 5.4 | | 5.4 |
| | | Corner Pa lagara-Monrac Market | 7.0 | | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| | | Bardege-Lalem | 7.0 | 8.5 | | 8.5 |
| | | Akonyibedo-Owak-Pabwo | 8.0 | | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| | | Ocuka -Jengtong -Rwotobilo | 6.0 | | 9.0 | 9.0 |
| | | Oturoloya - Lacor | 2.0 | | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| | | Coope -Twon Okun Produce Society | 4.0 | | 4.6 | 4.6 |
| | | Negri farm -Paminanor | 5.0 | | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| | | Yoo abicel-Ngomrom | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Paminanor - Monne Market | 3.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lukodi Centre - Cetkana | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Paminano-Lwalakwar | 2.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lalweny - Ayom | 6.0 | | | 0.0 |

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| | | Lagwing - Onyayo Rwot | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Paminanor-St Mary's Lacor | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Oguru-Twon Okun-Punena | 7.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Latyeng (Patiko Rd)- Ngomrom | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 22.6 | 23.0 | 66.2 |
| | Palaro | Labworomor - Ocetoaka | 28.0 | 11.3 | | 11.3 |
| | | Lugore-Owalo farm -Abera | 9.6 | 8.3 | | 8.3 |
| | | Loyogalaya-Lagada-Wipolo-kiteny | 8.0 | 11.5 | | 11.5 |
| | | Abaka-Agoroyela-Coner pa Oteri | 15.0 | | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | | Paipeno-Abalokodi-Adak | 10.0 | | 9.4 | 9.4 |
| | | Bongotyet-Toluyang | 6.0 | | 3.5 | 3.5 |
| | | Telango-Olong-Lagot Apwoyo-Lupwa-Mede centre | 15.0 | | 10.0 | 10.0 |
| | | Bongotyet - Abwoch bel | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Kiteny-Lapeta-Awach | 12.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 111.6 | 31.1 | 26.3 | 57.4 |
| | District Total | | 316.6 | 83.1 | 69.7 | 191.1 |
| KITGUM | Lagoro | Aloto East – Adjumani - Damya | 8.0 | 8.5 | | 8.5 |
| | | Lagam Pii – Orwa "A" - Vietnam | 9.0 | | 3.4 | 3.4 |
| | | Labilo A – Labilo B – Pawidi HC | 16.0 | 7.5 | | 7.5 |
| | | Lakwor Central – Adjumani | 6.0 | | 5.4 | 5.4 |
| | | Akecha – Polo - Lamogi | 14.0 | | 8.8 | 8.8 |
| | | Labora – Vietnam - Pawidi | 5.0 | | 8.2 | 8.2 |
| | | Lakwor Central – Aloto - Latanya | 5.0 | | 6.2 | 6.2 |
| | | Aloto South – Aloto Central – Lakwor TC | 5.0 | | 7.6 | 7.6 |
| | | Balakwa – Lamogi Alyemo | 12.0 | | 3.9 | 3.9 |
| | | Lamogi - Balakwa | 14.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Aloto Central – Rucu Rucu – Jang Yat | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Rucu Rucu – Wang Kworo – Okoo Jami kee | 3.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Dam Kulu Kwac - Lumule | 6.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Dago Iwayi – Aloto North – Lakwor TC | 7.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Gwokongwee PS – Orwa B – Pawidi HC | 12.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Paco – Wang Ajwayi | 2.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 132.0 | 16.0 | 32.0 | 59.5 |
| | Omiya Anyima | Man ngeyi Kweyo – Kumele PS | 9.0 | 8.6 | | 8.6 |
| | | Bongo Layik – Latuturu – Amoyo kol | 12.0 | | 9.1 | 9.1 |
| | | Loka Olet – Lyelokwar – Odong loo | 15.0 | 11.7 | | 11.7 |
| | | Acut Omer – Te Okiro – Wigweng PS | 7.0 | | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| | | Latop Lak – Kumele Wi Cere – Omiya Pachwa | 10.0 | | 9.7 | 9.7 |
| | | Acalo Wayi – Lodwar - Pacudu | 15.0 | | 9.4 | 9.4 |

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|--|-----------------------|--|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Tegwiri – Labworomor - Lodwar | 7.0 | | 7.7 | | 7.7 |
| | | Teso Bar – Gwokongwee - Layik | 8.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Labworomor – Ajuku – Acut Omer | 6.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Oraa Bonyo – Lwala – Omiya Anyima TC | 7.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Amoyo Kol – Loka Olet - Lakokok | 8.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Obworo East – Bar Dyang – Kenya East | 6.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 110.0 | 20.3 | 31.2 | 9.1 | 60.7 |
| | Orom | Lunganyura Central - Lungoo | 6.0 | | | 7.2 | 7.2 |
| | | Loluko – Morulem – Akilok South | 11.0 | 11.0 | | | 11.0 |
| | | Akilok Central - Lakwanya | 10.0 | 15.8 | | | 15.8 |
| | | Camgweng - Lapeitak | 10.0 | | 3.8 | | 3.8 |
| | | Lobiri - Bilayolo | 6.0 | | 5.4 | | 5.4 |
| | | Rackoko – Angan - Bilayolo | 8.0 | | 4.5 | | 4.5 |
| | | Lapeitak – Kamanding - Wipolo | 8.0 | | 5.4 | | 5.4 |
| | | Wang Kenya – Rukuk - Olaya | 3.0 | | 3.0 | | 3.0 |
| | | Olaya - Rukuk | 4.0 | | 3.4 | | 3.4 |
| | | Akilok Central - Locom | 18.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Labworomor – Lagwelima – Mulembe - Kamanding | 12.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Camgweng – Ringilil - Ngarakak | 3.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Rukuk - Lapeitak | 3.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Kacelem - Locom | 7.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lunganyura Central – Corner Toboi | 13.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 122.0 | 26.8 | 25.4 | 7.2 | 59.4 |
| | District Total | | 364.0 | 63.1 | 88.6 | 27.8 | 179.5 |
| | LAMWO | Lokung | Latida – Bwot atum | 14.0 | 16.0 | | 16.0 |
| | | | Akelikongo – Ododo | 15.0 | 9.5 | | 9.5 |
| | | | Ngol Cine – Adodi | 25.0 | | 14.7 | 14.7 |
| | | | Akelikongo central – Lakwala west | 12.0 | | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| | | | Latida – Ghana – Lakwala west | 12.0 | | 8.3 | 8.3 |
| | | | Licwar central – Ghana | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | | Acamo lango – Potwach – Lelabul P/S | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | | Latida – Pagada – Lanwidi yika | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | | Atiko – Lacan odwogo – Potwach P/S | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | | Pangira trading center – Pogwere | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 25.5 | 24.8 | 8.3 |
| | | Agoro | Goloro B – Kalanga – Apiriti boarder market | 23.0 | 20.6 | | 20.6 |
| | | | Oboko – Ywaya | 20.0 | | 11.0 | 11.0 |
| | | | Oteng Ki bwor - Ywaya | 15.0 | | 7.4 | 7.4 |
| | | | Lobule A – Lobule B – Porwom - Larobi | 15.0 | | 27.3 | 27.3 |

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|--|----------------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Palabek Gem | Agoro Irrigation scheme roads | 17.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Pitber – Larobi | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Moroto east – Katome | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 20.6 | 18.4 | 27.3 |
| | | Kamama central – Apyeta south | 25.0 | 25.0 | | 25.0 |
| | | Lakwar - Agwata | 22.0 | | 16.2 | 16.2 |
| | | Kamama central – Gem mede - Pawic | 15.0 | | 14.0 | 14.0 |
| | | Pawena central – Katum – Yaa pacoro | 16.0 | | 16.0 | 16.0 |
| | | Beyo goya – Pawic | 10.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Anaka central – Mede south (Acut Iyero) | 12.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 100.0 | 25.0 | 30.2 | 16.0 |
| | | District Total | 300.0 | 71.1 | 73.4 | 51.6 |
| | NWOYA | Alero Sub-County | | | | |
| | | Oyanya-daga road | | 7.3 | | 7.3 |
| | | Cuku to Aswa | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Bidin Latong Rec | | | 9.5 | 9.5 |
| | | Cuku Aswa to Got moko (Same as Cuku to Aswa) | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Amolar to Ayago | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Patiri to Mulila | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Amola to Mulila | | | | 0.0 |
| | | LalarPidato Ayago - Koch | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Okura – Ajubi to Amuru | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Gotgwang to wiLacor | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Acutomee - Labworomor | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lungulu Sub-county | | | | |
| | | Akara Hill to River Aswa (to Cuku) | 15.6 | | | 15.6 |
| | | Kololo-Amuru-Alero | | 3.4 | | 3.4 |
| | | Lebngec P.7 to Dog Aswa village | | 18.8 | | 18.8 |
| | | Latekodong to River Aswa | | | 10.2 | 10.2 |
| | | Agucira – Lukai Trading Centre | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Agwok –Akara Hill | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lebngec Trading Centre to Katatye Lower | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lulyango Trading Centre to Kinene Trading Centre | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Kololo to Lebngec | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 0.0 | 15.6 | 29.5 | 19.7 |
| | Purongo | Got Apwoyo Sub-county | | | | |
| | | Latoro centre via Anaka River to River Aswa | 14.5 | | | 14.5 |
| | | Wii Anaka Centre to Layelle | | 16.5 | | 16.5 |
| | | Ayerolwango to Aswa River (LunguluSubcounty) | | 5.6 | | 5.6 |

| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Got apwoyo to Kita River to Obira | | | | 16.4 | 16.4 |
| | | Landing site to Aringokech to Tegot | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Telecommunication mast to Obira landing site | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Aringokech via Katinja to Obira | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Wii Anaka PS to Otengobwome to River Aswa | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lolim village via Anaka River to Layelle | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Purongo Sub county | | | | | |
| | | Olwiyo to Atwomo to Paraa | | 11.1 | | | 11.1 |
| | | Lalem- Obotmonpe to Oruka | | | 4.1 | | 4.1 |
| | | Lawora to Oruka Kampala (Connected to Lalem-Obotmonpe to Oruka) | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | OlwiyoKuluobiya to Oruka | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Wianono to Gotngur | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | LalemAlworoDaba to Bunga | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Patira Junction to Ladotlalem B | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Laworo – Kiwiri to Tutu | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Lalem to Atwomo | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | WianonoOruka | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Wii Anaka-Kwiri - Gotngur | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Olwiyo – Dumber -Oruka | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Opolacen to Atwomo | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Kibar –Railway Station-AnakaSubcounty | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Sub-county Total | 0.0 | 25.6 | 26.2 | 16.4 | 68.2 |
| | | District Total | 0.0 | 41.2 | 55.6 | 36.1 | 132.9 |
| OMORO | Lalogi | Ocim-Baralimo-Awalkok-Adak-Otema Public P/S | | 39.9 | | | 39.9 |
| | | Ocim-Corner Agula-Dino-Malaba Market | | | 26.6 | | 26.6 |
| | | Lakwaya-Minja | | | | 4.2 | 4.2 |
| | | Idure-Acholi Nyek P/S | | | | 4.8 | 4.8 |
| | | Lalogi-Abuturu-Guda | | | | 7.8 | 7.8 |
| | | Sub-county Total | | | | | 0.0 |
| | | District Total | 0.0 | 39.9 | 26.6 | 16.7 | 83.2 |
| PADER | Latanya | Lupara - Olangang -Wiliwili - Lanyacila | 12.0 | 10.4 | | | 10.4 |
| | | Lakwor - Ociga | 6.0 | | | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | | Amoko - Lajwee - Latigi | 9.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Oruti - Tokke - Laber | 5.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Amoko - Laber | 7.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | Amoko - Lajwiny | 9.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | | LokoloyLatoo - Latigi - Otok | 13.1 | 13.3 | | | 13.3 |
| | | Painyang - Latigi | 6.0 | | 2.9 | | 2.9 |

| | | | | | |
|--------|--|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | Abicinia - Omunyturubuc - Painyang | 7.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lajwee - Lapogoikor - Alipant East | 6.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Latigi - laminyim - Wigweng | 5.0 | 11.6 | | 11.6 |
| | Okomo - porogali central - Adwaltyen- aritlatwon | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Porogali - Okinga | 9.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Porogali - Oyuku | 13.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Latanya - Oyuku (Dure-Latanya-Oyuku) | | 14.2 | | 14.2 |
| | Nyangogwa - Oryang | 4.0 | | 6.0 | 6.0 |
| | Adicababa - Locken | 7.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Dure - Oryang | 5.4 | | | 0.0 |
| | Sub-county Total | 131.5 | 23.7 | 28.7 | 12.0 |
| Atanga | Lacekocot - Abora Stream | 3.0 | | 3.0 | 3.0 |
| | Lacekocot - Abora stream via Lubiri | 5.4 | | | 0.0 |
| | Beyojwara - Boroboro | 2.2 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lawiyeatul - Gotanyara | 5.0 | 5.0 | | 5.0 |
| | Alokolum - Iacor | 5.2 | | 8.6 | 8.6 |
| | Lawiyeatul B - Gotanyara | 4.6 | | | 0.0 |
| | Oboni - Ogong | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lacekocot - Lapak - punurii | 22.0 | 27.7 | | 27.7 |
| | Opatte P/S - Aromo parent school | 4.4 | | | 0.0 |
| | Layamo - Laoraogali - Barorit | 8.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Wiakado - Lapulocwida | 5.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lapul ocwida - Teeacak | 10.0 | 17.8 | | 17.8 |
| | Otaka -Agago | 7.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Opatte - Tingobwor - Guculuduku - Iacor | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lukome -Iapulocwida | 6.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Sub-county Total | 95.8 | 27.7 | 25.8 | 8.6 |
| Awere | Langole - Angole Dam - Atede | 12.0 | 11.7 | | 11.7 |
| | Lagile - Lukwor - Ongany | 6.0 | 10.0 | | 10.0 |
| | Canbeno - Akoltoo - Ongany | 7.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lagile - Teelagada - kilak | 6.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Bolodam - Lunyiri | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Angole Market - Ludel via Lutini P/S | 14.0 | 10.9 | | 10.9 |
| | Lutini P/S - Lunyiri P/S | 4.0 | | 4.0 | 4.0 |
| | Angole Market - gotolal - latira | 5.3 | | | 0.0 |
| | Atede - Adongkena | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Angole - Adongkena | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Rackoko A - Rackoko B - Atup - Arum | 8.0 | 11.7 | | 11.7 |
| | Bolo Opette - Lunyiri East | 4.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Rackoko B - Bolo opette - Tic-Tik - Ogwil | 9.0 | | | 0.0 |
| | Lunyiri East - Tik-Tik - Atup - kilak | 7.5 | | | 0.0 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|
| | Rackoko A - Laliya Laroo - Lutini | 4.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | St. Kizito P/S - Lamach central - Ayom - Lapetta West | 6.0 | | 6.5 | | 6.5 |
| | Bolo Agweng- lagile via laming - lamach North - Akoltoo | 8.0 | | | 8.0 | 8.0 |
| | Gotolal - Bolo T/C via Lapetta East - Lapetta West - Lamach South | 9.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | Ayom - Bolo Agweng via Angole - Juklebi West | 4.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | Bolo Agweng- Binya via Aswa | 4.0 | | | | 0.0 |
| | Sub-county Total | 129.8 | 22.6 | 28.2 | 12.0 | 62.8 |
| | District Total | 357.1 | 74.0 | 82.7 | 32.6 | 189.3 |
| Grand Total | | 2226.9 | 592.1 | 608.2 | 379.8 | 1580.1 |