

WEST NILE PROFILING

REPORT

2008

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PART 1: BACKGROUND TO THE WEST NILE PROFILING

In February – March 2008, Gorta team visited Uganda.¹ In the West Nile region, Nebbi and Yumbe districts in particular, the team visited projects funded by Gorta and met with local leaders.

The extreme level of poverty in the region was an issue of great concern to the visitors. The visitors were also informed that many international NGOs – the prominent development partners who fill government services gap – were looking elsewhere in contrast to 2005 when the first Gorta team visited the region. Finally, the visiting team discussed with AFARD on how Gorta support can be made effective in poverty eradication in the region. What came out was that first, there was need to better understand the prevailing development situation in the region– the core objective of this profiling. And second, to specify the most practical approach that can make Gorta support Visible, Impacting, and Sustainable (VIS) in the region.



Objectives and Methodology

The West Nile profiling as was noted above was conducted for two main reasons, namely:

- To explore the development status of West Nile vis-a-vis Uganda aware of the on-going Development Support Programme (DSP) of Gorta.
- To pin point the most practical approach of making Gorta DSP effectively Visible, Impacting and Sustainable (VIS) in the region.

To achieve the above objectives, AFARD was tasked to undertake the profiling exercise. To do so, AFARD team designed a rapid data collection template. This rapid approach was favoured because, given the data needs for Gorta’s decision-making, conducting a baseline survey in all the districts covering all the development sectors, would mean bearing a prohibitive cost (funds and time).

The designed rapid data collection template was refined with inputs from Gorta and government staffs in Nebbi district.

¹ Gorta is an Irish NGO. The visiting team was composed of Deirdre Fox (Vice Chair), Brian Kehoe (Board Member), and Claire Martins (Project Officer).

The search for data to fill the templates started with literature review of secondary data sources, notably government ministries and other development partners (see references). This was followed by travelling to all the District Local Governments in the region to collect primary data. Contacts were made with various departments including the District Planning Units and the District NGO Forums (see reference and Annex 2 for the list of persons contacted).

Informal discussions were also held with the district leaders on their perception of food security situations in their localities. They were also requested to identify areas that would, by their definition of poverty, be considered the most worthy for support.

During the exercise, the following became evident:

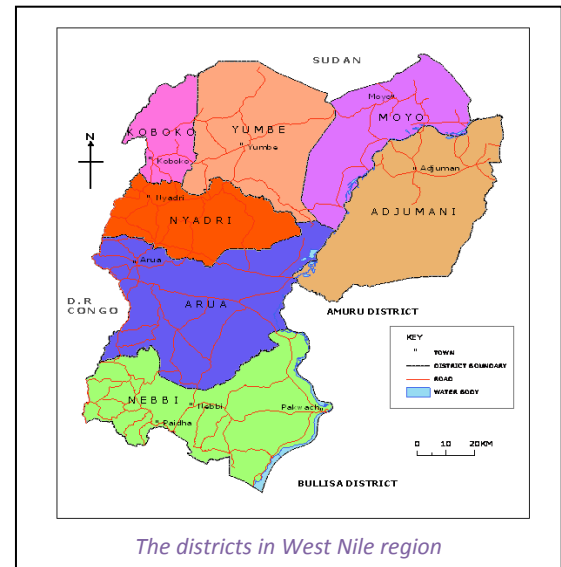
- First, all the District Planning Units and District NGO Forums are data deficient to the point that they were not fulfilling their essential role of being a one-stop center for district based data sources on government and civil society initiatives. Data had to be collected from the various departments and organizations directly.
- Second, different people in various departments have different data sets relating to a given indicator, making it difficult to accept which data is right or wrong.
- Finally, it can then be said that district programme targeting is not being guided by correct and reliable data. Likewise, the role of District NGO Forums in coordinating civil society organizations is weak given the paucity of data at their disposal.

Organization of the report

This document is organized in four main parts. It starts with providing a background to the profiling. This is followed in part 2 by explaining why the poverty inequality in Uganda where West Nile is disadvantaged. Part 3 provides empirical data analysis of how the poverty inequalities manifest themselves in West Nile using Gorta's thematic outlook. Herein key services in the region are compared against national average status from which poverty correlates are drawn. Finally, the report ends with an exploration of the way forward where a roadmap is presented building on Gorta's past support to the various local development actors in the region.

PART 2: PLACING WEST NILE IN THE NATIONAL CONTEXT

This chapter looks at the people who inhabit the West Nile region as well as administrative units, how they compare with the rest of the country in terms of living standards and reasons for their lagging behind.



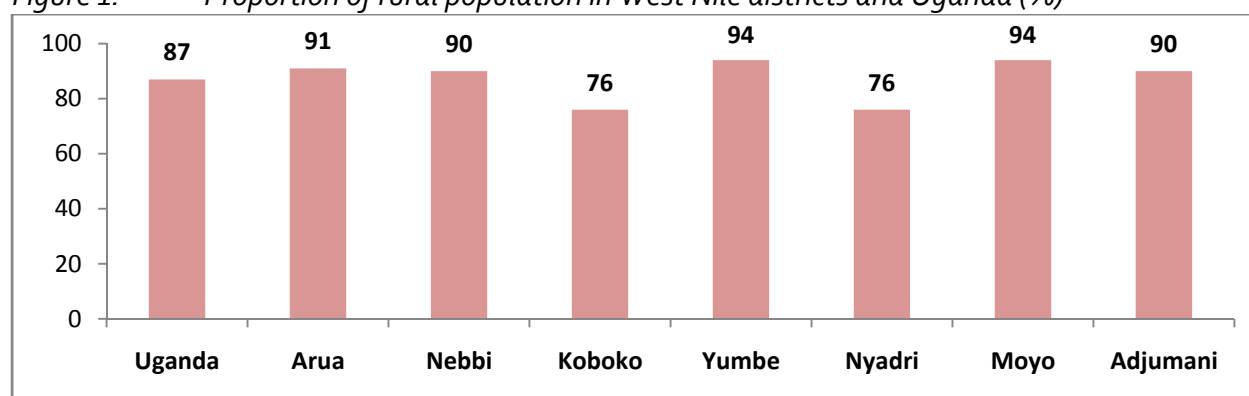
Administrative and Demographic Characteristics

The West Nile region is located in northern Uganda but on the border with Sudan and the Democratic of Congo (DRC) to the west and north respectively. Administratively, it has 7 district local governments (Nebbi, Arua, Koboko, Nyadri, Yumbe, Moyo and Adjumani although Zombo district is likely to be curved out from Nebbi soon). These districts are further sub-divided into 8 urban councils and 70 sub counties that are further sub-divided into 444 parishes/wards with 5,300 villages.

With a total population of 1,916,298 people living in 436,622 households (as at 2002 Census night), this gives an average of 82 households per village, 362 people per village and 5 people in each household. While the household is the primary unit of social life, the village is the centre of local governance throughout the region.

The people of West Nile are predominantly (90%) rural (see Figure 1 below). The exception is Koboko (34%) and Nyadri (34%) districts where more people, even by national standards (23%), live in urban areas. In terms of faith, 52% of the population is Catholic. Anglicans and Muslims constitute only 28% and 18% of the people respectively. District variation exists with Yumbe being largely Muslim and Nyadri largely Anglican. But cases of religious conflicts are so rare; indicating the strong ecumenical lifestyle of the people.

Figure 1: Proportion of rural population in West Nile districts and Uganda (%)



West Nile fit in the national development arena

It is recognized that Uganda has exhibited a phenomenal poverty reduction among the population, from 56% in 1992 to 31% in 2007 (see Table 1 below), through policies such as liberalization and privatization of the economy and decentralization of governance. As a result, according to the UNDP Human Development Reports, Uganda has shifted from a low human development country category to medium category, and has sustained this status quo up to now (UNDP 2005, 2007). However, an analysis of the poverty reduction performance as is shown in table 1 below clearly exposes the vivid regional inequality embedded in this rosy picture.

Table 1: Percent distribution of absolute poor households by residence and region

	1992/93 Ref. Year	1994/95	1999/2000	2002/03	2005/06
<i>Residential distribution</i>					
Total	55.5	50.1	35.0	38.8	31.1
Rural	59.4	54.0	39.0	42.7	34.2
Urban	28.2	22.3	10.0	14.4	13.7
<i>Regional distribution</i>					
Northern	71.3	63.5	65.0	63.0	60.7
Eastern	59.2	64.9	37.0	46.0	35.9
Western	52.8	50.4	28.0	32.9	20.5
Central	45.5	30.5	20.0	22.3	16.4

Source: MoFEPD 2001; Appleton 2001; UNHS 2006

Evident from the analysis in the above table, two conclusions stand out:

- 1) Only 3 in 10 persons in Uganda were poor in 2006. But in West Nile region (part of the Northern region), twice that number (6 in 10 persons) were poor.
- 2) The rate of decline in poverty in the near one and half decade has been lowest in the north. While the proportion of the poor declined by 10.6% point change in the north in that period, the western, central and eastern regions recorded between 2-3 times that point change (32.3%, 29.1% and 25.2%) respectively.

As a result of the above two conclusions, it can be inferred that the much hyped policy has failed to produce same results countrywide. Second, this finding means that the northern region (which includes West Nile) needs a local area sensitive poverty reduction policy and calls for affirmative action to balance its poverty level with other regions of the country. However, such specific targeting requires a deeper understanding of the uniqueness of the region in order to respond to the critical causes rather than the effects of poverty in the region. Below is an analysis of why such an inequality has persisted for more than the one and half decade in the region while the greater Uganda was on track of poverty reduction.

Why the poverty inequality

The above noted poverty level raises a cardinal question: “Why West Nile?” Answers to this question can be obtained from the proceedings of the 2005 West Nile Development Conference, corroborated by our informal discussions with the district leadership. The answers are summarized in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Causes and effects of persistent poverty in West Nile

Causes	Effects
<p>1. The long period of insurgency in the region</p> <p>From the 1979 liberation war that ousted Idi Amin from power, to the 1986 NRM war and the insurgencies that the NRM rule later engendered, up to 2002 peace accord signed with the rebels, central government excluded West Nile because it was seen as an accomplice of President Idi Amin who hailed from the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of productive lives • Destruction of individuals' properties and public facilities • Majority of people lived in exiles in DRC and Sudan until 1986 when return migration started • Distrust of central government and emergence of rebel activities (notably Rhodo insurgents in Nebbi, National Rescue Front I and II and West Nile Bank Front rebel movements in Arua and Yumbe) that retarded the development of the region • Generation lost without proper academic and professional education
<p>2. The Lord's Resistance Army (LRA) rebellion</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People living in Internally Displaced Camps (IDPs)

<p>The war being waged by the Lord Resistance Army in the neighboring districts of the Acholi sub-region (now 20 years old), at one time cut off West Nile from the rest of the country.</p>	<p>in Adjumani district</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Loss of lives and properties • Disconnect with Kampala, the centre of trade, hence scarcity and high prices of goods and services
<p>3. Withdrawal of major development partners</p> <p>West Nile region is now considered peaceful and is at a stage when it should rehabilitate structures and systems destroyed by the war but many development partners have withdrawn their support from the region. For instance, all UN agencies like UNICEF have redirected their attention to the Acholi sub-region.²</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduced top-up services to bridge government's inadequate services delivery • Delayed pace of West Nile recovery processes
<p>4. Refugee influx from the neighboring countries</p> <p>Since 1964, West Nile region has been hosting refugees from Southern Sudan and the DRC. While some refugees settled in camps where mass humanitarian support was provided to them to the exclusion of local resident communities, others, especially from DRC, integrated in the local communities and were consequently denied access to services by humanitarian agencies.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social disharmony between nationals and refugees • Overstretching of the already inadequate government services • Households' impoverishment as the mouths to feed outweighed the hands that were able to productively work • Growth of dependency on hand-outs, a syndrome that retarded self-help initiatives especially in areas where humanitarian assistance were strong
<p>5. Limited government resource envelop</p> <p>While decentralization has brought voice and services delivery decision-making power to the people, local government are made to fully rely on the inadequate central government remittance</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low morale to participate in local policy processes by grassroot communities • Low responsiveness to local service needs • Lack of accountability by local governments • Loss of trust in government • Political competition to benefit leaders' localities
<p>6. Remoteness from Kampala city</p> <p>West Nile is too distant from Kampala, the business and administrative centre of the country</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invisibility/lack of clout at the power centre • High business transaction cost • Sluggish pace of livelihood activity diversification as support infrastructures are missing

The scenario above calls for a collective effort of all people concerned about the plight of the people of the region to join hands to improve the quality of life of the people. However, this should be done in a way that adds value to where there is dire need for improvement and the starting point of which is to get a clear view of the situation currently prevailing in the region, the subject of the next chapter.

² The decline in the number of development partners in the region was also attributed to the peace process in Southern Sudan that led to many humanitarian agencies that used to support services delivery in local governments like in Adjumani, Moyo, Yumbe, and Arua to simply close down their operations in the region.

PART 3: THE DEVELOPMENT STATUS OF WEST NILE REGION

In order to provide a more vivid picture of the developmentally disadvantaged position of West Nile, a comparative standing of the districts in the region is juxtaposed against the national average in key welfare and livelihood indicators.

Attention is given to the key production, education, and health services. The focus on only these three services is twofold. First, these services are considered the core sources of income, food, knowledge, and a healthy population that can productively contribute to the development of the region both at individual and collective levels. And second, because these services closely tie with Gorta development programmes.

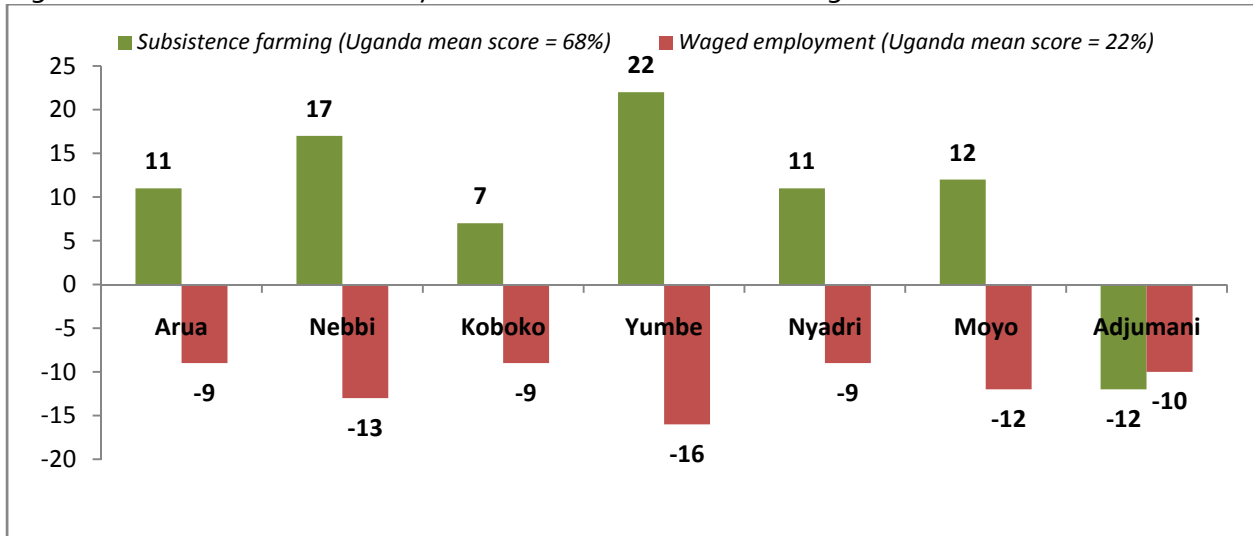


Means of making a living

Poverty or no poverty, life must go on. In eking a living, a majority of the people in West Nile depend on subsistence farming characterized by traditional seeds/breeds/tools and indigenous technical knowledge. Figure 2 below presents the situation vis-à-vis the national average.



Figure 2: Economic activity in West Nile districts versus Uganda (%)



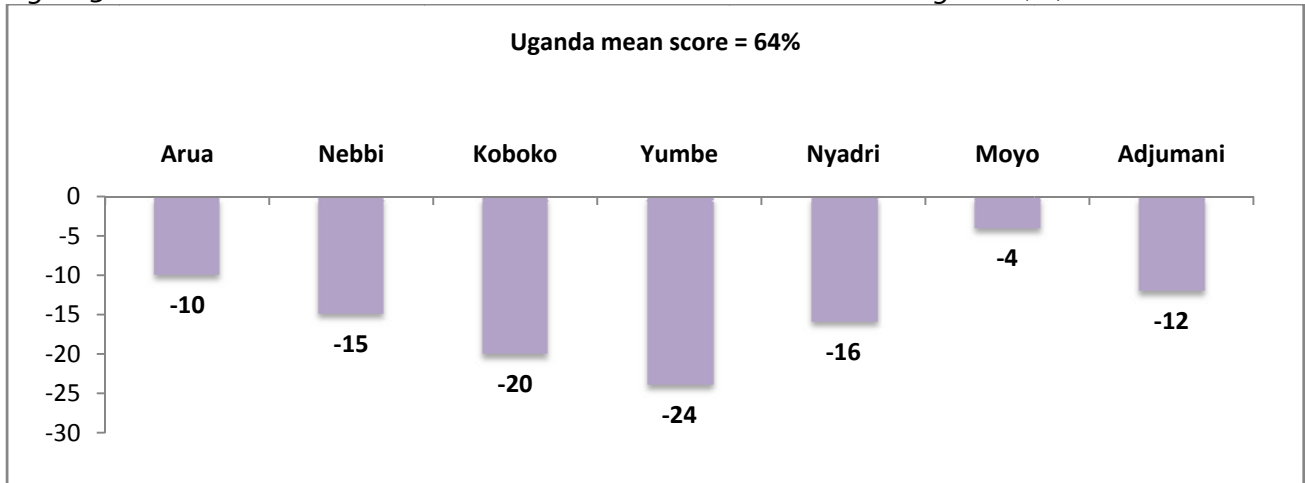
In the figure above, two critical livelihood activities in Uganda are compared. The % in the figure denotes percentages above or below the national average. For instance, while the Ugandan average for people living on subsistence farming is 68%, the figure for Arua is $68+11=79\%$. For waged employment, the national average is 22%, the figure for Arua is $22-9=13\%$.

In summary, with the exception of Adjumani where there are fewer people (compared to the national average) engaged in subsistence farming, in all the other districts (but largely in Yumbe and Nebbi districts) subsistence farming is the main livelihood activity.

As if to emphasize the effect of the decade lost in exile, the older people lack professional skills mandatorily required for waged employments in the country, the figure also shows that only a few people earn their living from waged employments.

One would expect ample extension support for such a population that is so dependent on farming. Unfortunately, figure 3 below shows that farmers in the region (especially in Yumbe and Koboko) have a very low access to extension services as compared to the national average score. Hence, with limited exposure to modern agro-technologies from research institutions, subsistence farming will continue to fail to make life any better for these rural farming households.

Figure 3: Access to extension services in West Nile districts versus Uganda (%)

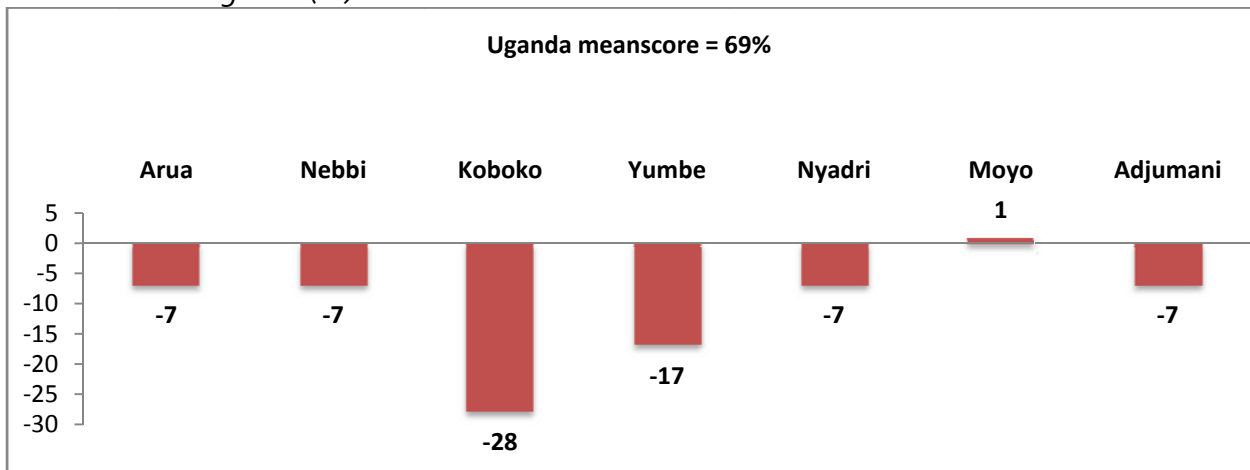


Education status

In terms of educational attainment, the region also falls far below the national adult literacy status with more gaps in Koboko and Yumbe (Figure 4). It is only Moyo district that has a marginal rating above the national average status.



Figure 4: Adult literacy status in West Nile districts versus Uganda (%)

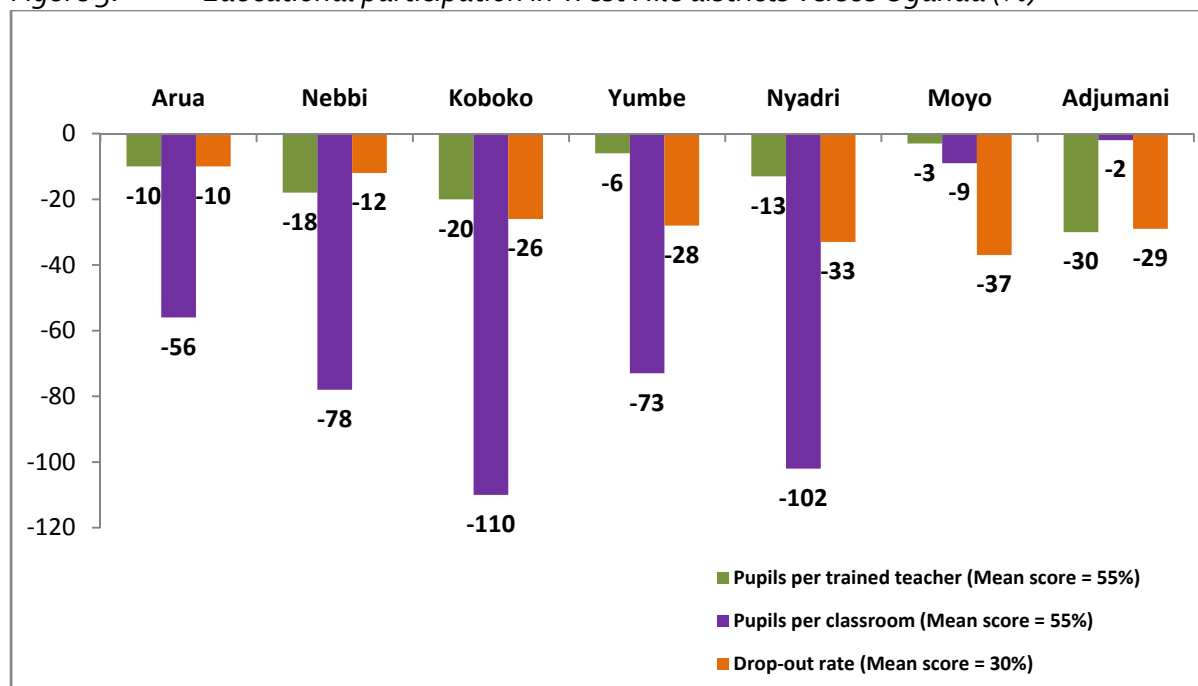


Selected data from primary schools benefitting from Universal Primary Education policy as is shown in Figure 5 shows that the entire West Nile districts are overstretched in offering primary education given that:

- There are too many children per classroom (in Koboko, Nyadri, Yumbe, and Nebbi districts).
- Trained teachers are too few in Adjumani, Koboko, Nebbi, Nyadri and Arua districts.
- Equally a high dropout rate (especially for girl children) prevails in all the districts (with highest cases in Moyo, Nyadri, Adjumani, Yumbe and Koboko districts).

Informal discussions with the district leaders revealed that while UPE has increased enrolment levels tremendously, facilities are too inadequate to match such enrolment needs. Many classes are conducted under trees as many of the available classrooms are crowded. The few teachers cannot give adequate attention to the numerous pupils crowded in each class. As such many pupils perform poorly to the extent that many in Primary 5 (upper classes) are unable to write their own names or construct a sentence in the instructional language- English. It is therefore not a surprise that dropout rates are exceptionally high while the national Primary Leaving Examination performance has been declining for the last decade.

Figure 5: Educational participation in West Nile districts versus Uganda (%)



Health status

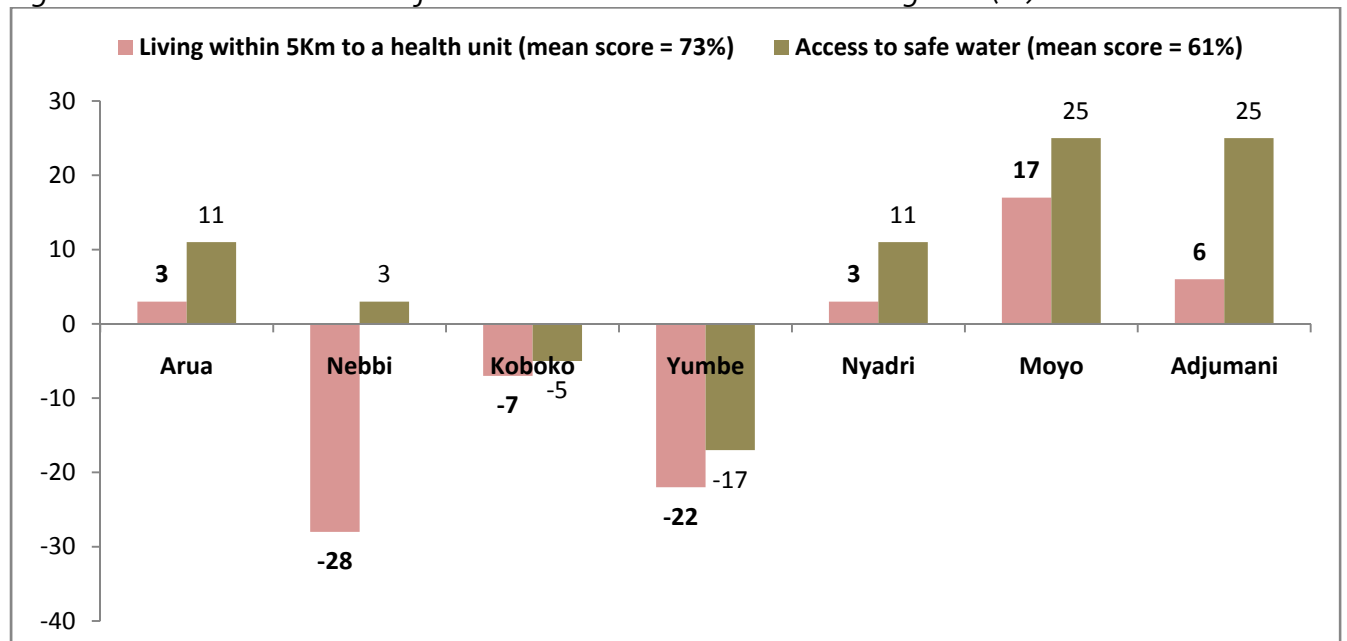
Although the government has set a standard that all lower local governments should have at least one health facility and it is continuing to pursue this policy, West Nile region is characterized by underachievement in that respect (see also Figure 6 below) because of:



- Limited number of health units as many people are still living outside the 5Km radius to a health facility particularly in Nebbi, Yumbe, and Koboko districts.
- Poorly staffed health units with a minimum of 27, 000 people per doctor.
- Persistence of otherwise preventable diseases like malaria that is noted as the number one cause of both morbidity and mortality.
- Inadequate access to safe water sources especially in Yumbe and Koboko districts.

Not surprising, under-5 mortality and maternal mortality rates are exceptionally high. Meanwhile, life expectancy in the region is 40 years, yet an average Ugandan is expected to live for at least 48 years.

Figure 6: Access to health facilities in West Nile districts versus Uganda (%)



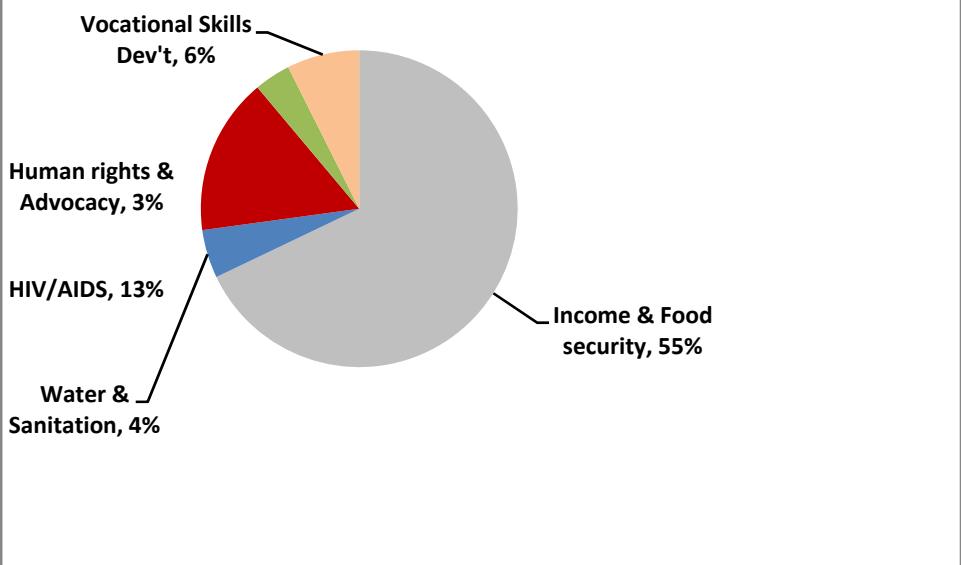
COMMUNITY RESPONSES TO FIGHTING POVERTY

If the government was providing services adequately and equitably, there would possibly be less need for the complementarity and advocacy roles non-governmental organizations have come to play. However, since the mandatory government services delivery is just minimally trickling in, local communities in West Nile region have resorted to a “do-it-yourself” approach to fighting poverty epitomized by the proliferation of community based organizations (CBOs). There are 1,507 registered CBOs in the region. Of these CBOs, Nebbi and Arua districts have the highest number- 42% and 36% respectively.

The limited number of CBOs in other districts is in part because these districts have largely depended on humanitarian support meant to rehabilitate refugees from Sudan and Acholi sub region for the better portion of the 1990s. They did not need to come into groups to access such support while in Arua and Nebbi, government and NGOs directed most of their development support through groups.

Majority of these CBOs, as is shown in Figure 7 below, are engaged in food and income security related activities and HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation. A negligible number are undertaking human rights and advocacy and water and sanitation activities. This is in part because these themes depend on high quality technical skills that many CBOs lack.

Figure 7: Activities CBOs in West Nile districts are engaged in (%)



SUPPORT FROM DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS

It is recognized that there were many international NGOs in West Nile region and particularly in Arua, Moyo and Adjumani district between 1995-2005. These NGOs greatly backstopped government services delivery gaps to the point that in the three mentioned districts efforts towards local revenue generation as well as enticing communities to take a leading path for own development were neglected. One can still see in these districts that most of the vehicles used by local governments are clearly marked, “donated by UNHCR, UNICEF, and WFP” and so on.

The reverse is true now that the number of such NGOs has reduced tremendously from 2007. Many UN agencies shifted their focus to northern Uganda proper. Other humanitarian agencies followed returnees back to Southern Sudan and Acholi sub-region.

As a result (see Annex 3-9), Nebbi (an exceptionally NGO deficient area), Adjumani and Moyo have the lowest number of international NGOs. These districts now rely on local NGOs who, because of being poorly resourced (staff, logistics, and funds), cannot ably deliver adequate services. Almost invariably, they all have outreach incapacitation and exhibit on-and-off operational modalities.

CONCLUSIONS

It is evident from the above findings that:

- The success of government of Uganda’s poverty reduction policy has not benefited the country equally. The West Nile region has not benefited equitably from the much hyped policy gains basically because of historical and geographic factors.
- The role of prominent and resourced non-state actors (international NGOs) has declined in the region. The vacant spaces are now being filled by local NGOs with a potential for sustainable impact in the region. Yet with their low resource envelopes they cannot bridge the gaps in government services unless they are supported.
- Arising from the above is therefore the realization by grassroots communities that it is their duty to work for self-development more productively through

collective responsibilities. This vast potential can be tapped for a meaningful fight against poverty. But most of these groups are young, directionless, some are outright opportunistic, and not equally distributed in the various districts.

- The regional development gaps and needs tally with the 4 pillars of Gorta development programmes namely: income security, food security, health security, and vocational skills development.

As such, Gorta has a justifiable need for supporting the development of the region, especially support for sustainable local initiatives. Linking up with other local initiatives on the ground will provide a better avenue for reaching out, in a cost-efficient manner, to the wider community. How this can be done is explored in the next part of this report.

PART 4: ROADMAP TO GORTA DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT PROGRAMME. STRIVING FOR VISIBILITY, IMPACTS, AND SUSTAINABILITY



Gorta is supporting income and food security initiatives like this Irish potato farming by women group among others

This last part of the report explores how Gorta support can produce vital results in West Nile region. The suggestions proposed herein are based on: (i) AFARD's experience of facilitating development work in, and knowledge of, the region over the last 8 years; (ii) Gorta's past support in the region especially in the last 2-3 years when a network approach was adopted and operationalized; and (iii) the on-going government attempts to fight poverty in the region especially now that a loose regional tier is in place to further the effectiveness of decentralization.

A brief on Gorta's work in the region

In the last 2-3 years, Gorta in partnership with AFARD embarked on a stronger Development Support Programme (DSP) in the West Nile region in terms of the size of annual budget offered and number of beneficiaries supported. To-date, Gorta has invested (actual and committed) UGX 1.4 billion in the region through 29 beneficiary Member Organizations (MOs – see annex 1 for details) as follows:³

- In 2006/07, UGX 206.2 million was received under Nebbi Area Development Network where 8 Member Organizations. AFARD that is overseeing, mentoring, and strengthening the network also effectively reached out to the 8 MOs.
- In 2007/08, 8 new MOs were taken on board and they all received UGX 192.6 million. Meanwhile, the old 8 MOs will receive UGX 414.3 million up to 2010.
- In 2008/09, another 13 new MOs of which 1 is in Arua, 6 in Nebbi & 7 in Yumbe districts have been taken up. Together with capacity building, this will cost about UGX 560.6 million.

³ Excludes all the former independently supported organizations like Odokibo Agricultural Training Centre, Alibi in Rhino Camp, and Ajingu Primary school, etc.

Worth noting about this Gorta DSP is reaching out to 2,146 people (51% females) directly as household heads. It also mainly focuses at household income, food, and health securities as well as vocational skills development. The various MOs were supported as hereunder:

Table 3: Phases of Gorta support

In year 1 (2005)	<p>Gorta:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self identified beneficiary MOs basing on their previous proposals that it received and verified. • Requested AFARD to undertake the Capacity Building role in an effort to strengthen the MOs. • Supported the network approach to supporting the various MOs. • Funded a centralized network capacity building • Directly funded the beneficiary MOs poverty reduction activities built on the concepts written by the project holders
In year 2 (2006)	<p>Gorta allowed AFARD to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and add more MOs to the existing network • Facilitate the entire planning process of the new MOs basing on Gorta's Step-wise Development Approach (SDA) • Decentralize the capacity building funds to the MOs so that a stronger partnership can be explored • Operate only the network from a managerial coordination role with a more "hands off, eyes on" approach
In year 3 (2008)	<p>Both Gorta and AFARD agreed on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The uptake of new MOs into the functional network rather than funding a parallel network as was proposed by Caritas-Nebbi. • Joint planning with the new MOs given that their proposals were not realistic and also lacked a network approach • Decentralized capacity building approach • Embarking on eliminating structures that lengthen the support chain thus leading to fund leakage.

The result of the above modality of engagement is as follows:

- There are two types of MOs involved in the network.
 - First are those admitted through the long chain for DSP through the Catholic parishes who identified beneficiaries (without clear selection criteria) and
 - Second are the AFARD-identified Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with their members as the direct beneficiaries.
- AFARD as the network pillar simply coordinated the independent MOs and focused on the area of core capacity building requisite in enabling the beneficiary

MOs deliver quality and transparent services and account for every penny they received both to their members and Gorta.

Making Gorta support effective

While the DSP highlighted above addresses the indisputable needs in the region, it warrants asking a cardinal question that can help clarify the rationale, relevance and strategy of the support in the region. This question is:

“How can Gorta’s DSP impact positively, visibly and sustainably in the West Nile region?”

The above question points to two topical issues. First, it specifies the focus of Gorta DSF in the region – Visibility, Impact & Sustainability (VIS). And second, it seeks to explore what ways and means can make the 3-VIS pillars effective.

In order to answer this question, Gorta’s DSP effectiveness needs to be seen from “Programme Performance” perspective in both the current areas and new ones to come. By so doing, conceptually **Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Consistency (REEC)** are factored in as integral parts of programming for **Visibility, Impact and Sustainability (VIS)** as shown below in Table 4:

Table 4: Programming and Performance focus

<p>Relevance, Effectiveness, Efficiency, and Consistency of Member Organizations are aimed at improving ability to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-identify needs for support (Relevance) • Use least cost methods without compromising quality to satisfy the needs (Efficiency) • Strive to achieve all set targets within set duration (Effectiveness) • Adapt interventions to local situations and cross-learn (Consistency) 	<p>While Visibility, Impact and Sustainability (VIS) will strive to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure the partnership between Gorta, AFARD & MOs are visible, recognized and appreciated by all stakeholders (Visibility) • Adapt result-driven programming and implementation in all interventions basing on SDA where beneficiaries’ desired, substantial, lasting life changes are key imperatives (Impacts) • Cultivate and promote local ownership, self-development and MO/beneficiary independence (impact and organizational sustainability)
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Lessons learnt

From the above noted focus, the best-bait option for exploring the ways and means that can make Gorta's DSP effective resides in taking a closer look at what has worked well and what did not in the last 2-3 years of support so as to craft what ways forward. This is done hereunder building on the managerial challenges and the various network reviews.

A: What worked well?

From our experience of working in Nebbi for the last near 2-3 years, the following have been successful:

- Areas that are marginalized, with little or no previous history of intervention by other actors tend to work harder and cause the least trouble to the network.
- Working with CBOs benefit poor people directly by offering services that they had been lacking to improve their lives. It even has the best visibility and accountability as results are evident among, and are equitably shared by the beneficiaries.
- Participatory project formulation and proposal writing (as were done with all the new groups) improved beneficiary voice, needs-intervention synergy, and transparency right from AFARD through the Project Management Team to the beneficiaries. It also avoided institutional manipulation. For instance while the people in Panyimur wanted agro-inputs and a loan scheme so that they can work for themselves to fight their household poverty, the Caritas-driven project write-up tried to impose onto the beneficiaries – girl child education support, long distance refrigerated fishing method, and water source construction in schools.
- Participatory review of both programme and financial performance provides opportunity for enhancing leaders' transparency, members' knowledge about their project, and helps in change tracking. It also makes leaders accountable as dejections are made known. This has however also been a cause of friction with especially Priest who feel their "collar" is threatened by making many people know "behind the scene transactions".
- Working in a network had the following benefits:
 - Reduced leakages of funds; a practice many managers used to involve in.
 - Increased cost efficiency, especially through joint procurement.
 - Increased mutual learning and ease of enforcing the Code of Conduct

- Assisted programme activities' up scaling and flexibility at no added cost to Gorta. E.g., Paidha parish introduced revolving fund scheme to strengthen its income security component from local savings, and Kalowang completed its Gari technology house using funds from local sales of cassava cuttings.
 - Built internal sustainability e.g., through intra-network linkages as Nyaravur provided animal traction trainer for other network members, Anyegele group sold its seeds to Kwer Kabu Can group.
 - Heightened adoption of organizational best practices like participatory leadership, some form of financial transparency that the Code of Conduct enshrined.
 - Increased acceptability by local governments e.g., Paidha parish was given a milk goat to multiply as many community members lacked the skills.
- Adopting a concentrated versus wide spread outreach resulted into:
 - Increased visibility of hitherto unknown or ignored groups.
 - Impact deepening among beneficiary as adequate resources was made available for realizing the SDA concepts that were agreed upon during the planning stage.
 - Increased benefit spill-over to non beneficiaries e.g., seed sharing and Boer goat cross-breeding.
 - Promoting ecumenical living in the beneficiary communities as religious affiliations were traded off for locational disadvantage. In the new MOs, beneficiaries include Catholics, Anglicans, Muslims and even non-believers.
- Centralizing capacity building initiatives yielded:
 - Improved training quality assurance.
 - Learning of organizational dynamics in each MO for a customized and flexible (adaptive) capacity building development.
 - Minimal leakage through the avoidance of half-baked trainers.
 - Improved financial management and monitoring.

B: What did not work well?

Notwithstanding the above strengths and benefits, critical challenges remained, namely:

- Independent selection and vetting of projects by Gorta and handing such projects to the network carried forward the “My Project” mentality in the church circles with a double burden of: (i) Coordinators felt they owe allegiance to other powers rather than the network; and (ii) they also felt beneficiaries do not matter as long as it was their concepts being funded.
- Widespread outreach in parish settings like in Zeu, Paidha and Ave Maria where only 25 beneficiaries are supported in a zone of more than 15 villages led to loss of visibility of Gorta and loss of deeper impacts among beneficiaries (with some cases of stigmatization of those supported). Coupled with unclear selection criteria, it also promoted religious sectarianism as good Catholics are rewarded with beneficiary status regardless of their poverty status.
- The longer the chains of benefit delivery (via the Parish to the beneficiaries) the greater the fund leakages and conflict within the network. The Parish structures that should have voluntarily spearheaded their projects felt that without remuneration for the Coordinators/Accountants they were working for gains other than their own. As such, they tried to get money by other illegal means-fraud. In Zeu, UGX 6.8 million was self-loaned to the Parish Pastoral Council to facilitate the Ordination of a priest. In Paidha, the outgoing Coordinator channeled all revolving funds repayment onto his personal account with Commercial Microfinance bank. In Orussi, the Coordinator, Accountant and Parish Pastoral Council took 20 bags out of 70 bags of Irish potato seed for themselves. In Kalowang, the UGX 6.7 million realized from the sales of cassava cutting was diverted and the beneficiaries received only UGX 2.4 million.
- Decentralizing MOs’ capacity building budget (especially in the year 1-2 phase for old groups where projects were owned by Priests like in Zeu, Paidha, and Wadelai) has engendered opportunistic behavior as some of the Coordinators wanted to use non-professional trainers in order to personally gain from the funds; a practice they were used to under many unsupervised funding.
- The sums of money given to some MOs seemed too large given that many had never handled a million Uganda shillings before. Most of the CBOs fall in this category and are demonstrating a very low absorption capacity.

- It was rather unfair to give almost the same amount of money to a CBO of 30 members and a community of 100 households reached out to under the Church parishes given that the per capita share would vary greatly yet all the beneficiaries are striving for almost the same changes in their livelihoods – some money, enough balanced food, ability to meet medical, educational, and social responsibilities as well as accumulating some assets to buffer shocks in their future.
- The unclear role AFARD was expected to play (mainly a “handless eye” for Gorta) breed the attitude that “what will AFARD do after all” as well as “fraud with impunity”. It was only the groups that came on board last that have clearly understood the role of AFARD. Others see AFARD as unduly interfering in their affairs by blocking avenues for “eating the free Gorta funds”.
- Decentralization of structures and not authorities. While Gorta recommended that in all Catholic Parishes the involvement of the beneficiaries in the management of their projects be upheld, authorities over funds have so far remained in the hands of the Coordinating Priests. Beneficiaries are required to be grateful for the privileges of being selected as beneficiaries by the Project owners/Coordinators. As such, many beneficiaries do not know the details of their projects, never ask questions even if something wrong happened like the over-payment of allowances to leaders in Paidha. Instances arose where groups were “guided” to support wrong acts, for instance, pressure for procurement by individual MOs as opposed to the centralized network approach, refusal of exposure visit by groups in Zeu, and support of the illegal internal borrowings in Zeu parish.
- Emphasis on MOs’ concept operationalization left no room for community wide externalities that bear disastrous effects on impact realization. For instance, Anyegele, Mungu Jakisa, Kwer Kabucan and Orussi groups while targeting income and food security are delimited by lack of safe water sources whose funds are over and above their annual allocations.

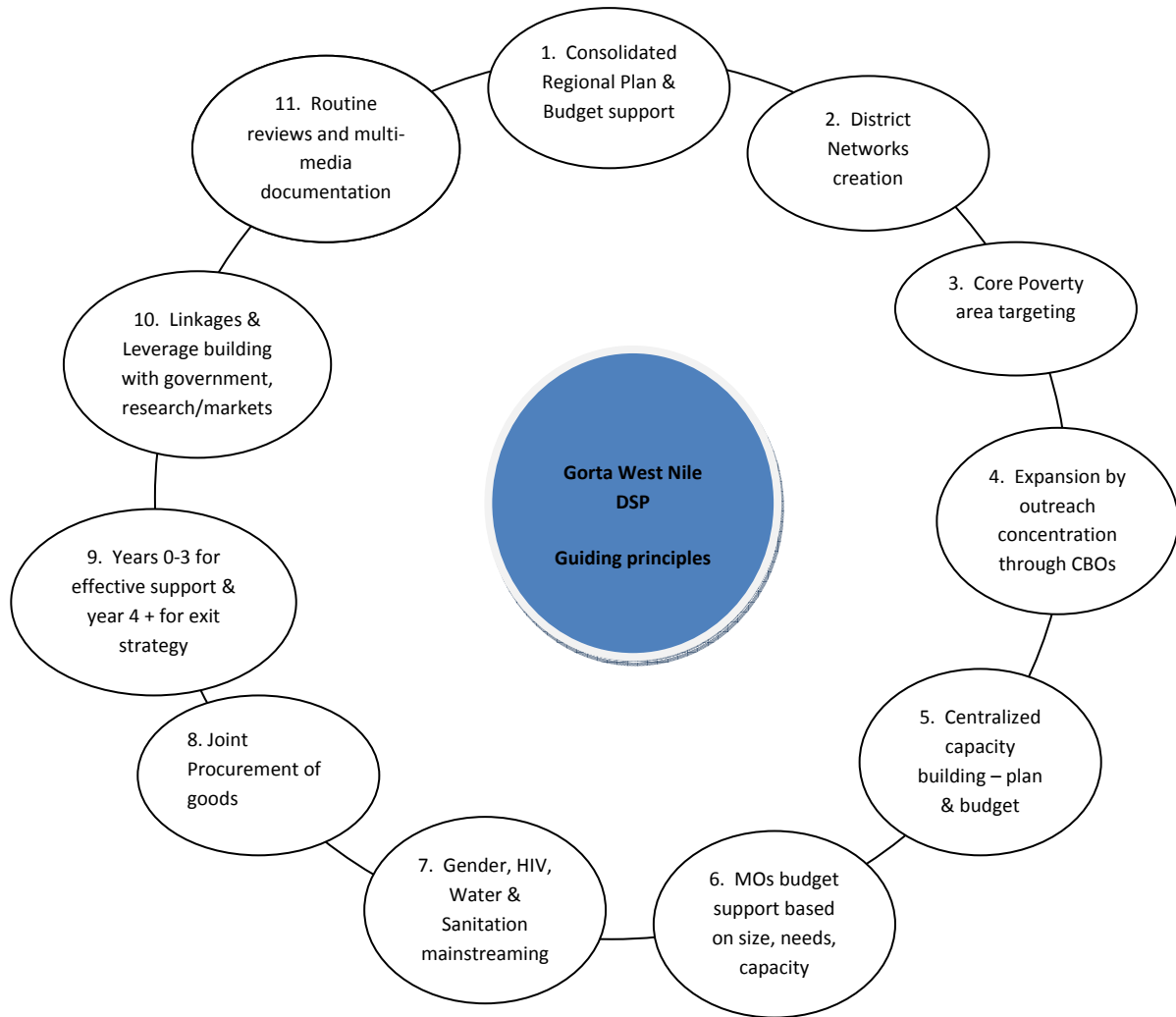
ROADMAP FOR EFFECTIVE GORTA SUPPORT

Learning from past mistakes and strengths, it would be prudent to entrench Gorta's DSP in West Nile region on the following basis:

- Gorta and AFARD should develop a West Nile Strategic Plan/Budget (hereafter called ***West Nile Development Initiative***) wherein incremental annual targets and budgets are clearly spelt together with the expected accountability variables. Gorta should then fund the plan and periodically visit to review progress. In this way, Gorta will mobilize a West Nile DSP Budget, avoid reactive response to proposals (even from opportunist), and support pre-determined outreach targeting. Equally, accountability results will be better refined and Gorta's visibility felt in the region.
- West Nile is generally poor but for geographical targeting purposes, the poorest of the poor communities should be identified. Local governments should be involved in this process so that their ownership and leverage is won from the word go.
- Within the identified poor communities, groups united by common vision, however hazy, are a better entry point than "the village/zone" approach under the parish setting. This is because Gorta's DSP will build on the work of people who share a common goal; those already working together more smoothly to fight their poverty. Such organic groups are like teams of achievers rather than a conglomerate of diverse interests brought together under a parish approach.
- In communities where no CBOs exist, new ones should be formed using standard facilitation techniques so that effective outreach can be attained even in districts where collective action in groups is still low.
- New partners should be carefully selected, vetted, and prepared for the dos & don't of Gorta DSP embedded in the Gorta's SDA.
- Expansion of outreach should be around areas where current supports are on-going (concentration of investments) in order to promote rural growth poles requisite for Gorta visibility and impact spill-over.
- The current 7-year span of engagement should be structured in such a way that the number of members and absorption capacity of the groups are taken into account and year 4 onwards is customized into exit years.

- District networks coordinated by AFARD (through resident Field Officers) should be established. One of the roles of AFARD within the network is to fight the culture of impunity, promote transparency and proper reporting and financial management and accounting in addition to building vital linkages with local governments.
- Capacity building of MOs should be centrally planned for by AFARD so that quality assurance is guaranteed, conflict over selfish financial matter is reduced, and routine mentoring where gaps persist are provided.
- Joint network and MOs' reviews should be conducted in order to promote programme accountability and adaptation, cross-learning, and leverage building.
- Visibility guidelines should be developed and an adaptable and flexible approach be emphasized.
- Documentation for accountability should be emphasized at all levels from MOs to Gorta (Dublin).

Figure 8: Schematic approach to Gorta's West Nile DSP



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Annex 1: Gorta DSF Network beneficiaries 2006 to date

S/ No.	Name of beneficiary	Location (District, sub county)	No. of Beneficiaries		
			Males	Females	Total
01	Congambe Women Group	Nebbi, Jang Okoro	07	13	20
02	JODPAC	Nebbi, Jang Okoro	10	10	20
03	Utimkisa	Nebbi, Jang Okoro	08	07	15
04	Kwer Kabu Can	Nebbi, Panyango	24	06	30
05	Anyengele	Nebbi, Panyango	21	26	47
06	Mungu Jakisa	Nebbi, Panyango	13	14	27
07	Nyaravur	Nebbi, Nyaravur	33	35	68
08	Mungulonyo	Nebbi T/C	19	02	21
09	Ave Maria Kalowang	Nebbi, Nebbi S/C	54	46	100
10	Valley Farm	Nebbi, Paidha	50	50	100
11	Orussi	Nebbi, Erussi	33	67	100
12	Zeu Catholic Parish	Nebbi, Zeu	50	50	100
13	Wadelai Catholic Parish	Nebbi, Wadelai	72	28	100
14	Parombo Catholic Parish	Nebbi, Parombo	60	40	100
15	Paidha Catholic Parish	Nebbi, Paidha	80	20	100
16	Lokokura Group	Nebbi, Panyimur	11	10	21
17	Pakwach Parish	Nebbi, Pakwach	31	69	100
18	Nyapea Parish	Nebbi, Nyapea	50	50	100
19	Dei Post Test Club	Nebbi, Panyimur	64	91	155
20	Rhinocamp Parish	Arua, Rhino Camp	60	40	100
21	Panyimur Parish	Nebbi, Panyimur	65	35	100
22	Kango Parish	Nebbi, Kango	35	65	100
23	Matu Group	Yumbe, Drazini	33	67	100
24	Naku Group	Yumbe, Drazini	25	45	70
25	Lodonga Group	Yumbe, Drazini	49	69	118
26	Odokibo Group	Yumbe, Drazini	31	46	77
27	Okuvuru Group	Yumbe, Drazini	31	32	63
28	Yiba Group	Yumbe, Drazini	37	57	94
29	Odokibo Agricultural Training Centre	Yumbe, Drazini	-	-	-
	Total membership		1,056	1,090	2,146

Annex 2: List of Local Government Staff contacted during data collection

S/N	Name	Title	District
1	Tolea Franco	Senior Community Development Officer	Arua/Nyadri
2	Sephan Andeku	District Planner	Arua/Nyadri
3	Bamuru Jimmy	District Production Coordinator	Arua/Nyadri
4	Dr. Driwale Alfred	Director of District Health Services	Koboko
5	Asindu Patrick	Senior Community Development Officer	Koboko
6	Aliga Yunus Awa	District Education Officer	Koboko
7	Enzama Wilson	District Planner	Koboko
8	Mark Tivu	District Education Officer	Yumbe
9	Dr. Mubarak Hassan	Director of District Health Services	Yumbe
10	Dr. Opigo Jimmy	Deputy DDHS	Moyo
11	Izale Albert	Senior Community Development Officer	Moyo
12	Zanaigo John	District Planner	Moyo
13	Olen Ben	District Planner	Adjumani
14	Acaga Taban Ismail	Programme Assistant	MAYANNK
15	Dr. Kajor Oryema	District Director of Health Services	Nebbi
16	Nyakuni Leonard	District Production Coordinator	Nebbi
17	Ogen Stanislus	District Education Officer	Nebbi
18	Okilla Goeffrey	District Inspector of School	Nebbi

Annex 3: NGOs in Nebbi District

S.No	Name of Partners	Geographical area of activity	Type of activity
1	SNV	LLG units	Technical support in areas of education, health and production.
2	World Vision International	Panyimur	Classroom construction, OVC support, water and sanitation
3	ACTION-AID	Nyapea, Panyango, Atyak	Girl-child education, CBO Capacity building, Gender based violence
4	AFARD	District wide	Food & income security, water and sanitation, HIV/AIDS, good governance, CBO capacity building
5	CARITAS – NEBBI.	Paidha, Nebbi, Panyimur, Orussi, Zeu	Agriculture, HIV/AIDS, OVC support
6	CEFORD		Agricultural inputs support, trainings, advisory services and advocacy as well as research
7	Nebbi District Farmers Association	District wide	Agriculture Extension Service
8	West Nile Private Sector Promotion Development Centre Ltd	District wide	Microenterprise development

Annex 4: NGOs operating in Adjumani District

S.No	Partner	Geographical Coverage	Activities implemented
1	Red cross	Entire District	Humanitarian support
2	CEFORD	Entire District	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services, FAL, advocacy and research.
3	ACORD	Entire District	Humanitarian support
4	LWF	Entire District	Humanitarian support
5	SNV	LLG units	Technical support in the areas of education, environment, water and sanitation.
6	WFP	Entire District	Humanitarian support
7	AWA	Entire District	Humanitarian support
8	AHA	Entire District	Health sector support
9	DAR	Entire District	Health sector support
10	HAP	Entire District	Health sector support
11	AAH	Entire District	Health sector support
12	JRS	Entire District	Education sector support
13	DANIDA	Whole District	Education sector support
14	DED	Whole district	Humanitarian support
15	TPO	Whole district	Technical support for MoGLSD OVC program
16	MACI	Whole District	HIV/AIDS Prevention and mitigation

Annex 5: NGO in Moyo District

S.No	Name of Partners	Geographical area of activity	Type of activity
1	SNV	LLG units	Technical support in areas of education, health and production.
2	Environmental Alert	Aliba (Dilokata parish), Metu (Pamujo & Pamoyi parishes) Dufile (Laropi parish)	Training and provision of improved seed materials to farmers, awareness creation, advocacy and policy monitoring including research
3	DS-DAR Danish Support to Development Assistance for Refugees Hosting Areas	Moyo, Lefori and Itula sub-counties	Community rural infrastructure Reh. Through voucher. Strengthening capacity of agro-input distributors, training of farmer groups, and micro-finance out reach
4	CEFORD	Metu, Dufile, Itula and Moyo sub-counties	Agricultural inputs support, trainings, advisory services and advocacy as well as research
5	Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	Dufile, Lefori, Moyo, Metu, Itula and MTC	Food and income security, community development plans and capacity building for local communities
6	ADEO	Itula and Moyo sub-counties	minimum health care services, nutrition and also infrastructural development
7	MAHA	All sub-counties	Psychosocial counselling and material support for members, Sensitization and awareness creation through drama, talk show, testimonies, and home based care
8	COMA	MTC, Dufile, Moyo and Itula sub-counties	Encourage and support communities in IGA, Promoting FLE, environmental awareness and home hygiene campaign and promoting FAL
9	YAC	Moyo, MTC and Metu Sub-counties	Mobilization and sensitization of youth on HIV/AIDs and SRH, Establishing youth clubs SRH, Human rights advocacy and environment protection
10	CEPAP	All the eight sub-counties in the district	Counselling and education programme for AIDS project

Annex 6: NGOs operating in Koboko District

S.No	Partner	Geographical Coverage	Activities implemented
1	WHO	Whole district	Logistical support for PHC,
2	UNFPA	Whole district	Support to Sexual and Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights activities.
3	MS Uganda	Whole District	Advocacy, Good Governance & Democracy, support sustainable agriculture.
4	DANIDA	Whole District	Support to PHC.
5	CUAMM	Whole district	Advisory and Rehabilitative health services
6	AIC	Whole district	VCT, support counselor training.
7	TASO	Whole district	VCT, Home Based Care, support to OVC
8	UPMB	Entire district	PHC and Curative services
9	UCMB/CUAMM	Entire district	PHC and Curative services
10	UPHOLD	Entire district	Malaria and HIV/AIDS
11	CEFORD	Entire District	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services, FAL, advocacy and research.
12	WFP	Entire District	Food for training/asset/works.
13	TUKALIRI MULTI PURPOSE	Entire District	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services, group marketing.
14	CREAM	Entire District	Micro credit (Village Savings & Loans Associations), skills development.
15	WENIPS	Entire District	Support SACCOs and micro enterprise development.
16	SNV	LLG units	Technical support in the areas of education, environment, water and sanitation.
17	NACWOLA	Koboko Town Council	VCT, Home Based Care, support to OVC
18	FEDERATION OF PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV/AIDS	Entire District	VCT, Home Based Care, support to OVC

Annex 7: NGOs operating in Yumbe District

S.No	Name of Partners	Geographical area of activity	Type of activity
1	CUAMM	Entire District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance in the area of Health. • Support HIV/AIDS, Malaria and BDR activities in the District.
2	DANIDA	Entire district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health, TB, Drug mgt, HIV/AIDS & Capacity building in HSD. • Labour Based Road Construction.
3	IRC	Odravu S/C and Kuru S/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Health service delivery in Refugee Hosting Sub Counties.
4	MSF	Kuru, Kei, Drajini, Midigo S/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Treatment and control sleeping sickness and Tsetse fly.
5	Here is life	Kei S/C, Odravu S/C and Drajini S/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health service delivery. • Agriculture. • Skills Development. • Media service ie FM based in Arua.
6	Safe Harbour	Midigo S/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support Health service delivery
7	SNV	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance in the Area of :- Primary Education, Water and Sanitation and Hygiene, Production and Marketing, Local Economic Development and Governance.
8	UNFPA	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health Education and Services. These include: Basic FP methods, CB in Youth Friendly Services, Emergency Obstetrics Care and community security and procurement of Equipment and supplies.
9	UPHOLD	Entire district	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reproductive health, child health and Education.
10	GTZ	Drajini, Odravu and Kei S/C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Agriculture.
11	HAP	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health education.
12	APEP	Midigo, Apo and Romogi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural development
13	Needy kids	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HIV/AIDS and OVC.
14	TPO	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Psychosocial support.
15	PRAFORD	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Peace building and conflict resolution and management. • Multi-Skills training.
16	LABE	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Literacy, Primary and Vocational education.
17	Private sector west Nile.	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business and entrepreneur skills development
18	CREAM	District	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Skills training and development.
19	Yumbe District Farmers Association	District wide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of agricultural inputs, training, and advisory services to members

Annex 8: NGOs operating in Nyadri District

S.No	Partner	Geographical Coverage	Activities implemented
1	WHO	Whole district	Logistical support for PHC,
2	UNFPA	Whole district	Support to Sexual and Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights activities.
3	CARE INPACT	Bileafe, Kijomoro, Nyadri	Advocacy and research on UPE, NAADS and PMA.
4	MSF (F)	Whole District	They support PMTCT, VCT, ARVs, and Medical Emergencies.
5	DANIDA	Whole District	Support to PHC
6	CUAMM	Whole district	Advisory and Rehabilitative health services
7	BIRUDEAS	Bileafe, Aivuu	Advocacy, water and sanitation
8	AIC	Whole district	VCT, support counselor training.
9	TASO	Whole district	VCT, Home Based Care, support to OVC
10	UPMB	They run 4 Health units	PHC and Curative services
11	UCMB/CUAMM	They run 8 Health units	PHC and Curative services
12	UPHOLD	Entire district	Malaria and HIV/AIDS
13	USDC	Entire District	Rehabilitative services
14	CEFORD	Entire District	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services, FAL, advocacy and research.
15	DANISH REFUGEES COUNCIL (DRC)	Uriama, Odupi	Food and income security, community development plans and capacity building for local communities.
16	GTZ/GOPA	Uriama, Odupi	Food and Nutrition Security, construction of seed stores.
17	WFP	Entire District	Food for training/asset/works, Staff house construction under CROWNS programme.
18	DED	Odupi, Uriama	Health and education support to refugees, vocational skills development.
19	UNHCR	Odupi, Uriama	Curative and PHC health services in the Refugee Settlements
20	MAFORD	Entire District	Advocacy and research, agriculture.
21	PARUDA	Katrini	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services.
22	WENIPS	Entire District	Micro credit (Village Savings & Loans Associations), micro enterprise development.

Annex 9: NGOs operating in Arua District

S.No	Partner	Geographical Coverage	Activities implemented
1	WHO	Whole district	Logistical support for PHC, HBC in Vurra/Upper Madi
2	UNFPA	Whole district	Support to Sexual and Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights activities.
3	UNHCR	Lower Madi and Vurra / Upper Madi HSDs.	Curative and PHC health services in the Refugee Settlements
4	MSF (F)	Arua Municipality, Whole District	They support PMTCT, VCT, ARVs, and Medical Emergencies.
5	DANIDA	Whole District	Support to PHC
6	CUAMM	Whole district	Advisory and Rehabilitative health services
7	LIONS AID NORWAY	Entire district	District Eye Care Programme
8	AIC	Whole district	VCT, support counselor training.
9	TASO	AMC	VCT, Home Based Care, support to OVC
10	UPMB	They run 4 Health units	PHC and Curative services
11	UCMB/CUAMM	They run 8 Health units	PHC and Curative services
12	UPHOLD	Entire district	Malaria and HIV/AIDS
13	USDC	Entire District	Rehabilitative services
14	NORWEGIAN REFUGEES COUNCIL (NRC)	Entire District	Human rights awareness, Legal Aid and counseling.
15	ARUA DISTRICT FARMERS' ASSOCIATION	Entire District	Provision of improved seeds and delivery of extension services for sustainable agriculture.
16	ARUA DISTRICT BUSINESS INFORMATION CENTRE	Entire District	Provision of business information, ICT & Internet solutions and business related consultancies & advisory services.
17	CEFORD	Entire District	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services, FAL, advocacy and research.
18	DANISH REFUGEES COUNCIL (DRC)	Rhino camp	Food and income security, community development plans and capacity building for local communities.
19	TPO	Entire District	Support to MoLGSD OVC Programme
20	DED	Rhino camp, Rigbo and Okollo	Health and education support to refugees hosting sub counties, Also agriculture and micro credit.
21	TUMAIN AFRICAN FOUNDATION	Entire District	Vocational skills training.
22	MAECORA UGANDA	Entire District	Vocational skills training.
23	CARE INPACT	Entire District	Advocacy and research on UPE, NAADS and PMA.
24	UGAPRIV	Entire District	Vocational skills training.
25	WFP	Entire District	Food for training/asset/works, Staff house

			construction under CROWNS programme.
26	NACWOLA	Entire District	VCT, Home Based Care, support to OVC
27	WENIPS	Entire District	Micro enterprise development
28	GTZ/GOPA	Rhino camp, Okollo and Rigbo	Food and Nutrition Security, construction of seed stores.
29	MINNESOTA INTERNATIONAL	Entire District	Malaria control
30	REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH UGANDA	Entire District	Support to Sexual and Adolescent Reproductive Health and Rights activities
31	UGANDA RED CROSS SOCIETY	Entire District	Emergencies, HIV/AIDS, OVC
32	WORLD VISION INTERNATIONAL	Offaka, Okollo and Uleppi	Class room construction, OVC support, water and sanitation.
33	SNV	Entire District/LLG units	Technical support in the areas of education, environment, water and sanitation.
34	CREAM	Entire District	Skills development.
35	PARUDA	Logiri, Oluko	Agricultural input support, training, advisory services.
36	CARITAS	Entire District	Agriculture, education, water and sanitation
37	YDEO	Entire District	Water and sanitation, advocacy and action research.
38	MS UGANDA	Entire District	Advocacy, Good Governance & Democracy, support sustainable agriculture.

Production sector								
Number of government extension staffs	36.0	32.0	8.0	7.0	26.0	18.0	12.0	
% households engaged in subsistence farming	78.5%	84.7%	75.0%	90.0%	78.5%	80.0%	81.7%	67.9%
% households engaged in trade	26.4%	2.7%	26.4%	17.2%	26.4%	29.5%	56.2%	33.7%
% households in waged employment	12.7%	8.8%	12.7%	6.1%	12.7%	9.7%	11.7%	21.9%
% unemployment rate	3.0%	1.6%	3.0%	1.7%	3.0%	5.9%	1.1%	4.5%
% households with access to extension services	54.0	48.5%	44.0	40.0	48.0	60.0	52.0	
Number of functional cooperative societies	1.0	60.0	1.0	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Perceived food security status	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	
Sub county identified as the poorest & marginalized	Ajia	Akworo	Kuluba	Drajini	Uriama	Aliba	Dzaipi	
Education sector								
Number of tertiary/vocational schools	7.0	7.0	1.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.0	171.0
Number of secondary schools	43.0	35.0	18.0	19.0	20.0	17.0	17.0	3,730.0
Number of primary schools	181.0	253.0	71.0	113.0	311.0	76.0	79.0	15,828.0
% trained teachers in primary schools	89%	86%	90%	45%	84%	83%	59%	88%
Pupils per trained teacher in primary schools	65.0	76.0	75.0	61.0	68.0	58.0	85.0	48.0
Pupils per classroom in primary schools	111.0	133.4	165.0	128.0	157.0	64.4	57.4	72.0
Gross enrolment ratio - district (primary school)	55%	78%	63%	93%	93%	78%	72%	112%

Gross enrolment ratio - girls (primary school)	40%	46.0	46%	30%	77%	48%	35%	50%
% 2007 PLE performance (DIV 1+2)	59.0	36.0	50.0	44.0	43.0	27.0	38.0	58.0
Drop out rate - district (primary school)	40%	60%	56%	58%	63%	67%	59%	5%
Drop out rate - girls (primary school)	46%	78%	54%	55%	68%	51%	52%	50%
Adult literacy rate	62.1	61.7	41.0	52.0	62.1	69.5	61.7	69.0
Health sector								
Number of health units	46.0	57.0	10.0	15.0	12.0	33.0	35.0	1,738.0
Number of doctors	12.0	10.0	1.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	6.0	2,919.0
Population per doctor	33,555.9	43,346.6	129,200.0	50,356.8	50,351.5	27,825.4	33,715.0	8,299.9
Leading cause of illness 2007 (name/%)	Malaria (44%)	Malaria (46%)	Malaria (60%)	Malaria (73%)	Malaria (36%)	Malaria (45%)	Malaria (52%)	Malaria (46%)
Leading cause of death 2007 (name/%)	Malaria (52%)	Malaria (68%)	Malaria (40%)	Malaria (38%)	Malaria (48%)	Malaria (31%)	Malaria (36%)	Malaria (39%)
Under mortality rate (per 1,000)	150.0	147.0	240.0	105.0	240.0	241.0	240.0	141.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000)	240.0	506.0	620.0	220.0	736.0	600.0	600.0	505.0
HIV/AIDS prevalence rate	4.5	4.3	9.0	8.0	6.2	2.6	3.5	6.4
% of people living 5Km from a health unit	75.6	45.4	66.0	51.0	75.6	89.5	86.6	73.3
% access to safe water	71.8	65.0	56.0	44.3	71.8	85.6	84.9	60.9
% utilization of toilets/latrine								

	64.2	62.8	83.0	46.4	64.2	69.7	52.4	69.7
% permanent households	4.4	3.2	2.0	1.2	4.4	1.8	1.3	17.5
Life expectancy rate (years)	45.4	40.3	45.4	46.5	45.4	52.7	47.9	50.4
Technical services								
Total feeder roads network (km)	485	580	290	300	300	194	256	
Trunk roads (Km)	425	106	66	50	60	70	72	
Tarmac roads (Km)	68	62	-	-	-	-	3	
Number of bridges	24	29	14	16	35	13	9	
Number of major bridges constructed	16	27	10	6	16	13	9	
Number of minor bridges constructed	12	11	6	10	5	16	8	
Internet access points	6	2	2	-	-	-	3	
Telephone networks	4.0	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	

Community based services								
Number of community-based organizations	544.0	633	50.0	90.0	65.0	70.0	55.0	
Number of CBOs engaged in:								
** Income and food security activities	272.0	391	30.0	30.0	39.0	40.0	25.0	
** Water and sanitation activities	30.0	-	8.0	12.0	2.0	5.0	2.0	
** HIV/AIDS prevention/mitigation activities	108.0	32	6.0	20.0	18.0	10.0	6.0	
** Human rights & advocacy activities	20.0	4	2.0	10.0	3.0	5.0	3.0	
** Vocational skills development	25.0	11.0	4.0	18.0	3.0	10.0	19.0	
Financial services								
Number of formal banking institutions	5.0	3.0	1.0	-	-	1.0	1.0	
Number of microfinance institutions	4.0	15.0	1.0	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	
% of people accessing SACCO services	0.3%	2.1%	0%	0.5%	0%	1.0%	0.1%	