

ACTION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE LOCAL COMMUNITIES (ADOL)

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Field Offices:

- 1- Kotido District -Entebbe Area;
- 2- Napak District-Aldosa House, Matany Trading Centre;
- 3- Nakapiripirit District-Moroto Road, Nakapiripirit Town Council

Above (Top-Bottom): Napak Field Office, Napak District and below, Inception of Democratic Accountability, Civic Engagement and Rights (DACER) project in Napak District



ANNUAL 2024 REPORT

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ADOL 2024 ANNUAL REPORT

1.0. Introduction

Action for Development of the Local Communities (ADOL) is a Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO) fully legally registered with the District Local Governments where it operates and the national NGO Bureau of Uganda, registration number MIA/NB/2001/02/3155. ADOL exists to ensure that all people in Karamoja and northern Uganda have skills, knowledge, resources and technologies to free themselves from poverty and sustainably improve their socio-economic status. Since 2003, ADOL has been implementing rural development projects in areas of Human Rights & Good Governance, Community Livelihoods and Building Capacities of local structures for continuity and sustainability of interventions. However much that ADOL is mandated to operate national wide, its headquartered in Abim district with field offices in Kotido, Napak and Nakapiripirit districts of Karamoja sub-region.

2.0. Programmes

ADOL has been implementing three core programmes for the last 15 years. These programmes include; Human Rights and Good Governance, Community Livelihoods and Capacity Building of Community Structures for sustainability of interventions. In 2024, one-(1) main project of Democratic Accountability, Civic Engagement and Rights (DACER) was implemented in the districts of Abim and Napak. DACER, which runs from 2024 – 2027 is being supported by the Royal Danish Embassy through basket funding from Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and Ireland. ADOL has continued to engage with community structures including farmer groups, Area Land Committees, Parish Development Model committees, Community Based Monitors, Civic Mwalumus, among others. Impacts of the previous projects are being routinely monitored and strengthened.

2.1. Project 1: Democratic Accountability, Civic Engagement and Rights (DACER), 2024-2027:

The Democratic Accountability, Civic Engagement, and Rights in Karamoja (DACER-Karamoja) Project, implemented by ADOL in partnership with ACFIM, GARD, EACIR, and ULGA, continued to strengthen democratic governance, civic participation, and accountability in Abim and Napak districts in 2025. Funded by the Royal Danish Embassy in partnership with Sweden, the Netherlands, and Ireland, the project empowers communities particularly women, youth, and marginalized groups to monitor public services, hold duty bearers accountable, and actively participate in decision-making processes.

Project Inception: A total of 80 participants (40 per district) of Abim and Napak participated in the project inception. They discussed objectives and expected outcomes of the project including stipulated roles of the various stakeholders. 20 Volunteers identified and trained as Community Based Monitors.

Community-Based Monitoring of Public Services: Twenty trained community monitors tracked Health, Education, WASH, Roads, and PDM services, identifying 37 gaps, of which 18 were resolved. Actions included improving school governance, addressing health facility deficits, repairing boreholes, completing feeder roads, and ensuring transparent PDM fund use. This strengthened citizen oversight and duty bearer responsiveness, enhanced service delivery, improved mobility, increased access to safe water and sanitation, and empowered women and youth as active monitors and advocates.

District Integrity Promotion Fora (DIPFs): Six DIPFs provided platforms for citizens to raise 37 issues with RDCs and district leaders, resolving 18 and escalating four to national authorities. These

fora strengthened downward accountability, accelerated problem resolution, and validated community monitoring as a critical tool for responsive governance.

Overall Results: Citizens, particularly women and youth, were empowered to monitor services, engage leaders, and advocate for sustainable, culturally grounded governance, laying a strong foundation for inclusive local development and active participation in the 2026 elections.

2.2. Project 2: Sustainability phase of DINU/EU supported Karamoja Good Governance and Accountability Action (2020-2022):

In 2020, Government of Uganda in conjunction with European Union supported ADOL and successfully implemented a Karamoja Good Governance and Accountability (KAGGA) Action/project in Abim and Nakapiripirit districts of the Karamoja sub-region, northeastern Uganda. The Action worth Eur235,362 from EU was supplemented with more Eur118,540 (Eur58,540 & Eur60,000) by United Nations Voluntary Fund for Victims of Trafficking (UNVTF) eventually totaling to Eur353,902. The core objective of the contract was to strengthen capacity, gender-responsive good governance (core mandate and general broad mandate) and the rule of law at the level of local government authorities and empower communities to participate in improved local service delivery. The project targeted youth and women as primary impact groups while District Executive Committees, District Technical Planning committees, Planning Units, Revenue Offices, District land Boards, Area Land Committees and Parish Development Committees were the secondary targeted groups.

After analysing the activities implemented and interacting with the target groups and institutions, the following results were derived, which required sustaining;

Initially, 55% and 63% citizens of Abim and Nakapiripirit respectively never participated in planning and budgeting as essential in ensuring their priorities in service delivery are incorporated in District development plans. KAGGA built the capacities of PDCs, councillors, youth and women groups in local government planning and budget cycles. As a result, over 72% in Abim and 68% in Nakapiripirit citizens participated in the budget processes during the FY2022/2023. Gender Responsive development priorities were discussed at community level and presented to council and incorporated in the District Development Plans.

83% in Abim and 78% in Nakapiripirit revenue releases and collections are displayed for public consumption. Data of central government funds releases and local revenue collections from CAO and CFOs offices were matched against those displayed in various notice boards at sub-county level. This was also confirmed in the public accountability (Baraza) reports. Thus, the level of accountability for public spending and communities' participation in budget monitoring has tremendously improved.

Local revenue bases have increased by 30% in Abim and 18% in Nakapiripirit. 13 New local revenue opportunities in Abim and 5 in Nakapiripirit were identified and blessed by the respective District Executive Committees. However, enforcement of the implementation of these opportunities are still wanting due to political interest. The local councillors who should work together with the Revenue Officers are declining because of losing votes. KAGGA team popularized the local revenue opportunities and have been embraced by the would-be benefiting communities. We hope that the sustainability phase would oversee its implementation.

Integrating gender issues in the district development plans have increased from 37% to 76% in Abim and 45% to 78% in Nakapiripirit. KAGGA engaged the district authorities towards the implementation of National Gender Policy thus special interest groups like women, youth, older

persons, PLHIV, PWDs interest and development priorities were integrated in the district development plans and service delivery. They were introduced to criteria of benefiting from government programmes like NAADS, NUSAF, OWC, YLP, Emyoga, WEP and PDM.

Over 58% communities in Abim and 45% in Nakapiripirit are vigilant on corruption. Transparency in awarding contracts, coordination between PAC-District, IGG-Moroto and police have improved. There are testimonies and protests witnessed in Abim and Namalu over diversion of project sites, shoddy work and recruitment of district staff. The whistle blowing in Abim has resulted to the interdiction of the Procurement Officer and Chief Finance Officer. The following roads construction; Abuk-Awach road under UNCDF and Abuk-Rack-koko under Abim District Local Government are being investigated by the IGG.

Area Land Committees and District land Board's capabilities were built on land governance. As a result, registered land conflicts reduced from 45% to 18% in Abim and 35% to 12% in Nakapiripirit district as per records of the Area Land Committees and District Land Boards. ALCs and DLBs were facilitated with working tools like Community Land Disputes and Resolution Track form and Land Registration Form/Records. These tools guided on land registration for titling and conflict resolutions/dialoguing. From the ALCs and DLBs, 56 land disputes were identified, 33 (59%) cases were resolved by the committees, 11 (20%) cases were pending waiting for verification while 12 (21%) cases opted for courts of law. The evaluation established that over 245 land owners have filled land registration forms for legal ownership of their land, while 46 (19%) have already obtained their land titles. The land titling faces two challenges of high costs and bureaucracies between ALCs, DLBs and the Moroto Lands Office or Entebbe Land Office. The valuation of Lira-Abim-Kotido road for tarmacking has intensified communities' interest towards acquiring land titles for appreciating their land.

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) with governance related interventions in Abim and Nakapiripirit districts constituted themselves into CSOs Coalition Advocacy on Governance Group (1 per district). They periodically mapped out service delivery gaps in their respective areas of operations, discussed those gaps and presented them to duty bearers for actions. The CSOs also assessed the level of Local Government performance and satisfaction of the beneficiaries. A number of women and youth acknowledged presence of governments programmes but 40% had adequate knowledge on how to benefit from them. The establishment of Service Delivery Monitoring Committees coupled with the strengthening of women and youth councils at sub-county level, had over 50% of the communities satisfied with implementation of government and CSOs programmes in both Abim and Nakapiripirit districts.

Since August, 2022, ADOL has to a larger extent sustained the impact of KAGGA by continuously mobilizing communities for their Increased participation in planning, budgeting and monitoring; the bottom to top approach is key in planning from village level to the district level. More capacity building initiatives targeting Revenue Officers, Sub county technical officials and the Parish Development Committees were prioritized and being strengthened.

- Community dialogues through Barazas registered tremendous impact, and now replaced with government programmes gatherings like PDM, Emyoga, NUSAF, YLP, WEP, OWC among others which the communities are using to hold their leaders accountable. This can be reinforced with public information on notice boards for information sharing.
- ADOL has continued to make follow-ups on citizen participation in Local governments planning through strengthening the capacity of PDCs so that they are more sensitive to local needs during

the planning process. ADOL staff usually reinforce technocrats at the District level as facilitators or as observer's sessions of PDCs during the planning process.

- ADOL has kept its feedback mechanisms through communication channels like Radio talk shows to solicit for any information from public in regard to accountability issues and educate the public on the benefits of participating in local government planning and budget cycles through radio jingles.
- The Area Land Committees and District land Boards have been strengthened, still being retooled with working facilities. However, the District Land Boards require computers and land titling equipment, which ADOL cannot provide now. Other working tools like photocopying land registration forms, typing land registration reports and minutes of the ALCs are being performed by ADOL.
- ADOL has continued to monitor the performance of newly identified local revenue sources, public markets, businesses, which were registered for increased revenue collection in the districts. ADOL staff occasionally visits public markets and interact with vendors on revenue collections to ascertain any anomalies.
- ADOL has maintained the operation of CSOs Coalition Advocacy on Governance Group. Civil society has proven ability to mobilize locals for change and direct access to local government leaders. Building their capability is an important way to sustain social accountability at the grass root level.



Caption: Reviewing outcomes of KAGGA Projects

2.3. Project 2: Sustainable Life Options for Karamojong Girls Victims of Trafficking: This project being supported by United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) rescued 25 trafficked girls from the streets and slums of Kampala and repatriated them back to Napak district. These girls were trained in business enterprises, medically screened of ill-health, provided with clothing, food, medical care, legal protection and trained in vocational business life-skills. The girls were provided with business start-up capital.

The groups below were provided with business capital for project sustainability.

Group Name	Business Type	1st Capital	2nd Capital	Business Status
Lorunget young entrepreneurs (3 members)	Food produce	750,000 \$204.918	2,250,000 \$627.615	Stable
Kailikong lolet young Entrepreneurs (7 members)	Selling produce	1,750,000 \$478.142	5,250,000 \$1,464.435	Stable
Kailikong Toyiwunae Young Mothers (5 members)	Selling clothes and other food items	1,250,000 \$341.530	3,750,000 \$1,046.025	Stable, occasionally disrupted by rain
Kakutalem Young Sellers (5 members)	Selling clothes and other food items	1,250,000 \$341.530	3,750,000 \$1,046.025	Stable, occasionally disrupted by rain
Kakutalem Tolemarae Ngichan Young Entrepreneurs (5 members)	Selling of Karamojong cultural materials	1,250,000 \$341.530	3,750,000 \$1,046.025	Stable



Caption: L-R: Girls receiving Business Start-up Capital being witnessed by Napak District officials

Impact So far:

- i) The girls have had mind set change to think of life outside begging on the street of Kampala and other urban areas as well as doing shoddy exploitative work in the city.
- ii) The local community, its leaders and the technical staff from the district and sub county local government are supportive of the project and the girls in order to prevent re-trafficking of the same girls in future.
- iii) Improved health and better productivity of the 25 girls.
- iv) The majority of the 25 girls have had violations of their human rights re-dressed
- v) 70% of the 25 girls are aware of their human rights and can now defend them with dignity and self-esteem.
- vi) 25 girls in 5 groups are now running viable and profitable enterprises.

2.4. Project 3: Enhancing Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) Awareness and Access: The project was intended to Raise awareness about SRHR rights, responsibilities, and available services through targeted community campaigns, workshops, and informational materials; Conduct comprehensive educational sessions in schools, community centers, and healthcare facilities to empower individuals with accurate and evidence-based SRHR information; Collaborate with healthcare providers to ensure the availability of quality SRHR services, including contraceptives, family planning, and sexual health consultations; Address social and cultural stigmas related to SRHR through advocacy, dialogue, and community engagement; Establish youth-friendly spaces to encourage open discussions about SRHR topics and provide a platform for young people to voice their concerns.

The project was implemented for 3 years in the sub-counties of Kiru Town Council, Orwamuge Sub-county (Abim District); Panyangara sub-county (Kotido District); Sub-counties of Matany, Lokopo, Lopei, Iriiri (Napak District) and sub-counties of Moruita, Kakongole, Namalu of Nakapiripirit District. The project Engaged local media (NBS-Moroto based, New Vision, FM Radio) and conducted workshops to disseminate SRHR information, focusing on rights, responsibilities, and the importance of informed decision-making. Also collaborated with 2 primary and 1 secondary schools (per district) and community centers to organize interactive sessions on topics like puberty, safe sex, family planning, and STD prevention. Conducted training sessions for 50 healthcare professionals (Abim-10, Kotido-5, Napak-15, Nakapiripirit-20) to improve their skills in providing sensitive and non-judgmental SRHR services. Engaged district authorities to establish mobile clinics in underserved areas, providing free or low-cost SRHR services to those with limited access to healthcare facilities. Created youth-led discussion forums and art-based initiatives to encourage young people to express themselves and engage in SRHR conversations. Set up confidential counseling services to provide personalized support to individuals with SRHR concerns or questions.



Above: Sexual Reproductive Health Rights activities in schools and communities

Outcomes and Impact:

Increased Awareness: The awareness campaigns reached over 12,500 individuals, leading to a significant increase in knowledge about SRHR rights and services.

Educational Empowerment: Educational workshops reached more than 10,000 students and community members, equipping them with accurate information to make informed decisions.

Enhanced Access: Institutional deliveries registered approximately 265 (Abim-87, Kotido, 31, Napak-102, Nakapiripirit-45) mothers, ensuring access to essential SRHR services in remote and marginalized areas.

Stigma Reduction: Community dialogues and advocacy efforts led to a noticeable reduction in stigma associated with SRHR topics, facilitating open conversations.

Youth Engagement: Youth-led initiatives engaged over 600 young people (Abim-210, Kotido-72, Napak-189, Nakapiripirit-129), providing them with a safe space to discuss SRHR and related concerns.

However, the project experienced the following challenges:

Cultural Sensitivity: Adapting messaging and services to respect cultural norms and values was crucial in gaining community acceptance.

Sustainability: Ensuring the project's long-term impact required collaboration with local organizations and stakeholders invested in SRHR.

Addressing Resistance: Overcoming resistance to SRHR discussions necessitated persistent advocacy and a patient, respectful approach.

2.5. Project 4: Family Planning Project: The Family Planning Project aimed to promote awareness and accessibility to family planning services in the target community. The project was executed over a period of 12 months and focused on Kiru Town Council and sub-counties of Alerek, Morulem and Orwamuge. It successfully achieved its objectives by implementing various strategies, including education, healthcare services, and community engagement. This report provides an overview of the project's goals, activities, outcomes, challenges faced, and recommendations for future initiatives.

The main objectives of the project were to Increase awareness about the importance of family planning and reproductive health; Improve accessibility to a variety of contraceptive methods; Provide accurate information about contraceptive options and their proper usage and Reduce unintended pregnancies and maternal mortality rates.

Activities: A number of activities were conducted including: Organized informational workshops and seminars on family planning and reproductive health; Established and equipped local health clinics to provide a wide range of contraceptive methods; Distributed educational materials, including brochures and posters, to disseminate accurate information; Trained healthcare professionals to offer family planning counseling and services; Conducted community outreach programs to engage with local leaders and dispel misconceptions about family planning.



Above: Families empowered on honey consumption as nutrition security at HHs

Below: Communities for project launch



Outcomes:

The following results were registered:

Increased awareness: A notable percentage of the target population demonstrated improved understanding of family planning methods and their benefits.

Enhanced access: The establishment of local health clinics led to increased access to a variety of contraceptives.

Decreased unintended pregnancies: The project contributed to a reduction in unintended pregnancies and subsequently lowered maternal mortality rates.

Community engagement: Community involvement increased, fostering a more supportive environment for family planning discussions.

However, the project encountered the following challenges:

Cultural resistance: Deep-seated cultural beliefs and norms posed resistance to accepting modern family planning methods.

Limited resources: Budget constraints occasionally hindered the expansion of project activities and reach.

Sustainability: Ensuring the project's long-term sustainability beyond its initial duration required strategic planning.

The project team therefore recommended the following for future interventions: Maintain and expand educational initiatives to overcome cultural barriers; Collaborate with local community leaders and organizations to enhance outreach efforts; Tailor interventions to engage young people and empower them to make informed choices; Implement a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track progress and identify areas for improvement; and Develop strategies for sustained funding and support to ensure the project's ongoing impact.

2.6. Project 5: Sustainable land and water management for climate change mitigation in Nakapiripirit District: The project in Nakapiripirit, was supported by UNDP through Institute of Cooperation and Development (C&D). It was implemented in Moruita Sub-county. This sub-county had been faced with massive degradation of land through soil erosion and poor Agricultural Practices and as a result of increasing population.

As a result of poor farming methods, the community suffered acute soil erosion leading to soil fertility loss. This in turn affected crop yields and consequently led to food insecurity and poverty. Due to land degradation and inadequate tree cover in the sub county, the area was experiencing, ever

widening deep galleys of 15 feet deep and 25 feet wide as long as two kilometres. According to the observation these galleys were a potential for a landslide. The proposed project areas were also water stressed, which were mainly sandy with stony hills. This intervention was to reinforce the previous attempts by other partners to reverse the trend and to increase the resilience of communities to effects of climate change.

The goal of the project was to reduce land degradation trends through improved and sustainable soil fertility practices using smart agriculture to mitigate climate change effects and increase food and nutrition and improved family planning. Specifically, the project was to transform degraded land, forests and use & manage in a manner that is sustainable and contributing to growth and poverty reduction; and to integrate promoting reduction of post-harvest losses and improving food security.

Three activities including inception meetings, establishing climate smart agriculture gardens, reduction of post-harvest losses, monitoring and evaluation were conducted. 3 inception meetings were conducted for district and sub-county leaders, beneficiaries and donor. The inception meetings discussed the project objectives, expected outcome/results and roles of various stakeholders. Training in Climate Smart Agriculture, establishment of nursery beds and planting of trees were also conducted. Training in post-harvest handling and marketing techniques were also conducted. Monitoring and evaluation of progress and reporting on a quarterly basis was conducted.

As a result, 9 out of 12 planned Climate Smart Agriculture Gardens established; 12 Manyattas fenced permanently with 8,426 Kei-Apples (approximate 0.936 kms). The project didn't achieve 100% (only 9 CSA gardens out of 12) because most communities still had crops in their gardens, which could not be destroyed to enable live fencing; 20% improvement of food security through vegetable gardens; 20% increase of availability of sorghum for food and market through skilled post-harvest handling; 15% improvement of the marketing networks with the neighboring sub-counties and districts. 100% quarterly reporting achieved outlining critical successes, lessons learnt and mitigation measures. All the performances were based on project start-up baseline values against project-end values. At the start of the project, only 12 households (5%) out of 240 had food in their stores and mainly sorghum. However, towards the end of the project, at least 60 households (25%) out of 240 had food in their stores. Whereas none of the 240 households (0%) was involved in marketing at the beginning of the project and now at least 36 households (15%) are involved in marketing of their bumper harvest because of poor productivity. Success stories demonstrated as illustrated in the end or project report.

However, the project experienced some challenges. One of them included pressure from non-benefiting parishes to be part of the project. This was mitigated through an explanation that the project would be implemented in phases with an assurance that they would benefit indirectly through seedlings and shared knowledge or be involved in the next round of the project. Land acquisition for garden tree establishment proved difficult since most crops took long to be harvested in order to allow for garden clearing. Also, the local materials like grass and poles were difficult to obtain. Women had to travel long distances to obtain grass. However, the project management team negotiated with the communities for unoccupied land for the project.

Domestic animals (cows, goats, sheep, donkeys, etc) underscored our success as they roamed all over the demonstration gardens and destroyed some of the planted vegetables and trees. The project committees held several mitigation measure meetings with the communities to control the movement of their animals with little success. Further, either too much rain or drought was a menace. Some seedlings soaked in water during too much rain while others dried up during dry spell. However, the project team mitigated this by tasking each group member to be responsible for at least 5 plants (K-Apple) and 15 vegetables (onions, tomatoes, cabbages). They closely monitored the survival of the respective plants and the dried ones replaced immediately.

Some group members misused some project tools like Tarpaulins and PICs bags as they turned them to beddings while other garden tools were either hidden away/sold off/lost. The monitoring visits introduced access through signing approach. Also, most local leaders demanded for facilitation for

any involvement in the project cycle like monitoring of the F-SURE project, which made it difficult to involve them in each step of the project implementation.

On sustainability, the project adopted a participatory approach. The inception meeting shared the project details with designated roles where a project committee was established, which ensured continuity and sustainability. Training in Climate Smart Agriculture techniques, soil and water management, post-harvest handling and marketing techniques enriched the beneficiaries with knowledge and skills for continuity and sustainability. Training manuals were produced, which will be a point of reference throughout the sustainability phase. The sale of seedlings, vegetables and sorghum and reinvesting the proceeds in VSLA will ensure financial sustainability. It is also envisaged that the project tools will be hired out to non-group members at a fee thus financial sustainability. Vegetable selling Kiosks have been established in the trading centres to allow easy accessibility of the project products. Seeds multiplication gardens were established to produce more seeds. ADOL team has continuously helped the groups to widen their market base of their products.

During the exit meeting, the project was handed over to the sub-county for integration into the Sub-county and District Local Government Environmental Conservation programmes. Therefore, the project will continue to utilize the district extension staff who will continue providing services even beyond the funding phase. The project has been linked to government programmes like Operation Wealth Creation, Northern Uganda Social Action Fund, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Programme, Youth Livelihood Programme, among others for continuity and sustainability of the actions.

3.0. Programmes Impact and Sustainability:

The following are the impacts of the projects so far:

3.1. Good Governance and Accountability

- Improved transparency and accountability. Public institutions are now more open about their decisions and use of resources. Corruption and misuse of public funds are reduced.
- Better public service delivery. Communities testify about receiving improved education, healthcare, water, sanitation, and other essential services. Government institutions become more responsive to citizens' needs.
- Increased citizen participation. Citizens, including women, youth, and marginalized groups, actively participate in planning, budgeting, and decision-making. Community ownership of development initiatives has increased.
- Reduced corruption. Stronger monitoring systems discourage fraud, bribery, and abuse of office. Public resources are used more efficiently.
- Strengthened rule of law. Laws are being applied fairly and consistently. Citizens now have greater confidence in the justice system and law enforcement.
- Enhanced institutional capacity. Government agencies and civil society organizations improved their planning, financial management, and service delivery. Staff gain skills in leadership, ethics, and accountability.
- Greater social inclusion. Women, youth, persons with disabilities, and other vulnerable groups have improved access to opportunities and public services. Discrimination and exclusion are reduced.
- Improved trust between citizens and government. Increased transparency and responsiveness strengthen public confidence in government institutions. Conflicts between communities and authorities decreased.

- Economic growth and investment. A stable and transparent governance environment attracts investors. Businesses operate more confidently, creating employment opportunities and increasing incomes.
- Improved peace and social cohesion. Communities resolve disputes peacefully through dialogue and inclusive decision-making. Reduced tensions contribute to a more stable society.
- Better management of public resources. Government budgets and natural resources are managed more efficiently and sustainably. Development projects achieve better value for money.
- Sustainable development. Governance systems support long-term economic, social, and environmental development. Communities become more resilient to social, economic, and environmental challenges.

3.2. Livelihoods for Enhanced Income at Households

- Increased household income. Households have earned more income through agriculture, small businesses and vocational skills. 40% of the families are more financially stable.
- Reduced poverty. Increased earnings enabled households to meet their basic needs, including food, education, healthcare, and housing.
- Improved food and nutrition security. Increased agricultural production and diversified farming improved food availability. Households now consume more nutritious diets, reducing malnutrition.
- Increased employment opportunities. New jobs were created through entrepreneurship, value addition, and small and medium enterprises under the Agriculture Market Support project. Youth and women gained access to productive employment through Technology Transfer Centres.
- Enhanced skills and entrepreneurship. Beneficiaries acquired vocational, financial, technical, and business management skills. Farmer groups established and expanded successful enterprises.
- Improved access to financial services. Communities gain access to savings groups, microfinance, credit, and insurance. Increased investment in productive activities becomes possible.
- Greater resilience to shocks. Households diversified their income sources, making them less vulnerable to droughts, floods, market fluctuations, and other economic shocks. Communities recover more quickly from disasters.
- Women's economic empowerment. Women gained greater control over productive resources, income, and household decision-making. Gender equality within households and communities improved.
- Youth empowerment. Young people acquired employable skills and business opportunities. Youth unemployment and risky migration decreased.
- Improved agricultural productivity. Farmers adopted improved technologies, climate-smart agriculture, irrigation, and better farming practices. Crop and livestock yields increased.
- Environmental sustainability. Sustainable farming, natural resource conservation, and climate-smart practices reduce environmental degradation. Communities adapt better to climate change.
- Stronger community institutions. Producer groups, cooperatives, savings groups, and farmer organizations become more effective. Collective marketing and bargaining power improve.
- Increased market access. Producers connect with reliable buyers and value chains. Better product quality and value addition lead to higher incomes.
- Improved quality of life. Households can now better afford education, healthcare, clean water, and decent housing.
- Overall well-being and living standards improved.

Annex 1: Sampled photos



Above L_R :CBM Training



Community Radio talk show



CBM interacting with PDM SACCO



Annex 2: List of Staff and Volunteers

No.	Name	Position	Contact
1	Lorika Darlington	Executive Director	0782587272
2	Okello Gabriel	Project Officer	0772608510
3	Olila Isaac	Project Accountant	0783634368
4	Awidi Gifty Rhoda	Office Assistant	0785262315
5	Apio Dorothy Okello	CBM/CM	0760238222
6	Awilli Eveline Obin	CBM/CM	0773210345
7	Lemuya Valentina	CBM/CM	0777321648
8	Opio Thomas Otim	CM	0392128253
9	Lopuko Moses	CBM/CM	0773656336
10	Okidi Lamsa Collins	CBM/CM	0772438846
11	Odongo Richard	CBM/CM	0770565219
12	Akine Wilfred	CBM/CM	0771421891
13	Teko Abraham	CBM/CM	0777542524
14	Eyalu Abraham	CBM/CM	0775416982
15	Laalany Emmy	CBM/CM	0788225518
16	Lorika Os Remmy	CBM/CM	0773235876
17	Macar Susan	CBM/CM	0768497824
18	Alinga Florence	CBM/CM	0787787242
19	Ekule John Bosco	CBM/CM	0762189192
20	Omara Richard Burton	CBM	0392967917
21	Owilli Jimmy Emmanuel	CBM	0780849316
22	Okot Felix	CBM	0792402729
23	Toye Regina Mwemba	CBM	0780438653
24	Lomakol Betty Grace	CBM	0785681600
25	Akello Sunday Florence	CBM/CM	0771995363

- CBM _ *Community Based Monitor*
- CM _ *Civic Mwalimu*