NARRATIVE REPORT
MARCH 2010 – April 2011

BROSDI VISION: A community empowered to assess its existing environment with the aid of ICT by embracing knowledge sharing

BROSDI MISSION: To empower the civil society through knowledge sharing using ICT as a medium so that they can improve their livelihoods.

List of Acronyms

AAR	:	After Action Review
BROSDI	:	Busoga Rural Open Source and Development Initiative
CELAC	:	Collecting And Exchange of Local Agricultural Content
CJA	:	Citizen Journalism in Africa
HCC	:	Hope Children's Club
HIVOS	:	Humanistisch Instituut voor Ontwikkelingssamenwerking (Dutch: International Humanist Institute for Cooperation with Developing Countries)
KF	:	Knowledge Forum
NARL	:	National Agricultural Research Laboratories
NARO	:	National Agricultural Research Organization
No.	:	Number
NOGAMU	:	National Organic Movement In Uganda
OVC	:	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
pple	:	People
SMS	:	Short Message Sending
ug	:	Uganda
UNBS	:	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
VKB	:	Village Knowledge Broker
vs	:	Versus
YoHAAP	:	Youth and HIV/AIDS Awareness Project
Yr	:	Year

PICTURE ON FRONT PAGE: ***Photo clips from the 7th CELAC Annual Knowledge Fair.***

FOR REST OF THE PHOTOS, VISIT: ***http://on.fb.me/qMWH5B***

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PART A: CONTEXT OF THE ORGANIZATION

1) To what extent were the activities/programmes of the organization strongly affected by recent developments in the socio economic, political and ecological context of the organization?

Telecommunications:

There are a number of systems of communication in Uganda, including a system of telephony, radio and television broadcasts, internet, mail, and several newspapers. The use of phones and the internet in Uganda has rapidly increased in the last few years; with major changes in the telecom sector during the reporting period.

The country experienced price drops that were realized in the broadband and voice telephone segments on the account of drop in cost of international bandwidth and increasing competition in the market … to read more.

As economic sanctions against Libyan President Moammar Gadhafi and some of the country's government agencies take effect, uncertainty about the country's telecommunications holdings is growing. This is inclusive of Uganda's Uganda Telecom that is majorly owed by The Libyan Investment Authority Portfolio network, under the LAP Green brand… to read more. Uganda Telecom was the first telecom company in Uganda and today boasts too of a wide coverage[1] as well as many subscribers, rural persons inclusive. It also plays host to other telecom companies.

On November 23rd 2010, Zain Uganda rebranded to Bharti Airtel[2] [3]; who promised to invest more money into Zain operations and bring calling rates down for the benefit for mobile phones users. Following this, the mobile telecom companies in Uganda, already engaged in a stiff price war saw a reduction in per second tariffs from an average of 10 Uganda shillings to three shillings in just two months.
On the part of Airtel Uganda, an additional offer of a 200 shilling recharge card to customers in Uganda was implemented. This is the lowest possible airtime to buy in Uganda and very affordable to the poorest person. It also shows that it still has market moving ideas as it prepares to take on a more competitive market under the new brand of Bharti Airtel … to read more

Road Infrastructure:

While there was considerable activity in Uganda's roads subsector over the closing months of 2010, the country's energy sector attracted most funds for infrastructure development with the exception of a US$350mn Chinese loan for the Kampala-Entebbe Airport road. Uganda can expect exceptional growth in its construction sector on the back of foreign investment going forward, with BMI forecasting growth of 16.95% to UGX4,717bn (US$2.27bn) in 2010… to read more

Accessible roads imply that the furthest of farmers can transport their produce to better fetching markets with ease. It is also a prerequisite for investors.

Inflation in the Country:

The monthly economic outlook for January 2011 from BOU shows a rising inflation since November 2010. From November it has risen from 1.4% to 3.1% in December 2010 and 5% in January 2011. BOU attributed this persistent rise in inflation to the increased domestic demand for goods that tends to put pressure on the consumer prices to go up.

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[1] http://www.utl.co.ug/utl.php?i=87

[2] http://www.africa-uganda-business-travel-guide.com/zain-uganda-a-telecom-operator-rebrands-to-airtel-uganda.html

[3] http://www.newvision.co.ug/D/8/220/716082

"Aggregate demand has rebounded very fast since August 2010 and this feeds into the price which then leads to increased inflation," said Dr. Adam Mugume the Bank of Uganda director for research.

There has been a rise in food prices because of both global and seasonal factors. According to BOU food crops inflation increased to 8.6% and 1.5% in January 2010 up from 3.2% and -4.6% in December 2010.

There has been a rise in food prices because of both global and seasonal factors. According to BOU food crops inflation increased to 8.6% and 1.5% in January 2010 up from 3.2% and -4.6% in December 2010.
At the beginning of the year, the Meteorology department announced that there would long dry spells for the next three to four months and according to BOU these La Nina conditions have already affected food production.

This explains the high food crop prices for *matooke*, sweet potatoes, and green vegetables among others in the various markets around Kampala. These food crops are largely department on weather and seasonal factors.
"These conditions are likely to go on for some time coupled with rise of global fuel prices and the depreciating shilling, then inflation is likely to keep rising up to July 2011," Dr. Mugume adds… to read more

A rise in food prices does not necessarily imply more income for farmers. This is because of the subsequent rise of farm inputs, especially seeds. It is also a tendency for farmers to sell off all their produce because of the temptation from the high buying costs. This leaves them with no food to feed their families thus end up buying food as well at the rising costs.

Rise in food prices:

Rising food prices helped drive Uganda's year-on-year inflation rate up for the fifth month in a row in March to 11.1 percent from a revised 6.4 percent in February[4].

Food prices around Uganda more than doubled since December 2010, resulting into food shortage. Figures from the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) released indicated that headline inflation jumped to 6%, from 5% in January 2011, surpassing Bank of Uganda's target of keeping the cost of living measure at below 5%. UBOS said the pricing outlook was expected to eat deep into the savings of the high-income earning Ugandans, while the lower earners cut their expenditure on basic commodities, a move that denied manufacturers the new demand they needed to boost production and create new jobs… read more

Local prices increased in line with global prices. These food price rises created macro vulnerabilities, particularly for countries with a high share of food imports and limited fiscal space, as well as increase in poverty. Estimates of those who fell into, and moved out of, poverty as a result of price rises since June 2010 showed there was a net increase in extreme poverty of about 44 million people in low- and middle-income countries… read more

Political factors:

In November 2010, the country kicked off yet another election in a bid to choose the "people's leader". These elections saw the country divided into two major groups: the ruling party (NRM) and opposition party (FDC). Incidentally, even if the security was stable in most parts of the country, fear and uncertainty of the country's future reigned in many's hearts. As a result, business was affected to the extent of fear to import incase of looting, activities among the civil society slowing down and more.

We had a peaceful election as reported by the European Union[5] though the Opposition was not happy with the reports that were written thereafter[6].

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[4] http://af.reuters.com/article/investingNews/idAFJOE72U08C20110331

[5] http://www.deluga.ec.europa.eu/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=270:eu-election-observation-mission-to-uganda-2011-releases-final-report&catid=1:latest-news&Itemid=265

[6] http://ugandaradionetwork.com/a/story.php?s=33462

In the rural areas, a lot of time was wasted with people opting to go for campaigns rather than involve in their day to day activities. On the part of BROSDI, that period collide with our evaluation of the CELAC Project. This lead to unnecessary delays especially during mobilization and quest for permission to hold the meetings. This was to prevent a misinterpretation of an illegal political rally. Also, because of the pre-election activities four months earlier, the performance of the groups was slowed down to.

PART B: INTERNAL ORGANIZATION

2) ***What major policy decisions have been taken during the reporting period (e.g. with regard to mission, long term objectives and strategies)***

No major policy decisions have been taken during the reporting period in regards to mission, long term objectives and strategies

3) ***Describe major changes in your organization's formal structure and/or decision making mechanism***

No major changes took place in BROSDI's organization's formal structure and/or decision making mechanism

4) ***If your organization is a membership organization, indicate the total number of members as well as the number of those who have paid membership fee. Specify for men and women. What is the increase or decrease in membership compared to the beginning of the contract?***

BROSDI is not a member organization. It is a non government organization.

5) ***Describe the type and frequency of meetings of the Board and General Assembly***

The BROSDI Board sits once a year. The management committee sits every month and they discuss matters regarding strategy and operation of BROSDI

6) ***Indicate the changes that occurred during the reporting period in the number and composition (M/F) of staff members at management and board level)***

There were no changes that occurred during the reporting period in the number and composition of staff members at management and board level.

PART C: RESULTS

7) **Summarize all activities that have been implemented during the reporting period**

8) **Summarize activities that have been implemented during the reporting period. Compare with the original proposal or annual work plan.**

9) **What is the output of each activity? Be as specific as possible. Specify output for both men and women. Compare the actual output with the results that were planned in the proposal or annual work plan. Explain major differences**

10) **Result Analysis Matrix**

Project Activities:

OBJECTIVE & RESULT	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTED ACTIVITIES	VARIATION	EXPLANATION OF VARIATION
OBJECTIVE: Develop agricultural local content for digital dissemination **EXPECTED OUTPUT:** Production and dissemination of 10 booklets from crop or livestock to beneficiaries	To conduct a Regional Agricultural Officers' KS Forum • in the Northern Region • in August 2010 • that 60% of the participants are female • that at least 3 districts participate in the forum	BROSDI organized and conducted a KS Forum • In the Northern part of Uganda for Agricultural Officers and CELAC farmers. • There was representation from 5 districts. See AAR in Annex 1. • The forum was attended by 30 participants. Of these, 19 were females, giving a 63.3% female gender representation. • The forum was conducted in September 2010.	63.3% of the participants were of the female gender	This is positive because the project majorly targets the female gender in all its activities
			5 districts participated in the forum	We included two AOs from two extra districts, Soroti and Abim districts who had earlier expressed interest in participating in the project activities. Also, they were knowledgeable in use of local agricultural content.
			The forum was conducted in September 2010	During mobilization we realized some of the Agricultural officers were un able to attend in August because of official activities.
	To facilitate at least 12 KS Forums in each of the 14 districts during the project year.	• The money was given in two installments: in the month of June 2010 and December 2010. • In the first batch, all districts received their money (50,000 SHS x	5 districts received only half of the money for forums	This is because they did not present accountabilities. The money was pushed to the Knowledge Fair budget. This is a decision arrived at during one of the previous AGMs.

		6months). In the second batch, only 9 districts were given the money (50,000 SHS x 6months). For details on reporting submission, see Annex 2.		
	To organize and conduct an Agricultural Knowledge Fair in November 2010	The Agriculture knowledge fair was conducted in January 2010 in Budaka district. See Annex 3 for AAR	The knowledge fair was conducted in January 2011	The hosting district requested to conduct the fair during a dry period and when students are on holiday
	To organize and conduct the Farmers Annual Training in November 2010	The annual farmers' training was conducted in Budaka district and it was attended by 14 districts. See Annex 4 for AAR	The training was conducted in January 2011	The farmers decided that both the training and knowledge fair are done during the same period. This was to save time and number of days to travel for all the activities. It was less costly especially in terms of transport.
OBJECTIVE: Routine knowledge sharing and dissemination **EXPECTED OUTPUT:** Disseminate agricultural content to target groups using 8 different applications	To send at least 4 SMSes to farmers per month = 48 during the reporting period	52 SMSes were sent out during the reporting period. See Annex 5 for chart illustrating number of SMSes sent per month and http://bit.ly/pdc33V for actual SMSes sent.	An excess of 4 SMSes were sent out	This was because some of the months had 5 Mondays instead of the usual 4.
	To update the CELAC Project Blog posts not less than once a month.	Atleast one post was made to the CELAC Project Blog per month.	None	Not applicable
	To produce Project brochures, a set of 5 types in July & August 2010 and another set of 5 types in January and February 2011	BROSDI produced only 100 copies of each of the 10 types of brochures for everyone this year. They were disseminated on demand.	The general 10 type brochures were produced. The project only disseminated then on demand. Preference was given to the Pamphlets	The majority of the budget line was used to produce more detailed booklets that contained more information. See Part E for details.
	To manage and maintain the project information	The project website was maintained as required. See	None	Not applicable

	website throughout the project reporting period	Annex 6 for Website Statistics		
	To produce Project booklets, a set of 5 types in July & August 2010 and another set of 5 types in January and February 2011	These were completed and distributed for usage to each of the 14 CELAC operating districts.	None	Not applicable
	To produce Project Audio CD, a set of 5 types in July & August 2010 and another set of 5 types in January and February 2011	These were produced and disseminated to the farmers	None	Not applicable
	To update the E journal on the CELAC Website on a monthly basis	This was updated and archives are available on the project website.	None	Not applicable
	To maintain and manage a demonstration garden at the BROSDI office throughout the reporting period	This was maintained and managed; even throughout the dry spell. This was enabled because BROSDI has now running water at the site. See current photo in Annex 7.	None	Not applicable
OBJECTIVE: To strengthen the existing knowledge brokers **EXPECTED OUTPUT:** Census of VKBs and improve their working relation with district leaders	To provide Tshirts to all the VKBs once during the reporting period	One Tshirts were given to each of the directly targeted CELAC Farmers. The distribution was made at district level. Also the Tshirts were of varying colors.	None	Not applicable
	To renew the registration of the 14 CELAC District Networks with NOGAMU	The registration was not renewed and will not be renewed unless a new plan is made on the side of NOGAMU As such, this budget line amount was diverted to the Knowledge Fair.	None of the 14 districts' registration status was renewed	This was because during the previous year, the farmers did not benefit from the partnership[7].
OBJECTIVE:	To update the Annual	The annual directory was	None	Not applicable

[7] The farmers were all invited for the AGM and informed that they meet their costs. This was not possible however after discussions with NOGAMU, logistics were availed by NOGAMU for 6 out of 14 districts. The six attended. Also they were invited to attend a technical training in Northern Uganda. None of the farmers attended because they were required to pay for their costs

Identify market channels for dissemination **EXPECTED OUTPUT:** To connect farmers to markets within districts	Market Directory	updated. Updates were given to the farmers and also depicted on Google Maps.		
OBJECTIVE: Create new opportunities **EXPECTED OUTPUT:** Increase farmers' incomes by encouraging them to diversify and linking them to markets	To facilitate the VKBs with UG SHS 300,000 to contribute to their IGA.	All the 14 districts got the 300,000 budgeted for their various activities. See details of how they used the money in Annex 8.	None	Not applicable
	To support the district networks to enable smoothen the relationship with the District Agricultural Office and other Civil Society	5 districts[8] have gotten support from the district as a result. See Annex 9	9 districts have not as yet gotten any form of support from the district though	To work towards them getting support from the district

[8] Masaka, Kasese, Tororo, Kayunga and Apac districts.

11) If any internal or external evaluation has taken place during the year enumerate briefly the conclusions and recommendations. Specify if and in what way the outcome of these evaluations will affect the organization. Indicate briefly the methods used in these evaluations.

An internal evaluation was conducted.

A total of 8 districts out of 14 were visited. These were selected according to regions; whereby in each of the 4 regions, 2 districts were chosen basing on the strength, one 'strong' and one 'weak'.

The aim of this was: -

- To assess the rate of attainment of the project objectives
- To encourage the weak networks and discuss a way forward with them

Outcomes of the Internal Evaluation

The content within this report are the results of the evaluation exercise conducted in the month of April and May 2011. See Result Analysis Matrix in Part C for details. The delay this time round was because of the elections that collide with the project evaluation period. However, during the next project year, all activities should be implemented in accordance with the work plan submitted.

Methodology

Experience has taught us that when dealing with farmers, use of participatory and constructive methods is the best approach. This is because these methods enable both the farmer and BROSDI get information on the achievements and challenges in a positive way.

Specific methods used were Card Sorting, Peer to Peer Group discussions, O Sitting Method

Methods like World Café, Open Brain Storming were used especially for groups that had major challenges that threatened the continued cohesion of the group. They were very handy and realized success.

PART D: MONITORING PERFORMANCE & ORGANIZATION QUALITY

12) In what ways were the skills of the staff upgraded during the reporting period

During the reporting period, we had an internal training on: Usage of Web 2.0 tools. This was conducted in Mayuge district and was strictly for staff; 6 staff members were present.

Topics taught were writing for Blogs, Using Facebook as an organization, Linked In for Networking and Conferencing on Skype. Also 'how to take good photos and video' were taught.

13) Describe relevant developments (if any) in the relationships with the organizations stakeholders

No relevant developments in the relationships with the organization stakeholders

PART E: ANNEX

Annex 1: AAR for the Agricultural Officers Annual Knowledge Sharing Forum

What was supposed to happen	What actually happened	What went well	What didn't go well	What would we do differently next time
To facilitate a platform that would enable the Agricultural Officers invited collect content effectively for 3 days	BROSDI catered for the transport, accommodation, meals and venue hire used during the sessions. See breakdown in the budget.	All planed for expenses were catered for.	The AOs wanted per diem similar to government allowances and this was not budgeted for.	Let them know during mobilization that per diem will not be given
To work with the Agricultural Officers in collecting of information for 10 agricultural types; 5 crop and 5 livestock	Information was collected for 10 agricultural types; 7 crops[9] and 3 livestock[10] types. This information covered the whole farming cycle, minus marketing.	Information on 10 agricultural types was shared	Priority was given to the crop types than livestock by the members citing preference on agricultural types more commonly practiced in the northern region	Let the members decide on the crops to share content; however with caution not to repeat what has been previously discussed.
To have at least a 60% female gender representation among the participants	Of the 30 participants, 19 were of the female gender.	We had a 63.3% female gender representation among the participants	Nothing	We would do the same
To have at least 3 district participate during the forum	We had 5 districts, Gulu, Apac, Lira, Soroti and Abim	The extra two districts (Abim and Soroti) were added because they had expressed interest earlier	Apac district had a government training workshop taking place at the same time	Not collide with government agricultural workshops next time

[9] Simsim, Sun Flower, Sweet Potatoes, Pigeon Peas, Onions, Sorghum and Soybean

[10] Ducks, chicken and rabbits

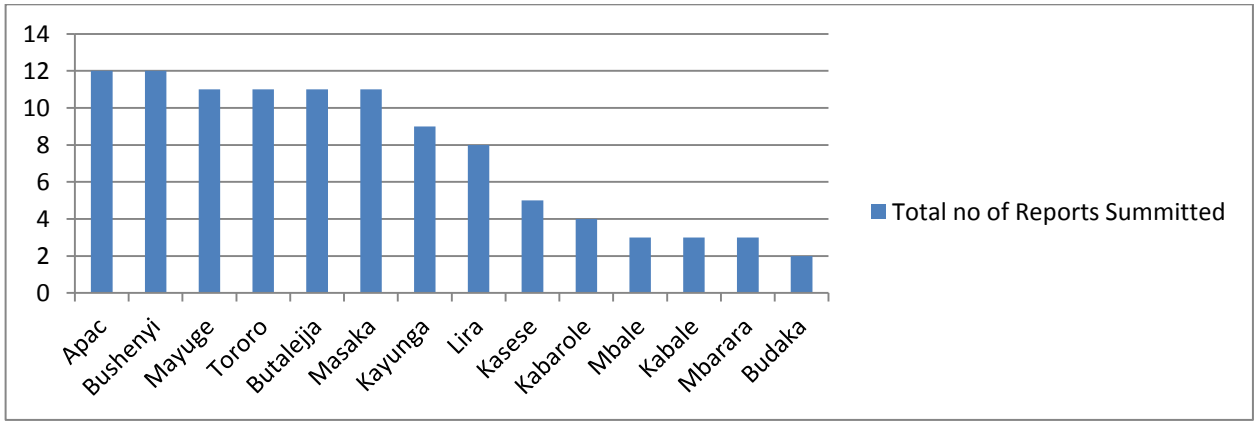
Annex 2: Submission of Knowledge Sharing reports per district

DISTRICT	2010									2011			TOTAL
	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
1. Lira		■	■	■	■	■		■		■	■		8
2. Apac	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	12
3. Mayuge	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		11
4. Tororo	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		11
5. Butalejja	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		11
6. Mbale	■	■	■										3
7. Budaka											■	■	2
8. Kabale			■							■	■		3
9. Mbarara		■	■	■									3
10. Bushenyi	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	12
11. Masaka	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■		11
12. Kayunga	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■			9
13. Kabarole		■	■	■	■								4
14. Kasese	■	■	■	■								■	5
TOTAL													**105**

KEY

■ Submitted a report in that month of the reporting period

Figure 1: Reports Submitted vs District



Annex 3: AAR for the 6th CELAC Farmers District Knowledge Fair

What was supposed to happen	What actually happened	What went well	What didn't go well	What would we do differently next time
BROSDI teams with host to organize the 6th CELAC District Farmers Network Annual Knowledge Fair .	CELAC Budaka District Farmers Network was chosen as the host during the 5th Fair. As such, they teamed with BROSDI to organize this event	The event started at 11am was completed by 6.30pm as planned.	All went as planned	The same
The event was supposed to take place in November 2010	The event took place in January 2011 under the theme: " **For the future belongs to those who prepare for it today**". To see photos	The event took place during the project year.	The event did not take place as earlier planned. This was because November was a harvesting month for the farmers. They could not leave their fields. December was a festive month; prompting the project to hold the event in January.	It was agreed during the AGM that this event be held every year during the last Saturday of January
		The farmers chose the theme	All went well	would use the same method in choosing a theme for the knowledge fair
All the 14 districts were to be represented by at least their chairpersons and exhibit assigned agricultural types during this event.	All the 14 districts were present during the event	All went as planned	Kabarole district did not send the chair person. Instead a group member attended citing burial in the village as a reason for absence	Will do the same
	The team working spirit increased greatly this year despite the fact that they were competing[11].	The team working spirit was a boost to the project		

[11] E.g. Budaka district helped construct the goat house for Kasese district, Mayuge district helped all the district wherever they got challenges, Mbarara district helped Butalejja with their bee hive, Apac district helped Lira district construct their house built out of cassava instead of cement and alot more.

	All the 14 districts exhibited assigned products	Some districts exhibited more than asked[12].	Transport of the exhibits was too costly. This had not been budgeted for.	Include a budget line for farmers' luggage.
To get a winning district (Best Exhibitor Award) to host the 7th Annual CELAC Farmers Knowledge Fair	The best exhibitor was chosen was Masaka District. Second was Bushenyi, third Mbarara district. They got gifts. Refer to Financial Report in part E for details of gifts awarded.	It was agreed anonymously by the farmers that Mbarara district hosts the next Knowledge Fair. This is because the first and second winners had already hosted a previous knowledge fair	All went well	Will do the same

Gender Attandance for the CELAC Members at the 6th CELAC Farmers District Knowledge Fair

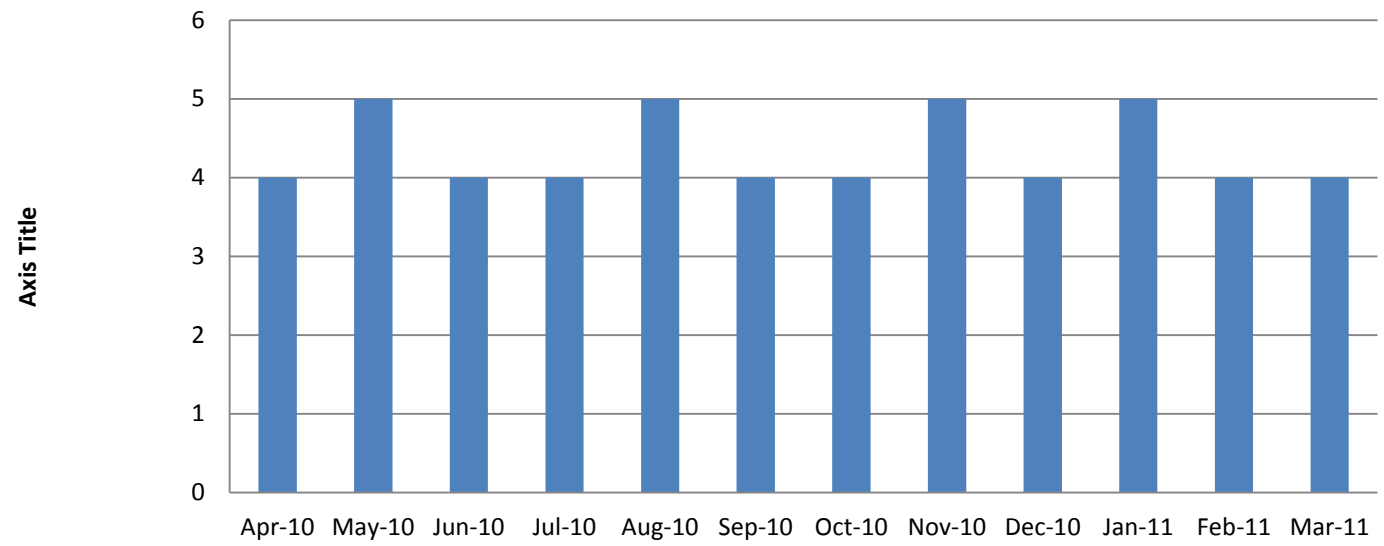
[12] Budaka and Bushenyi district added crafts, Kayunga district brought all the group members on their own costs, Budaka district also added traditional edutainment related to the theme as well as cassava.

Annex 4: AAR for the 6th CELAC Farmers District Annual Training

What was supposed to happen	What actually happened	What went well	What didn't go well	What would we do differently next time
BROSDI to conduct the 6th CELAC Annual Farmers' Training	BROSDI conducted the 6th CELAC Annual Farmers' Training. This took place in Budaka district and was represented by all the 14 districts To see photos and more photos	The arrangement plans went well	Nothing	Would do the same
The training was to be conducted as a Learning Tour as agreed during the previous AGM	The training was conducted as a learning tour. During the two days, four farmers were visited in Budaka district.	All went well and especially that: - • All the farmers visited had variety and different items to show. • They were practical sessions • There was peer to peer learning and sharing • The farmers took lead in this exercise • An added lesson on how to construct a Seasonal Calendar was shared from BROSDI.	All went well	Do the same by letting the host district select the farmers to be visited. Also by letting the visiting farmers take lead in the whole exercise.

Annex 5: Number of SMSes sent to farmers per month

Figure 2:Chart illustrating the number of SMSes sent per month during the reporting period



	Apr-10	May-10	Jun-10	Jul-10	Aug-10	Sep-10	Oct-10	Nov-10	Dec-10	Jan-11	Feb-11	Mar-11
no of SMSes sent	4	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4

Annex 6: Summary of Website Statistics for www.celac.or.ug

Figure 3: Website Statistics: No of Visits & Unique Visitors for www.celac.or.ug

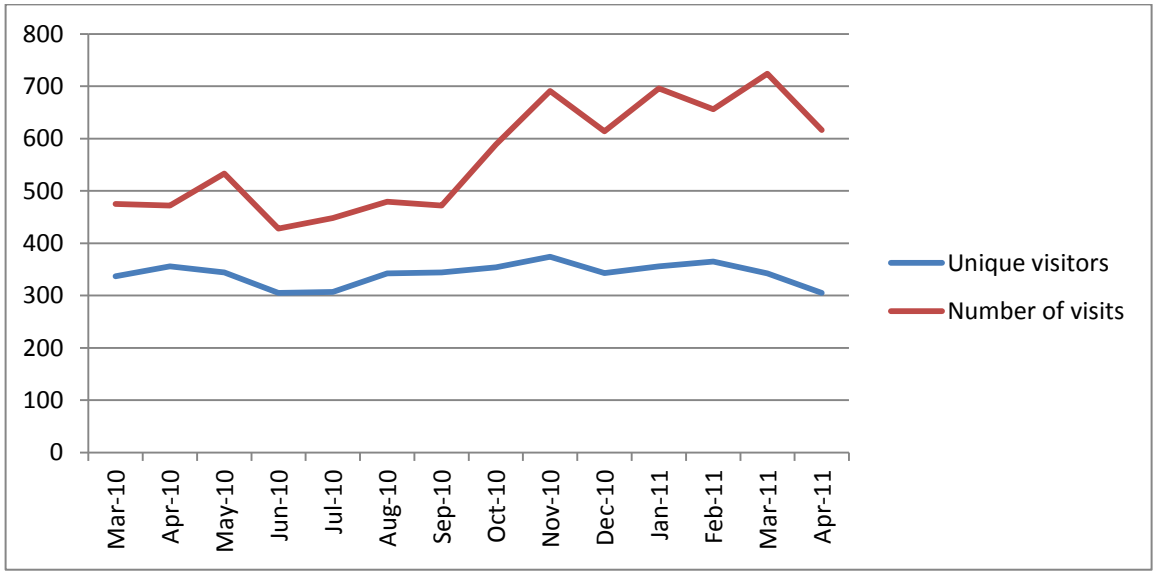


Table 1: Website Statistics Summary for www.celac.or.ug

Month	Unique visitors	Number of visits	Pages	Hits	Bandwidth (in MB)
Mar-10	337	475	1079	3262	50.38
Apr-10	356	472	1406	3429	58.66
May-10	344	533	1602	3979	68.14
Jun-10	305	428	1235	2958	61.36
Jul-10	307	448	1338	3886	63.35
Aug-10	342	479	1347	3797	56.19
Sep-10	344	472	1737	3413	63.94
Oct-10	354	589	1472	2927	52.11
Nov-10	374	691	1674	4057	65.11
Dec-10	343	614	1420	2840	51.47

Jan-11	356	696	4495	7251	77.29
Feb-11	365	656	1247	2718	43.62
Mar-11	342	724	1869	3469	45.17
Apr-11	305	616	1251	2634	37
Average	**398**	**658**	**1,931**	**4,218**	**66.15**

Annex 7: Latest photo of the BROSDI Demonstration Gardem

Inset: Mulopi Joseph in the BROSDI demonstration Garden

Annex 8: Details of how the IGA allocated to farmers was used

DISTRICT NETWORK	ITEM FOR THE GROUP	ITEM FOR INDIVIDUAL
Lira	Goats	Gum boots
Kabale	Irish potatoes seedlings	Hoes
Bushenyi	pigs	Hoes
Kabarole	None	None
Mbale	None	Hoe + 2 chickens each
Apac	Ox plough	Simsim
Butalejja	Onion	Hoes
Budaka	Cassava	Hoes
Mayuge	Cassava	Hoes
Mbarara	None	Goats
Kasese	Pigs	Hoes
Kayunga	Added to their catering business	Hoes
Masaka	Beans	Gum boots
Tororo	Spray pump	Hoes + water melon seeds

Annex 9: CELAC district benefiting from the District Agricultural Office

District	Government entity	How they have benefited
Masaka	NAADS	• Given training on the value of vegetables • How to plant vegetables • Given vegetable seeds to make a group demonstration garden
Kasese	NAADS	• 8 of the group members were each given 1 piglet • Through the chairperson, the group was given 200 chicks
Tororo	NAADS	The chairperson was given 2 piglets to start a pig farm
Apac	NAADS	Fruit trees were given to the group