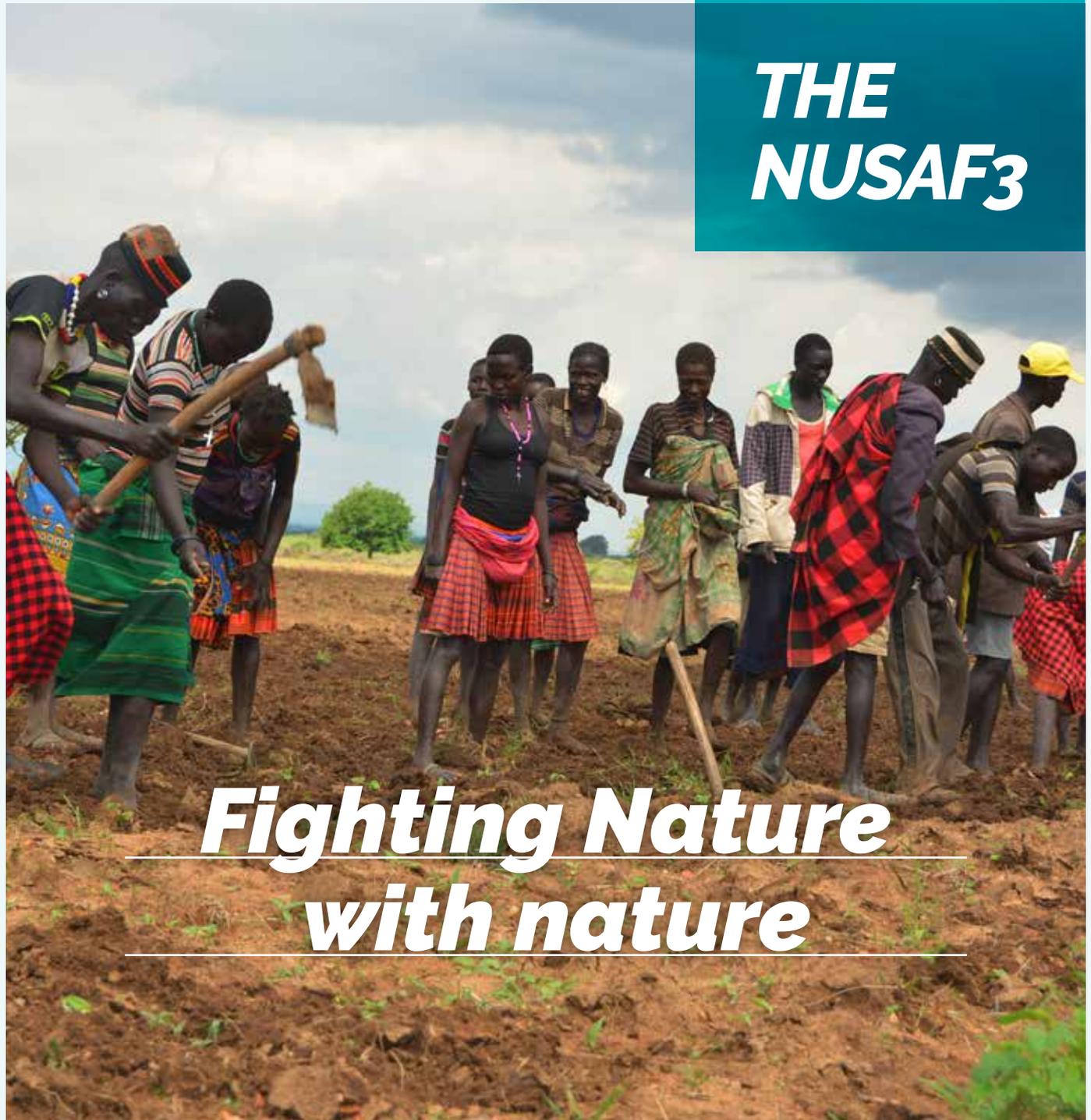


# THE NUSAF<sub>3</sub>



## *Fighting Nature with nature*

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## Editorial Note

Welcome to the Second Edition of the NUSAF3 Newsletter.

In this edition we take a look back at the year 2018 and the progress that NUSAF3 has made so far in pictures, stories and in statistical form.

Indeed it was a herculean challenge to piece together all the evidences of success and progress that are taking place across the 59 districts of Northern Uganda! There are some remarkable results all across the board.

Therefore I would encourage our readers to visit our NUSAF3 social media platforms like Facebook, Twitter and U-tube (listed on the back cover) to follow the day to day happenings in the Project.

To make the challenge, mentioned above more manageable, this edition is focused on the theme of

environmental management under NUSAF3 which falls (under the general area of Environment and Social Safeguards).

From the principles of Watershed Development to beneficiary stories that demonstrate how their environmentally friendly projects, transformed their lives we cover all the angles of the NUSAF3 approach.

Let us remember as we close the year those who were not so fortunate as to make it through due to landslides, floods or other catastrophes like those who lost their lives on Lake Victoria.

And let us thank God for our lives and determine to have the best year of our lives in 2019!

**Simon Kisaka**  
Communications Specialist NUSAF3

# Management Corner



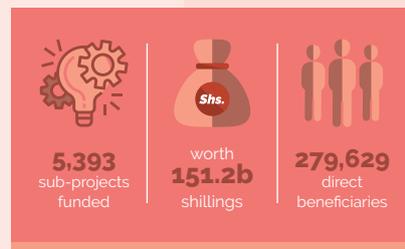
It is safe to say that this was a busy and eventful year where progress was made on several fronts within the NUSAF3 Project.

The Project so far has funded 5,393 sub-projects worth 151.2 billion shillings. These sub-projects have provided support for up to 279,629 direct beneficiaries which translates to over 1.3 million indirect beneficiaries. This is a tremendous injection of capital to boost and jump start the engines of micro-economic growth for our people and communities! We fully expect that Northern Uganda in a relatively short time will begin to greatly impact the macro-economic landscape of Uganda.

NUSAF3 continues to be an innovative and ground-breaking Project that is transforming the targeted households, groups, watersheds, sub-counties and districts. I congratulate the Districts and the implementers on the ground who have seen to it that community sub-projects are generated in good time being mindful of the seasonal calendar, that project management committees are trained and that implementation is smooth and effective.

The Project was also fortunate to have been recognized by other countries and international agencies for the Projects adaptive ground breaking approach, performance and achievements so far. Uganda

was honored to receive delegations from 22 countries of Africa come to Uganda to hold the Communities of Practice Conference here where lessons were learned from NUSAF3. Separately, NUSAF3 was also honored to receive delegations from the Governments of Nigeria and Malawi who came specifically to learn from and share lessons with the Project. We have also been honored with the recent visits of the World Bank Country Manager and other World Bank officials to our Projects in Gulu and Nwoya.



All were impressed by the level of community enthusiasm, participation and ownership of the beneficiaries as well as that of the political and technical leadership.

We have this year built the capacity of the District teams through various training workshops. 118 CFs, 59 NDOs, 59 Accountants and 59 planners received biometric training for the LIPW component to better manage beneficiary payments. With further training on M&E reporting and tools in the MIS system. All districts have also had refresher training in Environment and Social Safeguards.

In addition, the districts have overseen the training of CPMC and CPC committees of the implemented sub-projects. Not to mention all the various trainings done by the Capacity Building Partners. As a result we are seeing improvement in reporting and better utilization of the innovative MIS system as well as better results on the ground.

Towards the end of this year, we were disappointed to receive reports of an incident of misappropriation of beneficiary funds in Arua district allegedly orchestrated by the NDO and one CF. The CAO and Deputy CAO are under interdiction proceedings. In addition, no more new funding will be disbursed to Arua district for the next three months till investigations are completed by the Inspectorate of Government.

This stands as a wake up call for all implementers to follow the Project guidelines and to maintain zero tolerance to corruption. Districts are reminded that NUSAF3 beneficiaries must follow the community procurement guidelines and pay their suppliers and vendors directly (and not through a third party) by means of a cheque and this must be accompanied by minutes of a meeting by the CPMC/CPC.

As the year ends, we need to tie up the loose ends and get caught up in areas where we are behind. I strongly encourage all districts to bring their accountabilities to current status and to submit their progress reports for the quarter along with their success stories. The MIS system should also be updated with all the required reports, statistics and beneficiary lists.

As we prepare for the Mid-Term review of the Project and begin the year 2019, let us double our efforts and run the next laps of the race with renewed and fresh vigor, taking our performance to the next level because at this point we should be able to see that the end goal of poverty eradication for our people is within reach.

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to All.

**Dr. Robert Limlim,**  
Director NUSAF3

# Uganda - Leading in innovative and adaptive social protection



*Participants of the Communities of Practice Conference from 18 African countries in Kampala - from 1<sup>st</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> July 2018*

Uganda this year took the leading role in implementing adaptive and innovative social protection programmes in Africa. Uganda's great progress in social protection as a shining example was marked by two significant events that went by fast and un-noticed.

The first was an International conference in Kampala held from 1-7th July 2018 and was attended by 120 participants from 18 countries which included Angola, Botswana, Ethiopia, Gabon, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Sudan, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Uganda and Zimbabwe. The Government of Uganda, with support from the World Bank and UNICEF organized the conference which was dubbed – Conference on Community of Practice (COP) on Cash Transfer in Africa.

The second was a visit to Uganda by a delegation sent by the Nigerian Government to learn lessons from the Uganda experience in Social Protection.

Uganda was chosen for this year's COP conference primarily due to

the outstanding performance and achievements of the Government of Uganda in the area of innovative adaptive social protection programs.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD) hosted the conference and showcased the existing Social Protection interventions in Uganda which included; the Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) and the adaptive use of social protection by the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund III (NUSAF3), which is a social protection program implemented under the Office of the Prime Minister.

In-line with the objective of the conference, the delegates visited NUSAF3 community projects in the Elgon region of Eastern Uganda to learn about the NUSAF 3 program that employs a cash transfer system to provide safety nets to vulnerable households in flood and landslide prone areas. The delegates learnt of the NUSAF3's innovative design which includes a community demand driven approach that ensures community ownership, a focus on effective economic impact on a community or group of villages

through the watershed model, and ensures sustainability of livelihood projects by capacity building in business management, encouragement of savings and market driven enterprises.

Of central interest was the community generation of Labour Intensive public works (LIPW) community projects that endeavor to mitigate the risks associated with disasters such as flooding and landslides that are common in the Elgon region. The delegates were able to observe and exchange information with beneficiaries, on different soil conservation LIPWs that were constructed to rebuild their ecosystems and environment in their watershed such as terracing, contour hedgerows, drainage channels and tree planting. The implementation of LIPWs provides a mechanism of delivery of a cash transfer to beneficiaries in exchange for their labour.

The delegates were also able to learn through a documentary about the Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) a component of NUSAF3 that is implemented in drought prone Karamoja region DRF a type of disaster-risk insurance under NUSAF3



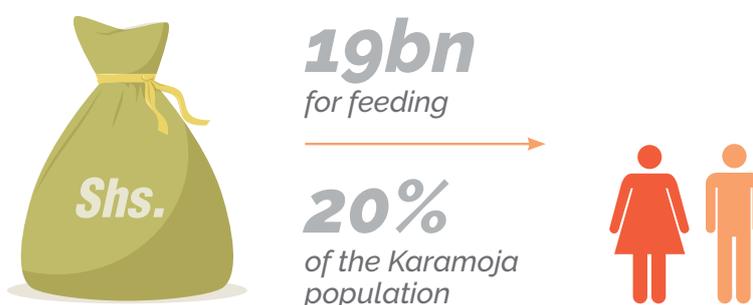
is piloted in the drought prone Karamoja sub-region. The region is frequently affected by drought that causes food insecurity. DRF utilizes early warning systems housed under the National Emergency Coordination Centre (NECOC) of the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management that predicts drought and triggers financing that enables the scale up of LIPWs when a drought situation is anticipated.

DRF works have so far left behind significant physical community assets such as community access roads, valley dams, 100-acre block farms, and tree gardens among others. Beneficiaries of DRF have been able to use the income earned from participation in LIPW to smooth their consumption and realize savings of up to 2.8 billion shillings which they will access during the lean seasons.

ment of Uganda in 2017 which was utilized in other areas Uganda that had suffered drought.

Furthermore, on November 16<sup>th</sup> 2017, the NUSAF3 DRF component won the World Bank KNOWbel Award for "Learning from the past." The KNOWbel Award is a World Bank (WB) wide recognition program celebrating WB projects all over the World who leverage knowledge for better implementation and or business results.

The Permanent Secretary of MoGLSD, Mr. Pius Bigirimana, who closed the COP conference stated; "No one chooses to be poor, old, disabled, orphaned or widowed and therefore they need the help of the Government. Social Protection should be a right and not a privilege, we are obliged to assist the disadvantaged. The service we give is the rent we pay for the privilege of being alive."



*'Social Protection is not just the right thing to do but it is the smart thing to do'. Social protection empowers a generation. Children we support today, in 30 years, they become the generation that will change the socio-economic context of the country. UNICEF will continue supporting the country in building the national system, and pushing the boundaries further to address challenges coming from climate change, rapid urbanization and migration.*

*Dr. Diego Angemi, (Chief of Social Policy – Unicef Uganda) at COP Uganda*

DRF also led to reduction in relief food sent to Karamoja in 2017 compared to other years. Every year government estimates about 19 billion shillings is required for feeding no less than 20% of the Karamoja population. In 2017, a saving of 9.6 billion was realized by the Govern-

ment of Uganda received a request from the World Bank (Nigeria office) to host a delegation from Nigeria Government to learn from the Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3) Project from 22<sup>nd</sup> to 27<sup>th</sup> July 2018. The visiting delegation consisted of twenty-nine (29) officials from the Community and Social Development Agencies (CSDA) of the Federal and State Governments of Nigeria and the World Bank officials.

The purpose of the visit was to deepen the experience of the delegates on the workings of Community Driven Development (CDD) pro-poor programs and policies. The team interacted with project officials at National, district levels as well as implementing communities in Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Nwoya and Gulu districts in the East and North respectively. The Nigerian delegation praised the high level of commitment of the NUSAF3 implementation teams and that of the beneficiaries. The leader of the Nigerian visiting team, Mr. Fabo Wale Gbadebo, noted that the del-

egation benefited immensely from the interaction with the NUSAF3 teams at the national, district and community levels. He stated that he strongly believed that Uganda has gone far due to adhering to the key principles of management among which is discipline.

Both the COP and Nigerian delegations were particularly impressed by the level of participation of the vulnerable (the elderly, the young, the disabled etc.) and the highly integrated nature of the NUSAF3 intervention where Intensive Public Work programs are complimented by Livelihood Support type interventions.

The Nigerian Study Tour and conference was closed by the Director of NUSAF3, Dr. Robert Limlim. Dr. Robert Limlim stated; "At the end of NUSAF3 we should be able call the President of Uganda and the Prime Minister to give the beneficiaries of NUSAF3, a graduation certificate from poverty to wealth!"

**By Simon Kisaka**  
NUSAF3 Communications Specialist

# Social and environmental safeguards news

By Caro Brenda Lorika - Environment and Social Safeguards Specialist - NUSAF3



*Stone Terracing—Soil and water conservation measure in Moroto District. With equal participation of men and women*

Safeguards in NUSAF3 is mainstreamed aspect, part of project cycle process and as well in-line with GOU and World Bank operations policies, laws and regulations for development projects.

The project has a well developed an Environmental and Social Management Frame Work (ESMF), Resettlement Policy Frame Work (RPF) and as well as the Vulnerable and Marginalized People Plan (VMP-P)-to guide in implementation of safeguards requirements in funded projects.

The project also ensures safeguards implementation structures are well developed from Lower Local

Government to National Government with implementation tasked to District Environment Officers and Community Development Officers at Local government levels while at the National Level NUSAF3-Office of the Prime Minister, the safeguards Unit is the overall coordination unit in collaboration with line ministries, departments and Agencies such as; Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), Ministry Of Gender Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), and the National Environment Management Authority.

In line with the above, all sub projects are required before and during implementation to carry out assessments (screening for potential envi-

ronmental and social impacts in its funded sub projects), Environmental and Social Management Planning, Mitigation Measures Implementation, Monitoring, Reporting and Certification of completed projects for compliance. The project also intends to mitigate social risks-with emphasis on Gender Based Violence (GBV) and Violence Against Children (VAC) associated with project implementation. Recognizing that GBV is a complex and multifaceted problem that cannot effectively be addressed from a single vantage point.

Since the roll out from 2016, to-date four disbursement cycles of funds have been made to a total of 5,393



subprojects- in components of Labour Intensive Public Works (LIPW), Improved House Hold Income Support projects (IHISP), Disaster Risk Financing (DRF) and Sustainable Livelihood Pilot(SLP).

Although Progress in implementation of sub projects activities are at various stages including safeguards requirements, reporting on safeguards activities has been low.

This necessitated a review Workshop in September of 2018, to review progress implementation of safeguards requirement by districts and communities-to ensure safeguards requirements are on course- and where things are not done well, quick corrective actions are taken by district implementation teams in preparation for Safeguards audit and as well the Mid Term Review.

Capacity building is critical in the safeguards management of NUSAF3 project. To-date the project has at National level has had 5 trainings for were safeguards teams at district have participated. The key include: Overall orientation on the project at the launch of NUSAF3 project in 2016, followed by component trainings of LIPW, LIS, MIS, and the review workshops- With aim to build and strengthen capacity of safeguards teams at District level in the management of safeguards requirement. To-date atotal of 126 safeguards teams (59 DEOs and 59 DCDOs) have been trained on safeguards requirements.

Similar trainings have also been cascaded down to the local community/ Beneficiaries level through finance from the ESMPs-And this is done by the districts DEOs, CDOs and HIV Aids District Focal Persons. To-date a total of 77,291 of which 45,305 female participated in safeguards training representing 59%. While a total of 31,986 male participated in the safeguards training representing a total of 41%. The main focus of the capacity building training are on environmental management, Health and Safety, HIV/Aids, Social Risk Management

To-date a total of **77,291** of which **45,305** female participated in safeguards training representing **59%**. While a total of **31,986** male participated in the safeguards training representing a total of **41%**

With the above, it has strengthened awareness of communities on safeguards as well ability for them to address a range of community issues related to the project and implementation of safeguards requirement- Including improved social cohesion and promotion inclusiveness in the projects.

Social Risk Mitigation and Management is a key aspect in NUSAF3. The project ensures social risks screening in funded sub projects to ensure mitigation measures are implemented in the projects. For now Key social risks commonly identified across project include among others GBV, VAC and Conflicts on resource use and land- and they are thought to be potential risks that can emerge throughout sub project cycle.

#### **SOME LESSONS LEARNT FROM REVIEW WORKSHOP**

- Safeguards screening and ESMP development and disclosure have helped districts to address challenges related to siting of LIPW and also enabling NEMA to give advice to districts on projects that require ESIA.



*Manafwa District, NUSAF3 Desk Officer, inspecting tree planting site and newly arrived tree seedlings*

with a focus on aspects of GBV, VAC and waste management measures among others.

- Voluntary Donations signing have also enabled districts avoid ghost projects and also reduce conflict related to land acquisi-

- ▶ tion an example of Serere is key to inform the importance of this documents.
- Safeguards Documentation process including reporting and certification has helped NUSAF3 districts in meeting compliance on cross cutting issues in National Assessment by MOLG. NUSAF and DRDIP project documents including safeguards reports are the major documents Environmental and CDOs use to enable smooth assessment.
- Collaboration with NEMA, MWE and MGLSD has enabled NUSAF3 districts address safeguards issues which are beyond their mandate.
- Some Safeguards mitigation measures costs go beyond five percent yet very critical to be implemented in projects. For instance, Dairy projects with Biogas as measure for proper waste management and energy production costs are high yet very much environmentally friendly. Therefore, there is a need for NUSAF3 to consider topping for investments with such as it has externality effects to the projects specifically in Climate Change mitigation.
- Social Risks particularly GBV and VAC is real in NUSAF3 operations



*Stone terracing on the hills of Manafwa District*

- areas. CDOs and Social Protection Coordination committees at community levels assist in addressing most of the grievances. However little has been reported in the NUSAF3-MIS system.
- Environmental and Social Safeguards Framework is in-line with the Old Policies triggered. Districts mentioned as it shall be used in parallel with current policy requirements triggered. There is need for OPM-World Bank to summarize the two instruments and circulated to districts for ease of reference.
- Documentation of safeguards outputs and instruments taking into consideration the before, during and after implementation is still not well done by districts. Thus districts NDOs need to emphasize this.
- Voluntary consent forms are key requirement for approval of Projects by Districts. To date all the 4,224 approved Projects have adhered to this by either signing the VLC or Local Agreement form.

## NUSAF3 Beneficiary Stories

### Village reaps big from nursery bed sub-project

Residents of Nyeng village in Bukwo district have begun reaping big from a nursery bed initiative which they started under the NUSAF3 initiative. The 54 NUSAF3 beneficiaries used coffee, fruit and various tree seedlings establishing a Nyeng nursery bed with hopes of selling the seeds for replacing trees of the deforested

Mt Elgon forest, replenishment of tree cover along the village stream and to improve the environment of Nyeng Village, Kapkoros parish. The group received a funding of 17.1 million shillings from NUSAF3.

Ngeny Nursery Bed Community Interest Group at the start pro-

cured 14.25 kgs of seeds of various tree species, and produced up to 106,000 tree seedlings. Thus far, 48,000 tree seedlings were sold, 1,800 seedlings were distributed to institutions within the sub-county and 6000 seedlings were planted along the Senendet stream. In addition, 24,500 coffee seedlings were

sold and 500 coffee seedlings were freely distributed in the sub-county. 9000 fruit seedlings were sold and 1000 fruit seedlings were freely distributed across the sub-county. The group has earned a total of 12,600,000/= from the sale of the seedlings of which 4,000,000/= was saved.

The group has diversified its investments to Apiary and more tree planting by purchasing 20 modern bee hives and 20 bamboo made bee hives and planting 500 seed bank trees as well as 500 herbal trees. The group at the time of reporting, had 130,000 ready tree seedlings, 25,000 coffee seedlings and 40 bee hives.

Apart from the sales, this dynamic group, with their own weekly personal savings as a group, were able to save over UGX 4,000,000/=. They attribute this to their strict adherence to the NUSAF3 principles which include attendance of weekly meetings, lending, borrowing, paying back, filing of all accountabilities, record keeping and the savings requirement which saw them raise the above mentioned figure. "This project has really helped me pay school fees for my child," one beneficiary is quick to note adding that the importance of saving is very important to each one of us.

The Nyeng nursery bed beneficiaries were also quick to note the importance of Government MDA's such as the Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) which they thanked for its critical role in land provision but also in its support role to the beneficiaries when things were not looking so good.

"UWA was really instrumental in supporting the Nyeng nursery bed project. They gave us land to house the project and gave us market to sell the seedlings. UWA even went ahead to help us solve internal differences within our team," a one Nelson was heard saying. Sub-Project participation was reflected at all levels and at each stage of the



*Above; The nursery seed bed and bee hives Nyeng Village CIG group*

implementation. Stakeholders at the national level included OPM, Ministry of Water and Environment, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, the National Environmental Management Authority and UWA.

One of the members of the group, Omondi Rogers stated; "No man is an island indeed, OPM funding of 17 million has lifted the whole Nyeng Nursery Bed project to the best nursery bed in Bukwo District and we promise to grow it to the level of a learning centre." Another member, Kitiyo Sam stated; "God used Nyeng Nursery bed sub-project to rescue the Senendet stream and to bring

wealth to our households. The water was actually finished but now it is just enough to irrigate acres of onions, tomatoes, cabbage, Sukuma-wiki and many others."

One of the farmers of Nyeng village was also heard saying; "the collaboration of Nyeng Nursery Bed Sub-Project with UWA has enabled us to access "tougnya farming," free firewood collection, pruning of rafters and herbs. I pray we continue with the same collaboration."

**From Bukwo District,  
Community Facilitator**

# Building household resilience through savings and diversification

Kareu Farmers Tree Nursery

In Katakwi District, Akadot Watershed, Magoro Sub-County, Opeta Parish, Kareu Village.

Oluk Charles dropped out of school in S3 in 2010 after his parents failed to pay his tuition. He was left to stand on his own and to take care of his siblings as the sole bread winner. Charles and his siblings experienced extreme poverty as they went to sleep on empty stomachs with no balanced diet. He also could not afford the medical bills for his two siblings. Charles however, never lost hope for the better life. His willingness to learn and his active participation in the NUSAF3 Community Interest Group (CIG) gave him hope. He soon got his first loan of 60,000/=.

He started a business selling fish and continued to plough back his profits into his business. He had got the opportunity to attend Enterprise Uganda Training, through NUSAF3 which changed his life and equipped him with the financial literacy and business skills he needed. He got a second loan of 260,000/= and started a second business of produce selling, specializing in ground-nuts. He started with 20 bags of ground-nuts. He continued saving and reinvesting in his business which he has now expanded to 80 bags of groundnuts worth two million shillings. His fish selling business expanded to a capital network of 200,000/=.

Oluk Charles now earns a daily income of 50,000/= from his fish business and 20,000/= from each bag of groundnuts sold, for a total earnings of 1,600,000/= per month. The worth of his monthly savings with his saving groups are now up to 1,400,000/=. He has also opened a fish business for his wife.



*Charles of Kareu farmers tree nursery in the market selling his fish*



*Oluk Charles with his goats*

He attributes his changed mindset and new found vision to the knowledge and skills learned from NUSAF3 and the capacity building partners of NUSAF3, like Enterprise Uganda. Charles is now able to list the achievements and improvements in his life. He managed to buy five acres of land worth six million shillings. He got married and is now able to educate his siblings. He is now able to employ three persons whom he pays 30,000/= every month each. He is now able to afford the medical bills for himself and family members. His family now eats

three meals a day. He also bought four cows and five goats

"NUSAF3 has helped me improve my household economic status by cultivating the spirit of savings and business which I never knew before. Now my household is in a much better position to withstand than ever before and we can stand against poverty," says Mr. Oluk.

**By Dennis Adungo,**

*Community Facilitator in Katakwi District*

# Fighting nature with nature, Bududa sub-project spearheads contour-bands

Tushi Watershed Contour Band –Sub Project

*Bududa District, Tushi Watershed, Bushiriba Sub-County, Shituru Village*

Mother -nature can be very unpredictable and Bududa district has decided to use natural methods in order to overcome natural problems. The district which for long has been plagued by unproductive and infertile soils as well as soil erosion decided to use contour bands.

The group invested in contour bands because the watershed is located in a hilly sub area. The trenches were designed from top to bottom at 2x2ft. Tie bands measuring 2x2 to help farmers Cross from end to end and to reduce the speed of water from end to end. Eventually forward and reverse trenches are formed from contour trench to another thus minimizing the risk of crops being destroyed.



*Example of contour bands in Bududa District*



*Tree planting sub-project on the hills of Sironko District*

The group of farmers who were equipped with necessary tips such as crop and tree planting to retrain nitrogen and reduce the impact of soil erosion, use of percolator dams to monitor water usage before entry into the water trench. The farmers reiterated their gratitude to NUSAF and were hopeful that with the new found knowledge, crop destruction would be a thing of the past.

**Simon Kisaka**

*Communications Specialist NUSAF3*

## A memorable experience - Open letter to OPM

By Imat Anna Grace Aciro - Chairperson of Abul Ox-tration for Maize Production in Apac District

I am Aciro Anna Grace, a Ugandan aged fifty-nine years old. I am very much delighted in my year of 2017 of having had the most memorable experience in my life. It was my first time for me to be supported by this Government programme called NUSAF3. NUSAF3 supported my investment group very much by giving us oxen, maize seeds, ox-ploughs, pesticides, accaarcides, spray pumps, tree seedlings and more.

These are now the reasons why I am very happy. I now have some money for my family and NUSAF3 opened



*Aciro's Maize growing community investment group in Apac District*

► the way for our group to collectively market and sell our produce. We also put our surplus maize in storage awaiting value addition and for the prices to go up.

I also with the new vision and sound mind I got through NUASF3 training, planted the maize seeds I was supplied with. My maize did well and I was able to sell some of it and store some. I then bought packets of sunflower seeds in the same year of 2017. I planted the sunflower and it grew well after which I sold the sunflower produce. After which I had enough money to buy a plot of land. I also started brick making on my land and now I am waiting to start the foundation of the new house I am going to build!



All this was because of the support of NUSAF3 and this is the truth I want to share. I even request the Office of the Prime Minister to come and confirm all this. I also beg that continuous support from OPM given to our community. If possible we should be linked to better markets such that

We can even earn more money to pay school fees for our children and also attain other services like health and transport. So that prosperity can

be for all the nation and the nation will stand.

*I am overjoyed to say that if NUSAF3 had been given to all, all the citizens would have prospered in their lives! I say this with much gratitude for giving us the support from all your various offices. For God and My Country.*

**Anna Grace Aciro**



# NUSAF<sub>3</sub> INVESTMENTS TYPES AS OF NOVEMBER 2018

Investment Types	Sub Projects	Amount (UGX)	Direct Beneficiaries
<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>3,137</b>	<b>57,203,204,103</b>	<b>40,781</b>
Block farming	71	3,152,681,155	923
Coffee farming	51	916,942,000	663
Farming	2,920	51,447,931,948	37,960
Horticulture	85	1,505,649,000	1,105
Tea farming	10	180,000,000	130
<b>Apiculture</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>1,107,170,000</b>	<b>819</b>
Bee keeping	63	1,107,170,000	819
<b>Environment</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>5,286,563,021</b>	<b>18,009</b>
Contours / terraces	49	3,170,713,796	10,143
Drainage	6	526,231,135	1,242
Gully control	4	519,575,000	828
Institutional greening	18	203,524,400	3,726
Stone Pitching	6	745,718,690	1,242
Trenches	4	120,800,000	828
<b>Finance</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>6,048,000,000</b>	<b>2,184</b>
Revolving fund	168	6,048,000,000	5,600
<b>Fisheries</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>2,898,524,655</b>	<b>2,080</b>
Fish Farming	160	2,898,524,655	2,080
<b>Forestry</b>	<b>413</b>	<b>16,162,780,085</b>	<b>85,491</b>
Tree nursery	389	15,450,749,043	80,523
Tree planting	24	712,031,042	4,968
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>8,472,658,300</b>	<b>6,292</b>
Cattle rearing	11	194,000,000	143
Dairy farming	405	7,155,761,400	5,265
Goat rearing	45	765,791,900	585
Sheep Rearing	23	357,105,000	299
<b>Poultry</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>99,572,000</b>	<b>117</b>
Turkey rearing	9	99,572,000	117
<b>Roads</b>	<b>458</b>	<b>41,156,950,084</b>	<b>94,806</b>
Community Access Road	455	40,722,852,967	94,185
Culvert construction	2	238,097,117	414
Gully control	1	196,000,000	207
<b>Trade</b>	<b>274</b>	<b>5,089,666,639</b>	<b>3,562</b>
Butchery	2	36,000,000	26
Cattle Fattening & Selling	76	1,359,590,000	988
Community store	2	140,000,690	26

► *NUSAF3 Investments types as of November 2018*

Goat Fattening and selling	9	137,696,000	117
Livestock trade	101	1,791,524,500	1,313
Market stall	6	273,213,949	78
Produce	56	960,641,500	728
Sheep Fattening & Selling	22	391,000,000	286
<b>Value addition</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>311,388,000</b>	<b>234</b>
Grain/rice milling / huller	18	311,388,000	234
<b>Water</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>7,393,356,592</b>	<b>25,254</b>
Canal Construction	1	17,000,000	207
Desilting	7	422,775,957	1,449
Irrigation facility	22	1,888,238,984	4,554
Spring protection	20	172,031,536	4,140
Valley dam / tank/Pond/well	72	4,893,310,115	14,904
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>5,393</b>	<b>151,229,833,479</b>	<b>279,629</b>

## Pictorials For The Year 2018

*"Since I started monitoring and visiting NUSAF3 Projects in Bududa, Mbale, Kaberamaido and Zombo districts, I observed that the targeting was done correctly. NUSAF3 really targets the poor people. One beneficiary told me that due to their earnings from the inputs they received of beans and banana stems, she was able to purchase solar panels for lighting and no longer needs to use paraffin lamps." - Minister of State for Northern Uganda Rehabilitation, Hon. Grace F. Kwiyuwiny*



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03

01. Beneficiaries of Labour intensive Public Works in Kotido district receiving payments
02. Sironko District , Biogas for safeguarding the environment and for providing alternative fuel source. In Nalugugu Watershed.
03. World Bank Country Manager, Tony Thompson receiving gifts from beneficiaries in Gulu. Accompanied by LCV Gulu, Martin Ojara Mapezu ( in the middle)



04. De-silted Valley Tank (LIPW project) in Kotido District 05. Stone band terracing in Manafwa District, for soil and water conservation 06. Beneficiaries in Ngora display sheep rearing project 07. SLP group in Packwach (Acutogeno Merber) displaying their goods for sale. 08. Director NUSAF3, Dr. Robert Limlim with World Bank Officials celebrating the good harvests of cassava presented by the community groups of Nwoya District 09. Work in progress on Onayi Oliapi Community Access Road in Oru Watershed in Maracha District 10. First harvest of onions by groups supported by Agromax in Masindi District 11. A community of Packwach District wonder at the great harvest of fish from their Aquafarming Project. 12. LIPW beneficiaries in Omoro District



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# Nuggets of Wisdom



## What Steps Can Be Taken for Poverty Eradication

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/povertyeradication>

The first Sustainable Development Goal aims to “End poverty in all its forms everywhere”. Its seven associated targets aims, among others, to eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, reduce at least by half the proportion of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty, and implement nationally appropriate social protection systems and measures for all, including floors, and by 2030 achieve substantial coverage of the poor and the vulnerable.

As recalled by the foreword of the 2015 Millennium Development Goals Report, at the Millennium Summit in September 2000, 189 countries unanimously adopted the Millennium Declaration, pledging to “spare no effort to free our fellow men, women and children from the abject and dehumanizing conditions of extreme poverty”. This commitment was translated into an inspiring framework of eight goals and, then, into wide-ranging practical steps that have enabled people across the world to improve their lives and their future prospects. The MDGs helped to lift more than one billion people out of extreme poverty, to make inroads against hunger, to enable more girls to attend school than ever before and to protect our planet.



*“Combating poverty” is the topic of Chapter 3 of Agenda 21. It is also in commitment 2 of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development.*

### **Priority actions on poverty eradication include:**

- improving access to sustainable livelihoods, entrepreneurial opportunities and productive resources;
- providing universal access to basic social services;
- progressively developing social protection systems to support those who cannot support themselves;
- empowering people living in poverty and their organizations;
- addressing the disproportionate impact of poverty on women;
- working with interested donors and recipients to allocate increased shares of ODA to poverty eradication; and
- intensifying international cooperation for poverty eradication.

The General Assembly, in its 1997 Programme for the Further Imple-

mentation of Agenda 21 (paragraph 27) decided that poverty eradication should be an overriding theme of sustainable development for the coming years. It is one of the fundamental goals of the international community and of the entire United Nations system.

“Combating poverty” is the topic of Chapter 3 of Agenda 21. It is also in commitment 2 of the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development.

Agenda 21 emphasized that poverty is a complex multidimensional problem with origins in both the national and international domains. No uniform solution can be found for global application. Rather, country-specific programmes to tackle poverty and international efforts supporting national efforts, as well as the parallel process of creating a supportive international environment, are crucial for a solution to this problem.

# What is Community Based Watershed Development?

Notes from a talk by Dr. Robert Limlim – Director NUSAF3 (By Simon Kisaka)

*This talk was given by Dr. Limlim to a group of community facilitators and NUSAF Desk Officers in Kampala.*

The NUSAF3 design has adopted a Community Based Watershed Development Approach which is partially explained below.

A watershed is a geographical boundary described as a water catchment area that has a beginning and end; a high ground, middle ground and lower ground. NUSAF3 community facilitators should know everything about the communities and households in their assigned watersheds.



*Aerial View of Dopeth Watershed in Kotido District in Karamoja showing the 100 acre Kalokotido block garden (the rectangular greener area)*

A watershed must have a given population. The population of households is defined in a watershed according to the size of the watershed.

Watershed development requires knowledge of the population characteristics, dynamics and demographics. How many elderly? How many children? How many youth? How many are the disabled etc. and where are they located? This helps in guiding the communities on their development choices.

A watershed has key institutions. Watershed development includes building the institutional capacity of the communities. Village institutions should be strengthened which may be Government type institutions or private.

Natural Resource Management must be a part of Watershed based development plans. Natural resource management focuses on natural resources that already exist in the watershed. This involves management and conservation of water bodies, drainage systems, vegetation and the environment in general. This involves a) Multi-year planning b) should be systematic and sequential c) should draw from rural development plans d) should draw from technical guidance and e) should have multi-stakeholder involvement.

Watershed Based Management must be integrated and interlinked with the sectorial development plans. It must be in sync with the development plans of sectors like the Ministry of Water and the Environment or the Ministry of Agricul-

ture or the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

Social cohesion is part of Watershed based development. It involves bringing households and communities together and organizing them into groups, then empowering different groups according to their strengths or areas of competitive advantage. It involves planning together and creating a social order in order to successfully implement development plans. There should be the strengthening of the local skills, knowledge and experience. It also involves respect for the local cultures and indigenous people.

CBWD plans for communities and watershed groups and committees should maintain good records of their plans and the progress of implementation.

# Brain TEASERS

## Goats, Chickens and Chicks - Oh My!

You're given a 1000,000/= (One million shillings) and told to spend it all purchasing exactly one hundred animals at the local market. The Goats cost 150,000/=, The Chickens cost only 10,000/= and young chicks are only 2500 shillings each. You have to spend exactly 1,000,000/= and must buy exactly 100 animals.

The question is how many of each animal do you have to purchase to equal 100 animals purchased at exactly 1,000,000/=

+

## An Unusual Accident

My name is Mark. My Toyota Corolla rear-ended another vehicle. The other vehicle was stationary at the instant of the accident. My car was un-occupied at the time of the accident. I was a passenger in the other vehicle when it was struck by my car. And the accident was the other vehicle's fault and their insurance paid for the damage to my vehicle."

The question is, what type of vehicle did Mark's car strike?

Submit your answers to Simon Kisaka  
(skishaka@msn.com)

## What's Next for NUSAF3 in 2019?

- More focus on integration, consolidation and achievement of results within the watersheds community Projects
- More focus on the capturing and recording of impacts and results among NUSAF3 beneficiaries
- Strengthening of Mind-Set Change for development and change
- The growth of earnings, savings and business enterprises among NUSAF3 beneficiaries
- Increased revitalizations and transformation of the environment
- Joint Government of Uganda and World Bank Project Mid-Term Review in first quarter of 2019
- Coming dry season is a season for making money, creating community assets, filling VSLA boxes with savings and revitalization our environment so prepare to work.





### ***The Hungry Business Man***

Melvin had been briefing the boss at a staff meeting since he arrived at the office. Too busy, in fact even for a cup of coffee. Worse than that, he was hungry. He had skipped breakfast that morning because he got up late, got dressed in a hurry and sped off to the office in his Pajero.

When he finally finished his meeting, he glanced at his brand-new digital wristwatch, which he got for Christmas. "It's 12:01," he thought. "Lunch time!" Melvin hurriedly donned his coat, hat and gloves and raced out the rear entrance of the building heading for the lunch counter across the street. He dodged between

traffic and parked cars and almost fell into the doorway of the lunch counter. The door was locked. A sign on the door read, "CLOSED. We Open at 11:00 A.M."

He rechecked his watch, which was working just fine, and realized why the lunch counter was closed. What did Melvin discover?

**Answer:** HE put his watch on upside down. So when it read 12:01, and he dashed out of the building it was really 10:21. Who's our winner? There were no submitted answers, so no winner.

### ***The Dark and Stormy Night***

It was a dark and stormy night. The dozen (12) inhabitants of a small three-story apartment building began to worry. The rain got heavier and soon the roof began to leak.

The people living in the top floor apartment sought refuge in the apartment one floor below, i.e., the second floor. When they did, the second floor people said, "We can't admit all of you, we can just accept the same number of people that we already have living here." So some people moved from the top floor to the middle floor and the rest stayed behind.

Soon the rain got heavier. Those on the second floor began to get wet and sought refuge on the first floor. They were told the same thing: "We can only accept the same number of people that we have already." And so some moved, and some stayed behind.

The next morning, when the rescue workers arrived, an equal number of people emerged from each of the three apartments. The question is: How many people started out on each floor (or how many people were on each floor originally)?

**Answer:** We know the first floor must have started with two, because it wound up with four people. Remember, it accepted the same number it had, making for four. Since there are twelve people total, we had to start off on the top floor with seven, and three on the second floor. Remember, we know the first floor had two people. The top floor gave up three, ending with the requisite four. So, it had to start with seven. Who is our Winner? There were no answers submitted, so no winner.



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