



**RICE
WEST NILE**
Striving for Self Reliance



ANNUAL REPORT 2022



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Theme of the year:

“Positive Energy for Soaring to Greater Heights”

RICE West Nile Annual Report, December 2022

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
BOD	Board of Directors
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDDP	Community Drug Distribution Point
CHW	Community Health Workers
CHV	Community Health Volunteer
CMSG	Community Managed Saving Groups
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
ECCE	Early Childhood Care and Education
ERI	Enabling Rural Innovation
FTU	First Time Users
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FP	Family Planning
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICS	Improved Cook Stoves
IGA	Income Generating Activities
KP	Key Population
MCC	Mennonite Central Committee
MCH	Maternal Child Health
MHC	Mobile Health Clinics
MBCP	Mother Baby Care Point
NANEP	Northern Albertine CSO Network on Environment and Petroleum
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PLHV	People Living with HIV
PP	Priority Population
PSN	Persons with Special Needs
PS	Primary School
PSS	Psychosocial Support Service
PoCs	Persons of Concern
RICE West Nile	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile
SDCs	Saving Development Clusters
TB	Tuberculosis
ToTs	Trainer of Trainees
TVET	Technical Vocational Education Training
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Association

ABOUT US

RICE West Nile is an indigenous NGO head-quartered in Arua City with a mandate to operate in any part of Uganda. RICE West Nile has two program coordination offices in Moyo and Arua districts of West Nile sub region with interventions covering 9 districts of West Nile sub region including Pakwach, Madi-Okollo, Arua, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi and Nwoya District in Acholi sub region.

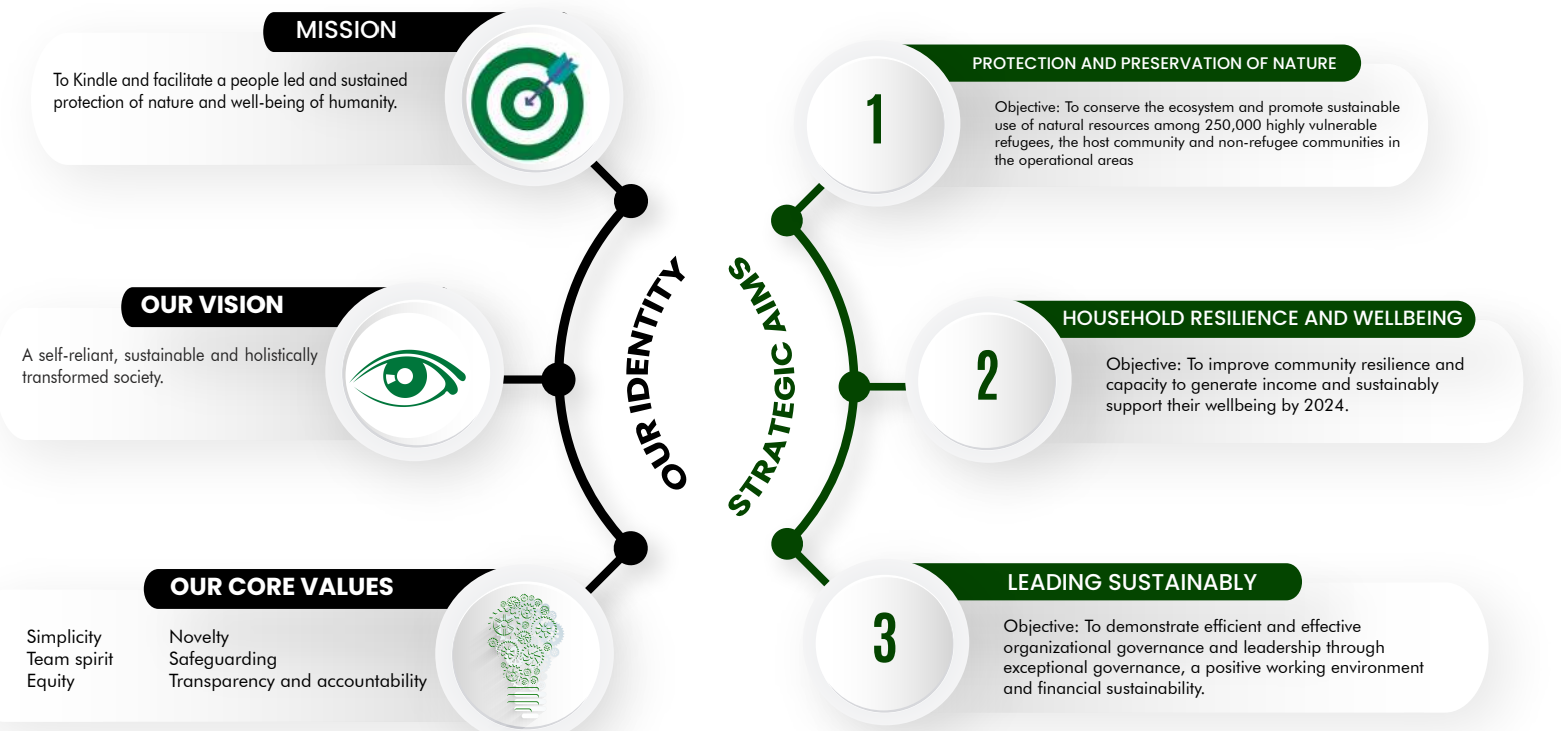
Our Approches

RICE West Nile employs the bottom-up and holistic empowerment approach that is community led, focusing on individual behavior change amongst vulnerable communities and groups for sustainable livelihood transformation.

Some of the approaches we use include Enabling Rural Innovation (ERI), Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs), Community Managed Tree Nurseries, Community Events (cultural, sports, street talk shows, dialogues) on peaceful coexistence, Mobile Health Clinics and Gender Action Learning System (GALS) among others.

We deliver grassroots programs i.e. capacity building for grassroots structures and leaders in some of the hardest to reach and underserved areas in collaboration with local governments, other CSOs, CBOs, NGOs religious and cultural leaders to enhance capacities at both institutional and beneficiary community levels for inclusive and effective service delivery.

We strongly believe in partnerships and networking to achieve our objectives since we contribute and complement the work of government and other development actors in realizing the set broader development agenda at national and international levels.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



In 2022 RICE West Nile implemented 16 projects (22% resilient livelihoods, 39% community education, 22% community health, 6% environment and natural resources, 6% peace building and 5% organizational development) projects funded by a range of donors and development partners with a mission to kindle and facilitate a people led and sustained protection of nature and wellbeing of humanity through the organization's strategic interventions.

RICE West Nile worked hand in hand with other key stakeholders and dedicated staff to reach and serve 437 farmer groups who were supported with assorted seeds and tools to establish 441 demo gardens with different enterprises. 1 community tree nursery site was raised and 34,606 tree seedlings transplanted and managed with support from partners. 134 (F 76, 56 M) farmers from Moyo and Obongi were exposed better farming techniques through learning in Agricultural institutions. 38 BONGA Centers and 04 TVET were established for life and vocational skills reaching 1,245 youth and out-of-school adolescents.

Within the year 509 adolescents and 117 youth graduated from vocational training and were provided with start-up kits for income generation. On the other hand, 572 (Boys 296, 276) marginalized and disadvantaged children were supported in 1 constructed ECCE Centre to access quality and inclusive education, 79 (22 M, 57 F) students in secondary school were provided school fees and

scholastic materials, 4,850 school girls (2,420 PoCs, 2,430 nationals) received menstrual hygiene management kits while 890 (193 boys, 697 girls) were trained in making reusable sanitary pads and liquid soap – in these 569 persons of concern were included. 9,665 (840 male host, 903 female hosts) (male refugees 4,125, female refugees 3,887) enrolled in mainstream primary education in the third term.

173,761 children, youth, men, and women receive free basic health care and family planning services. 254 women and men received enterprise development grants worth Ugx 854,819,952, and block grants worth Ugx 513,380,000 were disbursed to 266 SDCs for financial inclusion.

In summary RICE West Nile served 235,073s community members in various categories of refugees, hosts, children, men, persons with disability, women, elderly, and adolescents through the different project interventions. An estimated 2,000,000 listeners were reached through radio talk shows and 1,515,078 reached through spot messages in Alur, English and Lugbara.

Finally, this page is merely the tip of the iceberg, meaning you have every reason to proceed and appreciate the great work done by opening and critically reading through the next pages that provides a summary of RICE West Nile projects and some organizational activities over the past 12 months including achievements organized under the core program areas, some challenges, lessons learned and finances at a glance. We count on your honest feedback which we believe will make us better in the subsequent years.

Yours in service,

Pax Sakari,
Executive Director,
RICE West Nile.

2022 IN FIGURES



1. PROTECTION AND PREVENTION OF NATURE (Environment and Natural Resources)

1. 1.1: Integrated natural resources management and sustainable incomes promoted and harnessed among 75,000 households and institutions

Tree management. In the reporting period, 34,606 tree seedlings were distributed and planted in Yumbe, Obongi and Moyo districts. 24,500 tree seedlings raised from community managed tree nursery by a group in Ramogi Sub County in Yumbe district and 10,106 requested from NFA and UNHCR. The tree seedlings were distributed and planted by individuals, groups and institutions such as schools, churches, community learning centers etc.

Natural resource management through Farmer managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR). 333



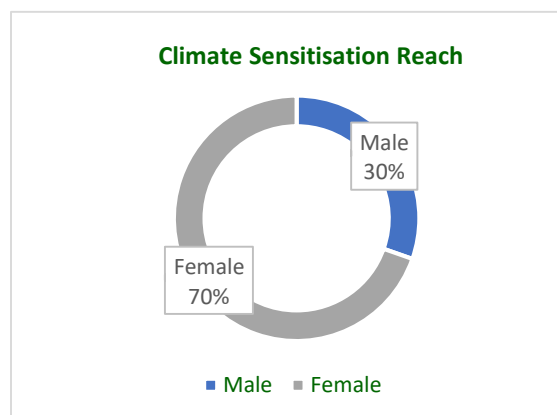
Establishment of an FMNR site in degraded land for Wood lot and vegetation regeneration.

groups were trained on Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) approach to preserve indigenous tree species for different purposes such woodlot, farmland, and grazing land. 170 demonstration sites (0.5 acre each) were established in Obongi and Moyo districts. The tree species reserved serves as herbs, animal feeds, fruits, pruned branches are used as fire wood etc.

This promoted social cohesion by groups sharing land, host members offering land to refugee groups in Obongi district.

Information and awareness raising on Climate change. From a baseline survey conducted in December 2021 in Ramogi Sub county Yumbe district, only 2% of the respondents from the reported having knowledge on climate change. The study found that the main fuel used by the community members for cooking are firewood (69%), charcoal (30%) and others (1%).

To address this gap, a total of 6 community meetings were conducted reaching 5,766 (4, 015 Female, 1,751 Male) targeting areas that are most affected by environmental degradation both in the refugee settlement and host communities of Romogi Sub County, Zone 1 of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement.



Additionally, 3,466 (2,661F, 805M) community members were sensitized on climate change through door to door community sensitization approach conducted by Community Health Workers (CHW) who integrated the messages on climate change and SRHR, including FP.

Stakeholder engagement in reporting community voices and concerns in relations to petroleum activities: Two (2) radio talk shows held on Radio Pacis Gulu, Pakwach FM targeting Nwoya and, Pakwach communities. 74 (54 male, 20 female) District leaders from West Nile and Acholi sub region and NANEP network chairperson and members were taken to Buliisa for learning and exchange to the communities of Buliisa, Kingfisher oil operation. This was intended to monitor the oil project and assess its compliance with the environment.

An estimated 2,000,000 listeners were reached through radio talk shows and 1,515,078 reached through spot messages in Alur, English and Lugbara.

“...I had never seen the operations of oil companies physically, and the visit made me to understand what Total and other companies are doing, this will improve my engagement with the affected communities.” – District Planner Pakwach



Radio talk show on Pakwach FM, Topic: Roles of different stakeholders in oil and gas development.

2. 1.2: Renewable energy consumption increased at households and institutions.

Diversified livelihood through construction and use of improved cook stoves: 40 group members from 8 groups in Yumbe District were trained on construction of energy saving cook stoves to be Trainers of Trainees (ToTs). Community members now hire the ToTs at an agreed cost to construct ICS in their households. 198 (147 F, 51 M) households in Bidibidi Refugee settlement have adopted the use of improved cook stoves. A month after the training, one of the groups called Peace Women's Group in village 8, Zone 1 of Bidibidi Refugee Settlement was hired by three community members to construct improved cook stoves where they raised UGX 90,000 added to the group funds. The group used the money to establish an onion nursery bed, while part of the money was saved such that members can borrow as loan from the groups savings and loan scheme.



Sample of a cookstove constructed by the group members.

2. HOUSEHOLD RESILIENCE AND WELLBEING *(Resilient Livelihoods, Community Education, Community Health and Peace Building and Conflict Resolution)*

3. 2.1: Five (5) agricultural value chains developed and promoted among households.

Support value chain development: 1 grinding machine was provided to, “Can Kelowa Farmers and VSLA group” in Zone 4 of Imvepi Refugee Settlement for value addition as well as increase their group and individual level incomes for improved livelihoods.

4. 2.2: One hundred (100) community groups equipped with good agronomic practices that they apply at both individual and group levels

Empowering farmers through the Enabling Rural Innovation (ERI) approach:

Using the ERI approach, 371 community groups/Savings and Development Clusters (SDCs) empowered. The clusters were trained in sustainable agricultural practices, basic food security and nutrition, basic food preservation and post-harvest handling. This had led to an increment in production, food security and household incomes.



One of the farmers replicating the good agronomic and modern way of farming at his household garden

Christopher Unziku from Lefori Sub County graduated from 1 acre to 3 acres and eventually to 9 acres in a year because he learnt from ERI on the benefits of using the available resources to achieve set goals.

Increased access to quality farm inputs (certified seeds and tools) and better farming techniques:

Through the linkages to private sector actors, access to quality seed, tools and better markets was enhanced within the year. 356 baba and mama groups, community groups and 43 community learning centers and 4 primary schools received certified seeds depending on the enterprise selected for demonstration gardens to facilitate learning by the members to promote food security and kitchen gardening to boost nutrition.



Distribution of seeds to farmer groups in Moyo District

enable them manage their demonstration gardens and boost vegetable growing as an IGA.

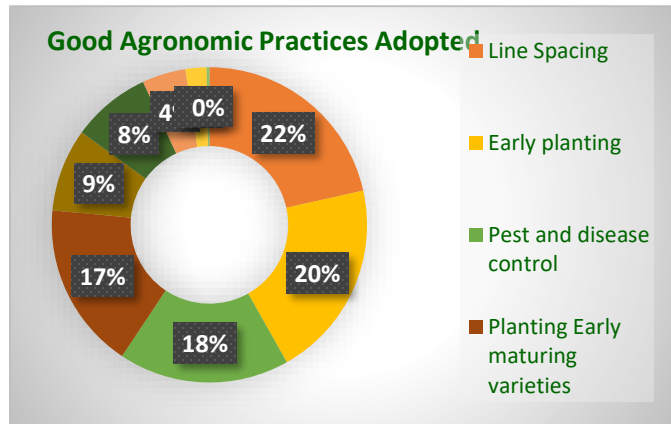
Establishment of group demonstration (demo) site gardens: 441 demo gardens were established in 2022 by baba and mama group, community groups and community learning centers to learn the good agronomic practices and replicate the knowledge in their individual gardens for food security, nutrition promotion and income generation for economic wellbeing. By November, 2022, 38.8% of



Establishment of demo sites

the respondents confirmed applying at least one of the techniques demonstrated in the demo gardens,

17.42% have neither learnt nor adopted any of the good practices while 43.78% made no deliberate efforts to learn or replicate. The most commonly replicated being line planting, early planting and weeding, pest and disease management, timely harvesting.



Harvest from demo gardens established. By November a total of 21,676,600/= (£ 5, 615.6) has been sold to Comboni missionaries, private customers in the open market. The SDCs projected 277,962,550 (£ 72,011) from the sale of the harvests from all the demonstration gardens established in Moyo and Obongi districts.

5. 2.3: Learning, skills, business and enterprise developed among the 100,000 persons aged 4-35 years in an inclusive manner:

Livelihoods diversified for youth, adolescents, women and men: 254 EDG participants and 266 SDCs received enterprise development and block grants for financial inclusion and enterprise development. Commercial IGAs were funded for 18 CMSGs. Some of the members borrowed the block grants used the funds to start up small income generating activities such as farming tomatoes, selling fish, tomatoes, onions, sugar, posho and acquiring productive assets like goats, cows, chicken, pigs, motorcycles, etc. Others have resorted to constructing houses that they envisioned themselves for their goal.



RICE West Nile staff supports an EDG beneficiary enterprise in Metu

509 adolescents, 117 youth received start up kits after graduation with an aim of starting income generating streams.

Increased access to financial services from Microfinance institutions: Within the year 333 SDCs were linked to financial institutions such as Brac Uganda, Moyo Sacco, Mt Otce Sacco, Vision Fund etc. to access financial services including, account opening, sensitization on products and applications to financial institutions, loans, and other credit services from microfinance institutions.



Adolescent girls of Gods Mercy Bonga Center during one of their savings meeting.

Furthermore, from SUPREME projects, the MTE shows an increase in savings, from 52% at baseline to 86% at MTE. The percentage of female-headed households saving part of their incomes has increased from 47% at baseline to 90% at MTE, while the percentage of male-headed households saving part of their incomes has increased from 56% at baseline to 84% at MTE. The percentage of refugee households saving part of their incomes has increased from 37% at baseline to 85% at MTE, while the percentage of host community households saving increased from 66% at baseline to 87% at MTE.

Increased access to quality education and life skills for in-school and out of school children and youth from vulnerable households in refugee and host communities: In the year 2022, RICE West Nile enrolled 794 (392 boys and 402 girls) children aged 3-8 for Early Childhood Care and Education (ECCE), and paid school fees for 79 students (22 males, 57 females) in secondary schools, 11,318 enrolled pupils in 33 primary schools.



ECCE children reciting a poem

Out of 125(49 Male, 76 Female), 117 (45 Male, 72 Female; 100 Refugees, 17 Nationals and 1 Male PWD) youths and 77.1% of 660 (420 Female, 240 Male) adolescents who were enrolled in Technical Vocational Education Training (TVET) and Bonga Centers for life skills and vocational training in 2021, graduated and received start-up kits in 2022.

Safe Spaces created for youth and adolescent boys and girls:

In the year 2022, RICE West Nile established 43 Bonga and TVET centres for 1,240 (848 Female, 392 Male) out of school adolescents and youth comprising of refugees and host aimed at building self-confidence and esteem using the life skills approach. The targeted beneficiaries are adolescents are aged between 13 to 19 years and youth aged 20 to 30 years.

Knowledge, Attitudes, Skills and Habits assessment is conducted prior to the start of the sessions. Psychosocial Support Services such as group and individual counselling, awareness creation is also offered at the centres aiming at improving the mental well-being of the participants. This further contributed to improvement in self-esteem and self confidence among the project participants demonstrated by the ability to express their views during sessions and other community engagement platforms.



The Bonga girls expressing their confidence and high self-esteem while answering questions posed by BoD members during a monitoring visit



Teachers/Instructors capacity enhanced for quality teaching: 186 teachers (58 F, 128 M) were trained on gender responsive school, provided instruction materials to aid teaching. 5 Caregivers (1 M, 4 F), 38 (27 Female, 11 Male) animators trained on extended literacy and life skill sessions for the children, adolescents supported.

Provide scholastic and training materials, menstrual hygiene management kits to learners. 4,850 school girls (2,420 PoCs, 2,430 nationals) received scholastic materials i.e. exercise and text books, pens, photocopying papers, pencils and sanitary pads for retention in primary, secondary, and vocational schools.



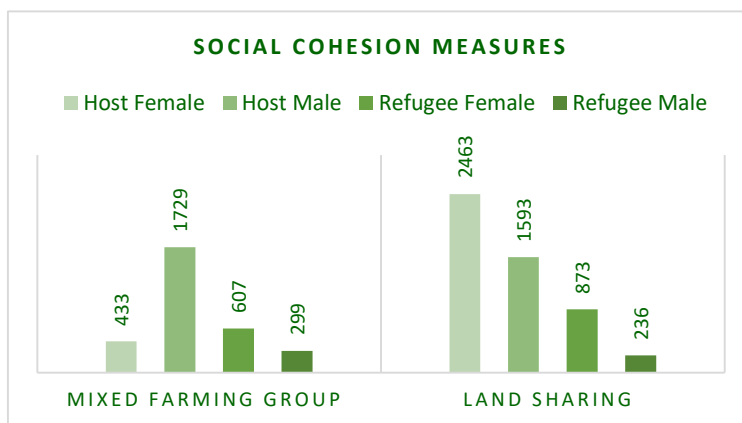
Left: A'level Students of Destiny Secondary School after receiving hygiene and scholastic. Left: Teachers of Inyau primary school receive instructional materials to aid teaching.

Pupils capacity enhanced in reusable sanitary towels and liquid soap making: With an aim of addressing the barriers that prevent the most vulnerable girls from enrolling and retaining in formal and non-formal education, 890 (193 boys, 697 girls) in project schools were trained on reusable sanitary towels and liquid soap making.



Girl Child from Emmanuel Primary School making a reusable sanitary towel.

Increased social cohesion among community members: Peaceful co-existence measurement varies from project to project; among which includes sharing of resources, savings together, farming together, supporting each other in times of immediate events. Projects like SUPREME have approaches like Local Capacities for peace, Gender Action Learning Systems. In others community dialogues and radio talk shows on peace building. 10 community peace monitors and 2 peace clubs (1 in host and 1 in refugee community) with 50 members each in Zone IV and host community of Imvepi Refugee Settlement, 11 peace clubs with 2 peace ambassadors formed and trained in 11 Bonga centers in Palorinya Refugee Settlement. 5,617 (2,406 Male, 3,211 Females) community members were reached through different peace building activities. Psychosocial Support contributed to this as well.



Psychosocial support services: 26 awareness creation on psychosocial and mental health care reaching 652 (171 Male, 481 Female) clients and 418 (166 Male, 252 Female) clients counselled during individual counselling sessions, 1,240 adolescents and youth counselled in group.

1 radio talk show was conducted on child marriage with a total of four (4) panellists (3 Male, 1 Female; 3 HC members and 1 Refugee) in Obongi. The targeted audience included adolescents, youth, parents and leaders from both the refugee and host community of Palorinya settlement especially Zone III. escents in life skills and IGAs.

2 PSS centers constructed, 1 psychosocial training conducted for 18 participants trained including; 12 RWC leaders (1 Female, 11 Male), 06 Counsellors (3 Male, 3 Female) and 02 female Project officers.

Increased access to health care services to persons living with HIV, key population and priority population and TB screening, testing and treatment: Through home-to-home screening, follow ups, community index testing, Health Education at public places like churches, market places, to identify different referral needs including GBV cases, nutrition and 1st Antenatal Care (ANC) cases among others, a total of 5,834 community members were reached including 1060 (817Female, 243 Male) referrals, 10 clients (6 Female, 4 Male) were mobilized to receive COVID-19 vaccination and 40,015 Condoms and 2,172 lubricants were distributed. Breakdown of the reach in different interventions;

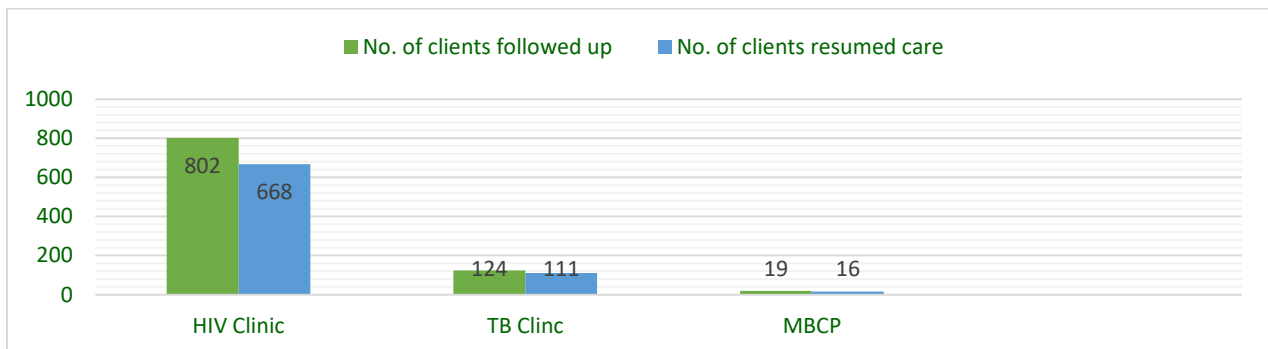


Counselling in session in Ogoko Sub county, Madi Okollo district.

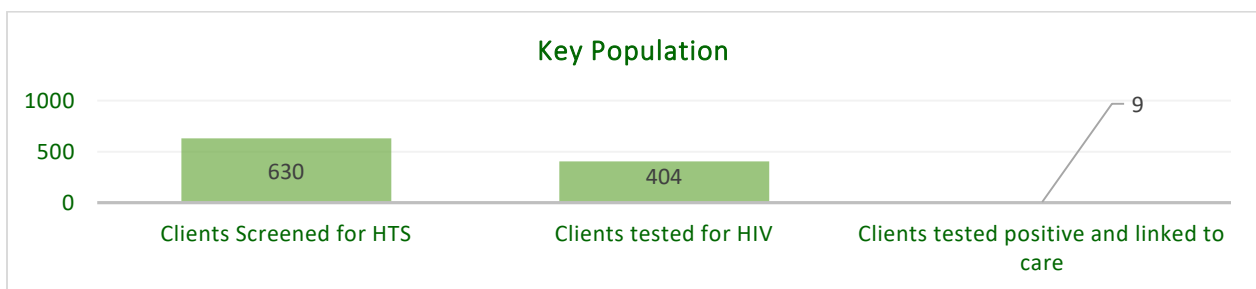
a) Index client testing.

No of index clients identified	No of index clients tested	No who tested positive	No linked to care
298	206 (100 males and 106 females)	25 (8 males and 17 females)	25 all enrolled on care in Imvepi, Bileafe, Cilio and Aripea

b) Follow up clients lost in care.



c) Testing of Key Population /Priority Populations



d) TB Screening

Indicators	<5 yrs.		5 yrs and above		TOTALS
	M	F	M	F	
No of clients screened for TB	5	7	940	951	1903
No presumed to have TB and were tested for TB	2	3	452	398	855
No of sputum samples found positive	0	1	27	13	41
No started-on TB treatment	0	1	32	18	51
No of under 5 started on IPT	41	50	0	0	91

e) Moonlight testing

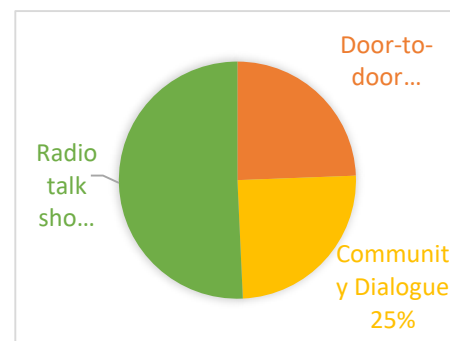
Number of KPs screened	Number KPs Tested	Target for new HIV positives	Number of KPs Tested positive	Percentage achieved Vs target	Clients enrolled on care	Yield rate
389	193 (78 males and 115 females)	30	4 positives (1 female and 3 males)	13%	4	2.1%

Increased awareness to Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR).

A total of 19,937 (14,873 Female, 5,064 Male) – 81% female, 19% male people were reached with information on SRHR disseminated through four different ways including two radio talk shows, community dialogues and door to door sensitisation.

A total of 4,809 people including 1106 (811 Female, 295 Male) were adolescent girls and boys age 19 and under were reached through door to door community sensitization by Community Health Workers (CHW) who were selected among Village Health Teams (VHT).

A total of 4,903 (2,913 Female, 1,990 Male) people were reached through community dialogues and sensitization during mobile health clinics where the communities were sensitized on SRHR. 33% (932 Girls, 669 Boys) of the participants during these events were adolescent aged 19 and under and 134 PWD.





Follow up of a lost client in Arua City for counselling to get back on care and treatment.

Increased uptake of free and voluntary Family Planning (FP) services: During the year, 1,502 (253 aged 19 & under) clients received FP services of which 50% were First Time Users (FTU).

687 (139 aged 19 & under) with 70.4% FTUs in Yumbe /Bidibidi and 815 (114 aged 19 & under) with 33% FTUs in the fishing community of Pakwach and Madi Okollo. The highest percentage received implanon in Pakwach and Madi Okollo, In Yumbe Injecta plant is more preferred due to the contextual believes.

Improved basic primary healthcare service access to communities through provision of Mobile Health Clinics (MHCs). In collaboration with health centre III facilities, RICE West Nile conducted 7 MHCs reaching 4,564 (1,541 F, 893 M) client. The health facilities provide some of the commodities to be used for screening, testing and treating the people while RICE West Nile procured some drugs and lobbied some commodities of SRHR and facilitated the health officials. The drugs were lobbied from the Government Hospital (Arua Regional Referral Hospital) and Reproductive Health Uganda (RHU).



One of the community members receiving health care services in Ramogi Sub county Yumbe District

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

6. Gender Equality

RICE West Nile has a strong position in promoting gender equality at different levels and increasing women participation in decision making processes with the project target standards

of 60% consideration for female and 40% for male. Women of RICE West Nile were celebrated during Women's day.

Community groups trained in Gender Action Learning systems hence promoting equal access to resources and opportunity regardless of gender that includes economic participation and decision making and the state of valuing different behaviours and aspirations. For instance, Under SUPREME, 3,541 women from the host community and 570 from the refugee community were engaged in decision making processes for their groups.

Rights holders within our programs have been treated equally and given equal opportunities for participation regardless of gender, religion, tribe, ethnicity etc. For example, a 50-50 benefit ratio was considered when selecting and enrolling youths under technical and vocational train centers.

Women were given 10% free marks and 70% slot in the Enterprise Development Grant selection process. In the post distribution monitoring, women have demonstrated better management of the funds for economic transformation.

7. Mindset change

Use of life skills sessions focusing on the 10 life skills was embedded in some projects in the year 2022. This is aimed at changing the perceptions of the targeted participants on the day to day life ventures.

Financial literacy, ERI training especially module 1 (participatory diagnosis) was rolled out to 371 community groups with an aim of leveling expectations and identifying what we have.

Community engagements such as dialogues, sensitizations on natural resource governance, education, child rights, gender-based violence, sexual reproductive health rights with an objective of changing the community perceptions.

8. Environmental Conservation

34,606 tree seedlings were distributed and planted in Yumbe, Obongi and Moyo districts. 170 FMNR sites established, trainings on cookstove construction and distribution within the year contributed to the theme.

Awareness created on climate change information and management of natural resources through radio talk shows, community dialogues, IEC materials, and spot messages.

9. Savings for Transformation

437 community groups in the year 2022 were trained in financial literacy, savings for transformation, SPM, VSLA methodology among others. The community learning centers and some groups were supported with savings kits.

SUPREME projects trained 333 SDCs in digitalization for e-recording of the savings records using DreamSave App.

10. Conflict Sensitivity

RICE West Nile targets both refugee and host of diverse cultures and traditions. In activity implementation the Do No Harm approach principles are applied throughout.

Equitable resource distribution, transparent beneficiary selection processes, feedback and complaints mechanisms are all implemented to contribute to conflict sensitivity.

11. Disability Inclusion

During the formation of new groups for the year 2022, staff with physical disability was recruited and supported to deliver her field level work, persons with disability were given special consideration for inclusion. As a result, 557 (Male refugees 263, Female refugees 241, Male hosts 23, Female hosts 57) children with disability were identified for cash for education support in order to retain them in school, 32 persons (4 Male, 28 Females, 32 Refugee) with disability are currently members of the 13 new CMGs. During the enrolment of adolescents and youth for vocational and life skilling, a keen attention was paid to the enrolment of PWDs reaching 22 (10 Male, 12 Female) all refugees.

Additionally, out of 19,712 community members reached with information on climate change and SRHR 3% were PWDs while 1.6% of the clients who received Family Planning (FP) methods from Mobile Health Clinic outreaches were persons with disability. Some of the awareness sessions and mobile clinics specifically targeted PWDs with the support of their leaders as well as building the capacity of teachers, caregivers and parents in handling children with disability.

Material support in terms of construction initiated by peers given to an adolescent with hearing impairment in Palorinya refugee settlement. Construction units factored in ramps to cater for children with disability in the targeted primary schools.

12. Safeguarding

BoD and 20 RICE West Nile staff were trained on safeguarding who later initiated the development of the safeguarding policy. Increased awareness and reporting/feedback mechanisms for safeguarding in the community and among the staff. All the staff of RICE West Nile have signed the code of conduct which has embedded the safeguarding principles.

Service providers sign the safe guarding policy before any engagement with the institution. Confidentiality embedded in health interventions through concealing identity.

BEST PRACTICES AND LESSONS LEARNT

Mixed group approach has provided an enabling environment or access to resources for the refugee population. In Palorinya, Bidibidi and Imvepi refugee settlement refugee members and groups accessed land for demonstration garden and FMNR site establishment from the host community. The saving together, farming together, resource sharing has greatly contributed to social cohesion within the hear. The presence of the refugees in the groups has created available market for the produce and opportunity for knowledge sharing.

Life skills approach for out of school adolescents and youth. In Bonga and TVET programming, the 10 life skills are taught to the rights holders for confidence and esteem improvement. This prepares them for vocational skills, the job market, stakeholder perceptions among others.

Bonga methodology approach, creates a safe space for the target participants to freely interact, share their interests and experience and reach out to the community to demand for development initiatives. This also gives an opportunity for the adolescents to recover from the traumatic experiences. Community contributions towards the centers enhances intervention sustainability.

Joint ownership of the FMNR demonstration gardens eased access to land for the refugees and has also greatly promoted social cohesion among the SDC members. A site is owned by two to three SDCs and in Palorinya Sub County deliberate efforts were made to attach the refugee groups to the host community groups to limit difficulty in accessing land for refugee groups.

Moonlight and Testing 25 plus men increased the number of HIV positives identified. An environment was created for men to easily access the HIV screening and testing. People who fear to be seen during the day due to stigma stealthily received the services.

Resilience and agility is key to changing circumstances. Members identified key opportunities as they seek to cope with COVID 19pandemic, by building sector solidarity and accelerating digital transformation. This has enabled productive engagements to continue while participating in critical online engagements that continue to influence decisions of private sector and governments in the petroleum sector.

Transition to renewable energy future does not mean that petroleum activities will stop. Therefore, there is still a lot of work to be done as CSOs in continuous compliance monitoring, participation in key sector engagements and continue to influence decision of the government and private sector.

Joint activity implementation with stakeholders and likeminded partners inform of joint proposal development, exchange and learning visits, joint monitoring, performance reviews at district and regional level is a key factor in advancing advocacy and strengthening collaborative partnerships and knowledge sharing.

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Limited funding/resource basket visa vis the demand for the services in the communities. For instance, the demand for ECCE education in Palorinya refugee settlement against the support basket which can only facilitate 30% of the children enrolled in the one center. It is recommendable for the more resource mobilization ventures in the education sector.

Reduction in food ration in the refugee settlement has contributed to the food insecurity, depression, voluntary repatriation, increased theft of plants from field. It is recommendable for development partners to focus on sustainable livelihood interventions such as savings, large scale production, market linkages and mind set change interventions.

Duplication of services/interventions in the host and refugee settlements due to dishonesty and cunning nature of the refugees. A central database that uniquely identifies services and the recipients in the respect locations should be a focus of the refugee lead agencies (OPM and UNHCR).

Split of the project target locations for instance sub counties and districts that have made it difficult for resource allocation in stakeholder engagements. In Moyo district Aluru Sub County was curved out of Mayo Sub County after approval of SUPREME project which has limited engagement of stakeholders form the new sub county since they were not planned for.

Bad weather especially the heavy rains affected the movement of field staff and community support staff to the different project implementation sites. It as well interrupted learning sessions for centers that are housed under trees and improper structures. Pro longed draught and rain have also destroyed demonstration gardens. This prohibited achievement of some targets set in the year. Close coordination with the technical environment office of the district to share information to the project participants on weather or climatic changes for better planning of the farming seasons is encouraged. This will help to reduce uncertainties in some contexts.

Poor mind set change by men on family planning methods: The men, especially the middle-aged, are gradually changing their attitude towards FP services, however, most of the older men are still opposed to the use of FP methods. To encourage more men to appreciate the importance of FP services, RICE West Nile with support of the CHVs and the health worker identify Role-Model Men from the communities and they are given opportunities to also talk to their communities during community meetings.

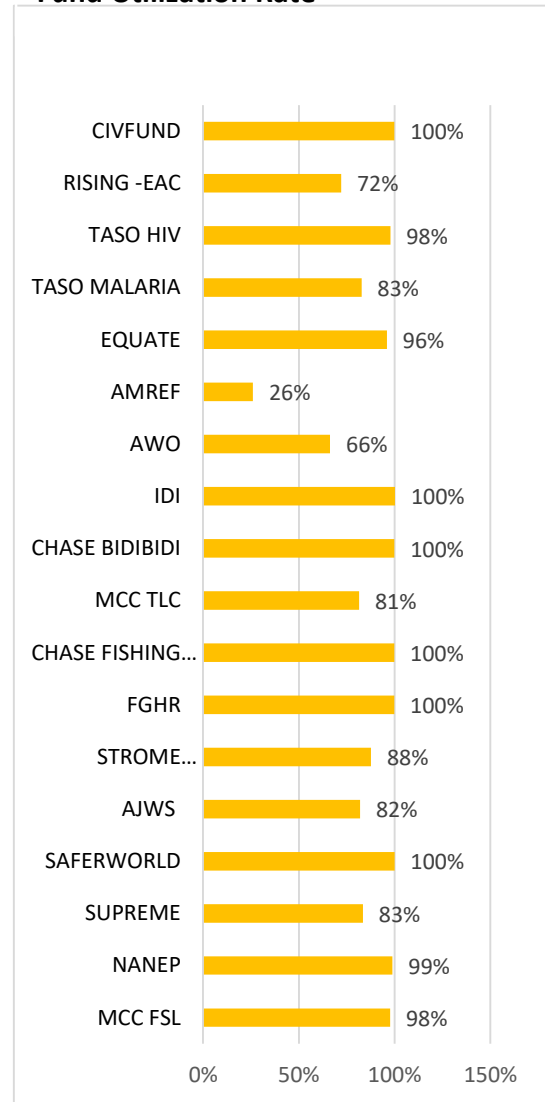
Lack of access to land for the refugee community to establish FMNR demo sites. This saw a low number of targets allocated for the refugee hosting sub county. However, there is need to factor in land access for refugee population in the next phases of the project.

FINANCE AT GLANCE

Donor Fund Receipt

SN	2022 DONORS	AMOUNT
1	MCC FSL	87,500,000
2	NANEP	98,870,595
3	SUPREME	1,064,672
4	SAFERWORLD	69,602,664
5	AIWS	135,000,000
6	STROME FOUNDATION	949,461,037
7	FGHR	54,000,000
8	CHASE FISHING	95,000,000
9	MCC TLC	112,029,000
10	CHASE BIDIBIDI	123,000,000
11	IDI	76,066,725
12	AWO	200,000,000
13	AMREF	110,220,299
14	EQUATE	175,146,149
15	TASO MALARIA	5,244,400
16	TASO HIV	3,772,000
17	RISING -EAC	103,117,309
18	CIVFUND	65,000,000
	TOTAL	2,464,094,850

Fund Utilization Rate



GALLERY



Children of Our Child ECCE center in Palorinya Refugee Settlement in class.



Group photo with students of Emmanuel P/S after the training.



Psychosocial Support center in Palorinya Refugee Settlement



Excited girl of Inyau Primary School in class with their teacher after receiving their Menstrual Hygiene Management kits.



Meeting the parents to sensitize them on their responsibilities as parents in offering quality education to children. This took place in Ezuku Primary School in Arua District.



An EDG participant in Lefori Sub County show casing his liquid soap enterprise.



A Community group in Metu Sub County weeding their soy beans demonstration garden.



An Apiary Enterprise in Moyo District.



An EDG beneficiary in Palorinya refugee settlement who ventured in onion production.



A sunflower demonstration garden in Moyo



Community group members receive farm inputs.



Longamare Primary School in Imvepi Refugee Settlement, Terego district under renovation with support from EQUATE education project.



A village agent supporting a farmer group in Palorinya refugee settlement maintaining their FMNR site



Former TVET youth beneficiaries at their IGA center in Palorinya Refugee Settlement after receiving start up kits.



A bee hive in an FMNR site to promote apiary as an enterprise.



Project officers of Palorinya Sub County inspecting a cabbage demo garden during a monitoring visit.



Poultry EDG beneficiary feeding his poultry chicken with the support from SUPREME



A child receiving free primary health care during a Mobile Health Clinic in Ramogi Sub county Yumbe district.