



Community Needs Assessment Form

Explanation: Matching Grant applications requesting US\$25,001 or above must include a community needs assessment. Please provide detailed answers to the following questions. The boxes will expand as you type. Attach this completed form to the Matching Grant application.

1. **Name of community:** Nkondo Sub-County Community

2. **Describe the benefiting community. Include any relevant statistics as well as geographic and demographic information about the community.**

Geographical Location

Nkondo is a remote rural subcounty located along the eastern shores of Lake Kyoga and on the western banks of the Victoria Nile River in Budioppe county¹ Kamuli district in the Eastern region of Uganda.

Administrative Structure

Administratively, Nkondo is composed of four parishes, 25 villages and 4,002 households with an average house hold size of 5.1 persons higher than the national average of 4.7 persons².

Population

In 2002 the total population of Nkondo was 18,153 (9,319 women and 8,834) which was 2.6% of the district population. The population is now projected at 23,980 (12,568 women and 11,412 men) i.e. 3.6% of the district's total population of 662,407³.

Socio-culture Structure

Nkondo is a heterogeneous community with the Basoga (76%) as the dominant ethnic group followed by the Iteso (4.0%), the Banyoro-Bagungu (2%) and others (18%)⁴ who include the so called minority tribe groups, and those other tribes locally known as abalumuse that moved to the area as a result of the 1987 insurgencies across Lake Kyoga. Lusoga is the predominant language⁵ amongst these various ethnic groups.

Economic Activities

The major economic activity is subsistence farming supplemented by charcoal burning and alcohol brewing; fishing which has been a major industry has declined almost to insignificance because of the declining fish stocks in Lake Kyoga. Without external support the situation is not likely to improve because nationally, Uganda's agricultural production is characterised by low adoption of improved technologies, volatile markets, limited access to markets, and a lack of business knowledge among farmers. As a result majority of farm families, including the Nkondo subcounty community, are unable to meet their basic household needs. Thus the community level challenge is how to set up strategies to contribute to food and income security by getting more money into the pockets of farmers in the rural economy⁶.

It should be noted that due to National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) programme activities coupled with NKDU's development awareness activities⁷, youths, women and people with disability

¹ Budioppe County has effective beginning of 2010 been made a district out of Kamuli district

² Kamuli district Planning Unit, BDR 2008

³ Kamuli district Planning Unit, BDR 2008

⁴ Kamuli district Planning Unit, BDR 2008

⁵ District Population Office

⁶ ACDI/VOCA-USAID PL 480 Title II Food Security Program for Uganda

⁷ NKDU has Partners like Bicycle Sponsorship project & Workshop, Rotary Club of Kampala North (RCKN)

(PWDs) development groups have been formed (*refer to Appendix I Groups working with NKDU*). Like the rest of the country the Nkondo community is trying to diversify into a wider range of activities for household income-enhancing⁸ (*See Appendix II for Beekeeping groups in Nkondo*); but due to the district's inability to co-fund NAADS the programme objective has not been achieved as planned. For example both the poor transfer of appropriate technologies and non-facilitated access to improved seeds to NAADS Farmers' groups has served to delay the building of capacity of farmers to promote food security, nutrition, and farm enterprises for commercialised farming⁹. Thus the planned positive demonstration effects of the NAADS programmes have not been seen. Moreover, farmers continue to lose income through crop post-harvest losses (*Nationally crop post-harvest losses have been estimated at 5-15% for cereals and legumes, 20-25% for root and tubers and over 35% for fruit and vegetables*)¹⁰. Farmers continue to be exploited by middlemen/commission agents because access to market price information is not easy; so the produce is sold soon after harvesting when the market is flooded and prices are depressed by apparent excess supply.

Three RCCs in Nkondo Subcounty namely: Nakasedhere Disabled Group, Immeri Tukolerewalala Youth Group and Immeri Kyebajatoobona Women's Group have been formed. These are community based development groups which the Rotary Club of Kampala North in collaboration with Nkondo Kidera Development Union (NKDU) has been supporting for the last five years.

Information Accessibility

Access to local newspapers¹¹, radio¹² and TV stations is limited by high illiteracy rates geographical location and lack of purchasing power. The main channel of disseminating information on all government and private sector programmes to the general public is on radio but Kamuli district-wide radio ownership stands at only 44%¹³. Since the decentralised and democratic system of service delivery is based on community's capacity to create effective demand for services, effective development communication using multi-channels of communication to mobilise Nkondo community is recognised as critical in improving the quality of life of the people.

Health

Nkondo's health seeking behavior statistics compares poorly with the district figures for identical indicators; for example the district OPD utilization is only 0.6%¹⁴ and hence the poor health indicators. Thus:

- *The infant mortality rate is 76 deaths per 1000 live births (Kamuli district HIS, 2007), which is higher than the national average of 88 per 1000 live births (UDHS 2006).*
- *Maternal mortality rate is 506 deaths per 100,000 live births (DDP 2007/8 – 2009/10) compared to the National figure of 504, (UDHS 2006).*
- *The childhood mortality rate is 79 deaths per 1000 children (DDP 2007/8 – 2009/10) compared to the National figure of 152 deaths per 1000 children (UDHS 2006).*
- *Pit latrine coverage for Kamuli district is 56% compared to the national average of 83% (Statistical Analysis 2007, UBOS).*
- *Deliveries in health facilities are 33% (Statistical Analysis 2007, UBOS).*

The current status is mainly attributed to the long distance that people have to walk to access health services; see Table I below for Details:

⁸ A recent study suggests that having a non-crop enterprise increases consumption by about 7%,

⁹ 2007/08 NAADS district report to Parliament shows

¹⁰ Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute ((KARI)

¹¹ *New Vision, Daily Monitor, Etop, Bukedde etc.,*

¹² Kamuli Broadcasting House (KBS), Radio Uganda, Kiyira FM, Radio Victoria, Top Radio, Radio Simba, CBS, etc.

¹³ 2002/2003 Uganda National Household Survey

¹⁴ (Statistical Analysis 2007, UBOS)

– **Table I**

Distance to Nearest health facility services	Rural	Urban	Total
Less than 1/2 Kms	7,734	1,274	9,008
1/2 to 1 Kms	13,486	1,127	14,613
1 to 5 Kms	60,340	293	60,633
5 Kms and over	52,589	2	52,591

Source: UBOS - 2002 Uganda Population and Housing Census Analytical report for Kamuli district

According to Mr. Muganza, the volunteer Nurse in charge of Iringa Health Centre and Ms Nangobi Justine the acting in-charge Nurse/ Mid-Wife of Nkondo HCIII, the most common diseases are Malaria, Sexually Transmitted Infections (including HIV/AIDS), acute respiratory infections; others include Worms and Domestic violence. For confirmation see District information:

Table 2: Table showing Top ten diseases according to OPD attendance, 2005/06

	Disease	Percentage
1	Clinical malaria	38.3%
2	Acute respiratory infections	21.7%
3	Intestinal Worms	5.7%
4	Sexually Transmitted Infections (including HIV/AIDS)	4.5%
5	Diarrhoea Diseases	3.4%
6	Eye conditions	3.3%
7	Skin Diseases	2.6%
8	Trauma	2.2%
9	Anaemia	1.7%
10	Oral diseases and conditions	1.6%
11	Others	15%
	TOTAL	100%

Source: HMIS Returns 2005/6, Kamuli District Local Government

Contrary to government's policy of having a Health Centre II (HCII) in each parish, 2 out of 4 parishes (Ndulya and Immeri) lack the facility. Moreover, NKDU Iringa HCII¹⁵ established by NKDU in 2004 and handed over to be managed by a management committee consisting of members from the community is currently closed. This is so because the Centre's Management Committee has been unable to find ways and means of sustaining the remuneration of a nurse/midwife and a security person following conclusion in 2008 of NKDU's start up funding to the project. This is a facility that would benefit the community especially in offering treatment for most the common ailments listed in table 2 above and in serving to deliver effective health communication messages.

Environment

Kamuli district is one of the 10 leading suppliers of charcoal to Kampala as well as among the three districts whose biomass balance is unsustainable. Budiope County of which Nkondo is a constituent subcounty is renowned for production of superior quality hardwood charcoal at the expense of the environment¹⁶. Unfortunately the poorly facilitated Forestry Officer based in Kidera sub-county, who is supposed to help the community in obtaining or preparing tree seedlings, is supposed to serve Nkondo subcounty as well. Hence Nkondo people wishing to plant fruit and tree seedlings have to access them outside the sub county, a distinct disincentive to afforestation. The communal rearing of animals and the subsequent uncontrolled bush fire practices, coupled with over harvesting of trees for

¹⁵ NKDU HCII was accessing Primary health Care (PHC) funds to purchase essential drugs

¹⁶ National Biomass Study Technical Report Sept 2004-Forest Dept, Ministry of Water Lands and Environment

charcoal and timber have made the area pasture degraded. The community could benefit from addressing issues of soil erosion, lack of pasture and lack of tree seedlings.

Education

Introduction of Universal Primary Education (UPE) in 1997 in Uganda led to a significant increase in pupils' enrolment in primary schools nationwide. However, UPE in Nkondo is characterised by inadequate parental support, poor performance, low enrolment, high drop-out rates especially by girls and orphans, inadequate classrooms (Pupil-classroom ratio is 96:1), inadequate sanitary facilities and inadequate teachers' houses¹⁷. Secondly the Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) Programme for reducing illiteracy in the community was prematurely halted in Nkondo subcounty and yet according to Nkondo FAL instructors, the programme had been enthusiastically embraced by both women and men in and had the potential to promote functional adult literacy.

Water and Sanitation

The major sources of safe water supply are boreholes. The hydrogeological profile of Nkondo subcounty indicates that the only successful water points are the deep wells; the rest like shallow, motorized, and hand dug wells can't work because there are problems of deep water table, underlying granite rock or high salinity especially near lake shores. There are two rainy seasons, but the first one is wetter and the dry spell is longer leading to drought and all wetlands are now entirely seasonal. The annual average rainfall is 1300mm. Budiope is categorically a cattle corridor. Subsistence farming, charcoal making, communal grazing and periodic bush fires have all conspired to negatively impact the local rain seasons and rain intensity.

The average safe water coverage in Nkondo Sub County is 50.6% (See Table: 3 for distribution and coverage) which is below that of the district, which stands at 58.3%¹⁸ and this in turn is below the national average of 61%. There is therefore a need for deliberate effort to ensure increased supply of safe water and sanitation coverage in the subcounty.

The greatest challenge to sanitation and hygiene is that latrine coverage is very low and the fact that people along the lake shore share water with their animals.

Table 3: Distribution indicating Water Coverage by Parish for Nkondo Sub County in 2002

Sub-county	Parish	Population 2002	Projected population 2006	No of boreholes	No of shallow wells	No of point water sources	%age coverage
Nkondo	Kigingi	5225	5973	11		11	55.3
	Ndulya	3405	3892	8		8	61.7
	Immeri & Iringa	9534	10898	16		16	44.0
Total		18164	20763	35	0	35	50.6

– (Source: District Water Office, Kamuli 2008)

Poverty Levels

Poverty levels in Uganda are reported variously by Government organs to have reduced with the proportion of people living below \$1 per day falling from 34% in 2000 to the current 31%¹⁹. However, Kamuli district is one of the districts where 40% of the households reported worsening welfare²⁰ with more poverty in Budiope County than other counties and Nkondo is the poorest among the 23 sub

¹⁷ District and National Education reports

¹⁸ Health sector strategic plan 2006 – 2010.

¹⁹ Poverty monitoring reports

²⁰ Uganda Poverty Status Report, 2005

counties in the district²¹. Hence the poorly performing development indicators like: High levels of environmental degradation, high illiteracy rates, high levels of morbidity and mortality, early marriages, high fertility rates, intermittent food shortages and malnutrition, and poor housing and limited access to markets²². The poverty status of Nkondo is mainly due to marginalization in terms of service delivery, which is characterized by continued poor physical infrastructure, inadequate farm inputs and farm implements, inadequate financial and human resources and a lack of effective community mobilization to turn households into change agents for development.

3. What community needs were identified?

<p>i. Adequate capacity to effectively address farming challenges inhibiting the community to develop strategies for increased food security and sustainable livelihoods in homes.</p> <p>ii. Effective Village Change Agents to influence and facilitate the rest of the community in the sub county to develop positive beliefs, attitude and practices to support an intergraded approach in addressing the following key issues:</p>	
Issues	Identified Need
Poor farming practices -	Develop personal & community initiatives for food and income security i.e. to adopt improved farming methods including; improved seeds, improved parent stock for chicks, goats, sheep, beef and dairy cattle and bee keeping for honey and other by products.
Depletion of tree cover -	Establish trees& fruit nurseries and set up demonstration woodland in each of the four parishes
Decreasing soil fertility -	Adopt use of organic manure (mulching, cow dung, herbal fertilisers, using legumes, etc), and information on soil conservation practices
Dependence on unreliable rainfalls -	Restore depleted wood mass, Training in rain water harvesting systems and appropriate irrigation techniques set up on demonstration farms. Access to drilled water for irrigation and 20 No Hand Irrigation Pumps for demonstration household/group farms
Low prices for their produce -	Training in post harvest and management practices, Form farmers' marketing groups, (2 produce marketing outlets formed)
Lack of proper produce storage -	2No produce stores built, 2No maize mills with rice hullers, 4 No ground nut shellers, 20 No Cassava and potato Slicers, 1 No mango fruit extractor & fruit juice concentrate machine, 2 No farm tractors
Poor health seeking behaviours - Malnutrition and HIV/AIDS -	Advocacy with the district local government to resume paying salaries for NKDU HCII Staff, Equipment for NKDU Resource Centre, Conduct health motivation outreach in each of the four parishes at a regular frequency Team work prevention and mitigation actions e.g. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Motivate expectant mothers to attend weekly child feed programmes at HCIIIs - Grow amaranth in each homestead as a source of green vegetables, minerals, proteins, and fibre (<i>See Table 4 for</i>

²¹ District/National poverty monitoring reports.

²² Kamuli District OVC Strategic Plan 2008/9 – 2012/2013

	<p><i>details</i>);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop Target specific HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation messages for the communities; - Motivate the community especially youths and couples to attend VCT sessions at Kidera HCIII
High illiteracy rates especially among women	Promote Early childhood education for increased community participation in universal primary education Advocate for FAL lessons to resume

4. What is already being done to respond to the need(s)?

Need	What is being done
(i) Community mobilisation	NKDU is carrying out development awareness creation activities, RCKN supports the three RCCs through annual visits and funding for selected projects, and NAADS programme has a component of community mobilization
(i) Increase production	NAADS farmers' groups are in place albeit poorly facilitated, and 3 RCCs engaged in bee keeping, agriculture, livestock and poultry keeping.
(ii) Promote health seeking behaviours	Outreaches through the primary health care centers by Iringa HCII, Nkondo HCIII, NKDU Iringa HCII (equipped and furnished but non-operational) and Kigingi HCII
(iii) Tree planting and improved pasture growing	NKDU members on individual basis and members of the three RCCS have planted teak, pine, <i>musizi</i> , <i>muwule</i> and mango trees
(iv) Promotion of Early childhood education	Immeri Kyebajjatoobona Women's Group is running a nursery school albeit in temporary shelter for both girls and boys

5. What resources are available locally to help meet the need(s)?

(i)	RCKN in collaboration with NKDU is working with the 3 RCCs
(ii)	RCKN has already provided support to Nakasedhere Disabled Group one of the 3 RCCs to manage 12 modern beehives
(iii)	NAADS Farmers groups were formed to participate in the prioritized enterprises of Agriculture, improved livestock (cattle, pig, goat and local chicken) rearing and bee keeping. Some of these groups are working with NKDU (See Appendix I).
(iv)	In 2004 NKDU implemented a Pilot School tree planting project in 4 schools and these have some woodland and interest to grow more trees.
(v)	All RCC members have access to land
(vi)	Labour and initial start-up cassava cuttings available in the community
(vii)	There are 8 beekeeping groups owning a total of 256 bee hives (182 modern and 74 local bee hives) and beekeeping is one of the prioritized enterprises by the NAADS programme in Nkondo
(viii)	Immeri Kyebajjatoobona Women group nursery school (mixed)
(ix)	NKDU Iringa Health Centre II strategically located in a trading centre that has a weekly market.
(x)	Amaranth seeds (See Nutritional content in Table 4)

- (xi) Immeri Tukolerewalala Youth Group has an ox drawn cart
- (xii) Immeri Kyebajjatoobona Women's Group's ox plough, two oxen
- (xiii) Community has access to subsidized bicycles through NKDU with support from Bicycle Sponsorship
- (xiv) Three bicycle ambulances donated by NKDU
- (xv) Through NKDU network with Busoga Yaife and Meteorological Department poor farmers received free of charge 40 solar operated radios
- (xvi) NKDU is due to begin construction of the Multi-purpose hall to be utilised as a cheap training venue/resource centre for the community

Table 4: Amaranth content of selected vitamins and minerals
Nutrient Content (mg/g)

Iron	17.4
Zinc	3.7
Sodium	31
Potassium	290
Calcium	175
Vitamin C	4.5
Niacin	1.45
Riboflavin	0.23
Thiamine	0.1

Source: www.eap.mcgill.ca/CPAT_1.htm: Accessed November 2008.

6. What opportunities for projects did you identify?

There are several opportunities as summarized below.

1. The farming could be made more commercial
2. There is opportunity for fruit and vegetable growing
3. There is a lot of opportunity for making mango products such as juice, flavouring etc
4. The reopening of the closed NKDU Iringa Health Centre
5. Equipping NKDU Resource Centre to serve a catchment comprising communities in the two subcounties of Nkondo and Kidera
6. Expanding cassava, maize and groundnuts growing
7. The need for increased tree planting
8. The need for rain water harvesting
9. The need for intensifying pit latrine coverage through sustained campaign linking improved health and wealth to proper hygiene and sanitation
10. The development of deep boreholes to supply communities with potable water within minimum distance to water source
11. The development of valley tanks to store water and the obtaining the necessary infrastructure for irrigation
12. Post harvest handling and management
13. Value addition to farm produce through semi /final processing
14. Training communities at household and community level in; record keeping and work planning, analyses of farming techniques/inputs to predict potential profits and losses, forming farmers groups for value addition and operational efficiency, cost-benefit analysis of using modern farming practices, diversification for risk management, marketing and the profit impact of changing prices, yield and savings, credits and funding.

7. Which project did you select? Why did you select this project?

Project	Project objective(s)	Activities	Costs/funding gaps US \$	Outputs
(1) Community	To create awareness in the	1. Conduct	6,500	Project objectives and

<i>Project</i>	<i>Project objective(s)</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Costs/funding gaps US \$</i>	<i>Outputs</i>
Mobilisation	community for development and empowerment and carry out capacity building activities	<p>advocacy and dialogue meetings for community leaders</p> <p>2. Identify potential change agents by targeting farmers' groups</p> <p>3. Conduct village change agents' course</p> <p>4. Monitor progress on construction of NKDU Resource Centre building.</p> <p>5. Procure Furniture and equipment (ICT) for NKDU Resource Centre</p> <p>6. Install Solar Energy system in NKDU Resource Centre</p>		<p>planned interventions supported, information gaps identified, community needs prioritized, 20 Parish change agent groups formed, Change agents' training course designed and conducted.</p> <p>Furniture and ICT equipment procured, Solar system to support Resource Centre operations installed.</p>
(2) Safe Motherhood, Child Health & HIV /AIDS Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) Project.	<p>(a) To promote health seeking behaviours in the community.</p> <p>(b) To promote proper Nutrition</p> <p>(c) Popularise growing and consumption of green vegetables and plant proteins</p>	<p>1. Conduct monthly Health Outreach campaigns for 12 months.</p> <p>2. Popularise Amaranth and Moringa growing for consumption and commercial crop.</p> <p>3. Hold village monthly Nutritional Demonstration training workshops for expectant women</p> <p>4. Carry out village monthly HIV/AIDS prevention & mitigation campaigns</p> <p>5. Facilitate the formation of HIV/AIDS Post Testing Clubs</p> <p>6. Engage a qualified female Nurse / Midwife</p> <p>7. Reopen NKDU Iringa HCII</p>	1,500	<p>Villages reached with Health motivational messages Outreach health.</p> <p>Mothers train in proper food preparation and Food cooked served to selected undernourished children of 2-3years each month.</p> <p>Post Test Club formed. Amaranth distributed to months and members of HIV/AIDS Post Test Club.</p> <p>Couples motivated to undergo VCT at Kidera Health centre iv.</p> <p>Awareness of health benefit of Amaranth leaves and seeds²³.</p> <p>In charge Nurse hired</p>

²³Multilingual taxonomic information from the University of Melbourne

<i>Project</i>	<i>Project objective(s)</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Costs/funding gaps US \$</i>	<i>Outputs</i>
(3) Environment Protection Project	To promote tree planting, fruit farming, improved pasture growing, and fruit farming Popularise Use of Energy Serving Stoves.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procure quality tree, fruit seeds and pasture seeds 2. Train change agents and school management in tree and fruit tree nursery establishment and management. 3. Train livestock and poultry keepers in improved animal feed consumption and growing of leguminous trees and grass for animal feed production 4. Monitor established tree nursery progress 5. Trade seedlings to motivate farmers and schools. 6. Conduct training in use of chemical and organic pesticides. 7. Train community in construction of energy saving stoves 	2,900	<p>Village Tree and Fruit nurseries managers trained.</p> <p>Seeds procured and distributed. Farmers trained in Pest and plant disease control</p> <p>Farmers and School management trained in tree and fruit nursery establishment.</p> <p>Variety of tree and fruit seedlings sold Livestock & poultry keepers trained Production of improve pasture. Farmers train in preparation of organic pesticides and fertilisers. Women & men Trained in Construction and use of energy serving stoves</p>
(4) Early Childhood Education	To increase community participation in universal primary education	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Community & Immeri Kyebajjatobona Women group stock locally available building materials. 2. Engage a local Contractor 3. Procure other building materials. 4. Commence construction 	16,000	<p>Bricks, stones sand on school site. Contract signed Construction commences</p>
(5) Value Addition to farm produce	(i) To facilitate the 3 RCCs and the entire community to process Maize, Cassava, Millet and Fruits for better prices. Facilitate Production of Chicken and animal feed in the community	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Procure 3 Mobile Maize Mills complete with hullers to process rice 2. Procure Fruit juice extractor. 3. Procure 4 Cassava and Potato slicers. Procure 4 ground nut shellers 4. Procure 4 Hand Water Pumps 5. Train Farmers in supplementary feed processing and production. 6. Promote growing of leguminous trees and grass 	39,750	<p>Maize mill receive by women, youths and PWDA in the RCCs. Fruit Juice Installed in the community 20 Cassava/ Potato Slicers & 20 Water Pumps received by Change Agents F</p>

<i>Project</i>	<i>Project objective(s)</i>	<i>Activities</i>	<i>Costs/funding gaps US \$</i>	<i>Outputs</i>
(6) Drilling for water for home use and irrigation Project	To Avert the effect of unreliable rain fall & Drought and to promote the growing on citrus fruit on a commercial scale	Four deep water boreholes fitted with submersible pumps driven by solar energy and 10 cu m water storage tank each elevated to 12 m to supply by gravity	97,800	
			164,450	

Notes:

1) Health Campaign Project includes:

Nutrition, Reproductive Health /HIV/AIDS VCT and Mitigation Component

2) Reopening NKDU Iringa Health Centre II will reduce distance people have to walk to access basic health services. **See Table III below.**

3) **Nursery School Project** - The school exists already in temporary structures.

8. What challenges to implementation of this project did you identify? How does the project plan to take these challenges into account?

Challenge	Address to challenge(s)
The money involved in the procurement of goods and services is quite alot	RC Kampala North would support to find ways and means to fund the costs involved
What roles and responsibilities will the community and the local governments assume in driving the projects	Users will pay commercial charges for services and thus ensure sustainability of the improvements, Communities will participate, without being paid, in the training and other various responsibilities required of them to drive the projects, The local governments will assist in mobilizing communities for the community meetings and other activities, give a political backing to the initiatives, and make reports as needed, The users will, where necessary, donate land and /or other materials for the construction of physical infrastructure, NKDU, a local NGO will fully participate in the projects implementation.

9. How will the benefiting community be involved in the project?

<p>They will be the owners of the maize mill and so will exercise a monitoring role and will utilize the services for value addition to their products</p> <p>They will form the Project governing committee</p> <p>They will make financial contributions each according to a set formula towards the initial operating costs</p> <p>They will for the first time have Trained Change agents</p> <p>The farmers to be trained will be from the community; they will become role models</p> <p>The demonstration activities will be replicated</p> <p>All Beekeepers in Nkondo will get proper training from the project.</p> <p>All farmers will be free to become members of the Marketing groups</p> <p>Those wanting trees will buy seedling within their community</p> <p>There will be increased tree cover and pasture</p>

10. Describe the viability of the project and how it will be maintained by the benefiting community after grant funds have been expended.

<p>(a) The projects are highly sustainable even after grants are expended because: (a) all proposed components of the projects fall under the National Development Plan the main government policy framework on poverty eradication</p> <p>(b) Volunteer Change agents will be identified and their capacities built to promote the integrated project approach to development.</p> <p>(c) NKDU is expected to continue working with the project</p> <p>(d) It is expected that the current review of the NAADS programme will improve extension service delivery to Nkondo.</p> <p>(e) The projects are expected to facilitate Nkondo community develop capacity and confidence to demand for quality services.</p> <p>(f) The Projects are complementing government's efforts</p> <p>(g) The RCCs are major players and will help to promote the projects on the basis of the RI</p>
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Appendix I DEVELOPMENT GROUPS WORKING WITH NKDU IN NKONDO SUB COUNTY

	Group Name	Parish	Village	Chairperson & other Contact Person	Poverty Reduction Activities Carried out
1.	Kamu Kamu Youth	Ndulya	Kiwaba Kirangira	Bakaaki James Musimami Richard	Poultry, cassava, citrus and tree growing, brick making
2.	Nakasedhere Disabled Group	Immeri	Nanvunano	Leo Kyakulagira	Bee keeping, maize, millet, cassava and g/nuts growing & poultry
3.	Akatonokalya Bagwaine Women	Ndulya	Kirangira	Betty Sabba Nakasubo Babalanda	Poultry, g/nuts, banana growing and Savings and Credit Scheme
4.	Nsekaseka Women's Group	Immeri	Nsekaseka	Kutesa Oliva Kalende Peter	Poultry, goat rearing, g/nuts growing & alcohol brewing
5.	Twegaite Development	Kigingi	Lwevola/Nawampiti	Tapenensi Magambo Pauline Nabuti	Piggery, goat rearing, g/nuts, vegetable, millet, maize, potato & orange growing, & alcohol brewing
6.	Kyebajja Tobona Youth Development.	Kigingi	Lwevola/Nawampiti	Baligeza Stephen 07758363539	Poultry, goat rearing, g/nuts, cassava, orange, millet, & sorghum growing
7.	Kanakulya Women	Ndulya	Kirimira	Mwagale Juliet Kitimbo Mwajuma	Piggery, goat rearing, growing g/nuts, cassava, pineapples, dodo, bananas; poultry, alcohol brewing & savings and credit scheme
8.	Nkondo Bee Keeping Association	Iringa	Kalogoi	Basoberwa Fred Kamezere James	Poultry, goat rearing, g/nuts, cassava, citrus growing & beekeeping
9.	Kyebajja Tobona	Immeri	Kyabazala	Kagoda Janet Nume David	Goat rearing, cattle keeping, g/nuts, cassava and citrus growing, credit scheme, & nursery school

	Group Name	Parish	Village	Chairperson & other Contact Person	Poverty Reduction Activities Carried out
10.	Ameneka Nafuna	Kigingi	Kiwologoma	Mukyala Jessica Olivia Mande Beatrice	Piggery, poultry, growing g/nuts, cassava, maize & citrus; selling vegetables, retail business
11.	Dhibulaatyaima Youth	Immeri	Nsekaseka	Mugulusi Charles Kalema Robert	Poultry, cassava & citrus growing, brick making, carpentry and cattle keeping
12.	Immeri Tukolere Walala Youth	Immeri	Kyabazala	Mukasa David	Poultry, goat rearing, cassava, g/nuts, maize, millet and maintenance of community roads

Source: Nkondo Kidera Development Union September 2009 Groups Monitoring Report

APPENDIX II NAADS BEE KEEPING GROUPS IN NKONDO SUB COUNTY

	Parish	Village	Group	Hives		
				Modern	Local	Total
1.	Kigingi	Kanampala	Kagofu and Tugezeku Farmers	35	5	40
2.	Ndulya.	Ndulya	Tugezeku Tubone	15	5	20
3.	Ndulya	Kirangira	Baligemakumumwa Farmers	30	30	60
4.	Immeri	Nsekaseka	Nsekaseka Galikwoleka	22	12	34
5.	Immeri	Nanvunano	Nanvunano Adult Literacy	30		30
6.	Iringa	Kalogoi	Nkondo Beekeepers	34	20	54
7.	Iringa	Nakasedhere	Nakasedhere Disabled Group	12	2	14
8.	Immeri	Immeri	Immeri Kyebajatoobona Women	4	0	4
	Total			182	74	256

Source: NKDU September 2009 Groups Monitoring Report