

Evaluation of Community Resilience in Teso, Uganda



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Table of Contents

Chapter 1 Introduction	7
1.1 Introduction/Background.....	7
1.2 The Purpose/Objectives of this evaluation.....	9
Chapter 2 Methodology.....	11
Chapter 1.....	11
Chapter 1.....	11
Chapter 3 : Context Analysis.....	13
3.1 Description of the Study Area:.....	13
Figure 1 Teso Livelihood Zones.....	13
3.1.1 Teso.....	13
Figure 2 Seasonal Calendar and Critical Events.....	14
3.2 Food Security Perspective and Issues.....	15
3.3 Food Security Projection for the next 6 months.....	17
3.4 Results and Discussions.....	17
Aspect 1 - Effectiveness:.....	18
Aspect 2 - Impact:.....	20
Aspect 3 - Relevance:.....	20
Aspect 4 - Efficiency:.....	21
Aspect 5 - Sustainability:.....	21
Aspect 6 - Coordination and Coherence:.....	22
Results and Discussions of the Disaster Resilience (Food Security) Assessment Framework	
22	
Disaster Resilience Framework: An assessment of usefulness and ease to use	22
Governance.....	23
Knowledge and Education.....	25
Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction.....	25
Disaster Preparedness and Response	27
Chapter 4 Recommendations	28

ANNEX 1: Study Instrument: Disaster Resilience Framework	31
ANNEX 2: Sample exploratory questions to augment study instrument elicit more information	35
ANNEX 3: Examples of individuals, groups associated with CoU-TEDDO interviewed	38
ANNEX 4: Examples of individuals, groups associated with PAG interviewed	40
ANNEX 5: Field data used for the PAG/CoU-TEDDO programmes evaluation	45
ANNEX 6: Participants at debriefing meeting.....	46

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Executive summary

Tearfund UK has been funding local partners' activities in a variety of emergency, humanitarian and development activities in various geographic locations of Uganda since the 1970s. Since 2002 Tearfund UK has been working with the Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG) Church support it implement a Participatory Evaluation Process (PEP) to mobilize the Church and Community, empower them to identify, prioritise their communities' needs and to seek and utilize locally available resources to meet those needs. The PAG programme is in Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora and Serere districts. In 2009 Tearfund started working with the Church of Uganda-Teso Dioceses Planning and Development Office (CoU-TEDDO) to implement a 3 year Drought Mitigation for Sustainable Development Programme through a community disaster risk reduction approach. The aim is to help communities reduce the risk of and prepare for floods and drought through a Community Disaster Risk Reduction Approach that allows a community to derive a resilience action plan. The programme covers Kolir sub-county, Labori sub-county, Mukura sub-county and Ngariam sub-county.

The analysis primarily focused on: 1) establishing the overall food security situation in the region; 2) evaluating the CoU-TEDDO and PAG approaches and programmes and to assess how the two different approaches contribute towards the development of disaster resilient communities and 3) propose actionable recommendations. The assessment was to provide input on the effectiveness of programmes, their impact on beneficiaries and non beneficiaries, their relevance, efficiency, sustainability and coordination and coherence.

Normal food security is reported in Teso, supported mainly by household food stocks, food purchases from markets and harvests of the second season crops that are beginning. Different locations of Teso region have experienced varying incidences of hazards over the years, including civil insecurity especially near the borders with Karamoja, natural disasters, low crop and livestock production and high poverty levels.

The PAG and CoU-TEDDO programmes have been effective, imparting knowledge and skills and in the case of the latter, provision of inputs, enabling beneficiaries take on and undertake programmes that are improving their lives and livelihoods. The beneficiaries are using the knowledge and skills to undertake and or invest in agricultural enterprises including poultry, goat rearing, water harvesting to access good quality water, formation and strengthening of farmer groups with some being able to access social services formal sector that may augment their activities.

The programmes have also had an impact on the beneficiaries as, by their own revelation, many beneficiaries have found renewal after participating PEP/PAG or CoU-TEDDO programmes. They have adopted improved agricultural practices, including use of inputs, such as drought resistant seed and quick maturing crop varieties; using acquired skills to improve

households' access to clean drinking, veterinary services; improve and increase vegetation cover, supply of building poles, timber, firewood and incomes by planting fruit orchards, wood. Community trainings and empowerment help in drawing community action plans to enhance their awareness and readiness for disasters while inclusion of the wider non church community improves community relationships and enhances church's growth, spirituality.

Through working with the local churches, the programmes reached out to the congregation and the wider community without regard to religious affiliation. This is the core belief of the target group, local church, local implementing partners and Tearfund. It is at the centre of the core belief, values, vision and goes to strengthening the church and community where it is located. The programmes selected fitted in well with activities closely allied to beneficiary communities and ones that they easily relate to, i.e., rearing indigenous chicken, goats, growing on citrus fruits, cassava etc, enhancing their uptake. More still need to be done in by PAG and CoU-TEDDO to limit risk and reduce the impact of this flooding, such as providing knowledge and skills to construct channels to lead the water away to less habited, cultivated areas and or reduce poor agricultural practices.

The programmes were efficient, cost effective, for example, the bigger part of CoU-TEDDO's budget was spent on actual programme work, an argument that may be stretched to the other programmes although data is not available. Further, for same reporting period, CoU-TEDDO reported covering most of the planned activities and ensuring the programmes were on time and within budget with minimal negative variances from the planned figures. A high staff turnover hampers programme implementation. Staff retention programmes, including remuneration, professional growth opportunities should be looked at critically.

A careful review of the programmes indicates the PAG and CoU-TEDDO programmes are taking root, will be sustainable in the long run. The programmes still require additional external funding and monitoring and beneficiary communities are still fragile, continue to face adversities and still need time to adjust and fully benefit from the programmes. There is limited ability for the partners to raise funds locally due to limited resources within the programme communities, private sector and within the PAG/CoU-TEDDO funding areas plus expanding needs. Some of the major factors influencing sustainability of the programme relate selection of the appropriate project activities, needy and receptive communities.

With a number of the PAG/CoU-TEDDO programmes, such as tree planting and goat rearing, being related to government funded programmes, it is possible they can be linked and maybe coherent with local and national programmes and policies. There is close coordination between the implementing partner project officers with the groups, the church, as basis for introduction of the programmes, and the local administration on many issues.

The governance parameter in the drought risk reduction (food security) template showed communities are not involved in governance, decision making and they often view leaders as favouring them even of the basic services. Risks are normally assessed by external entities and community does not own them where they occur. Formal knowledge and education is passed on students in school but is not used by them at home to their benefit. d=During the interviews, some of the respondents indicated they do not really understanding DRR nor relate it the PAG/CoU-TEDDO's DRR programmes and activities in their communities. While it may be understood these are new concepts and that it is easier to relate the programmes to tangible things, such as the programmes being a means to improve food security, household incomes or water availability, it also shows a larger need for PAG/CoU-TEDDO to endeavour to improve the communities' understanding of the larger message of DRR. Risk management and vulnerability reduction measures are gradually being adopted including controls of damaging practices, such as tree planting, better agricultural practices to protect the environment as well as diversifying livelihoods. Nonetheless, they indicated they still practice mostly traditional methods of agriculture, using minimal improved inputs mainly due to small holder ships, lack of or unaffordable improved inputs. Disaster preparedness and response mechanisms are not in place nor functional in all the programmes areas.

The study suggests eight recommendations to enhance communities' awareness, preparedness of DRR. These are:

- Empowerment of beneficiaries, communities so they can participate in decision making and be able to hold leaders accountable
- Direct delivery of the DRR message to relate to programmes, use in planning and ensure communities understand DRR fully
- Document indigenous knowledge, resources on early warning for possible use in programmes, especially with limited, often unreliable scientific early warning
- Programmes should adopt a revolving savings and loan inputs, physical assistance approach instead of the grants to enhance programme re-use of same inputs and expansion within areas of operation
- Specifically, PAG adopt revolving saving and loan inputs approach for similar reason as above and to help knowledge beneficiaries without access to resources to put knowledge to use therefore benefit more and so enhance their welfare
- Encourage and forster formation/formalisation of farmer groups to take advantage of group dynamics, possibility of accessing social services
- Enhance collaborative partnerships with district, county to parish technical staff in implementation of programmes.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1.1 Introduction/Background

Tearfund UK has been funding local partners' activities in a variety of emergency, humanitarian and development activities in various geographic locations of Uganda since the 1970s. Since 2002 Tearfund UK has been working with the Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG) Church in Teso supporting their implementation of a Church and Community Mobilization project that empowers communities to identify, prioritise their communities' needs and to seek and utilize locally available resources to meet those needs. In 2009 Tearfund started working with the Church of Uganda-Teso Dioceses Planning and Development Office (CoU-TEDDO) to implement a 3 year Drought Mitigation for Sustainable Development Programme through a community disaster risk reduction approach.

The Pentecostal Assemblies of God, an evangelical denomination in Uganda, has been supported by Tearfund to implement a Participatory Evaluation Process (PEP) to mobilize the Church and Community since 2002. Through the PEP process PAG applies biblical knowledge and secular approaches to works with local churches to enlighten them and enhance their understanding of their role in meeting the holistic needs of their communities; the process is commonly referred to as envisioning. This is done through provision of knowledge, training and skills important in assessing a particular community, in a two phased steps: a church stage, which focuses on working with church leadership to impart knowledge and skills through biblical teaching to cement religious belief while also helping them gain understanding in resource mobilization and relationship building. A second stage entails interaction with community leaders to help them understand the role of the church in the community and to share the vision of the church to start a participatory process in their community development. Through discussions, the church and community leaders arrive at a consensus to introduce the process in their community; the community would then take on the vision and together with the church design, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate their development process. This process moves hand in hand with relationship building, community description, information gathering, analysis and decision making. For communities where they work, PAG prioritises food security as key to its programmes, encouraging communities form farmer groups by way of providing knowledge, training in this and other specific areas as a means to enhance food security basing food security and income activities on a known area's seasonal calendar. PAG does not provide any physical inputs or financial assistance to the communities where it works only technical knowledge, training and skills. PAG also works with local communities in Teso to reduce the impact of HIV and AIDS and works with local medical services to provide counselling and testing and treatment for people living with AIDS.¹

¹ PAG proposal, PAG –Holistic Development Project report for Soroti District, July 2010 to March 2011

PAG is working in Atatur, Katakwi, Mukura, Pingiree and Usuk sub-counties

A Church of Uganda-Teso Diocese Planning and Development Office (COU-TEDDO) is the development arm of the two dioceses of Kumi and Soroti. The CoU - TEDDO implements peace-building, agriculture and healthcare projects. Teso is a drought and flood prone region and these conditions have direct bearing on the region's food security. Following the heavy and widely reported floods in 2007 in Teso (and other areas of eastern, north-eastern and northern Uganda), Tearfund UK supported CoU-TEDDO to provide emergency and humanitarian assistance to affected populations in Teso that included the provision of relief food supplies and shelter. Taking a note of this experience, CoU-TEDDO started integrating disaster risk reduction (DRR) interventions in its projects to help communities to plan, cope with and enhance their resilience. Consequently, CoU-TEDDO developed a three year (2009 to 2011) Drought Mitigation and Food Security project, which was funded by Tearfund UK (£30,000 pa) with supplementary funds coming from Guernsey Overseas Aid Commission (£39,000) in 2010 as well as from other faith based donor organizations to support its work.

The Tearfund CoU-TEDDO funded project works with communities to help them reduce the risk of and prepare for floods and drought through a Community Disaster Risk Reduction Approach that allows a community to derive a resilience action plan. The project area covers sub-counties: Kolir sub-county in Bukedea district, Labori sub-county in Serere district, Mukura sub-county in Ngora district and Ngariam sub-county in Katakwi district and was planned to train 16 communities in developing community action plans (CAPs) based on a series of community vulnerability assessments. CoU-TEDDO provides technical, financial and follow-up support to communities to help them derive the action plans and encourage their implementation².

This programme review was in four districts of Teso (Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi and Serere) between 13th and 23rd November 2011. The analysis primarily focused on establishing the overall food security situation in the region, reviewing activities and approaches of two Tearfund partners in Teso (PAG and CoU-TEDDO) to help determine and ascertain their impact of programmes on the communities where they work and therefore propose actionable recommendations. Through the collation and analysis of information on the areas' current medium term food security, a review of the organizations and their work/responses within the region plus a basic understanding of the population's knowledge of disaster risk reduction, , this analysis seeks to to answer and inform the Objectives of the study as stated in **section 1.2**.

The analysis combined primary data collection from interviews with indigenous communities and actors in Teso and review of secondary data from reports and publications by PAG and CoU-TEDDO. Primary data was collected in five districts of Teso Region where PAG and CoU-

² Drought Mitigation for Sustainable Development Programme Proposal, The Church of Uganda-Teso Dioceses Planning and Development Office (CoU-TEDDO); Drought Mitigation for Sustainable Development Project biannual reports, 2009-2011

TEDDO operate. The primary data collection relied heavily on community participation, and included informal, semi-structured interviews.

As possible, the assessment teams visited with and briefed district, county, sub-county or religious leaders within the assessment areas. Discussions with the respondents aimed to capture their opinions and views on food security, experiences participating in PAG and CoU-TEDDO programmes and any other information or recommendations to help with review of the programmes.

Secondary information was collected from a series of local, national, and international reports and studies which are footnoted herein.

This report is divided into four main sections. The first section provides an overview and outlines the objectives. The second section provides the methodology. The third begins with a general description of the study area Teso - and transits into examination of issues to outline the problem - food insecurity, DRR results. The fourth section synthesizes recommendations and how this information can inform on DRR programmes of CoU-TEDDO and PAG.

1.2 The Purpose/Objectives of this evaluation

This assignment aims evaluate the CoU-TEDDO and PAG approaches and programmes and to assess how the two different approaches contribute towards the development of disaster resilient communities. The specific objective of this assignment is to make assessments³ of the two projects based on each of the six aspects outlined below. This assessment did not consider ranking of the approaches; however, as possible, the assessment highlights some likely strengths and weaknesses to help future interventions.

Aspect 1 – Effectiveness

Has the project been effective in achieving the intended project objectives?

Areas for consideration⁴ include:

- the achievement / likely achievement of the project outputs;
- the achievement / likely achievement of the project purpose;
- the contribution / likely contribution towards the project goal;
- the major factors influencing the achievement / non-achievement of the project objectives.

³ For each of the six Aspects outlined under 'Purpose', the Evaluation Team is required make a clear statement of the Team's assessment of the project's achievements. The Evaluation Team may wish to consider using the following four-point scale to score the project's achievements for each of the Aspects:

- 0 the project makes no contribution to the aspect;
- 1 the project makes a minimal contribution to the aspect; there are major shortcomings that must be addressed;
- 2 the project makes an acceptable contribution to the aspect; there are shortcomings that could be addressed; or
- 3 the project makes a substantial contribution to the aspect.

⁴ It is not expected that each of the areas for consideration will be specifically addressed in the evaluation. They are included to help the evaluation team to understand what is understood by each aspect.

Aspect 2 – Impact

What impact has the project had on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries?

Areas for consideration include:

- the intended and unintended effects (social, physical, environmental, economic, spiritual), both positive and negative, of the project on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries;
- the major factors influencing the impact of the project on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Aspect 3 – Relevance

How relevant is the project to the priorities and policies of the target group, the local church, the partner and Tearfund?

Areas for consideration include:

- the validity of the project objectives;
- the relevance of the project with the needs and vulnerabilities of the target group;
- the use and enhancement by the project of the existing skills, knowledge and coping strategies of the target group;
- the relevance of the project to the mission and role of the local church in working with local communities;
- the contribution of the project to strengthening the local church in its mission and role to work with local communities;
- the consistency of the project with the vision, values, strategy and resources of the partner;
- the contribution of the project to strengthening the capacity of the partner;
- the consistency of the project with the vision, values, strategy and resources of Tearfund;
- the major factors influencing the relevance of the project to the priorities and policies of the target group, the local church, the partner and Tearfund.

Aspect 4 – Efficiency

Has the project been efficient in achieving the intended objectives?

Areas for consideration include:

- the cost-efficiency of project activities;
- the achievement of objectives to time and to budget;
- comparison of the implementation of the project with alternatives;
- the major factors influencing the efficiency of the project.

Aspect 5 – Sustainability

Will the benefits of the project be sustained after the end of the project?

Areas for consideration include:

- the continuation of project benefits after funding by Tearfund has ceased;
- the ability to mobilise local resources;
- the ability to access funds and support from other sources (including the private sector);
- the major factors influencing the sustainability of the project.

Aspect 6 – Coordination and Coherence

How has the project been integrated with the activities and priorities of other agencies and organisations (including local and national government)?

Areas for consideration include:

- the linkages and relationships between the target group, the partner, the local church, Tearfund, and other agencies and organisations;
- the ability to manage multi-purpose partnerships;
- the coherence of the project with national and local policies;
- the major factors influencing coordination and coherence of the project with the activities and priorities of other agencies and organisations.

Chapter 2 Methodology

A team from Kampala, comprising Tim Raby, Tearfund Uganda Country Representative, Sam Ocung, PAG Programme Officer and Andrew Mutengu, consulting for Tearfund on the assessment of the two programmes, arrived in Soroti on Sunday 13th November 2011. A meeting was conducted on Monday 14th November, led by Tim Raby and Andrew Mutengu, to review and acclimatize the assessment participants with the assessment tool and to agree on time table and logistics for assessment. At the same meeting, reports were made by CoU-TEDDO and PAG to update on progress so far for their respective DRR programmes. Two teams, Alpha and Omega, were constituted to conduct the assessment. It was agreed each team would visit one or more locations each day to meet, interview beneficiaries and visit their projects to gain insight on the progress/benefits accruing from the interventions or knowledge by the programmes. Tim Raby led the Alpha team while Andrew Mutengu led the Omega team, Table 1. A summary of the outcome and itinerary as agreed at the meeting is outlined in Table 2 below.

Table 1 Assessment Teams

Alpha Team		Omega Team	
Name	Organization	Name	Organization
Tim Raby	Tearfund	Andrew Mutengu	Independent Consultant
Jennifer Aguti	CoU-TEDDO	Emmanuel Ogwang	CoU-TEDDO
Patrick Onaga	PAG-Soroti	Okech A. Caleb	CoU-TEDDO
Francis Ichol	KDDS-Kaabong	Sam Ocung	PAG
Stephen Okiror	PAG-Soroti	Susan Okwii	PAG-Kumi
		Moses Egayu	CoU-TEDDO

Table 2 DRR/PEP field assessment Timeline

Day/Date	Activity	Location visited	
		Group 1 (Alpha)	Group 2 (Omega)
Sunday 13 th November 2011	Travel: Kampala to Soroti		
Monday 14 th November 2011	Meeting: to study, review assessment instrument, agree assessment logistics. Briefs by CoU-TEDDO and PAG.	Desert Island Hotel, Soroti	Desert Island Hotel, Soroti
Tuesday 15 th November 2011	Field assessment	Labori, Serere (CoU-TEDDO)	Kolir, Bukedea (CoU-TEDDO)
Wednesday 16 th November 2011	Field assessment	Ngariam, Katakwi (CoU-TEDDO)	Mukura, Ngora (CoU-TEDDO)

Thursday 17 th November 2011	Field assessment	Katakwi, Katakwi (PAG-PEP)	Usuk, Katakwi (PAG-PEP)
Friday 18 th November 2011	Field assessment	Mukura, Ngora (PAG-PEP)	Atatur, Kumi (PAG-PEP)
Saturday 19 th November 2011	Field assessment	Pingire, Serere (PAG-PEP)	Pingire, Serere (PAG-PEP)
Sunday 20 th November 2011	Data entry		
Monday 21 st November 2011	Field assessment	Kyere, Serere (PAG-PEP)	Pingire, Serere (PAG-PEP)
Tuesday 22 nd November 2011	Presentation of initial findings, recommendations of study	Desert Island Hotel, Soroti	Desert Island Hotel, Soroti

The evaluation was conducted in four communities where the CoU-TEDDO project has been implemented while the teams assessed eight communities in which PAG has been working as indicated in Table 2 above. In each community visited, the teams conducted semi-structured interviews with beneficiaries in a focus group format to assess the level of disaster resilience and determine how much of the resilience the beneficiaries attributed to the projects under review. A Tearfund UK, developed *Characteristics of a Disaster Resilient Community* framework (refer to Annex 1) was used during the interviews, helping to assess each of the communities visited on a score of 0 to 3 to measure each organization's approach, i.e., PAG and CoU-TEDDO, has contributed to disaster resilience. A zero (0) score indicates absence of a particular characteristic whereas a three (3) score meant a characteristic being fully present and functional. A list of questions was also used to guide these discussions as well as elicit information on food security in each community assessed (refer to Annex 2).

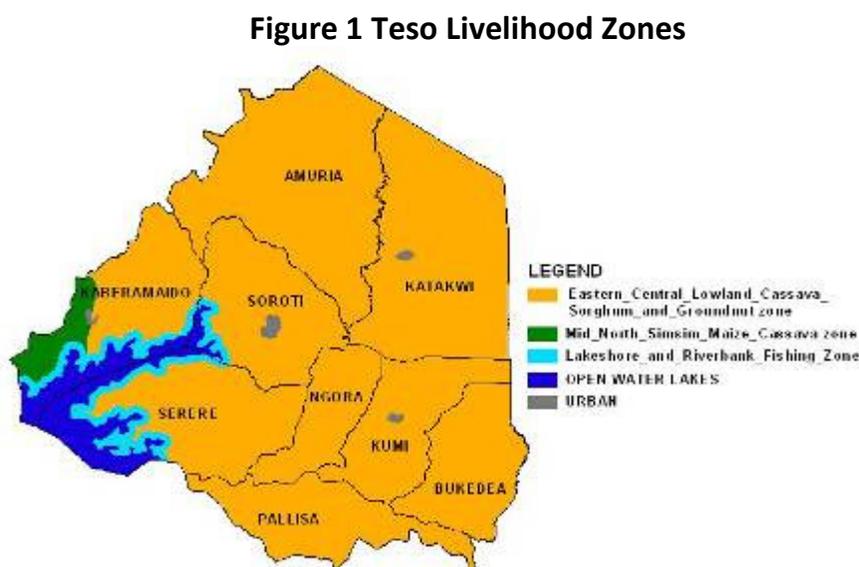
It had been planned that the evaluation teams reconvene at the end of each day or early the following morning to discuss the findings of the day but it was not possible due to late returns and need to get to the field early enough. Nonetheless, discussions were held at the conclusion of the whole exercise when each participant had opportunity to review the exercise and offer their opinion of what they found. At this meeting, initial findings and recommendations were shared with the evaluation team members and a wider group of partners.

Chapter 3 : Context Analysis

3.1 Description of the Study Area:

3.1.1 Teso

Teso Region currently comprises eight districts: Amuria, Bukedea, Kaberamaido, Katakwi, Kumi, Ngora, Serere and Soroti districts with an estimated June 2011 population of 1,893,400⁵ people of Iteso and Kumam ethnicities. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics



Source:
FEWS NET

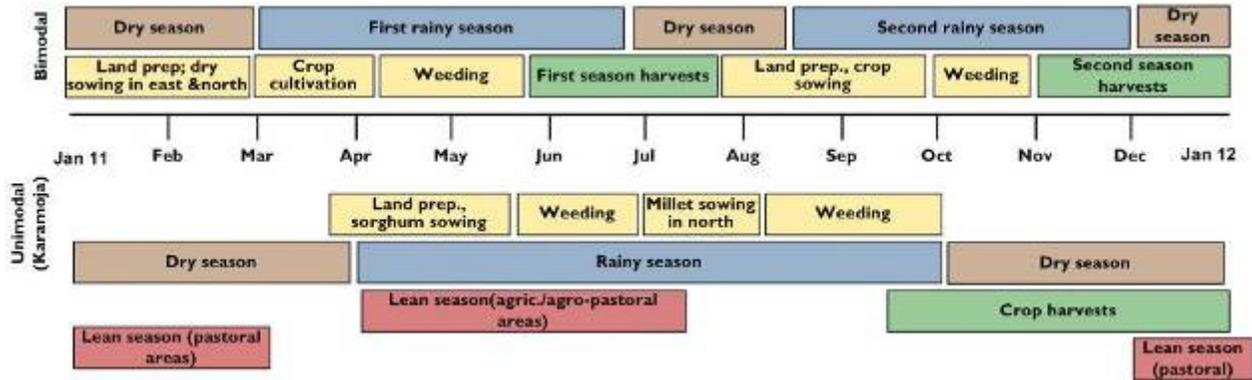
projects the population will rise by 6 percent to 1,997,800 by mid 2012, conditions that imply continued pressure on already dwindling resources.

The Teso region is covered in the Eastern Central Lowland Cassava, Sorghum and Groundnut livelihood zone where crop agricultural production is the main activity through which households access food and earn cash⁶. Men are normally responsible for initial opening and clearing of land to be cultivated and participate in its cultivation along with the women who are also primarily responsible for household food security. The region has bimodal rainfall regime, supporting two cropping seasons. The first and major cropping season normally starts in March and runs until mid to late June/July when the dry season sets in. The second and minor rains are often received between August and early December when second season harvests begin. For most of the location, there is no distinct lean period; however, districts close to Karamoja Region (Amuria and Katakwi) tend to experience nearly similar seasonal trends as their neighbours on the Karamoja side and are most impacted by any inordinate actions of their Karimojong neighbours.

⁵ Statistical Abstract, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, 2011

⁶ Livelihood Mapping and Zoning Exercise: Uganda, A Special Report by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), January 2010

Figure 2 Seasonal Calendar and Critical Events



Source: FEWS NET

The main food crops are cassava, sorghum, millet, sweet potatoes and groundnuts. The main cash crops are cassava and rice. Households in the region also rear livestock although many years of civil insecurity and raids by the Karimojong have left few animals and herds are only beginning to rebuild. Livestock is reared to provide traction during land preparation (oxen) as well as for sale to earn income. The men are normally in charge of cattle while women rear goats, sheep and chicken predominantly for sale to earn income used to cater for household needs. The degree to which the households use their animals for food and income depends on wealth.

The main hazards in this zone are prolonged dry spells, water logging in low lying areas and crop and livestock diseases. The degree to which these hazards affect livelihoods and food security varies according to household; the poor, including female headed households, are normally more at risk of food insecurity as they have inadequate access to production assets, such as land, tools and inputs as well as limited labour, limiting their ability to produce enough food to eat, let alone sell for income. Such households depend a lot on market purchases and therefore have limited food to depend on immediately after a shock. They mainly keep chicken but some have goats, which they can sell for income that is used to buy food. The poor households also earn income from hiring out their labour (men and women), selling firewood and charcoal. During low food periods, they cope by seeking more labour opportunities, reducing the frequency and amount of food they eat and by consuming wild foods to reduce the impact of hunger. The better-off households in Teso normally have adequate resources (land, labour, tools and inputs) to produce enough crops to meet their food and cash needs and also own more and larger livestock. Though crops are the main income activity for this group, they also sell livestock and livestock products to supplement their annual income when conditions are extremely dire and so manage to cope during periods of hunger.

3.2 Food Security Perspective and Issues

Throughout the sub counties visited in Teso Region during this analysis (November 2011), most households reported having food stocks in terms of field crops or in stores, supporting normal food security.

It is worth noting that while most of Teso enjoys relatively well distributed rainfall and other production conditions, many households in Amuria and Katakwi districts have not been actively engaged in agricultural production in the past five years due to variable weather patterns (especially poorly distributed rainfall - spatial and temporal – and floods), displacement from their homes occasioned by overflow effect of conditions in Karamoja: livestock rustling, raids and banditry and also by lack of planting materials. Most of the households have only resettled as recently as early to mid 2010, have only cultivated for a few seasons and have barely built up adequate stocks and have therefore not yet recovered from the vagaries of food insecurity, predisposing them to fluctuations in overall food conditions.. Nonetheless, farmers in Teso are benefitting from knowledge, extension services and inputs provided by Community Service Organizations (CSOs), including Church of Uganda-Teso Diocesan Development Organization (CoU-TEDDO), Pentecostal Assemblies of God (PAG), Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organization (SOCADIDO) and/or through government programs, including the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), which have enabled them establish viable gardens and enterprises that can be useful lessons to replicate when cultivation conditions favour farming activities.

Generally, many households in Teso currently predominantly rely on food stocks from the first season harvests while some had started harvesting second season crops that were helping replenish food stocks, increasing households' food access. Foods available include cereals, root crops and tubers, ground nuts, vegetables. Diminishing soil productivity, changes in labour availability are gradually changing food security definition of staples in the region with cassava taking centre stage in almost all locations compared to the traditional cereals, especially millet. Some households, mainly those near trading centres, also indicated they were purchasing food from the market using any meagre income from selling agricultural produce, such as fruits, root crops and tubers, groundnuts as well as charcoal. Other sources of income are sale of local brew and hiring out labour, something that is common during this time of the year. While the second season harvests had not yet fully started at the time of the assessment, crops in the field were generally promising for most locations with exception of areas affected by water logging, mainly Pingire and Kateta sub-counties in Serere district, where water logging in low lying areas near swamp locations and those close to the lake has caused rotting of root crops and tubers in the fields, reducing their availability in these areas. Nonetheless, information from recent assessments indicates that while these losses are high for some locations, impact

on household food security could be augmented and mitigated through a combination of use of other crops still available, social safety networks and commercial inflows from other parts of the region with only limited overall reduction in household food security.

For households that indicated accessing the market as a means of meeting part or most of their daily food needs, they reported spending a larger than normal percentage of their income on food, as higher than normal market prices had diminished their purchasing power, limiting their ability to procure adequate food. It should be noted that while food prices have increased globally in the last few years, Uganda has experienced a very sharp spike in general inflation from a projected 6 to 8% to over 29⁷% in just over twelve months by November 2011. Historic trends show that prices are not like to drop quickly, an indication that market dependent households in the region will continue experiencing higher than normal prices as others elsewhere in the country. Due to the limitations earlier outlined, most poor households in Uganda tend to be net buyers of staple foods^{8,9}.

Teso is one of the regions in Uganda that still lag behind in development and have high poverty levels. The 2007 Uganda National Human Development report of the United Nations Development Programme indicated low Human Development Indices¹⁰ (HDI) for most districts of Teso at the time (Amuria and Katakwi = 48.7 percent; Kaberamaido = 50.6 percent), lower than the national average, except for Kumi (58.1 percent) and Soroti (59.2 percent). The low HDI tagged to Amuria and Katakwi districts are attributed to civil insecurity and displacements as well as poor education enrolment ratios in addition to high infant mortality rates. Teso also has relatively high human poverty indices¹¹, higher than the national average of 25.21 percent still due to factors, such as civil insecurity, low education enrolment etc. The 2009/2010 national household social economic survey also confirmed highest incidence of poverty in the study area with northern region (combines northern and north-eastern Uganda) at 46.2% compared to the national average of 24.5%. Further analysis reveals that these poverty levels are driven largely by the wide spread poverty in the northeast where it is estimated nearly 76 percent of the population is poor¹². These poverty levels have caused economic and social insecurity in the region, which limits service delivery and constrains economic growth. The

⁷ Consumer Price Index, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, November 2011

⁸ Livelihood Mapping and Zoning Exercise: Uganda, A Special Report by the Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWS NET), January 2010

⁹ The Short-Term Impact of Higher Food Prices on Poverty in Uganda, Kenneth R. Simler, World Bank - Poverty Reduction Group, February 1, 2010

¹⁰ The HDI is a measure of the overall human development, which emphasizes living a decent life. It is a composite index embracing longevity (measured by life expectancy, representing a long and healthy life); knowledge (measured by education attainment) as a composite indicator combining adult literacy and gross enrolment in the ratio of two-thirds and one-third, respectively; and a decent standard of living, (represented by GDP per capita measured in terms of purchasing power parity – PPP). The three components: Life expectancy index, Education index, and GDP index are all weighted by 1/3 to derive the HDI.

¹¹ The Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI-1) measures deprivations in three basic dimensions of human development captured in the HDI: A long and healthy life - vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40; Knowledge - exclusion from the world of reading and communications, as measured by the adult literacy rate and a decent standard of living - lacking of access to overall economic provisions, as measured by the un-weighted average of two indicators, the percentage of the population without sustainable to an improved water source and the percentage of children underweight for age.

¹² Uganda National Household Survey, 2009/2010, Uganda Bureau of Statistics

region also has limited infrastructure, including roads, health services and very limited supply of clean water.

3.3 Food Security Projection for the next 6 months

Based on findings of the aforementioned assessments, a set of assumptions was derived to help project the likely food security scenario for Teso over the next 6 months.

Assumptions:

- Overall, normal household food stocks supported by crops from first season harvests; second season harvests augmenting and helping to replenish although still fragile especially in Amuria and Katakwi districts where many households are only recently resettled and still gradually regaining their production
- Currently, market supplies normal and increasing supplied from harvests of root crops, tubers and second season harvests; however, prices remain higher than normal
- Water logging in low lying areas limiting availability of root crops and tubers in some areas of Serere

Utilizing information from discussions with communities in the assessment locations when we were informed that current and expected stocks may last up to April/May 2012, and applying the above assumptions, normal food security is projected for most of Teso over the next six months and more than likely until the next harvests in June/July 2012 in the region.

3.4 Results and Discussions

This section is written based on a combination of discussions with beneficiary communities in the areas visited, interactions/discussions with staff of the Tearfund UK implementing partners (PAG and CoU-TEDDO), periodic reports by PAG and CoU-TEDDO as well as general background knowledge and information on the project area, Teso.

At the outset, we need to note that the general population of Teso has experienced difficulties over the last nearly three decades, such as:

- civil war and insecurity leading to slow onset humanitarian, emergency conditions including displacements of many people in several location;
- natural disasters such as extended dry periods and water inundation;
- diminished crop and livestock production due to low soil productivity, inadequate access to and utilization of productive assets - land, livestock to cultivate and other productive assets;
- incidence of human and livestock diseases
- high poverty levels

In light of this, together with known inherent traditional and or cultural practices, it is important to understand that these conditions may work to the benefit of any intervention or infusion of knowledge or material resources, positively impacting the population. This may raise their hopes, knowledge and or improve food security, welfare and possibly their preparedness against future adverse conditions. Overall, the findings of this assessment indicate that despite a few hitches, all programs by PAG and CoU-TEDDO have taken root, have been adopted in their respective communities of operation and that while they are still in infancy and struggling in places, the developments thereof are replicable and sustainable. Nonetheless, wide gaps - sometimes viewed as opportunities for improvement - still remain and the journey seems only but starting.....

From the foregoing, we may single out a few conditions that could hamper program uptake and or implementation by the beneficiaries or group dynamics, ownership of group projects etc. These include, but are not limited to:

- Variable weather conditions: affects agricultural and livestock productivity and production
- Low soil productivity and low use of modern farming technologies and methods: lead to still low levels of production, reduced ability to produce commercially
- Wide spread and high poverty: with limited disposable incomes, limits households' access to most basic services and purchasing power
- Individual/family/clan ownership of productive resources or lack of these, including land: may limit household expansion of production, and such land may not be easily accessible for use in group ventures
- Lack of animal traction: loss of livestock suffered due to raids reduced livestock herds, including oxen for cultivating land. Lack of oxen limits household's ability to open more land, expand production. However, with increasing civil stability, livestock herd numbers and size are rebuilding, increasing availability of oxen
- Marketing still a major challenge but access to roads, trading centres or urban areas is a major factor that can support this

Programme approach specific comments for PAG and CoU-TEDDO, are handled under the six aspects being considered in reviewing the two programmes.

Aspect 1 - Effectiveness: *Has the project been effective in achieving the intended project objectives?*

Yes, through imparting knowledge and skills and for CoU-TEDDO's case provision of some inputs, the programmes of the two implementing organizations have been effective in improving the lives and livelihoods of the beneficiary communities where they operate. This was observed during individual and focus group discussions and visits to several participants'

households to review projects that the beneficiaries have taken on. Specific achievements included but are not limited to:

- knowledge, skills to undertake and or invest in agricultural enterprises including poultry, goat rearing
- water harvesting to access good quality water
- formation and strengthening of farmer groups with some being able to access financial services

Examples of some of inadequacies of the programmes were spelt out as: poor germination of some planting materials, tree species supplied and limitation of moulds for making the water jugs. The poor germination was mainly attributed to a combination of dry conditions during and immediately after planting and inadequate management of the plants, on part of the beneficiaries, as they concentrated more on other likely more lucrative ventures. Quality of planting materials could be ruled out as a factor in low germination as it was localized in one location visited and was not reported elsewhere, was not project wide. In instances like this, I suggest strong monitoring of the projects to ensure the beneficiaries adhere to the expected minimum requirements of each and all interventions. Further, in interactions with PAG programme beneficiaries, they noted that they had generally benefitted and we noted progress for those with access to resources that they used to utilize acquired knowledge to their and their community's benefit. However, some other beneficiaries noted they lack the means to use the information and knowledge provided and feel there are gaps that need to be addressed. They suggested and request in-kind assistance along with the knowledge so they can have initial start off. Groups in



Water jug: rain water harvesting, Konongomeri village, Kolir sub-county, Bukedea district (CoU-TEDDO)



Goat rearing, Okidi village, Pingire sub-county, Serere district (PAG/PEP)



ndigenous chicken rearing, (PAG/PEP), Atatur sub-county, Bukedea district

the PEP category were not very evident across the board; they were few, limited with a more individual approach being most evident

Aspect 2 - Impact: *What impact has the project had on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries?*

In their own words, many beneficiaries have found renewal after participating in either the PEP/PAG or CoU-TEDDO programmes. They have been impacted by enabling them, including:

- Adopting modern agricultural practices, such as use of improved agricultural inputs, e.g., drought resistant seed and quick maturing crop varieties.
- Gaining skills imparted to the communities, including training of water, carpenter and community veterinary personnel, who play significant role in communities improving access to safe water in communities lacking water or access to veterinary services where they live far from veterinary services. The skills are also transferable.
- Establishment of fruit orchards, wood lots to help community rejuvenate its vegetation, increase incomes, building pole and firewood availability
- Community trainings and empowerment to draw up community action plans enhances their awareness and readiness for disasters
- Inclusion of the wider non church community improves community relationships and enhances church's growth, spirituality

Aspect 3 - Relevance: *How relevant is the project to the priorities and policies of the target group, the local church, the partner and Tearfund?*

- Through working with the local churches, the programmes tapped into a common theme, reaching out to the congregation and the wider community without regard to religious affiliation of all. The is primary to all: the target group, local church, local implementing partners and Tearfund in their core belief, values, vision and goes to strengthening the church and community where it is located
- All programmes selected were those or close to activities the beneficiary communities were acclimatised to and could easily relate to, i.e., rearing indigenous chicken, goats, growing on citrus fruits, cassava etc. This made it easy to relate to the community and for the community's uptake of the programme activities.
- Over the period of the programmes, flooding has become more prevalent in Teso, including the programme areas. On the ground assessment showed limited actual interventions by PAG and CoU-TEDDO to limit risk and reduce the impact of this flooding. More needs to be done to benefit the communities, including availing them information, knowledge and skills to: 1) construct channels to lead the water away to less habited, cultivated areas 2) reduce poor agricultural tilling methods, such cultivation in low areas, cultivation on unprotected slopes, that expose the land, leading to erosion and degradation 3) find means to conserve the water for later use during the dry periods.

Aspect 4 - Efficiency: *Has the project been efficient in achieving the intended objectives?*

The programmes were efficient, cost effective. Considering an example of the Jan to December 2010 budget, I can state that the programmes were cost efficient as in this particular case, 65 percent of the budget was on actual programme work. This argument may be stretched to the other programme although data is not available.

Still within the same reporting period, CoU-TEDDO reported covering most of the planned activities and ensuring the programmes were on time and within budget with minimal negative variances from the planned figures.

As earlier reported especially for CoU-TEDDO, high staff turnover hampers programme implementation. Nonetheless, the commitment of the PAG and CoU-TEDDO staff is unmistakable judging from the experience in the field and the achievements reported, however, challenging work conditions and the allure of better, less stressing conditions elsewhere are constant reminder for them to be treasured for their efforts in driving the programmes as often than not, they make huge sacrifices. Staff retention programmes, including remuneration, professional growth opportunities should be looked at critically.

Aspect 5 - Sustainability: *Will the benefits of the project be sustained after the end of the project?*

After careful review of the programmes, it is my considered opinion that the programmes of PAG and CoU-TEDDO are taking root and will be sustainable in the long run. However, these programmes are still in infancy and require additional external funding and monitoring before they can be let go on their own. It is likely that they may require at least another three to five years before they can be completely able to stand alone. I make this suggestion based on: 1) knowledge that one of the implementing partners, CoU-TEDDO, has had significant changes in staff capabilities and will need to step up effort to retrain and retain the same, 2) some beneficiary communities in PAG areas are still expressing limited ability to fully benefit from the programmes as they have limited resources and so ability to utilise the knowledge they received and a suggested change (recommendations 4 and 5) to programme approach may help them rectify this 3) overall, beneficiary communities are still fragile, continue to face adversities and letting them go now may not be in the best interest of the programmes.

Locally, with limited available resources within the programme communities, private sector and within the PAG/CoU-TEDDO funding areas plus expanding needs, plus limited awareness and or possible interest, I envisage limited ability for the implementing partners to raise funds locally to continue the programmes now or in the near future. It will take a long time before they can do so but it is not impossible.

The major factors influencing sustainability of the programme relate selection of the appropriate project activities, needy and receptive communities, among others.

Aspect 6 - Coordination and Coherence: *How has the project been integrated with the activities and priorities of other agencies and organisations (including local and national government)?*

A number of the programmes, such as tree planting, goat rearing are related government funded programmes. It is possible that they can be linked, such the goat rearing farmers in Okidi village, Pingire sub-county, Serere district who after undergoing PEP training started rearing goats and later benefitted from a National Agriculture Advisory Services' improved goat breed grant. This is just one example of link and coherence with local and national programmes and policies.

From interacting with the communities, we were informed and observed close coordination between the implementing partner project officers with the groups, the church as basis for introduction of the programmes. In fact most focus group meetings took place within church premises. The programme officers and communities also indicated they regularly interact with the church hierarchy within their community as well as the local administration on many issues.

Results and Discussions of the Disaster Resilience (Food Security) Assessment Framework

Disaster Resilience Framework: An assessment of usefulness and ease to use

The disaster resilience framework is generally easy to use in broad terms; however, sometimes we found it was rather difficult to score on some criteria where it was, for instance, possible to have more than one response. For example, under Knowledge and Education, it was possible to have "Basic nutritional advice provided through schools" and "DRR included in the school curriculum"; under "Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction", it is possible to have "Regular periods where a majority of households are without sufficient water for household use" and "Households rely on unsafe water during dry periods". This way, it was possible to have middle point scoring, introducing fractions in the scores. In other instances, responses in the framework were not well fitting in the responses by the community. For instance, under "Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction", response to "Food supply and nutritional status secure (4.2.3)" would be most appropriate as "food stocks held by/at individuals at homes" but all responses provided in the framework would only meet part of this response or not all.

In future, I suggest for the framework to be reviewed so it benefits from local input to take care of intrinsic cultural, general understanding before its use in a given study area.

Governance

Programme Area Visited: Village; Parish; S-County; District.					Komong	Miroi	Labori	Okomo	Moruka	Ngarlam	Amukura	Abwanga	Atatur	Akubi	Okidi	Akumoi	Kidetok	Omogoro		
Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)	Average														
1. Governance	1.1 Committed, effective and accountable leadership of DRR planning and implementation (1.1.5)	No consideration of DRR by the local government	Local government has DRR plan but no community ownership or accountability	Flow of information and resources between local government and district-level DRR committee	National DRR policy implemented at district and local-government level with community participation	1.40	1.20	1.25	1.33	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	
	1.2 Community aware of its rights and the legal obligations of government & other stakeholders to provide protection (1.2.2)	Local community does not have contact with local government regarding DRR	Local community makes requests and recommendations to the local government regarding DRR	Local community makes requests and recommendations to the local government regarding DRR, which are responded to meaningfully	Local community/government makes requests and recommendations to district-level DRR committee, which are responded to meaningfully	1.80	1.20	0.75	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	1.00	
	1.3 Inclusion/representation of vulnerable groups in community decision-making and management of DRR (1.7.6)	No community decision-making and management of DRR	Community decision-making does not take into account the needs of vulnerable groups	Community decision-making takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups	Participatory decision-making process regarding DRR including the intentional involvement of vulnerable groups	2.60	2.00	1.25	1.83	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	0.40	1.33	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.67	1.67
					1.93	1.47	1.08	1.56	1.33	1.46	1.50	1.83	0.80	1.11	1.00	0.83	1.27	1.22		

The score for governance averaged at the 1 level, indicating local government may have DRR plans but low engaged between them and community deters and limits involvement of the community in decision making and therefore their owning such plans. On the higher side, average scores in the 2 level range were also noted, indicating information flow to the communities, responses by local government to community requests as well as involvement of the vulnerable groups in decision making.

In broad terms, this range of scores is representative of what one would normally find in communities in Teso and Uganda in general. The set up is often that communities feel subservient to the leadership and cannot question or hold them accountable to the least of their responsibilities. It is sometimes associated with a culture of viewing those in authority as being higher than the rest, not questionable. In the reverse, leaders often times do not feel duty-bound or obliged, as it should be, to engage and involve communities in decision making or in delivery of the services or programs even when there may be genuine reasons for no service, non action i.e., lack of resources that may be easily understood by communities. As such, in instances when questioned, leaders may feel offended, disrespected and or unjustly accused. This mistaken view of leaders and marginalization based on “cultural grounds”, negates the involvement of critical portions of society with wider impact of limiting their empowerment and therefore increasing their inability to effectively meet their responsibilities or demand for their rights. Sustainability of such decisions and programs is then not assured.

It is important to note that often, both the community and leaders are ignorant, have no information or unaware of or simply ignore the basis on which programme are set up, nor the rights and responsibilities that are associated with them. As such, the relationship between the duties and responsibilities of the leaders may not be fully understood, appreciated by the communities. Further, the governor-governed relationship set up of administration in our societies often bars or limits communities from being fully involved or participating in making and taking responsibility of decisions and actions that affect them, including decisions or

programmes affecting food security, disaster risk reduction. Often times such decisions are taken far away from the implementing location and the recipients only see the outcome of such decisions. Consequently, these decisions and programs are often alien to the communities, being seen as belonging to the initiator not the beneficiaries as well as being viewed as a favor by the authorities/leaders to the communities. In the circumstances, it is also not possible for communities to know their right to question or demand for these services or programs as they are not empowered and feel a sense of being favored most times.

All these scenarios can easily disorient implementation of any well intentioned programme. To minimize such incidents and to most effectively use assure programme continuity, there is need to inform, create awareness and enhance capacity of the community to know their rights to enable them understand and articulate their needs, rights and know the most appropriate ways to demand for these rights. There is also need to build the capacity of leaders to fulfill their obligations towards communities, to develop existing legal and administrative procedures or help put these in place, where there are none, so as to strengthen accountability and make it possible for leaders to deliver as well as communities claim their rights.

Working with district, county and sub-county officials within their areas of operation, PAG and CoU-TEDDO may cause for them to proactively engage (where they have not done so before) or continue and or increase to work with the communities on the particular programmes. This allows the two approaches to tap into technical skills available at the various levels but also to proactively ensure continued contact between leaders and communities.

Risk Assessment

Programme Area Visited: Village; Parish; S-County; District.					Komogomeri Vill	Miroi Vill	Labori Col	Okomion V	Marukakie V	Njariam	Amukurat	Abwange P	Atur S	Akubi V	Okidi Vill	Atumoi V	Kidetok	Omogoro	
Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	
2. Risk Assessment	2.1 Hazard/risk assessments carried out in a participatory way, involving all sectors of the community (incl. most vulnerable). (2.1.1 & 2.1.2)	No hazard/risk assessments conducted	Hazard/risk assessments carried out by external agencies and not owned by the community	Hazard/risk assessments carried out with the participation of the local community but not widely understood or used by it	Hazard/risk assessments carried out with the participation of the local community, including vulnerable groups, and used by it in local decision-making	2.20	2.00	1.50	1.83	1.83	1.75	1.83	2.25	0.20	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.20	2.00
	2.2 Use of indigenous knowledge & local perceptions of risk as well as other scientific knowledge, data and assessment methods. (2.3.2)	No obvious use of indigenous or scientific knowledge	Indigenous knowledge used by local community members to adapt behaviour	Indigenous knowledge widely used, supplemented by a little scientific monitoring of risks	Community has full access to scientific data on climate change, expected weather patterns etc. which is used alongside traditional knowledge to inform livelihood activities	1.80	1.80	1.50	1.83	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.25	1.80	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.60	1.33
						1.98	1.76	1.86	1.74	1.56	1.57	1.78	1.78	0.93	1.04	1.00	0.94	1.36	1.52

The risk assessment parameter is also reflective of conditions on the ground, being in the range of external entities carrying out the assessments but which the community does not own yet in parts there is reported limited participation of the community. The communities apply indigenous knowledge in their planning. The break down in and unavailability of monitoring systems in Uganda and inadequate resources, limits any monitoring of hazards, rendering it impossible to determine occurrence, collate data and information nor determine the magnitude and impact of hazards. Any monitoring is normally adhoc, irregular and does allow for regular data collection, collation for future reference. Consequently, it is not reliable,

echoing the respondents’ non trust of outputs from such a process. Restoration of a monitoring mechanism will take a long time but in the meantime, documentation of any indigenous knowledge could be most helpful and informative to PAG and CoU-TEDDO programmes and assist in their engaging the communities more.

Knowledge and Education

Programme Area Visited: Village, Parish, S-County, District.					Komogomeri	Mtiroi VII	Labari Cd	Okomio	Morukal	Ngarim	Amukur	Abwang	Atutur S	Aluhubi V	Okidi VII	Abumoi V	Kidetok	Omigoro	
Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	
3. Knowledge & Education	3.1 Local schools provide education in DRR for children through the curriculum and where appropriate, extra-curricular activities. (3.3.1)	No DRR education in schools	Basic nutritional advice provided through schools	DRR included in the school curriculum	DRR education accompanied by appropriate training in technical skills in, for example agriculture	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.83	1.50	2.20	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
	Community members skilled or trained in appropriate agricultural, land-use, water management and environmental management practices (3.3.5)	No training of community members in agricultural or environmental management	Some members of the community have been trained but little evidence of this being put into practice, or training repeated	Regular training of community members in agricultural or environmental management and evidence of the training being put into practice	Regular contact between the community and local agricultural advisory services/research institutions leading to widespread improvement in local practices	1.80	2.00	1.75	1.17	1.17	1.75	1.00	1.25	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.00
						1.90	2.00	1.13	1.75	1.50	1.63	1.42	1.38	1.50	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.70	1.00

The knowledge and education parameter measures delivery of DRR related information and training through the formal sector, either in schools and or through formal organized training and the exploring the possibility this knowledge being used and applied back home, within the community for their benefit. While most respondents acknowledged that the Uganda syllabus provides this knowledge/education within the school setting, confirmed by teachers within the community, they unfortunately indicated it is not put to use and that few, if any, members of the community have undergone formal training in DRR approaches. In some instances when prodded, a number of respondents did not quite understand DRR nor relate it the PAG/CoU-TEDDO’s DRR programmes and activities in their communities. While it may be understood these are new concepts and that it is easier to relate the programmes to tangible things, such as the programmes being a means to improve food security, household incomes or water availability, it also shows a larger need for PAG/CoU-TEDDO to endeavour to improve the communities’ understanding of the larger message of DRR.

Risk Management and Vulnerability Reduction

This parameter, the largest with most indicators, covers adoption of sustainable environmental management practices that reduce hazard risk, food and nutrition security, access to adequate good quality water, level of livelihoods diversification, adoption of hazard resistant agricultural practices, social networks and support mechanisms, availability of community/group savings/credit schemes, and/or access to micro-credit facilities and or structural mitigation structures.

The respondents mostly indicated that through programmes such as PAG/CoU-TEDDO’s DRR and others, they are gradually adopting controls of damaging practices, such as tree planting, better agricultural practices to protect the environment as well as diversifying livelihoods. Nonetheless, they indicated they still practice mostly traditional methods of agriculture, using

Programme Area Visited: Village: Parish: S-County: District:					Komogomeri V	Mirol V	Labari Co	Otomion V	Morukakise V	Ngarlam V	Amukurat V	Abwange P	Atatur S	Akubu V	Okidi V	Akuma V	Kidetok V	Omagoro V		
Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average		
4. Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction	4.1 Adoption of sustainable environmental management practices that reduce hazard risk. (4.1.2)	Damaging practices such as deforestation and slash-and-burn widely practiced	Some control of damaging practices plus evidence of measures to minimise soil erosion and deterioration such as crop rotation and use of crops that require less water	Evidence of tree planting and use of energy efficient stoves	Damaging practices stopped and regular practice of sustainable environment management practices such as energy efficient stoves, tree planting, crop rotation and fallow periods	2.20	2.20	2.25	1.83	1.17	2.25	1.33	2.25	1.20	0.00	0.75	1.50	1.20	1.33	
	Food supply and nutritional status secure (4.2.3)	No reserve stocks, or system in place for creating them	System in place for creating reserve stocks but no stocks in place	Reserve stocks in place but no commonly-agreed and understood distribution system	Reserve stocks in place with a commonly-agreed and understood distribution system (including criteria for assessing vulnerability and determining)	1.00	0.80	2.25	1.00	0.83	1.25	0.83	1.25	0.60	0.67	1.25	1.00	0.80	1.00	
	Access to sufficient quantity and quality of water for domestic needs for 12 months of year. (4.2.4)	Regular periods where a majority of households are without sufficient water for household use	Households rely on unsafe water during dry periods	Commonly-agreed and understood system of water conservation and distribution in periods of drought	No shortage of water for household needs even in periods of drought	1.00	0.80	1.50	1.00	2.33	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.80	1.67	
	Livelihood diversification (household and community level) including on-farm and off-farm activities in rural areas. (4.3.3)	Majority of households involved in one type of livelihood, and little diversity within that livelihood (i.e. few types of crop grown or few types of livestock)	Majority of households still involved in one type of livelihood, but with some diversity within the one livelihood	Majority of households involved in more than one type of livelihood	Widespread access to, and adoption of, livelihoods that are not dependent on weather and other external variables	2.00	2.20	2.25	2.00	1.83	1.25	1.83	1.75	1.80	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
	Adoption of hazard resistant agricultural practices (E.g. soil and water conservation methods, cropping patterns geared to low or variable rainfall, hazard tolerant crops) for improved food security. (4.3.5)	Majority of land not suitable for agriculture	Traditional, fairly unproductive agricultural techniques widely practiced	Modern, more productive agricultural techniques and improved varieties of seeds or livestock used widely	Land, water and other environmental assets used productively and with concern for their maintenance and renewal	1.40	1.00	1.75	1.17	1.17	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.00	1.33
Mutual assistance systems, social networks and support mechanisms that support risk reduction directly through targeted DRR activities, indirectly through other socio-economic development activities that reduce vulnerability, or by being capable of extending their activities to manage emergencies when they occur. (4.4.1)	No functioning farmers' groups or other groups	Informal farmers' groups and other groups that provide support in existence	Cooperative operational but with little access to markets outside the immediate environment (and thus also vulnerable to the same risk factors)	Cooperatives fully operational with access to a diverse selection of markets	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	1.00	1.25	0.83	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.80	1.00	1.33	
Existence of community/group savings and credit schemes, and/or access to micro-credit facilities. (4.5.3)	No real access to micro-credit facilities or functioning savings and loans associations	Access to micro-credit facilities within nearby communities	Some community members (but not the most vulnerable) in operational savings and loans associations	Majority of community members in operational savings and loans associations which have large amounts of capital and constitution in place	2.50	1.80	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.67	1.50	1.80	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.40	2.00		
Structural mitigation structures in place (4.6.4)	No structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams	Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for some members of the community	Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for the majority of the community, including some communal management	Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for the whole community and managed by well-trained community members	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.17	1.00	1.00	0.17	0.75	0.40	0.60	0.25	0.00	0.80	0.67		
					1.93	1.27	1.50	1.39	1.17	1.42	0.89	1.08	1.00	1.00	0.75	0.83	1.00	1.33		

minimal improved inputs mainly due to small holder ships, lack of or unaffordable improved inputs. All produce, including household food stocks, is kept within their homes; there are no communal stores. The communities do not collect water for use in the field, nor do they irrigate and that many households still rely on unsafe drinking water for periods of the year. While the communities also have informal farmers' and savings groups, most are unable to access formal financial institutions due to lack of knowledge or their inaccessibility to these services. The communities also reported having no cooperatives and trade individually, weakening their negotiating power. Traditional social safety and mutual assistance support networks are widely in place.

These conditions reflect the true reality of communities where the PAG/CoU-TEDDO programmes are operating. In discussions with the communities, they praised the knowledge, water harvesting, citrus and tree programmes by the two organizations, indicating they have had a significant impact on their lives and signal better times ahead. The skills acquired by trainees in various areas, including construction of water jugs, are being utilized within the communities, affording them an

income while improving people’s access to water. Nonetheless, it was also noted that while the need is there, there is still low adoption of the water jug water harvesting method as households’ have limited financial resources that limit their ability to purchase materials needed, such as cement and sand, as well as cost of hiring the technicians to build the jugs. In a way, low incomes or disposable incomes hampers the uptake of CoU-TEDDO’s practices that could improve more people’s lives.

Disaster Preparedness and Response

Programme Area Visited: Village, Parish, S-County, District.					Komongomeri Vill	Miroi Vill	Labori Coi	Okomion V	Morukakise V	Ngarlam	Amukurat	Abwanget P	Atutur S	Akubul Vi	Okidi Vill	Akumol V	Kidetok	Omagoro	
					Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	
5. Disaster Preparedness and Response	Local organisational structures for disaster preparedness or emergency response in place (5.1.2)	No community members know what to do in case of emergency	Some community members know what to do in case of emergency	Majority of community members know what to do in case of emergency	Community owned emergency response plans in place, which are understood by all	2.00	1.20	0.50	1.83	2.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.40	0.67	0.75	1.00	1.40	1.33
	Early Warning System in place based upon community knowledge &/or technical warning service, which generates timely and understandable warnings of hazards (5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.5)	No access to early warning information	Community has access to early warning information from reliable media or technical sources	Community has access to early warning information from local knowledge, reliable media or technical sources and responds appropriately	Community owned and understood early warning systems, updated regularly with information from technical sources and reliable media	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.00	1.67	0.75	1.67	1.50	0.40	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.80	1.00
	Community and household contingency plans in place for drought, including preservation of key assets (eg fodder, water & health of livestock). (5.3.1 & 5.3.9)	No food banks, or water and fodder storage facilities	Some households have food banks or water and fodder storage facilities	Well maintained communal and household food banks and water and fodder storage facilities	Community owned contingency plan including provision to preserve livestock, which is understood by all	1.00	1.40	0.25	1.00	0.83	0.75	0.83	0.75	0.60	0.67	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00
					1.67	1.53	0.42	1.61	1.90	0.92	1.33	1.25	0.80	0.78	0.58	1.17	1.07	1.00	

During the interviews, communities reported there were no organisational structures for disaster preparedness or emergency response, early warning systems nor community and household contingency plans. Individually, each household takes care of itself in an emergency and that there is no centralized disaster management system. When there have been any emergencies, such as during the current flooding in parts of Serere and a few others, households individually took care of their needs. Where the situation covered a relatively large geographic area, the communities reported that even local administration, such as at the sub-county, lacked the means to effect any plans due to inadequate planning and resources. The lower cadre administrative structures rely on the district authorities who in turn look to the central government for any response, with often minimal positive response, if not after a long time.

While it may not be sustainable for an organization to finance formation and or maintenance of community owned and managed disaster management and response structures, PAG and CoU-TEDDO can continue playing a role in helping communities prepare, manage and respond to disasters through continued provision of information, training and materials relating to such and development of the community action plans that may be useful in times of disasters.

Chapter 4 Recommendations

Following the assessment of the CoU-TEDDO and PAG approaches and programmes, I am fully convinced that the programmes, by each approach, have benefited communities where they are operating and hereby unreservedly recommend their continuation in the current geographic locations with the older groups to enhance their impact, ensure sustainability, increase depth and spread with a view to reach more new people in these and other new locations. I believe that the programmes would benefit from some additional new ideas and here below are a number of recommendations that may better enhance implementation and impact of the programmes. As required and possible, specific recommendations are made for an approach and or programme. It is possible that there may not have been adequate time to properly assess a specific part of the approach and or programme and it may be necessary that a given recommendation may require further specific study to better inform any action to be undertaken in the region.

1. Communities, beneficiaries need and have to be empowered to hold authorities accountable

The findings under governance of less community involvement and ownership of DRR plans and their apparent subservience to authorities/leaders implies they have limited means or knowledge to engage their leaders. There is a general need to empower communities, programme beneficiaries and wider population to respectfully seek out their leaders or authority figures for information, present their issues, hold them accountable to their responsibilities, such as interventions in DRR and related aspects. Communities can only access and engage with the nearest of their leaders, such as parish, sub-county or county leaders. Through a continuous process of engagement between them, they would be in position to have these leaders transmit their needs upwards to higher positions of leadership with the decision making authority and resources that may provide meaningful responses as possible that trickle down. Communities, beneficiaries' thinking that they are only favoured by leaders, authorities in informing, delivery of services or programmes leaves gaps in their benefiting. It is imperative for the authority figures, leaders to understand their roles as holding authority on behalf of the public to ensure they help the people within their jurisdiction to better understand, benefit from government and non government programmes so as to better prepare and mitigate any likely impacts of food insecurity, drought and or floods. I propose that communities be gradually enlightened through a series of information bazaars, seminars, pamphlets, trainings etc. It is important for them to know their rights but also their responsibilities. Leaders should be made aware too.

2. Message on DRR be specific, delivered directly and linked to programmes

Knowledge, information and programmes on disaster risk reduction must be availed to the beneficiaries directly and clearly linked to programmes. In a number of situations, the beneficiaries didn't seem to understand current programmes to be directly related to DRR,

even when they seem clear. For instance, in campaigning to reduce burning of vegetation during land preparation as means to reduce degradation, communities must be made why is being done, including being aware of the how this loosens the soils, destroys organic matter and other useful nutrients therefore reducing soil fertility, increases soil erosion etc. Such illustrative explicit relationships improve the programmes' benefits/impact.

3. Document indigenous knowledge, resources on early warning, species

While several respondents mentioned and showed wide ranging knowledge on indigenous early warning, there was no known documented evidence of it. With limited availability, reliability of/trust in scientific early warning systems, it is important to document early warning indigenous knowledge and resources i.e., on early warning, indigenous crop, vegetation (shrubs, trees) and livestock species, for each geographic area of operation. Not only would this benefit the current and future communities, the indigenous knowledge would also - enable programmes to explore possibilities of adopting widely and easily available knowledge, species and resources for use in programmes to enhance beneficiary community's easy use, uptake and sustainability of programmes. Such locally adapted knowledge and species may augment or have an edge over newly introduced knowledge, species as community may not easily understand them or adapt to them. The use of external early warning, introduction new crops, livestock species be done be done after ascertaining their efficacy and in consonance with local situations but also not totally ignored.

4. Programmes Adopt a revolving savings and loan inputs, physical assistance approach

With the high poverty levels in the Teso region, sometimes well meaning programmes such as those of PAG and CoU-TEDDO may not achieve their full potentials as only few may benefit while the majority remain unable to take up and benefit from such programmes. Nonetheless, programmes should also aim to reduce dependence and strengthen responsibility with beneficiary communities. Therefore, while it is important that beneficiary communities are provided with non refundable inputs, financial resources or other form of physical assistance (grants) in programming, it is my strong opinion that future programming adopt a revolving savings and loan (instead of grants) form of physical assistance so that beneficiary individuals, communities share resources through a "give back to the programme scheme". I believe , this will enhance beneficiary individual's, community responsibility as well as ensure their striving to succeed (within reasonable expectations) so they contribute to new beneficiaries, allowing expansion of programme thereby helping in its sustainability. This will allow the same resources to benefit more than one individual or community/group, reducing the organizations' need to seek new and or additional resources each year or programme period. This might see programme benefit more people in the region compared to when resources are used up and no new beneficiaries can join programme.

5. PAG adopt revolving savings and loan inputs approach

Continuing from the point above, it is my considered opinion that PAG approach be modified to a adopt “savings and loan inputs, resources” approach that would 1) not compromise their not wanting to strictly give the inputs 2) will allow beneficiaries, communities to utilize whatever they are given, save some for themselves but share with others therefore allow more beneficiaries to benefit and improve on group formation and their remaining active in the programme. While giving only knowledge, training or skills maybe the chosen approach, high poverty in the region seems to limit impact of the programme as only those with clear disposition of resources may be able to utilize the acquired knowledge as discussed in results section, thereby restricting programme’s benefit.

6. Encourage and Forster formation/formalisation of farmer groups

The low score for the “Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction’s” “Mutual assistance systems, social networks and support mechanisms.....”, factor show vulnerability of the beneficiaries in their current singular approach. The programmes should continue encouraging beneficiary farmers to form and especially to formalise, farmers’ groups as means to enhance their success through group leverage, influence and clout and aim to produce at commercial levels even while maintaining their individual small holder acreage. The farmers would then carry out all processes in a group, i.e., bulking and storage in single store, access to services, including fumigation, financing, marketing etc. The important aspect is the group approach. In line with this, the Okomion Joint Farmer’s group of the CoU-TEDDO comes to mind as they indicated they have experienced benefits of being a group.

7. Programmes document and use local successful groups as examples

PAG and CoU-TEDDO fully document and share with other groups success stories of local individuals, communities, groups in their operational areas within the Teso region to ensure good practices spread, encourage others to succeed too. The group mentioned in 6 above could be one such success story.

8. Enhance collaborative partnerships

With district, county to lower level technical staff, staff in government funded programs i.e., NAADS and non government organizations to tap into knowledge, increase coordination, for continuity. We can never replace government.

ANNEX 1: Study Instrument: Disaster Resilience Framework

Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)
1. Governance	1.1 Committed, effective and accountable leadership of DRR planning and implementation (1.1.5)	<i>No consideration of DRR by the local government</i>	<i>Local government has DRR plan but no community ownership or accountability</i>	<i>Flow of information and resources between local government and district-level DRR committee</i>	<i>National DRR policy implemented at district- and local-government level with community participation</i>
	1.2 Community aware of its rights and the legal obligations of government & other stakeholders to provide protection (1.2.2)	<i>Local community does not have contact with local government regarding DRR</i>	<i>Local community makes requests and recommendations to the local government regarding DRR</i>	<i>Local community makes requests and recommendations to the local government regarding DRR, which are responded to meaningfully</i>	<i>Local community/ government makes requests and recommendations to district-level DRR committee, which are responded to meaningfully</i>
	1.3 Inclusion/representation of vulnerable groups in community decision-making and management of DRR (1.7.6)	<i>No community decision-making and management of DRR</i>	<i>Community decision-making does not take into account the needs of vulnerable groups</i>	<i>Community decision-making takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups</i>	<i>Participatory decision-making process regarding DRR including the intentional involvement of vulnerable groups</i>
2. Risk Assessment	2.1 Hazard/risk assessments carried out in a participatory way, involving all sectors of the community (incl. most vulnerable). (2.1.1 & 2.1.2)	<i>No hazard/risk assessments conducted</i>	<i>Hazard/risk assessments carried out by external agencies and not owned by the community</i>	<i>Hazard/risk assessments carried out with the participation of the local community but not widely understood or used by it</i>	<i>Hazard/risk assessments carried out with the participation of the local community, including vulnerable groups, and used by it in local decision-making</i>
	2.2 Use of indigenous knowledge & local perceptions of risk as well as other scientific knowledge, data and assessment methods. (2.3.2)	<i>No obvious use of indigenous or scientific knowledge</i>	<i>Indigenous knowledge used by local community members to adapt behaviour</i>	<i>Indigenous knowledge widely used, supplemented by a little scientific monitoring of risks</i>	<i>Community has full access to scientific data on climate change, expected weather patterns etc. which I used alongside traditional knowledge to inform livelihood activities</i>

Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)
3. Knowledge & Education	3.1 Local schools provide education in DRR for children through the curriculum and where appropriate, extra-curricular activities. (3.3.1)	<i>No DRR education in schools</i>	<i>Basic nutritional advice provided through schools</i>	<i>DRR included in the school curriculum</i>	<i>DRR education accompanied by appropriate training in technical skills in, for example, agriculture</i>
	Community members skilled or trained in appropriate agricultural, land-use, water management and environmental management practices (3.3.5)	<i>No training of community members in agricultural or environmental management</i>	<i>Some members of the community have been trained but little evidence of this being put into practice, or training repeated</i>	<i>Regular training of community members in agricultural or environmental management and evidence of the training being put into practice</i>	<i>Regular contact between the community and local agricultural advisory services/research institutions leading to widespread improvement in local practices</i>
4. Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction	4.1 Adoption of sustainable environmental management practices that reduce hazard risk. (4.1.2)	<i>Damaging practices such as deforestation and slash-and-burn widely practiced</i>	<i>Some control of damaging practices plus evidence of measures to minimise soil erosion and deterioration such as crop rotation and use of crops that require less water</i>	<i>Evidence of tree planting and use of energy efficient stoves</i>	<i>Damaging practices stopped and regular practice of sustainable environment management practices such as energy efficient stoves, tree planting, crop rotation and fallow periods</i>
	Food supply and nutritional status secure (4.2.3)	<i>No reserve stocks, or system in place for creating them</i>	<i>System in place for creating reserve stocks but no stocks in place</i>	<i>Reserve stocks in place but no commonly-agreed and understood distribution system</i>	<i>Reserve stocks in place with a commonly-agreed and understood distribution system (including criteria for assessing vulnerability and determining timings of distribution)</i>
	Access to sufficient quantity and quality of water for domestic needs for 12 months of year. (4.2.4)	<i>Regular periods where a majority of households are without sufficient water for household use</i>	<i>Households rely on unsafe water during dry periods</i>	<i>Commonly-agreed and understood system of water conservation and distribution in periods of drought</i>	<i>No shortage of water for household needs even in periods of drought</i>
	Livelihood diversification (household and community level) including on-farm and off-farm activities in rural areas.	<i>Majority of households involved in one type of livelihood, and little diversity within that livelihood (i.e. few types of crop</i>	<i>Majority of households still involved in one type of livelihood, but with some diversity within the one</i>	<i>Majority of households involved in more than one type of livelihood</i>	<i>Widespread access to, and adoption of, livelihoods that are not dependent on weather and other external variables</i>

(4.3.3)	<i>grown or few types of livestock)</i>	<i>livelihood</i>		
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Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)
	Adoption of hazard resistant agricultural practices (E.g. soil and water conservation methods, cropping patterns geared to low or variable rainfall, hazard tolerant crops) for improved food security. (4.3.5)	<i>Majority of land not suitable for agriculture</i>	<i>Traditional, fairly unproductive agricultural techniques widely practiced</i>	<i>Modern, more productive agricultural techniques and improved varieties of seeds or livestock used widely</i>	<i>Land, water and other environmental assets used productively and with concern for their maintenance and renewal</i>
	Mutual assistance systems, social networks and support mechanisms that support risk reduction directly through targeted DRR activities, indirectly through other socio-economic development activities that reduce vulnerability, or by being capable of extending their activities to manage emergencies when they occur. (4.4.1)	<i>No functioning farmers' groups or other groups</i>	<i>Informal farmers' groups and other groups that provide support in existence</i>	<i>Cooperative operational but with little access to markets outside the immediate environment (and thus also vulnerable to the same risk factors)</i>	<i>Cooperatives fully operational with access to a diverse selection of markets</i>
	Existence of community/group savings and credit schemes, and/or access to micro-credit facilities (4.5.3).	<i>No real access to micro-credit facilities or functioning savings and loans associations</i>	<i>Access to micro-credit facilities within nearby communities</i>	<i>Some community members (but not the most vulnerable) in operational savings and loans associations</i>	<i>Majority of community members in operational savings and loans associations which have large amounts of capital and constitution in place</i>
	Structural mitigation structures in place (4.6.4)	<i>No structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams</i>	<i>Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for some members of the community</i>	<i>Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for the majority of the community, including some communal</i>	<i>Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for the whole community and managed by well-trained community members</i>

				<i>management</i>	
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Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (characteristic fully present)
5. Disaster Preparedness and Response	Local organisational structures for disaster preparedness or emergency response in place (5.1.2)	<i>No community members know what to do in case of emergency</i>	<i>Some community members know what to do in case of emergency</i>	<i>Majority of community members know what to do in case of emergency</i>	<i>Community owned emergency response plans in place, which are understood by all</i>
	Early Warning System in place, based upon community knowledge &/or technical warning service, which generates timely and understandable warnings of hazards (5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.5)	<i>No access to early warning information</i>	<i>Community has access to early warning information from reliable media or technical sources</i>	<i>Community has access to early warning information from local knowledge, reliable media or technical sources and responds appropriately</i>	<i>Community owned and understood early warning system, updated regularly with information from technical sources and reliable media</i>
	Community and household contingency plans in place for drought, including preservation of key assets (eg fodder, water & health of livestock). (5.3.1 & 5.3.9)	<i>No food banks, or water and fodder storage facilities</i>	<i>Some households have food banks or water and fodder storage facilities</i>	<i>Well maintained communal and household food banks and water and fodder storage facilities</i>	<i>Community owned contingency plan including provision to preserve livestock, which is understood by all</i>

Notes:

1. The numbers in brackets refer to the reference of the characteristic in the “Characteristics of a Disaster-Resilient Community – A Guidance Note: Version 2”
2. The term DRR is understood to refer to measures taken to reduce the risk of disaster. In some cases, this term will have to be explained before this framework is used and could be replaced by a term such as “food security” or “drought prevention” if these are the primary disaster faced by the community. However, most communities will face multiple disasters and the term “DRR” is understood to refer to all of these.

ANNEX 2: Sample exploratory questions to augment study instrument elicit more information

Governance

- Are there any or are you aware of any government policies, programmes to address floods, drought and food insecurity?
- If yes, how did community know about them? If not, what can be done to acquire/access this information?
- Is the community aware of its rights?
- Are you in position to approach sub-county, county or district officials and demand for your rights or that they serve you as expected?
- If so, how did community learn to demand for their rights? If not, what can be done to empower community?
- Is the community, especially the most prone or vulnerable, involved in decisions on matters that affect or concern them, such as on food security, drought, flooding?
- If yes, at what level are they involved? Who is involved? If not, do you know why not? What can be done to involve you/them?

Risk Assessment

- Is there any assessment conducted? If so, who does it? When is it done? How?
- Is the affected community or are the most vulnerable consulted or involved in planning, conducting assessments to determine conditions affecting them and implementing recommendations?
- Who, in the community, participates? Do you think/find it useful?
- If not, why and what can be done to empower you/them to participate?
- Is the community aware of any indigenous knowledge on conditions that affect them and how they can be addressed?
- What indigenous knowledge is available on conditions affecting the community?
- How have you dealt with them in the past?
- Is there any ongoing monitoring and scientifically derived, available data on floods, drought, food insecurity? Where is this data?

Knowledge and Education

- Are you aware of or is there any formal training at school or other on drought risk reduction, including issues to do with floods, drought and or food security?
- How many in this community have been trained? Do they use and or pass on/share the knowledge?
- When is it normally done, regular or when required? Where is it done? When did it begin? For how long has been going on?

- Is it applicable, useful in alleviating impact of floods, drought and or food insecurity?
- If no training, what do you think can be done to help the community? By whom?
- Is the community aware of or have you received any training in agricultural, land use, water and or environmental management practices?
- If yes, when was it done? Who did it? How many people were trained? Have they applied/shared the knowledge acquired?
- If no training, what do you think can be done to help the community? By whom?

Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction

- Is the community aware of or have they adopted any sustainable environment management practices?
- Who facilitated the process? Do you find them useful in mitigating drought, floods, food insecurity?
- If not, what can be done to enable them acquire this awareness?
- How is the general food situation in this community? Is there any household or community that faces food insecurity?
- What are the seasons like? Is there any observed change in seasonality?
- Is there food in the market? Where does it come from? How are current commodity prices?
- Is there sufficient, accessible clean water? Is it always available all the time? What are the sources? How far are they from the community?
- What are the main ways people in this community access food and cash income? Can you rank them starting with the main? Does community have options to cater for insufficient food, respond to flood or drought impact?
- Is the community aware of hazard resistant practices, including short term growing crops, disease/drought resistant crops? Have you adopted any of these practices?
- Do you have any indigenous means to assist households/people who are most affected in your community? If one household/community is facing flood, drought or food insecurity, can it seek assistance from another household/community? Is there a method of sharing in the community – social safety networks?
- Are you familiar with or aware of existence of group financial services within the community? Do you have any group saving scheme? If yes, how did you learn about it? Are they useful? How many people are involved? Is it open to all?
- If not, what can be done to introduce it to the community? Do think it useful?
- Are you familiar with or aware of water harvesting, storage and management especially for later use during scarcity? Can the community afford it? Do you have dams in the community? If so, how did you learn of it? Who is involved in the construction and or management of the structures? When did this start?

Disaster Preparedness and Response

- Are you aware of or familiar with disaster preparedness, management and attendant structures? Do you have community disaster management committees? Who is involved? What are criteria of selection, i.e., age, gender etc? Do you have local resources that can be used to plan, respond to emergencies? What form are the resources? Where are they available (individual, private sector, from government - local or national)
- Are you aware of or familiar with early warning mechanisms? Do you have early warning committees, based on indigenous or scientific approach? Who is involved by age, gender etc?
- If not, what can be done to introduce them?
- Do you have household or community level contingency plans for drought, floods and or food insecurity? Who derived them? When were they initiated? By whom?
- If not, what can be done to draw them up

ANNEX 3: Examples of individuals, groups associated with CoU-TEDDO interviewed

Group: Komongomeri Christian DRR Group; Komongomeri Parish; Kolir Sub-County

NAME	SEX	Village	POSITION	Contact
Raphael C. Odongo	M	Komongomeri	Chairperson	0774986363
John Willey Ejiet	M	Komongomeri	Member	0782253459
John William Aisu	M	Komongomeri	Member	0782542391
Peter Onyait	M	Komongomeri	Member/Lay reader	0774327495
Elijah Aide Okoriba	M	Komongomeri	Member	0774206069
Edison Seno	M	Komongomeri	Member	0782684486
Sam Tolit	M	Komongomeri	Member	0789813292
Thomas Otukei	M	Komongomeri	Member	0715776014
Jorem Okoche	M	Akou-Etome	Secretary	
Benon Ojakol	M	Komongomeri	Member	0779735034
Simon Okello	M	Komongomeri	Mobilizer	
Hellen Tegu	F	Komongomeri	Vice Chairperson	0782632741
Michael Joseph Opolot	M	Komongomeri	Member	0789252538
H. Opolot	M	Komongomeri		0789252538
Anna Akiteng	F	Komongomeri	Member	
Itait Tika	F	Komongomeri	Member	
Rose Aseku	F	Komongomeri	Member	
Rev. Peter Ochola	M	Kolir CoU	Parish Priest	0782142668
Betty Aseku	F	Komongomeri	Member	
Anakatasia Adilu	F	Komongomeri	Member	

Group: Miroi Rock Dev't Group; Miroi Parish; Kolir Sub-County

NAME	SEX	Village	POSITION	Contact
David Omongot	M	Miroi	Auditor	
Robert Ariong	M	Miroi	Member	0787763303
Margaret Tino	F	Miroi	Member	
Margaret Acola	F	Miroi	Member	
Susan Amutos	F	Miroi	Member	
Scovia Tino	F	Miroi	Member	
Sarah Ikiring	F	Miroi	Member	
Bana Ibore	F	Miroi	Member	
Dina Akiror	F	Miroi	Member	
Grace Apuno	F	Miroi	Member	
Hellen Ibore	F	Miroi	Member	
Ann Agoriat	F	Miroi	Member	

NAME	SEX	Village	POSITION	Contact
John Robert Opio	M	Miroi	Secretary	0788341792
Charles Peter Otianuk	M	Miroi	Lay reader	0771433581
Rev. Peter Ochola	M	Kolir CoU	Parish Priest	0782142668
Mary Alupo	F	Miroi	Member	
Manjeri Adeke	F	Miroi	Member	
Stella Acom	F	Miroi		
Christopher Angura	M	Miroi	Member	0784425269
Goretty Atuko	F	Miroi	Member	
Richard Epeju	M	Miroi	Member	
Stella Atebo	F	Miroi	Member	
Lucy Agwang	F	Miroi	Member	
Betty Icima	F	Miroi	Member	
Wilson Otaget	M	Miroi	Member	
Charles Itolet	M	Miroi	Member	
George Eritu	M	Miroi	Member	
Michael Okello	M	Miroi	Member	
James Ebitu	M	Miroi	Chairman	
Simon Otaget	M	Miroi	Member	
Joyce Amoding	F	Miroi	Member	

Group: Okomion Joint Farmer Group; Morukakise Parish; Mukura Sub-County

NAME	SEX	Village	POSITION	Contact
Michael Okurut	M	Okomion	Secretary	
Joseph Apieu	M	Okomion	Member	
Michael Atinoi	M	Okomion	Treasurer	
Malisa Alamo	F	Okomion	Member	
Joyce Atigo	F	Okomion	Member	
John Wilson Okilan	M	Okomion	Member	
Janet Apedun	F	Okomion	Member	
Hellen Asio	F	Okomion	Member	
H.C. Akiteng	F	Okomion	Member	
Jesca Asekenye	F	Okomion	Member	
Auna Arimo	F	Okomion	Member	
Juliet Asio	F	Okomion	Member	
Benjamin Okali	M	Okomion	Member	

ANNEX 4: Examples of individuals, groups associated with PAG interviewed

NAME	SEX	Village	Group	POSITION/TITLE
Samson Ilima	M	Ameritele		Parish Councillor
William Oluka	M	Aputon-Okiyang	Acoodi	Chairperson
Miria Akong	F	Ameritele		Vice chair LC1
Michael Ecuman	M	Guyayguya		
Julius Ariko	M	Amukurat	PAP	Member
Ignatio Opuwa	M	Amukurat	PAP	Member
Betty Olinga	F	Toibong	PAP	Member
Emmanuel Okello	M	Oitela	PAF	Member
Stephen Okojoi	M	Opuuton	PAF	Member
Norah Ilongut	F	Toibong	Toibong Women Savings Group/PAG	Member
Jesca Amucu	F	Oitela	Youth Group	Member
Jesca Amodoi	F	Toibong	Toibong Women Savings Group/PAG	Member
Betty Asiket	F	Oitela	Youth Group	Member
Seperici Arara	F	Amukurat	PAG	Member
Wilson Ocune	M	Oitela	Youth Group	Member
Martin Oematum	M	Ameritele	PAP	Member
Joyce Asio	F	Acnaga		
R Okello		Acnaga		
Christine Amede	F	Amukurat		
Hellen Amodoi	F	Apuuton-Ocinaga		
Jackie Amongin	F	Ameritele		
Eserait				
David Olar	M	Ameritele	PAG	Member
C. Okwi		Apuuton-Okinya	PAG	Member
Grace Amuge	F	Amukurat		
Martin Onyang	M	Ameritele	IGT	Member
Grace Odongkol	F			
Grace A. Atiang	F	Amukurat		
Madelena Alemukori	F	Amukurat		

NAME	SEX	Village	Group	POSITION/TITLE	Contact
David Ogwang	M	Orapada	PEP	Member	0776800516
Wilbrod Akol	M	Kapokin	CCREPS	Treasurer	0758174119
Stephen Omute	M	Kapokin	CCREPS	Member	0754690567
Joseph O. Okaali	M	Kapokin	PEP	Member	0783378533
Sam Elungat	M	Oswapai		Member	0773205902
Yakob Okwii	M	Oswapai		Member	
John Epoi	M	Kakomongole	CCREPS	Chairman	0757893982
Charles Ariebe	M	Kakomongole	PEP	Member	0784896083
John Bosco Emorut	M	Akalabai	PEP/IGTS		0777849456
Michael Okanya	M	Akulony	CCREPS	Secretary	0777881038
John F. Omongole	M	Apuda		Chairman LC1	0784882577
Betty Ochom	F	Kapokin	PEP	Member	
Janet Anyait	F	Kapokin	PEP	Member	0788271479
Margaret Acam	F	Oswapai		Member	
Jennifer Apio	F	Apapai		Member	
Anna Grace Ilakut	F	Orapada	PEP	Member	
Rose Acen	F	Orapada	PEP	Member	
Robert Ogwang	M	Orapada	CCREPS	Member	0784968775
Hellen Aluga	F	Atatur	CCREPS	Member	
Ben Okwii	M	Kapokin	CCREPS/IGT	Member	0789787033
Ekoot W	F	Apapai			0789385511
Nasur Epaja	M	Atatur		Chair LC1 Atatur	0776457836

ANNEX 4 Cont. ATUTUR, Kumi District - PAG

ANNEX 4 Cont. Pingire sub-county, Serere District – PAG

NAME	SEX	Village	Group	POSITION/TITLE	CONTACT
Francis Opedun	M	Okidi	Active Farmers	Chairperson	0783815363
Jackson Epaku	M	Okidi	Okidi & Akumoi Active Farmers	Member	
Mary Aluka	F	Okidi	Akumoi Farmers	Member	
Janet Anyait	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Anna Amoit	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Grace Ame	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Stella Alupot	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Grace Atango	F	Okidi	Church Dev. Cris	Chairperson	
Lusi Apuko	F	Okidi	Church Dev. Cris	Treasurer	0758518814
Mary Agero	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Grace Alice Aluka	F	Okidi		Member	
Stella Atim	F	Okidi		Member	
Christine Aguti	F	Okidi	Amina G.		
Vincent Eceru	M	Oliva	Amina G	Member	
James Engemu	M	Okidi	Apang Aiyar		0757496730
A.S. Erimu		Abululu	Eteteunos Farmer group (EFG)		0783225720
John Atingu	M	Abululu	EFG		0788403697
N.V. Orono		Abululu	EFG		
Alice Akola	F	Okidi	Aipang Aijar (HIV)		
Janet Asekeny	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Hellen Acingo	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Josephine S. Ajiro	F	Okidi	DISP		
Florence Alupo	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group	Member	
Melinda Amuge	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group	Member	
Patrick Okorom	M	Okidi	Apecitoilem group		
Tika Alamo		Okidi	Rural W. Group	Member	
Grace Adio	F	Okidi	Rural W. Group		
Christine Atukei	F	Akomoi 2	Rural W. Group	Secretary	
Geoffrey Angasikin	M	Akomoi 2	Rural W. Group	Member	0773326756
Ann Grace Akweso	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group	Chairperson	0789946421
James P. Omoding	M	Okidi	Okidi Youth M.G.	Chairperson	0783228451
Ann Grace Apiya	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group	Member	
Elizabeth Asekenye	F	Okidi	Akwenyuto Farmers' group	Member	
F. Akiteng	F	Okidi	Akwenyuto Farmers' group	Member	

NAME	SEX	Village	Group	POSITION/TITLE	CONTACT
Mary Acanit	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group	Member	
G. Amoding	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group	Member	
Kolipa Alamo	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group	Member	
Betty Asekenye	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group		
Lazaro Odome	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group		0789509097

Florence Akello	F	Okidi	Aipecitoilem group	Member	
Salome Apio	F	Okidi C/P	Adagan HIV/AIDS	Member	0789946421
Agnes Aduto	F	Akumoi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
Loy Aiyo	F	Okidi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
FL Apolot	F	Okidi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
Susan Alamo	F	Okidi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
Dina Tukei	F	Okidi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
Amongo	F	Akumoi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
Ebou	F	Okidi	Adagan HIV/AIDS		
Patrick Opolot	M	Okidi	Okidi & Akumoi Active Farmers	Member	
Daniel Omoowa	M	Okidi	Okidi & Akumoi Active Farmers	Secretary	0789760858
Ouli C	M	Okidi	Akwenyulu	Treasurer	0751925359
J. Omasugu		Okidi	Okidi & Akumoi Active Farmers	Member	
James Aryong	M	Okidi	Okidi Aipecitoi group		0787461676
David Oloro	M	Okidi	Okidi Aipecitoi group		
Max Eriamu	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Anna G. Tukei	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Sam Okiror	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Juma Okiria	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Rose Akelo	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Selina Chipa	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Peter Elemut	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Opio Odiko	M	Okidi	KES KES		
Ochidong R.	M	Okidi	KES KES		0779950497

ANNEX 5: Field data used for the PAG/CoU-TEDDO programmes evaluation

Programme Area	Visited Village, Parish, S-County, District					Komong	Mitot Vill	Labot Co	Chomion	Moukai	Ngarlam	Amsukura	Abwanga	Atutor So	Udidi Vill	Ahmet V	Chidok	Ompang	Village, Keb
Thematic Area	Characteristic/Indicator	0 (Characteristic not present)	1	2	3 (Characteristic fully present)	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
1. Governance	1.1 Committed, effective and accountable leadership of DRR planning and implementation (1.1.5)	No consideration of DRR by the local government	Local government has DRR plan but no community ownership or accountability	Few of information and resources between local government and district-level DRR committee	National DRR policy implemented at district and local-government level with community participation	1.40	1.20	1.25	1.33	1.00	1.13	1.00	1.75	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00
	1.2 Community aware of its rights and the legal obligations of government & other stakeholders to provide protection (1.2.2)	Local community does not have contact with local government regarding DRR	Local community makes requests and recommendations to the local government regarding DRR	Local government makes requests and recommendations to the local government regarding DRR, which are responded to reasonably	Local community/ government makes requests and recommendations to district-level DRR committee, which are responded to reasonably	1.80	1.20	0.75	1.50	1.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.80	1.00
	1.3 Inclusion/representation of vulnerable groups in community decision-making and management of DRR (1.7.6)	No community decision-making and management of DRR	Community decision-making does not take into account the needs of vulnerable groups	Community decision-making takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups	Participatory decision-making process regarding DRR including the intentional involvement of vulnerable groups	2.00	2.00	1.25	1.83	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.25	0.40	1.33	1.50	1.00	2.00	1.60
2. Risk Assessment	2.1 Hazard/risk assessments carried out in a participatory way involving all sectors of the community (incl. most vulnerable) (2.1.1 & 2.1.2)	No hazard/risk assessments conducted	Hazard/risk assessments carried out by external agencies and not owned by the community	Hazard/risk assessments carried out with the participation of the local community, but not used by it in local decision-making	Hazard/risk assessments carried out with the participation of the local community, including vulnerable groups, and used by it in local decision-making	2.20	2.00	1.50	1.83	1.83	1.75	1.83	2.25	0.20	1.00	0.50	1.00	1.20	2.00
	2.2 Use of indigenous knowledge & local perceptions of risk as well as other scientific knowledge, data and assessment methods. (2.3.2)	No obvious use of indigenous or scientific knowledge	Indigenous knowledge used by local community members to adopt behaviour	Indigenous knowledge widely used, supplemented by little scientific monitoring of risks	Community has full access to scientific data on climate change, expected weather patterns etc. which is used alongside traditional knowledge to inform livelihood activities	1.80	1.80	1.50	1.83	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.25	1.80	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.60	1.33
3. Knowledge & Skills	3.1 Local schools provide education in DRR for children through the curriculum and where appropriate, extra-curricular activities. (3.3.1)	No DRR education in schools	Basic nutritional advice provided through schools	DRR included in the school curriculum	DRR education accompanied by appropriate training in technical skills, for example agriculture	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.33	1.83	1.50	1.83	1.50	2.20	1.00	2.00	1.00	2.00	1.00
	Community members skilled or trained in appropriate agricultural, land-use, water management and environmental management practices (3.3.5)	No training of community members in agricultural or environmental management	Some members of the community have been trained but little evidence of this being put into practice, or training repeated	Regular training of community members in agricultural or environmental management and evidence of the training being put into practice	Regular contact between the community and local agricultural extension services/research institutions leading to widespread improvement in local practices	1.80	2.00	1.75	1.17	1.17	1.75	1.00	1.25	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.00	
4. Risk Management & Vulnerability Reduction	4.1 Adoption of sustainable environmental management practices that reduce hazard risk (4.1.2)	Damaging practices such as deforestation and slash-and-burn widely practiced	Some control of damaging practices such as deforestation (evidence of measures to minimise soil erosion and deterioration such as crop rotation and use of crops that require less water)	Evidence of tree planting and use of energy efficient stoves	Damaging practices stopped and regular practice of sustainable environment management practices such as energy efficient stoves, crop rotation and fallow periods	2.20	2.20	2.25	1.83	1.17	2.25	1.33	2.25	1.20	0.00	0.75	1.50	1.20	1.33
	Food supply and nutritional status secure (4.2.3)	No reserve stocks, or system in place for creating them	System in place for creating reserve stocks but no stocks in place	Reserve stocks in place and understood distribution system	Reserve stocks in place with a community-organized and understood distribution system (including criteria for assessing vulnerability/dependence/risks)	1.00	0.80	2.25	1.00	0.83	1.25	0.83	1.25	0.50	0.67	1.25	1.00	0.80	1.00
	Access to sufficient quantity and quality of water for domestic needs for 12 months of year. (4.2.4)	Regular periods where a majority of households are without sufficient water for household use	Households rely on unsafe water during dry periods	Community agrees and understood system of water conservation and distribution in periods of drought	Widespread access to, and adoption of, livelihoods that are not dependent on weather and other external variables	1.00	0.80	1.50	1.00	2.33	1.25	1.00	0.75	0.80	1.00	1.00	1.50	0.80	1.60
	Livelihood diversification (household and community level) including on-farm and off-farm activities in rural areas. (4.3.3)	Majority of households involved in one type of livelihood, and little diversity within that livelihood (i.e. few types of crops grown or few types of livestock)	Majority of households involved in more than one type of livelihood, but with some diversity within the one livelihood	Majority of households involved in more than one type of livelihood	Widespread access to, and adoption of, livelihoods that are not dependent on weather and other external variables	2.00	2.20	2.25	2.00	1.83	1.25	1.83	1.75	1.80	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
5. Disaster Preparedness and Response	Adoption of hazard resistant agricultural practices (e.g. soil and water conservation methods, cropping patterns geared to low or variable rainfall, hazard tolerant crops) for improved food security. (4.3.5)	Majority of land not available for agriculture	Traditional, fairly productive agricultural techniques widely practiced	Modern, more productive agricultural techniques and improved varieties of seeds or livestock used widely	Land, water and other agricultural practices used productively and with concern for their maintenance and renewal	1.40	1.00	1.75	1.17	1.17	2.00	1.00	1.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	1.00	1.33
	Mutual assistance systems, social networks and support mechanisms that support risk reduction directly through targeted DRR activities, indirectly through other socio-economic development activities that reduce vulnerability, or by being capable of extending their activities to manage emergencies when they occur. (4.4.1)	No functioning farmers' groups or other groups	Informal farmers' groups or other groups that provide support in emergency	Cooperative operational but with little access to markets outside the immediate environment (and thus also vulnerable to the same risk factors)	Cooperatives fully operational with access to a diverse selection of markets	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.00	2.00	1.25	0.83	1.00	0.80	1.00	0.50	1.00	0.80	1.33
	Existence of community/group savings and credit schemes, and/or access to micro-credit facilities (4.5.3).	No real access to micro-credit facilities or functioning savings and loans associations	Access to micro-credit facilities within targeted communities and loans associations	Some community members (but not the most vulnerable) in operational savings and loans associations	Majority of community members in operational savings and loans associations which have large amounts of capital and consultation in place	2.00	1.80	2.00	2.00	1.50	2.00	1.67	1.50	1.80	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.40	2.00
	Structural mitigation structures in place (4.6.4)	No structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams	Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams are channels available for the majority some members of the community	Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for the majority of the community, including some community management	Structures such as water harvesting facilities, field bunding or irrigation dams and channels available for the whole community and managed by well-trained community members	1.00	1.00	1.25	1.17	1.00	1.00	0.17	0.75	0.40	0.00	0.25	0.00	0.80	0.67
6. Disaster Preparedness and Response	Local organisational structures for disaster preparedness or emergency response in place (5.1.2)	No community members know what to do in case of emergency	Some community members know what to do in case of emergency	Majority of community members know what to do in case of emergency	Community owned emergency response plans in place, which are understood by all	2.00	1.20	0.50	1.83	2.00	1.25	1.50	1.50	1.40	0.67	0.75	1.00	1.40	1.33
	Early Warning System in place, based upon community knowledge & for technical warning service, which generates timely and understandable warnings of hazards (5.2.1, 5.2.2, 5.2.3)	No access to early warning information	Community has access to early warning information from reliable media or technical sources and responds appropriately	Community has access to early warning information from local knowledge, reliable media or technical sources and responds appropriately	Community owned and understood early warning system, updated regularly with information from technical sources and reliable media	2.00	2.00	0.50	2.00	1.67	0.75	1.67	1.50	0.40	1.00	0.50	1.50	0.80	1.60
	Community and household contingency plans in place for droughts, including preservation key assets (eg fodder, water & health of livestock). (5.3.1 & 5.3.9)	No food banks, or water and fodder storage facilities	Some households have food banks or water and fodder storage facilities	Well maintained community and household food banks and water and fodder storage facilities	Community owned contingency plans including provision to preserve livestock, which is understood by all	1.00	1.40	0.25	1.00	0.83	0.75	0.83	0.75	0.50	0.67	0.50	1.00	1.00	0.67

ANNEX 6: Participants at debriefing meeting

NAME	Organization	POSITION/TITLE	CONTACT
Richard Opio	CoU-TEDDO	Field Officer	0774578337
Patrick Onaga	PAG MDP Soroti	PO PEP	0752817942
Jennifer Aguti	CoU-TEDDO	FAM	0772416435
Francis Ichol	KDDS-Kaabong	P.O.	0782280204
Stephen Okiror	PAG-Soroti	MDC	0773584968
Tim Raby	TEARFUND	CR	0775838652
John Mike Ocepa	CoU-TEDDO	FO	ocepaj@yahoo.com ;
Andrew Ogwang	PAG Soroti	M&E O	ogwangdre@yahoo.com
Joseph Adiana	LWF – Katakwi	Project Officer	
Paul Onyait	LWF Katakwi/Amuria	SPM	
Isiagi Stephen	CoU-TEDDO	FO	stepisiagi@gmail.com
Moses Egayu	CoU-TEDDO	PC	egayum@yahoo.co.uk
Emmanuel Ogwang	CoU-TEDDO	Programme Manager	emmahogwang@yahoo.com
Okech A. Caleb	CoU-KDDS	Team leader	cadibose@gmail.com
Susan Okwii	Kumi PAG/PDS	Programme Officer	pds_kumi@yahoo.com

22 November 2011