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OXFAM IN UGANDA

ANNUAL REPORT 2018 - 2019





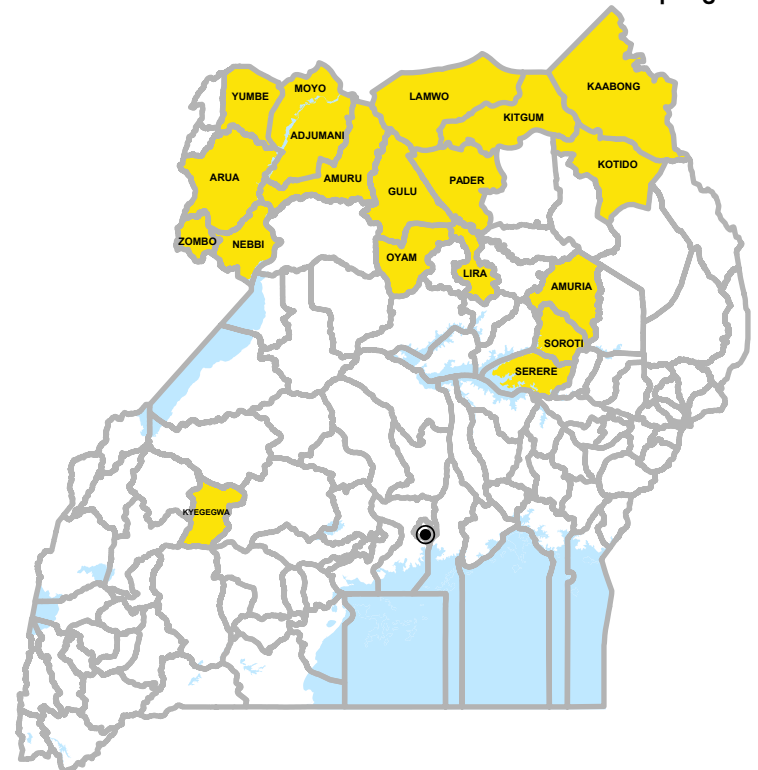
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Oxfam in Uganda acknowledges our implementing, strategic and funding partners for their contribution to our overall goals for development and the transformation of society.

COVERAGE OF OUR WORK IN THE DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

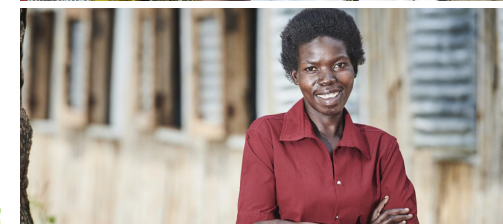
We have a nationwide reach through advocacy and campaigns



Districts Covered

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FOREWORD

The Year 2018/19 ushered Oxfam in Uganda into the final year of our Country Strategy and was rife with achievements as well as lessons. At the national level, the political landscape saw the youth increasingly agitating for voice in political and development processes. Civic organisation was a point of contention and continually marred by the curtailing of civic space. Despite the limitations, citizens demonstrated collective action to assert their land rights as well as reject regressive tax policy. Oxfam supported these processes.

Our robust research agenda influenced policy and shaped practice in key areas of development. We had a strategic meeting with the President of the Republic of Uganda and presented the outcome of a study on the Extractives. We further strengthened capacities of vulnerable communities, women and youth, on livelihood security while supporting their rights to live free of GBV through work with both duty bearers and rights holders.

We responded to humanitarian crises and were more intentional in addressing peace-building, recognising its importance for durable solutions to crises. Similarly, we made deliberate efforts to work towards the Oxfam One Programme Approach, finding points of convergence between our humanitarian and development programming.

We deeply appreciate the support of all those who contributed to the programme outcomes. Among these, are our Partner Organisations whom we diligently worked with through the year. We also acknowledge: Government MDAs, Parliament, Local Governments, the Media, Civil Society Organisations, Women's Rights Organisations, The Academia and Research Organisations, Business Enterprises and the Communities. We acknowledge the support of the Oxfam Confederation and HECA Region. The various Institutional Donors, Foundations and Individual Funders that provided resources are acknowledged. Finally, the entire Country Team who demonstrated commitment to the work programme through the year are appreciated.

We are committed to the pursuit of a Uganda free of inequality and injustice.



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MS. JANE OCAYA-IRAMA
ACTING COUNTRY DIRECTOR
OXFAM, UGANDA



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ABOUT OXFAM IN UGANDA

Oxfam is a worldwide organisation working together with partners and local communities in more than 90 countries focusing on the alleviation of global poverty.

Oxfam in Uganda works to end inequality and its injustices. We amplify citizens' voices to be heard and respected, empower vulnerable women, youth and men with skills so that they can cope with shocks and in cases of disaster, we provide lifesaving assistance that meets the needs of those affected and we work with farmers especially women and youth to ensure that they have food security, improved nutrition and increased disposable income.

We do all this by partnering with local organizations, working with governments, communities, civil society, individuals and the private sector in order to bring about developmental change. Oxfam believes that fundamental change will happen in Uganda with a shift in policies and practice, and when citizens can exercise and claim their rights and responsibilities as enshrined in the Constitution.

Oxfam Approaches

In all our work, we take a one program approach creating a linkage among our humanitarian and development work.

Working in partnerships

We work with national and grassroots partners from civil society, to networks and the private sector. We believe that by working with others, we can reach more people and create lasting impact.

Rights based approach

Our program ensures that people have the capacity and ability to stand up and claim their rights.

Women's rights

We put women's rights central to our work.

Participatory approaches

We employ/mainstream participatory approaches across our programming to ensure that everyone equally participates. Some of these approaches include the Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS), a community-led Methodology that uses visual diagrams to empower women and men to plan for their futures together thereby taking action against societal norms that drive gender inequality.

Innovations and ICT4 Development

We focus on innovations and technologies to increase and support access to services, do more with less as well as skill the youth and engage citizens to hold their leaders accountable. Some of these approaches include cash time to track expenditure, income and savings, water ATMS to improve access to water and efficiency in water service delivery and evidence methods lab, to simplify messages on issues of public expenditure.



Program overview

Our program is hinged on three thematic goals which aim to promote women's rights, good governance and accountability, resilient livelihoods as well as enhance preparedness, reduce vulnerability to disaster and ensure an effective response to humanitarian crises. All the three themes work towards key broad result areas on; influencing policy and practice, empowerment of women and youth for socio-economic development; mindset change and participation in decision-making at various levels. In addition, we support capacity strengthening of national and local actors.

Thematic focus

Resilient livelihoods theme supports farmers especially women, youth and pastoralists to ensure that they are food secure, have improved nutrition and increased disposable income. The focus is on land rights for women and pastoralists, resilient farmer seeds systems, engendered value chains and markets, responding to climate change & adaptation, youth employment and broadening understanding of unpaid care work as well as addressing Gender Based Violence.

Governance and Accountability theme promotes active citizens and their meaningful participation in decision making and governance processes to enhance democratic governance, improve service delivery and foster empowerment. The focus includes advocating for transparency and accountability in the management of public funds acquired from taxes and investments in extraction of natural resources.

Humanitarian preparedness and response theme focuses on supporting humanitarian emergency situations through delivering Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), Gender and Protection and Emergency Food and Sustainable Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL) interventions among refugee and host communities. It also focuses on building capacities of local and national actors and partnering with them to plan and timely respond to shocks and changes in their communities as well as influencing the humanitarian agenda in local, national, regional and global spaces.

TOTAL REACH



TOTAL NUMBER OF PEOPLE DIRECTLY REACHED 1,157,399 (640,493 FEMALES)

NUMBER SUPPORTED WITH APPROPRIATE HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE 731,652



NUMBER SUPPORTED TO INCREASE INCOMES AND FOOD SECURITY 423,865



1,882 NUMBER REACHED WITH ADVOCACY TO INFLUENCE POLICIES AND LEGISLATION SO THAT CITIZENS' RIGHTS TO ESSENTIAL SERVICES ARE RECOGNIZED AND SUPPORTED



INDIRECT REACH

NUMBER OF PEOPLE REACHED INDIRECTLY AND TAKING ACTION THROUGH PUBLIC CAMPAIGNS

3,647,041



NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE YEAR



Throughout the year, the program contributed to influencing policy and practice. Empowerment for women and youth towards economic development, mindset change and participation in decision making as well as capacity strengthening for national and local actors.



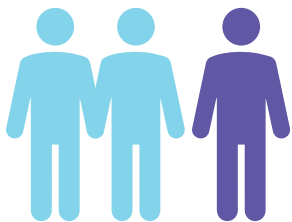
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INFLUENCING POLICY PROCESSES AND PRACTICE

During the year, we focused on using data-driven advocacy and campaigns to influence decisions on policy and practice. This was in the tax system, management of petroleum revenues, budget allocations in social service delivery sectors as well as advocacy for increased and effective representation of women in political leadership. Oxfam worked together with a range of partners, actors and CSO's with the ultimate goal of seeing policies that improve lives of the most vulnerable in order to bridge the inequality gap.

Notable is that 24 policy proposals to make the budget pro -poor submitted by CSOs and led by our partner Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group (CSBAG), were adopted by government in FY 2018/2019. Sectors of Agriculture and Health had the highest adoption with 41% and 29.4% respectively.

24 POLICY PROPOSALS MADE



788 youth from Gulu and Arua Districts participated and provided views on budget priorities.

02

CSO fair tax policy proposals for FY 2018/2019 adopted by Government. National Seeds Policy finally passed and launched.

02

position papers on disability sensitive budgeting presented and tabled at policy level.

Adoption of fair tax revenue raising policies

Through the fair tax campaign, Oxfam and the Tax Justice Alliance Uganda contributed to influencing the Government to adopt 02 CSO fair tax policy proposals for FY 2018/2019. This included scrapping of the Mobile Money Excise duty tax on deposit and transfers and a reduction of the withdrawal levy from 1% to 0.5%. Secondly in May 2018, during the passing of the annual budget for FY 2018/19, the Government of Uganda enacted the Traffic and Road Safety Act, 2018 which imposed an environmental levy on persons who import motor vehicles that are five years old or more from the date of manufacture. Influencing on this tax proposal was through the Tax Justice Alliance led by our partner, SEATINI

INFLUENCING POLICY PROCESSES AND PRACTICE

Disability sensitive budget



Oxfam working with partners on the Voice project empowered and provided marginalized and excluded groups with a safe space to meaningfully participate in decision making processes.

There was a spatial mapping for people with albinism, which provided opportunities to make the government and other stakeholders' aware of the issues affecting persons with Albinism. Together with partners, we presented 2 position papers on disability sensitive budgeting and this was tabled at policy level to guide national and local government planning and budgeting processes.

Parliamentary Select Committee of Inquiry into Allegations of Sexual Violence

Working with partners, we made an input into the CSO position on the Sexual Offences Bill and presented the position paper to the Legal and Parliamentary Affairs Committee of Parliament in October 2018. We further lobbied Women Members of Parliament to call on the Speaker of Parliament to table the bill. These efforts resulted into constituting a Parliamentary Select Committee of Inquiry into Allegations of Sexual Violence in Institutions of Learning in Uganda.

Budget increase for Agriculture extension services

At local level, Oxfam working with Uganda Youth Network (UYONET) mobilised the youth to participate in Budget Advocacy. This was supported by the introduction of the Youth Go Budget app, which enabled engagement of more youth compared to 2017/2018. A total of 788 youths (372 female and 416 male) from Gulu and Arua Districts participated and provided views on budget priorities. As

a result of this budget advocacy work in the different districts, there was a budget increment realized in Gulu district for FY2018/19 by 0.6% (equating to 395,784,000/=) under the production and marketing department. This budget increment was allocated to Agriculture extension, a service that youth needed most.

Passing of the National seeds policy

Oxfam and partners including Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (ESAFF) Uganda, Food Rights Alliance, ISSD Uganda and HIVO's supported the incorporation of the farmer seed system into the national seeds policy and contributed to advocating for its passing. After we jointly convened the National Seeds symposium on 13th August 2018, held national and regional seed dialogues and many other influencing engagements with stakeholders in the seed sector. The National Seeds Policy was finally passed and launched in March 2019 together with an implementation strategy.



INFLUENCING POLICY PROCESSES AND PRACTICE

Influencing the content of the Genetically Modified Organisms Bill

As a result of successful joint CSO lobby meetings with the Office of the President, joint media engagements with many actors such as during the seeds symposium, national seeds colloquia, and subnational seeds dialogues, CSO's including Oxfam contributed to discussions on the Genetically Modified Organisms Bill. Some of the discussions were around the required clauses to be included in the Bill such as labelling of the GMO products, inclusion of a strict liability clause that would implicate individuals or companies that might introduce genetically modified organisms without proper risks mitigation plans. Oxfam believes that GMOs will disrupt the self-reliance of farmers on their traditional seeds systems and relying on the formal /external seeds system is not sustainable especially for the small-scale farmers as the cost is high among other reasons. If the Bill was to be

passed, it needed to be inclusive with key clauses added. This is the argument that CSO's advanced to the president and in turn he refused to assent to the Bill that the parliament passed into an Act

Dropping of Article 26 constitutional amendments and protecting people's land rights

Working with other CSOs, and the grass root movement, we encouraged government to drop its interests in amending Article 26 of Uganda's constitution as it would erode constitutional rights and allow compulsory acquisition of private land for government projects without prior compensation Through platforms such as the Land Awareness week, Oxfam and Partners strengthened grass roots movements of women and youth to articulate and voice their concerns on land rights, seed and extension services. We also ran a digital campaign hence increasing pressure on Government and consequently, the

amendment of Article 26 was dropped, upholding the constitutional provision to protect people's land rights through prior compensation

Increasing number of women in political leadership

Together with our women right's partners such as Uganda Women's Network, we strengthened the capacity of different stakeholders to hold their leaders accountable. As a result of this, 220 (112M, 108F) stakeholders voiced concerns with the district political leadership of Lamwo, Nebbi, Kotido and Pakwach calling upon them to respond but also prioritize and include (i) Women's voices in decision making processes ii) prioritizing GBV prevention/response activities iii) provision of services for women and iv) address rampant corruption among service providers especially health workers and Police Officers. As a result, in Pakwach District, out of a total of 6 executive members, 4 are women and 2 are men.

INFLUENCING POLICY PROCESSES AND PRACTICE

Regulating quality of seed on the market

We empowered and strengthened women small scale food producers and their organisations (women groups, and farmer organisations) with information to articulate and voice their concerns on land rights, seed and extension services.

During the financial year 2018/2019 a total of 219 citizens (96 Female and 123 Male) became active in influencing policies that protect their rights including seed rights. For example, smallholder farmers in Soroti district wrote a petition paper to their local government on the poor quality of seeds in the district. This prompted the local government to launch a district wide crackdown on shops selling fake seeds hence regulating the quality of seed on the market.

Addressing the Narrowing civic space in the country

While efforts have been made to respect the freedoms of association, expression and assemblies across the globe these

rights are under attack which has led to shifts in democratic space, especially for actors who seek accountability from Government on policy implementation. On 7th February 2019, Oxfam convened a dialogue on this restrictive operating environment. The major discussions were around how the government can work together with the different actors, while upholding their freedoms of association, expression and assemblies. Among other discussions, the Uganda police's record on continuous human rights violation was questioned. The dialogue which had a great mix of participants was attended by members of the legal and parliamentary affairs committee of parliament, policy implementors including the police and those that have been affected by this environment especially the journalists, NGOs, Artists, Human Rights Defenders, Women's Rights defenders and other activists. Different actors especially the police committed to using their power in ways that do not abuse the rights of citizens and reduce the democratic space.

Commitment towards addressing Unpaid care and domestic work (UCDW)



The Speaker of Parliament, Hon. Rebecca Kadaga made commitments to address UCDW. "I undertake to work with women parliamentarians and the Minister in charge of Sustainable Development Goals, Hon. Mary Karooro Okurut, to raise consciousness about the issue until it becomes a government policy" stated Hon. Kadaga. This was at the sidelines of the 63rd session of the Commission on the Status of Women at the United Nations headquarters in New York where, Oxfam and UWONET held a side event on the 18th March 2019 which attracted over 70 participants from across the



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INFLUENCING POLICY PROCESSES AND PRACTICE

globe. The meeting aimed at sharing experiences from Uganda, building an influential movement that works to recognize, reduce and redistribute UCDW.

The Speaker shared with the participants the opportunities for inclusion of UCDW in policy/legal making process while also emphasizing the need to draw attention and awareness to the issue.



Influencing at the COP24

Working with the Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U) we generated grassroot voices on their needs in adaptation financing. These voices informed the generation of a position paper to the government which guided discussions at COP 24 in Katowice, Poland. The result from this COP was a pronouncement from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the adaptation fund increasing their budgetary allocations to Least Developed Countries (LDC's). Uganda, with the support of Oxfam has used this opportunity to develop and submit a long-term proposal to the GCF on climate Smart Agriculture.

Engagements on the ESIA for the EACOP

Oxfam made specific recommendations to the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline towards ensuring adequate integration of gender considerations in the ESIA and adherence to IFC standards. This was during a regional round-table meeting with representatives of the promoters of the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline, particularly Consultants on the ESIA for the project. The meeting, which was also attended by our partners, sought to track progress on the ESIA. It also intended to raise key issues that must be addressed for projects of this magnitude, in order to secure the rights of local communities and ensure consultation in decision-making.



Meeting the President of Uganda on Petroleum Revenue Risks

On 15th October 2018, Oxfam in Uganda Country team met H.E Yoweri Kaguta Museveni, President of the Republic of Uganda at State House Entebbe. At this meeting, our Extractive Industries team presented and discussed our recent research report titled *Securing a Fair Share of Ugandan Oil Revenues: An Assessment of Upstream and Midstream Revenue Risks*. In attendance were a number of high-ranking government officials including Hon. Irene Muloni-Minister for Energy and Mineral Development, the Permanent Secretary and senior leaders from the Petroleum Authority of Uganda. The President who acknowledged the depth of the report further recommended to his technical team to continue working with Oxfam to strengthen Uganda's ability to manage the petroleum sector.

This engagement facilitated a series of other strategic meetings with targeted stakeholders because it helped us win trust as a credible people-centred actor in the extractive industry. It also further positioned Oxfam as a convener and knowledge broker as well as provided internal learning on engaging in lobbying as part of influencing.

EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Families and communities in the various districts we work in are still struggling to improve and stabilize livelihoods. Women, youth and refugees are more vulnerable since they have limited access to and ownership of productive resources like land.

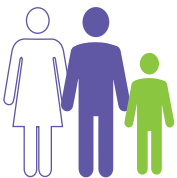




EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Throughout the year, Oxfam worked with partners to increase access to resources and opportunities for vulnerable groups especially women and youth. We promoted gender sensitive value chains and markets, skilled youth to increase their self-employment opportunities, worked with SME entrepreneurs on business development as well as collaborated with partners such as NARO to introduce and test drought resistant and high yielding variety crops notably cassava, pasture etc. Oxfam working with partners increased access to market for small holder farmers, women, men and youth. Over 2000 women and youth engaged in cassava, honey and coffee value chains were supported with market information. They were also linked to private sector actors such as Bee Natural Uganda-BNU, Gates Honey, GADCO, Zombo coffee that have provided ready markets and better prices to smallholder farmers' produce.

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



2000 WOMEN AND YOUTH engaged in cassava, honey and coffee value chains



262

women and men started businesses. The percentage of women and youth who started their own business increased from 36.4% in the 2017 to an average of 67.1% in 2018.

262 (110M,152F)



14 GROUPS ESTABLISHED TO RUN FARMER FIELD SCHOOLS



2000 FARMERS ARE NOW GROWING DISEASE RESILIENT AND STRESS TOLERANT CASSAVA VARIETIES.



12 COMMUNITY SEED BANKS ESTABLISHED



32 MSMEs fully registered with Odupi sub county as apiculture business entities.

100

Refugee and host communities employed by the established MSMEs.



430 coffee farmers trained on Climate change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction.



EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Establishment and running of the Farmer Field Schools on Plant Genetic Resources

A total of 14 active groups (comprising 261 women & 112 men) running Farmer Field Schools in Plant Genetic Resources were established across northern region. These groups have mainly engaged in participatory variety selection on 2 major crops (beans and groundnuts). As a result, some farmer groups established community seed banks which Oxfam and partners supported. A total of 12 community seed banks were established in the districts of Soroti, Gulu, Amuria, Omoro and Nebbi. In Karamoja, 5 pasture growing groups with a total of 300 pastoralists from 5 sub counties gained access to 3 fast maturing and drought tolerant pasture species namely Chloris Gayana, Glycidia & Centrosema that were introduced from NABUIN Government Zonal Agricultural and Research Development Institute.

Business development and Entrepreneurship

Through our work on business development and Entrepreneurship, 262 (110M,152F) women and youth were able to start businesses while 95 (54M,41F) have expanded their businesses. This implies creation of employment opportunities and increase in income levels for women and youth. The percentage of women and youth who started their own business increased from 36.4% in the 2017 to 67.1% in 2018.

Improved cassava varieties

Using participatory approaches in engaging farmers under the Cassava Applied research project in Oyam and Pader, over 2000 farmers are now growing disease resilient and stress tolerant cassava varieties. Many have benefited from the stem enterprise and related income-generating ventures. More families are food secure-consuming more cassava than any other staple crops known in the area. The new cassava’s ability to grow well in marginal environment and flexibility

in the cropping and foods systems has made it an attractive crop to famers. This has led to increased cassava production and productivity within the communities. For example, production increased from 18 tonnes of cassava tubers in 2016 to 27 tonnes in 2018.

“A 3 ROOMED BRICK-HOUSE FROM CASSAVA STEMS!”

At 72 years, for the first time in her life, Apwonyo Dinah has been able to construct a 3 roomed brick-house for her family. “I recently sold cassava stems from my 3 acre garden and used the proceeds to build that house,” she said, pointing at the new structure in her compound.

Apwonyo further explains that being a woman, she has been keen to notice how food and income secure families in her group were. “Many families are eating more cassava and selling stems and roots to buy what they need,” she noted.

For her and other women in the group,



EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

unlike other crops, cassava is a gender sensitive crop. "A cassava garden is simple and cheap to manage. We only weed twice and it covers yet it needs no fertilizers or other agro chemical inputs". The future is bright for the group as they plan to increase their cassava acreage both individually and as a group and also engage in value addition to process products from cassava that can attract more money.

life, employable and entrepreneurship skills for sustained livelihood in apiculture. They were certified by the Directorate of Industrial Training and established as well as registered Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises that trade in honey and honey products. 32 MSMEs fully registered with Odupi sub county as apiculture business entities. More than 100 refugees and host community members were employed by the established MSMEs.

to look after my children When I heard of the project I joined immediately because I saw opportunity for making money. We trained for 4 days in business management skills and then 5 days in soap making. Our group got only 3 molds. If we fill all, we can get 18 pieces of soap. The problem is when we fill we have to wait for many days so that the soap gets hard. Then we wait for some time before we use the mold again. If we had many molds, we can make many pieces continuously. We also have the challenge of getting chemicals (caustic soda) that is not readily available in nearby towns. We chose bathing soap because there is demand. We keep our materials at the group leaders home. Even finished products are kept home. We need to set up our own outlet in the trading centre so that we make, display and sell our products there. As a group we meet twice a month. During the meetings we discuss our work plans. One meeting is for making soap and second one is to discuss after selling. Oxfam got for us market in Kampala as well. Our plan is to get bigger and

Apiculture skills for youth



Together with the National Apiculture Development Organisation, we strengthened the honey value chain for refugees and host communities' youth in Rhino Refugee Settlement. 350 (210 female and 140 male) refugee and host community youth were equipped with

EARNING FROM SOAP MAKING.



Before this project, I was idle doing nothing at home. I would wait for ration



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EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

bigger because there is demand for our products here in the settlement and other places like Arua and Kampala. We sell small pieces at 1,500/- and the bigger ones at 2,500/-

FARIDA HAYATI, 28 years old mother of 4.

Strengthened Pasture, honey and coffee value chains

Under the honey Value chain, with the introduction of locally made bee hives which women weaved and set up in apiaries, the small holder bee keepers realised an increase in honey production. They spent less on acquiring hives from 100,000Ugx to aprox 30,000 Ugx. The bee keepers were also supported to plant forage trees that can resist dry seasons to enable honey making in all seasons.

Under the coffee value chain, 5 Micro stations managed to Bulk 17 tonnes of coffee parchment in 2018 compared to 5 tonnes in 2017, and the farmers were linked to Zombo Co-operative who offered a relatively good price compared

to other buyers. 430 coffee farmers were trained on Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction and as a result, the farmers implemented some of the climate smart strategies such as water harvesting and tree planting. Further to this, 512 (M=222, F=290) coffee farmers were trained on saving with a purpose methodology and 20 functional saving groups were established. As a result the farmers were able to access finances and acquired productive assets.

Improved access and use of land for marginalised groups

Oxfam worked with partners to ensure that marginalized and excluded groups and communities exercise their rights to participate in governance and national development. Working with FIDA, we facilitated formerly abducted women and children born in captivity during the prolonged war in Northern Uganda to advocate for access to and use of land. Several engagements were made

with key stakeholders – political and technical in the affected districts as well as cultural leaders on this matter. Consequently, working in collaboration with the greater North Parliamentary group, Parliament accepted to support formerly abducted women and children (especially girls) born in captivity to access land and other economic activities.

Establishment of empowerment learning centers

Oxfam worked with CEFORD and PELUM to ensure Empowerment Learning Centers (ELCs) are established which then would act as service centers for Gender Action Learning Systems. The ELCs now offer services to a range of clients regarding the different models of integrating GALS across different programmes including but not limited to integrating GALS in Value chains, VSLA, Land rights, climate change and peer upscaling among others.



EMPOWERMENT FOR WOMEN AND YOUTH TOWARDS ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

“MINDSET CHANGE”

I used to think that all men under-value women, especially their role/ contribution in economic development. That was until the day I had a chat with the Chairperson Local Council five (LC5) of Packwach District, Mr. Omito Robert Steen, where he stated, “Some people might say I have all the reasons to hate and despise women because of what my mother did to me as a young boy. However, I gained every reason to respect women because of the same woman- my mother.”

Of course, this statement stirred my interest, and I wanted to hear from Robert why he chose respect over what most would consider a reason to hate. He was happy to share his story. “When I was three months old, my mother left and never came back. It is when I grew up that I learnt that she couldn’t bear the beatings anymore. For a number of years, I grew up with my father, but it never felt the same, and it was during this time that he tried to make me blame

my mother for not being an ideal wife or a “yes woman”. Gladly, he did not succeed, thanks to education which exposed me to the fact that women are vulnerable in almost all aspects because of what society believes in, such as treating them as property. At that point I approved of my mother leaving such a painful marriage.

Women are undermined and yet they have a lot to contribute to society based on the fact that they are committed to service than to be served,” he says. As Robert narrated his story, I couldn’t stop thinking that if all men were like him, this world would be a better place to live in especially for women. I also believe that there are other men like him out there.

One would think that like any other person Robert was just telling me what I wanted to hear but not exactly what he does or believes. I discovered that this was not the case however, because his words were reflected through his work. He has supported several women to participate in leadership, girl child

education and many more women’s rights programmes. Our interaction in his office gave me an opportunity to meet all the women he works with and those he has supported to take on leadership roles. The District Speaker Christine Manda was one of them and she could evidently elucidate the role Chairman Robert has played in her leadership journey.

Robert says his childhood experience gave him an opportunity to see the issues of women’s rights and gender equality differently and because of that, he is committed to support women to occupy and utilize the spaces that tradition and society had stopped them from entering; in other words, empowering women economically, politically and socially. Thanks to men such as Robert who recognise the importance of sharing the space with women.

BY Charity Chelangat/Oxfam

AWARENESS TOWARDS MINDSET CHANGE AND INCREASING PARTICIPATION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS IN DECISION MAKING



Increased participation of communities in monitoring the development of the EACOP

We made commendable efforts to ensure community participation in decision-making and ensuring respect for human rights in the development of Uganda's extractive industry. Working with our partners Global Rights Alert, we were able to establish a network of community human rights monitors along the proposed East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP). The process involved identifying the appropriate local activists, training them on essentials of human rights monitoring and equipping them with simplified tools for documenting emerging issues along the 9 districts expected to host the EACOP on the Ugandan side. These monitors presently engage their local leaders and private companies as well as document emerging issues like cases of human rights violation in these areas. Relatedly, we engaged the private sector, particularly promoters of the East Africa Crude Oil Pipeline towards ensuring that the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment processes for the EACOP respect the rights of host communities and comply to the highest international standards.

Increased farmer voices in key agriculture platforms

When the performance of the agricultural sector was being reviewed by government for the FY 2017/18, CSOs including Oxfam advocated for spaces & platforms for citizens to engage and provide their views. As a result, the Ministry of Agriculture,

Animal Industry and Fisheries ensured participation of grassroots farmers in the Regional Joint Agricultural sector annual review (JASAR) in Mbale and in Kampala. JASAR and other platforms bring together all the key actors in agriculture to discuss the performance of the sector and improvement plan. To increase the participation, more farmers were also mobilised and supported by Oxfam and partners to participate in the National Agricultural Show and the annual indigenous Food Fair organised by one of our partners, PELUM Uganda.

Increased awareness on land, seed rights and extension services

Lack of information limits the participation of communities in key decisions that affect their lives. To contribute to addressing this challenge, together with partners, we held public/community dialogues including the land awareness week and seed dialogue in Soroti district. A total of 13,684 (5,095 females) received very vital information regarding their rights to land, seed and extension services and the provisions in the different land laws. With the increased awareness, they were supported to consolidate their views/concerns on land and seed into asks to government.

Improved participation of women in value chains

We trained women small holder farmers on Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) as a methodology that aims at addressing social norms, attitudes, behaviours that continue to predispose them to gender inequality.



This in turn led to improved participation of women in value chains, leadership and advocacy activities which have previously been socialized to be male spaces. For example, under the coffee value chains, in all the 5 micro stations with 750 members, 12 out of 25 executive members are female. This represents 48% of the total leadership positions in the groups unlike previously where it was below 10%.

Increased citizens awareness on tax

Through engagements such as television debates such as the people's parliament, as well as community outreaches, citizens were mobilized to demand for tax revenue allocation to sectors that benefit them. The other ask was to include women in leadership and to ensure that they can advocate for women friendly services. For example, the District political leadership of Lamwo, Nebbi, Kotido and Pakwach districts

were pressurized by 220 citizens to include women's voices in decision making. Hence, for Pakwach District leadership, out of 6 executive members, 4 are women and 2 are men. The District Chairperson in Lamwo reshuffled the Executive Committee to include 2 women and 3 men. "While we are not yet at parity, we have made some strides in that direction" said Mr. Komakech John Ogwok, District Chairperson, Lamwo district.

Communities also requested for information on financing essential services. 138 information requests were submitted to local Government offices on service delivery; 12% of these received feedback.



Increased access to land & security of tenure for women, pastoralists and youths

Applying our research on Gender Roles and the Care Economy in Ugandan Households, we influenced key actors like the Equal Opportunities Commission who pledged to advocate for Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW) to become part of the national agenda. We further trained 121 women leaders from the District Women Caucuses in Nebbi, Pakwach, Kotido and Kaabong to articulate UCDW as a key development issue in their Councils. This transformed attitudes, perceptions and behaviours that impede women's access and control over economic resources. A total of 1,008 committee members of the 112 communal land associations have at least had their attitudes towards joint ownership, access and control over communally owned land changed, 224 of these are women. This was seen in their subsequent push for the registration of communally owned lands which consequently led the 112 community land associations (CLA) to obtain certificates for their communally owned lands. Approximately 7,840 pastoralists have their rights documented under the CLA. This was after they successfully acquired certificates for their communally owned lands.



CAPACITY STRENGTHENING FOR NATIONAL AND LOCAL ACTORS.

Integrated unpaid care and domestic work in policy making processes

As part of the influencing efforts around care work, Uganda Women’s Network (UWONET) and Oxfam held the first ever capacity building workshop for Members of Parliament (MPs) on Unpaid Care and Domestic Work (UCDW). Over 20 MPs attended the session which examined the MPs’ understanding of UCDW and its relation to national and household development.

It also served to establish partnerships between government and civil society to further advance unpaid care and domestic work as a development priority. “As we walk the journey towards a middle-income status, and talk about job creation, it is very important and critical to capture the data on unpaid care work in terms of time, resources and service delivery because these are jobs being done in homes and yet they are not paid for,” said Hon. Winnie Kiiza, Woman MP for Kasese district. The workshop ended with MPs drawing up individual action plans on how they will integrate UCDW in their policy-making processes.

Enhanced local and national humanitarian capacities

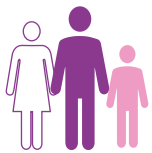
We strengthened humanitarian capacity of local actors-partners and local governments as a way of ensuring better, quicker & cost-effective preparedness and response to any emergent humanitarian situation. With Oxfam support, 10 local and National Humanitarian actors increased funding for humanitarian work with 5 humanitarian donor agencies (UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, GIZ, IOM, Tear Fund) directly funding them.

Other initiatives included the launch of the first ever humanitarian platform in the country, which works to empower both local and national humanitarian organizations, that are well coordinated, informed and have the ability to influence the humanitarian agenda. Since its inception, the platform has undertaken a number of activities including; training member organizations in advocacy and communication for humanitarian action; participation in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework Steering Committee to amplify the voice of local and national organizations, participation at the Solidarity Summit and made the case to roll out the Grand Bargain and the localization agenda at country level; as well as compile a database of local and national humanitarian organizations.



were supported by Oxfam and participated in the development of contingency plans in the three sub-regions of Karamoja, Acholi and West Nile.

Training and capacity enhancement for different actors



50

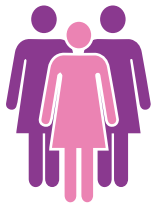
(24 females; 26 males) were established under the extractives programme and trained as a community monitoring network for the EACOP

12 CSOS WERE EMPOWERED

on petroleum revenue management (with evidence generated through research to facilitate effective lobbying)

36

local organisations were offered grants to influence policy, empower citizens, innovate and learn from each other; and provided a safe space for marginalized and excluded groups to meaningfully participate in decision making processes.



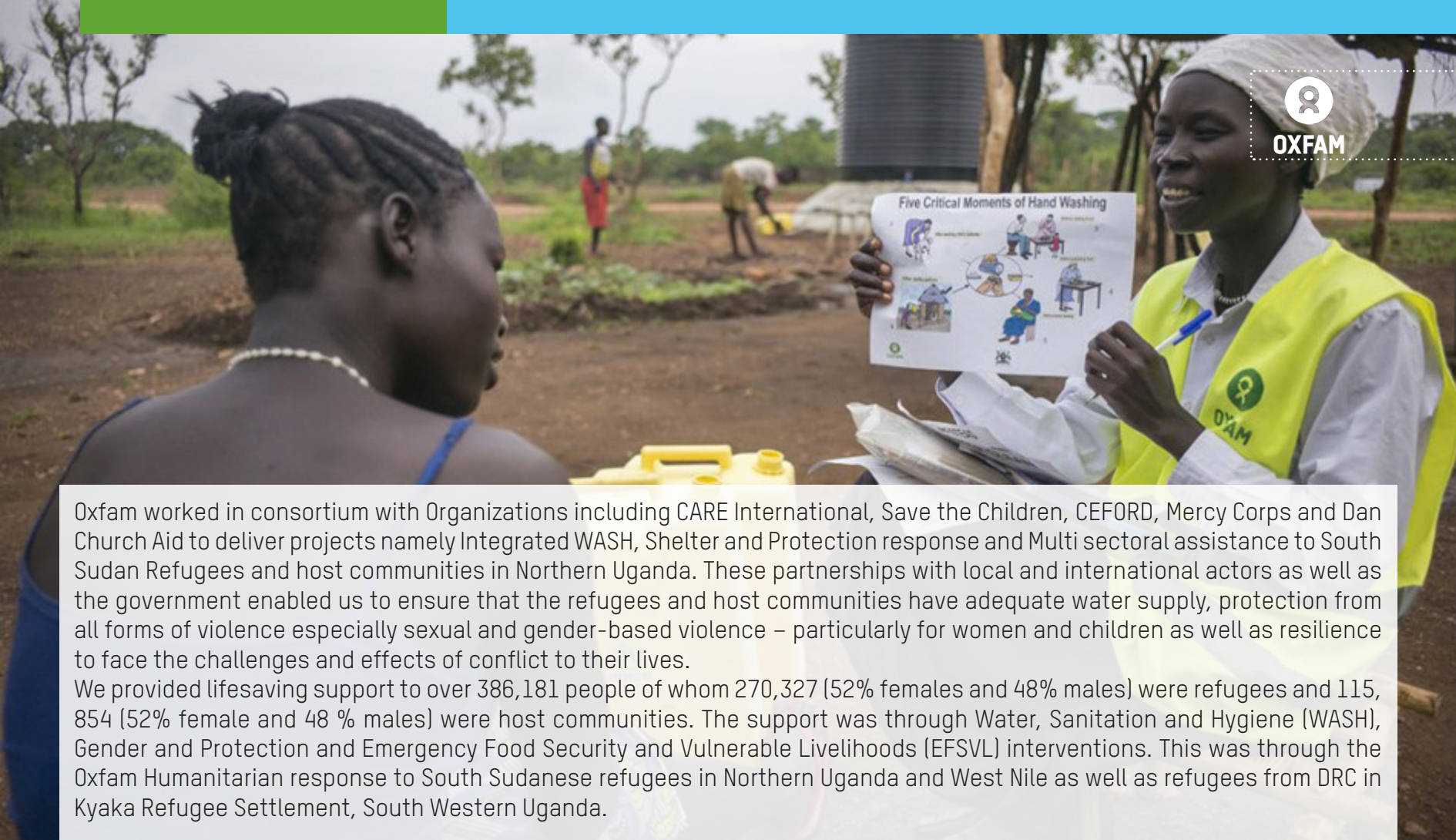
65 CSOs (115 participants) were trained on statutory requirements for NGOs and skills to thrive within a restrictive operating space

Oxfam supported young girls that participated in the Girls Arise Conference organized by UWONET in October 2018: Girls formed themselves into a social activist group, Girl Power Initiative to fight for women and girl's socio-economic rights

We conducted an international training on registration of farmers variety in collaboration with Bioversity International, Integrated Seeds Sector Development (ISSD Uganda) and National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) and 4 locals CSOs benefited from the training after which they strengthened their work on community seed banks.

HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE





Oxfam worked in consortium with Organizations including CARE International, Save the Children, CEFORD, Mercy Corps and Dan Church Aid to deliver projects namely Integrated WASH, Shelter and Protection response and Multi sectoral assistance to South Sudan Refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda. These partnerships with local and international actors as well as the government enabled us to ensure that the refugees and host communities have adequate water supply, protection from all forms of violence especially sexual and gender-based violence – particularly for women and children as well as resilience to face the challenges and effects of conflict to their lives.

We provided lifesaving support to over 386,181 people of whom 270,327 (52% females and 48% males) were refugees and 115,854 (52% female and 48 % males) were host communities. The support was through Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), Gender and Protection and Emergency Food Security and Vulnerable Livelihoods (EFSVL) interventions. This was through the Oxfam Humanitarian response to South Sudanese refugees in Northern Uganda and West Nile as well as refugees from DRC in Kyaka Refugee Settlement, South Western Uganda.

In addition, there is an improved relationship between host communities and refugees due to Oxfam interventions. This is evident in the fact that refugees lease land from the host communities for farming together as opposed to earlier hostile relationships.

There is increased water coverage in refugee and host communities with recent studies showing access between 11 - 16 liters per person per day which previously was very low. Distance and time spent on accessing water in refugee and host communities reduced significantly due to availability of motorized water systems thereby reducing the burden of care work on women resulting from trekking long distances in search for water.



OXFAM

386,181
PERSONS OF CONCERN
REACHED

896 People of Concern mobilised and trained to promote protection and gender equality in their communities; with 388 trained in LAMWO

(217F-171M), 151 in WESTNILE (81F-70M) and 357 in KYAKA II (251F-106M) – The categories trained included group Committees, Women Forums, LCs: Cultural leaders, DLG officials and Religious Leaders]

KEY ACHIEVEMENTS



386,181
PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH
EMERGENCY SUPPORT



**988 PERSONS
OF CONCERN
(POCS) ABLE TO
SUSTAINABLY
OPERATE**



**9,960 HOUSE
HOLDS SUPPORTED
TO CONSTRUCT
LATRINES**

RHINO	LAMWO	PALABEK	IMVEPI	KYAKA
2187	1867	1279	966	3661

8 sharp pits, 7 placenta pits and 7 incinerators constructed in different health centers within the settlements in West Nile to support in the handling of hazardous waste.

200,000 THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE PROVIDED WITH WATER



**11 - 16
LITERS
PER
PERSON
PER DAY**

Average Access in liters of water in most settlements where Oxfam worked.

Refugees and host community trained in making reusable sanitary pads for menstrual management.

20,000



1300 GIRLS OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE SUPPORTED TO STAY IN SCHOOLS THROUGH DISTRIBUTION OF MENSTRUAL HYGIENE PRODUCTS

PROVIDED WATER.

Oxfam provided water to over 200,000 people in the settlements of Arua, Yumbe, Lamwo and Kyegegwa districts through handpumps and motorized water systems.

In Imvepi and Kyaka II, Oxfam is the Sector Lead and UNHCR's implementing partner for Water and Sanitation Hygiene (WASH), overseeing the daily operation and maintenance of all water supply systems. This includes eleven Motorised Piped Water Systems across the different settlements.

Oxfam also implemented the Institutional WASH component including water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion in schools, health centres and market places.



120 WOMEN SKILLED IN MAKING OF BRIQUETTES



21 MOTORISED WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS CONSTRUCTED



REFUGEES BANK ON WATER ATMS FOR CLEAN WATER

Water scarcity, poor water quality and inadequate sanitation negatively impact food security, livelihood choices and educational opportunities for poor families across the world, especially for women and girls who spend endless hours fetching water over long distances. This calls for improved water supply systems.

Water Automated Teller Machine (ATMs) or simply smart taps will be the new way of distributing water to refugees and host communities. This innovation is poised to improve water supply management by reducing water wastage and improving accountability. Initially a pilot scheme, the mobile enabled water utility and financial service will later be scaled – up to other locations.

Oxfam is investing about UGX117M to procure and install 15 water ATMs. Another UGX7M will be injected into building 15 water kiosks where the water ATMs will be installed.

State of water supply system

Access levels in terms of available litres per person per day on average stand at 11litres for refugees and slightly less for host communities in Kyaka II Settlement.

According to Simon Odong, the Public Health Engineer at Oxfam, “Water supply is largely from the 66 functional shallow wells fitted with hand pumps. This is not safe for drinking as shallow wells are prone to contamination. Mr. Odong says about 30% of Kyaka II refugee settlement is connected to a portable piped water system. An additional 10% is being installed by Oxfam, from the Integrated WASH and Protection

Project with funding from the European Union, Humanitarian Aid.

In September 2019, 1 million litres of water were supplied on average per day to Kyaka II, by Oxfam, serving a population of more than 100,000 refugees.

Cost

With no subsidy, each refugee would be paying UGX50 per 20L, the same cost as accessing water through a public stand pipe.

“For refugees, there will be a subsidised rate of UGX1,000 per household per month. While Oxfam with funds from United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) will top up at a rate of UGX 25 per 20L,” Mr. Odong explains.

Each water ATM has two taps and each ATM will serve 500 families. This means about 2,500 people will be served by one water ATM .

How water ATMs work

Water ATMs work like a cash ATM, with a token, preloaded with credit is used to dispense water.

“Each household is issued with a token (equivalent to cash ATM card). The token can be calibrated to dispense only a certain quantity of water per day. Households can top-up from a kiosk once depleted,” Mr. Odong explains.

To address inequality and ensure the vulnerable have access to adequate water supply, Oxfam with support from UNHCR will exempt certain persons with special needs from paying for the water after a thorough vulnerability assessment.

MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT A SAFE, CHEAP WAY TO KEEP GIRLS IN SCHOOL



We supported 1300 girls of reproductive age in schools through distribution of menstrual hygiene products to enable girls stay in school.

Oxfam trained women and girls from refugee and host communities in making reusable sanitary pads. In West Nile alone, at least 20,000 refugees and host community women and girls have been trained. About 4,000 women have been trained in different zones and blocks of Palabek settlement and another 1,500 in Kyaka II settlement.

These reusable pads have had a ripple effect on refugees and the host communities. They have revamped women’s dignity. Several women who have benefited from this training have also turned this into an income-generating activity.

Further to promote alternative menstrual management options, Oxfam jointly piloted the use of the Ruby cup as an alternative menstrual hygiene management product in consortium with CARE.

Seventeen year old Janet is a Level 3 pupil at Ofua 3 Primary School. Having lost her mother at a tender age while in South Sudan, life became challenging for Janet as she was not in position to continue with school. One of the reasons she dropped out of school was because of menstruation.

“I found it hard to access sanitary pads to use during my menstrual periods,” says Janet, adding, “As a result of that, I opted out of school especially on those days because I did not want boys to laugh at me for staining my uniform.” Janet says she was scared to ask her father to get for her pads mostly

because she couldn’t imagine talking to a man about such an intimate feminine matter. While she dropped out of school because of financial constraints, she says lack of basic needs like sanitary pads contributed greatly.

With the war raging on endlessly in South Sudan, Janet escaped with her grandmother and they sought refuge in Uganda. Currently, they live in Ofua 3 village in Rhino Camp Refugee Settlement. Despite having dropped out of school in 2014, Janet never lost hope. She believed that a day would come when her desire to go back to school would be met. And the opportunity came in the refugee settlement where she re-enrolled for school in 2017. Janet’s school is one of the many schools Oxfam with funding from the European Union Civil and Humanitarian Protection (ECHO), is supporting by providing female menstrual hygiene kits (which contain reusable sanitary pads, knickers, soap, kitenge and a bucket). The 800 girls in selected primary schools in Rhino Camp, Imvepi and Bidibidi Refugee settlements are also trained on menstrual hygiene management.

“I am not worried about dropping out of school because of menstruation anymore,” she says, with a smile. Her dream of becoming a doctor still lives on.

By Peace Immaculate Chandini/Oxfam



OXFAM

Sludge management.

Oxfam piloted a briquette production initiative for South Sudanese refugees based in Imvepi, Rhino camp, Omugo and Bidibidi refugee settlements in West Nile. Initially, briquettes were produced using crop residue. The process in the last year expanded to pilot using treated faecal matter.

The environmentally friendly, briquettes are unique to other forms of cooking because they take eight hours to burn compared to charcoal, making them a more affordable option.

So far, 120 women have been trained and supported with five sets of briquette-making machines. Currently, the women produce 200 Kilograms of briquettes on average daily and environmentally friendly energy saving stoves.

The income generated from these briquettes enables the women to save in Village Savings and Cooperative Groups and manage their basic home needs as well as pay school fees for their children.

Briquettes: Human waste turned into clean energy

Last year, Oxfam started a briquette production initiative for South Sudanese refugees based in Imvepi, Rhino camp, Omugo and Bidibidi refugee settlements in West Nile.

The environmentally friendly, briquettes take eight hours to

burn compared to charcoal, making them a more affordable option according to Roda Sselwa, a youth and member of Loketa Women Group, a group which is in one of the four settlements of Imvepi, Rhino Camp, Omugo, and Bidibidi Settlements, that have received skills training from Oxfam in making briquettes.

How Briquettes are made

Materials used for making the briquettes include: sorghum stalk, simsim stalk, bean stems and banana leaves, the briquettes are aimed at providing cooking energy alternatives to wood and charcoal. The women take the black fully carbonised sludge, which is ideal for briquette making and compact it into a round shape using their hands.

According to Rashid Mawejje, the Public Health Promoter at Oxfam, UGX373m was injected into training, procuring the equipment and providing the necessary support to the women. At between UGX1,000 and UGX3,000, one can buy the briquettes from these women. So far, 70 women have been trained and supported with five sets of briquettes making machines. Currently, the women produce 200 Kg of briquettes on average daily and environmentally friendly energy saving stoves. The income generated from these briquettes allows the women to save in Village Savings and Cooperative Groups and manage their basic home needs as well as pay school fees for their children.

Initially, briquettes were produced using crop residue. The process has now expanded to using treated faecal matter. Oxfam has also acquired an area at Yoro base camp in Arua to construct a modern processing plant for human waste which will provide raw materials for women to make briquettes. This plant will be constructed with a cesspool to collect faecal matter from different institutions.

Oxfam also constructs waste banks and garbage bins where garbage is collected before being taken for final disposal. This is an effort to promote sanitation in humanitarian response areas.

Vocational skills training/business grants

We trained youth and women in vocational skills like carpentry, brick laying and concrete practice, tailoring and mechanics (motor /bicycles) repairs. 25 youth in Lamwo were placed with local artisans in the different trades. 54 youth in Bidibidi graduated after sitting the Directorate of Industrial Training assessment. After the training, they were supported with start-up kits to enable them set up workshops and businesses.

In the photo is Boboya Innocent(in white shirt), a refugee supported by Oxfam to acquire construction skills. He belongs to a group called Morjita Construction Group in Bidibidi Refugee Settlement. Oxfam in Uganda is moving beyond meeting the immediate emergency needs of refugees to building their resilience and ability to live a dignified life. Boboya now is confident he can make a living out of his acquired skills.





OXFAM

Building A Resilient Education System for Refugees and Host Communities.

Together with partners AVSI, Uganda National Teacher’s Union (UNATU) and Forum for African Women Educationalists Uganda (FAWE-U), we improved and strengthened the non-formal and formal education system, targeting teachers and educators in Palabek Refugee Settlement.

Acuku, teacher: They can always come to us



“One girl came to us because she was afraid that someone wanted to sleep with her while her father was away. Other children come from families where the father drinks too much alcohol. If the children fear talking to their parents, they can always come to us. We feel a great responsibility for these children and their future.”



Samuel, teacher: We help children to restore hope



“The essence of the Education for Life project is to build resilience for children who are going through crisis. They have all experienced various challenges, and they are filled with trauma. Many of them have escaped from war and have been out of school for several years. We structure the school to help them in the best possible way.”

In a refugee settlement, girls are especially vulnerable. Ala and Nakiro lost their parents in the war in South Sudan.

15 year old Ala sitting under one of the learning shades at Awich Primary School.



18 year old Nakiro smiles because she is back to school.



They survived hardship and fled to neighboring Uganda with their younger siblings. Now they are both the head of their household, fighting to raise their siblings and go to school at the same time. It is tough, and a lot of responsibility. But the two friends are determined to stay in school.

Just like Ala and Nakiro, every single child in Palabek Refugee Settlement has been through a lot. They are all survivors of war, hunger and violent attacks. Many are orphans. And many have lost years of schooling due to the conflict in their home country, South Sudan, holding them back from pursuing their dreams for the future.

On top of that, very practical issues make it difficult for girls to attend school. They have to balance domestic chores with schoolwork, risk being abused or attacked when walking long distances to and from school. And then there is menstruation. Girls miss several days of school every month, because they can't afford sanitary pads, and there are no changing rooms in the schools.

Nakiro (18): I finally went back to school

To attract girls to school and prevent them from dropping out, the Education for Life project pays special attention to their needs. The project provides a unique opportunity for teenagers to go back to school and get a primary education in only four years.

"I was out of school for three years, until I read a sign by the road about the Education for Life project. I went home and told my siblings that I wanted us all to go back to school – they would be in primary, and I would be in this project."





“ We believe in diversity in the workplace and its immense benefits. ”



HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

2018/19 was a year of many challenges, changes and opportunities for not only the HR department but the whole of Oxfam. We recognize the great contribution of our excellent staff towards the achievement of the organisation's objectives. HRD continued to provide strategic leadership in the management of Oxfam human resource through the effective execution of all HR functions.

People

Our team comprised of a total of an average of 117 staff, with 41% females and 69% men. We believe in diversity in the workplace and its immense benefits, and hence throughout the year, we provided guidance to hiring managers during recruitments to pay deliberate attention and consider different dimensions such as race, ethnicity, gender, age and several other aspects, as well as including diversity in selection tools and panels.

This has seen our team greatly improve in terms of cohesion, productivity and creativity due to a wider range of skills & competencies as well as a good mix of cultural insights. From a gender perspective, the aim is to achieve a 50/50 staffing level over the next two years.

As part of our consultative efforts and to build team cohesion, we organized several activities including the staff team reflection/retreat session where key topics like safeguarding

and effective communication were discussed and inter-team cohesion emphasized.

Several staff improvement initiatives were introduced throughout the year including the Per diem policy, Child care policy, Internship policy and Volunteer policy.

Staff Development

Oxfam's growth lies within planned training and development of her employees. We therefore, continued to identify and make use of every opportunity for staff capacity building, development and growth. This was the focus for the year with emphasis on Management Development.

Safeguarding continues to remain our priority. All staff undertook a mandatory on-line training in safe guarding. At organization level we undertook several face-to-face staff capacity building initiatives including Safeguarding Training, Humanitarian Principles and Practices Training, Gender Awareness Training, Personal Security and Managing People at Oxfam Course. At Individual level, exposure visits and individual capacity building plans have been realized and experiences shared at staff meetings and forums.



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PARTNERSHIPS

By bringing together the joint skill set, expertise and resources of the different actors, we believe that we can create more lasting impact. Throughout the year, we worked with a range of actors from local partners, government institutions, the private sector to advocacy allies, research and technical institutions as well as service providers. The list below indicates the different project partners we worked with in **2018/2019** :

Partner full names	Partner Acronym
Africa 2000 Network Uganda	A2N
Africa Freedom of Information Centre	AFIC
African Women and Youth Action for Development	AWYAD
Agency For Community Empowerment	AFCE
Care International in Uganda	Care
Centre For Domestic Violence Prevention	CEDOVIP
Community Empowerment for Rural Development	CEFORD
Chapter Four	Chapter 4
Civic Response on Environment and Development	CRED
Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group	CSBAG
Coalition of Pastoralists Civil Society Organisations	COPACSO
Eastern and Southern African Small Scale Farmers Forum	ESAFF Uganda
Food Rights Alliance	FRA
Human Rights Network	HURINET
International Food Policy Research Institute	IFPRI

International Foundation for Rural Advocacy and Development	IFRAD
Mercy Corps	MC
Participatory Ecological Land Use Management	PELUM Uganda
Save the Children in Uganda	SCIU
Serenity Center	SCN
Soroti Rural Development Agency	SORUDA
Southern and Eastern Africa Trade Information and Negotiations Institute	SEATINI
The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation	TUNADO
Uganda NGO Forum	UNGOF
Uganda Women's Network	UWONET
Uganda Youth Network	UYONET
VOICE GRANTEES	
Action for Development of the Local Communities	ADOL
Albinism Umbrella Limited	AUL
Arua District Blind Women Association	ADBWA
Benet Lobby Group	BLG
Center for Governance and Economic Development	CEGED
Cheshire Services Tororo Project	CS
Children's Chance International	CCI
Community Empowerment and Rehabilitation Initiative for Development	CERID



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Destined Women	Women
Facilitation for Integrated Community Rural Development Uganda	FICRD
Foundation For Human Rights Initiative	FHRI
Foundation for Inclusive Community Help	FICH
Genogen Women in Development Organization	GWIDO
Global Forum for Development	GLOFORD
Global Rights Alert	GRA
Gulu Women’s Economic Development and Globalization	GWED-G
International Refugee Rights Initiative	IRRI
Jonam Youth Development Initiative	JOYODI
Kabarole Research and Resource Centre	KRC
KSO Foundation	KSO
Legal Aid Service Provider Network	LASPNET
Lutinu Adunu	LA
National Union of Disabled Persons of Uganda	NUDIPU
Partners for Community Health and Development Organization	PACHEDO
Passion for Community Development Organization	P4C
Platform for Labour Action	PLA
Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment	RICE
SORAK Development Agency	SORAK

The Uganda Association of Women Lawyers	FIDA
Uganda National Action on Physical Disability	UNAPD
Uganda Reach the Aged Association	URAA
Women Nutrition & Sanitation Project	WNSP



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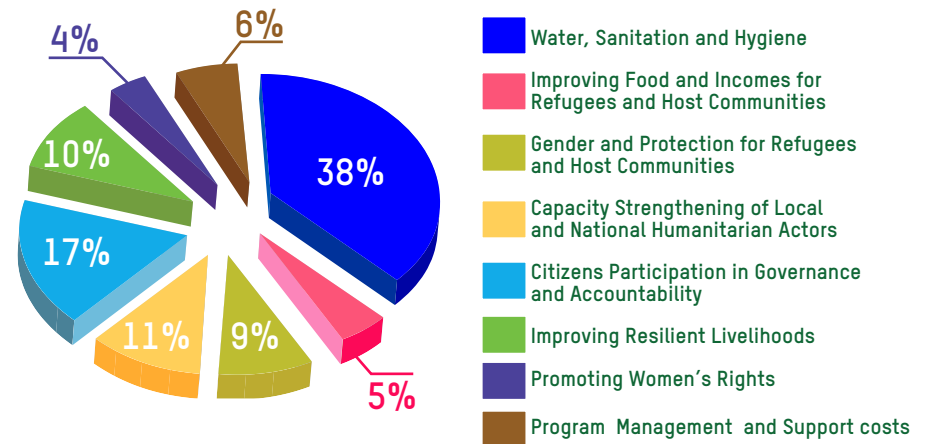
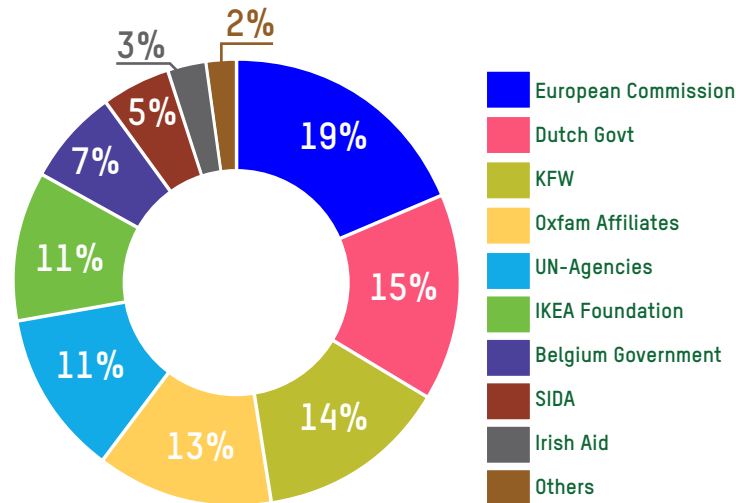
OUR INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

INCOME - FUNDING SOURCES

INCOME - FUNDING SOURCES	AMOUNT (EUR)	%
European Commission	€ 2,390,783	19%
Dutch Govt	€ 1,863,964	15%
KFW	€ 1,729,525	14%
Oxfam Affiliates	€ 1,662,940	13%
UN-Agencies	€ 1,464,203	12%
IKEA Foundation	€ 1,415,624	11%
Belgium Government	€ 888,804	7%
SIDA	€ 659,731	5%
Irish Aid	€ 415,032	3%
Others	€ 220,366	2%
TOTAL	€ 12,710,970	

SECTORAL INVESTMENT

SECTORAL INVESTMENT	AMOUNT (EUR)	%
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene	€ 4,881,146	38%
Improving Food and Incomes for Refugees and Host Communities	€ 585,932	5%
Gender and Protection for Refugees and Host Communities	€ 1,140,021	9%
Capacity Strengthening of Local and National Humanitarian Actors	€ 1,415,624	11%
Citizens Participation in Governance and Accountability	€ 2,102,266	17%
Improving Resilient Livelihoods	€ 1,232,400	10%
Promoting Women's Rights	€ 543,723	4%
TOTAL PROGRAMME COST	€ 11,901,113	94%
Program Management and Support costs	€ 809,857	6%
TOTAL	€ 12,710,970	





CHALLENGE GENDER ROLES



OXFAM

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