



Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare



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A grassroots woman (right) hand undertaking a community research on SDGs

Abbreviations

CCO	Certificate of Customary Ownership
CFTC	Canadian Feed The Children
CHRWs	Community Human Rights Workers
CPP	Community Practitioners Platform
CWMC	Community Wetland Management Committees
DLB	District Land Board
FFS	Farmer Field School
FLCCR	Food Security, Livelihoods and Climate Change Resilience
GEC	Gender Evaluation Criteria
GLTN	Global Land Tool Network
IGA	Income Generating Activity
ILGU	Improved Land Governance in Uganda
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MoWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NLIS	National Land Information System
PEERS	Prevention, Education, Empowerment and Recovery from SGBV
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender Based Violence
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
STDM	Social Tenure Domain Model
UCOBAC	Uganda Community Based Association for Women and Children Welfare
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Emergency Fund
VSLA	Village Saving and Loans Association
WLPR	Women's Land and Property Rights
WUA	Wetland Users Associations

About UCOBAC

VISION

We envision empowered communities free of poverty and able to exercise human rights and fundamental freedoms.

MISSION

To improve welfare of women and children using community based initiatives.

CORE VALUES

Honesty, Excellence, Integrity, Volunteerism, Transparency and Accountability

PROGRAM AREAS

- Orphans and other Vulnerable Children (OVC)
- Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) and Gender Based Violence (GBV)
- Women's Land and Property Rights (WLPR)
- Food Security, Livelihoods and Climate Change Resilience (FLCCR)

*Refugees in Palabek Settlement
acquiring survival skills - making
re-usable sanitary pads*



SECURING LAND TENURE FOR IMPROVED FOOD SECURITY IN SELECT AREAS IN UGANDA

Butaleja district situated in the Kyoga plains in Eastern Uganda is among the districts where land is largely held customarily. The customary land tenure system is associated with challenges including; (a) its inability to provide security of tenure for landowners; (b) it impedes the advancement of land markets; and (c) it discriminates against women (MLHUD, 2013).

Agriculture particularly subsistence farming is among the main economic activities carried out by the natives as a source of livelihood both in the uplands and wetlands. Land challenges in the uplands include; lack of tenure security due to unregistered land rights, land boundary conflicts and women's inability to exercise their land rights due to existing discriminatory social norms on WLPR.

Kyoga plains is generally low lying with 40% of its total area covered in wetlands. Small scale farmers grow paddy rice /low land rice in the wetlands for food consumption and for sale. The increasing population with limited land for settlement and agriculture has continued to encroach on the wetlands leading to their fast deterioration mainly due to absence of appropriate land use planning, supervision and management. The situation has contributed to poor climate conditions, loss of soil fertility and low/poor agricultural yields among other challenges. Smallholder farmers are most affected as the natural resources sustain their lives and their families; many have thus found themselves suffering from hunger and poverty due to the low and fluctuating agricultural gains.

Global Land Tool Network (GLTN) in partnership with UCOBAC undertook a number of interventions to improve resilience of the communities through responsible land tenure and land use practices. UCOBAC promoted the uptake and application of GLTN's pro-poor and gender responsive land tools including; Social Tenure Domain Model (STDm), the Gender Evaluation Criteria (GEC) and Land Mediation tool to secure tenure for the rural farmers particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups.

The project is funded by the Kingdom of the Embassy of Netherlands through GLTN and is implemented by UCOBAC in collaboration with Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), Ministry of Water and Environment (MoWE) and the National

Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

Project update and impact

1,276 applications for a Certificate of Customary Ownership (CCOs) in total were received by the sub-counties of Mazimasa, Kachonga and Nasinyi. These were submitted to the District Land Board (DLB).

1,000 applications were approved by the DLB and out of these, 496 CCOs have been issued and 504 are being processed by recorders for issuance of CCOs.

Over 4,788 people including 2,817 males and 1,971 females have benefitted from the mapping and demarcation process of 1,276 parcels of land using STDm.

Farmers especially have less land boundary conflicts and are investing more in agriculture. Through mediation, 17 conflicts arising from demarcation were successfully resolved and 3 were referred.

Women have been able to benefit from this customary land rights registration because duty bearers and the local populace were sensitized about the relevance of considering aspects of gender in all processes using the Gender Evaluation Criteria tool.

6 Wetland Users Associations (WUA) have been formed by 6 Community Wetland Management Committees (CWMC) and 6 wetland management plans have been drafted and adopted.

1 WUA of Nasinyi wetland successfully applied for a community wetland use permit from National Environment Management Authority (NEMA).

Key lessons learnt

1.

Women and youth engagement in project activities was vital because women are the main local agriculturalists while youth have unemployment challenges. The project provided a learning platform for them and a source of income.

2.

Administration and implementation of interventions through a gender lens as an equality promotion strategy ensured that women benefit from the customary land registration process.

3.

Formation of Community Wetland Management Committees (CWMC) and Wetland Users Associations (WUA) which regulate use of wetlands helped to promote undertaking of sustainable agricultural practices by communities.

4.

Fit-For-Purpose land administration can go a long way in enabling millions to secure their tenure due to its affordability and robustness. Vulnerable segments of the population like women and youth have benefited from the Butaleja experience.

5.

There is a strong link between tenure and food security. With less or no land related disputes, farmers can be attracted to invest more in agriculture which will in the long run lead to increased food production at household and community levels and will eventually lead to attainment of food security.

6.

Issuance of CCOs on titled land can be avoided through adoption of a standard spatial data recordation procedure. This way parcels mapped under customary tenure can be overlaid on other surveyed parcels in the National Land Information System (NLIS) and vice versa.

7.

There is need for comprehensive revision of the legal framework for customary land registration to allow for systematic as opposed to sporadic demarcation of land parcels to be adapted i.e. village per village upon acceptance by the community. MLHUD should lead the development of a standard format of the digital CCO and have it gazetted.

8.

MLHUD should lead the development of a standard format of the digital CCO and have it gazetted.



The President of Uganda (in the middle with a hat) at a ceremony for issuing out Certificates of Customary Ownership to 500 project beneficiaries - function was held in Tororo district

IMPROVING TENURE SECURITY OF SMALL-HOLDER FARMERS IN SELECT AREAS IN UGANDA - PADER DISTRICT

The project, Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in Northern Uganda aims to improve land and natural resource tenure security for over 2,500 rural small scale farmers including poor men, women and youth on customary land.

Over 1.8 million people were displaced from their original homes in this post-conflict region. While some war survivors returned to find their land occupied and cultivated by strangers/family members; others found their land sold out without their knowledge. Land conflicts have since been on the rise over land ownership and control as the traditional boundary markers had disappeared over the years.

In 2019; land rights were secured in the sub-counties of Ogom, Pajule and Pader through the application of GLTN's pro-poor, fit-for-purpose and gender sensitive land tools. Community engagements and sensitization not only led to increased knowledge levels on the tools, but also propelled undertaking of inclusive customary land rights administration and registration.

90 local leaders (60 males and 30 females) and 4,206 community members (2,111 women and 2,095 men) were reached. A total of 2,582 smallholder farmer households benefitted from the community land mapping process of 439 parcels of land.

4,296 i.e 90 leaders and 4,206 community members were engaged.

2,582 smallholder farmers' households befitting from an inclusive and participatory land mapping process.

439 parcels of land mapped.

Table showing summary of land data collected:

Sub-county	Parcels mapped	Households	Males	Females	Acres	Joint Ownership
Ogom	222	1,230	978	936	4,385.6	404
Pader	86	631	511	495	6,101.8	
Pajule	131	721	606	680	3,564.4	
Total	439	2,582	2,095	2,111	14,051.8	

Outcomes

- A land information data center was established and is being managed using the Social Tenure Domain Model. Pader district land office hosts the database and oversees administration of the 439 parcel profiles.
- 53 land disputes were amicably resolved during the demarcation and mapping process. A land dispute inventory was established at the sub-county levels.
- Participatory project implementation has enhanced sustainability of impact created. Awareness on national land laws and innovative land tools has been made and knowledge is utilized by the district technical officials, district land board, area land committee members, youth, opinion leaders, local council, community men and women to promote responsive and gender sensitive land governance.
- Community trust has been built through community engagements.

IMPROVEMENT OF LAND GOVERNANCE IN UGANDA (ILGU)

Mailo land is among Uganda's recognized four land tenure systems. It is common in the Central region and has its origins in the 1900 Buganda agreement which was signed between the regents of Buganda and the British colonialists. It has been associated with challenges of dual ownership over the same piece of land and confusion over lawful and bonafide occupants' roles and land rights versus those of the land owners.

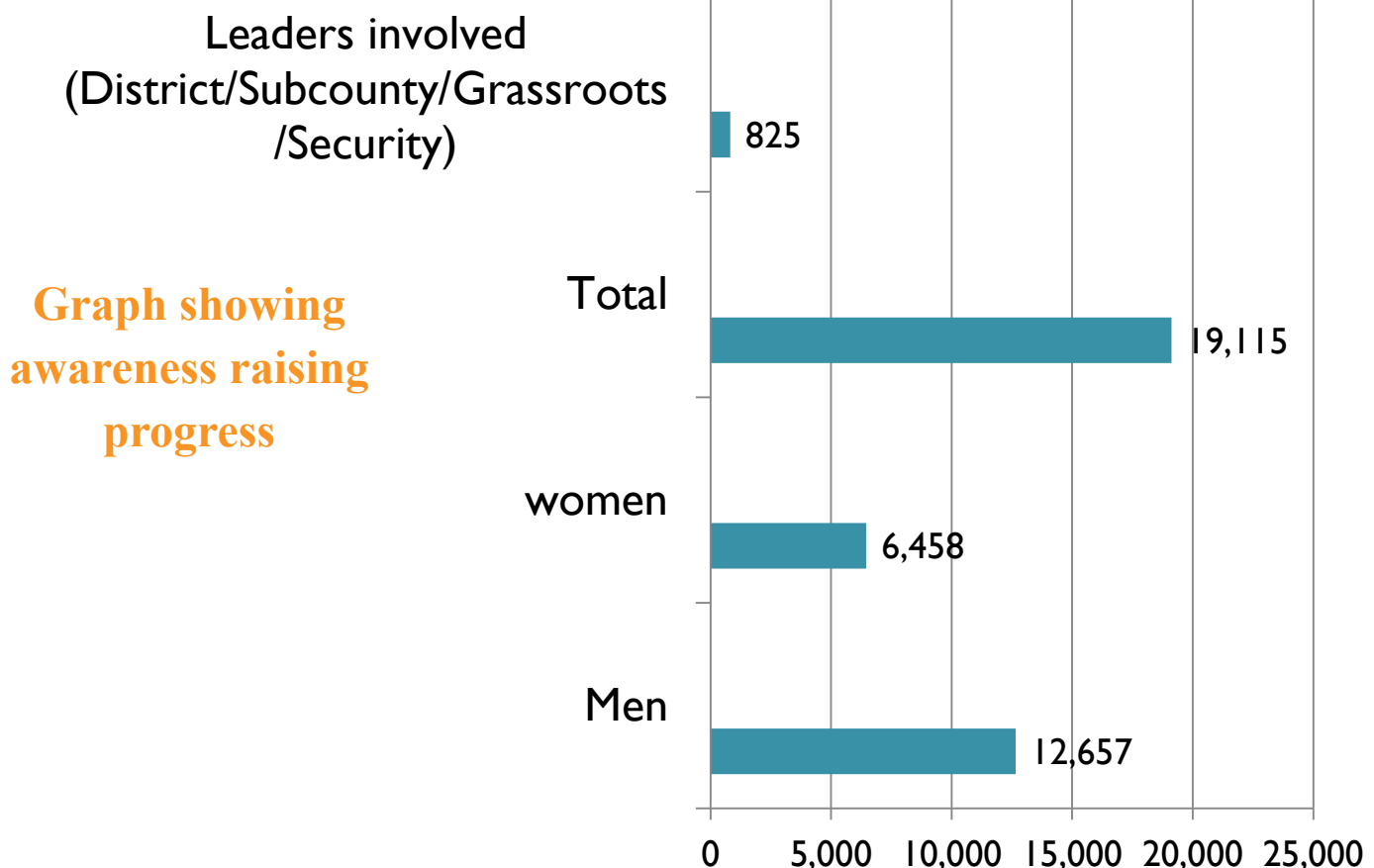
Reported land rights violations on this tenure include; unfair distribution of land with large chunks being allocated to kings and chiefs in square miles while the squatters were left with meagre spaces to share; illegal eviction of tenants by land owners, tenants lack clear and presentable documents for their land (*bibanja*), conflicts over boundaries, land lords not recognizing tenants and vice versa leading to increased tension between these parties, etc. Despite government efforts to settle the challenges on this particular kind of tenure; land lords and tenants still find difficulties to harmoniously co-exist.

UCOBAC through its partnership with GIZ under the Improvement of Land Governance in Uganda (ILGU) project in 2019 engaged in two key components i.e.

1. Community awareness raising activities on private mailo land rights, laws, roles and responsibilities for land owners and tenants as a means of supporting communities to secure their rights to mailo land.
2. Conducting conflict mediation over cases of land conflict especially those arising or identified during project implementation.

This was carried out in the districts of Mityana, Kasanda and Mubende. Awareness raising on private mailo land rights was successfully conducted in 12 out of 16 sub-counties from the districts mentioned above reaching a total of 19,155 people including 12,657 men and 6,458 women.

Below is a graph showing awareness raising progress



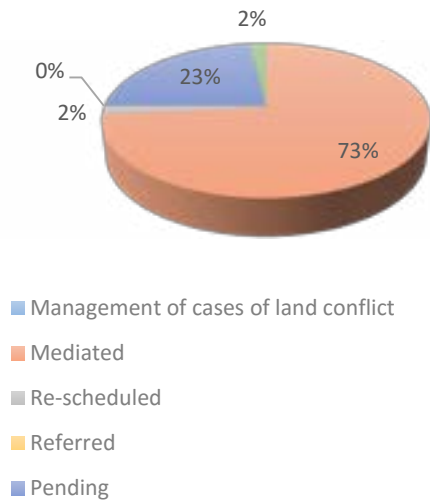
A total of 825 leaders were involved in the community activities. A total of 1,797 cases of land conflict were documented of which 1,312 were resolved through mediation, 6 were referred, 26 were rescheduled, 416 are still pending while 34 are being handled by the trained sub-county mediation committees.

12 sub-counties in 3 districts reached.

19,155 community members sensitized.

825 leaders engaged in community activities held.

Handling of cases of land conflict



Community sensitization meeting

UCOBAC works with partners to support land lords and tenants without conflicts or who have resolved their land conflicts to ensure that their rights are secured using GIZ's CRISP tool.

With the improving land relationships and changing community mindset; land lords are withdrawing court cases against their tenants and vice versa; forceful evictions are reducing with both parties (land lords and tenants) understanding their roles and willing to fulfil their responsibilities and the locals have less conflicts over land boundaries.



A mediation meeting

Challenges

1. Overwhelming community demand for the project services yet resources are limited.
2. Continuous creation of new sub-counties and parishes disrupts project programming.
3. Some natives are still suspicious of the project intentions despite their engagement and thorough discussions with the project implementers.
4. The looming election period is causing tension with aspirants competing to be credited for the project success and others choosing to de-campaign the project.
5. Clashing interests still exist in some rare instances where land lords are demanding tenants to buy themselves out and the tenants as well request land lords to pay them off to vacate the land.

THE PATHWAY TO ECONOMIC JUSTICE ON WOMEN'S LAND RIGHTS

Women's land rights are crucial as secure access to land and other natural resources is a basis for sustainable livelihoods and a key factor in ensuring food security. Less than 20% of the world's land holders are women although they make up an estimated 43% of the agricultural labour force.

According to a 2019 baseline research by UCOBAC in Mityana district under the project The Pathway to Economic Justice on Women's Land Rights, it was found that women are less involved in decisions regarding land but are more engaged in decision making on children's education, healthcare, engagement in agriculture and a few in access to credit. And only 2 women out of every 5 have a right to work under satisfactory, safe and healthy conditions.

Based on these findings and more, UCOBAC undertook several community-led interventions in 9 sub-counties of Mityana with a purpose of improving grassroots women's access to and control over land. Women particularly take lead in community actions and policy advocacy to leverage international frameworks such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) land indicators and Kilimanjaro Initiative.

Some of the interventions include; holding community sensitization meetings on national land laws and the frameworks, a stakeholders' Community Practitioners' Platform (CPP), participating in national public events, building capacity of grassroots women to monitor the application of national land laws and localization of the international frameworks in their communities, etc.

Key 2019 results

Increased community awareness on SDG Land Indicators and Kilimanjaro Initiative.

Building of partnerships and collaborations with like-minded organizations to work on global land campaigns such as Stand For Her Land.

Engaging in advocacy to pass Uganda's Succession Act amendments to promote justice for women and to advance women's land rights.

Establishing linkages for economic opportunities i.e. women built relationships with financial institutions using platforms such as the CPP.



Community sensitization on SDGs and Kilimanjaro initiative in Kiduuzi parish

WOMEN'S LAND AND PROPERTY RIGHTS AND SOCIAL NORMS TRANSFORMATION

UCOBAC through the WLPR project purposes to address the problem of women's inability to exercise their land and property rights in Uganda. Several factors including but not limited to; social cultural prohibitions against women's ownership of land overriding the statutory laws, attainment of women's land rights being dependant on the male relationships, etc continue to cause gender disparities in ownership, access and control of land. Women suffer in silence because they are ignorant of their land rights and thus cannot demand or fight for them; this has further fueled violation of their rights.



Training session for land actors held by UCOBAC

In 2019, the organization engaged in the activities mentioned below and achieved the stated results.

Goal 1 and interventions	Output / outcomes
<p>To strengthen community support structures in the promotion and protection of women's land rights.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trainings on WLPR • Facilitation of Community Human Rights Workers (CHRW) with work aides such as stationery, bags and t-shirts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 180 CHRWs in Mityana, Kassanda and Mubende districts were capacitated with knowledge on WLPR to champion women's land rights advocacy
Goal 2 and interventions	Output / outcomes
<p>To change community's discriminatory attitude and practice towards WLPR.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community sensitization by CHRWs through community theater and dialogue sessions. • Production and dissemination of illustrative advocacy print materials promoting WLRs. • Radio spot messages promoting WLR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 13,013 community members including; 5,537 men and 7,476 women were reached through; community dialogues, house to house visits, public gatherings and talks in schools.
Goal 3 and interventions	Output / outcomes
<p>To improve the ability of women to assert their property rights to access, own and control land.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of alternative dispute resolution support • Local to Local dialogue sessions between community and land actors. • Training of actors/institutions in the community land justice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 201 cases were reported to CHRWs; Amongst female clients, the most common type of cases reported were domestic violence, child /family neglect, land grabbing and sale of land without consent. Amongst male clients, domestic violence and land boundary disputes. • Immediate actions taken included; mediation (41%), counseling (38%) and giving legal advice (19%). • Strengthened capacity of land institutions to dispense gender responsive land justice.

PREVENTION, EDUCATION, EMPOWERMENT AND RECOVERY FROM SGBV (PEERS)

The vulnerability of women and girls does not occur in one place or situation but is embodied in the individuals and the entire ecosystem in which they exist. UCOBAC through the PEERS project is addressing vulnerability from an intersectional approach to transform the Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) ecosystem in Bugiri district's rural communities.

Through PEERS; capacity has been built for a team of leaders, mentors, advocates and counsellors to enable them successfully participate in/ and facilitate community transformation through the way they handle Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) survivors. Key drivers of SGBV include; gender inequalities, conflict, power imbalances among others. Women and girls find themselves vulnerable to SGBV due to their roles and limited or no decision making power in society.

FACTS

20% of girls/women age 15-49 have experienced SGBV (Uganda DHS, 2016).

10% of girls are married before age 15 and 40% before age 18 (UNICEF, 2011).

SGBV offenders rarely face justice, so Ugandan women don't trust the legal system (peacewoman.org, 2010).

Enforcement of laws is underfunded, and slow prosecution of offenders. (MGLSD statement, 2014).

An overwhelming number of youth including both boys and girls are affected by SGBV challenges due to ignorance.

To kick-start the project in 2019; the following activities were successfully undertaken; a baseline survey, an inception meeting with leaders, identification and training of peer educators on SGBV and SRHR, training of girls on SGBV and SGBV, Village Savings and Loans Association methodology (VSLA), holding of community dialogues and education-tainment, establishment of youth friendly corners in health centers which were equipped with IEC materials, games and other necessities.

Progress and Impact

6 community peer educators were trained on SGBV and SRHR.

Increased awareness on SRH/SGBV issues and access to youth friendly services.

70 girls received training in VSLA methodology.

A saving culture has been instilled. Girls have an independent source of income

4 VSLA groups were formed and equipped with start-up materials.

Formation of strong collaborations with local leaders and organizations

Unintended impact

Communities welcomed the initiative and are offering free venues where the girls can meet to discuss SRH issues

Village Health Teams involved girls under the PEERS in the mass measles vaccination campaign

CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROJECT

Access to quality primary education in a conducive environment remains a major challenge in rural areas of Uganda mainly due to various resource constraints. Some of the noted constraints include; majority of the children come from families with low levels of social economic status and thus are unable to afford the school basics; some come from large and extended families having to share meagre family resources for all to attend school while some are demotivated by the absence of parental involvement in their education.

Teachers get overwhelmed with the overly large classes of pupils especially in the lower classes of learning yet they are inadequately equipped with for instance teaching aids, lesson planning and delivery skills, etc to meet the pupil needs. These barriers and many more are affecting teachers, learners and guardians and in the long run affecting the quality of education and students of tomorrow.

UCOBAC in partnership with Canadian Feed The Children (CFTC) is complimenting government efforts to

promote free access to education through its multi-faceted project; the Child Development Project being implemented in Bugiri district. In 2019, UCOBAC reached the following milestones;



Areas of intervention	Milestones reached
Food Security sector	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3,485 girls and 3739 boys benefitted from the school based feeding program i.e. school gardens, feeding and refurbished kitchens. • 900 guardians including 621 females and 279 males participated in Farmer Field Schools (FFS), were trained on child nutrition and 421 of these received agricultural inputs. • Training of 50 community extension volunteers. 	<p>Improved class performance because of having school meals and increased child-teacher contact hours from 492 to 656 hours per term.</p> <p>Improved school retention and enrolment i.e. the schools had in total 7,000 children at the beginning of 2019, this had increased to 7,442 children by the end of the year.</p> <p>Acquisition of knowledge on modern agriculture, child nutrition and preparation of nutritious meals for families.</p> <p>4,200 indirect beneficiaries including family members, non-sponsored children in supported schools and fellow community members.</p>
Health sector	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR) curriculum application. • Training on and making of reusable pads. • Holding of community radio programs. 	<p>664 direct female beneficiaries</p> <p>1,600 indirect beneficiaries</p>

Areas of intervention	Livelihoods sector	Milestones reached
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Formation of new Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) groups 	<p>400 guardians and community members (303 females and 97 males) are benefiting from VSLA.</p> <p>VSLAs are providing desirable alternative, accessible and affordable financial services.</p> <p>55% females have own IGAs eg selling vegetables, silver fish, oranges, sugarcane, cassava and maize.</p>	

Education sector		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding of Parents-Teachers Association (PTA) and School Management Committee (SMC) trainings. Provision of teaching aids for Grade 1- 4. Provision of nutritious fortified porridge on a daily basis to all children in sponsored schools. 	<p>7,405 persons including the sponsored children, teachers, and parents/guardians benefitted.</p> <p>Reduced role conflict between PTA and SMC leading to improved management of the schools.</p> <p>PTA and SMC worked together to mobilize parents to build a semi-permanent classroom for primary 7 pupils of Bukokhe Primary School who were studying from under at a tree.</p> <p>Schools have managed to fulfill their community social responsibility using the development plans drafted by the trained SMCs.</p> <p>Promotion of incidental learning.</p>	

Public Engagement sector		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holding child engagement platforms. Local to local and community dialogues. Community planning meetings. 	<p>7,233 beneficiaries.</p> <p>Active community engagement in resolving own social challenges and taking up leadership.</p>	

Project challenges

- Discussions on Sexual and Reproductive Health are still considered by parents as a taboo not to be mentioned to the children. Sensitization for parents continues to address the challenge.
- The food security component of the project is still affected by unreliable and unpredictable weather conditions for instance in 2019 heavy rains caused flooding and destroyed crops, led to rotting and low agricultural yields.



A female farmer picking out infected leaves during FFS session

Transforming Lives Through Equal Opportunities in Education:

No girl should miss education



Collin Kasujja, a project beneficiary

“Education is a better institution when all students have an opportunity...”

Dillan Barmache.

A nation stands to have a more productive population if it is educated thus all the more reason to ensure that all children are given a chance to attend school to better their lives and communities.

Together with Brandstock Services AG, UCOBAC in 2019 embarked on a sponsorship project in Malangala sub-county, Mityana district. 20 children including 15 girls and 5 boys from two government aided primary schools are supported with basic scholastic materials including but not limited to; school uniforms, books, pens, pencils, shoes, brooms, geometry sets, sanitary towels, contribution to lunch, etc.

The project aims to ensure that poor and vulnerable children especially girls get a chance at education, stay in school to complete their primary and reduce the burden of meeting scholastic materials on parents/guardians. UCOBAC found that a number of children are missing school for lack of these materials among other factors.

Amidst noted challenges such as weak governance systems in the schools, inadequate teaching materials and school facilities, etc; UCOBAC is positively bracing the opportunity to work with the school administration, parents and community to promote a conducive learning environment for the children as well as increase enrollment and retention.

Inclusive food security, health and resilience for refugees and host communities in Lamwo district, Northern Uganda

Weak social protection systems coupled with the negative impact of climate change continue to cause food and nutrition insecurity among families of refugees and host communities. The condition has triggered challenges including conflicts over food, rise in crime and abuse of rights with women (offering/being forced in sexual acts in return for money or food, etc), youth and children being most at risk. With low and poor yields from agriculture and inadequate or no access to affordable credit for business, families are failing to sustain themselves due to poverty. The welfare of thousands is at stake!

AWO International facilitated UCOBAC to work on a one-year pilot project with Lamwo district local government, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNHCR and other partners in Palabek Settlement to promote Inclusive food security, health and resilience for refugees and host communities in Lamwo.

Through the project, UCOBAC enhanced food security and livelihoods; promoted access to and uptake of Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH) services and management of SGBV and improved communities' resilience through use of innovative agricultural practices in response to climate change effects.

The pilot project had an impact in total on 225 direct beneficiaries (142 females and 83 males) including; refugees, host community members, local leaders and 1,720 (1,084 females and 636 males)



VSLA agents in a practical learning session on book keeping

Below is a summary of the annual project activities and their results.

Result Area and key activities

Results

Food security and livelihoods

- Trainings on food security, storage and modern farming methods
- Training on VSLA formation and management, establishment of VSLA groups and provision of start-up kits
- Provision of agro inputs i.e. drought resistant vegetable seeds and goats
- Enterprise selection planning and IGAs

Beneficiaries opened up backyard gardens and have had a steady supply of vegetables in their homes all year round despite the unstable weather conditions. This has contributed to improved nutrition at family level and sparing of income to meet other needs.

Growing saving culture due to involvement in VSLA – 98.1% of trained members are saving and beneficiaries have plans to start small scale income generating projects.

Improvement in some of the household welfare indicators for instance direct project beneficiaries (82.3%) over the one year were able to acquire some standard household assets such as radios, bicycles, livestock and some furniture.

It is evident that beneficiaries are utilizing knowledge on food storage with 57% increase in use of granaries to store compared to 22% usage at the project start.

Better nutrition and environment for SRHR and against SGBV

- Trainings on nutrition
- Local to local dialogue on nutrition, health and sanitation
- Training youth and women on SRHR, menstrual hygiene and family planning
- Community dialogues on women's rights, gender equality, SGBV and SGBV referral pathways

Notable change in level of malnutrition in families and children especially among the new refugee arrivals. They are able to at least have 2 meals a day unlike before when they would miss meals or have only one meal in a day.

Increased use of family planning methods especially condoms, injections and pills as reported by health center workers. At project start 61% people were aware of family planning but only 32% were using it however by the end of the project 78.8% were using at least one family planning method.

Improved resilience and climate change adaptation and mitigation

- Trainings on: water harvesting and resource-efficient irrigation methodologies; construction of energy saving stoves; nutrition; SRHR, menstrual hygiene and family planning
- Holding of a grassroots resilience academy
- Training of volunteer extension workers
- Facilitating farmer field school sessions
- Local to local dialogue on nutrition, health and sanitation
- Community dialogues

Protecting of the environment by building own energy saving stoves in homes using the knowledge gained from training

Increased use of agricultural technologies such as application of organic fertilizers, drip irrigation and harvesting/storing of rain water.

COMMUNITY RESILIENCE FUND

The Community Resilience Fund (CRF) supports grassroots women groups to demonstrate how small investments into resilience and land initiatives can lead to effective solutions that can be scaled up nationally and regionally. Grassroots women of Iwemba and Buluguyi sub-counties in Bugiri are utilizing the fund to seize opportunities of partnership and collaboration with government authorities to ably participate in local planning and budgeting processes, emergency response plans and promoting inclusive public service delivery.

Key activities

Capacity building in form of trainings on advocacy, SDG and Sendai frameworks, training on organizing, leadership and partnership building.

Awareness raising activities such as production t-shirts with key messages on climate change; voluntary information sharing at social gathering such as church and mosque services, funerals, etc; grassroots women of Kwagala Women's Group holding a talk show on Eastern Voice –Bugiri to inform and remind the public about the impact of human activity on the climate; communities were advised to plant more trees and reduce deforestation as well as adopting the use climate friendly technologies in their day-to-day lives.

Conducting of local to local dialogue leading to development of joint action work plans aimed at building community resilience.

Participation in planning and preparation of national and global events such as Conference of Parties (COP 25) under the theme “Accelerating robust decision making on gender ambition at the COP 25 and beyond.”

Knowledge sharing through peer exchange visit; grassroots women sponsored by UCOBAC visited Ryemokyadi Women's group in Muterere sub-county, Bugiri district.

Results

Increased community knowledge and awareness on climate change and their role in promoting household and community resilience.



Participants of COP 25 meeting

Global Meetings



Stand For Her Land

UCOBAC in collaboration with Landesa organized a Civil Society Organization (CSO) strategic scoping convening to introduce Stand For Her Land (S4HL) global land campaign in Uganda. This was hosted at the World Bank country office. CSOs utilized the opportunity to analyze the strategic direction and potential impact of the campaign in the country.

S4HL is an inclusive, collaborative effort among a diverse group of allies including representatives of civil society, development organizations, women's rights and empowerment groups, land rights advocates, land mapping and technical specialists all over the world. Among the core functions of the campaign is strengthening land rights of millions of women through collective advocacy to close the implementation gap between law and practice.



Women's Land Link Africa (WLLA)

Ntengwe for Community Development in partnership with Huairou Commission and the AWDF convened a Joint Regional Assembly to strategize on ways of reviving WLLA. Member organizations, UCOBAC inclusive; from Africa met in Zimbabwe to brainstorm and find working approaches of re-building and strengthening the grassroots women-led consortium.

Key discussions revolved around the grassroots women roles and contributions to the growth of the land sector at various levels, mapping of existing opportunities of engagement, planning for the regionalization and identity of WLLA in Africa. Members identified three pillars which will be the focus of WLLA; these include Land, Climate Change and Social Protection.



Peer learning exchange visit in the Philippines

Organizations implementing the BMZ funded (Secure Access to Land and Resources) SALaR project came together in Philippines to share experiences and best practices on registering customary/communal/rural land from their various working contexts. UCOBAC and Makerere University shared about the registration process of customary land rights in Uganda particularly Pader, Kisoro and Kabale districts. The partners engaged in practical learning where they visited the project site of Asian NGO Coalition for Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ANGOC), Xavier Science Foundation Inc (XSF) and People's Federation Philippines Inc.

International Land Coalition Land Forum (ILC) and Regional Assembly

The assembly organized by ILC was held in Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire with a focus on women's land rights. Over 80 ILC member organizations in attendance endorsed a declaration acknowledging that women and community land rights are critical to supporting continental development efforts and growth at family level. Discussions held were about; women's land rights; community land rights, multi-stakeholder platforms (MSP) and gender equity.

Emerging recommendations; development of open-source country based databases clarifying which organizations/institutions are operating where, on what and how to limit duplication of land rights initiatives; promotion of a global community of learning through MSPs to improve information sharing and joint programming; Promotion of ILC's Community Based Initiative (CBI) 4 – to ensure equal land rights for women.

2019 FINANCIALS

Statement of Income and Expenditure for the Year Ended 31st December 2019

		USD	UGx
Income			
Balance B/F		173,421.97	609,231,566
Funding Partner	Project		
Canadian Feed The Children	Child Development Project	81,900.21	293,202,766
	Prevention, Education, Empowerment and Recovery from SGBV	8,887.86	31,818,553
Wellspring Philanthropic Fund	Women's Land Rights	119,500.0	427,810,000
African Women Development Fund	Pathway to Economic Justice	50,321.44	180,150,740
UNHABITAT Land, Housing and Shelter Section	Improving Tenure Security of Smallholder Farmers in Select Areas in Uganda.	40,442.22	144,783,163
	Improving Tenure Security on Customary Land in Pader district, Northern Uganda.	90,035.88	322,328,444
GIZ	Improvement of Land Governance in Uganda.	27,258.38	97,585,000
	Improvement of Land Governance in Uganda.	20,985.47	75,128,000
AWO International - BMZ	Strengthened Resilience of Refugees and Vulnerable Families in Host Communities through Enhanced Food Security, Livelihoods and Women Empowerment.	60,041.94	214,950,131
AWO International - ADH	Inclusive Food Security, Health and Resilience for Refugees and Host Communities in Lamwo district	51,260.69	183,513,255
Huairou Commission	Community Resilience Fund	12,000.00	42,960,000
UCOBAC Midwest	Revolving Credit Fund	8,480.45	30,360,003
Brandstock AG Services	Transforming Lives Through Equal Opportunities in Education	3,370.67	12,067,000

Sub-total		574,485	2,056,657,055
Total Income		747,907	2,665,888,621

Expenditure

	USD	UGx
Program Costs	296,519	1,061,537,004
Personnel	132,946	475,944,953
Admin costs	22,687	81,218,565
Travel	57,885	207,229,845
Advocacy and Communication	18,212	65,200,169
Monitoring and Evaluation	9,713	34,771,800
Capital equipment	39,324	140,781,500
Consultancy	34,508	123,537,700

Total	611,794	2,190,221,536
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To all our partners who walked the 2019 journey with UCOBAC, we thank you.



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