



## Uganda Office Newsletter # 3, May - July 2017



A Health Assistant conducts a triggering session on hand washing with soap in Zombo District, West Nile

Highlights of our work in **Agriculture**,  
**Renewable Energy**,  
**Water, Sanitation & Hygiene**

**A focus on our work in promoting SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being**



**The African Biogas Partnership Programme (ABPP II) project: Promoting Biogas use for better health.**

Over 90% of Uganda’s population depend on charcoal and wood as sources of energy for cooking and heating. The Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2015 Report estimates the amount of income spent on charcoal and wood annually at UGX 409 billion. Both charcoal and wood burning produces high levels of household air pollution (HAP) and causes a range of smoke related health risks. The African Biogas Partnership Programme (ABPP II) recognises that addressing HAP challenges requires a shift towards cleaner fuels like biogas.

The ABPP II which is implemented in Uganda by Biogas Solutions Uganda Ltd (BSUL) in partnership with SNV and HIVOs, promotes biogas as an alternative source of clean, high-quality energy for cooking and lighting. Since its launch in 2010, over 7,600 Ugandan households have constructed biogas digesters giving 45,600 people access to clean energy. In this extract, Michel Pinto the Biogas Solutions Uganda (BSUL) Programme Coordinator provides insight on how the project intends to scale up the adoption of biogas plants within the country. **To read the full story**

**SSH4A: Is demand creation adequate to deliver sustainable Open Defecation Free communities at scale?**

Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) is synonymous with demand creation; triggering behavioural change needed to ensure real and sustainable improvements in eradicating open defecation within communities.



***"I appreciate the role that SNV is playing to improve sanitation and healthcare service delivery in Nebbi District,"*** Hon. Dr Joyce Moriku Kaducu, Minister of State for Primary Healthcare uses a tippy tap to wash her hands during a joint field monitoring visit with Ministry of Health Officials in Nebbi District

The Community Led Total Sanitation approach is anchored in community mobilisation and behavioural change. By raising awareness that it only takes a small minority within a community to expose everyone to health risks, by continuing to defecate openly, the CLTS approach triggers the community’s desire for collective change and propels members to act and provide local solutions to ensure that the practice of open defecation is ended

The challenge with this approach is that while it easy to get communities to construct latrines, the quality of the latrines constructed and the sustainability of not practicing open defecation remains in balance once the latrines collapse or become unusable. In this written piece we explore the findings and actions of the SSH4A project to create lasting Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities without necessarily relying on demand creation alone.

**To read the full story**

**Quote**

*"The training on operation and maintenance organised by SNV really helped us senior staff understand the WASH sector better. Often times people like me are appointed and get into office with limited understanding of all the sectors the districts are supporting and we are required to go to the field to monitor government programmes. I wouldn't be able to effectively monitor the WASH sector without the knowledge that I acquired from the training. Thank you SNV,"* Richard Bokone Sojjabi, Chief Administrative Officer – Kabong District

**SNV Corporate Highlights:**

- **Download** the **SNV corporate Annual report 2016**
- Two technical briefs on: ***"The power of multi-sectoral governance in addressing malnutrition: Insights from Sustainable Nutrition for All in Uganda and Zambia"*** are available! **Click here to download the documents.**



## **TIDE Opinion: Adaptation is the way to go to manage the effects of climate change**



**A silage bunker at Rubyerwa farm**

One of the most consistent patterns within the dairy sector is the marked difference in milk production during both the wet and dry seasons. During the rains, animals have easy and increased access to grazing and can drink sufficient quantities of water, which enables increased production of milk. During the dry season, when grassland withers and water sources dry up, production can be reduced by 60%. While this fluctuation plays havoc, affecting markets, processors and farmers in equal measure, climate change is set to make the difference even more pronounced.

**In this article, SNV's Rinus shares his thoughts on why we need to adapt to manage the effects of climate change**  
**To read the full story**



## **TIDE: School milk programme turns one, over 70,000 school children now take milk**

In April 2016, SNV through the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) funded Inclusive Dairy Enterprise Project (TIDE), established a sustainable and innovative school milk programme within the six program target districts in southwestern Uganda. The driving aim behind the School Milk Programme, was to;

- Alleviate malnutrition and temporary hunger among school children and subsequently increase school enrolment and class attendance
- Develop the dairy sector by increasing milk sales in the short term and milk demand and market in the long term.

Currently 210 primary schools in the 6 districts are participating in the programme reaching over 70,000 children.

SNV plans to scale the school milk programme to 500 schools reaching 200,000 school going children.

**To read the full story**



## **Agriculture Market Support (AMS): SNV Uganda signs new contract with World Food Programme (WFP)**

to implement the AMS programme in Kyenjojo, Kakumiro & Hoima districts for the period June 2017 to May 2018. SNV staff reported to work in June and have already conducted four buy in meetings with district and sub-county leaders within the three districts to orient district and sub-county leadership about the AMS programme. The team has now embarked on a profiling exercise of the targeted farmers, farmer's organizations and rural producer organisations to collect background baseline data that will be used to track the progress and impact of the AMS programme.

Through the AMS programme, SNV will work with 3,000 targeted smallholder farmers to move from subsistence to surplus production, with increased incomes by 2018. SNV has been implementing the Agriculture & Market Support (AMS) project since 2014, which has to date benefited over 10,815 smallholder farmers and their families



## **First round of the Innovations Against Poverty (IAP) challenge fund call ends**

with 152 applications received from Ugandan businesses. 14 companies so far have been selected to submit full business plans.



**Providing inclusive business concept guidance to Awamu Gasifier stove Manager**

Out of the 14, five have submitted full business plans and one company selected for contracting. 71 applications (47%) are still undergoing assessment.

IAP is a four year program funded by Sida (Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency) that seeks to identify and support innovative Inclusive business projects of for-profit companies that deliver both commercial benefits for the private sector and developmental benefits for low income people in the following sectors: Agriculture & Food, ICT, WASH and Energy. The next call for proposals is slated for November 2017. **For more about the IAP fund**



## **YES Opinion: Empower youth to create wealth.**

*Sam Amandeku one of the SNV supported young model farmers in Moyo district harvested tomatoes from his one acre plot through irrigation and earned over 4.5 million UGX. He has now bought and installed a grinding mill at his home which cost*



*him 4.1 million UGX. On average his mill earns him 400,000 UGX weekly. His dream is to build his family a permanent home and own a pick-up truck one day.*

The month of August is dedicated to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8; increasing labour productivity and reducing the unemployment rate, especially among the youth like Sam above, and improving their access to financial services. With a predominantly youthful population that is largely unemployed, reducing youth unemployment in Uganda calls for a multi-pronged approach that addresses skills gaps, promotes enterprise development and employment linkages (including business incubation). **To read full story**