



World Vision



ANNUAL REPORT 2014
UGANDA





Key highlights at a glance

- World Vision's Amber Alert system saves children from child sacrifice
- **12,846** birth registration certificates processed in 2014
- **65** grants implemented in 41 districts, spread in 53 ADPs
- A total of **\$ 104,553,716** raised in 2014
- **131,315** registered and sponsored children and 743 staff implementing programmes
- A total of **US 20,580,012** fundraised from government, multi-lateral and private/individuals organisations



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRPERSON, BOARD OF DIRECTORS

On behalf of the World Vision Uganda Board of Directors and Management, I am pleased to present to you the 2014 annual report. World Vision Uganda strives to ensure that children- both boys and girls are nurtured from infancy to maturity while enjoying good health, education, peace building and child protection, water and sanitation and livelihoods.

In the 2014 Financial Year, a number of children continued to benefit from these programmes and we remain committed to supporting the most vulnerable children in the country.

We celebrate good performance in the following areas: immunization of children between 12 and 23 months, use of insecticide treated nets for children under five, pregnant mothers testing and receiving HIV results, safe water coverage, household access to diverse/sufficient food; improved functional literacy of school going children, parental initiatives to support children' learning and birth registration for children aged 0-59 months.

Implementation of the World Vision 2012-2015 strategy reached half way its implementation. We look forward to completing implementation of the strategy in 2015 and development of the new strategy 2016 – 20120 is under way.

I remain grateful to our support offices, sponsors, donors, development agencies and my fellow board members whose support, encouragement and contribution enabled us continue supporting vulnerable children.

It is my prayer that this report will act as a good encouragement as you read through the evidence of what the Lord has enabled us to do for the children of Uganda with you as our partners.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Fred K. Muhumuza', written over a horizontal line.

Fred K. Muhumuza, PhD
Chairperson Board of Directors

MESSAGE FROM THE NATIONAL DIRECTOR



As World Vision Uganda, we are delighted to share with you our 2014 Annual Report. Covering the period of October 2013-September 2014, the report highlights World Vision Uganda's achievements, challenges and lessons learnt over the reporting period.

This year we speak more about our impact on child well-being targets.

We continue to show how we are improving systems that prevent the exploitation and abuse of children in our projects.

With our inclusion and open to information approach, we are committed to improving public access to information concerning our activities including our finances, we remain

committed to being accountable to the communities we serve.

The year 2014 saw World Vision transition from four Area Development Programmes (ADPs) of Masaka Kaswa, Rwebisengo, and Katwe. The USAID SPEAR Project (Supporting Public Sector Workplaces to Expand Action and Responses Against HIV/AIDS) also transitioned in 2014. Implemented for the last six years, the SPEAR Project supported over 40,000 uniformed forces and government employees in the ministry of education, local government and internal affairs access comprehensive sexual reproductive and HIV prevention services. World Vision rehabilitated over 10 Police health centres spread though out the county where the police and their families can now access health services.

We wish to extend our profound gratitude to our development partners and donors, the government of Uganda, the communities and children we work with and for all the invaluable support that has enabled us achieve the above successes and to contribute to improved children's well-being.

I am particularly thankful to the Board of Directors, management and staff for their contributions to the past year and we look forward to a more fruitful 2015.

Gilbert Kamanga
National Director

CHILD PROTECTION

Child Protection committees reduce child abuse cases



World Vision engages children as agents of change

Violence against children is a complex and deep rooted problem in Ugandan communities. Children in rural areas suffer more deprivation compared to those in urban areas and prevalent child abuse cases include child neglect, defilement and domestic violence. Child marriage which is put at 33.1 percent in rural areas and 18 percent urban according to the 2014 UNICEF report continues to undermine girls' rate of school completion.

During the reporting period World Vision Uganda increased community empowerment, awareness and participation of children in community/ school structures in child protection. According to the 2014 WVU monitoring data, a total of 19,432 community members were trained and empowered to demand for improved services.

The strengthened child protection committees have played a significant protection role as the first point of call on issues of violence in terms of reporting and managing child abuse cases. Both children and parents report they are aware of existing child protection structures in the communities and feel secure to report abuse cases in their communities. In the same year a total of 12,846 birth registration certificates were processed thus preventing child labor, early marriages and recruitment of children into armed conflict.

Through the child protection baraza's (Children Parliaments), children have been instrumental in advocating for the rights of their fellow children both in school and in communities.

World Vision empowers children to identify, report child abuse cases and follow up the reported cases. They hold sensitisation meetings with fellow children and are each armed with mobile numbers of a police officer in their parish, a mobile number for a World Vision staff and for their local council leadership to quickly report child abuse cases.

"When we identify an abuse, we first report to the Local Council Chairman to take action, if he/she does not act, then we go a step further and report to police where in most cases action is taken. We also involve our teachers in some cases," narrates 14 year, Dan Kasonga the Golo Parish Child Protection Committee Chairperson in Nkozi Sub County.

"I have also reported two cases of children being denied the right to go to school. I reported the case to police and involved the local council chairman. The children's parents were summoned by the police and instructed to take their children back to school. Today these children are now in school," Kasonga narrates.

According to Kasonga, children's rights were grossly being abused in Golo Parish before the children were empowered to identify and report cases of child abuse. "It was a common practice for children to be called abusive names even if they had proper names. This made us feel bad. Some children stopped going to school, others were made to fish in lakes and dig people's gardens," says Kasonga of the various child abuse cases which were prevalent in Golo Parish.

"When we identify an abuse, we first report to the Local Council Chairman to take action, if he/she does not act, then we go a step further and report to police where in most cases action is taken. We also involve our teachers in some cases,"

Indeed according to previous Nkozi Police Post crime reports ,about 80 cases of child abuse were registered monthly.Top on the crime list was defilement, neglect, torture and child labour. Nkozi police post is grateful for this project.

With the introduction of Child Protection Committees, child abuse cases have dropped significantly. In the whole of 2013, only 23 children abuse cases were reported and by November 2014, only seven cases of child abuse were registered.

The OC Station Kayabwe Police post in Nkozi, Jamada Mugoya, says these child protection committees should be scaled up to cover the entire district if crime against children is to be significantly minimised. He says the child protection committees are very effective in community policing as they report each and every case that comes their way as opposed to adults who may for one reason or another hide some cases from police.

Community and government participation has also resulted in an improved and safe environment for children to thrive. This increased awareness has resulted in the development and passing of three by-laws to protect children. One of the by-laws stipulates that no adult should employ a child into the fishing activity and that all children should live with their care-givers. The other by-law requires all children of school-going age to be enrolled in school. These by-laws have been passed by Buikwe District Council.

WVU Amber Alert System saves children from child sacrifice

The community amber alert is a localised system that uses drums to alert the community when a child goes missing. The community Amber Alert system involves the entire community responding to missing and abducted children.

When a child goes missing or abducted, villagers beat drums into a pulsing rhythm forming a coordinated chain that sends rescuers scampering through bushes to look for any missing child.

Motorcycles riders block exit routes to limit escape while community child protection players including law-enforcement agencies, broadcasters, transportation agencies, and families all participate to alert the community and authorities about a missing child and a hunt begins.

World Vision statistics show that since January 2014, 20 children have so far been killed for sacrifice in Mukono and Buikwe districts alone. Thus, the Amber Alert system exists to reverse the high demand for child body parts in communities by changing the communities' behaviour against the use of children's body parts in rituals and treatments of illness.

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Harriet holds her son Junior who was rescued through the Amber Alert system.

Robert's life saved from ritual murderers

The smile on Robert Mukwaya's face is so infectious that you either smile back or are tempted to carry him, but the latter option cannot be granted. Mukwaya, a six year old boy, has a spinal cord injury which has condemned him to a wheel chair at his age. He has to be carried very carefully to ensure that his neck joint is not disturbed and as such only his grandmother and a few caretakers are allowed to carry him.

Mukwaya can neither move his legs, arms nor control his bowel movement. It is of recent that he started to speak some words after two months of therapy. This all happened because somebody wanted his blood for child sacrifice.

The story goes that Mukwaya's grandmother Yoanina Nakyonyi on the narrates.

"We realised that Mukwaya's main blood vein on the neck was slit open, drained and left for dead. His spine was also tampered with and that is why he got paralyzed. They say he will get well but we don't know how soon," says Ms Nanyonyi.

Such is the horrible ordeal that children go through in Mukono and Buikwe districts in Uganda. Kidnappers are out on the look for any chance to pounce on any innocent child and offer their body parts as sacrifice. This practice is a deep-rooted social economic/ cultural norm in many parts of Uganda and is performed by witch doctors. It is believed that children's' body parts combined with traditional medicine make a very potent concoction that treats all diseases as well as providing solutions to many other problems.

HEALTH

To make matters worse, children like Mukwaya and many others who have been killed have never got justice. Most perpetrators are never caught or convicted. Police records at Ngogwe police post reveal that out of the 49 reported cases of child disappearance and kidnap, less than half have been followed up to conclusion.

World Vision's amber alert system has the Social Norm Change methodology to change attitude, Geographical Information System (GIS) mapping to circulate information and an educational approach to encourage reporting of cases. These intervention also provide an early warning mechanisms for missing children or suspected kidnappers eradicating the demand for services rendered by witch doctors, this is considered as transformative change.

"World Vision Buikwe programme continues to work in partnership with Buikwe district, Ngogwe Sub-county and the entire community without actively stigmatizing traditional healers," said Ms Robinah Gimbo, World Vision Buikwe Programme Coordinator.

During the year, World Vision implemented integrated health programs in 24 Area Development Programs and 14 health projects countrywide. Priority focus areas included; access to and utilization of maternal, neonatal and child health services, improved maternal and child nutrition at community level, improved community e-MTCT, national delivery of comprehensive HIV services for uniformed personnel and advocacy for Child Health at all levels.

In 2014, WVU reached a total of **307,021** children under five years with high impact community health interventions delivered through over **9000** community health workers designed to influence healthy practices, create demand for services and improve child survival. **9,562** community health workers were trained and equipped to deliver primary health care services at household level. Of these, 6903 were provided with basic training, 3377 were trained in timed and targeted counseling and e-MTCT, 394 were trained in integrated community case management, 825 were trained in positive deviance hearth and 420 were trained in Growth Monitoring and Promotion services.

Trained community health workers provided timed and targeted counseling to households with children aged less than five years focusing on 7 action-based messages for mothers and 11 messages for children spread over the 1000-day

window from conception to 24 months of age. As a result of the timed and targeted counseling model, **20,831** pregnant women were mobilized and attended antenatal care at least 4 times, **5,495** mothers were supported to deliver with support from a skilled birth attendant and **55,028** children below 1 year were fully immunized. ADPs with health programs achieved coverage of 80% of pregnant women receiving HIV counseling and testing services and obtaining their test results.

TTC is a behavior change model that focuses on building the capacity of village health teams (VHTs) to follow-up pregnant women and mothers of children below two years. VHTs encourage mothers to attend antenatal care, test for HIV, and deliver at the health facility under a skilled birth attendant. They also sensitize communities on HIV prevention, enrollment into care and adherence to treatment for people living with HIV, child survival and malaria prevention.

TTC empowers VHTs to identify children and women of reproductive age that are vulnerable to poor health conditions and reach them with effective health messages and interventions.

32 Area Development Programs in over 20 districts implemented community based approaches for prevention and management of acute malnutrition among children including positive deviance hearth sessions and nutrition care groups. Skills



and knowledge in essential nutrition actions were provided to **13,503** caregivers in nutrition education sessions and 41,478 children attended growth monitoring and promotion sessions.

Through a national level comprehensive HIV workplace program, World Vision reached out to **350,000** public sector employees, police and prison personnel, their families, and the

surrounding communities with workplace based HIV services including HIV counseling and testing, voluntary medical male circumcision, PMTCT and ART services.

In 2014 through working with district health departments, World Vision supported the distribution of **500,000** long lasting insecticide-treated nets for malaria prevention to over 700,000 people in **153,899** households.

WASH

In this past year, World Vision supported communities to maintain functional water sources. According to the 2014 outcome monitoring database, a total of 17,165 households reported to have access to clean, and safe water sources.

Through the Community Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach, 625 latrine stances were constructed, 30 schools trained on best hygiene practices and water user committees

established. Hand washing facilities, school sanitation clubs were also established in schools. The establishment of school sanitation clubs has a multiplier effect of construction of community latrines thus avoiding open defecation. This enabled the communities understand and appreciate that poor disposal of faecal waste puts everyone's life at a risk of contracting hygiene related diseases.



5 stance drainable toilet in Karamoja

Local pads helping girls stay in school

“Growing up as a young person was such an exciting experience. I always wanted to grow up and become like other girls in my community especially those who went through secondary school. I loved school, and joined class one in 2008. I have always worked very hard to achieve my dream. This changed when in class four, when I had my first period at age 12. It was a nightmare. I knew this was normal and every woman had to go through this, but I felt so down hearted, and lost my self-esteem and the zeal I had for school started deteriorating.

During my periods I would always feel like not going to school and sometimes I could actually miss school, since blood could get through my uniform; this inconvenienced and embarrassed me.

My parents could not afford to provide me with sanitary pads and so I used rags or wore two panties which did not help

During my periods I would always feel like not going to school and sometimes I could actually miss school, since blood could get through my uniform; this inconvenienced and embarrassed me.

to girls my school to teach how to make reusable sanitary pads using locally available materials like towels and bed sheets. During the training we were told that menstruation is normal and so no girl had to feel shy or lose self-esteem about it.

me much because the blood would pass through. I lost my self-esteem. My performance deteriorated since I missed classes every month whenever I was on my period. I almost gave up on my dream of becoming an important woman in my village.

Amidst my frustration World Vision came

I can now make my own sanitary pads and my menstrual periods no longer worry me. I have taught other girls in my community and they are already making their own pads.

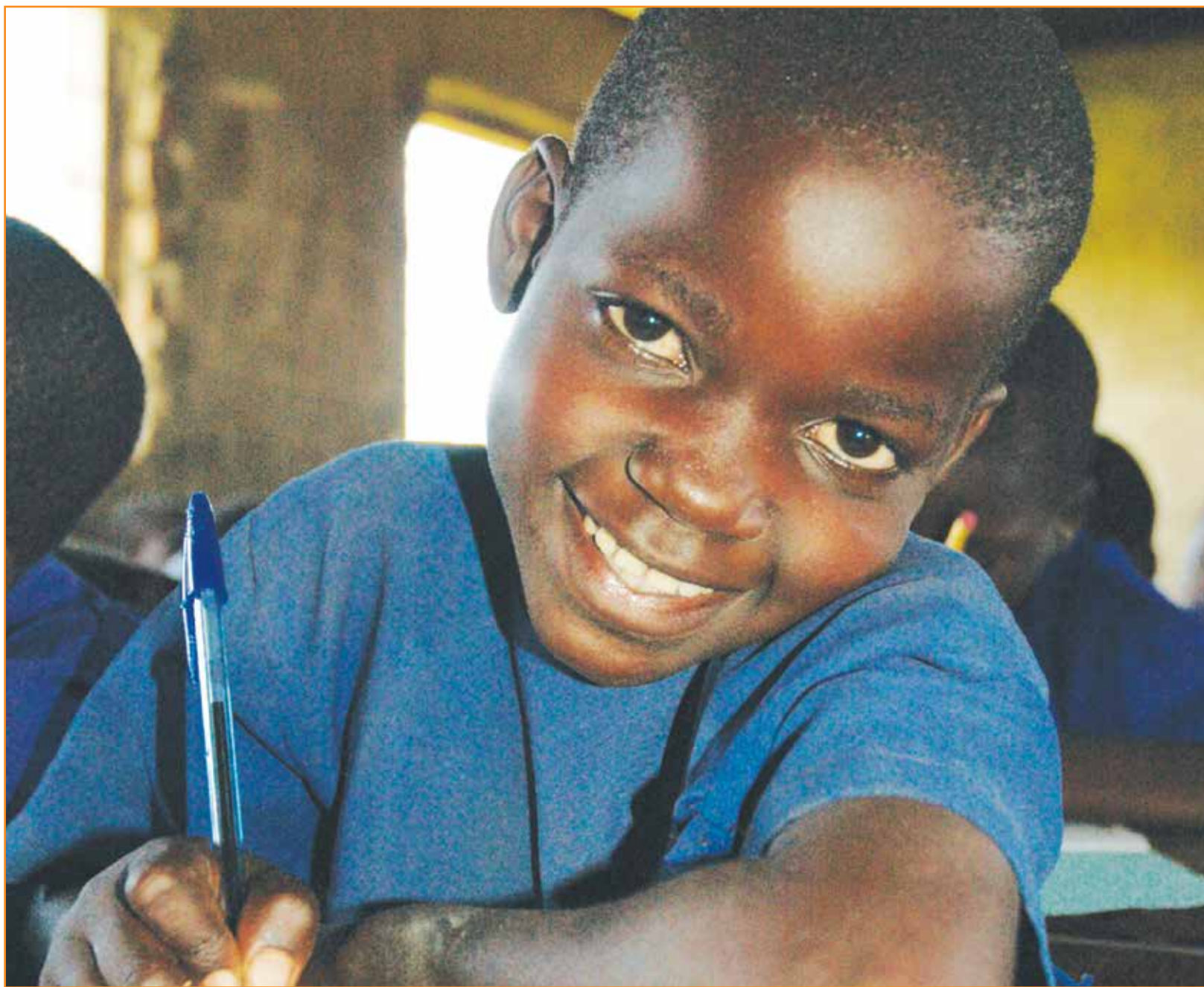


School going girls learn how to make reusable sanitary pads

Together with other girls, we learnt how to make our own sanitary pads using locally available materials that our parents could afford.

These materials were cheap and affordable. I can now make my own sanitary pads and my menstrual periods no longer worry me. I have taught other girls in my community and they are already making their own pads.

I now walk to school with confidence with no cause to worry unlike before. My lessons are no longer interrupted and I concentrate fully without getting worried that the blood will pass through. Thanks to World Vision for restoring the hope of many girls,” narrates 12 year Scovia, a primary seven pupil in Bubaali Primary School in Butaleja District.



World Vision's education sector seeks to increase equitable access to quality education. It also contributes to Millennium Development Goal 2 that ensures children boys and girls complete a full course of primary school. It also ensures children attain measurable learning outcomes in literacy, numeracy and life skills. In 2014 the survival rate to primary five improved to 58.5 percent as compared to 58 in 2011, Completion rate improved to 61 percent as compared to 54 percent in 2011. This is as a result of the capacity building of teachers in the area of early grade literacy, development of instructional materials, testing learning outcomes, positive disciplining of pupils, empowerment of school management committees, mentoring and coaching.

The education sector enhanced an inclusive learning environment through construction of 94 class room blocks, 220 latrine stances and 41 staff houses, provision of instruction materials and capacity building of teachers, School Management Committees (SMCs) and parents.

The WVU 2014 monitoring data puts the number of schools with functional management committees at 443. There is adequate classroom -pupil and pupil- desk ratio leading to improved learning environment in addition to teachers applying child friendly teaching methodologies. Provision of reusable sanitary pads to girls has led to improved girl retention and completion of school cycle. In 2014, a total number of 19,932 children passed in division 1-2 as compared to 13,925 in 2013.

The education sector enhanced an inclusive learning environment through construction of 94 class room blocks, 220 latrine stances and 41 staff houses, provision of instruction materials and capacity building of teachers, School Management Committees (SMCs) and parents.

As a result of the increased awareness, provision of early grade reading and writing materials and equipment of learning aids for children with disabilities, there is increased enrolment of children with disabilities.

Through community sensitisation, partner engagement for better service provision, there is improved relationship between teachers, communities leading to improved sustainability, ownership and supervision of teachers. The functionality of the Parent Teacher Association & School Management Committees (SCM) has improved parental and community support for basic education.

Today many schools have functional PTAs and SCMs. The members of these SMCs and

PTA representatives carry out weekly/ monthly monitoring of school programs to ascertain whether the standards/ policies are being adhered to, whether teachers are effectively following their lesson plans and syllabuses.

In Acaba ADP in northern Uganda, for instance, there is a gradual improvement of parental support towards their children. Parents are actively participating in class level meetings at school to discuss children's progress in achievement of learning outcomes and providing scholastic needs of their children. As a result, there is increased enrollment and retention in Oyam. According to data from the office of the Inspector of Schools in Oyam, there was a 15 percent increment in the numbers of pupils enrolling in Acaba. The numbers increased from 11,041,000 (5,144 boys 5,897 girls) in 2012 to 11,835 (5,810 boys 6,025 girls) in 2013 and 12,973 pupils (5,190 boys & 7783 girls).

School feeding programme improves enrolment and

Namulesa SDA Primary School is one of the largest schools in Ngogwe Sub- county, Buikwe district but has not had many pupils to match the classrooms. In 2010 the school had an enrolment of only 28 pupils many of whom later dropped out.

The school's head master Charles Okuta says that he was puzzled about how to increase school enrollment and retention given the fact that he knew children were not attending school. Indeed as one drives through Ngogwe, it is not uncommon to find children during class hours on the road or in the fields despite the fact that there are many schools offering free education through government's Universal Primary Education programme.

Through consultation with the pupils, leaders and Ngogwe community, it emerged that very few children took a meal before they came to school. This meant that pupils left home hungry; they stayed at school hungry, since the school did not provide meals, and only ate in the evening when they went back home. Many families cannot afford to pack for children lunch which is a requirement for the universal Primary Education (UPE) schools. Ngogwe ADP baseline data shows that only 43 percent of households can afford a meal a day.

For this reason, World Vision in 2010 introduced a Community School feeding programme in which schools take lead in producing food for children to eat while at school. Each class grows a different type of food and later the whole school feeds on a balanced diet .

“In primary six we grow maize and in primary five we grow maize as well. This maize is used to cook porridge for break time as well as for food during lunch,” narrates Rachael Narwada, a primary six pupil. “Before the school



retention in Buikwe



Pupils concentrate better after having a meal

feeding programme came, we never used to have lunch at school and sometimes we could stay hungry the whole day,” she says.

In this programme, the school produces different types of food including beans, maize and sweet potatoes. The school also provides local resources like land while the pupils provide the labour during co-curricular activities at 4 pm.

“This innovation is a game changer to assist teachers, care-givers and children to make daily food choices that combine good health, pleasure and responsibility. The role of the cluster is to provide good quality and fast maturing seeds as well as capacity building to grow the food,” says Mr Obed Byamugisha, a Child Protection and Development Facilitator based in Ngogwe adding: “When a child eats a meal at school it means they will not escape to look for food and they will not drop out of school.”

The programme has yielded results. Mr. Okuta says that currently both pupils and teachers concentrate at school which has contributed to improved performance, enrolment and retention of pupils. The school now boasts of 314 pupils up from the 28 they had in 2010.

“Teachers now get breakfast and lunch at school which has helped them concentrate on teaching because they are sure that they will get lunch at school also the pupils are always at school to be taught,” says Mr Okuta.

WorldVision has scaled up the programme to 10 other schools in Ngogwe Sub-county. Namulesa Primary School, however, still has its own challenges. The school buildings are dilapidated with ruined floor and corrugated iron sheets. The doors are broken and the windows do not have louvers so when it rains, the rain easily showers the children. Also some classrooms have been turned into dormitories in a desperate move to have a boarding section in order to increase pupil’s concentration.

LIVELIHOODS AND COMMUNITY RESILIENCE



A WVU supported family

The livelihoods sector works to ensure families have access to sufficient nutritious food and additional household income all year round. During the year, a total of 248 farmer groups organized in 42 saving groups saved a total of UGX 16, 026, 100 and were supported with cash at hand of UGX 725, 365, 770.

In the same year, 8 marketing associations were established and over 25,000 small holder farmers supported in local value chain and value addition to enable them access profitable markets. A total of 6, 898 households were supported with improved farming practices; use of improved technologies like ox ploughs to open huge tracts of land leading to increased food production. As a result 2,141 household reported an increase in access to nutritious food leading to an increase in nutrition levels for children in 2014. This achievement is attributed to the adoption of the recommended farming practices among farmers, have contributed to the increased household production and household incomes.

The proportion of households with income generating activities has also increased which has seen household income rise. These activities include operating shops, restaurants, bakeries and selling produce, whose capital is acquired from community group savings and loans from Vision Fund.

Vision Fund loan helps a subsistence farmer educate her children

Lilly Odit (45) from Ocini parish is a beneficiary of VisionFund loan; Lilly is married to Geoffrey, (54). The couple cares for four biological children and two orphans. Lilly is a market vendor, she sells old clothes in the markets around Kamdini and Loro in Aber ADP in Lira district. She also cultivates

maize and other seasonal crops. Lilly could not afford paying school fees for her daughter and at the same time provider for her family.

Their daughter dropped out of school when their financial status started deteriorating. Lilly's dream was to own a small business of her own so that she could raise some money to feed her family and provide for the educational needs of her children. World Vision staff soon linked Lilly to VisionFund, a World Vision affiliate, where she got a loan. After 6 months, Lilly already had a story to tell.

With the small savings, I have been able to pay back the loan interest, pay my children's fees, buy clothes, scholastic materials. I hope to open a bigger shop in future, expand my business and open a nursery school"

"I am very happy with World Vision. I didn't know I would ever get the opportunity to own my own business where I can get something to feed my family. There is no one who would help me with money to start me off. The few people I approached referred me to the bank which is over 72Km from here and is located in Lira. I feared going to the bank because I don't even know English, to be able to talk to the bank people. When I attended a World Vision sensitization meeting in Ocini parish, a world Vision staff told us about VisionFund and my friend informed me that she was already accessing loan facilities from Vision Fund, I first accessed a loan facility of \$320 for six months in 2013 with which I invested in my farm, paid school fees for my daughter and son and added to my stock of clothing merchandise, I accessed another loan facility of the same amount in 2014 which I invested in farming, and added to my stock and completed paying school fees for my daughter.

With the small savings, I have been able to pay back the loan interest, pay my children's fees, buy clothes, scholastic materials. I hope to open a bigger shop in future, expand my business and open a nursery school"

ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

Natural and human induced disasters have become common and these directly affect children in many ways. World Vision Uganda has scaled up the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) where farmers are encouraged to plant trees to increase forest cover. During the year a total of 624 farmers were trained and are practising agro forestry techniques. Farmers also accessed weather information to enable them employ disaster coping strategies like the use of weather forecast to enable them plan for planting seasons. In Kaabong, 12 community weather observers were trained and these in turn collect and disseminate weather information to fellow farmers using mobile phones. During the year, a total of 1,108 farmers received weather information.

Farmers also accessed weather information to enable them employ disaster coping strategies

STRENGTHENING ADVOCACY AND POLICY ENVIRONMENT FOR CHILD WELL-BEING

Through the strengthened partnerships with government and through the Community Voice and Action approach, communities have been empowered to influence policy implementation for service delivery in the areas of health, education and child protection. Using the Community Voice and Action model, bi-laws have been put in place and used to reprimand parents who fail to send their children to school. Parents Teacher Association members became active in rounding children and taking them back to school. Several child protection and advocacy coalitions were formed to interpret the child protection and advocacy model, translate it into the local language and use it to raise awareness in communities and schools. These have worked towards supporting case management in police for children, especially girls, who have been defiled and children in conflict with the law. A lot of advocacy and awareness was also done towards supporting children whose rights were abused in households/families especially child labour, child neglect and children in conflict with the law. The campaign against child marriage culminated into national level engagements with policy makers making commitments to address the vice.

WORKING WITH THE MOST VULNERABLE CHILDREN

Given the prevalence of disability and the connection between disability, discrimination and poverty, there was massive sensitisation of communities and parents with children with disabilities. In 2014 WVU supported a total number of 4,432 vulnerable children with scholastic materials,

supported their families with agricultural inputs and supported 228 children with medical treatment. In 2014, a total number of 814 Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCs) were supported to train in vocational skills (motorcycle repairs and services, hair dressings and bread making among others).



A teacher supporting a visually impaired pupil to use a Braille machine



Perez Mukuye, one of the youth trained in motorcycle repairing

Spiritual Nurture – The ongoing Christian commitment project implemented through churches and schools contributed to improved awareness, understanding and demonstration of spiritual wellbeing, love of God by children. As a result, 51,590 children report to have an understanding and awareness of God. During the year churches opened up 67 early childhood education centres and total number of

2,563 children were enrolled in these centres. The increase is attributed to the strengthened capacity of schools to improve the spiritual wellbeing of children through conducting Training of Trainers (TOTs) for school teachers to lead and manage spiritual nurture clubs in schools.

GRANTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE YEAR

In 2014, a number of projects supported by government, multi-lateral agencies and private individuals or organisations were implemented which include among others the Growth, Health and Governance Project (GHD). Supported by USAID and implemented in Abim, Kotido and Kaabong, the project helped improve the health and nutrition of the most vulnerable (children and mothers). The Fortifying Families project in Kaabong too improved food production, household income and social harmony among the pastoralist communities in Karamoja. Other projects implemented in the year include the Northern Region NUSAF and General Food Distribution (GFD) by World Food Programme, Long Term Investment for Food and Economic Empowerment (LIFE), Urban Programme on Livelihoods and Income Fortification for the Youth (UPLIFT) and Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) projects supported by the department of foreign affairs and trade (AUSAID), Korean International Cooperation Agency (KOICA) and Australia.

We are particularly indebted to the following agencies:

- **USAID:** The United States Aid and International Development
- **DFAT:** The department of foreign affairs and Trade Australia
- **Department of foreign affairs Finalnd**
- **Irish Aid**
- **KOICA:** Korean International Cooperation Agency
- **DFID:** The department of foreign affairs and International Development UK
- **UNFPA, WHO** and World Food Programme



Partnerships

In the year 2014, key government, multilateral, NGO and private sector partners we engaged in cross-sector partnerships to deliver services to the poor and marginalized communities in Uganda. WVU signed a memorandum of understanding with the greater North Parliamentary Group to support advocacy efforts on the rights of children. During the year World Vision also partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture during the drafting of the Seed Policy and the National Agricultural Policy.

Sponsorship

Through the reporting period, World Vision Uganda supported a total 131,315 children. According to the analysis in the STEP data, there is evidence of considerable improvement in the health performance of registered children. Our staff worked with the village health teams to monitor, mobilise and support registered children with health concerns.

Governance

WorldVision Uganda's Board of Directors comprising 9 members (5 male, 4 female) oversee the overall policy and programme implementation through good governance and accountability. During the year, the board met four times and provided the necessary advisory role.

Our People

By end of 2014 we had a total of 743 staffs (461 male 282 females). Through our competitive policy, we aim to attract and retain top talent and therefore we provide ongoing development opportunities for all our staff.

Gender

World Vision recognises and affirms the equal worth, dignity and rights of women, men, girls and boys and the significant role each one plays in promoting sustainable transformational development.

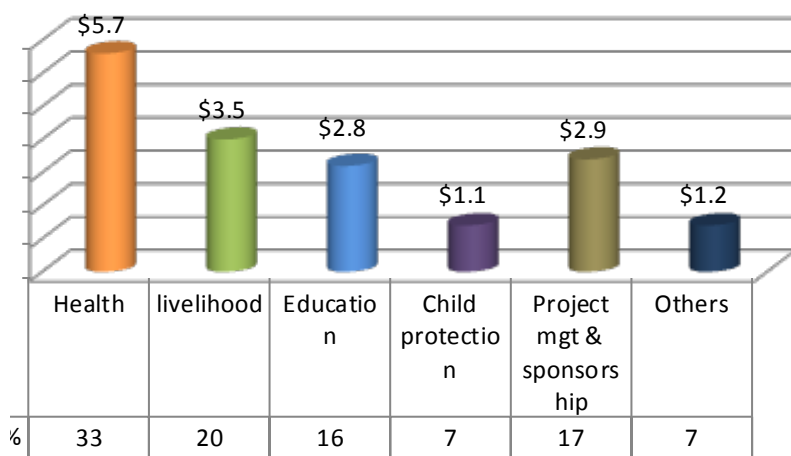
As a mainstreaming theme of programmes, gender is emphasized in all the WVU priority sectors of Education, Health/WASH, Child Protection, Food Security and other thematic areas to attain sustainable well-being of children and alleviate poverty. During FY2014 gender mainstreaming interventions focused on addressing factors that promoted equitable education for both boys and girls, gender equality as well as empowering women and girls in food production. As a result, there is increased male participation in roles that were traditionally believed to be for women. There is increased involvement of men escorting their spouses for antenatal care, HIV/AIDs counseling and the contribution of men in food production at household level has increased.

2014 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Funding Type

Resource	Funding Type	Actual Expenses	Annual Budget
Cash	SPONSORSHIP	27,673,986	27,030,997
	NON-SPONSORSHIP	6,575,049	11,202,966
	GRANTS & HEA	10,316,385	9,377,046
Cash Total		44,565,420	47,611,009
GIK	Multilateral	57,293,486	57,293,486
Grand Total		101,858,905	104,904,495

FY 14 Spending by Sector



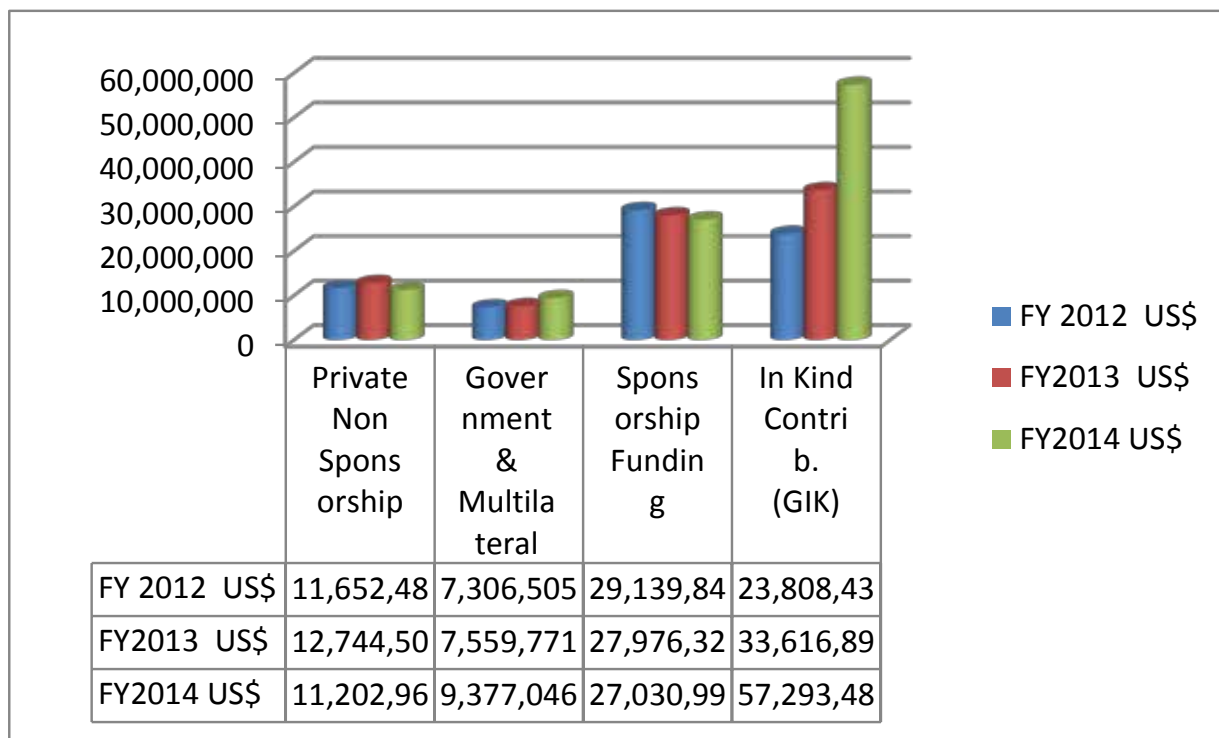
Funding by Support Office

Support Office	Com mitment (\$)	%	Com mitment (\$)	%
	CASH		GIK	
1 United States	8,928,637	67%	53,156,307	92.80%
2 Australia	3,701,841	9%	951,656	1.70%
3 Korea	1,350,919	6%	92,974	0.20%
4 Canada	103,001	5%	1,834,320	3.20%
5 Uganda	279,090	2%	-	0.00%
6 New Zealand	859,668	2%	356,773	0.60%
7 United Kingdom	1,291,407	2%	85,264	0.10%
8 Japan	1,318,686	1%	40,111	0.10%
9 Finland	6,612,036	1%	-	0.00%
10 Ireland	405,137	1%	-	0.00%
11 Hong Kong	1,368,028	1%	395,307	0.70%
12 Netherlands	25,414	0%	-	0.00%
13 Taiwan	106,143	0%	258,840	0.50%
14 Germany	2,092,093	0%	-	0.00%
15 Switzerland	1,622,905	0%	121,934	0.20%
16 GC Misc Income	17,546,004	0%	-	0.00%
Total	47,611,009	100%	57,293,486	100%

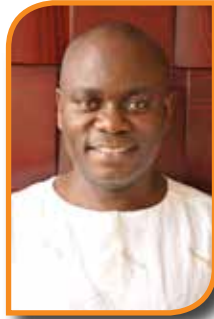
Budget Growth 2012 – 2014

FUND TYPE	FY 2012	FY2013	FY2014
	US\$	US\$	US\$
Private Non Sponsorship	11,652,483	12,744,507	11,202,966
Government & Multilateral	7,306,505	7,559,771	9,377,046
Sponsorship Funding	29,139,845	27,976,320	27,030,997
In Kind Contrib. (GIK)	23,808,436	33,616,893	57,293,486

Budget growth 2012-2014



WVU BOARD MEMBERS



Dr. Fred Muhumuza
Board Chairperson & Member
Governance Committee



Dr. Monica Chibita
Vice Chairperson & Member
Governance Committee



Dr. Ekiria Kikule
Chairperson Governance
Committee



Bishop George Bagamuhunda;
Member-Ministry & Audit Committee



Dr. Mary Ssonko
Member Ministry
Committee



Mr. David Opiokello
Chairperson Audit
Committee



Mr. Fred Mukhwana
Chairperson - Ministry Committee



Mrs. Susan Lubega
Member Ministry & Audit Committe



Mr. Anthony Esenu
Member Audit Committe

Mission

To follow our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

Vision

Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness;
Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.

Core values

- We are Christian
- We are committed to the poor
- We value people
- We are stewards
- We are partners
- We are responsive

World Vision Uganda


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