

2021-22 ANNUAL REPORT



**RIPPLE
EFFECT**
It starts on an African farm

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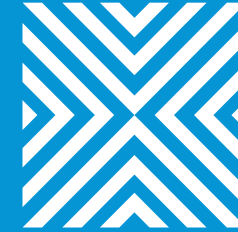


List of Acronyms



AMS	:	Agriculture Market Systems
COFE	:	Child Optimised Financial Education
KILP	:	Kamuli Inclusive Livelihoods Project
KYOP	:	Kyotera Push and Pull Project
LIREP	:	Lamwo Integrated Livelihoods Project
LwWL	:	Living with Wild Life Project
RE	:	Ripple Effect
SILC	:	Savings & Internal Lending Communities
SOA	:	Sustainable Organic Agriculture
SOCY	:	Sustainable Outcomes for Children & Youth
VSLA	:	Village Savings & Loan Associations





*“Dreams don’t work
unless you do”*

*“A lazy man will only remember
he has not planted when his
neighbour is harvesting”*



Message from the Chairperson



Women make up 52.5% of the labour force and are an important pool of potential talent to help Uganda meet its development goals, especially in the area of farm systems, enterprise development, nutrition, and social development. However, it is generally known that women face more challenges as they are more likely to be impeded by a lack of the necessary capacities, skills, resources, and/or domestic responsibilities in women's time.

This report seeks to present Ripple Effect / Ripple Effect's efforts in empowering vulnerable families/communities during FY 2021-22 in Uganda.

During the Year of reporting, effort was directed towards Gender and Social Development, Farm Systems, and Enterprise Development, among others. It is exciting to see growth in the number of women-owned businesses and in a majority of homes food is available throughout the year. We are geared up to support and enable self-employed women with growth potential in their enterprise activity so they can create more employment opportunities for other women (and men).

Our programs are more intentional to generate benefits for women and youth. Consequently, management / staff to a large extent have had to design programming in a way that prevents potential negative unintended consequences, including avoiding inadvertently strengthening dominant market actors in ways that further neglect marginalized groups or put women and girls at increased risk of gender-based violence.

There is need to promote positive societal attitudes toward entrepreneurship, and women's confidence as well as encourage young women to venture into growth sectors since currently women-owned businesses are concentrated in very few sectors. This diversification will be essential for the growth of their businesses and an increased share of contributions to the economy and society. In this report, you will find strong evidence in form of success stories and the power of networking with like-minded organizations, relevant government ministries, departments and agencies, development partners, and the private sector.

My appreciation goes to our beneficiaries, key stakeholders, and all those who have worked very closely with Ripple Effect during this fiscal year as well as management and staff, particularly the Country Director for your unrelentless effort in transforming communities here in Uganda

Blessings

Mrs. Peninnah Kasule
Chairperson





Message from the Country Director

Ripple Effect Uganda presents its Annual Report for 2021-2022. The purpose of this report is to show transparency and accountability to our major stakeholders in the agricultural sector and provide an overview of the main achievements of the period. Recognizing the role agriculture plays in socio-economic and socio-development, Ripple Effect has continued to maintain a strategic position within the sector to effectively provide support to the vulnerable poor. This annual report focuses on activities relating to productivity and growth in farm systems, enterprise development, gender and social development, and food safety, among others while collaborating with local and international organizations.

During the period of reporting, Ripple Effect Uganda continued to be results-oriented. This focus recognized the present challenges to sustainable development, socio-organizational and business functioning of stakeholder groups, as well as emerging opportunities for micro/small business development and employment creation. These are notable engines for economic development and require greater attention and collaboration to make effective and long-lasting interventions.

Nonetheless, we partnered and collaborated with the government, the private sector, farmer organizations, international organizations, and women and youth organizations in executing Ripple Effect's programme. With the sharing of knowledge and exchanges, beneficiaries accessed new skills and innovations, knowledge, and capability which played a key role in advancing their livelihoods using the ripple effect strategy.

While the current global economic context presents a number of challenges to agriculture and rural development, opportunities also emerge. These opportunities require that the country be in a state of readiness to profit from/capitalize on them and maximizing the use of available development financing in sustainable interventions. We strongly believe that sustainable, long-term development requires development planning which maps development goals to actions and outcomes, and which seeks integrated solutions to effectively leverage available assets/resources as a whole.

Ripple Effect Uganda remains committed to building the institutional and productive capacities of the beneficiaries in order to enhance increased employment, expansion of income generation opportunities, and food and nutrition security. This fiscal year we were deliberate in creating opportunities for youth and women participation to stimulate interest, investment and productivity in farm systems, enterprise development, gender, and social development.

I would like to thank all our stakeholders for their cooperation, support, and trust that was extended to us. We look forward to a continuous bond of all stakeholders within and outside Uganda.

God bless you

Mrs. Pamela Ebanyat
Country Director





VISION

A confident, thriving and sustainable rural Uganda.



MISSION

“To inspire and equip African communities, transforming lives and protecting the planet”



CORE VALUES

Integrity:

Acting with honesty, fairness and honour, in all that we do, treating all people with equal respect.

Compassion:

Believing that every person deserves a life worth living, we are driven by empathy, humanity, and justice towards people and planet.

Accountability:

Valuing the support and resources given to us, acting responsibly to ensure we use these with care and consideration.



“Confidence and gratitude from families are revealed from smiles”







Annual Targets against Achievements

63%

Had reduced hunger months compared to annual target of 60%.

81%

Food secure households compared to target of 60%.

78.2%

Supported households earned an average income of \$ 2.32 a day which, is above the 2\$ a day universal target despite the covid19 pandemic outbreak.

93.7%

Participants were women and 94% of women were able to make their own decision compared to the annual target of 80%.

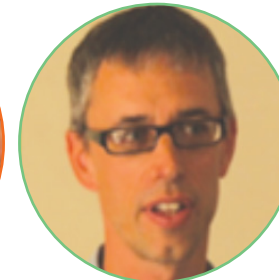
Board of Directors



MRS. PENINNAH KASULE
CHAIRPERSON



DR. ENOCH BIGIRWA
MEMBER



MR. PAUL STUART
MEMBER & SACCEO



MR. EVANS NAKHOKHO
MEMBER



MS. CHRISTINE ALUPO
MEMBER



MR. RICHARD CARTER
MEMBER



MRS. PRISCILLA SERUKKA
MEMBER



MS. HELLEN MACHIKA
MEMBER

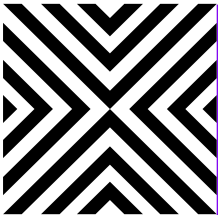


MR. JOSEPH KAGGWA
MEMBER



MRS. PAMELA EBANYAT
EX OFFICIO





About Kamuli Inclusive Livelihood Project (KILP)

Kamuli Inclusive Livelihood Project is a three-year project being implemented in the six parishes of Bugulumbya sub county: Bugulumbya, Busandha, Buwoya, Nawanende, Nawangoma and Naki-bungulya in Kamuli District, Eastern Uganda.

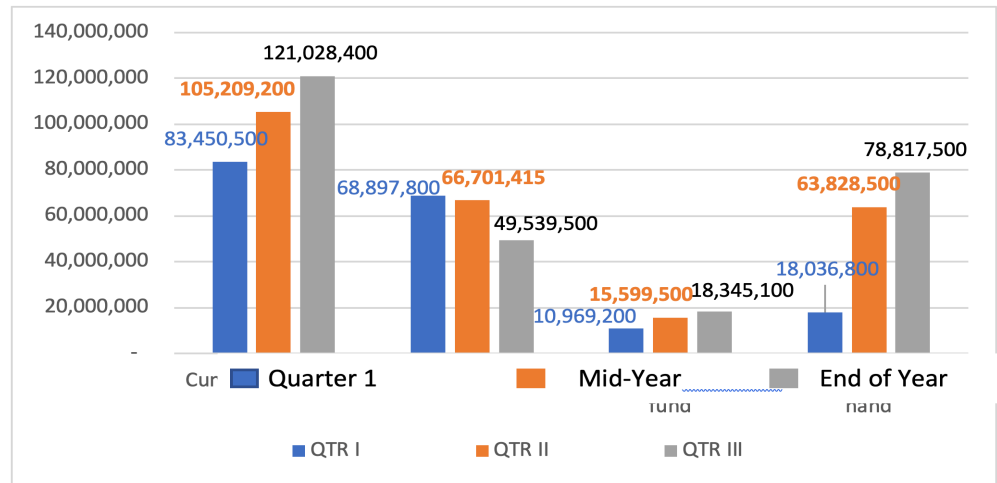
The project goal is to ensure 26,000 vulnerable people from Kamuli district have improved livelihoods, less marginalized, food secure, and have income sources within 36 months of the project.

The target communities were selected because of high incidences of poverty and vulnerability due to marginalization and social exclusion of women, people with disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children, low agricultural production, and limited incomes.

Kamuli Inclusive Livelihood Project is a three-year project being implemented in the six parishes of Bugulumbya sub county: Bugulumbya, Busandha, Buwoya, Nawanende, Nawangoma and Naki-bungulya in Kamuli District, Eastern Uganda.

To a large extent the capacity of marginalized groups has improved. There is evidence of self-discovery and high self-esteem, self-confidence and self-competence. Confidence has been built among the youth, women and persons with disability out of Music Dance and Drama; as a result, physiological therapy has contributed to emotional healing from long term gender-based violence. Further to this, there is evidence of good family relationships, hard work and meaningful engagement in productive activities. **The confidence level (speaking in public) has increased**

ing nutritious foods has increased to over 97% for SHGs and over 90% for communities against the annual target of 60% for SHGs and 40% for communities respectively. This is partly attributed to training and follow up in farm systems where beneficiaries were equipped with knowledge and skills in understanding different early maturing varieties, intercropping, training in good agronomic practices and post-harvest handling as a result, farmers are now food secure, have access to clean water for home consumption and livestock, and time spent traveling



from 64% in the previous year to over 91% and the growth levels for SHGs increased from 44% in the previous year to over 92%.

Scanning through level of improved and diversified agricultural production, **the proportion of targeted households that are food secure and consum-**

long distances in search for water is now used for productive activities. **The outcome of these successes has attracted 450 non-beneficiary community members who have requested to join the POs soya production in particular.**

To a large extent, this attributed to diversification of income streams, group maturity, and robust monitoring resulting to improved livelihood options amongst participating households/ beneficiaries. This is further evidenced by the fact that **the number of SHG members with annual savings above \$100 has superseded the annual target of 15%.**

Ultimately, families now work together towards a common goal which primarily is, achieving a food secure status and having a reliable income source. Community dialogues on gender-based violence and the community led safeguarding approach have seen gender-based violence and abuse of the vulnerable reduce to levels that have not been experienced before according to testimonies by CRPs and village leaders.



About Kyotera Push and Pull Project (KYOP)

Ripple Effect has been implementing a 3-year Push pull project in Nabigasa sub county, Kyotera district targeting 400 households to reduce the effects of maize stem borers and fall army worms on maize production. The project purpose is to increase food security and income diversification for smallholder farmers through promoting safe nutrition, acquisition of household essentials to meet their basic needs as well as providing fodder for livestock.

Push pull technology uses legumes like Desmodium as a repellent and pastures like Bracheria and Napier as traps to protect maize from maize stem borer disease and fall Armyworms.

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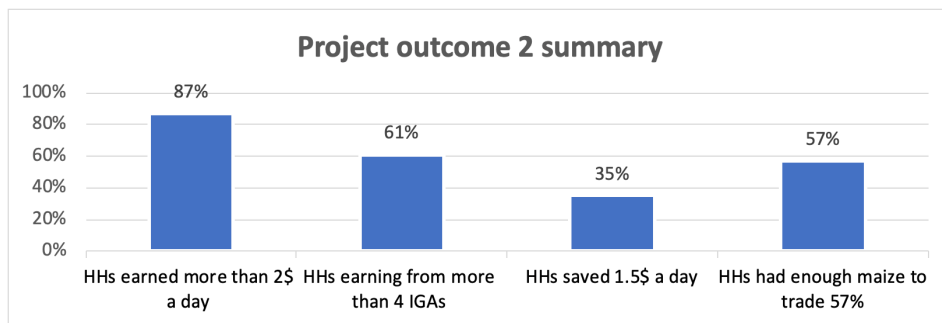


Overall, 89% HHs are now confident that their land can be a great source for income and food needs compared to 44% at baseline in 2020. 71% HHs consume 6 and more foods a day compared to 48 at baseline. 96% HH experience less than 2 hunger months compared to 82 at the beginning of the project. The number of HHs producing adequate and quality forage for their livestock has increased to 92% from 3% at baseline depicting 89% increment in year one.

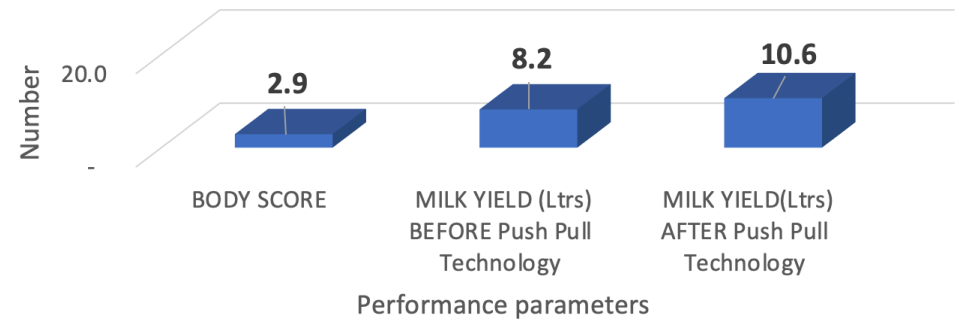
KYOP	Maize-beans intercrop	Push Pull Technology,
Severe infestation	6.6%	0%
mild cases	18.3%	5%
Little infestation	40%	30.8%
No Infestation	35%	64.2%

The Fall army worm infestation assessment was done using; severe, mild, very little and no infestation analysis. The findings indicate that; overall, 35% gardens of maize-bean intercrop had no infestation, while 64.2% of maize-bean gardens using Push Pull had no infestation. Despite the prolonged draught during the year of reporting, a total of 7,787kgs of maize were harvested by 174 farmers i.e. 2,427 kgs in season one by 22 farmers and 5,360kgs in season two by 92 farmers.

During the year of reporting, efforts to enhance and diversify household income among KYOP beneficiaries revealed that 87% HHs earned more than 2\$ a day as compare to 49% at baseline in 2020, this is attributed to increased IGA uptake. 61% HHs earn from more than 4 IGAs compared to 41% at baseline. In addition, 35% HHs saved more than \$1.5 a day moving from 5% HHs at baseline. Despite lepidoptera maize infestation, 57% HHs had enough maize to trade compared to 23% at baseline.



Livestock performance

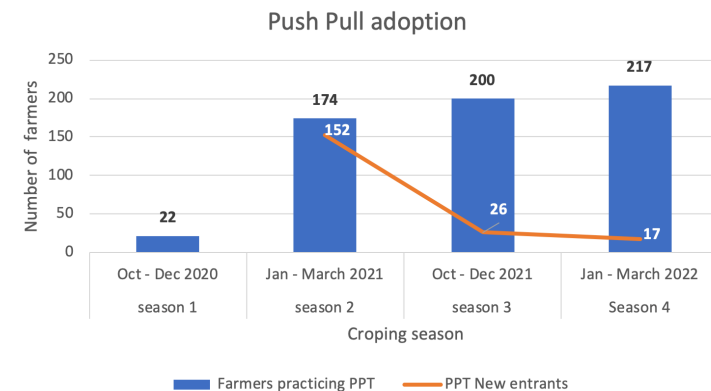


On the other hand, the dairy collection project comprising of 21 group members and 02 community members sold a total of 6,854.5 litres at Ush.1600/= per litre.

Practicing farmers have continued to testify how they have benefited from the technology especially, being sure of the fodder for the livestock, some maize harvest despite the climate challenge that affected most of the maize farmers.

Push Pull Technology has been very effective in repelling fall army worm and stem borer on maize but also provided income through selling bales of hay made from bracharia and desmodium.

The total number of PPT practicing farmers stands at 217 with five (5) community adopters. Of these, 203 are practicing climate smart system (use of bracharia and desmodium).





About SOCY - Child Optimized Financial Education (COFE)



COFE was designed to be used within orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) projects. COFE was designed to help caregivers make better financial decisions and increase investments in children in their care. With minor adjustments, COFE can be used in other projects that support parents and caregivers for example family strengthening and deinstitutionalization, education, health, and food security projects.

Child optimized financial education training was designed and implemented for the caregivers in order to enhance well-being of their children and all children under their care. As a result of the training there is evidence of Self-financial efficacy; Food security; and improved household wellbeing among target beneficiaries in 84 groups of Gomba and Mityana.

Training opportunity was undertaken among COFE groups that aimed at empowering SILC group members with financial education knowledge, household financial management, and prioritization of children who are under their care. The training that was rolled out in 4 sub counties (Gomba) i.e Maddu, Kabulasoke, Kyegonza and Mpenja, and additional six (6) Sub-counties from Mityana i.e. Malangala, Kikandwa, Bulera, Ssekanyonyi, Maanyi and Busimbi has empowered caregivers to plan and manage their finances and prioritize children's needs as well as children's involvement in decision making.

“The project has successfully altered participants’ mindset, and particularly that of working towards a long-term goal by breaking it into short-term and medium-term goals as steps towards achieving the long-term goal. Project participants gained capabilities of determining the appropriate amount of money to borrow and fitting repayment into household budgets without affecting the ability for family needs provision”





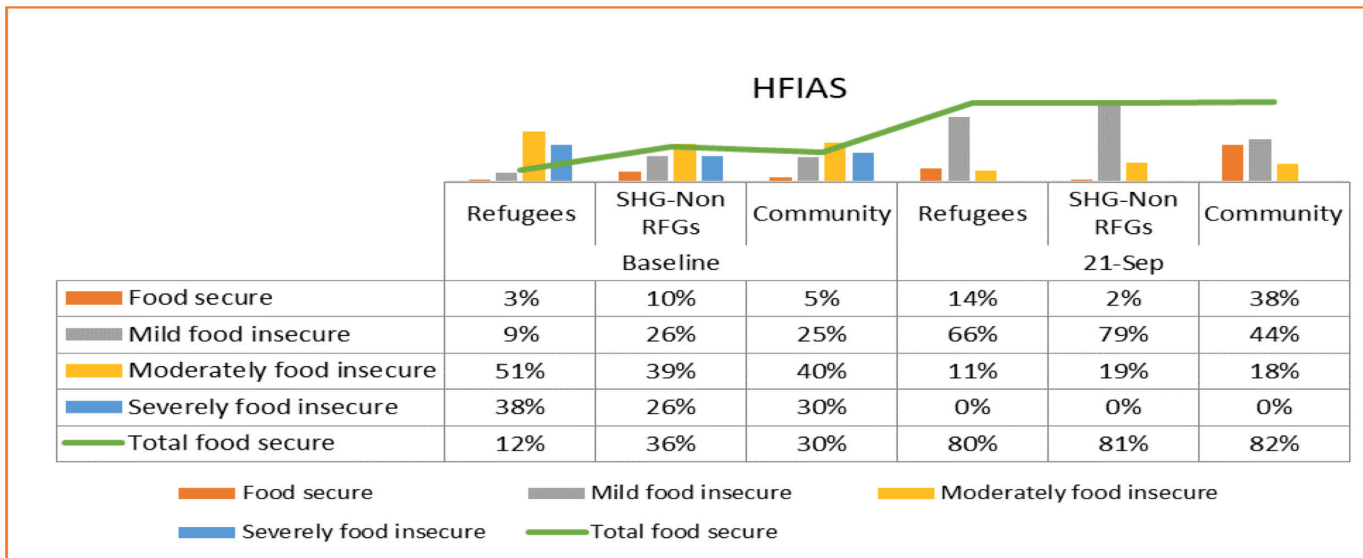
About Lamwo Integrated Livelihoods Project (LIREP)

Lamwo Integrated refugee project (LIREP) is a programme being financed by emerge poverty free together with JK Clark and implemented by Ripple Effect Uganda in Palabek Ogili sub county, Lamwo county Lamwo district.

The three-year project goal is to ensure 600 households from Palabek refugee settlement and the host communities in Lamwo District have improved livelihoods by ensuring they are food secured, have income sources and are less marginalised.

The project is addressing this by delivering an integrated training programme in farm systems, farming as a business, Sustainable energy use and environmental management, as well as gender and social inclusion.





The increase in proportion of households that are food secure and consuming nutritious meals is attributed to planting of fast-maturing food crops such as green vegetables, farmers have also learnt the importance of having adequate reserves for home consumption. While it is obvious for refugees to expect World Food Program to provide food every month, the highlight was to see many HHs with stock of food like dried potatoes and cassava as well as preserved green vegetables to be consumed during time of scarcity.

Households were equipped with nutrition best practices and making timely referrals for malnutrition cases whenever identified. For the HHs that were food insecure at less than 20%, this was attributed to late planting in the cropping season

Categories of farm management practices	Baseline			21 st -September 2021		
	Refugees	SHG	Community	Refugees	SHG	Community
Average farm management practices	1.50	1.69	1.69	4.71	5.7	3.5
Improvement in farm management	0%	0%	0%	35%	44%	21%
No improvement in farm management	100%	100%	100%	65%	56%	79%
Most practiced farm management practices						
Backyard gardening	31%	0%	18%	38%	42%	0%
Intercropping	50%	47%	56%	97%	100%	88%
Crop rotation	38%	56%	41%	47%	70%	71%
Agro forestry	15%	28%	21%	97%	95%	96%
Total	34%	33%	34%	70%	77%	64%

where their crops were 63% of the project beneficiaries earn less than \$1.9 a day with refugees at 89%, SHG at 53%, and Community at 47%. Meanwhile, only 37% of the respondents earn more than \$1.9 daily with the community at 53%, SHG at 47%, and Refugees at 11%.

This is attributed to limited livelihood opportunities and economic activities available for the refugees and SHG generally, while the low proportion at 37% earning more than \$1.9 daily is partly because some nationals have large pieces of land available and being rented out to the refugees as well, they also cultivate crops in the field.

Farm management practices have been embraced; with agroforestry leading followed by intercropping, crop rotation, and backyard gardening technologies. Agroforestry ranked high in farm management practice 95% score and farmers have since learned the benefits Backyard gardening on the other hand should be emphasized by households with vast land who prefer to grow vegetables in large gardens.

Outcome 4: Increased inclusion among vulnerable groups of people from both refugees and host communities to improve their social well being.

Florence Akello; one of the widows and members of “Kwo Tek” group, says:

“Living in a multicultural environment like here in Block 3 was not an easy one before Ripple Effect identified and trained us on life skills, self-awareness, self-esteem, self-confidence, and self-competence. These skills have enabled us to discover our abilities and restore our dignity despite staying in the fragile community. I now have positive attitudes towards my neighbors and appreciate the cultural diversity and the need to live in harmony.”





About Living with Wildlife Project (LwWP)

It is hoped that; Farms will be transformed to enable families have sufficient, nutritious food to eat all year round and no longer need to poach animals from the park to survive. Small businesses will be developed, youth trained in vocational skills and savings & credit schemes established to ensure economic resilience and reduce reliance on the park's natural resources to supplement income. Communities and Uganda Wildlife Authority will develop a better understanding of each other's challenges and develop joint solutions to protect both livelihoods and the future sustainability of the park.

"Living with wildlife project is a UK aid match funded project that will by 2023, improve food security, income levels and relationships with Uganda Wildlife Authority for 37,300 vulnerable women, men, and children in Pakwach and Panyimur of Northern Uganda so that incidents of illegal wildlife activity in North West Murchison Falls National Park are reduced."

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Overall, the number of IGAs has improved from 1.2 at baseline to over 4.18; and the number of farm practices has risen from 2.86 at baseline to over 5.76. In Isingiro, 37 groups were mentored in collective bulking and marketing with different sessions covered in record keeping, business centers basics, business planning and store management. As result, two more groups in Juru zone i.e., Ngalama Produce Traders Association & Kankingi Umoja savings groups have hired stores to act as bulking centers, 10 groups have developed business plans for produce trading and three groups in Rugaaga have put in place market maps at their business centers. Two groups; Rweziringiro United Farmers & Kyenyangi women’s group in Kaberebere town council, sold 12,028 kgs (2,028 kgs of beans & 10,000kgs of maize) worth UGX 12,464,800 (UGX. 3,464,800 & UGX. 9,000,000) respectively.

79 farmers (62 female, 17 male) from eleven groups accessed tarpaulins through Agriculture Cluster Development Programme (ACDP) this was a result of linking them to the Kaberebere & Isingiro town council Agriculture Officers who mobilized UGX. 3,575,000 from each group member.

Kankingi Twimukye group was linked to the CDO Kashumba office for financial support through Uganda Women Empowerment Program. The CDO pledged 22 million support to the groups for trading in Produce upon receiving their Business plans.

Farmer organizations in Kyegegwa were supported to collectively bulk and market their produce. 9,172 kilograms of Maize, Beans, and Cassava worth UGX. 9,819,500 sales were realized by 169 group members, 71 nationals and 25 refugees. The average price for maize increased from UGX. 760 to 933 for maize grain and from UGX. 1,110 to 1,500 for beans

- **816 farmers from 29 groups and 03 FOs sold 119,682 kgs of produce yielding total cash of UGX. 86,102,110 cumulatively.**

i.e. Maize sales totaled to Ugx 57,745,210,

Beans yielded Ugx. 26,073,900,

Rice yielded Ugx. 800,000, and

Cassava yielded Ugx. 390,000.

On the other hand, out of local poultry sales Ugx 13,434,000= income was earned by beneficiary household up from shs 575,000 yielding a 50% growth rate from start of the project.



About Agriculture Market Systems – WFP (AMS)

Agriculture and Market Support (AMS) is WFP’s smallholder development programme that aims to increase the capacity of smallholder farmers, with focus on women and youth, to improve agricultural incomes and diversify livelihoods. WFP in partnership with Ripple Effect Uganda is implementing AMS in Kyegegwa in Kyegegwa Town Council (TC), Mpara and Kyegegwa sub-counties and has a target of 3000 beneficiaries 2100 nationals and 900 refugees.

The project is intended to build the capacity of farmers, aggregators, and district local government on market system. The overall goal of the project is food security and Nutrition-Zero hunger and the project through its four objectives will support farmers have collective action, improved PHM, improved markets, and ensure that capacities of all beneficiaries are built to engage in meaningful livelihood interventions.

“The overall goal of AMS is to increase the capacity of smallholder farmers, with focus on women and youth, to improve agricultural incomes and diversify livelihoods.”





During the year of reporting, 33 community facilitators in Kyegegwa were inducted in the Saving and Internal Lending Community (SILC) model.

In Kyegegwa, 33 agro-input dealers were trained in safe handling and business management of agrochemicals and inputs. 307 farmer groups & FOs in Isingiro were mentored on collective marketing with WFP's assistance

181 farmer groups and FOs in Isingiro were mentored on post-harvest management with WFP's assistance.

By linking beneficiary farmers to access PHM technology for improved volumes and quality production; 69 farmers (in Kyegegwa) procured 69 tarpaulins and 10 hermetic bags from the local agro-input shops worth UGX. 4,140,000 while 36 farmers from Unity Kaborogota and Nyakatoma purchased 36

hermetic bags worth UGX. 2,664,000.

One of the groups in Kyegegwa joined an FO with UGX. 300,000 full subscription and share capital as a result of training and Mentorship of groups in the basics of a business centre

In an effort to scale up collective bulking and marketing of produce, the capacity of marketing committees was strengthened hence the reason cumulative volumes of Kg. 128,743 valued at UGX. 126,903,840.

It should be noted that these successes are partly due to providing market linkages for maize flour in the settlement, linkages to government support especially subsidized postharvest management equipment, access to quality agricultural inputs from Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP).

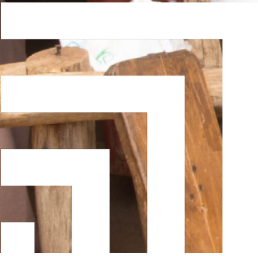
Cumulative achievements during year of implementation of Kyegegwa

Indicator title	Disaggregation	Target	Apr	May	June	Totals Sales
Value and volume of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (FOs)	Maize Total (KG)	5,006	3,500	420	8,926	89,331
	Beans (KG)	280	5,971	1,730	7,981	36,079
	Other crops (KG)	1,260	-	-	1,260	1,970
	Grand Total KG	6,546	9,471	2,150	18,167	127,380
	Beans (UGX)	352,000	7,776,750	4,565,000	12,693,750	47682150
	Maize (UGX)	24,355,400	540,000	588,000	25,483,400	91775890
	Other crops (UGX)	1,236,000	-	-	1,236,000	2907000
	Grand Total UGX	25,943,400	8,316,750	5,153,000	39,413,150	142,365,040

Cumulative achievements during year of implementation of Isingiro/

Indicator title	Disaggregation	Target	Apr	May	Jun	Total Sales
Value and volume of sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (FOs)	Maize (KG)	55,000	26,687	33,068	2,950	62,705
	Beans (KG)	27,000	8,556	15,899	0	24,455
	Sorghum (KG)	0	0	3,600	0	3,600
	Grand Total (KG)	77,000	35,243	52,567	2,950	90,760
	Maize (UGX)	38,500,000	27,669,990	37,254,800	3,767,500	68,692,290
	Beans (UGX)	54,000,000	22,801,450	44,933,500	0	67,734,950
	Sorghum (UGX) (KG)	0	0	8,820,000	0	8,820,000
	Grand Total (UGX)	92,500,000	50,471,440	91,008,300	3,767,500	145,247,240







Financials



Send A Cow Uganda
Abridged Audited Financial Statements
For the Year Ended 30th June 2022

Abridged Audited Financial Statements For the Year Ended 30 June 2022



1.0 Independent Auditor's Report on the Abridged Financial Statements to the Board of Directors for the year ended 30 June 2022

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Send a Cow Uganda set out on pages 21 to 39, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 30th June 2022, the statement of income and retained earnings, statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Send a Cow Uganda as at 30th June 2022, its statement of income and retained incomes, and cash flows for the year ended then in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards for Small and Medium Enterprises with adherence to the companion guide for not-for-profits to the International Financial Reporting Standard for Small and Medium Entities.



Statement of Financial Position FY 2021 – 22 (abridged version)

	Notes	June 2022 UShs. '000	June 2021 UShs. '000
Assets			
Non-Current assets			
Finance lease	8.3	1,200,000	1,200,000
Property and Equipment	8.4	1,507,446	1,375,609
		2,707,446	2,575,609
Current Assets			
Receivables & Prepayments	8.5	537,601	274,643
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.6	156,107	114,584
		693,708	389,227
Total Assets		3,401,153	2,964,836
Liabilities and Funds			
Long-term liabilities			
Lease liability	8.7	1,650	1,725
		1,650	1,725
Current liabilities			
Other liabilities	8.8	126,241	153,191
Employee cost liabilities	8.9	87,227	3,322
Lease liability	8.7	75	
		213,544	156,513
Retained Funds			
Capital Fund	8.10	2,214,019	2,575,607
Revaluation reserve	8.11	493,426	
Accumulated Funds	8.12	478,514	231,072
		3,185,959	2,806,679
Total Liabilities and funds		3,401,152	2,964,917

The financial statements were approved by the Board on _____ and were signed on its behalf by:

Chairperson Board of Directors

Country Director

2022

2022

Financials

Statement of Income and Retained Funds FY 2021 - 22

	Notes	Budget June 2022	Actual June 2022 UShs. '000	Actual June 2021 UShs. '000
Income				
Grant Income	8.13	7,324,902	5,080,041	5,413,771
Operational Funding	8.14	-	10,668	65,844
Total Income		7,324,902	5,090,709	5,479,615
Expenditure				
Project costs	8.15	2,334,214	3,088,296	3,987,716
Administrative costs	8.16	655,606	1,058,272	806,168
Support staff costs	8.17	227,536	696,561	622,270
Total Expenditure		3,217,356	4,843,128	5,416,154
Net Income		4,107,546	247,581	63,461
Exchange gain/loss		-	(139)	
Net Movement in Funds		4,107,546	247,441	63,461
Reconciliation of retained funds				
Retained funds brought forward			231,070	167,609
Retained funds as at 30 June 2021			478,512	231,070



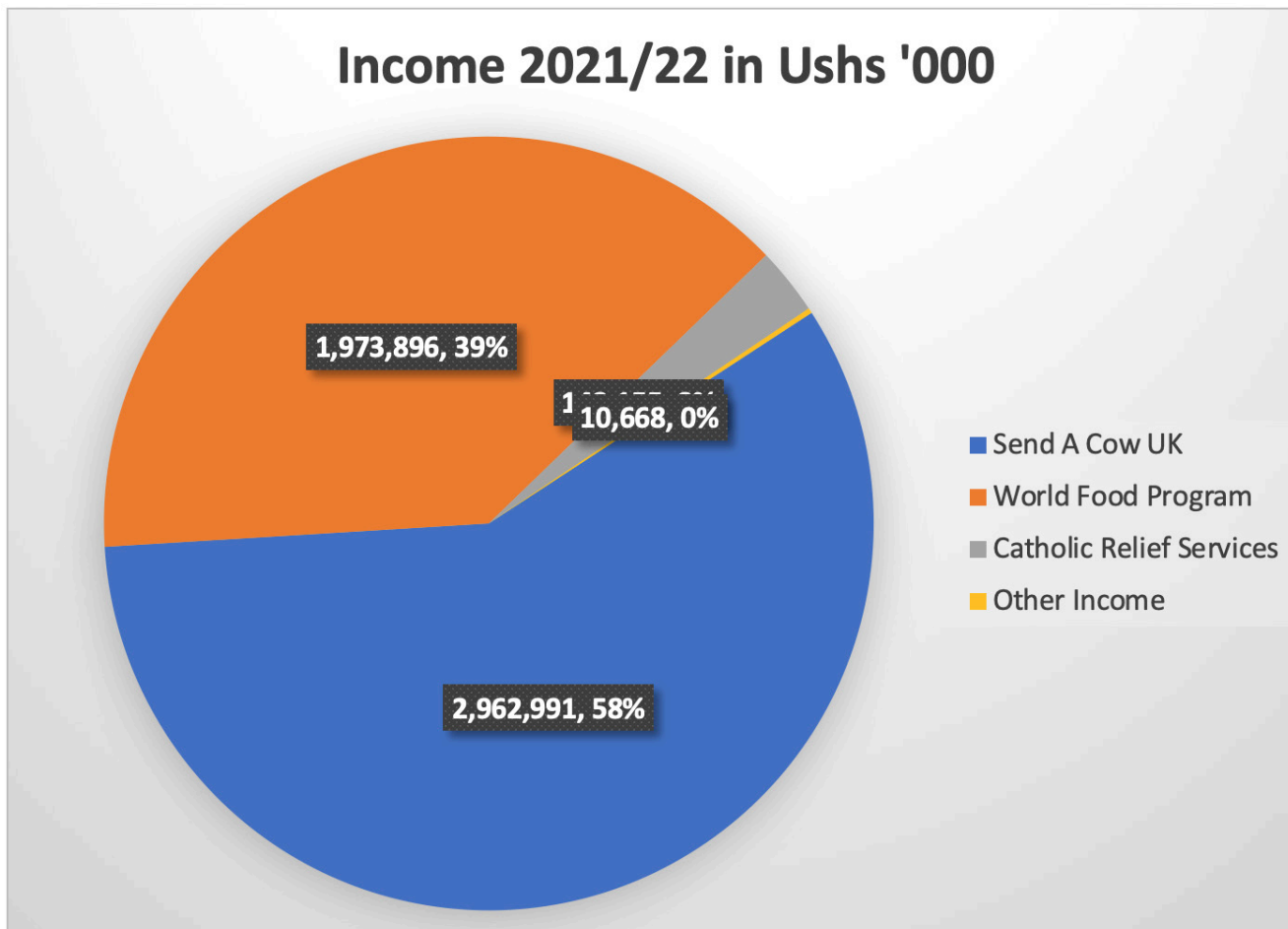
Financials

Statement of Cash flows

	Notes	June 2022 UShs. '000	June 2021 UShs. '000
Cash flows from operating activities			
Profit for the year	6.0	247,441	63,461
Adjust for:			
Capital expenditure	8.4	38,355	929,799
Increase/Decrease in receivables	8.5	(262,958)	-84,017
Increase/Decrease in payables	8.8 & 8.9	56,956	-70,842
Cash flows from operating activities		79,793	838,401
Cash flows from Investing activities			
Purchase of fixed assets	8.4	(38,355)	-929,799
Net cashflows from investing activities		(38,355)	(929,799)
Net movement in cash and cash equivalent			
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 July 2021		114,664	206,062
Cash and Cash equivalents as at 30 June 2022		156,107	114,664
Represented by:			
Cash at Bank	8.6	154,918	112,918
Cash at hand	8.6	1,189	1,748
		156,107	114,666



Donor support



During the year our income fell slightly from 5.4B in 2021 to 5.1B in 2022.

The closure of the CRD project and some UK-funded projects led to the decline in income year to date.

A substantial percentage of our income has been from Ripple Effect UK, thanks to contributions from individual donors, legacies and grants.



Challenges and Solutions

- Prolonged drought that hit the beneficiary farmers for two seasons affected active agricultural activities in the country. There is therefore need to: Adopt planting drought resistant varieties of food crops. for example, those with PPT gardens had less struggle for animal feeding; Farmers were trained on proper post-harvest handling techniques of foodstuff especially maize, cassava, Beans, and Ground nuts to minimize losses and also control mold growth and pests intrusion; and an effort to introduce crop insurance to farmer groups.

- Delayed response by Equity Bank to deliver financial support to groups as pledged during the Agribusiness. Ripple Effect intervened and responsively, collaborated with Vision Fund Uganda to support groups, especially in the host community matchmaking. These included: Kakoni B, Bakyara Twetungure, Nyamuhanami Birungi Byeka, Tujiunge Pamoja

- Inadequate storage space mostly especially in the settlement areas continued to affect the scale-up of collective bulking among groups and FOs settlement.

- Agriculture Market system approach. Ripple Effect has continued to engage DRDIP for the fulfillment of the commitments made to establish four storage facilities

- The strict government policy of banning the use of illegal fishing gear has reduced the level of savings in communities since most of the money used for savings was got from fishing. Farmers were encouraged to diversify their economic activities so that sole reliance on fishing is avoided.

- Wildlife conflict with humans causes destruction in the garden and threatens the lives of the community. Encouraging community members to observe the 100m buffer zones to reduce contact with hippos.

- Increase in prices of agro-inputs, especially prices of seeds affected linkag-

es. The project guided beneficiaries to procure inputs collectively in order for them to leverage lower prices.

- Repatriations in the settlement especially Rubondo reduced group memberships where some groups lost their members and leaders, especially those from Burundi. This was resolved by enrolling new members into these particular groups



Conclusion

We are thankful to all those who have shown confidence in our work and contributed to our cause. We believe in building strong, long-term partnerships with organisations and like-minded individuals to create a pool of resources intended for creating long-lasting impacts. Our promise of quality means that Ripple Effect Uganda pledges to be accountable, trustworthy, and reputable in her business to achieve the desired vision.

Teamwork and synergy are forefront and shall be perceived as the core of our work across the board. We are certain that without these virtues, the milestones of this year would never be achieved. In the coming year, we are optimistic to score higher in our effort to drive our course and mandate knowing that every child in our hands needs a bright future.



Success Stories:



Komakech Pius, 33, a resident of Jakok Village- Panyimur Sub County, is married, with 11 children 8 of whom are school going (4 girls and 4 boys) had been a fisherman all his life. He was now used to the frustration of fishing the whole day and coming home empty handed due to the ever diminishing fish stocks which more and more fishermen are trying to make a living out of. He would seed people going for trainings and meetings but he was not bothered.

All this changed with a gift from his brother's wife.

"I was resting under the shade, very tired from the river with no catch, my brother's wife came to me and said PIUS, Ripple Effect has given vegetable seeds to our group, and they are training us on how to grow vegetables for home consumption, and encouraging us to grow more for sale, please take some and you grow them for your family, I will teach you whatever we learn from the group, very soon we will have plenty to eat" He narrates Together with my wife, we joined my brother and his wife and started growing vegetables, 3 months later there was enough to eat and even some to sell. I stopped worrying over no catch since there is always something to eat.

He is now a famous vegetable grower in the village and people follow him to the garden to buy vegetables.

He uses the money from the vegetables to buy scholastic materials for the children and other domestic requirements. He also bought a hen to start a local poultry project as advised by his brother's wife and saved shs 100,000= to buy vegetable seeds for the next season. "All this from a small gift from my brother's wife. Although am not a member of the group, I try as much as possible not to miss the trainings, they are so good, they have changed my life completely, from a frustrated fisherman to a farmer. Soon I will be making millions from the vegetables I grow and sell" says Pius proudly.

The project is changing the lives of many like Pius, by training them to equip them with life skills away from fishing and poaching into new and sustainable livelihood options.





Peace being one of the small holder farmers in the area with subsistence agriculture being her main source of livelihood makes her one of the beneficiaries targeted by the Project. Having joined the group at its formation in 1998 with the core objective of farming being her main source of livelihood.

“Since the coming of Ripple Effect, I have learnt the importance of doing proper seed selection, timely harvesting, proper drying, bulking and collective marketing among others. This has made me improve on the quality of my produce which has in turn fetched me better prices. It is through this that I have raised school fees for my children, buying a goat and general support to my family. I have been able to access good quality tarpaulins which are 67% subsidized by government and this has further enhanced the quality of my produce. I am now hosting the ACDP DEMO for beans, all this is because of Ripple Effect linking us to government programmes. Through bulking and collective marketing, I have raised 1,450,000/= from the beans we sold to Manyakabi part of the money that I have used to buy a goat and pay school fees for my children more especially to the two, one in Advanced Level and the other one at university”.

“School fees is no longer my challenge, I intend to diversify to more than one sources of income, constructing a poultry house and venturing into poultry are my top priorities”, said Peace when asked about her future plans.

4 2 years old Ms. Kembabazi Peace, married Mother of seven, resident of Kyenyangi Cell in East ward, Kaberebere Town Council. She is a member and chairperson of Kyenyangi Women’s group, one of the groups supported by Ripple Effect and the United Nations World Food Programme under the Agriculture and Market support (AMS) project.

Under the project, Ripple Effect disseminates Knowledge and skills on Post-Harvest Management (PHM), Bulking and Collective Marketing, Business Planning, among others through trainings with the core objective of stimulating a collective action among farmers to improve on quality and quantity of their produce as well as be able to access markets that offer better prices.





Nambogwe Anita Betty from Nakibungulya, Busuubo is one of the youth beneficiaries in the group. Anita was registered at the inception of the project with little hope in the decision-making in the group since she was young. As a young woman, she used to face challenges of gender-based violence but would maintain silence as an internalized oppression due to cultural beliefs like, “Omwami kyakoba nzena kyekoba” meaning what the man says is what I say which continued to undermine the women’s plight with voicelessness and powerlessness.

She thought there were no equal opportunities in RIPPLE EFFECT UGANDA but to her surprise in the year 2020 she requested for support with cassava planting material and received 12 bags of Nacros cuttings that covered one acre of land. She received training from both the CRP and agricultural extension staff on the good agronomic practices of cassava production and post-harvest handling.

Anita and her husband now own one acre of cassava which they hope to sell and meet their basic needs. They have worked out plans to make maximum benefit from the enterprise through value addition, sale of planting materials and expanding the garden.

They have the goal of educating their children in good standard schools and introducing off-farm IGAs. To improve their income.

Anita is one of the youths who have started counting fortunes from their land. Currently, they are market scouting for the market and are hopeful to sell a kilogram at Ushs.700/=. The couple plans to do value addition and dominate the local market with a quality product of cassava flour. This will be achieved by chipping the cassava with a machine to keep the standard and proper storage.





Namagembe Josephine (65 years) is a peer farmer trainer and a member of the Kirembwe Twegatte Orphans Group. She is married to Mr. Bukenya John (68 years) and they caretake 6 people including 4 Children and 2 adults; 2 boys and 2 girls who are school-going age in different classes Josephine and the family have practiced push-pull technology as an integrated pest management approach to eradicate pests in their maize fields as well as improving their farm production.

“We used to have food for home consumption since we joined Ripple Effect in Rakai Orphans Project however the production was low on maize due to attack by pests. As a family, we work together to attain our livelihood and everybody’s contribution to farm activities is crucial to the family’s success.”

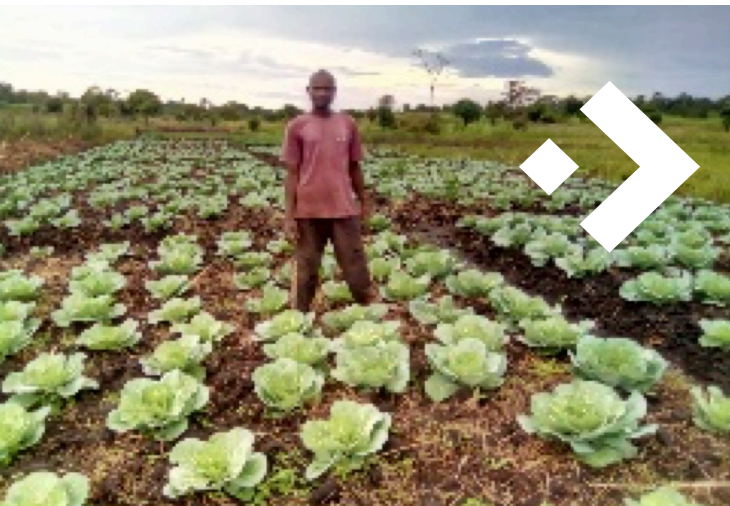
For the past two (2) seasons, Josephine practiced push pull technology in Maize production as part of the production system and realized benefits like an increase in milk production from 9 liters to 11 liters in the first push pull season of production and by the end of her second season the cow had increased to 16 liters per days of which 10 liters are sold daily each at Ushs.1200/= at farm gate, 2 liters for home consumption and 4 liters for the calf daily. As a result, the family increased their VSLA savings from Ushs.10,000/= to Ushs.20,000/=.

The family has been able to meet medical expenses, and school fees for example 1 million Uganda shillings was raised from the sales of milk for Maria Namukunde a daughter and a student at Masaka Nursing School was able to go back for her

course amidst COVID- 19 pandemic effects which had made many parents to become financially incapacitated.

The family adopted tomato growing over the year and this was due to the availability of manure from the livestock which enabled tomatoes to receive required nutrients and increased the yields. By the time of reporting, 4 basins had been harvested and sold at a price of Ushs. 15000/= as well as use for home consumption.





Ndhuba Paul 32 years, resident of Busiwa Village, Nawanende Parish, Bugulumbya Sub County, Kamuli district S.4 dropout married to Nabirye Sulaina 22 years, a P.7 drop out, currently with 3 children. Their total household size is 8 members including his parents, relatives and Ndhuba takes the overall household responsibility. Enrolled into KILP in June 2019 and member to Kyabajatobona Busiwa Farmers group, where he serves as the group secretary. The household uses a total land acreage of 2.5 acres where they secure their livelihood through growing food crops, vegetables and rearing of goats and chicken. 1.5 acres is covered by coffee plantation and the 1 acre used for growing food crops and vegetables.

Ndhuba hires an additional 3/4 acre of land per season for food crop and vegetable growing. Unfortunately, what is grown at most times is not enough to meet the household food demand and nothing sold to raise income.

He attributed this to the small acreage grown, the poor agronomic practices employed, the use of non-improved planting materials

and Soil exhaustion. Household income is through the sale of chicken and goats, coffee is normally sold off at flowering stage to meet household requirements, including buying food and therefore harvested to clear off debts.

However, Ndhuba's enrollment into KILP has started giving hope to the household as the issues of home hygiene and sanitation are being addressed, the household erected a plate rack, renovated the kitchen and pit latrine because of the

trainings in home hygiene and Sanitation so far conducted by Ripple Effect . Also, Mandala Garden, kitchen garden and raised bed gardens were set up at the household backyard because of the trainings in backyard gardening.

“Our home now looks beautiful and attractive that we don't fear hosting visitors and we have high hopes of consuming more vegetables than as before”.

If we continued receiving the trainings from Ripple Effect, especially in home hygiene, Sanitation, good agronomic practices, among others and supported by improved inputs, our production from the small piece of land will increase, have more food for consumption, sell more for income, reduce on the debt burdens, reduce on the expenditures related to sickness, hire more land to expand on the vegetable enterprise production and Subsequently buy more land for production.



Ndhuba in 2021

From their cabbage harvest In April 2020, Paul utilized the 250,000/= earned to buy a sewing machine for his wife besides meeting household needs. Ndhuba received 5 kgs of Maksoy 3N in August 2020 they planted and harvested 50Kg, saved 10kgs as planting material for season one 2021 and the balance was consumed by the household. When the 10 Kgs were planted in the first season of 2021, 150 Kgs were harvested, sold 100 kgs each at 2000/=, saved 7 Kgs as planting material for second season of 2021, besides passing on a gift to other group members and household nutrition. From the soybean sales (200,000/=), Ndhuba paid 150,000/= for his wife to train in tailoring and garment cutting at Wandegeya trading center July 2021.

Ndhuba utilized the 7 Kgs from his previous harvest and planted 0.25 acres of Maksoy 3N from which they expect a bigger harvest which will enable them to acquire tailoring materials and start up a boutique in Wandegeya trading center to diversify on their household income base since Paul is the only bread winner for the household. Besides, Paul was enrolled under the KILP youth enterprise development program and received 200 banana suckers which they have planted in addition to coffee and cocoa enterprises.

Their major dream to own a bigger habitable house besides, meeting the school requirements for their children and they believe by 2022, they will be there.





Send a Cow Wins at the FiRe Awards 2021

Send a Cow Uganda was recognised at the 2021 FiRe Awards ceremony for its 2019/2020 financial and annual reports.

The FiRe Awards are organised annually by the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Uganda (ICPAU), through which excellence in financial reporting is recognised and rewarded. The best performers are rewarded based on their level of compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The awards received were in two categories: first runners-up “Financial Reporting under IFRS for SMEs”, and for the most improved report under the “Not-for-Profit Organizations Category”.

Winning the awards is a positive endorsement for SACU and our determination (and success) at being transparent and clearly communicating the impact and numbers behind our work.





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Principal Location

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