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FINAL PROJECT REPORT  
UGANDA RURAL ECONOMIC RECOVERY PROJECT  
COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT  
617-0108-A-00-7001-00

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WRITTEN BY:

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SUBMITTED TO:

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## Executive Summary

- I The Rural Economic Recovery Project was unique in its design. The target area was defined as war damaged areas of Uganda and the target group was small farmers and entrepreneurs.

There were two separate and distinct components to the Project. Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs and construction materials to the target group was accomplished by using 42 of the cooperative societies that were active in the target area and three wholesalers with retail outlets. The credit component used 38 of the same societies in the first year to ensure delivery of small farmers credit. The Uganda Commercial Bank branch system was the fund custodian in the first year. In the second year, the Cooperative Bank was added as an Intermediate Credit Institution and the area of operation was expanded until it eventually encompassed 86 societies in 6 districts.

Sub-Projects included a \$100,000. grant to Intermediate Credit Institutions, a \$320,000. and US\$ 17 million grant for emergency relief commodities in Northern and Northeastern Uganda, and a US\$ 18 million grant for the rehabilitation of 42 cooperative societies.

A core group of 12 Ugandans were employed on contract or seconded to the Project. These 12 dedicated people possessed the necessary skills to operate the warehouse, handle the receipt and distribution of commodities, operate and maintain a fleet of 5 project vehicle, do the accounting, supervise credit operations and handle administrative affairs.

Although all major activities of the Project ended September 30, 1989, and without the benefit of US\$ 70 million, the goals and objectives were all met with the exception of granting 8000 small farmer loans. Approximately 6000 loans were made by that date and approximately six of the original 42 primary cooperative societies have continued to use the RER revolving loan fund on an annual basis. As of September 30, 1991, the ultimate goal of making 8000 small farmer loans was attained.

## II Objectives: Goal, Purpose

- A. The Project goal was to provide residents of war damaged areas of Uganda with the opportunities to rebuild their lives and resume economic growth and development, over time, given the country's wealth of natural and human resources. The potential had been severely constrained over the previous 10-15 years by social and political disturbances and uncertainty. With the assumption that political stability could be maintained, the provision of opportunities was one of the most important types of assistance that could be offered. A few months prior to the start of the project saw the ending of major hostilities. Residents who had been absent from their home areas for up to five years had started to return and had made good progress reestablishing their lives. It was apparent that with necessary support, their progress along these lines would be greatly improved.
- B. The Project's purpose was to support the rehabilitation of rural income generating activities by making necessary commodities and credit available to residents of war damaged areas. Eligible commodities included not only directly productive goods, but also construction materials used in the building or rehabilitation of farm buildings, homes and cooperative warehouses. In addition, small sized tractors were included as eligible commodities under a separate arrangement between USAID/Uganda and a Ford distributorship in Uganda.

To achieve the project purpose, USAID would engage in an institution strengthening exercise by providing technical assistance to design and implement a small farmer credit scheme. Also, on the commodity side, technical assistance was provided to handle procurement and supervise distribution.

Commodities, cash and labor were all in short supply in the target area. Shops were operating in large trading centers only. In many parts of the "Luwero Triangle", defined as Luwero District and parts of Mubende and Mpigi Districts, only shells of buildings remained. Where shops were operating, stocks of agricultural inputs were small, often limited to some chemicals and a few hand implements.

To a large extent, the project was intended to meet a humanitarian need for assistance to residents in war damaged areas. It was also in the interest of the United States to extend support to the Government of Uganda at a critical time in its reconstruction efforts.

USAID/U and the grant recipient, ACDI, were authorized to establish the pricing policy on imported commodities to be sold in the target area. Because of the overvalued shilling, windfall profits would have accrued to wholesalers or end-users making it advantageous to sell commodities outside the project area. It was decided to sell commodities at the open market price so that the project purpose would not be defeated by resale outside the target area. Thus, the discounted value of short term financial return expected to accrue to the use of the imported commodities was expected to exceed the benefits of resale.

At project inception, interest rates charged for small farmer loans ranged between 36-42%, but the estimated inflation rate was over 100%. Thus, it was expected that the loan fund would become decapitalized over time, but it would not affect achievement of the Project goals and purposes which were aimed at relatively short term economic recovery.

### III. Project Summary:

- A. Introduction - the project contained four major components:
1. The importation and sale of commodities for use by small commercial farmers and other rural entrepreneurs to support the recovery of income generating activities.
  2. The importation of tractors for sale through an established distributorship in Uganda. (This function was performed by USAID/U through General Machinery, Ltd. and did not involve the grant recipient).
  3. The provision of local currency credit to farmers and small entrepreneurs to purchase necessary inputs.

4. The provision of technical assistance for the management and monitoring of commodity procurement and distribution, and of the credit scheme.

The management grant agreement was for three years with a Project Assistance Completion Date (PACD) of March 31, 1990 and life of project funding of \$5,482,000. Amendment No.1 dated November 8, 1989 and signed November 30, 1989 changed the PACD to September 30, 1991. It also increased some line items in the budget and decreased others. The total ACDI funding for the agreement and sub-agreement remained unchanged at \$3,994,070.

The amendment was accomplished to make use of the excess technical assistance funds remaining in the Cooperative Agreement to fund a financial programs advisor position in the ACDI PL-480 Title II Monetization Program.

B. Geographic Focus:

The project included as its potential target area selected Districts of the more severely war damaged areas of Uganda. Those districts selected were: Luwero, Mpigi and Mubende (Luwero Triangle) and the districts of Masaka, Mbarara, Gulu, Lira, Apac, Soroti, Moyo and Arua. Because of security problems in the northern and northeastern Districts of Gulu, Lira, Apac, Soroti, Arua and Moyo, other war damaged Districts of Rakai and Mukono were added for limited commodities and credit. All areas were selected on the basis of need and economic growth potential. The initial area selected to start the project was the devastated Luwero Triangle.

C. Target Population:

The target population within the Project areas were relatively small, commercial landholders (30 acres or less) and/or entrepreneurial families with little or no productive resources or capital to work with due to disturbances (war). Since many of these families were once relatively prosperous and since some of the areas held the potential for great economic growth to help fuel the recovery of much of the rest of the country, much of the target population were those who showed good potential for economic recovery and growth.

D. Project Administration:

1. A logistics consultant from ACDI/W accompanied the two long term advisors to Uganda in late April, 1987. Immediately upon arrival, transportation and housing were organized. A search for available office space at a reasonable cost ended when the Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing offered the Project rooms 601 and 606 in Farmers House, the Ministry Headquarters. Project support commodities, vehicles and office furniture and supplies were purchased, mostly from Kenya because of lower bids and quick delivery. Counterparts for the Advisors were interviewed and hired. From this nucleus, the balance of the staff requirements were recruited and employed on contract. A staff list is shown at appendix I.

2. The warehouse operation was under the immediate supervision of the Development Procurement International (DPI) Advisor. After a lengthy search, a secure warehouse was located in the industrial area. The main warehouse contained 282 square metres of storage space and the office/storeroom contained 43 square meters. During the life of the Project, nearly 100 containers of commodities were off-loaded at the warehouse and over 500 truck loads were dispatched to the Project area. We were satisfied with security and control measures as only two minor burglaries occurred and there were no internal thefts.
3. Project Support Commodities - In accordance with the terms of the Cooperative Agreement, the Project acquired support commodities essential to the operation of the Project. Following the completion of the Project, distribution of those commodities was made as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	PL-480/ UCA	COOP BANK	MCM
1	Mitsubishi Pajero - Reg No. UXZ 297 - Eng.#4D56 BJ 0908 Chassis # CLO49 VHJ400504	1		
1	Mitsubishi L200, Double Cabin Pickup Reg. No. UXW 051 - Eng.# 4D56 BM 8927 Chassis CJNK 140 HP 00543	1		
1	Mitsubishi L200, Double Cabin Pickup Reg. No. UXW 109 - Eng. 4D56 BM 7882 - Chassis # CJNK 140 HP 00539		1	

1	Susuki SJ 410, Reg.No. UXW 399 Eng.# FIOA - 826579 - Chassis # SJ40 192476	1
1	Susuki SJ 410, Reg.No. UXW 398 Eng.# FIOA- 827475 - Chassis # SJ40 - 192576	1
1	IBM 6746 typewriter - SN 6746-58-5009076	1
1	Computer - IBM XT PC 286 SN 286-72 5162- 1061996	1
1	Monochrome Monitor, SN 3996142	1
1	Enhanced Keyboard, IBM SN 1120755	1
1	Epson LQ 1050 Printer SN 19001738	1
1	Set software and manuals Reflex, Wordperfect, VP Planner, Lotus 123, dBase 3 Plus	1
1	Computer - IBM XT PC 286 SN 286-72 5162 - 1060514	1
1	Monochrome Monitor, IBM SN 6235927	1
1	Enhanced Keyboard SN 1120983	1
1	IBM Proprinter SN 47-2841214	1
1	IBM Proprinter SN 47-2841214	1

1	Set Software and Manuals SPSS/PC, Reflex, VP Planner, Lotus 123, dBase 3 Plus, Wordperfect			1
1	5 1/4" Diskette Cases	2		
1	Rank Xerox Photocopier 1025 SN Y48-211-4691456	1		
3	Olivetti Electric Calculators Logos L48 - SN S1843818, S 1843850, S 1843864	1	2	
24	Various Solar Calculators	6	12	6
6	Viro Padlocks	6		
1	Nikon, 35 MM, one Touch Camera, SN 301425	1		
1	Postage scale SN 32010	1		
6	Double pedestal desks 30 x 60 Formica	3	3	
4	Single pedestal desks 30 x 60 Formica	3		1
1	Single pedestal desk 30 x 60 W/L Unit	1		
10	Steel office charis Dark brown naugahide	6	4	
4	Executive rolling chairs	3	1	
2	Secretary chairs	2		
2	3 Drawer filing cabinets	2		

2	4 Drawer filing cabinets	2	
1	2 Drawer filing cabinet	1	
1	Steel Cupboard - 3 Shelves	1	
7	Metal waste baskets	7	
10	Wooden In/Out Trays	7	3
1	Cleaning Kiet Broom, Pail. Jerrycan Plastic Basin	1	
2	Tea Kits Cups, Spoons, 2 Electric Kettles. Trays, Plates. Pots and Bowls.	1	

In addition to the above referenced support commodities, two sets of household furniture and appliances, and three American Embassy FM radios were handed over to ACDI/CAAS.

4. Project Audit - In February, 1989, Price Waterhouse Associates was selected by the Regional Contracting Officer to conduct an audit of the REP Project, starting April 9, 1989. The dollar portion of the Project was audited in Uganda and ACDI/W while the U.Shs component was audited in Uganda. The Regional Inspector General cleared the audit on August 23, 1990 with no costs being disallowed.

5. Consultants - During the life of the Project, the following consultancies were completed:

Name	Dates	Assignment
Rick D. Pierce	Oct 11 - Nov 21, 1987	Computer Setup
Rick D. Pierce	July 8 - Aug 16, 1988	Computer Training
Rick D. Pierce	Jan 13 - March 3, 1989	Computer Training
Robert L. Barnes	Nov 23 - Dec 12, 1987	Procurement/ Warehousing

E. Project Components - importation and distribution

1. Commodity importation and distribution was carried out under a subcontract with Development Procurement International (D.P.I.). DPI was responsible for providing a long term (two years) procurement/distribution advisor in Uganda and a procurement specialist, serving as a short term consultant, for up to 51 days. Their sub-agreement budget totalled \$350,332. and the commodity procurement budget was \$2,581,900. A complete list of commodities imported and sold through the Project is shown at Appendix II.

- a. The first task of the procurement/distribution advisor and his staff was to conduct a needs assessment survey in the Luwero Triangle to determine what commodities were required and how much of each item to order. The needs assessment revealed that transportation was the most critical issue to be addressed. Hence, an immediate order for bicycles with spare parts was ordered for delivery in December, 1987.

- b. The needs assessment further revealed that 75% of the farmers located in the project area were members of primary cooperative societies. It was obvious that cooperatives should become the primary vehicle through which commodity distribution would be accomplished rather than establish another delivery system. Private wholesalers would participate in the distribution of approximately 25% of the commodities. In collaboration with the Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing, District Cooperative Officers and MCM field staff, 42 cooperative societies were selected to participate in the scheme. Participating societies are listed in appendix III.
- c. When the 42 participating societies were selected, we tried to get a fair geographical distribution. For this reason, no more than one society per sub-county participated. Four societies were selected because they were already operating, had stores and appeared to be on the way to complete recovery even though there were no inputs available for their farmers and office furniture, books and safes had been looted during the war.

At the other end of the scale, four societies were selected that had been completely devastated during the war. Their stores had been destroyed and they were not doing any marketing. The criteria for their selection was their enthusiasm, past record, organizational ability and need.

The other 34 societies ranged between the other two groups and were selected, like the others, because of their potential to regain their former status of being efficient, member oriented, financially sound businesses.

- d. Private wholesalers were interviewed to determine the extent of their retail network. It was discovered that no formal retail network existed in the Luwero Triangle. Generally speaking, the shops that did exist in some of the larger trading centers were supplied from many sources (wholesale and retail) located in Kampala. Movement of the goods to the shops was by bicycle or pickup over long distances.

Three private wholesalers agreed to open agencies for the sale of project commodities in the Luwero Triangle. Techno Fire Appliances made agreements with 3 retailers, Premier Building Society Agricultural Credit and Supplies Ltd with 25 outlets and Kapkwata Sawmills with 2 outlets. It is obvious that Premier became our biggest private wholesaler to handle project commodities. A list of retail outlets is shown at Appendix IV.

#### F. Project Components - Provision of Credit

1. The Cooperative Agreement identified three possible intermediate credit institutions (ICI) through which small farmer production credit could be channelled. These ICIs were the Uganda Development Bank, the Uganda Agricultural Finance Agency and the Uganda Commercial Bank. The selection process was not difficult as the Uganda Development Bank did not deal in small farmer credit and the Uganda Agricultural Finance Agency never became a reality.

As the project was just starting, the Uganda Commercial Bank initiated their Rural Farmers Scheme (RFS) which was intended to make individual farmer loans through their vast branch bank network. Their operational plan acknowledged the fact that Primary Cooperative Societies would be eligible as societies to borrow from the RFS. Agreements were made whereby proceeds from the RER Project would be granted to the RFS to fund small farmer production credit to selected societies participating in the Project.

2. A credit needs survey was carried out by the credit advisor and his staff. When the 42 societies were visited we found that the smallest society had 42 members and the largest had 1560 members. Total membership of the 42 societies was 18,251. Not to our surprise, this membership increased about 40% during the life of the Project. It was obvious that farmers were interested in their cooperatives if there were economic benefits to be gained by becoming members. The survey revealed that all societies said there was a need for credit. This was not surprising because most of them had participated in the Cooperative Credit Scheme (CCS) in the 1960s and 70s. One society had participated for 16 years, much of the time using loan funds that were generated through their own Rural Savings Scheme (RSS).

It was from this core group of 42 societies that 38 were selected to participate in the first group to receive small farmer production credit. They would receive loans through 5 branches of the Uganda Commercial Bank. The loans were initially to range between \$30. and \$70. per farmer and were to be granted, as far as possible, in kind.

A credit manual was developed for training purposes. After holding project designed training courses for Secretary Managers, Committee Members, the General Membership and UCB Personnel, the Credit Component of the RER Project was launched.

The societies were graded according to membership, management capability, experience and loan purpose. Grade A societies were to receive the largest loans while Grade B would receive a lesser amount. The societies filed loan applications with the Project and they were passed to the UCC Headquarters where funds were disbursed to the relative bank branches. The society committees selected credit worthy borrowers by reviewing individual member applications and applying their personal knowledge of the borrowers farming ability and character. All loans were unsecured.

Shs 60 million was approved and earmarked for the initial intake, but USAID/U, because of a local currency squeeze, found it necessary to tap RER project funds. The first installment of Shs 45 million was released, but the second Shs 15 million was never funded.

3. Prior to the next loan season, there was a management change at the Cooperative Bank and it was decided to reactivate the CCS as it had existed through the Bank in the successful 60s and early 70s.

An agreement was reached whereby the second intake of credit societies would be financed through the Cooperative Bank's CCS. Shs 120 million was approved, but again, only Shs 80 million was made available to the Project and USAID/U used the other Shs 40 million for Mission operating expenses.

The area of credit scheme operation was expanded to include Masaka, Mbarara, Rakai and Mukono Districts in addition to the Luwero Triangle.

48 societies were selected to participate, using the same selection criteria as the first intake. Three societies were judged to be incapable of handling small farmer credit so 45 actually participated.

4. The RER Project was effectively discontinued in September, 1989 when procurement and distribution was completed and all local personnel working on the project had their employment contracts terminated. As previously mentioned, the project itself was extended to September 30, 1991 to utilize the remaining funds in support of the ACDI/PL-480 financial programs advisor. The 38 societies borrowing through the UCB had repaid 40% of their loans at due date, but were expected to achieve 90% repayment following the coffee marketing season. Statistical data, gathered by the Savings and Credit Section of the Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing indicate that there is still a 50% default rate.

The USAID/K and the Ministry of Commerce, Cooperatives and Marketing agreed in July, 1991 to use the remaining funds in the special account, approximately Shs 6 million, to support the Ministry Savings and Credit Section in an effort to continue servicing the RER small farmer credit component of the project.

On the other hand, loans handled by the Cooperative Bank were 68% repaid, including 32% interest, by their due date. Collection efforts are continuing by Bank staff and they are confident that by the end of the current coffee marketing season, collections will exceed 90%.

As of September 30, 1991 the overall repayment of RERP small farmer production credit loans through the Cooperative Bank is 77% with collection efforts still continuing. Mbarara District has a 100% recovery rate and Masaka has an 80% recovery rate. The weak repayment Districts remain the war devastated Luwero Triangle and neighbouring Mukono District.

Statistical data from the UCB is difficult, if not impossible, to obtain, whereas monthly computer reports on the CCS are still flowing from the Cooperative Bank. They have taken legal action against all defaulting societies and have stepped up supervision activities.

5. A study of the impact of credit on agricultural production was completed by the Planning Section of the MCM. The major constraints to complete success were listed as:
  - a. Badly timed loans. They were granted about 2-3 months late virtually eliminating one coffee marketing season.
  - b. Most loans were granted for rehabilitation of overgrown coffee trees. The loans should ideally be medium term (2 years) and not annual.
  - c. Marketing of farmers produce was slow and inconsistent due to a shortage of cash. 16% of the borrowers did not receive any payments from sales in their first loan year.
  - d. Loan supervision by the banks and Ministry staff was grossly inadequate due to lack of transportation and financial incentives.
  - e. Technical advice on how best to apply project resources was woefully lacking.
  - f. Farmers in war-damaged areas have a "grant syndrome". They expect grant assistance, not loans that have to be repaid.

G. Provision of Technical Assistance:

1. Technical Assistance to the Project was provided in two areas:
  - a. Team Leader/Credit Advisor - The team leader/credit advisor was responsible for the general and financial administration of the project. In addition to those duties, a credit officer from the Ministry of Cooperatives and Marketing was seconded to him as a counterpart. Two other credit officers in the section assisted in the day to day supervision of the C.C.S.

- b. Procurement/Distribution Advisor - Was provided by sub-contract with D.P.I. This advisor was responsible for all procurement in accordance with USAID regulations. The warehouse operation and distribution of commodities were handled by him, his counterpart, warehouse manager and distribution and monitoring personnel.

#### IV. Sub-Projects:

##### A. Grants to Intermediate Credit Institutions

1. The Cooperative Agreement recognized the fact that ICIs handling large sums of money for the small farmer credit scheme may not be financially able to provide the necessary logistical support to adequately manage, supervise and track the RER Project loans. \$100,000. was budgeted for the Project to identify, procure and grant the necessary logistical support commodities.

- a. Uganda Commercial Bank. - The UCB was the first ICI to handle RER Project funds for small farmer credit. They received the following commodities:

IBM, PS2, Model 8560 processors	2
Monochrome monitors, Model 8503	2
Enhanced keyboards, Model M	2
5.25 external disk drive, type 4869	2
Tape streamer 6157, Model 001	2
Proprinter XL 24	2
Wordperfect templates	2
Using wordperfect 5 manuals	2
dBase IV the complete reference, manual	1
Reflex: The database manager	1
Calculators	5
Typewriters	5
Filing cabinets	5
Xerox copier with spares	1
Xerox paper	850 reams
Xerox toner	60 bottles
Xerox developer	3 boxes
125 cc Suzuki Motorcycles	10

- b. The Cooperative Bank. - To assist in the management and supervision of the Cooperative Credit Scheme, the following new commodities were granted to the Cooperative Bank:

Lab Data Computer, monitor and Printer	1
125 cc Suzuki Motorcycles	7
Xerox paper	140 reams
Xerox toner	20 bottles
Xerox developer	2 boxes

2. Following Project completion and by agreement with USAID/U, MCM and ACDI, the following used Project support commodities were also granted to the Cooperative Bank:

Mitsubishi L-200 pickup	1
Olivetti electric calculators	2
Solar calculators	3
Double pedestal desks	3
Office chairs	4
Executive rolling chair	1
In/out trays, wooden	3

**B. Cooperative Societies Grant for Rehabilitation:**

1. It was apparent from the outset of the Project that all of the societies in the Luwero Triangle had received serious damage. Four societies had their stores/offices completely destroyed while others had safes destroyed, records burned, furniture and equipment stolen and roofs removed.
2. An initial grant of Shs 12 million was approved in April, 1988 and a further Shs 6 million was later granted for a total budget of Shs 18 million. The budget was composed of the following line items:

Stores construction (4)	Shs 4,500,000=
35 weighing scales	1,100,000=
42 sets office furniture	3,925,000=
42 sets stationery (records)	2,375,000=
42 solar calculators	200,000=
25 safes/cash boxes	3,200,000=
8 brick-making machines	2,000,000=
contingencies	600,000=

Total	18,000,000=
	=====

The final implementation report showing project completion was filed on December 1, 1989. The budget was overspent by Shs 120,633/= to complete the 4 stores.

C. Emergency Relief to Northern and Northeastern Uganda:

1. Following an appeal by the President of Uganda to the International Donor Community in August, 1988, the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance released \$220,000. to procure emergency relief supplies for northern and northeastern Uganda. The RER Project was selected to do the procurement and distribution. The fund was supplemented by \$100,000. from the Project. Shs 17 million of RER local currency was used to procure locally available agricultural inputs and pay for the administration of the sub-project.
2. The dollar portion of the budget was used as follows:

Seeds - maize, beans, finger millet, sorghum, bulrush millet, cow peas and sunflower	\$ 178,338.
Machetes, 50,000	107,200.
Hoes, 20,000	30,000.
Bank fees	<u>4,462.</u>
Total	320,000. =====

3. The U.Shs portion of the budget was spent as follows:

Cereal seeds	Shs	5,579,277=
Vegetable seeds		1,686,250=
Gunny bags		2,000,000=
Warehouse expenses		983,600=
Staff salaries & allowances		3,320,246=
Labor		964,000=
Transportation		4,722,885=
		<hr/>
Total		19,256,258= =====

Rapidly inflating transportation charges caused the largest portion of the budget overrun.

4. The dollar budget was spent on imports from Kenya. Both cost and speed were the primary consideration. Because of northeastern Uganda's proximity to Kenya, a warehouse was located in Tororo and a temporary employee was hired as a warehouse manager to receive commodities from Kenya and dispatch them to northeastern Uganda in accordance with the distribution plan. An additional warehouse located at Kachumbala Ginnery and belonging to Teso Cooperative Union was used as a sub-distribution point for Soroti, Kumi, Karamoja and Kotido Districts.

Goods going to the north were routed through Kampala because of the security situation prevailing at the time between Soroti and Lira.

An assistant project officer was temporarily employed to manage the project in the north. Warehouses were located in Gulu and Lira. The Lira warehouse located at Odokomit Ginnery served Lira and Apac Districts while the Gulu warehouse served Gulu and Kitgum Districts. The distribution list for northern and northeastern Uganda is shown at Appendix V.

## V. CONCLUSION

- A. It can be concluded that the RER Project had a positive, sustainable impact on the lives of the target population, small farmers in war damaged areas of Uganda.

Society level farm supply shops that were established through the efforts of the Project continue to function as profitable businesses while the funds generated by commodity sales continue to revolve in the Cooperative Credit Scheme. In spite of the fact that decapitalization of the fund was expected to occur during the life of the Project, over 30 societies continue to benefit from RERP funds.

Staff List

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>
Dennis C. Frederickson	ACDI Team Leader/Credit Advisor
Marshall Ferrin	DPI Procurement/Distribution Advisor
Donat Mubalya	Counterpart/Credit Officer
Ben Okullu	Counterpart/Procurement
George Bamugye	Purchasing Manager
L. Mukiibi	Warehouse Manager
Margaret Banura	Assistant Warehouse Manager
O.B. Katalikawe	Credit Officer
Tom Mayega-Kiwanuka	Credit Officer
Joseph Katumbula	Accountant
Sarah Nsibirwa	Data Processing/Secretary /Administration
Clare Kironde	Data Processing/Secretary /Administration
Amos Okiria	Data Processing/Secretary /Administration
Titus Auku	Clerical Assistant
Sunday Balugahale	Driver/Mechanic
Robert Haumba	Warehouse Attendant
Kassim Muyanja	Warehouse Attendant
Regina Zimula	Office Custodian

## DISTRIBUTION OF COMMODITIES BY DISTRICT. LUWERO TRIANGLE

ITEMS	LUWERO	MPIGI	MUBENDE	UNIDENTIFIED BY WHOLESALERS	TOTAL
GUNNY BAGS	102,900	35,100	35,700	30,900	204,600
CEMENT	4,030	1,640	730	2,000	8,400
BICYCLES	6,312	2,430	3,648	4,550	17,040
IRON SHEETS	7,590	3,332	2,033	4,601	17,526
RIDGES	1,978	1,044	531	1,060	4,513
ROOFING NAILS	46	20	14	20	100
SHOVELS	1,217	447	665	1,400	3,729
WIRE NAILS	91	39	28	40	197
PANGAS	3,800	1,050	1,200	6,750	12,800
HOES	2,400	1,000	600	6,728	10,328
LIGHT WHEELBARROWS	240	102	154	304	800
HEAVY WHEELBARROWS	650	250	300	734	1,934
SLASHERS	12,900	5,250	7,050	8,200	33,400
HUB AXLE	250	70	100	-	420
BB CUPS	1,650	485	558	-	2,693
FRONT FORK	825	245	330	-	1,400
BB AXLES	125	35	50	-	210
TUBES	14,874	5,510	8,196	-	28,580
TYRES	16,594	6,140	9,195	-	31,929
RIMS	8,828	3,193	4,860	-	16,881
PEDALS	8,928	3,215	4,730	-	16,873
HUBS	8,928	3,215	4,730	-	16,873
SPOKES AND NIPPLES	160,366	59,112	73,536	-	293,014
CHAINS	8,152	3,430	4,648	-	16,230
CHAIN WHEEL & CRANK	8,928	3,193	4,749	-	16,870
TATA LORRY	1	1	-	-	2
BRICK & TILE MAKING MACHINES (CERATEC)	5	4	-	-	9
BRICK MAKING MACHINES	-	1	2	-	3

It was not possible to determine which Districts received the wholesalers commodities. Commodities were moved from District to District to meet the highest demand.

NAMES OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES AND WHOLESALERS USED BY RERP

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 LIST OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES  
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1. Kisalizi
2. Kazwana
3. Nakasongola Grs.
4. Mbulenzi
5. Luwero Kezimira
6. Kasaala Growers
7. Bukatira
8. Basima
9. Senuto
10. Wabusana
11. Bukimu
12. Buto Kichwa
13. Lwampanga Fish
14. Nakasongola Transport
15. Degeya
16. Samunaniya
17. Abafuba Kalagala
18. Nakitoma
19. Namunkanga
20. Mbukiro
21. Kibose
22. Kasagga
23. Kijungutte
24. Kaswa-Budoma
25. Kigali Kirebedda
26. Akateyanira
27. Busunju
28. Mubende Twegatte
29. Kaweri Vanutulo
30. Kirangira
31. Kiboga
32. Buganda Wauu
33. Bujubi
34. Kasanda
35. Batono
36. Kanzira
37. Muyoboz
38. Kiwenda
39. Apollo Kaggwa
40. Bukweba
41. Kungu Dairy
42. Katikanyonyi

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 LIST OF WHOLESALERS  
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1. Premier Building Society
2. Kapkwa Saw Mills
3. Techno Fire

LIST OF RETAILERS (BY WHOLESALERS AND DISTRICT)

<u>WHOLESALER</u>	<u>RETAILER</u>	<u>DISTRICT</u>
TECHNO FIRE APPLIANCES LTD.	1. Kiboga Traders and Farm Enterprises	MUBENDE
	2. Kakindu Traders	MUBENDE
	3. St. Bruno Serunkuuma Farm Supply	MPIGI
PREMIER BUILDING SOCIETY AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND SUPPLIES LTD.	4. Mpiima	LUWERO
	5. Kyalimpa Store	LUWERO
	6. Nsereko & Sons	LUWERO
	7. Kifumu Enterprises Ltd.	MPIGI
	8. Agali Awamu Development Enterprises Ltd.	MPIGI
	9. Sembatya S. Lutaya Investments	MPIGI
	10. Regina Mukiibi and Sons	MPIGI
	11. Sadi Kasawuli	LUWERO
	12. Kiwanuka & Sons	LUWERO
	13. Michael Ssenkaaba	LUWERO
	14. Mawejje Ndoolo	LUWERO
	15. Samuel Mulindwa	LUWERO
	16. Haji Ali Musoke	LUWERO
	17. Washington Galiwango	LUWERO
	18. David Mulindwa	LUWERO

19. G.W. Katamba	LUWERO
20. Kewerimidde Kironde and Sons	LUWERO
21. Muhamad Kavuma	LUWERO
22. Henry Kiwanuka	LUWERO
23. Buzaya Retailers Ltd.	LUWERO
24. Ezekeri Kawoya	LUWERO
25. Mr. & Mrs. Lule and Family Shop	LUWERO
26. Tom Ntege	LUWERO
27. Kasuwa Sekiziyivu	LUWERO
28. Aloysius Ganafa	LUWERO
29. Two Outlets	LUWERO

KAPKWATA SAW MILLS