

FINAL PROJECT NARRATIVE REPORT

You will need to refer to your Project Application Form and the Agreement with WACC. Please answer the questions as fully and concisely as possible to help us learn about your completed project. The report should not exceed 15 pages, excluding appendices. Please return the report with any supporting documents and materials to WACC. We welcome stories about how individuals benefitted from the project, with photos. We also welcome case studies. Please place stories and case studies, if any, in an appendix.

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1 Project Title: (as in the Agreement)	Giving a Voice to the Bamba - Bakonjo minority groups of people in South-Western Uganda through Community Radio
1.2 Project Reference Number: (as in the Agreement)	2199
1.3 Full Name of Organisation:	New Hope Foundation
1.4 Country:	Uganda
1.5 Full Postal Address:	P. O. Box 1015, Kyenjojo
1.6 Physical Address:	Ntoroko Town Council, Plot 5, Kyenjojo – Ntoroko Rd.
1.7 Contact Person:	Gerald B.Mirembe
1.8 Telephone:	+256414266908
1.9 Fax:	N/A
1.10 E-mail:	nhfuganda@gmail.com
1.11 Website:	www.nhfuganda.org
1.12 Period the project was implemented: (from month/year to month/year)	Dec 2013 – Nov. 2014

2. OUTCOMES AND IMPACT

<p>2.1 What was the project's long-term goal? The project's long-term goal was Enhanced information sharing and communication flow among the Bamba-Bakonjo Community.</p>	
<p>2.2 What was the project's immediate purpose and to what extent was it achieved? The project's immediate purpose was to ensure access and utilisation of a community owned, modest and inexpensive radio by the Bamba-Bakonjo community for their information sharing and communication needs. The project has provided an accessible and affordable Community Radio hinged on community participation and control. The largely illiterate community will communicate in their Bamba-Bakonjo language with programming focusing on social cohesion, dialogue, and identity and gender equality. Volunteers have been trained in community reporting. Direct beneficiaries include the Bamba-Bakonjo community: housewives, young people, small business owners and farmers. The project has provided an accessible, affordable and self-sustaining Community Radio. In the long run, there is going to be increased active community involvement in local educational and social inclusion projects, enrichment of their oral culture and language and active involvement of women in community broadcasting. The project's Impact is enhanced communication and dialogue, improved livelihood and a profound sense of self-worth of the community.</p>	
<p>2.3 To what extent were the expected outcomes and outputs achieved?</p>	
<p>Expected outcomes and indicators</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 10 volunteers (5 women and 5 youths) equipped with community reporting and broadcasting skills, reporting on community events and interests and developing local content. 2. Increased active community involvement in local educational and social inclusion media projects. 3. One full-time female volunteer trained and managing the community radio 4. Village hubs collecting stories and events in neighbouring communities, disseminating them to the studio for broadcast. 5. Active involvement of women community radio broadcasters in information access and sharing. 6. promotion of traditional oral cultures and language of the Bamba-Bakonjo people 	<p>Achieved outcomes (disaggregated by sex)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. fully installed radio operating on the airwaves 2. a full-time well trained female manager managing the radio operations 3. Ten trained volunteers (5 women and 5 youths) reporting and broadcasting on the radio. 4. village hubs collecting news stories from the surrounding communities and transmitting them to the studio for broadcast 5. locally developed programs broadcasting in Bamba-Bakonjo language 6. Participants' use of gender sensitive language and inclusion of the views of the marginalized in their radio programmes; 7. women participation at all levels especially in decision making in community radio, and in defining program content and editorial guidelines <p>Achieved outputs (disaggregated by sex, if applicable)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. a fully operational community radio installed on the airwaves 2. 1 trained female member of the community managing the Community radio 3. five trained community volunteers operating the radio, reporting and broadcasting news and programs
<p>Expected outputs and indicators</p>	

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. radio transmitting equipment purchased 2. studio soundproofing and cabling 3. Installation of broadcasting equipment and official launching of New Hope Radio. 4. One full-time volunteer trained and capable of managing the community radio; 5. 10 volunteers (5women and 5 youths) trained in producing objective and ethical Programmes relevant to the Bamba-Bakonjo Community. 6. Broadcast and programme production equipment acquired and installed at NHF premises. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Gender sensitive programming using gender sensitive language.
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2.4 What other observations did you make? Please mention anything that may illustrate the benefits arising from the project.

Considering that the rural Bamba-Bakonjo living in a predominantly remote area, in the Rwenzori mountain ranges Community Radio is viewed as one that that will counterbalance the increasing politicization and commercialization of the national media, as manifested by the Bundibugyo People's Voices Radio.

2.5 If you observed any unintended positive outcomes arising from the project, please describe.

No unintended outcomes observed.

2.6 If you observed any negative outcomes arising from the project, please describe.

No negative outcomes noted.

2.7 Did you observe any long-term impact (positive or negative) in the wider context that might be related to the project interventions?

The Project is an eye-opener to local people, as well as other development stakeholders, with regard to what interventions are needed to bring about socio-economic transformation in rural marginalised communities of Uganda.

2.8 What methods did you use for assessing outcomes and impact?

A logical framework was developed during project/programme design and appraisal stages, and was subsequently updated throughout implementation. The matrix took the following illustration:

Monitoring goal	Questions	Activities	By whom	Indicators	Assumptions
inform volunteers' training and programming	- What training resources or assistance do volunteers need?	-consultative community meetings	-volunteers -coordinator	-Ten trained volunteers developing local content in programming, reporting and broadcasting news and stories peculiar to the community's needs -Beneficiary demographics (gender, age, village)	- Motivated youth and women for training and programming
	-What are the community's information and communications needs	-community visits	- project Coordinator		- Good project management

	-What challenges do volunteers face?	Periodic staff meetings, periodic submission of reports	Volunteers, Manager and coordinator		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Good financial management
	What type of sensitisation events has the highest and lowest no. of women?	Sensitisation events	-community volunteers - coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ # of community sensitisation events _ Topics of events _ Method of sensitisation _ # of women/men attending _ Mobilisation method _ Village of sensitisation events 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support from all project partners - Cooperation with enterprises
Process Monitoring (Document what activity is being done and who are involved)	_How many and what types of training have the volunteers received? _who conducted the training?	Training of volunteers	- project coordinator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _ # women/men trained _ trainees demographics (name, age, gender) _ # of trainings _ duration of training _ topic of training _ name of trainer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adequate number of motivated students and professionals -
	_What kinds of radio transmitting equipment was purchased and by whom? _ when and where was the equipment installed?	_purchase of broadcasting equipment _ _studio soundproofing and cabling _Installation of broadcasting equipment and official launching Radio.	-project coordinator -financial assistant - treasurer - volunteers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> _studio set up at the NHF premises _broadcasting equipment installed and facilitated with high speed Internet _the launch of New Hope Radio held 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Obtaining permit on time - Equipment price rise less than 3% - Good financial management - Support from all project partners - Cooperation with enterprises

2.9 Please describe the actual direct beneficiaries and indicate the number of women and men. Please also mention any indirect beneficiaries.

The project is benefiting the Bamba and Bakonjo community with a population estimated at approximately 30,000, with a population growth rate of approximately 4%, as of

2014. The women hold a majority of The Bamba-Bakonjo community at a ratio of 97 men to 100 women. Indirect beneficiaries include: Ntoroko District Local Government, Kyenjojo District Local Government, the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) a national semi-autonomous government program to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of agricultural extension services, other NGOs and Community Based Organisations, local government agencies and the church.

2.10 What is the likelihood that the project outcomes will be sustained over the medium and long term? Please explain.

The project will be sustained through a strategic approach involving the following:

1. Community ownership created through: a) Systematic integration of community members into the operations and programming through a hub system. Hubs-offices will be set up in surrounding communities where news and programs will be collected and recorded and then sent to the station for broadcast. b) The hubs will provide a physical presence of the radio in communities and will encourage the community to use the radio for their own livelihood needs, generating a greater demand for the station. c) Effective use of interactive Radio/Cell phone/Internet programming and management with particular focus on engaging young women and men. d) Establishing listener groups depending on age, profession/occupation etc and hold positive drives, meetings and get-togethers to give them a feeling of ownership and control of the station. e) developing all the programs in the local Bamba-Bakonjo language to encourage access and participation
2. creating adequate training and capacity building for the community through: a) a series of 8-10 day training courses for 10 young women and men volunteers following the KAP approach, namely; providing **Knowledge**, working on participants' **Attitudes**, and imparting new skills through initial **Practice**. b) community training program through the project coordinator and volunteers; c) study trips to other community, commercial and public radio stations, d) seminars and workshops for management
3. Capacitation for a sound technical sustainability through: formal training course in Preventive Maintenance for 3-5 persons including the core technician(s) and the coordinator of the station
4. Reasonable Fees accruing from advertisements, as well as other agencies and NGOs making use of the service

2.11 What has been the most important change brought about by the project and what is the key evidence for this change?

The radio station has brought about a genuine change in the everyday lives of villagers. It has prompted a qualitative change in farming techniques (helping in the selection of the best seed varieties, cocoa farming and storage and following the farming calendar). It has also brought about a change in attitudes: individualism has given way to a community spirit and the popularity of home improvements has increased as a result of programmes broadcast on this subject. The radio station has also been a great help to people striving to master water purification and treatment methods. And, it has increased enthusiasm for literacy. Generally speaking, it has helped greatly in raising awareness.

3. ACTIVITIES

3.1 Please provide a summary of the major activities carried out in comparison with those planned. In the case of significant changes, please explain the reasons. If applicable, please report on specific activities for women and men respectively.

Planned activities	Actual activities (<i>state if they were specifically for women, for men, or for all</i>):	Explanation of change

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application for construction and broadcasting licence 2. Recruitment and training of volunteers (women and youth) in reporting, radio operation and broadcasting. 3. Equipment procurement 4. studio soundproofing and cabling 5. Equipment installation and commissioning 6. establishing of processes and procedures to facilitate sustainability 7. Evaluation at various stages of the project. 8. submission of project progress reports 9. Project evaluation and final reporting. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Application for construction and broadcasting licence. 2. Recruitment and training of volunteers (women and youth) in reporting, radio operation and broadcasting. 3. Equipment procurement(women and men) 4. studio soundproofing and cabling (women and men) 5. Equipment installation and commissioning(women and men) 6. establishing of processes and procedures to facilitate sustainability (women and men) 7. Evaluation at various stages of the project. (women and men) 8. submission of project progress reports(women and men) 9. Project evaluation and final reporting.(women and men) 	<p>No significant change observed</p>
<p>3.2 How did the beneficiaries react to the programme activities?</p>		
<p>The programme enthused the population to understand the importance of literacy for our training and programing. Women were particularly encouraged to devote more time to literacy training. Women were motivated to form associations under which they would participate in the program implementation and create a platform for their communication needs. Overall, the population embraced the project as they viewed it as a means of bringing socio-economic change to the community. The anticipation was high and the anxiety ran deep among the women and young people.</p>		
<p>3.3. If the project is primarily purchase of equipment, please describe what kind of impact / change the equipment is bringing to the beneficiaries.</p>		
<p>N/A</p>		
<p>3.4. If the project included a workshop, seminar, or consultation, please attach the list of participants, the themes/topics of their speeches/papers, and any statement, declaration, or other material published.</p>		
<p>N/A</p>		

4. CHANGES IN THE ORGANISATION

4.1. Please note any important changes or events that took place that directly affected the project. These can relate to management, planning, staffing, or other matters.

During the months of June and July, there was an outbreak of tribal conflict in the district and its neighbouring areas where at least 80 people were killed with machetes. This caused a security scare in the community and we had to seek special security measures from the police to protect our premises as well as staff. The government has also grown more sensitive to opening of new radio stations. This caused difficulty in obtaining a licence for the radio. There was a lot of political interference in the project's implementation. With security sensitivity, government is keenly watching over our programming, at times summoning our staff for questioning over our funders.

5. CONTEXT

5.1 Please note any important changes in the following contexts since the project began and summarise the implications for the relevance of the project.

Political:	Politically, community radio has provided an alternative conception of democratic participation and deliberation, crucially providing a tool for increasing public deliberation and communication. Citizens are able to develop their political understanding and work to bring their problems to the attention of the larger public. In this way, community radio is providing a communicative democratic answer to the problems of development. For example: poverty, women's empowerment.
Social:	The radio has changed people's lives. It makes them feel part of Uganda. Before, they listened to national radios. Now they can keep up to date with what is happening in their own community. They get information on coffee and cocoa farming. They can put announcements on the radio to tell their relatives about important events. They can listen to the village music. Positive change is also happening at a personal level. The Radio project has brought opportunities for community members to learn new skills, thus improving prospects for employment at commercial stations and in other fields. Local technicians, facilitators and producers, as well as board members, took a training course and learned to operate equipment, produce programmes and manage a station.
Natural environment:	Considering the isolated nature of the project's community, in the Mt. Rwenzori

	<p>ranges, forested and hard to reach, the radio has overcome the communication barrier created by the mountainous terrain, that until recently lacked a single tarmac road, connecting the population to the rest of Uganda and the world.</p>
<p>5.2 To what extent is the project still relevant in the present-day context? Please explain.</p>	
<p>The project is more relevant now than ever. The community remains a sensitive area in terms of security and politics. Tribal/cultural conflicts are still rife, with the Bakonjo fighting the Bamba. The Border with the Democratic Republic of Congo is still not secure, with armed insurgency at large in Eastern Congo and infiltrating the community on the western border. Secondly, the discovery of oil and gas within the Albertine graben in which the community lies poses another cause for unrest for a long time to come. There are problems of security associated with oil development, problems associated with internal displacement to create room for exploration and development of oil and gas. These factors will no-doubt put the community at the centre of conflict in the years to come. The relevance of the project is therefore heightened in its role as a medium for proper information flow, education, managing expectations amidst oil development and most important of all creating peaceful resolution of differences.</p>	

6. YOUR ORGANISATION'S LEADERSHIP ROLE AND NETWORKING WITH OTHERS

<p>6.1 Has the project and the support from WACC helped your organisation be in a better position to provide leadership for further initiatives of your own or of others? If so, please explain.</p>
<p>The project has enabled our leadership to obtain skills in media management, journalism (particularly citizen journalism) and enhanced communication skills. Through training and interaction, our staff has gained vast knowledge and skills in communicating the organisation's agenda and also understanding the problems/ concerns of the communities they serve. The project will make our future overall programming easy and more effective because it will facilitate communication, enjoin the community to embrace our programs and elevate the organisation to play a leading role in bringing about socioeconomic development to our region and as a role model to the wider community.</p>
<p>6.2 In what ways has your organisation articulated and shared good practices, lessons learned, and/or resource materials with other organisations working on similar or related concerns? If you have not done so, do you plan to do so? How can WACC assist?</p>
<p></p>

7. CONCLUSIONS

<p>7.1 What lessons and good practices have emerged from this project?</p>
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<p>Community journalism is one good practice that is emerging from this project. Youth and women have been particularly enthusiastic towards volunteering to gather stories and anecdotes for broadcasting on crosscutting issues in the community. The women have also formed themselves into the Association of Women Listeners, a platform on which women interact and tell their stories which are aired on radio periodically. They are now embarking on a fundraising program to support their media initiatives.</p>
<p>7.2 What challenges and difficulties were encountered, and how did you address them?</p>
<p>One significant challenge was government censorship. Government authorities kept on our necks right from the start of the project. There was suspicion over our sources of funding. With a history of rebellion in the area and continuous security uncertainties, local authorities were almost always at our offices and site. We managed to harness a collaborative initiative with government, with support of the church and other NGOs, so as to see the project move forward. This was done through meetings and consultations with the aforementioned stakeholders. Communication is also one big challenge. The community lives in a largely remote area with poor infrastructure, poor access to ICT facilities. Poverty levels are rife, with most volunteers having no dependable source of income. Luckily, most volunteers have mobile phones and can communicate widely, and we have recently had the opening of the tarmac road that connects the community to the rest of the country. We believe that communication needs will be gradually met.</p>
<p>7.3 Did the project have any impact on gender equality issues?</p>
<p>From a gender perspective, the project favoured women in its programming. The station manager is a woman, and ten fulltime volunteers are all women. It was easier for us to mobilise women for the project as against men because most men asked for pay. Women on the other had been enthusiastic about the radio shows and gathering stories from the community. Women were more eager to communicate issues and embrace our programs. One challenge though is that women are bogged down by domestic chores which give them less time for our radio programming. In the future we will need an intervention that will supplement their incomes, and lighten their domestic burden.</p>
<p>7.4 What further work needs to be carried out or follow up steps taken, if any?</p>
<p>There is need to empower women and youth to speak up. This can best be done through interventions that reduce their dependence on men for their livelihoods. Future interventions should target use of community radio to enhance productivity of women and youth in enterprise and other household income activity. More training in journalism is needed together with literacy skills. Most community members lack ICT skills. There is need for strengthening of Community Radio's role in amplifying the rights of women and young people, empowering them to demand protection of their political and economic rights and bolstering media coverage of women's rights/needs; a platform for debate, exchange of ideas and reactions to community development plans and projects. accommodating people's ideas and satisfying the Bamba-Bakonjo spiritual</p>

and psychological wellbeing; strengthening of community radio in the target community and the region as a whole, in playing a central role in awareness creation, building a culture of debate and consensus among the Bamba Bakonjo community with other ethnic groups in the region, averting the tendency to go violent as evidenced by the recent June –July 2014 tribal killings, and previous insurgencies.

7.5 Other comments, if any.

The project is not an end in itself. It is just the beginning. More work needs to be done to generate a cash flow for the community radio. A future project that targets generation of income for the Community Radio is in plan, a project that will enable the members to generate household incomes, as well as support the community radio. We need to mobilise funds for a project on Community Radio for Entrepreneurship and Income-generation.

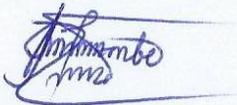
7.6 We would like to receive digital copies of materials produced such as manuals, training materials, and other products to share them with others. We would also appreciate digital copies or internet links to photos, video or audio recordings produced by or about the project. Please indicate below what you are sending us.

We are attaching copies of our training materials, digital pictures of our training and programing will soon be available on our website. Our website is currently undergoing development, thanks to your support. You will also access photos that will give you an idea on some of the activities that we're implementing.

Name and position of person submitting the report.

Gerald B. Mirembe (Projects Coordinator)

Signature:



Date: 04th November 2014

