

CRETA - STORIES OF CHANGE

STORY 1: REPLACEMENT OF A MISSING GLUCOMETER AT PAMINYA HEALTH CENTRE III

Background: Paminya Health Centre III is located in Atego Sub county in Nebbi district. It is one of the Health Facilities constructed in the year 1983 under CAP programme. The Health facility has a staff ceiling of 47.3% only, staff Quarter accommodating only 5 Health Workers, Latrines are filled up yet still being used, there is increasing number of patients visa-vis the drugs delivered, patients are mixed up in the ward (males and females), there was a request for more Health workers through the District Health Officer since 2014 but to no avail. Nevertheless, all these issues were presented to the Sub county Officials during a Community Score Card to which the response was that, it would be considered in the new Financial Year.

Process

Paminya Health Centre III was equipped with seven machines when it started operation. Among the machines that were brought to serve the community at the Health Centre, one (Glucometer) was found missing during a monitoring visit conducted by the CMGs of Paminya Lower parish on the **25th November 2020** (That time it had gone missing for a period of 7 months) during which, a practical recommendation was made that ***“the lost machine should be returned with an immediate effect. We have given 14 days from today...”*** the report states.

The missing Glucometer therefore, raised a lot of concerns by the community and the CMGs were prompted to work harder to ensure that the machine was recovered. This however was not an easy struggle as it would involve exposure of the staff responsible for the use of the machine that was non-other than the Laboratory Assistant who was requested to be at the Health Centre with the machine within 14 days.

On the **5th February 2021**, a Community Score Card was administered at the facility, followed by an interface meeting during which, the Sub county Chief of Atego shunned the participants (community/CMGs) from talking about the missing Glucometer. The CMGs on that note referred the issue to the Inspectorate of Government that followed up the case more closely on telephone through the Sub county Chief.

Good News: Through the hard work of the Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs), Nebbi District NGO Forum (NDNGOF) and a close follow-up done by the Inspectorate of Government (IG), a new Glucometer happened to be found during a recent monitoring visit conducted by the CMGs on the **5th June 2021** at Paminya Health Centre III !! It is reported to have been procured by the



The new Glucometer Machine at the Office of the In charge Paminya Health Centre III

Laboratory Assistant from whom the Glucometer was reported to have been lost. The new machine, bought to replace the lost one was received on the **20th May 2021**.



CMG Chairperson, Secretary and the In charge Paminya HC III discussing on the new Glucometer during a Monitoring visit before it was handed over

Handover

The new machine was handed over on the 13th July 2021, to the Incharge Paminya Health Centre III in the presence of the Sub county Chief and the Chairperson Health Centre Management Committee (HCMC)

STORY 2: ANJAO OMBANYA FISH POND PROJECT

Background

Anjao Ombanya Fish Pond Project is located in Anjao Ombanya village, Namthin Watershed in Nebbi Sub county, Nebbi district. The Project started on the 29th June 2020 under NUSAF 3 and falls under Labour Intensive Public Works. The community opted for this project basing on the history of a similar project (a Fish Pond) in the area around the year 2001 that was successful until the demise of the owner.

Process

The project cost was **75,188,000/=** (Seventy five million one hundred eighty eight thousand shillings only). It had **158** beneficiaries who provided labour for a period of **54** days and received a remuneration of **55,500/=** (Fifty five thousand five hundred shillings only) each.

During the Launch of the project, a total of **3,000** fingerlings were reported to have been put in the newly constructed fish pond.



Photograph taken during CSC at Onjao Ombanya

However, after the launch of the project, some conflicts arose due to some rumor that another fish pond (Pubidhi) in the same watershed was also constructed with part of the funds meant for Anjao Ombanya Fish Pond. This therefore prompted a Community Score Card that was conducted so as to get clarifications from the responsible NUSAF officials (Facilitator/NDO).

During the Interface meeting, the community of Pubidhi were present but could not make any contribution since the Fish Pond in their area did not have a specific name neither a Sign Post for identification. They never returned for the Interface Meeting the next day.

Similarly, the community members of Anjao Ombanya Fish Pond were not very clear on the terms and conditions of the project because they wondered who the true owner of the project was and the NUSAF Facilitator could not give a clear explanation. Many of the participants left the meeting in protest.



NDNGOF Programme Manager with the community members of Anjao Ombanya Fish Pond during the Interface Meeting and Action Planning

Emerging Issues

There was an emerging conflict on the ownership of the Fish Pond where group members needed an belonged to the community or an individual.



Additionally, there was poor location of the Fish Pond that is, low water level with a hanging pipe that should let water into the pond but, no water. This was experienced during dry season. There was also very dirty water covered with Spirogyra/algae (green) which was not conducive for the

Anjao Ombanya Fish Pond aquatic life and no inlet for clean water to the pond neither an outlet for the dirty water.

Recommendations before first harvest

The NUSAF Desk Officer (NDO) needed to thoroughly explain the content of the Memorandum Of Understanding (MOU) that was signed for the operations and ownership of Anjao Ombanya Fish Pond to mitigate the existing misunderstanding/conflict among the group members. There was need to have a community dialogue with the communities of both Anjao Ombanya and Pubidhi Fish Ponds to clarify on what actually happened at the initial stages of the project.

First harvest

In **June 2021**, the community decided to have the first harvest of the fish in the presence of some District and Sub county officials whereby **700** pieces were reported to have been harvested with the biggest piece weighing **1.5 kilograms**. Unfortunately, the proceeds were just distributed to those present where members got 5, 7, 9 fish depending on the sizes.

The second harvest of the fish should have been done in August 2021 before handing over the Pond to the Landowner. However, the reality on the ground is that, immediately after the first harvest, the Pond was handed over to the Landowner on agreement (according to the Community Development Officer) that community members would be given fish at half pay by the Landowner.

Contrary to that, the community just handed over the pond due to dissatisfaction as to how the whole project was mismanaged. This is because, according to the MOU, the Landowner would take up the Fish Pond in September 2021 when NUSAF would stop giving feeds. Additionally, the community also realized that there would be no much benefits from the project if **70%** (according to the stipulations in the MOU) of the proceeds were meant for the Landowner whereas, only **30%** would be for the beneficiaries/community.



Fish harvested from Anjao Ombanya sub project in Nebbi S/C and distributed to the community members

Challenges

The community reported some elements of unauthorized fishing before the official harvest.

Conclusion

Anjao Ombanya was a good project from which the community should have benefitted. However, not much was realized because the process was somehow messed up to the extent that most aspects in the MOU were not properly clarified to the beneficiaries at the initial stages of the project that kept them wondering about the real owner of the project.

STORY 3: GAMBA/ANDHUKE BULL FATTENING SUB PROJECT

Introduction

Gamba/Andhuke Bull Fattening Project is located in Gamba/Andhuke village, Kaluwang parish, Namthin Watershed in Nebbi Sub county, Nebbi district. Before NUSAF project, a group engaged in a Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) existed in the area with a total of **15** members. After being identified and assessed as beneficiaries, the group was supported with **17,009,900/=** (Seventeen million nine thousand nine hundred shillings only) for a Bull Fattening Sub Project on the **20th August 2020**.

However, by the time of receiving the NUSAF III project, **02** of the group members had dropped out leaving only **13** members (**F=08 M=05**). It is important to note that the project beneficiaries are members from the same vicinity who were engaged at the initial stages of the project through mobilization and interviews that were conducted by a Community Facilitator.

Process

Prior to the project implementation, there was an agreement signed between the community and the district (Financial agreement, documents, physical accountabilities and others) that had commitments by the district to provide trainings to the group members especially the two different departments of Community Procurement Committee (**CPC**) and Project Management Committee (**PMC**). The training was meant to guide the members during procurement, building the kraal and support from the Veterinary.

The group received **16** bulls but **01** is reported to have died during the course of caring leaving the group with **15** bulls. The group is very committed to the project in that, they get loans from their savings to pay school fees and do farming and yearly in December the group shares out and starts anew. It is 3 years now that the group is doing VSLA alongside the Bull Fattening Sub project.

Additionally, the Sub county authorities also made commitments to pay routine visits to the group whereas, the Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) on the other hand played a big role in the group project through their frequent monitoring that made the group to take up the project seriously without falling in any trap.



The group's Chairperson showing the CMGs and LC I how the group cleans the Kraal after every two weeks



Above all, there is clear ownership of the project by the group members that is evident in their commitments for example, adding poles on the kraal as a reinforcement to what had been constructed, collecting the dungs after every two weeks, slashing around the kraal, rotational rearing of bulls and regular meetings during savings. Similarly, the group frequently consulted with the Veterinary, high cooperation is noted among the members coupled with hard work are aspects to be

The Kraal where the Bulls are kept

appreciated. The project as well had a spacious land given by an elder of the community.

Challenges

Amidst the good care of the bulls by the group however, there are challenges faced by the group and these include; lack of equipment for collecting dungs from the kraal, no protective gears during rainy season when rearing the bulls, medicines the group had in the store are over and they are expensive to buy but the group.

Future Plans

The group has maintained the **15** bulls and plans to sell them when the right time comes and make replacement of **16** bulls. Additionally, the members plan to buy medicine and equipment for collecting the dung.



A group member grazing the Bulls on rotational basis

Conclusion

The group has learnt how to keep and maintain the project (sustainability) and conserve the environment by individually planting the trees that were distributed by the district to the group members (Fruits and non-fruits trees). This is one of the most successful Bull Fattening projects in the area.

STORY 4: AYILA TREE PLANTING PROJECT

Introduction

Ayila Tree Planting Project is a NUSAF 3 project that was funded in 2019 to benefit six villages of Cik ithi East, Cik ithi West, Ayila, Ayila Central, Kuba and Olobodegi in Mukale parish, Pakwach Sub County in Pakwach district. This project was supposed to have been in one location. However, this could not materialize due to land shortage hence, the seedlings were divided among the six villages, ending up into an individual tree planting.

Process

The group was given **97,000,000/= (Ninety seven million shillings only)** for tree planting under Labour Intensive Public Works.

Findings

During CMGs monitoring visits to the group, it was discovered that they had received around **5,900** (Five thousand nine hundred) seedlings only from the supplier and had signed the delivery note for having received **11,000** (Eleven thousand) seedlings that should have been supplied.

In the group's budget, the CMGs also found out that a total of **200,000/=** (two hundred thousand shillings only) was allocated for digging a dip dumping site that should have been done by the CPMC but this was not done and the money was not accounted for.



LCII Chairperson Mukale parish handing over recovered money from CPMC to Jenifer's sister in Pakwach S/C, Pakwach District

One of the casual laborer's in the name of Oyungrwoth Jenifer did not receive her monthly wage of **120,000/=** (One hundred and twenty thousand shillings only) because she was absent during payment due to personal reasons and no clear explanation was given by the CPMC.

All the above findings prompted the implementation of a CSC followed by an interface meeting to find solutions to the above issues identified.

During the interface meeting, the Sub county chief and CDO of Pakwach Sub county were tasked to follow up on the CPMC to ensure the digging of a dip dumping site. This however was not done reason being, COVID-19 interferences.

Resolutions

The stake holders resolved that the CPMC pay the casual laborer who had demand her payment and this was cleared within one month. On the issue of less delivery of seedlings, the group was advised to always follow procurement procedures by counting the seedlings delivered before signing the delivery note issued by the supplier as non-compliance to NUSAF 3 SOPs will continue leading to loss of funds.



Chairperson LCI and Chairperson CMGs witnessing the handover of the recovered money from the CPMC of Ayila Tree Planting Project

STORY 5: PUBIDHI AYABU LOWER BULL FATTNING SUB PROJECT

Background

Pubidhi Ayabu Lower Bull Fattening Sub Project is located in Pubidhi Ayabu Lower village in Nebbi Sub County, Namthin Watershed in Nebbi District. The project has a group that consists of **14** members (**M=06 F=08**). This group started as a Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) but they later on showed interest in running another project of Bull Fattening when NUSAF II came in; and was able to get the fund in 2019.

Process

Pubidhi Ayabu Lower Bull Fattening Sub Project received fund worth **18,300,000/=** (Eighteen million three hundred thousand shillings only) under NUSAF II to implement a Bull Fattening Sub project. The fund enabled the group to procure **16** bulls. As the group took care of these bulls, some fell sick and **07** bulls were reported to have died at different times where the members kept sharing the meat, while **01** got blind that no one would buy either hence, the group slaughtered it and shared the meat as well. The remaining **08** bulls were sold off for **5,000,000/=** (Five million shillings only).

Challenges



The Chairperson CMGs standing in a bushy, empty Kraal of Pubidhi Ayabu Lower Bull Fattening Sub Project indicating no activity taking place

The death of **07** bulls at different times coupled with the one that got blind really disorganized the group. Another challenge was associated to lack of grazing land since the surrounding areas were individually owned and being used for cultivation. Coupled with that, misunderstandings ensued between the Landlord and the group where the kraal was constructed to the extent that he stopped the project from operating on his land.

In that line therefore, with the consultation of NUSAF Facilitator, the group opted for change of enterprise, from Bull Fattening to Goats Rearing project where each member would rear the goats on his/her own land.

On a significant note, **5,000,000/=** (Five million only) that was generated from the sale of the remaining bulls was reportedly divided among the **14** members whereby each member would buy **04** goats at **80,000/=** (Eighty thousand shilling only) contrary to the procurement process that should have been followed. However, during one of the visits by the CMGs, it was discovered that no goats were procured by the members because none could show a goat that was bought to that effect.

Conclusion

In conclusion, this is one of the unsuccessful projects in the area.

STORY 6: PADENGO COMMUNITY BORE HOLE

Introduction

Padengo Community Borehole was constructed in 2017 in Padengo village, Alwi Sub county, Pakwach District by the Government Of Uganda under (DSSDCG) Programme to facilitate access to water for the households in the village and other neighboring villages. After the construction, the Sub county Water Board managed to train seven Water User Committee to manage the operation of the borehole.

Process

The CMGs through their routine monitoring visits to government projects in February 2021 visited the Water User Committee and also interacted with the water users of the Borehole and identified some issues which included lack of accountability by WUC on finances collected from water users for almost one year, the 70% return to the Sub county that was not being done and there was a nonfunctional WUC.

This situation prompted the implementation of a Community Score Card (CSC) which brought in different stakeholders both at Sub county and community levels for an interface meeting on the issues generated and action points were agreed upon to help in addressing the above identified issues.

Results

The borehole which had mechanical fault was repaired by the Sub county on request by the CMGs even when the community was not remitting their 70% to the Sub county.

There was election of new WUC following recommendations from the Sub county Water Board of Alwi and other stakeholders.

The new WUC is working so hard such that, accountability is being given to the community after every three months and the committee remits 70% of their monthly collections to the Sub county.

Conclusion

It is very common to find gaps with WUC as well as water users. However, this has been one of the most successful water project where the WUC has worked so hard to ensure adherence to stipulated procedures.

General challenges

- Most members of the CMGs are demotivated due to no remuneration leading to low level of participation in monitoring the projects in their areas
- Relocation of some members of the Executive has affected mobilization for activities
- Some of the CMGs do not take the initiative to know about the projects in their areas hence, no reports at the time of collection

Recommendations

- There is need to appreciate the voluntary work of the CMGs through some token as it was in the previous phase of NUSAF Project
- Future training is needed for new people to replace those CMGs who have abandoned the work as well as those whom due to employment and marriage have relocated from their original homes
- There is need to mentor the CMGs on existing projects in their areas for close follow-up

Lesson Learnt

- Having active and motivated community structures in place makes implementation of government programmes/project very easy.

Conclusion

The presence of the active CMGs is a resource to the community. This is because the community has become very vigilant on issues concerning them in relation to projects that are meant to benefit the community. Therefore, it is very significant to maintain the CMGs through refresher trainings as well as motivation in all forms for the good work they are doing for the country.

STORY 7: OMIYU COMMUNITY BOREHOLE

Introduction

Omiyu village, with a total of **40** households did not have any clean water source for quite a prolonged period. Alongside subsistence farming, the community of Omiyu are engaged in cattle raring with the surrounding dirty steam (Omiyu) and (Ongwal woo) being shared with the animals they keep. Two neighboring villages; “Rabu” with **33** households and “Arikpa Central” with **36** households had similar challenges.

Challenges before

Prior to the drilling of the Borehole, there was limited cooperation among the households of Omiyu village reason being, the confirmed location for the water source was rather far from them (Arikpa Central village) and yet the Borehole was meant for Omiyu village. In addition, there was a requirement that the community contributes a total amount of 200,000/= (**Two hundred thousand shillings only**) and remit to Athuma Sub county; to which they were rather reluctant.

Process

The local leaders of Omiyu village reported to have drawn a village workplan and submitted it to Athuma Sub county that reflected lack of clean water in the area. The lack of a clean water source and other challenges identified by the Community Monitoring Groups (CMGs) and their local leaders impelled a Community Score Card that prioritised it as a most pressing need for an immediate response.

An Interface meeting was therefore conducted by Nebbi District NGO Forum in collaboration with the CMGs of Olyeko Watershed where the community members from the 3 villages were sensitized on the importance of clean water source and how the location for drilling was determined. Given the importance of the meeting, The LC III Chairperson of Athuma Sub county, Hon. Onegi Jinaro in his concluding remarks expressed gratitude to meet the community to discuss issues concerning the 3 villages (Omiyu, Rabu and Arikpa Central). He admitted that gaps existed and promised commitment to work with the community for development.

He emphasized the significance of maintenance of all water sources as a sole responsibility of water users and encouraged them to ensure effective monthly contributions for routine maintenance because **Sub county doesn't do minor repairs**. He requested the community to contribute generously for the borehole drilling.

On a similar note, the LC II Chairperson of Olyeko Parish Mr. Canmua Saviour who was also present during the meeting requested the community to cooperate with government and show interest in government programmes and that, government programmes come slowly after needs that are generated by the community.

After Interface meeting

After the Community Score Card and interface meeting, the community members showed willingness to contribute the required amount to facilitate the drilling process under co-funding. This however was not adequate. They had only contributed 80,000/= (**Eighty thousand shillings only**) which had delayed the drilling process. To this effect therefore, Athuma Sub county leaders did not wait but called the drilling Company (**MSR Technologies Uganda Limited in March 2021**) and the borehole was drilled, a clean water source was ready for use on Easter Day (**4th April 2020**).



The children fetching water from the new Omiyu Community Borehole as the staff from NDNGOF (Emmanuela) looks on

This was done on an agreement that the community would pay the remaining balance later.

Plan

The LC I Chairpersons of the 3 villages sharing the borehole had planned to have a meeting with the households to speed up the process of contributing for the remaining balance and to decide on the monthly contributions for the water source maintenance. Similarly, a plan was underway to select new

Water User Committee members (all the 3 villages to be represented) and request the Sub county to intervene with a training for proper management of the water source.

STORY 8: ADIDA RIVER CROSSING

Introduction

Adida is one of the rivers that connects Athuma and Akaa Sub counties in Zombo district. As one of the important routes that promote movements between the 2 Sub counties for various economic activities including education, it was significant for both sub counties to open the road on both sides of the river. In that line, Athuma Sub county did their part up to Adida river.



The improvised bridge on Adida River on the side of Akaa Sub county

Process

During an interface meeting about Omiyu Community Borehole, the LC III Chairperson Athuma Sub county had confirmed that part of the road on Akaa side would also be opened by the community and that all the villages from both sides would collaborate to work on the spot where the bridge would be constructed. He assured the community that mobilization was under way and a Tipper Lorry would bring in Marram and lobbying would be done through the district for the bridge construction.

He (LC III Chairperson) however cautioned the community on careless use of the opened road through cutting trees that would fall on the road and interrupt movements, planting of trees very close to the road as well as dragging hoes on the road.

Bad news

Akaa Sub county had not opened the road on their side that has affected lobbying Zombo district for the construction of the proposed Adida Bridge and yet the condition is so deplorable! There are so many people who risk crossing Adida river every day for various economic activities on either sides. A case in point is of Mr. Okethi Zenone who is a teacher of Abanga Kubi Primary School in Akaa Sub county but yet resides in Arikpa village, Athuma Sub county.



Mr. Okethi Zenone (Teacher) crosses Adida bridge on the side of Athuma Sub county

During one of the visits in Olyeko parish, Athuma Sub county in Zombo district, Mr. Okethi Zenone laments, ***“I wake up very early every day to catch up with lesson time in my school but I am always challenged by the risk and difficulties in crossing this river especially on Akaa side....! My concentration as well is very much affected because even when in class, I keep thinking of how I would cross the river on my way back home late in the evening...!”***



The Programme Manager (NDNGOF) struggles to cross Adida river on Akaa side

Furthermore, Okethi added, *“communication is so difficult because the learners from Akaa Sub county who wish to study in Athuma Sub county cannot make it due to very poor infrastructure and the improvised bridge is so risky to cross...”*

The LC V Chairperson of Zombo district is reported to have been contacted already by the LC III Chairperson of Athuma Sub county to lobby for the bridge. Whereas, for Akaa Sub county, the road on their side had not yet been opened as planned.

Plan

The LC III Chairperson of Akaa Sub county is expected to mobilise his community members to open the road so as to lobby Zombo district to act on the bridge issue.



Nyingaling Kennedy (CMG) shows how bad the path after crossing Adida River is, as people from Akaa side pave their way, heading to Athuma Sub county

STORY 9: OGOJUN COMMUNITY BOREHOLE NUSAF I



The Ogonju Community Borehole in a jungle

Introduction

Ogonju Community Borehole was the first borehole ever constructed in the area under NUSAF phase one with a total number of **142 households** by then. However, there are currently 3 other villages born from Ogonju village like Arikpa Central (**36 HHs**), Arikpa Centre (**37 HHs**) and Kathanga (**34 HHs**) whose households were all beneficiaries to the Borehole. Since its construction, the Borehole had lasted for a period of over 10 years! It had been repaired for more than 5 times with community contributions until it was discovered that all the 12 pipes were rotten.

During an interaction with an elder Mr. Okweda Boniface of Ogonju village and first former Chairperson of the Water User Committee (WUC) for 5 years (from 2008-2012), he confirmed that old pipes were used to replace the rotten ones during the numerous repairs made to the Borehole. *“Most of the pipes that were replaced were very old ones. Sometimes the Pump Mechanic would weld pieces of metal to reinforce some rotten pipes”*, he added.

When it broke down

After several repairs were made to the Borehole as reported above, it eventually broke down completely in June 2020 and the community was left in a dilemma of clean water shortage. Currently, the household members of Ogonju travel long distances to fetch clean water from the neighbouring villages and Arikpa Primary School.



MR. Okweda Boniface, the 1st WUC Chairperson of Ogonju Community Borehole narrating the status of the water source at the verandah of his house

In addition, the current village Chairperson LC I, Mr. Oromcan Joel reported having presented the case to the former Sub county Chief Athuma Sub county. Unfortunately, it was discovered that the pipes could not be replaced as the funds collected by the water users was so meager to buy 12 new pipes and the Sub county on the other hand did not have the required fund for the major repairs needed. Besides, focus (Budget) was on new villages that did not have clean water sources before for new drilling, and other water sources that could be repaired at an amount of not more than 500,000/= (Five hundred thousand shillings only), as confirmed by the current Sub county Chief, Athuma Sub county on a telephone call.

Associated challenges

The absence of a clean water source in Ogonju village has registered many associated challenges. In a discussion with the LC I Chairperson of Ogonju village Mr. Oromcan while checking on the broken down Borehole, he noted with deep apprehension the fact that cases of Typhoid and Diarrhea were increasing amongst his community members because of drinking from a very dirty nearby water source called “**Can Ocuka**” literally meaning “**Poverty has forced me**”. **Can Ocuka** just a well that has existed for many years that is mainly being used for washing purposes....it is covered with Algae/Spirogyra. Due to lack of a clean water source nearby, many households are forced to drink this dirty water especially the children....., he lamented.



Mr. Oromcan Joel (LC I) and Emmanuela (NDNGOf) checking the broken down Borehole

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Future plan

Prior to the construction of Ogonju Community Borehole, the village had a protected spring “**Bin ku Woru**” meaning, “**Come with humility**” not far from the broken down Borehole. However, this protected spring too had broken down. With the current lack of a clean water source in the area, the LC I Chairperson plans to organize a meeting with the water users to share a tentative budget for the repair of the “**Bin ku Woru Protected Spring**” to rescue the situation. He is convinced that the water users would make contributions because repair of a Protected Spring does not require a lot of fund as compared to that of a Borehole.

Good News!

Towards the end of the year 2021, encouraged by the CMGs of Olyeko Parish in Athuma Sub county, Zombo district, frequent meetings were held with the community with quick contributions that led to

the repair of the Spring, while the LC III Athuma Sub county lobbied the district for the repair of the Borehole.



The Woman MP of Nebbi District participates in Advocacy Walk against Teenage Pregnancy organized by MEMPROW



Recovery of embezzled fund of Ovurukojo Borehole in Pakwach

KANGO Sub County Good News in Pictures

