

FINAL BASELINE STUDY REPORT

STRENGTHENING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS PROJECT (RELIP II)

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March 31, 2023

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ACRONYMS

ADH	German Relief Coalition
AFARD	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development
BMZ	German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
COOP	Cooperative
FG	Farmer Group
IGA - SPM	Income Generating Activity- Selection, Planning and Management
PSNs	People with Special Needs
PWD	Person With Disability
ReHOPE	Refugee and Host Population Empowerment
UGX	Ugandan Shillings
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
VSLA	Village Savings and Loan Association
WFP	World Food Programme

1.0 INTRODUCTION

About the project

Yumbe district has a host population of 699,300 nationals and Bidibidi refugee settlement by January 2022 had 246,312 refugees (i.e., refugees constitute 26% of the total population). Both refugees and host communities face a high level of food and income insecurity as well as conflicts over natural resources. This situation is primarily attributed to: (i) low production of subsistence farming technologies that are less resilient to adverse climate change. The low yields attained means inadequate food supplies and minimal surplus of produce for sale; (ii) limited alternative sources of income due to lack of skills for micro-enterprise management and access to business capital; (iii) large family sizes i.e., too many mouths to feed; and (iv) weak community dialogue for harmonious and peaceful co-existence. The Covid-19 pandemic aggravated this situation as the lockdown resulted in decline in household income forcing many families to deplete their assets and savings while boys resorted to theft and girls to survival sex and child marriage. Women faced sexual gender-based violence, men stress, idleness, and alcohol and drug abuse. As a result, vulnerability to poverty increased in many families. The 2020 Vulnerability assessment found that 98% of both refugee and host community households had high livelihood vulnerability (Bidibidi 98%). Unresolved, the realization of the developmental agenda of the Uganda's ReHOPE strategy and peaceful co-existence among refugees and host communities will be far-fetched.

To address this challenge, AFARD in partnership with AWO International secured funding from the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) for RELIP II whose goal is, "Targeted refugees, host communities and agro-pastoral communities at risk of child trafficking in Uganda, organized in social structures, have resilient livelihoods, peacefully co-exists and equally participate in decision-making" and its specific objective is, "South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Yumbe district have improved incomes, food security and peacefully co-exist." RELIP II will support 273 vulnerable households under one registered Cooperative (Romogi – Kiri Multipurpose Cooperative with 123 registered member households having 861 people) and 06 new farmer groups (with 150 member households having 1,050 people; 50% refugees, 60% female headed, and 5% persons with disabilities) through capacity building in organizational development, sustainable and climate smart agriculture and agribusiness, Nutrition education, Village Savings and Loans Association (VSLA) methodology for enterprise development, and peaceful co-existence. The project will invest in:

- First, sustainable and climate smart agriculture and agribusiness so that FG members increase their yields of staple foods, fruits and green vegetables for own food consumption and rice, cassava and poultry production for income. Nutrition education to enable beneficiary households diversify their diets and use safe nutrition, sanitation and hygiene practices.
- Second, strengthening the newly formed Romogi Kiri cooperative and other social structures through capacity building trainings and logistical support to ensure that these social structures are transparently self-managed and are economic hubs for their members. Through the Coop, members will be able to access improved inputs, production and post-harvest management skills trainings, and to bulk their produce for value addition and sales at premium prices. In return, this will enable the Coop to meet its operation and growth costs besides paying dividends to members.
- Third, Village Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology together with training in entrepreneurship and financial literacy skills so that FG members save weekly, access (agri)-business loans, start and grow alternative income generating activities (IGAs), and use good business and financial management practices that will in turn increase household incomes and the acquisition of productive assets to buffer livelihood shocks.
- Fourth, peaceful co-existence within families and among group and community members targeting the primary drivers of conflicts in refugee and host communities – family planning, gender issues and natural resource management with training, dialogue meetings, service outreaches, and joint project implementation, among others

The above 4-pronged approach will increase FG members' production of diverse foods per unit of land both for food and income security as increased yields will ensure adequate food supply for both home consumption and sales. With livelihood diversification, households will increase their revenue streams and income portfolio that will in turn enable them to grow their alternative enterprises, invest in welfare improvements as well as future needed productive assets with which they can buffer livelihood shocks. By working in collaboration both at the family and community levels, gender equality will be attained and peaceful co-existence between refugees and nationals accomplished. Tree growing will increase the forest cover while improved capacity of AFARD staff will improve project planning, monitoring and reporting. Table 1 below presents a summary of the project.

Table 1: A summary of the project

Project name	STRENGTHENING RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS PROJECT	
Location	Yumbe district, Uganda	
Beneficiaries	Direct: 1,951 people	
	Indirect: 5,768 people	
Specific objective	South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Yumbe district have improved incomes, food security and peacefully co-exist	
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 97% of targeted households eat at least 3 meals a day • Increased value of average annual income of targeted households to at least UGX 1.5 million • 90% of targeted refugee households report increased cooperation with host community members in natural resource management 	
Results	Result 1: Farmer / VSLA group members practice CSA and Safe Nutrition by use of high quality agro-inputs and kitchen gardens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 85% of households apply safe nutrition practices • 80% of households apply at least 5 climate smart agricultural practices
	Result 2: Farmers diversify incomes and market their agricultural produce collectively through the Cooperative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased volume of value-added agricultural produce sold collectively through the cooperative • 65% targeted households owned alternative IGAs
	Result 3: Refugees and host communities jointly plan and implement socio-economic interventions and promote gender equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 03 joint interventions implemented by refugees and host community groups • 50% targeted households reporting use of at least one method of family planning • 60% of targeted women reporting joint decision making in their households
	Result 4: Capacity of AFARD project staff enhanced in data analysis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project staff submit quarterly project reports with accurate output data

Purpose and Objectives of the study

Although the RELIP project was developed in a participatory manner, it had endline survey for old FGs and no baseline for new FGs. And given that not all members of the old FG joined the Cooperative, this study was therefore conducted primarily to determine the baseline status for the project performance indicators in order to guide the project implementation processes (planning, monitoring and evaluations) with: (i) Pre-intervention status of the beneficiaries; (ii) Implementation strategy review, if needed to achieve maximum results; and (iii) Effective monitoring and evaluation system. To achieve this, the study assessed the indicators related to:

Scope of Work

The terms of reference agreed by the project team for this study spelt out that the team: 1) Conducts the study covering all the project beneficiaries (new FG members and fully paid up Cooperative members); and 2) Develop, collect and analyze the data using standard tools aligned to the study objectives and the results. As a result, the study key activities included:

- Inception meeting to review and approve the methodology;
- Design and review of the study tool as well as its configuration on the digital Kobo Collect Tool;
- Training of data collectors and piloting the Kobo Collect Tool;
- Data collection and analysis; and
- Report writing, review, and production.

2.0 STUDY METHODOLOGY

In order to gather comprehensive evidence-based information for the above objectives, this section explains the methods that were used in data collection and analysis as well as the limitations faced.

Study sites, sampling methods and sample size

The baseline study was conducted in Romogi sub county, Yumbe district with all the project phase I beneficiaries. It used a census approach given that all the project beneficiaries were surveyed.

The study phases

To elicit comprehensive data for the study, a 4-phased approach of quantitative data collection and analysis was used as below:

- **Phase 1** – Study inception: This phase involved a review of the project proposal (especially the log frame) to enable: (i) developing a relevant data collection questionnaire taking into consideration AFARD Strategy 2020-25 and RELIP phase one performance indicators; and (ii) Designing the questionnaire in a digital Kobo Collect Tool so as to reduce data collection errors and data entry time loss.
- **Phase 2** – Training data collectors: This phase involved the 1-day training of data collectors with emphasis on ethical and quality issues in good data collection, how to conduct interviews, coding data, child protection requirements, and pilot testing the questionnaire for relevance. The finding of this pilot enabled the refinement of the tool for final use.
- **Phase 3** – Field data collection: Data collection was conducted in March 2023 using smartphones onto which the final digitalized questionnaire was deployed (through Kobo collect App). With routine supervision of field work, there was daily real time submission of data and quality checks.
- **Phase 4** – Study reporting: The study team used a reflexive approach in this reporting phase. Given that data collection was digitalized, a data entry mask was developed in SPSS (V26) to ensure quick export of clean data from the Kobo Tool through the Excel worksheet. As such, report writing was an on-going process. The draft report was reviewed and a final report was produced. A copy of the report is uploaded on AFARD website.

Data quality control

To ensure that appropriate professional practices were adhered to, a quality control system was put in place through:

- Adherence to sector standards for performance measurement especially of agriculture and enterprise development. The guidelines from Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, Uganda Bureau of Statistics, and Donor Committee for Enterprise Development (DCED) were mainly used.
- Joint review of study instruments: Management and Data collectors were involved in this process to ensure data consistency with the M&E framework.
- Pre-testing of study instruments: This was done prior to the main survey fieldwork to ensure reliability, acceptability, feasibility, question flow, and the duration of the interview. This exercise helped in modifying the survey tool.
- Social mobilization for data collection: To increase the response rate, the project staff mobilized the respondents for a timely administration of the study tool.
- Introduction letter: Apart from communicating about the study to local government officials, AFARD management also availed the field team with a letter of introduction to facilitate acceptance by the various support agencies.
- Consent and confidentiality: Data collectors sought consent from respondents to participate in the study and provided statement of confidentiality to the respondents.

Limitation of the study

The study process experienced the following limitations:

- Food distribution for refugees. This led to a break for about a week so that all refugees accessed their food ration from WFP.
- Non-paid up Cooperative members were omitted from the study as the leaders of the cooperative considered that they were not members. This reduced the number of beneficiaries who were to be profiled.
- The early onset of rain made many people to rush to their gardens as such the data collectors had to conduct most of the data collection in the afternoon when respondents were back from their gardens.
- The Cooperative has non-RELIP I beneficiaries. This made the use of RELIP I project performance status for old FG members impossible as many were not exposed to what the project provided to its beneficiaries.

Table 2: Romogi Coop membership, 2022

Project	Host members		Refugee members		Totals
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
RELIP I	14	33	9	13	69
Migration	9	25	9	2	45
Non-group	12	2	3	3	20
Totals	35	60	21	18	134

3.0 RESULTS

Below the study findings starts by describing the characteristics of YADE project beneficiaries who were engaged in the study. This is followed by an analysis of the baseline status of the project result areas as well as the impact indicators.

3.1 RESULT 0: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Distribution of group members

Table 3 below shows that data the project has 273 households composed of 65% female-headed and 35% male-headed. Of these households, refugees constitute 41% and host communities 59%. This variation was attributed to the slow entry of refugees in the Romogi Cooperative that will be the critical actor in the project consolidation phase.

Table 3: Distribution of project beneficiaries

	Refugees	Nationals	Total
Sex			
Female	69	111	180
Male	43	50	93
Total	112	161	273
Project entry			
New	79	74	153
Old	33	87	120
Total	112	161	273

Note: Out of the 134 members the Coop had in 2022, 13 were not fully paid-up members. They were excluded in this study the covered only fully paid-up members of the Coop.

Demographic characteristics

Table 4 shows the demographic characteristic of the project beneficiaries. It is evident that there are 2,128 household population more than the 1,951 targeted (excess of 177 people). Of these, 97 (4.6%) are persons with special needs; Children, 0-17 years, constitute 57.2% of the total population; each household has an average of 08 people; the average age is 40 years; 86% are married; and 72% have some form of education.

Table 4: Characteristics of household respondents (%)

Indicators	New FG	Old FG	Total
Total household population	1,152	976	2,128
Persons with disabilities	33	6	39
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	2	9	11
Persons with chronic illnesses	31	16	47
Mean household size (number of persons/HH)	7.5	8.1	7.8

Mean age (years)	38.2	41.3	39.6
<u>Number of persons in household by Age-group:</u>			
0 - 17 years	652	566	1,218
18 - 30 years	270	188	458
31 - 60 years	197	194	391
61 + years	33	28	61
<u>Education status:</u>			
No education (%)	16	12	28
Primary education (%)	26	23	49
Secondary education-O level (%)	12	7	19
Secondary education-A level (%)	1	1	2
Tertiary education (%)	0.4	1	1
Vocational education (%)	0.4	0.4	0.7
Total (%)	56	44	100
<u>Marital status:</u>			
Single (%)	2	1	2
Married (%)	47	39	86
Separated/divorced (%)	6	2	7
Widowed (%)	2	2	4
Total (%)	56	44	100

3.2 STATUS OF ENVISAGED OUTCOMES

Outcome -1.1.: households are food secure

One key outcome of the project is to ensure that the targeted households are food secure. It is envisaged that at the end of the project 97% of the targeted beneficiaries will be eating at least 3 meals a day. Beneficiary households were asked questions whether they eat three meals daily and the response was 19% new groups and 39% old groups (total 59%) did. It was noted that first, for refugees, WFP has further reduced food ration to 50%. Second, March is a month when most of the Season B food harvest run low in many homes as yields are very low. [baseline: 59%]

Outcome - 1.2: households have increased income

Building resilience against climate change requires sufficient income to buffer shocks. Respondents were asked how much they earned by source in 2022 and table 5 below shows that old FGs have about three times the income of new FGs. The main source of income for both groups remains crop farming. [baseline: UGX 601,355]

Table 5: Average household income by source (%)

	Sales of crops (UGX)	Sales of poultry (UGX)	VSLA share out (UGX)	Alternative IGA (UGX)	Total income (UGX)
New FG	163,752	26,033	96,582	38,235	324,601
Old FG	426,483	71,850	199,183	256,700	954,217
Total	279,238	46,172	141,681	134,264	601,355

Outcome - 1.3: refugees report increased cooperation with nationals

RELIP II also seeks to promote peaceful co-existence among refugees and nationals among other through shared natural resources management. Asked whether they had conflict-free cooperation, 57% (22% new FGs and 35% old FGs) responded peaceful use and conservation of natural resources. [baseline: 57%]

3.3 RESULT 1: FOOD SECURITY

One of the key project result intervention areas is ensuring food security so that targeted families are able to adequate and diverse foods shared by all equitably throughout the year regardless of climate change. To achieve this, the project seeks to transform the current farming and nutritional practices. Below are the findings on these practices.

U.1.1: Application of safe nutrition practices

One aspect of food security is safe nutrition that involve access to nutritious foods in environments with safe sanitation and hygiene. The FG members were asked about their safe nutrition practices and table 6 presents a summary of the findings which indicates that overall old FG members have better practices than new FG members. [baseline 62%].

Table 6: Use of safe nutrition practices(%)

	New FGs	Old FGs	Total
• Having own kitchen garden	26	41	67
• Planning meals according to the needs of the different household members (children, pregnant and lactating women, the sick, etc	21	40	61
• Integrating fruits in a family diet	19	37	56
• Washing hands with water and soap/ash before touching food (preparation, cooking and serving)	22	39	60
• Storing food in clean place such as covered containers	24	36	60
• Use at least 3 of the 5 practices	23	39	62

OP-1.2: Application of climate-smart agricultural practices

The use of climate smart agricultural practices is crucial in improving climate resilience of subsistence farming. To assess the level of current use of this approach, asked FG members were asked whether or not in their 2022 agricultural production they used the selected improved practices. Table 7 below shows that there is general low adoption of good agricultural and climate smart practices. While RELIP I improved the status of old FGs, the new FG members are in dire need of these practices without which they will remain stuck with low yields. [baseline 38%].

Table 7: Use of climate smart agricultural practices (%)

Agronomic Practice	New FGs	Old FGs	Total
Drought/disease resistant seeds/planting materials	7	41	47

Crop -small livestock mix	16	35	51
Tree planting (agroforestry)	17	33	50
Soil and water conservation	7	36	43
Integrated pest and disease control	5	34	40
Improved postharvest handling (better drying & storage facility)	11	35	47
Using at least 5 promoted practices	4	35	38

3.3 RESULT 2: INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME

To diversify risk, RELIP II also seeks to increase household income so that targeted families are able to both produce increase quantity and earn income from crop and local poultry farming and alternative IGAs. Boasting these livelihood diversifications will require building easy access to finance from group VSLA. Below we present the findings on these key indicators.

U-2.1: Increased sales of value-added commodities

RELIP I founded Romogo Cooperative as a catalyst for collective marketing of value added produce – rice and cassava. However, at the time of the baseline, the Coop was not in full operation i.e., buying member produce, adding value to them and selling. Instead, as part of membership enrolment it was promoting collective marketing. Thus, although the Coop had no sales, **[baseline 0 sales of value-added produce]**, table 8 shows that the Coop facilitated its members to trade collectively by attracting big buyers to buy their members produce at the Coop facility after providing space for members to bulk. From the table it is evident that the Coops facilitated trade beyond the targeted commodities. The table also shows that rice was traded individually as no bulking took place.

Table 8: Volumes sold collectively

	New FGs	Old FGs	Total
Cassava (Kgs)	-	490,152	490,152
Rice (Kgs)	-	225,000	225,000
Simsim (Kgs)	-	15,258	15,258
Poultry (live birds)	544	1,169	1,713

U-2.2: Ownership of alternative IGA

To ensure smooth cash flows to build climate resilience, families need income diversification outside on-farm activities. FG members were asked if they had an alternative income apart from farming. It was found out that only 34% (7% new FG and 27% old FGs) had an IGA [baseline 34%].

OP-2.1.2: Increased uptake of VSLA loans for alternative IGA

As families start alternative IGAs, they need access to capital. FG members were asked if they had taken a loan for their alternative income generating activities. It was found out that only 44% (13% new FG and 32% old FGs) had a running loan for their IGA [baseline 44%].

OP-2.2.1: Increased market surplus

At the time of the study, as table 8 shows, the Coop members marketing collectively

715 MT of cassava and rice that they bulked together at the Coop facility to other buyers. [baseline 715MT].

OP-2.2.2: Increased uptake of VSLA loans for agribusiness

As families start to undertake agribusiness (especially cassava and rice production for the market), they also need access to capital. FG members were asked if they had taken a loan for their rice and cassava business. It was found out that none of the FG members, new and old alike, had taken any loan for agribusiness [baseline 0%].

3.3 RESULT 3: PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

RELIP II will target both refugees and nationals as well as males and females. It is therefore important that for effective collective action to yield positive results that a conflict-free environment is provided right from the household through the farmer groups to the wider community levels. Below we present the findings on this key indicator.

U-3.1: Joint interventions implemented by refugees and host communities

Given that this is start-up phase of the project there is no community intervention identified by a dialogue meeting in areas like conflict free access to grass, forests, water sources, joint tree planting by refugees and host community on community land, waste management that was implemented [baseline 0 action]

U.3.2: households use of any one family planning methods

FG members were asked whether or not they are using any family planning method and the type of family planning method they are using. Table 9 shows that only 29% (12% new FG and 18% old FG) were using any one form of family planning method. The most used family planning methods are abstinence, injectables and implants. [baseline: 29%].

Table 9: Use of family planning methods (%)

	New FG	Old FG	Total
Female sterilization e.g., tubal ligation	0.4	0.4	0.7
Male sterilization e.g. vasectomy	0	0	0
Oral pills	0.4	0.4	0.7
Inserted devices – IUD, Vaginal rings, cervical cap, diaphragm	1.1	0.7	1.8
Injectables	4	1.1	5.1
Implants	2.9	1.5	4.4
Transdermal patch	0	0.4	0.4
Male/female condoms	0	1.8	1.8
Emergency contraception	0	0.7	0.7
Chemical barriers – spermicides, gels and cream, glycerin film;)	0	0.4	0.4
Abstinence	2.9	3.7	6.6
Lactational amenorrhea (LAM)	0	0.4	0.4
Rhythm/Moon beads	0	8.4	8.4
Withdrawal (coitus interruptus)	0	0	0

U-3.3: Women reporting participation in joint family decision making

With more women targeted to benefit from the project in a patriarchal society, the role of gender equality is important. FG members were asked whether or not women participate in their families in decision-making on key areas of their lives. As table 10 shows, many women (85% - 43% in new FGs and 42% in old FGs) are engaged in family decision-making process. Interestingly, both new and old FG members performed nearly the same **[baseline 85%]**.

Table 10: Women participation in decision making (%)

Areas of major decision making	New FG	Old FG	Total
Major farm inputs	45	42	87
Family planning	43	41	84
Fees for children's education	45	42	87
Sale of farm harvest	43	42	85
Major use of family income	43	42	85
Participated in at least 4 decision making areas	43	42	85

3.3 RESULT 4: ORGANIZATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

RELIP II also seeks to strengthen the monitoring and evaluation capacity of AFARD staff especially in data management to ensure accurate reporting. Below we present the findings on this key indicator.

U-4.1: Staffs submit reports with accurate output data

At the time of study, no staff training was conducted to strengthen data management. [baseline 0]

4.0 OTHER AFARD STRATEGY RELATED IMPACTS

To allow for inter project comparability in line with AFARD Strategy 2020 - 2025, the baseline study also captured additional indicators as is shown below.

4.1 PLANTING TREES TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

FG members were asked about the number of different trees that they have so far planted. As table 11 shows, the study found that on average each member has 26 trees planted composed of 4 fruit trees, 1 herbal/medicinal tree, 10 firewood trees and 11 timber trees.

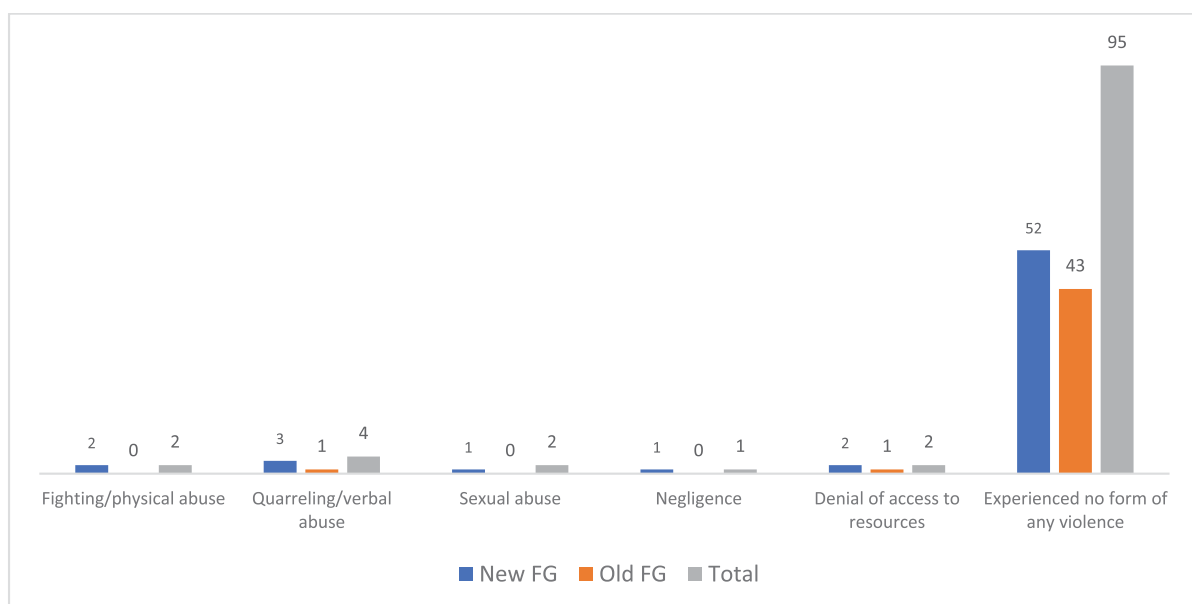
Table 11: Number of trees grown

		Fruit trees	Herbal/ medicinal trees	Firewood trees	Timber trees	Total planted
SUM	New FG	472	88	909	1,028	2,497
	Old FG	754	173	1,694	1,923	4,544
	Total	1,226	261	2,603	2,951	7,041
MEAN	New FG	3	1	6	7	16
	Old FG	6	1	14	16	38
	Total	4	1	10	11	26

4.2 EXPOSURE TO GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

The FG members were also asked whether any female in their household in last 7 days ever experienced any form of gender-based violence. The study found that only 5% of the households reported a case of at least one form of violence. The main form of abuse experience by women was verbal abuse

Figure 1: Women exposure to gender –based violence (%)



Asset poverty status

4.3 ASSET POVERTY EXPLAINED

AFARD uses asset poverty measurement approach as proposed by Haveman and Wolff (2004). The preference for this approach is because asset poverty measures the economic ability, using productive assets, an individual or household has to sustain a basic needs level of consumption during temporary hard times for a period of 3 months. Leonard and Di (2012: 1-4) stretched this period to 9 months because asset accumulation at levels equal to nine-months' worth of income at the international income poverty level or greater ably improves a family's odd of permanently escaping poverty. By use of this method, a household is asset poor if its net worth is unable to meet its consumption needs over a 3-month period. It is considered non-poor if its net worth is able to meet its 9-month consumption needs.

To compute a household's net worth first, all its productive assets are valued at the current market price. Second, the asset value is added to the current cash savings (i.e., cash at hand, bank, remittance, and debt lent to others). Third, the current value of debts taken from other people/firms is deducted from the asset and cash savings value to get a financial net worth. Finally, the financial net worth is subjected to the required household consumption at the international poverty line of US\$ 1.90 per person per day. At USD 1= UGX 3,700, this means a household of 8 people needs UGX 56,240 per day or UGX 20,527,600 annually. Thus, any households with less than UGX 6,842,533 needed for its 3-month consumption is poor.

Asset poverty status

Using the above analysis, the study found out that the average total financial net worth of the targeted households was a dismal UGX 6.3 million (higher for old FG UGX 7.7 million than their counterpart new FGs with UGX 5.2 million). As table 13 shows, 58% of the targeted households were asset poor/income insecure; highest among new FG (40%) than old FGs (18%)

Table 12: Asset poverty status (%)

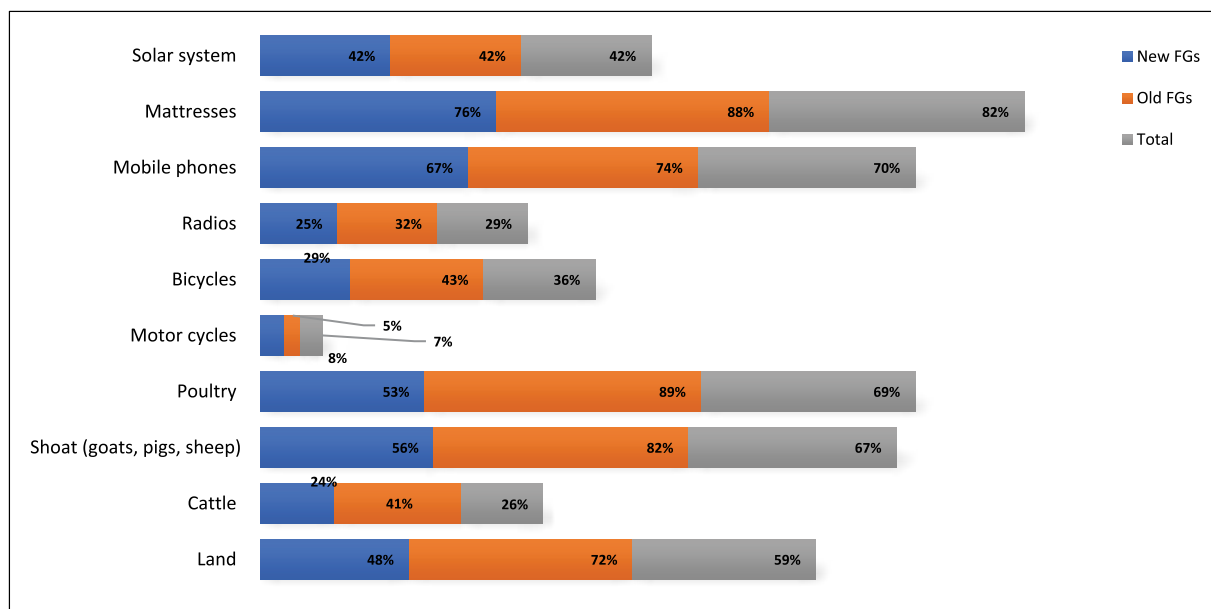
	New FG	Old FG	Total
Average value of productive assets (UGX)	4,947,218	6,812,808	5,767,258
Average value of liquid assets (UGX)	263,036	934,433	558,156
Net worth (UGX)	5,210,254	7,747,242	6,325,413
Annual cost of living (UGX)	19,320,094	20,869,727	20,001,251
Required 3-month cost of living (UGX)	4,830,024	5,217,432	5,000,313
Poor households (%)	40	18	58

Ownership of Productive Asset

Productive assets are critical in asset poverty measurement because they are both stores of wealth but also means of resilience to poverty and climate change risks given that households can dispose of them for ready cash. FG members were asked about their ownership of productive assets. Figure 2 shows that the most common assets are the low-cost value assets like land, mobile phones, poultry, mattresses,

and shoats (goats, sheep, pigs) as compared to those assets that need more money to buy like motor cycles, cattle, and bicycles. Generally, old FG members had more assets than new FG members (with a 10-percentage point difference).

Figure 2: Household asset ownership (%)



5.0 RECOMMENDATIONS

- a. With a very large family size (an average of 8 persons) and a very low use of any family planning method, it is important that family planning education using a culturally sensitive approach is undertaken. All stakeholders should be mobilized to ensure family level appreciation that they need manageable family sizes hence uptake of family planning methods that suits their needs.
- b. Given that 72% of the members have some form of formal education, selection of lead farmers and Cooperative executives should give preference to these members to facilitate capacity building for project sustainable.
- c. With only 59% of the targeted households eating three meals a day, there is an urgent need to promote short term crops (vegetables) that can help families secure adequate food supply through the year.
- d. Generally, there is very low income to meet the basic family needs. However, it is evident that old FG members who already have strategic commodities (rice and cassava) performed much better. New FG members need to be introduced to these crops as well as the value addition benefits from the Coop so that they can triple their incomes too.
- e. The very low loan uptake in VSLA requires that VSLA be promoted not with as a savings with a purpose orientation but as a source of capital for alternative IGA given businesses have quicker and bigger turn over compared to share out values.
- f. The positive attitude of the Coop members to bulk their communities at the Coop even when it has not yet started buying and adding value to their produce should be tapped into to catalyze the Coop business.
- g. The commitment demonstrated in tree planting should be sustained through both project and UNHCR supplies. Families with land should be encouraged to plant more trees. Meanwhile while refugees and landlords can jointly plant trees they should be supported. However, this should be matched with improved energy saving stoves to reduce tree cutting.

PROJECT OUTCOME INDICATORS

BMZ-SSF Project: LOG FRAME FOR THE PHASE 2023 - 2025							
Organization: AFARD		Date: 02.02.2022					
Project Name: Strengthening Resilient Livelihoods Project - Phase 2							
Intended Impact (Overall Objective): Targeted refugees, host communities and agro-pastoral communities at risk of child trafficking in Uganda, organized in social structures, have resilient livelihoods, peacefully co-exists and equally participate in decision-making. (without indicator)							
Results Chain Result statements for each result level	SMART Indicators Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound	Contextualization Definition/ specification of used terms in project context	Baseline Data and Yearly Targets In line with Budget/ Basis for Annual Plans				Remarks in context of Achievement
			Baseline Value	Target 2023	Target 2024	Target 2025	
OUTCOME - only 1 for this project (Project Objective): South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Yumbe district have improved incomes, are food secure and peacefully co-exist Please develop 1 outcome indicator reflecting each result area							
O: South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Yumbe district have improved incomes, are food secure and peacefully co-exist	* O-1: 97% of targeted households eat at least 3 meals a day disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Three meals refer to where household members together eat breakfast, lunch, and supper.	59%	74%	89%	97%	
	* O-2: Increased value of average annual income of targeted households to at least UGX 1.5 million disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Average annual income earned (UGX) from sales of crops and poultry, VSLA share-out, and other IGAs	601,355	751,694	902,033	1,500,000	
	* O-3: 90% of targeted refugee households report increased cooperation with host community members in natural resource management disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Cooperation in natural resource management refers to a situation where the natural resources are being used and conserved by the refugees and host communities in harmony (conflict-free)	57%	74%	86%	90%	

RESULT AREA 1: FOOD SECURITY						
Use of Output (U): 1 result statement (with approx. 2-3 indicators only)						
U-1: Farmer / VSLA group members practice CSA and Safe Nutrition by use of high quality agro-inputs and kitchen gardens	* U-1.1: 85% of households apply safe nutrition practices disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Safe nutrition practices refers to: 1) having kitchen garden; 2) planning meals according to the needs of the different household population (children, pregnant mothers, the sick, ec); 3) use of safe sanitation and hygiene practices when cooking and storing food	62%	71%	78%	85%
	* U-1.2: 80% of households apply at least 5 climate smart agricultural practices disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Climate smart practices. include: 1) use of drought resistant crop varieties, 2) intercropping with cover crops, 3) organic pesticides, 4) tree planting, 5) improved post-harvest handling, 6) contour ploughing, and 7) mulching	38%	51%	67%	80%
Contributing Outputs (OP): (with 1 or 2 indicators for each output)						
OP-1.1: Six Farmer / VSLA groups are formed and strengthened by training on group dynamics and through provision of quality inputs	* OP-1.1.1: 06 Farmer / VSLA groups formed and registered with local government by December 2023	Registration here refers to a process that leads to approval of the group constitution and issuing a registration certificate by the sub county community development office	0	6		
	* OP-1.1.2: 150 new members have received agro-inputs by August 2023	Agro-inputs planned for the project includes hoes, seeds and spray pumps	0	150		

OP-1.2: Farmer/ VSLA groups trained on CSA practices	* OP-1.2.1: 2,000 tree seedlings are planted and managed by the target beneficiaries by 2025		0	2,000	2,000	2,000	
	*OP-1.2.2 273 targetted households constructed energy cook stoves by 2025	Improved energy cook stoves: These are energy saving stoves customised to local cooking technology and made with improved efficiency of wood fuel and charcoal	0	125	200	273	
	*OP-1.3.1 18 training sessions conducted on safe nutrition by 2024	See U-1.1 above	0	6	18		
	* OP-1.3.2: 232 targeted households established kitchen gardens by 2025	Kitchen gardens are vegetable gardens planted around homesteads for supply of vegetables to families all year round.	0	125	200	232	
RESULT AREA 2: INCREASE IN HOUSEHOLD INCOME							
Use of Output (U): 1 result statement (with approx. 2-3 indicators only)							
U-2: Farmers diversify incomes and market their agricultural produce collectively through the Cooperative	* U-2.1: Increased volume of value added agricultural produce sold collectively through the cooperative by 2025	Sale of value added agricultural produce refer selling of processed rice and cassava through Romogi Kiri Multipurpose Coop	0	5MT	10MT	20MT	
	* U-2.2: 65% targeted households owned alternative IGAs disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Alternative IGAs refer to non-farm activities that bring in income to the households.	34%	43%	53%	65%	

Contributing Outputs (OP): (with 1 or 2 indicators for each output)						
OP-2.1: Farmers knowledge on income diversification and financial literacy enhanced	* OP-2.1.1: 273 of targeted members trained on IGA-SPM by December 2025	IGA-SPM refer to the training in the selection, planning and management of income generating activities within the local community	0	150	273	
	* OP-2.1.2: 75% of targeted households took business loans for alternative IGAs disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Loans referred to here are interest-based credits members borrow from their farmer group managed VSLAs	44%	66%	75%	
OP-2.2: Farmer / VSLA group members' cassava and rice production and sales volume enhanced	* OP-2.2.1: 25% increase in marketed surplus of cassava and rice among supported Farmer / VSLA group members to the cooperative by 2025.	Marketed surplus: This is the quantity or value difference of what is produced and what is domestically consumed.	715	822	894	Volume of rice and cassava marketed by Coop members
	* OP-2.2.2: 25% increase in VSLA loan uptake used by targeted households in cassava and rice production disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	VSLA and agroinput savings are weekly informal savings farmer groups make and give out as loan for members use	0%	20%	25%	
OP-2.3: Romogi multipurpose Coop is managed transparently and profitably	* OP-2.3.1: 150 new members joined the Coop through Executive Committee member mobilization drive by 2024.	New members refers to those who newly buy shares and are admitted into the Coop register as Cooperators	123	173	273	
	* OP-2.2.2: Annual business plan with sales and profit targets approved by the AGM is in place and is used to guide management and accountability.	The annual business plan will be prepared by the Executive and presented to and approved by the AGM	0	1	1	1

RESULT AREA 3: PEACEFUL EXISTENCE						
Use of Output (U): 1 result statement (with approx. 2-3 indicators only)						
U-3 Refugees and host communities jointly plan and implement socio-economic interventions and promote gender equality	* U-3.1 03 joint interventions implemented by refugees and host community groups by 2025	Community interventions will be identified by the dialogue meetings and may include conflict free access to grass, forests, water sources, joint tree planting by refugees and host community on community land, waste management	0	1	2	3
	* U-3.2: 50% targeted households reporting use of at least one method of family planning disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Methods of family planning are classified as natural and artificial methods. They include abstinence, sterilization, oral pills, inserted devices, injectables, implant, transdermal patch, condoms, Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM), emergency contraception, chemical barriers, rhythm/moon beads, and withdrawal (Coitus interruptus)	29%	35%	42%	50%
	* U-3.3: 60% of targeted women reporting joint decision making in their households disaggregated by old and new FGs by 2025	Joint decision making refers to a situation where women and their husbands plan together, evaluate different options and they agree on what they are to do in their households.	85%	88%	90%	95%
Contributing Outputs (OP): (with 1 or 2 indicators for each output)						
Target revised upwards to 95% from 60%						

OP-3.1: Farmer / VSLA Group members are trained on gender equality and family planning.	* OP-3.1.1. 273 group members trained on gender equality by 2024	Gender equality refers to a situation where females and males have equal opportunities to live a productive life.	0	150	273	273	
	* OP-3.1.2: 12 training sessions conducted on family planning by 2024	Family planning refers to the spacing of children as well as determining the number of children that a couple can support.	0	6	12		
	* OP-3.2.1: 273 group members trained on SGBV and Child protection by 2024	SGBV refers to exposure to violence in a family - fighting, physical abuse, quarrelling/verbal abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect	0	150	273		
OP-3.2: Refugees and host communities are committed to peaceful coexistence		Dialogue meetings are events where different stakeholders and parties come together to discuss issue of mutual benefit. They normally come up with resolutions and action plans	0	100	250	450	
	* OP-3.2.2. 450 people who attended dialogue meetings on different topics by 2025						
RESULT AREA 4: Organizational Development							
Use of Output (U): 1 result statement (with approx. 2-3 indicators only)							
U-4: Capacity of AFARD project staff enhanced in data analysis	* U-4.1: Project staff submit quarterly project reports with accurate output data analysis	0	4	8	12		
Contributing Outputs (OP): (with 1 or 2 indicators for each output)							
OP-4.1: Staff's data analysis capacity enhanced	* OP-4.1.1: 15 staff trained in advanced Microsoft excel skills for project monitoring and evaluation by 2023	0	15				

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