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SECURE LIVELIHOODS OF SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEE AND HOST COMMUNITIES IN WEST NILE PROJECT

FINAL BASELINE REPORT

SUBMITTED BY

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JUNE 2018

ACRONYMS

AFARD	-	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development
FAO	-	Food and Agricultural Organization
NARO	-	National Agricultural Research Organization
FC	-	Farmers Cooperative
FO	-	Farmers Organization
TNA	-	Training Needs Assessment
TOR	-	Terms of Reference
ZARDI	-	Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute
IGA	-	Income Generating Activity
VSLA	-	Village Savings and Loan Association
PRA	-	Participatory Rural Appraisal
ADA	-	Australian Development Agency
YFGD	-	Youth Focus Group Discussion
AY	-	Average yields
DRC	-	Danish Refugee Council
NRC	-	Norwegian Refugee Council

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

With the rapid increase in refugee population in Uganda due to the influx of South Sudanese refugees fleeing violence, hunger and break down in service delivery in South Sudan, the humanitarian needs for refugees and asylum seekers from South Sudan and DR Congo in Uganda and especially in Bidibidi and Rhino camp settlements in Yumbe and Arua districts in particular has continued to be critical and projected is to continue throughout 2018. The need for short-term, medium to long term programmes such as 'secure livelihoods for South Sudanese and host communities in West Nile project' is gradually replacing the emergency activities.

AFARD, Horizont3000 and PALM Corps are grateful to be one of the Implementing Partners working with for Austrian Development Agency on the Livelihood interventions in Bidibidi and Rhino camp settlements and host communities through the project 'secure livelihoods for South Sudanese and host communities in West Nile project' in Yumbe and Arua districts in Uganda.

We acknowledge the support and guidance of the Office of the Prime Minister, the district political and civil leadership in supporting community access and planning interventions, the data collection enumerators; and the different community leadership structures within the settlements.

We are highly indebted with the support from the implementing partners; AFARD, Horizont3000 and PALM Corps for their tireless technical, financial and professional advice they accorded to us in this assignment period.

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1.0 Background

The Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) and PALM Corps in partnership with HORIZONT 3000 secured funds from the Austrian Development Agency (ADA) to implement a 2-year livelihood project aimed at improving the livelihood of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Rhino camp and Bidibidi refugee settlement in Arua and Yumbe districts respectively. The project seeks to: (i) Improve the nutrition status of 750 target households in refugees and host communities; (ii) Increase income of 750 target households and 225 youths in refugee and host communities; (iii) Ensure that refugees and host communities live peacefully in settlements where natural resources are shared and preserved; and (iv) Capitalize and share the experiences made in this project as learning exercise to deal with refugee dynamics.

1.1 Purpose and Scope of Study

The baseline study was intended to provide the project with detailed baseline information to benchmark project indicators, review implementation strategies, and refine project log frame. The focus of the study was therefore on the following:

- **Outreach profile:** (a) Description of refugee and host communities including demography, settlement patterns, dialects, livelihood activities, and common assets; (b) Description of land holdings (size, access and ownership rights) including existing informally arrangements used by refugees, and land conflicts and mediation mechanisms; and (c) Highlight of access to water points able to support dry season production and water stress response mechanisms; and (d) Profile of NGOs engaged in livelihood, market and environment/energy sectors.
- **Agricultural production and productivity:** Identification of the main food and cash crops grown and poultry reared; Description of crop and poultry farming practices, cropping calendar, poultry disease outbreak calendar; level of use of good agronomic and climate smart practices and poultry husbandry; Yields; sales volume, price and income; and major production constraints.
- **Food and nutrition status:** Assessment of: food security and nutritional status; common practices for kitchen gardening, food processing, preservation and conservation; feeding practices; primary sources of food and dietary diversity.
- **VSLA engagement:** Assessment of participation in VSLA, type of methodology used, amounts saved (in savings, agro-inputs, and social fund ledgers), primary uses of loans, and repayment rates and management.
- **Youth employment:** Identification of current and preferred youth employment; labour market outcomes; and skills

needs and gaps. Where possible profile businesses outside the project area that have direct linkage or benefit to refugees and host communities.

- **Environment conservation:** Description of cooking technologies highlighting type of stove, fuel sources, distance, time and risks to fuel sources, and their daily fuel needs; and (b) Highlight of common environmental concerns, and community structures and systems responsible for environmental protection outlining their roles and how effective they are.

2.0 INTRODUCTION

The baseline study was conducted using a mixed method approach that ably triangulated quantitative, qualitative, and PRA methods of data collection and analysis. This section presents the methodological approach used. It shows the study design and approach, data collection and analysis methods as well as the quality control measures used. It ends by highlighting the limitations of the study and how they were solved.

2.1 SAMPLING METHOD AND SAMPLE SIZE

Samples were drawn from both the refugee and host community households staying in the designated villages and/or clusters (Table 1). Given that the characteristics of the population were not homogenous, the sample size of respondents to be interviewed from the total population was determined using the following formula:

$$n = \frac{NZ \times p(1-p)}{Nd + Z^2 \times p(1-p)}$$

Where:

Z = 1.96 (the value of the normal variable for a reliability level of 0.95). This means having 95% reliability in obtaining the sample size = 0.50 (the probability of getting a good sample)

1-p = 0.50 (the probability of getting a poor sample)

d = choice of sampling error or margin of error, it could be 2.5% or 5%

N = Population size

n = Sample size.

Table 1: Sample size distribution

Categories	Target Number	Respondent categories				
		Male	Female	Refugees	Nationals	Totals
Households Interviews	80	43	37	51	29	80
Youth Individual Interviews	40	17	23	22	18	40
Youth FGD	02	26	14	18	12	40
Household FGD	02	19	14	13	20	33
KII	12	7	5	0	12	12
Total		112	93	104	91	205

2.2 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

To elicit comprehensive information from the various respondents, the study adopted a cross-sectional descriptive study approach and different data collection tools were developed (see annex 2) and used as is shown below.

- **Document review:**

Literature review was conducted of several documents, namely: The Project proposals; Livelihoods Sector working groups reports, and the district development plans for Yumbe.

- **Household survey:**

A quantitative survey using structured questionnaire was conducted among Farmer Field School members and youth. This survey was administered by trained research assistants.

- **(Focus) Group Discussions:**

These were conducted using structured guides with Farmer Field School members and youth (male only, female only, and mixed groups) to explore their livelihoods, aspirations, job preference, economic opportunities and constraints, and preferred institutional actors if they are to benefit from the project.

- **Key Informant Interviews:**

These were conducted, using interview guides, with institutional players in local governments especially the agricultural officers, commercial officers, and community development and humanitarian agencies (ZOA, NRC, DRC, and Welt hunger). Private sectors actors were also interviewed in the local markets.

2.3 DATA ANALYSIS AND QUALITY CONTROL

A Q² method was used to analyze the data collected from various sources. Quantitative (descriptive) data was analyzed using SPSS software and qualitative (narrative) data was transcribed using MS Office. The findings from each analysis were triangulated into a unified report.

However, to ensure high data quality control, the following were adhered to:

- To ensure of the effectiveness of the tools employed, the draft tools were first shared and reviewed with the clients, and recommendations were incorporated. The enumerators were trained on the tools and how to administer them in the field.
- All data collectors sought for consent from respondents to participate in any survey before data collection.
- Statement of confidentiality was provided to the respondents.
- The study team signed confidentiality agreements in an effort to protect a client's paid up work and abide by acceptable code of conduct and policy. All data courses and transcriptions were presented back to AFARD.

2.4 STUDY LIMITATIONS

The baseline study experienced one major limitations. The period allotted for fieldwork was too inadequate to comprehensively survey all the farmer field school households and youth groups outside of the project areas (for a control group comparison).

This section presents the main findings of the study. It is aligned with the study focus as detailed under 1.1 above.

3.1 Demographics of the households

Table 2 presents a summary profile of both the refugee and host communities:

- The average age of FFS members was 35 years.
- On average a household has 8 people.
- Majority (66%) of the FFS members are married. However, the FGDs pointed out that most of the married female refugees are living as single parents.
- At least 9 in every 10 FFS members have some form of education.

Table 2: Respondent demographic characteristics

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Average age	35.6	34.1	36.3	32.6	34.9
Average household size	8.8	7.7	7.2	10.2	8.3
Marital status					
Married	65.1%	67.6%	66.7%	65.5%	66.3%
Single	18.6%	8.1%	15.7%	10.3%	13.8%
Widow or Widower	7.0%	21.6%	9.8%	20.7%	13.8%
Divorced	9.3%	2.7%	7.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Highest level of education					
Primary	41.9%	67.6%	49.0%	62.1%	53.8%
Secondary	39.5%	5.4%	27.5%	17.2%	23.8%
None	11.6%	24.3%	15.7%	20.7%	17.5%
University	4.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Other Training Programs	2.3%	2.7%	3.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Religion					
Christians	74.5%	62.1%	88.3%	34.5%	68.9%
Muslim	16.3%	29.7%	0.0%	62.1%	22.5%
Others	9.3%	8.1%	11.8%	3.4%	8.8%
Tribe					
Kakwa	51.2%	37.8%	64.7%	10.3%	45.0%
Others	23.3%	21.6%	27.5%	13.8%	22.5%
Lugbara	18.6%	18.9%	2.0%	48.3%	18.8%
Aringa	4.7%	16.2%	0.0%	27.6%	10.0%
Madi	2.3%	5.4%	5.9%	0.0%	3.8%

3.2 Major Sources of Livelihood

Table 3 indicates the major sources of livelihoods of FFS member households. It is evident that:

- Majority of the households of both refugees and nationals depends on crop farming (39%).
- Animal rearing, rather dominated by men, was noted to be rather low among the refugees (8%) as compared to nationals (14%). This variation was in part attributed by both the KIIs and FGDs to limited land sizes that refugees have. It was noted that refugees hardly have half an acre of land for both their homestead and farming. Therefore, the livestock interventions for the refugees should focus on small animals with intensive farming systems.
- Charcoal burning was sadly noted to be higher among the nationals (10%) than refugees (4%). Efforts of environmental conservation should lay emphasis on the providing alternative energy, saving technologies for both the nationals and refugees.
- Sale of labour was found to be a major source of livelihood for refugees. The FGDs pointed out that this is because World Food Programme provide food ration that is too inadequate to meet the needs of the large households of refugee. Without alternative sources of income, refugees therefore resort to selling their labour mainly on the fields of nationals.

Table 3: Major sources of livelihood in the households

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Major Livelihood Sources					
Crop Farming	44.2%	32.4%	39.2%	37.9%	38.8%
Small Trading	16.3%	16.2%	17.6%	13.8%	16.3%
Brick laying	9.3%	13.5%	11.8%	10.3%	11.3%
Animal Rearing	14.0%	5.4%	7.8%	13.8%	10.0%
Hiring Own Labour	9.3%	10.8%	13.7%	3.4%	10.0%
Boda boda	2.3%	13.5%	5.9%	10.3%	7.5%
Charcoal burning	4.7%	8.1%	3.9%	10.3%	6.3%

3.3 Land Use and Ownership

Table 4 indicates the status of land ownership and use in West Nile refugee and host communities. It is evident that:

- Although each FFS member own an average of 2.6 acre of land, refugees and females have a disproportionally limited land sizes. Thus, interventions that require extensive land should be more skewed towards the nationals.
- Men and their kin (family and clan/community) own about 72% of land.
- The channels of land acquisition are many including through government, family, and the market.
- Land conflict is rife in the project area as 45% reported contested ownership rights.
- The dominant land use among both nationals and refugees is cultivation (76%).

Table 4: Status of land ownership and use

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Average land (acre)	3.2	1.8	1.3	4.8	2.6
Land ownership					
Husband	39.5%	27.0%	27.5%	44.8%	33.8%
Family	20.9%	18.9%	23.5%	13.8%	20.0%
Communal	18.6%	18.9%	23.5%	10.3%	18.8%
Both	7.0%	16.2%	7.8%	17.2%	11.3%
Others	9.3%	10.8%	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
Wife	4.7%	8.1%	7.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Means of acquisition					
Given by OPM	34.9%	45.9%	54.9%	13.8%	40.0%
Family Land	11.6%	24.3%	3.9%	41.4%	17.5%
Inherited/Family Land	23.3%	2.7%	15.7%	10.3%	13.8%
Bought	11.6%	10.8%	7.8%	17.2%	11.3%
Rented	14.0%	2.7%	13.7%	0.0%	8.8%
Gifted	4.7%	13.5%	3.9%	17.2%	8.8%
Contested land rights	51.2%	37.8%	52.9%	31.0%	45.0%
Major land uses					
Cultivated	81.4%	70.3%	72.5%	82.8%	76.3%
Tree Planting	7.0%	13.5%	11.8%	6.9%	10.0%
Fallow	7.0%	5.4%	7.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Marginal Land	4.7%	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%
Leased Out	0.0%	8.1%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%

3.4 Crop Production

3.4.1 Type of commodities grown

Results in Table 5 show that:

- By both gender and nationality, FFS members grow a broad range of crops.
- Few refugees (37%) as compared to nationals (62%) grow local varieties. There is need to promote climate-resilient improved crop varieties.
- 70% of FFS members farm small land sizes (up to 2 acres).
- Seeds and planting materials are mainly sourced from the local markets. This was confirmed by the market observation. There are hardly established agro-input dealers in the rural communities (see also table 8).

Table 5: Main agricultural enterprises

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Crops grown last season					
Maize	27.9%	27.0%	31.4%	20.7%	27.5%
Others*	23.3%	13.5%	17.6%	20.7%	18.8%
Cow peas	7.0%	10.8%	9.8%	6.9%	8.8%
Cassava	7.0%	8.1%	9.8%	3.4%	7.5%
Groundnuts	9.3%	5.4%	9.8%	3.4%	7.5%
Sesame	4.7%	10.8%	3.9%	13.8%	7.5%
Vegetables	9.3%	2.7%	7.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Pulses/beans	4.7%	8.1%	3.9%	10.3%	6.3%
Pigeon Peas	4.7%	5.4%	2.0%	10.3%	5.0%
Sweet Potatoes	2.3%	5.4%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%
Rice	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.3%
Area planted last season					
1-2 Acres	30.2%	43.2%	35.3%	37.9%	36.3%
Less than 1 Acre	32.6%	35.1%	33.3%	34.5%	33.8%
3-4 Acres	23.3%	13.5%	25.5%	6.9%	18.8%
5 Acres above	14.0%	8.1%	5.9%	20.7%	11.3%
Crop varieties grown					
Local	44.2%	48.6%	37.3%	62.1%	46.3%
Improved	39.5%	43.2%	49.0%	27.6%	41.3%
Both	16.3%	8.1%	13.7%	10.3%	12.5%
Sources of seed					
Local Market	46.5%	48.6%	45.1%	51.7%	47.5%
Given by Agency	23.3%	27.0%	29.4%	17.2%	25.0%
Seed Stockist	16.3%	5.4%	13.7%	6.9%	11.3%
Own Saved Seed	9.3%	13.5%	5.9%	20.7%	11.3%
Fellow Farmer	4.7%	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%
Never planted	0.0%	2.7%	2.0%	0.0%	1.3%

*The categories of other crops include pumpkin, green gram, carrots, okra, onions etc.

3.4.2 Production practices in use

Table 5a shows the different agricultural practices used by FFS members, namely:

- Few practices are highly used – intercropping (86%), crop rotation (74%), agroforestry (74%), and mulching (73%). Practices such as correct spacing (13%) and pest and disease control (20%) among many others are not in use. Deliberate efforts is required in promoting a GAPs and soil and water conservation.
- Unpredictable weather remains the main production challenge. KILs and FGDs also hinted on weather-induced pest and diseases that have become common in both districts.
- See annex 1 for cropping calendar

Table 5a: Agricultural production technologies in use and constraints

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Good Agricultural Practices					
Intercropping	86.0%	86.5%	84.3%	89.7%	86.3%
Crop rotation	81.4%	64.9%	72.5%	75.9%	73.8%
Agroforestry	67.4%	81.1%	66.7%	86.2%	73.8%
Mulching	72.1%	73.0%	78.4%	62.1%	72.5%
Manure application	39.5%	35.1%	35.3%	41.4%	37.5%
Timely land opening	37.2%	21.6%	33.3%	24.1%	30.0%
Improved post-harvest handling	30.2%	27.0%	29.4%	27.6%	28.8%
Minimum tillage	20.9%	37.8%	31.4%	24.1%	28.8%
Land fallowing	30.2%	27.0%	25.5%	34.5%	28.8%
Terracing/contour ploughing	27.9%	24.3%	29.4%	20.7%	26.3%
Integrated Pest and Disease management	16.3%	24.3%	21.6%	17.2%	20.0%
Water conservation method	20.9%	16.2%	19.6%	17.2%	18.8%
Soil erosion control	14.0%	16.2%	15.7%	13.8%	15.0%
Correct spacing	11.6%	13.5%	9.8%	17.2%	12.5%
Correct nursery management	11.6%	2.7%	11.8%	0.0%	7.5%
Soil and water conservation methods					
Mulching	37.2%	37.8%	39.2%	34.5%	37.5%
Contour planting	32.6%	40.5%	33.3%	41.4%	36.3%
Cover crops	18.6%	13.5%	17.6%	13.8%	16.3%
Ridges	11.6%	8.1%	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
Major production challenges					
Unpredictable weather	41.9%	27.0%	33.3%	37.9%	35.0%
Pest and diseases	32.6%	21.6%	33.3%	17.2%	27.5%
Inadequate inputs	11.6%	18.9%	15.7%	13.8%	15.0%
Inadequate extension	7.0%	10.8%	7.8%	10.3%	8.8%
Inadequate skills	4.7%	10.8%	7.8%	6.9%	7.5%
Limited Labour	2.3%	10.8%	2.0%	13.8%	6.3%

3.5 Markets and Marketing

Table 6 shows the key marketing practices used by FFS members. It is evident that:

- The local markets provide the main avenue (51%) for sale of produce.
- The main sources of market information is fellow farmers (34%) and radios (33%).
- Low prices (64%) is the most critical market challenge faced. Promotion of bulk marketing will enhance the collective bargaining power of FFS members and eliminate the manipulation by middlemen.
- Annex 2 shows a variable market prices for agricultural commodities.

Table 6: Market access and constraints

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Produce sold to					
Local markets	51.2%	51.4%	54.9%	44.8%	51.3%
Middle men	25.6%	29.7%	25.5%	31.0%	27.5%
Buyers from far away	14.0%	10.8%	11.8%	13.8%	12.5%
Company	9.3%	8.1%	7.8%	10.3%	8.8%
Price determinants					
Agent/trader	46.5%	45.9%	49.0%	41.4%	46.3%
Farmers/self	41.9%	40.5%	37.3%	48.3%	41.3%
Local group associations	11.6%	13.5%	13.7%	10.3%	12.5%
Received market information					
Prices	69.8%	70.3%	72.5%	65.5%	70.0%
Information on buyers	20.9%	18.9%	17.6%	24.1%	20.0%
Quantity and quality	9.3%	10.8%	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
Main source of market info					
Fellow farmers	30.2%	37.8%	43.1%	17.2%	33.8%
Radio	32.6%	32.4%	23.5%	48.3%	32.5%
Buyers	18.6%	21.6%	17.6%	24.1%	20.0%
Extension agents	11.6%	8.1%	11.8%	6.9%	10.0%
Mobile phone	7.0%	0.0%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%
Critical market challenges					
Low prices	55.8%	73.0%	66.7%	58.6%	63.8%
Lack of storage	18.6%	5.4%	15.7%	6.9%	12.5%
Unclear quality of issues	7.0%	8.1%	3.9%	13.8%	7.5%
High market dues	11.6%	0.0%	5.9%	6.9%	6.3%
Untimely market information	2.3%	8.1%	3.9%	6.9%	5.0%
No standard measure	4.7%	5.4%	3.9%	6.9%	5.0%

3.6 Access to Support Services

Access to support services smoothen farmer's production activities thus contributing to improving crop yields and maximizing their returns from agricultural undertakings. Results presented in Table 7 show that:

- Only 49% of the respondents have access to support services; with the nationals and refugees having equal access.
- The main sources of support services are government (38%) and NGOs (35%). However, farmer systems – fellow farmers (14%) and farmer groups (6%) – is a new frontier worth developing for sustainable access.
- Access to crop finance is mainly through input dealers (43%) and VSLAs (29%). Efforts directed to improve financial literacy can help to boost access to agro-inputs.

Table 7: Access to agricultural support services

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Access to support services	51.2%	45.9%	49.0%	48.3%	48.8%
Access to business development services					
Government	34.9%	40.5%	35.3%	41.4%	37.5%
NGOs	37.2%	32.4%	47.1%	13.8%	35.0%
Fellow Farmers	16.3%	10.8%	3.9%	31.0%	13.8%
Private Ext Service Providers	2.3%	13.5%	7.8%	6.9%	7.5%
Own group	9.3%	2.7%	5.9%	6.9%	6.3%
Access to agro inputs					
NGOs	32.6%	32.4%	37.3%	24.1%	32.5%
Government	30.2%	27.0%	29.4%	27.6%	28.8%
Local market	14.0%	16.2%	13.7%	17.2%	15.0%
Fellow farmers	14.0%	13.5%	15.7%	10.3%	13.8%
Own group	9.3%	10.8%	3.9%	20.7%	10.0%
Registered input dealer	7.0%	2.7%	5.9%	3.4%	5.0%
Access to crop finance					
Input dealers	37.2%	48.6%	45.1%	37.9%	42.5%
VSLAs	37.2%	18.9%	33.3%	20.7%	28.8%
Private Individuals	14.0%	18.9%	9.8%	27.6%	16.3%
Neighbors/relatives	9.3%	8.1%	7.8%	10.3%	8.8%
Financial Institutions	2.3%	5.4%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%

3.7 Food Security and Nutrition

Table 8 show that:

- Refugees (63%) depends on food assistance and nationals on own food production (76%).
- Only 36% of the target beneficiaries eat at least three meals a day.
- 70% of the respondents are engaged in backyard kitchen gardening.
- Diet diversity is low. Consumption of animal products, vegetables and fruits is low.

Table 8: Status of household food security

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Main source of food					
Own production	34.9%	51.4%	23.5%	75.9%	42.5%
Food assistance	53.5%	29.7%	62.7%	6.9%	42.5%
Others	4.7%	10.8%	9.8%	3.4%	7.5%
Local market	4.7%	5.4%	2.0%	10.3%	5.0%
Relatives	2.3%	2.7%	2.0%	3.4%	2.5%
Food availability					
Feed all year round	30.2%	32.4%	27.5%	37.9%	31.3%
Eat at least 3 meals a day	26.6%	48.6%	31.4%	44.8%	36.3%
Practicing kitchen gardening					
Practice backyard gardening	74.4%	64.9%	72.5%	65.5%	70.0%
Practice sack gardening	11.6%	18.9%	15.7%	13.8%	15.0%
Practice box gardening	14.0%	16.2%	11.8%	20.7%	15.0%
Foods consumed in the last 7 days					
Pulse/Legumes/Nuts	90.7%	81.9%	86.3%	86.2%	86.3%
Oil/fats	90.7%	81.1%	86.3%	86.2%	86.3%
Cereals	86.0%	83.8%	84.3%	86.2%	85.0%
Roots/tubers/plantain	86.0%	83.0%	86.3%	82.8%	85.0%
Fish	55.8%	57.4%	54.9%	51.7%	53.8%
Sugar, Honey	39.5%	29.7%	35.3%	34.5%	35.0%
Meat	37.2%	24.3%	33.3%	27.6%	31.3%
Eggs	18.6%	21.6%	15.9%	27.6%	29.0%
Dairy products	27.9%	18.9%	25.5%	20.7%	23.8%
Vegetable (fresh, dry)	23.3%	18.9%	17.6%	27.6%	21.3%
Fruits/fruit juices	20.9%	18.9%	21.6%	17.2%	20.0%

3.8 Energy Sources and Environmental Conservation

Table 9 show that:

- Majority of FFS households cook using three-stone stove (68%) using firewood (85%).
- This technology has a huge cost – time to collect firewood takes one hour and more (65%), cost UGX 23,588 per month let alone the risks (quarrels, wild animals) faced by 86% of respondents.
- Many (74%) FFS members fortunately are planting trees (with an average of 18 trees owned).

Table 9: Energy use and management

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Kind of stoves used					
3-stone stove	72.1%	56.8%	68.6%	58.6%	65.0%
Improved stove (firewood)	14.0%	27.0%	11.8%	34.5%	20.0%
Improved stove (charcoal)	4.7%	13.5%	9.8%	6.9%	8.8%
Ordinary sigiri	9.3%	2.7%	9.8%	0.0%	6.3%
Main source of fuel					
Firewood	88.4%	81.1%	78.4%	96.6%	85.0%
Charcoal	7.0%	13.5%	15.7%	0.0%	10.0%
Briquettes	4.7%	2.7%	5.9%	0.0%	3.8%
Others*	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.3%
Time taken to collect fuel					
Over 1 hour	37.2%	32.4%	35.3%	34.5%	35.0%
1 hour	27.9%	32.4%	31.4%	27.6%	30.0%
Less than 15 mins	25.6%	32.4%	27.5%	31.0%	28.8%
30 mins	9.3%	2.7%	5.9%	6.9%	6.3%
Amount of fuel used daily					
Quarter a bundle	34.9%	45.9%	45.1%	31.0%	40.0%
One bundle	37.2%	37.8%	37.3%	37.9%	37.5%
Half a bundle	27.9%	16.2%	17.6%	31.0%	22.5%
Av. monthly fuel expenditure	22,953	24,324	20,451	29,103	23,588
Experience risk to fuel	83.7%	89.2%	88.2%	82.8%	86.3%
Practice tree planting	69.8%	78.4%	64.7%	89.7%	73.8%
Environmental concerns					
Indiscriminate tree cutting	41.9%	32.4%	33.3%	44.8%	37.5%
Uncontrolled burning	27.9%	29.7%	25.5%	34.5%	28.8%
Change in seasons	18.6%	29.7%	31.4%	10.3%	23.8%
Soil erosion	11.6%	8.1%	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
Av. No. of timber tree	18	10	8	26	14
Av. No. of fruit trees	4	3	2	7	4

*These include sorghum stalk, rice and coffee husks, groundnuts shells, dried cow dung

3.9 Village Saving and Loan Associations

The Village Saving and Loan Association (VSLA) is a critical means of financial inclusion for rural communities. Table 10 show that:

- Few households (33%) are participating in VSLA. The average monthly saving is UGX 45,896 and the average loan taken is UGX 118,125. Worrying is that 69% are saving and 60% borrow for basic needs and emergencies. This calls for financial literacy education.
- Food (39%) and family support (20%) are the main areas of family expenditure.

Table 10: VSLA participation

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Member of saving group	30.2%	35.1%	31.4%	34.5%	32.5%
Money saved weekly (UGX)	11,165	11,832	7,000	19,338	11,474
Where money is saved					
Self/home	23.3%	21.6%	19.6%	27.6%	27.5%
With family/friends	4.7%	8.1%	7.8%	3.4%	18.8%
Banks	4.7%	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%	8.8%
Money lenders	4.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	7.5%
Saving groups	60.5%	67.6%	62.7%	65.5%	7.5%
In livestock/assets	2.3%	0.0%	2.0%	0.0%	7.5%
Reasons for saving					
Meeting basic needs	48.8%	35.1%	51.0%	27.6%	42.5%
Emergencies	14.0%	18.9%	15.7%	17.2%	16.3%
Education of children/siblings	11.6%	21.6%	5.9%	34.5%	16.3%
Buying assets	7.0%	13.5%	11.8%	6.9%	10.0%
Start or expand business	14.0%	10.8%	11.8%	13.8%	12.5%
To access agro-inputs	4.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Has ever taken loan	16.3%	32.4%	25.5%	20.7%	23.8%
Amount of current loan (UGX)	16,977	19,459	17,647	18,966	18,125
Reasons for borrowing money					
Meeting basic needs	27.9%	32.4%	33.3%	24.1%	30.0%
Emergencies	30.2%	29.7%	29.4%	31.0%	30.0%
Start or expand business	14.0%	21.6%	15.7%	20.7%	17.5%
Buying assets	16.3%	8.1%	11.8%	13.8%	12.5%
Education of children/siblings	11.6%	8.1%	9.8%	10.3%	10.0%
Sources of getting credit					
Saving groups	44.2%	51.4%	47.1%	48.3%	47.5%
Family/friends	30.2%	29.7%	27.5%	34.5%	30.0%
Self/home	16.3%	10.8%	15.7%	10.3%	13.8%
Banks	4.7%	8.1%	5.9%	6.9%	6.3%
Govt programs	4.7%	0.0%	3.9%	0.0%	2.5%
Regular spending on					
Food	32.6%	45.9%	37.3%	41.4%	38.8%
Family support	18.6%	21.6%	19.6%	20.7%	20.0%
Clothing	16.3%	5.4%	15.7%	3.4%	11.3%
Medical bills	11.6%	10.8%	11.8%	10.3%	11.3%
Education cost	9.3%	2.7%	7.8%	3.4%	6.3%
Agric inputs	4.7%	2.7%	2.0%	6.9%	3.8%
Asset acquisition	2.3%	5.4%	2.0%	6.9%	3.8%
Business reinvestment	4.7%	2.7%	3.9%	3.4%	3.8%
Airtime	0.0%	2.7%	0.0%	3.4%	1.3%

3.10 Household Asset Ownership and Decision Making

The study also assessed the availability of productive assets that households use as fallback position to buffer livelihood shocks.

- Figure 1 shows that to a larger extent households have some productive assets albeit a huge variation between refugees (with few assets) as compared to nationals. This similarity was noted by the FGDs as resulting from the heavy NGO investment in the distribution of poultry as a food and income security alternative. The only asset that both refugees and nationals have in equal measure is poultry.
- Figure 2 shows that women just as men owning productive assets in the household. Added with joint ownership, women have a fair control over assets.

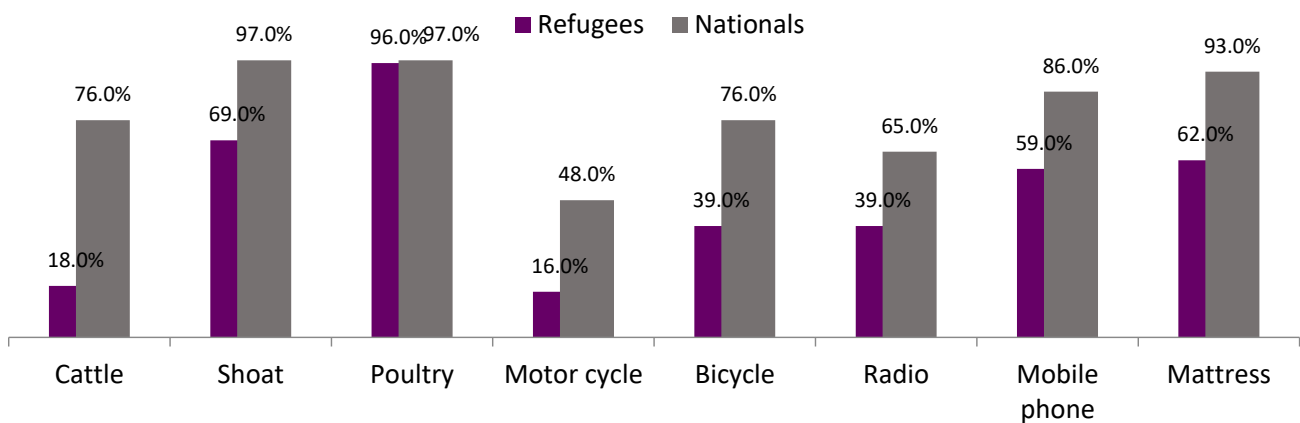


Figure 1: Asset ownership by nationality

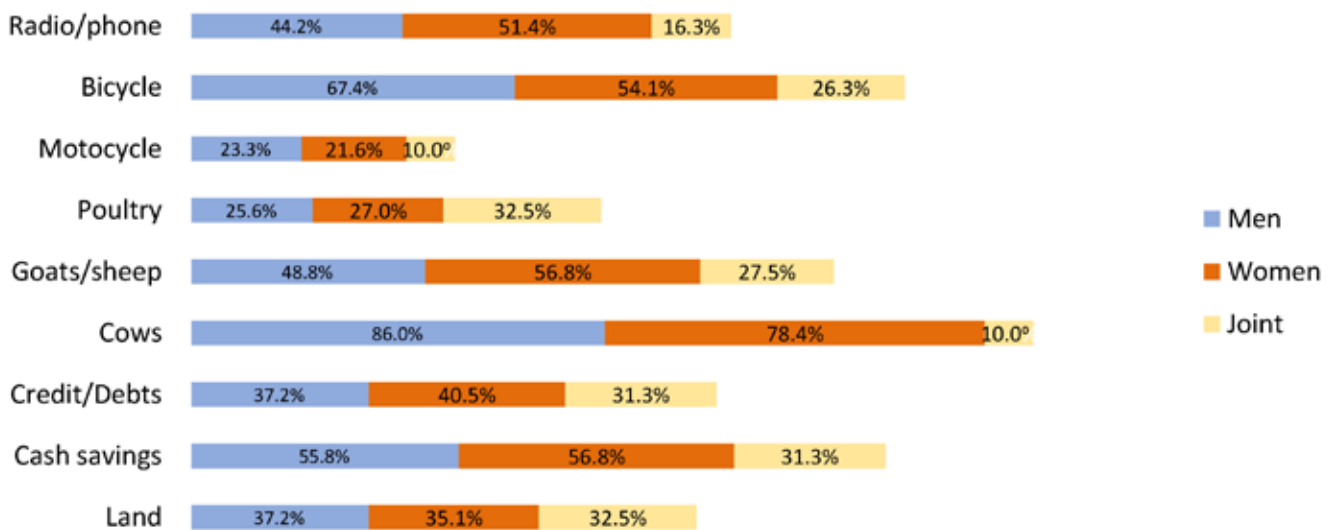


Figure 2: Asset ownership by gender

3.11 Household Financial Worthiness

Table 11: Average household monthly income

	Average per month (UGX)
Sales of crops	43,214
Sales of poultry	9,667
Sale of labour	0
Remittance	0
Other income sources	0
Income generating activities	115,480
Accumulated savings	41,794
Debt accrued	(69,519)
Total monthly income	140,636*

From the survey findings, 52% of the refugees and host communities earn less than 50,000 per month (Table 11 and 12). Although about half of the target beneficiaries earn an average monthly income of less than 50,000, it can be concluded that majority of these earn at the lower quartile considering that the average monthly household expenditure is below 20,000. This implies that, the targeted beneficiaries earn averagely monthly income of 140,600= (1.9\$) per day qualifying the world bank definition of living marginally below poverty line (Given a the household population)

Household Financial Worthiness is a strong indicator for food security of a household. A greater variety of assets indicates the purchasing power of the household. The current average cash at hand (UGX 219,837.50) and average savings at VSLA (UGX 179,100) positively relates to financial security of a household given average debt owed to others is significantly low (UGX 34,062.50). The average financial worth per household (UGX 567,519.51). However, looked at from the international poverty line (USD1.90) per person per day, this net worth indicates that households are able to meet in one-month only one third of their consumption needs.

Table 12: Financial worth of FFS member households

Variable	Status		Total
	Refugees	Nationals	
Average amount of money in cash (Cash at hand)	84,216	458,345	219,838
Average amount of money at VSLA	95,784	325,621	179,100
Average amount of money in remittance from family	47,694	82,759	60,731
Average amount of money in remittance from UNHCR	1,608	11,034	5,025
Average amount of money in credits out with people	60,904	82,586	68,764
Average amount of money in debt owed to others	24,961	50,069	34,063
Total	315,166	1,010,414	567,520
Average household size	7.2	10.2	8.3
UGX requires for monthly consumption	1,477,440	2,093,040	1,703,160
Consumption vulnerability	21%	48%	33%

3.12 Youth Employment

Table 12 presents a summary profile of both the refugee and host communities:

- The median age of youth was 27 years.
- On average a household has 4 people.
- Majority (73%) of the youth members are married.
- At least 7 in every 10 FFS members have some form of education.

Table 13: Youth demographic characteristics

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Median age (Youth)	25.0	30.0	23.5	30.5	27.0
Average No. of dependents (Youth)	3	4	2	6	4
Marital status					
Married	58.8%	82.6%	86.4%	55.6%	72.5%
Single	41.2%	17.4%	13.6%	44.4%	27.5%
Highest level of education					
Primary	41.2%	52.2%	45.5%	50.0%	47.5%
Secondary	47.1%	8.7%	9.1%	44.4%	25.0%
None	5.9%	39.1%	40.9%	5.6%	25.0%
Tertiary	5.9%	0.0%	4.5%	0.0%	2.5%

3.12.1 Current Income Generating Activities

Table 14 shows that:

- Only 53% of youth (and mainly nationals [61%] as compared to refugees [46%]) have an income generating activity (IGA).
- Although youth engage in a myriad of activities, market vending (33%) is the dominant activity because the start-up capital is low.
- While about half (55%) are happy to continue (with growth focus) of their current employment, 45% aspire to change their forms of employment especially in trades such as saloon and tailoring that earn daily income.
- Annex 3 shows current trades, preferred trades and employment challenges that youth face.

Table 14: Youth employment and job aspirations

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Has an IGA	52.9%	52.2%	61.1%	45.5%	52.5%
Type of IGA/Business					
Small scale market vending	17.6%	43.5%	33.3%	31.8%	32.5%
Boda boda	23.5%	4.3%	0.0%	22.7%	12.5%
Tailoring	5.9%	17.4%	11.1%	13.6%	12.5%
Brick laying	23.5%	0.0%	16.7%	4.5%	10.0%
Saloon	5.9%	8.7%	5.6%	9.1%	7.5%
Bakery	0.0%	13.0%	5.6%	9.1%	7.5%
Not Applicable	5.9%	4.3%	5.6%	4.5%	5.0%
Casual labour	11.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	5.0%
Crafts	0.0%	4.3%	0.0%	4.5%	2.5%
Jewellery	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Bicycle repairing	0.0%	4.3%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Wants to continue with IGA	47.1%	60.9%	50.0%	59.1%	55.0%
Alternative/Preferred IGA					
Saloon	29.4%	39.1%	44.4%	27.3%	35.0%
Small scale market vending	5.9%	43.5%	5.6%	45.5%	27.5%
Carpentry	29.4%	4.3%	16.7%	13.6%	15.0%
Mechanical training	23.5%	0.0%	22.2%	0.0%	10.0%
Tailoring	0.0%	13.0%	0.0%	13.6%	7.5%
Bakery	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Crafts	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Average Start-up capital (UGX)	133,235	36,957	78,056	77,727	77,875
Main source of capital					
Savings	29.4%	43.5%	38.9%	36.4%	37.5%
Not Applicable	47.1%	26.1%	38.9%	31.8%	35.0%
Rations	11.8%	30.4%	11.1%	31.8%	22.5%
Employment	11.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	5.0%
Monthly pay for employed	83,529	870	80,000	0.0	36,000

3.12.2 Youth Life Skills

Youth entry and stay in the labour market requires more than technical and vocational skills. They need basic life skills with which they can navigate both social and business life with ease. The study also asked youth about some of these practices. Table 15 reveals that youth have a broad array of knowledge and skills, for instance:

- 88% have entrepreneurship skills given that they are able to identify business opportunities;
- 78% have financial literacy as they are able to regulate their expenditures;
- Between 5-9 in every 10 youth has life skills evidenced in their communication, time, and stress management among others.

Table 15: Proportion of youth with basic life skills

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Youth life skill					
Able to manage time effectively	88.2%	100.0%	88.9%	100.0%	95.0%
Able to identify business opportunities	70.6%	100.0%	88.9%	86.4%	87.5%
Able to communicate effectively	82.4%	87.0%	100.0%	72.7%	85.0%
Able to plan for the future	70.6%	87.0%	83.3%	77.3%	80.0%
Able to regulate expenditure	76.5%	78.3%	83.3%	72.7%	77.5%
Able to resolve conflicts	70.6%	73.9%	88.9%	59.1%	72.5%
Able to avoid risky sexual behaviours	64.7%	78.3%	72.2%	72.7%	72.5%
Able to provide leadership	94.1%	43.5%	77.8%	54.5%	65.0%
Able to delay marriage	64.7%	56.5%	77.8%	45.5%	60.0%
Able to manage stress	58.8%	56.5%	61.1%	54.5%	57.5%

3.9 Youth engagement in Village Saving and Loan Associations

Rural youth suffers from financial exclusion. Formal financial institutions consider them high risk while many informal institutions are a preserve of adults. Few NGOs consider organizing youth into savings group because they are considered volatile. Table 11 show that:

- Few youth (48%) are participating in VSLA. Their primary areas of saving is on self (50%) and with family/friends (23%).
- Those who are saving averagely save monthly UGX 48,850.
- Few youth (20%) have also taken loans. The average loan taken is UGX 63,750.
- Worrying is that 48% are saving for basic needs and emergencies. This calls for financial literacy education.

Table 16: Youth participation in VSLA

Variable	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Member of saving group	41.2%	52.2%	66.7%	31.8%	47.5%
Money saved monthly (UGX)	53,824	45,173	65,833	34,955	48,850
Where money is mostly saved					
Self	47.1%	52.2%	38.9%	59.1%	50.0%
Family/friends	23.5%	21.7%	16.7%	27.3%	22.5%
VSLA	17.6%	26.1%	33.3%	13.6%	22.5%
Bank	11.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	5.0%
Reasons for saving					
Meeting basic needs	47.1%	43.5%	33.3%	54.5%	45.0%
Education of children	23.5%	26.1%	22.2%	27.3%	25.0%
Access agro-inputs	5.9%	17.4%	5.6%	18.2%	12.5%
Others	17.6%	8.7%	27.8%	0.0%	12.5%
Emergencies	0.0%	4.3%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Start or expand business	5.9%	0.0%	5.6%	0.0%	2.5%
Has ever taken loan	11.8%	26.1%	27.8%	13.6%	20.0%
Amount of current loan (UGX)	79,412	52,174	108,333	27,273	63,750
Sources of getting credit					
Not applicable	88.2%	73.9%	72.2%	86.4%	80.0%
VSLAs	0.0%	26.1%	16.7%	13.6%	15.0%
Bank	11.8%	0.0%	11.1%	0.0%	5.0%

Several program implications and actions for improving the livelihood situation of refugees and host communities have been identified following the analyses provided in this report. With regards to the general orientation of the food security intervention, it is essential to promote diversification of income, as focusing on crop production alone to improve access to food will not be sufficient.

With regards to agriculture itself, it was noted that total farm output and productivity are generally low; hence it is necessary to identify and reduce the key constraints affecting agricultural performance in the target areas and implement activities that will help farmers to overcome their production constraints. The presence and use of Farmers Field Schools for agricultural extension is a promising approach.

Post-harvest losses were reported by a large percentage of respondents. Where possible, communities will need to be supported with facilities and services to minimize those losses. Female-headed households were found to be less productive than male-headed ones. Extension programs should therefore include features that make them more gender friendly. For instance, supporting crops that offer opportunities for value added processing and marketing may be a good way to improve the economic situation of female-headed households in the target communities.

With regards to health and nutrition a series of interventions may be recommended. Over consumption of pulses, carbohydrates, and oils with little intake of animal products, fruits and vegetables will highly prepare a vulnerable, deficient people susceptible to diseases and life threatening situations. The project should delve into nutritional education and promote vegetable production and consumption as well as rearing of poultry which provides a cheap source of animal protein given the comparative advantage that poultry requires minimal land area. Dietary diversification and food production resilient practices should be emphasized.

Given that youth are a critical part of the refugee and host communities, their employment will without doubt improve household food and income security. However, given the limited information that many youth have on labour markets there is a high tendency of “copied aspirations”. Youth skilling should involve a more protracted marketable trade selection. Stories of youth engaged in agriculture revealed promising avenue for decent employment.

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Annex 1: Seasonal (Cropping) Calendar

ACTIVITY	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
The busiest months for agriculture in the year												
Months that experience rains in this area												
Months that experience dry seasons in this area												
Months with available livestock forage												
Women's peak agricultural periods												
Land opening												
1 st Weeding												
2 nd Weeding												
Harvesting												
Marketing												
Men's peak agricultural periods												
Land opening												
Planting												
1 st Weeding												
2 nd Weeding												
Harvesting												
Marketing												
Women's peak non-agricultural periods												
Men's peak non-agricultural periods												
Months of leisure activities												
Months of produce scarcity in the market												
Months of poultry disease outbreak												

Annex 2: Selected commodity prices

Market	Commodities	Volumes sold	Pricing Mechanisms	Price/kg	Contact
Arua main market	Maize	Medium	Cash	1,500=	
	Beans	High	Cash	3,000=	
	Cassava	High	Cash Bulking	1,500=	
	Groundnuts	High	Bulking		
	Sesame	Medium	Bulking, Cash	5,000	
O'kpotani	Cassava	High	Cash	3,500=	
Yumbe-Kiri T/C	Groundnuts	Medium	Bulking	4,000=	Zuberi Alahahi 0789-866132-
Obongi	Sesame	High	Bulking	4,000=	
Amuru & Pabo	Cassava	High	Cash	1,800=	
Rhino camp	Sesame	High	Bulking	1,500	

Annex 3: Youth Livelihoods, preferred trades and employment challenges

<p>The Existing Business Opportunities in the Area</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repair of bicycles and motorcycles • Unisex saloon • Baking (for cookies, pan cakes, somas as etc) • Poultry rearing • Laying bricks for sale • Juice making • Craft making • Mending shoes (Cobbler) • Blacksmithing • Operating video hall for viewing football matches 	<p>Skills Youths Need to Succeed in Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liquid soap making • Tailoring • Poultry rearing • Tree nursery bed operation • Saloon and hair dressing • Computer training • Business management • Driving • Building and joinery
<p>Key Challenges Youth Face</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of capital for start-ups • Lack of knowledge for business management • Lack of tools and materials • Lack of land space for business (especially within the refugee community) • Price discrimination (due to inability to speak the local languages) 	

Annex 4: Organizations Implementing projects in Refugee and Host Communities

Organization	Key Role (s)
ZOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School feeding program • School garden project • Youth skills development
Samaritan Purse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Tailoring • Opening of community access roads (Direct payment to beneficiaries) • Inputs for horticultural and staple crops production • Carpentry • VSLA kits
DRC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water Sanitation and hygiene program • Community protection program (Only in Bidibidi and Rhino camp)
NRC;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education program on accelerated learning • Protection program in Bidibidi
AFARD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vocational training • Agriculture (Promoting: Cassava, Sesame, Sunflower, Sorghum and vegetable growing)
ACAV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tailoring • Carpentry

Annex 5: Logical Framework

	Reason for intervention	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2019
Main objective	The project contributes to SDG 1 – 2 by combating poverty and hunger of South Sudanese Refugees and Ugandan host communities in Uganda			
Project objective	Refugees and host communities have secure livelihoods and contribute to sustainable development within Rhino and Yumbe resettlement areas, in West Nile Region, Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 85% of the 750 households eat at least 3 meals daily 	36%	85%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The household income of the 975 targeted households increases by 25% 	140,636 UGX	175,795 UGX
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Average monthly household savings (in VSLA) increases by 25% 	45,896 UGX	57,370 UGX

Expected results	Result 1: To improve the nutrition status of 750 targeted households (60% female headed) in refugees and host communities by 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 50% of the households adopt climate smart agricultural practices including post-harvest management of selected crops 	40%	50%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 25% of the households increase in yield of selected crops above baseline 	Values are in kg/acre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cassava 3,854.8 ▪ Maize 535.1 ▪ Peanut 402.5 ▪ Beans 323.3 ▪ Sesame 125.6 ▪ Sorghum 426.4 ▪ Soy bean 241.4 ▪ Rice 800 	Values are in kg/acre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Cassava 4,818 ▪ Maize 669 ▪ Groundnuts 503 ▪ Beans 404 ▪ Sesame 157 ▪ Sorghum 533 ▪ Soy bean 302 ▪ Rice 1000
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ % of the households practicing better food preparation, preservation and storage 	Preparations: 5 Preservation: 5 Storage: 5	Preparations: 10 Preservation: 10 Storage: 10
	Result 2: To increase the income of 750 targeted households and 225 youth in refugees and host communities by 2019	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Number of households and youth gainfully employed to apply skills they acquired to improve their livelihood 	Farmers: 0 Youth: 0	Farmers: 450 Youth: 200
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ % increase in income of the youth and farmers 	Farmers: Youth:	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ % of Farmer Field Schools selling through collective marketing 	0%	75%
	Result 3: To promote peaceful settlements for refugees and host communities where natural resources are conserved and shared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Number of households with own woodlots (and average number of trees owned) 	with woodlots: 100 Av. # of trees: 18	# with woodlots: 350 Av. # of trees: 35
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ % households using energy saving technologies including briquette from baseline 	16.5%	50%
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Number of communities having functional Community Environment Action Plans (CEAP) 	0	10
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ 75% reduction in the number of occurrences of bush fire from baseline 	100	25
	Result 4: To capitalize and share the experiences made in this project as learning exercise to deal with refugee dynamics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Number of experiences/ case studies capitalized and documented 	0	4
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ Number of relevant organizations engaged in experiences/ case studies sharing event 	0	10

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