



SUSTAINABLE FOOD AND INCOME SECURITY FOR SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES AND HOST COMMUNITIES

BASELINE REPORT 2019

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Development (AFARD)

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CONTENTS

Acknowledgements	5
Acronyms	6
Introduction	7
1.0 Introduction	7
1.1 The Context	7
1.2 Approaches	7
1.3 The Project Summary	7
Focus of The Study	9
2.0 Introduction	9
2.1 Purpose of the study	9
2.2 Objectives of the study	9
2.3 Scope of the study	9
2.4 Theory of Change	9
Methodology	11
3.0 Introduction	11
3.1 Units of analysis	11
3.2 Study sites, sampling methods and sample size	11
3.3 Study phases	11
3.4 Data collection methods	12
3.5 Data analysis and Quality Control	12
3.6 Limitation of the study	12
Result 1:	
Demographic Characteristics	13
4.0 Introduction	13
4.1 Distribution of respondents	13
4.2 Demographic characteristics	13
Result 2:	
Preventive Health Practices	15
5.0 Introduction	15
5.1 Safe sanitation and hygiene	15
5.2 HIV/AIDS prevention and mitigation	15
5.3 Family planning	16
Result 3:	
Agricultural Practices	18
6.0 Introduction	18
6.1 Land ownership and use and Crops grown	18
6.2 Crop and poultry production practices	19
7.0 Introduction	21
7.1 Financial management	21
7.2 Alternative Income Generation	23
Results 5:	
Food and Nutrition Security	24
8.0 Introduction	24
8.1 The common foods eaten	24
8.2 Basic nutrition practices	24

Results 6:		
Income Security and Asset Poverty Status		26
9.0 Introduction		26
9.1 Asset poverty explained		26
9.4 Asset poverty status		27
Results 7:		
Women Empowerment		28
10.0 Introduction		28
10.1 Participation of Decision making		28
10.2 Asset ownership rights		28
10.3 Exposure of gender based violence		29
10.4 Women's empowerment		29
Results 8:		
Child Poverty Status		30
11.0 Introduction		30
11.1 Child poverty explained		30
11.2 Child poverty status		30
Results 9:		
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework		31
References		33

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1:	Summary project profile	8
Table 2:	Unit of baseline analysis	11
Table 3:	Respondent demographic characteristics	14
Table 4:	Practices related to safe sanitation and hygiene (%)	15
Table 5:	HIV/AIDS related knowledge	16
Table 6:	Knowledge and utilization of family planning	16
Table 7:	Land ownership, crops grown by acres and yields and income earned	18
Table 8:	Agricultural production practices in use	19
Table 9:	Financial management practices	21
Table 10:	Enterprise status and management practices	23
Table 11:	Foods consumed in the last 7 days (%)	24
Table 12:	Knowledge of nutrition (%)	25
Table 13:	Status of household food security	25
Table 14:	Household Asset ownership status	27
Table 15:	Women empowerment status	29

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1:	Distribution of survey respondents by gender	13
Figure 2:	Distribution of asset poverty by category	27
Figure 3:	Participation in family decision-making (%)	28
Figure 4:	asset ownership rights (%)	28
Figure 5:	Exposure to gender-based violence (%)	29
Figure 6:	Key deprivations of children's rights	30

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Study Team Leader

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ACRONYMS

AFARD	=	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development
CDO	=	Community Development Officer
DLG	=	District Local Government
FGD	=	Focus Group Discussions
IGA	=	Income Generating Activity
LLG	=	(Lower) Local Government
M+E	=	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoFPED	=	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NGO	=	Non Governmental Organization
NSA	=	Non State Actors
PDP	=	Personal Development Plan
PSE	=	Private Sector Enterprise
SACCO	=	Savings and Credit Cooperative
UBOS	=	Uganda Bureaus of Statistics
UGX	=	Uganda Shillings
US\$	=	United States Dollars
VSLA	=	Village Savings and Loan Association

INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This section presents an overview of the project. It shows the context of implementation, the approach adopted to ensure that the project impacts the beneficiaries and it ends with a snapshot summary of the project focus.

1.1 THE CONTEXT

By July 2017, the West Nile region hosted one million of Uganda's total of 1,355,764 refugees and asylum seekers. Yumbe district alone with a population of 532,870 nationals hosted 284,927 refugees from South Sudan (i.e., 54% of its local population). However, both nationals and refugees are food and income insecure due to: (i) insufficient World Food Programme (WFP) food ration for refugees; (ii) low production of subsistence farming in the face of adverse climate change; and (iii) limited alternative sources of income due to lack of access to business capital and entrepreneurship skills. With limited alternatives, these people cope negatively through theft, prostitution, child marriage, and environment degradation.

In response, the Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) secured €50,222 (UGX 208 million) from AWO International (a German NGO) to implement a 12-month pilot project in Romogi Sub county and Bidibidi Refugee settlement in Yumbe district, Uganda. This project will address food and income insecurity in line with the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) and Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (ReHOPE) Strategic Framework 2017.

1.2 APPROACHES

To attain the envisaged results, the project approach is anchored on the transition of humanitarian to development approach using participatory self-reliance strategies, namely:

- Peer learning approach to enable sustainable access to agronomy and poultry management extension services.
- VSLA methodology for financial inclusion through training in savings, loans, financial literacy, and business management so that households set up IGAs to buffer own production shortfalls.
- Risk-smart agriculture practices that will ensure that beneficiary households build resilience to climate change.
- Do no harm and "Human Rights based" approaches will be adhered to with a conflict sensitive lens so that both host and refugee communities derive peaceful co-existence.
- Stakeholders engagement with local governments, Office of the Prime Minister, UNHCR, and local community structures.

1.3 THE PROJECT SUMMARY

Table 1 below presents a snapshot of the project.

Table 1: Summary project profile

Project Name	Sustainable Food and Income Security for South Sudanese Refugees and Host Communities Project		
Funder	AWO International		
Location	Yumbe district	Sub counties: Romogi where Bidbidi settlement is located	
Beneficiaries	Direct	Direct (150 South Sudanese refugees and host communities: 50% each and 60% females)	
	Indirect	1,270 people	
Goal	To contribute to food and income security of 150 South Sudanese refugees and Ugandan host community households [with 1,270 people] in Yumbe district, Uganda.		
Impacts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 50% increase in beneficiary households' agricultural food production (yields); • 85% increase in beneficiary households' incomes; • 85% of the beneficiary households are food secure; • 25% of the beneficiary households exited extreme asset poverty; • Peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities; and • Socio-economic empowerment of women members. 		
Specific objectives/ Outcomes	Result Area 1: Food security and nutrition	Agricultural production of beneficiary household increased by 50%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O1.1: 50% increase in crop yields • O1.2: 50% increase in volume of produce sold through collective marketing • U1.1.1: 85% of farmers follow the seasonal production calendars • U1.1.2: At least 04 of the registered farmer groups are managed according to their constitution (have 60% women in leadership, keep minutes of meetings, and have workplan) • U1.2.1: 85% of members adopted good agricultural and climate smart practices • U1.2.2: 95% of households have kitchen gardens
	Result Area 2: Income generation	Income of beneficiary households increased by 85%.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • O2.1: 85% increase in average monthly savings • O2.2: 50% increase in values of productive assets • O2.3: 50% increase in the number of poultry • U2.1.1: 100% of members save in their VSLA • U2.1.2: 95% of members access loans from their VSLAs • U2.2.1: 85% of members have alternative income generating activities • U2.2.2: 25% of members use recommended business management practices

FOCUS OF THE STUDY

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the purpose, objective and scope of the study. It ends by highlighting the project theory of change as a guide to study design and report focus.

2.1 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

Although the project was developed in a participatory manner, it had no baseline study. 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 effect;
- (iii) Effective monitoring and evaluation system based on a clear results chain; and
- (iv) Standard tools for follow up cohort assessment.

2.2 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In order to achieve the above aims, the study objectives were to assess the:

- 1) Demographic characteristics of the project beneficiaries;
- 2) Preventive health practices such as sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, and family planning;
- 3) Agricultural and climate smart practices in use;
- 4) Financial inclusion and alternative livelihoods;
- 5) Outcome indicators on food and nutrition security;
- 6) Outcome indicators on income security and [asset] poverty;
- 7) Outcome indicators on women empowerment;
- 8) Outcome indicators on child poverty; and
- 9) To fill the project log frame (using a standard M+E framework).

2.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The internal terms of reference agreed upon for this study team spelt out that the team will:

- 1) Conduct the study in all the project's beneficiary groups covering all the 150 beneficiary households;
- 2) Develop a comprehensive results chain; and
- 3) Develop, collect and analyze the data using standard tools aligned to the study objectives and the result chain.

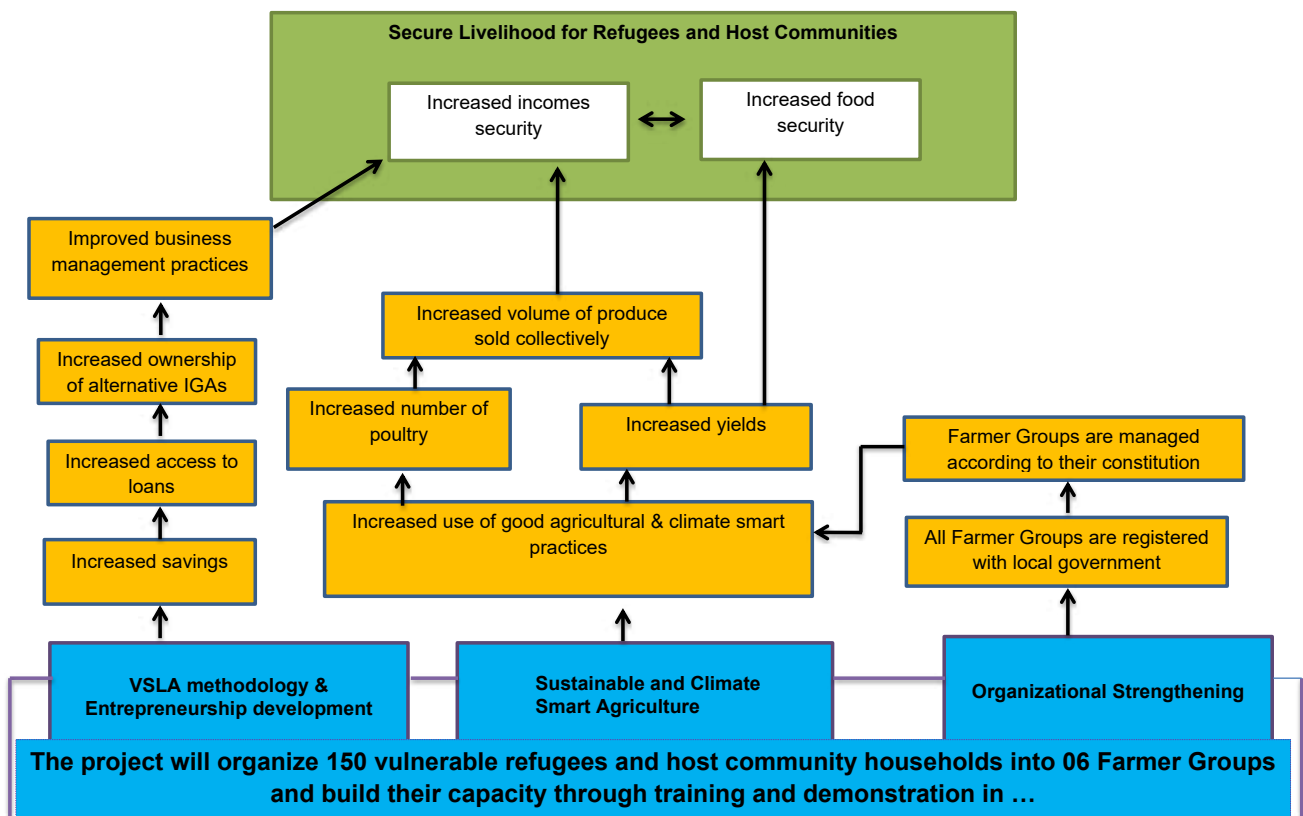
2.4 THEORY OF CHANGE

To ensure effective clarity on the project performance measurement, a result chain (figure 1 below) was adopted to provide clear pathways for performance indicator clustering, indicator flow consistency, and the overall performance measurements. This figure presents a very simple description of the project and the systematic change path for the project to contribute to food and incomes security. Evident is that the targeted 150 vulnerable households (50% each in refugee and host communities with 60% female headed) with 1,270 people will be organized into 6 Farmer Groups (FGs) that will be strengthened in organizational development to operate harmoniously and collectively together with: First, sustainable and climate smart agriculture so that members adopt good agricultural and climate smart practices for increased yields; and second, Village

Savings and Loan Association (VSLA) methodology and its inherent entrepreneurship and financial literacy training so that FG members save weekly, access (agri)-business loans, start IGAs, and use business and financial management practices that will in turn increase their sales and profit margins.

Together, increased yields and sales profit will result into increased food and incomes security. Beneficiaries will be able to expand their production and diversify their enterprises, save more, accumulate productive assets, and improve their self-worth. These changes will also improve their family welfare, child poverty and community gender relations (women empowerment) and consequently inclusive and sustainable livelihoods.

Figure 1: Project Results Chain



METHODOLOGY

3.0 INTRODUCTION

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.

3.1 UNITS OF ANALYSIS

The meet the study purpose, objectives and scope involved the engagement with the individual former group members as the key unit of analysis as is shown in table 2 below. Included is also the key result areas of analysis that guided the structure of the report.

Table 1: Summary project profile

Level of analysis	Key respondents	Focus of analysis
Individual level	Individual group members	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Results 1: Demographic characteristics;• Results 2: Preventive health: Sanitation and hygiene practices; HIV/AIDS; and family planning• Results 3: Agricultural and climate smart practices;• Results 4: Financial inclusion and Alternative livelihoods;• Results 5: Food and nutrition security;• Results 6: Income security and asset poverty;• Results 7: Women empowerment; and• Results 8: Youth and child poverty;

3.2 STUDY SITES, SAMPLING METHODS AND SAMPLE SIZE

The baseline study was conducted in the Yumbe district, Romogi sub county and Bidibidi refugee settlement. It adopted a census method as a result all the beneficiary farmer group members were included in the study.

3.3 STUDY PHASES

The team adopted a cross-sectional descriptive study approach and used only quantitative data collection and analysis methods as below:

- **Phase 1** – Study inception and scoping: This phase involved a review of the theory of change vis-à-vis the thematic standard M+E indicators. As a result, clear indicators to focus on were agreed upon and relevant study instrument was developed.
- **Phase 2** – Field data collection: Data collection was conducted by research assistants who were selected from among the Role Model Farmers. They were trained on the ethics and management of individual survey tools and they conducted surveys under the supervision of Project Officer.

- **Phase 3** – Study reporting: The study team used a reflexive approach in this reporting phase. The team discussed respondents' perceptions and opinion and after data analysis wrote the draft report. This report was reviewed internally before this final report.

3.4 DATA COLLECTION METHODS

To elicit comprehensive information from the respondents, the study team used a quantitative method of data collection and analysis as below:

- Document review: Literature review was conducted of a number of documents, namely: The project proposals and log frame; and the strategic plans and annual reports of AFARD, the district development plans for Yumbe, and the guidelines and policies for humanitarian assistance in Uganda.
- Individual survey: A quantitative individual survey using structured questionnaire was conducted among all the farmer group members. Daily data collection questionnaires were reviewed by the Project Officers and corrected. Correctly filled questionnaires were collected and delivered for data entry.

3.5 DATA ANALYSIS AND QUALITY CONTROL

The team analyzed the data collected using quantitative (descriptive) method by use of SPSS software. However, to ensure high data quality control, the following were adhered to:

- Joint review of results chain and study instruments by the project team helped to build consensus on baseline indicators to assess and the design of relevant and consistent study instruments.
- All data collectors sought for consent from respondents before data collection.
- Statement of confidentiality was provided to the respondents.

3.6 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

The baseline study had one main drawback. It was conducted during the time of food distribution in the refugee settlement. This could possibly affect some of the responses under food security. Refugees with hand-out mentality could hide some information in anticipation of support. To reduce this bias effect, the enumerators continuously reminded the respondents that the project had no food distribution component.

RESULT 1: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

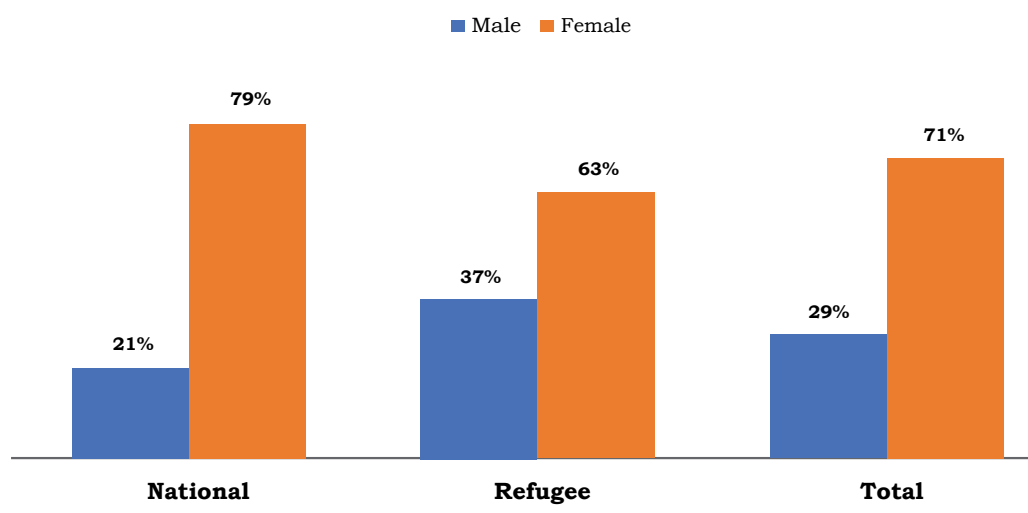
4.0 INTRODUCTION

This section highlights the basic characteristics of the project beneficiaries. It shows the composition, and basic educational and marital status of the population.

4.1 DISTRIBUTION OF RESPONDENTS

Data was collected from all the 150 registered farmer group members (50% refugees). As figure one shows, instead of the anticipated 60% female membership there are 71% female members. Among both nationals and refugees, the project registered more females.

Figure 1: Distribution of survey respondents by gender



4.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

Table 3 presents a summary profile of both the refugee and host communities:

- Although the project envisaged to reach 1,270 people, the total household population in the project area is 979 people.
- The average age of beneficiaries is 37 years (and is similar for both males and females and refugees and nationals).
- On average a household has 7 people (highest for nationals and female-headed households).
- Majority (83%) of the beneficiaries are married. Only female headed-households (11%) are widows and/or divorced.
- About 71% of the farmer group members have some form of education (highest for refugees (85%) and males (91%) as compared to only 57% for nationals and 63% for females).

Table 3: Respondent demographic characteristics

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Number of respondents	44	106	75	75	150
Average age	36.6	37.5	36.9	37.5	37.2
Number of people in the households	246	733	498	481	979
Average household size	5.6	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.5
Marital status (%)					
Married	84.1	83.0	84.0	82.7	83.3
Single	15.9	5.7	12.0	5.3	8.7
Widow(er)	-	4.7	4.0	2.7	3.3
Divorced	-	6.6	-	9.3	4.7
Highest educational attainment (%)					
None	9.1	36.8	42.7	14.7	28.7
FAL	2.3	3.8	-	6.7	3.3
Primary	45.5	50.0	45.3	52.0	48.7
Secondary	34.1	6.6	9.3	20.0	14.7
University	6.8	1.9	2.7	4.0	3.3
Vocational	2.3	0.9	-	2.7	1.3

RESULT 2: PREVENTIVE HEALTH PRACTICES

5.0 INTRODUCTION

The project also seeks to improve the health welfare of the population. Below we present the current knowledge and practices beneficiary households have and are engaged in with respect to safe sanitation and hygiene, HIV/AIDS, and family planning.

5.1 SAFE SANITATION AND HYGIENE

It is evident from table 4 below that:

- The beneficiaries predominantly live in temporary housing units (92%).
- Many households (80%) have pit latrines although the use of handwashing facilities is rather low (59%).
- Many households use their main house also as kitchen (41%) and animal dens (44%). This practice predisposes human life to infections.
- The use of green energy is low as only 12% and 29% use energy saving stoves and solar energy respectively.

Table 4: Practices related to safe sanitation and hygiene (%)

Indicators	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Permanent house	9.1	7.5	13.3	2.7	8.0
Pit latrine	75.0	82.1	80.0	80.0	80.0
Latrine with handwashing facility	54.5	60.4	56.0	61.3	58.7
Latrine with handwashing with soap	54.5	60.4	54.7	62.7	58.7
Bath shelter	68.2	70.8	64.0	76.0	70.0
Drying rack	68.2	78.3	76.0	74.7	75.3
Cloth line	75.0	78.3	80.0	74.7	77.3
Soak pit	38.6	30.2	17.3	48.0	32.7
Rubbish pit	65.9	68.9	53.3	82.7	68.0
Separate animal house	65.9	51.9	34.7	77.3	56.0
Separate kitchen	54.5	60.4	41.3	76.0	58.7
Energy saving stove	13.6	11.3	5.3	18.7	12.0
Solar lights	34.1	27.4	20.0	38.7	29.3

5.2 HIV/AIDS PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Asked about their comprehensive knowledge on and risk reduction practices against HIV /AIDS, table 5 shows that:

- Generally, there is a high knowledge of HIV/AIDS in the project area.
- While the level of awareness is near similar among males and females, the gap is wide between nationals (with more knowledge) compared to refugees (with lesser knowledge). This reflects the different national efforts invested in fighting HIV/AIDS by the Uganda as opposed to South Sudan.
- Yet, many refugees (68%) have tested and know their HIV status than nationals (60%).

Table 5: HIV/AIDS related knowledge

Comprehensive knowledge	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Heard of AIDS	88.6	89.6	96.0	82.7	89.3
Know at least 3 ways of HIV transmission	84.1	84.0	88.0	80.0	84.0
Know at least 3 symptoms	90.9	85.8	97.3	77.3	87.3
Know at least 3 ways of HIV prevention	86.4	84.0	92.0	77.3	84.7
Know at least 3 essential services for prevention/mitigation	86.4	80.2	86.7	77.3	82.0
Know at least 3 ways of positive living	84.1	80.2	85.3	77.3	81.3
Took HIV test and got result	63.6	64.2	60.0	68.0	64.0
Total					

5.3 FAMILY PLANNING

Respondents were also asked about their family preferences and knowledge of family planning methods as well as the past and current use of these methods and why they discontinued use. Table 6 shows that although the desired family sizes are small, current family sizes are already too large. Yet even when many members (82%) had heard about family planning few (33%) ever discussed such issues with their partners. But generally, there is limited knowledge and use of the various family planning methods. Meanwhile, the major driver for discontinued use is the desire to get a pregnancy among refugees and partner disapproval among nationals. This calls for the need for both intensifying partner education and ensuring that health facilities have the necessary services.

Table 6: Knowledge and utilization of family planning

Indicators	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Average desired number of children	1.3	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.9
Discussed desired family size with partner(%)	43.2	28.3	32.0	33.3	32.7
Heard about family planning (%)	79.5	83.0	88.0	76.0	82.0
In future need to use family planning (%)	22.7	25.5	28.0	21.3	24.7
Knowledge of family planning methods (%)					
• abstinence	54.5	54.7	56.0	53.3	54.7
• female sterilization	9.1	9.4	6.7	12.0	9.3
• male sterilization	9.1	11.3	9.3	12.0	10.7
• oral pills	20.9	18.9	25.3	13.5	19.5
• inserted devices	-	9.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
• injectables	29.5	29.2	37.3	21.3	29.3
• implant	18.2	19.8	22.7	16.0	19.0
• transdermal patch		7.5	6.7	4.0	5.3
• male condoms	34.1	24.5	29.3	25.3	27.3
• female condoms	25.0	17.0	20.0	18.7	19.3
• Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	2.3	7.5	5.3	6.7	6.0
• emergency contraception		5.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
• chemical barriers		5.7	4.0	4.0	4.0
• rhythm/moon beads		5.7	5.3	2.7	4.0
• withdrawal (Coitus interruptus)	2.3	7.5	6.7	5.3	6.0
Ever used family planning method (%)					
• abstinence	34.1	44.3	48.0	34.7	41.3
• female sterilization	-	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
• male sterilization	3.8	-	2.7	2.7	2.7
• oral pills	-	8.5	6.7	6.7	6.7
• inserted devices	-	10.4	5.3	9.3	7.3
• injectables	-	16.0	16.0	8.0	12.0
• implant	-	10.4	9.3	6.7	8.0
• transdermal patch	-	4.7	4.0	2.7	3.3
• male condoms	15.9		14.7	9.3	12.0

• female condoms	-	10.4	8.0	9.3	8.7
• Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	-	5.7	2.7	5.3	4.0
• emergency contraception	-	5.7	1.3	6.7	4.0
• chemical barriers	-	4.7	1.3	5.3	3.3
• rhythm/moon beads	-	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.0
• withdrawal (Coitus interruptus)	-	3.8	2.7	2.7	2.7

Currently using family planning method (%)					
• abstinence	22.7	25.5	40.0	9.3	24.7
• female sterilization	-	2.8	4.0	1.3	2.7
• male sterilization	2.3	-	4.0	1.3	2.7
• oral pills	-	3.8	4.0	1.3	2.7
• inserted devices	-	2.8	2.7	1.3	2.0
• injectables	-	4.7	5.3	1.3	3.3
• implant	-	10.4	2.7	2.7	2.7
• transdermal patch	-	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.0
• male condoms	9.1		5.3	6.7	6.0
• female condoms	-	5.7	5.3	5.3	5.3
• Lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)	-	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.7
• emergency contraception	-	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.7
• chemical barriers	-	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.0
• rhythm/moon beads	-	0.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
• withdrawal (Coitus interruptus)	-	2.8	1.3	2.7	2.0

Reasons for discontinued use (%)					
• Becoming pregnant	-	11.3	9.3	6.7	8.0
• Wanted to become pregnant	2.3	15.1	9.3	13.3	11.3
• Partner disapproved	6.8	11.3	16.0	4.0	10.0
• Health side effects	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.7
• Lack of regular access	2.3	0.9	-	2.7	1.3
• Inconvenient to use	4.5	0.9	-	4.0	2.0
• Religion disapproved	-	0.9	1.3	-	0.7
• Reached menopause	-	3.8	1.3	4.0	2.7
• Infrequent sex partner away	4.5	0.9	1.3	2.7	2.0
• Others	6.8	4.7	10.7	-	5.3
• don't know	9.1	1.9	2.7	5.3	4.0
• Not applicable	61.4	45.3	46.7	53.3	50.0

RESULT 3: AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES

6.0 INTRODUCTION

This section presents the agricultural production practices beneficiaries are using with respect to the selected crops and poultry. It also shows the yield, marketing and income attained in the last production season.

6.1 LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE AND CROPS GROWN

Table 7 indicates the status of land ownership and use in refugee and host communities. It is evident that:

- On an average each household own 2.6 acre of land. However, refugees have much limited land sizes. This calls for a different targeting strategy for refugees using agricultural intensification while interventions that require extensive land should target nationals.
- Refugees and nationals have different crop preference (cassava and beans for nationals and pigeon peas and vegetable for refugees).
- Regardless of more land availability among nationals, the average acreage farmed was too small for all the crops.
- Yield gaps were high for all the crops grown.
- Refugees did not sell any portion of their harvest.
- The nationals who sold their produce (100%) individually did not earn any decent income.

Table 7: Land ownership, crops grown by acres and yields and income earned

Indicators	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Average land size owned	2.5	2.6	5.2	0.1	2.6
Crops grown (%)					
• Cassava	36.4	34.0	49.3	20.0	34.7
• Maize	40.9	29.2	37.3	28.0	32.7
• Pigeon peas	11.4	11.3	8.0	14.7	11.3
• Beans	9.1	12.3	14.7	8.0	11.3
• Vegetables	34.1	33.0	29.3	37.3	33.3
Average acres planted					
• Cassava	0.32	0.25	0.52	0.03	0.27
• Maize	0.13	0.15	0.23	0.05	0.14
• Pigeon peas	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.03
• Beans	0.02	0.06	0.08	0.01	0.05
• Vegetables	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.04	0.06
Yields harvested					
• Cassava (Kgs)	37.18	20.47	50.27	0.48	25.37
• Maize (Kgs)	28.18	9.67	27.47	2.73	15.10
• pigeon peas (Kgs)	-	1.08	1.53	-	0.77
• Beans (Kgs)	18.18	3.07	14.93	0.07	7.50
• Vegetables (Basins)	9.16	3.54	5.68	4.69	5.19
Average Income earned (UGX)					
• Cassava	7,568	14,684	25,193	-	12,597
• Maize	6,886	4,431	10,382	-	5,156
• Pigeon peas	810	570	1,149	-	570
• Beans		2,476	3,500	-	1,750
• Vegetables		708	1,000	-	500

6.2 Crop and poultry production practices

This section presents the agricultural production practices beneficiaries are using with respect to the selected crops and poultry. It also shows the yield, marketing and income attained in the last production season.

6.1 LAND OWNERSHIP AND USE AND CROPS GROWN

Table 8 shows the different agricultural practices used by project beneficiaries, namely:

- All the recommended (including those that the project will promote – see asterisks) are not in common use
- Very few trees have been planted in the project area.
- Women and national have some birds upon which to build poultry agribusiness.
- For both crop and poultry farming, records are hardly kept.

Table 8: Agricultural production practices in use

Indicators	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Nationals	Refugees	
Crop production (%)					
Early land opening	34.1	42.5	61.3	18.7	40.0
Improved seed*	34.1	23.6	36.0	17.3	26.7
Correct spacing*	20.5	30.2	49.3	5.3	27.3
Integrated pest & disease control	6.8	12.3	20.0	1.3	10.7
Organic pesticides*	9.1	15.1	26.7	-	13.3
Erosion control	22.7	19.8	28.0	13.3	20.7
Crop rotation*	27.3	35.2	46.7	18.9	32.9
Mulching*	20.5	16.0	17.3	17.3	17.3
Manure application	20.5	18.9	29.3	9.3	19.3
Contour digging	9.1	17.0	26.7	2.7	14.7
Intercropping with cover crops*	20.5	17.0	26.7	9.3	18.0
Improved postharvest handling*	9.3	10.4	17.6	2.7	10.1
Tree planting*	6.8	10.4	12.0	6.7	9.3
Rain water harvesting	4.7	15.1	21.3	2.7	12.1
Irrigation	2.3	3.8	5.3	1.3	3.3
Records keeping	-	3.8	4.0	1.3	2.7
Average number of trees planted					
Firewood trees	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Timber trees	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3
Fruit trees	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Total	0.6	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8
Poultry production					
Number of birds owned					
Turkey	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Ducks	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Chicken	2.4	3.0	4.4	1.2	2.8
Use of improved practices (%)					
Housing*	43.2	42.5	53.3	32.0	42.7
Supplementary feeding*	18.6	29.2	41.9	10.7	26.2
Vaccination*	9.1	7.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Routine parasite and disease control*	9.1	6.6	10.7	4.0	7.3
Programmes hatching	13.6	12.3	16.0	9.3	12.7
Record keeping	22.7	13.2	18.7	13.3	16.0

RESULT 4: FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ALTERNATIVE LIVELIHOODS

7.0 INTRODUCTION

This section shows the alternative livelihoods project beneficiaries are engaged in as well as their money management strategies. It explores how they are saving and using loans. Finally, it also presents the current business management practices they use.

7.1 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

To explore financial inclusion and management practices the study asked some questions that are summarized in table 9 below. It is evident that:

- There is limited skills of personal financial management as few had budgets and tracked their expenses.
- Only 1 in 10 members was already a member of a saving group in the community. Their average monthly savings was too small (UGX 2,772).
- Currently 4 in every 10 members are not saving and mainly among refugees (59%) and females (46%). Those who are saving do so to meet basic family needs (22%) and to pay education cost (19%).
- Majority of loans are also taken to meet basic needs (22%), education cost (17%) and emergencies (11%). A similar trend was also observed in the regular spending as well as the spending of share-out funds.

Table 9: Financial management practices

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Financial management practices:					
Always develops a budget before any financial transaction (%)	34.1	24.8	22.7	32.4	27.5
Knows how much money s/he, exactly, spent every week (%)	31.8	23.6	29.3	22.7	26.0
Always keeps track of money s/he gets and spends (%)	25.0	22.6	17.3	29.3	23.3
Are you a member of a savings group (%)	13.6	17.9	17.3	16.0	16.7
Average monthly amount saved (UGX)	2,184	3,020	2,452	3,092	2,772
Ever taken a loan from a saving group (%)	9.1	12.3	8.0	14.7	11.3
Average amount borrowed (UGX)	4,773	6,906	2,280	10,280	6,280
Where money is saved (%)					
None	25.0	46.2	58.7	21.3	40.0
Home/secret place	38.6	30.2	40.0	25.3	32.7
Family/friend		2.8		4.0	2.0

Commercial bank/MDI		2.8	1.3	2.7	2.0
Informal group (VSLA)	36.4	16.0		44.0	22.0
Buying productive assets		1.9		2.7	1.3
Reasons for saving (%)					
None	20.5	43.4	56.0	17.3	36.7
Meeting basic needs	27.3	19.8	13.3	30.7	22.0
emergencies	4.5	5.7		10.7	5.3
Education	25.0	17.0	16.0	22.7	19.3
Buying assets	4.5	2.8	4.0	2.7	3.3
Start/expand business	11.4	5.7	1.3	13.3	7.3
Old age	-	1.9	2.7	-	1.3
Marriage/wedding	-	1.9	-	2.7	1.3
Others	6.8	1.9	6.7	-	3.3
Sources of business credit (%)					
None	22.7	45.3	58.7	18.7	38.7
Home/secret place	29.5	16.0	18.7	21.3	20.0
Family/friend	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
Commercial bank/MDI	-	8.5	2.7	9.3	6.0
Informal group (VSLA)	27.3	12.3	-	33.3	16.7
Mobile money	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.7	2.0
Buying productive assets	9.1	6.6	4.0	10.7	7.3
Others	4.5	5.7	10.7	-	5.3
Reasons for borrowing money (%)					
None	20.5	41.5	53.3	17.3	35.3
Meeting basic needs	25.0	19.8	13.3	29.3	21.3
emergencies	11.4	10.4	6.7	14.7	10.7
Education	22.7	14.2	10.7	22.7	16.7
Buying assets	2.3	0.9	-	2.7	1.3
Start/expand business	6.8	3.8	1.3	8.0	4.7
Old age	2.3	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.7
Marriage/wedding	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Others	6.8	5.7	12.0		6.0
Regular spending on (%)					
None	20.5	41.5	53.3	17.3	35.3
Food	27.3	21.7	25.3	21.3	23.3
Clothing	4.5	4.7	-	9.3	4.7
Entertainment	13.6	8.5	5.3	14.7	10.0
Airtime	6.8	0.9	-	5.3	2.7
Family support	6.8	5.7	-	12.0	6.0

Agricultural input	6.8	6.6	2.7	10.7	6.7
education cost	6.8	4.7	4.0	6.7	5.3
Medical cost	4.5	4.7	8.0	1.3	4.7
Buying assets	-	0.9	-	1.3	0.7
Business investment	2.3		1.3		0.7
VSLA Share-out spent on (%)					
None	27.3	44.3	54.7	24.0	39.3
Food	20.5	26.4	22.7	26.7	24.7
Clothing	9.1	0.9	2.7	4.0	3.3
Entertainment	-	4.7	1.3	5.3	3.3
Airtime	9.1	1.9	1.3	6.7	4.0
Family support	9.1	9.4	-	18.7	9.3
Agricultural input	4.5	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0
education cost	11.4	5.7	4.0	10.7	7.3
Medical cost	9.1	1.9	8.0	-	4.0
Business investment	-	0.9	1.3	-	0.7

7.2 ALTERNATIVE INCOME GENERATION

Respondents were also asked about their involvement in alternative income generating activity. Table 10 shows that only 18% of the project beneficiaries had an IGA (mainly refugees and females). However, these IGAs are largely informal businesses managed without good practices and they generate dismal income that can hardly support remarkable household welfare improvement. spending f share-out funds.

Table 10: Enterprise status and management practices

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Has an IGA	11.4	20.8	25.3	10.7	18.0
Average monthly income (UGX)	2,705	3,886	4,947	2,133	3,540
Average hours worked daily	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.0	1.3
Average days worked weekly	1.0	1.0	1.0	05	1.0
Business management practices (%)					
Legally registered	-	1.9	2.7	-	1.3
Written business plan	-	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.3
Sale promotion	-	1.9	2.7	-	1.3
separate personal and business finance	-	5.7	4.0	4.1	4.0
Keeps business records	2.3	5.7	8.0	1.4	4.7
Business linkages	2.3	3.8	4.0	2.7	3.4
Has business bank account	-	2.9	2.7	1.4	2.0

RESULT 5: FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY

8.0 INTRODUCTION

Food security is one of the key project impacts. This section presents the dietary diversity, knowledge and practice of safe nutrition, and the food security status.

8.1 The common foods eaten

Table 11 shows that many of the households are able within a 7-day period to diversify their diet. The most common eaten foods are the staple food (for nationals) and those provided by World Food Programme (for refugees). These are cereals, roots, vegetables, pulses, and oil. The least eaten food includes condiment, eggs, dairy products, and fruits.

Table 11: Foods consumed in the last 7 days (%)

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Cereals	95.3	95.3	96.0	94.6	95.3
Roots/tubers/plantain	90.9	82.1	90.7	78.7	84.7
Vegetable (fresh, dry)	88.6	89.6	84.0	94.7	89.3
Fruits/fruit juices	61.4	51.9	50.7	58.7	54.7
Pulse/Legumes/Nuts	95.5	94.3	93.3	96.0	94.7
Eggs	63.6	52.8	61.3	50.7	56.0
Dairy products	52.3	43.4	50.7	41.3	46.0
Meat	63.6	63.2	61.3	65.3	63.3
Fish	77.3	70.8	69.3	76.0	72.7
Oil/fats	93.2	88.7	82.7	97.3	90.0
Sugar, Honey	84.1	77.4	73.3	85.3	79.3
Condiment	43.2	37.7	16.0	62.7	39.3

8.2 Basic nutrition practices

The study also asked about basic nutrition practices. Table 12 shows that although there is a moderate awareness about balanced diet, there is still high need with regards to improving food preservation and storage practices. Much fewer households are also having kitchen gardens. Few are also growing more vitamin-rich vegetables and fruits.

Table 12: Knowledge of nutrition (%)

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Know balance diet	84.1	77.4	64.0	94.7	79.3
Use safe food preparation practices	79.5	76.2	56.8	97.3	77.2
Use safe food preservation practices	77.3	66.0	44.0	94.7	69.3
Use safe food storage practices	63.6	64.2	40.0	88.0	64.0
Has kitchen garden	50.0	56.2	50.0	58.7	54.4
Grew pumpkin	65.9	76.4	92.0	54.7	73.3
Grew pawpaw	36.4	36.8	44.0	29.3	36.7
Grew amaranth	9.1	17.9	9.3	21.3	15.3
Grew moringa	13.6	9.4	12.0	9.3	10.7

8.3 Food Security and Nutrition

Table 13 shows that:

- Only 5 in very 10 households had food all year round.
- Only 6 in every 19 households eat at least three meals a day.
- 8 in every 10 households share food as family and ate 7 different food types in the week preceding the survey.
- Overall, only 6 in 10 households were food secure.

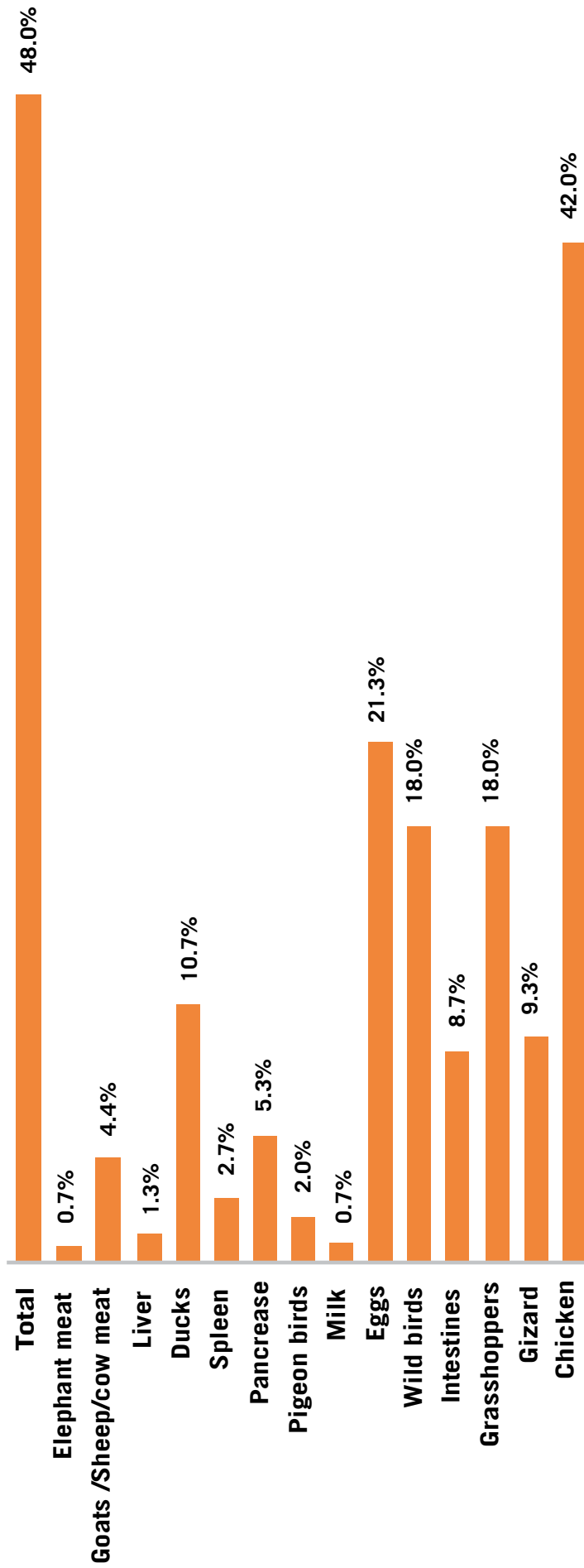
Table 13: Status of household food security

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Food all year round	54.5	53.8	50.7	57.3	54.0
Eat 3 meals daily	61.4	60.4	58.7	62.7	60.7
Share food as family	88.6	76.4	78.7	81.3	80.0
Ate 7 food types weekly	84.1	79.2	80.0	81.3	80.7
Food security status	72.2	67.5	67.0	70.7	68.9

8.4 Forbidden food for women and girls

Social norms were also reported to have enormous effects of access to food for women and girls. Overall, 48% reported that they were forbidden from eating at least one food type as is shown below.

Figure 2: Foods forbidden for females to eat



RESULT 6: INCOME SECURITY

9.0 INTRODUCTION

Another critical impact of the project is income security. This section describes the methodological approach used in assessing income security. It also shows the ownership of productive assets upon which households depends to smoothen consumption.

9.1 ASSET POVERTY EXPLAINED

To assess income security (i.e., the ability to be financially free from poverty) AFARD uses the asset poverty measurement approach as proposed by Haveman and Wolff (2004). The choice of this method is because asset poverty measures the economic ability, using productive assets, a 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 financial 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 were valued at the current market price. Second, the asset value is added to the current cash savings (i.e., cash at hand, bank, and debt lent to others). Third, the current value of debts 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 (or US\$ 1 = UGX 3,700) per person per day. While a single person household would need UGX 2,565,950 per annum to live at the poverty line, this value would increase by the number of people a household supports. The bigger the population in a household the more financial net worth is required to sustain their livelihoods. Thus, this method is about productive asset ownership and the number of mouths to feed. This we turn to below.

9.2 Household Asset Ownership

The study respondents were asked about their ownership of productive assets. Table 13 below shows that the most common form of productive assets that the households had were land, poultry, and mattresses. Refugees also had few productive assets than nationals. The average value of financial net worth confirms this wide disparity.

¹Haveman, R., and Wolff, E.N. (2004) "The Concept and Measurement of Asset Poverty: Levels, Trends, and Composition for the US, 1983-2001." *Journal of Economic Inequality*, 2(2) 145-169. See also Haveman, R., and Wolff, E.N. (2005) *Who are the Asset Poor? Levels, Trends, and Composition*, 1983-1998. Discussion Paper No. 1227-01. Institute for Research on Poverty.

²Leonard, T., and Di, W. (2012) *Reentering Asset Poverty After an Exit: Evidence from the PSID*. Research Department Working Paper 1204. Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.

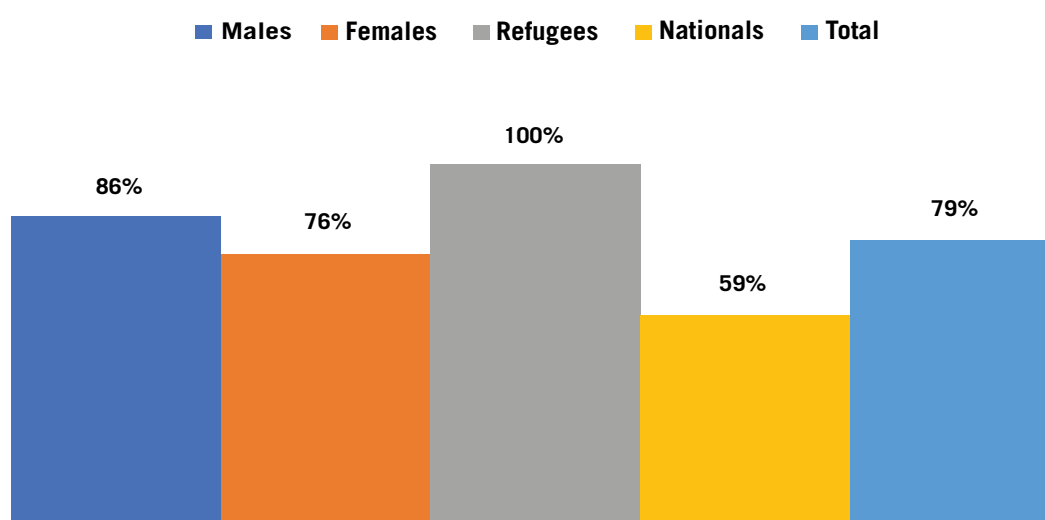
Table 14: Household Asset ownership status

	Gender		Status		Total
	Male	Females	Refugees	Nationals	
Assets owned (%)					
Land	31.8	47.2	4.0	81.3	42.7
Cattle	11.4	20.8	1.3	34.7	18.0
Sheep/goats/pigs	13.6	40.6	4.0	62.2	32.7
Poultry	38.6	45.3	16.0	70.7	43.3
Motorcycles	2.3	1.9	-	4.0	2.0
Bicycles	9.1	15.1	6.7	20.0	13.3
Radios	6.8	6.6	1.3	12.0	6.7
Mobile phones	18.2	30.2	16.0	37.3	26.7
Mattresses	21.8	46.2	13.3	70.7	42.0
solar	6.8	15.1	8.0	17.3	22.7
Financial Net worth (UGX)	2,429,909	3,575,020	61,293	6,416,948	3,239,121

9.4 ASSET POVERTY STATUS

Figure 2 below shows that refugees (100%) and many males (86%) are extremely poor. Nationals and females who own more productive assets are less poor. However, the overall total of 79% is far higher than the regional level of 67% (at US\$ 2 per person per day)

Figure 2: Distribution of asset poverty by category



RESULT 7: WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

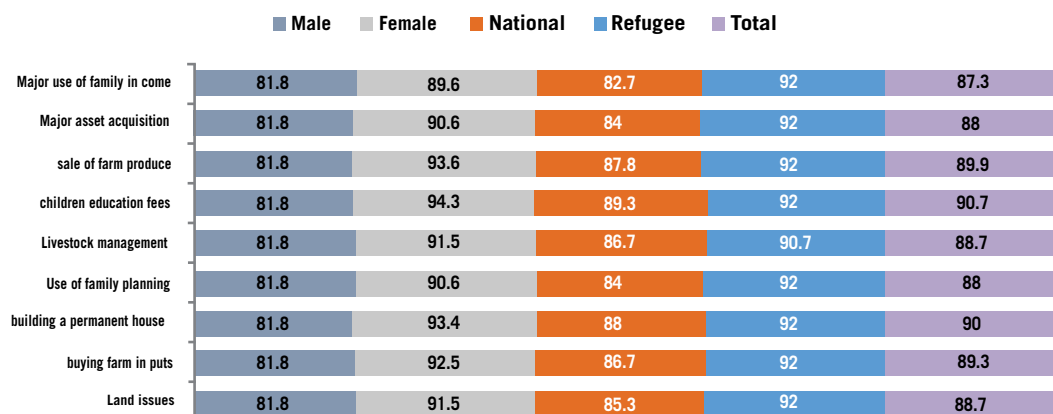
10.0 INTRODUCTION

The project is also expected to contribute to the empowerment of women. This section presents the status of women in the community along key critical household asset ownership and decision-making roles as well as exposure to gender-based violence.

10.1 PARTICIPATION OF DECISION MAKING

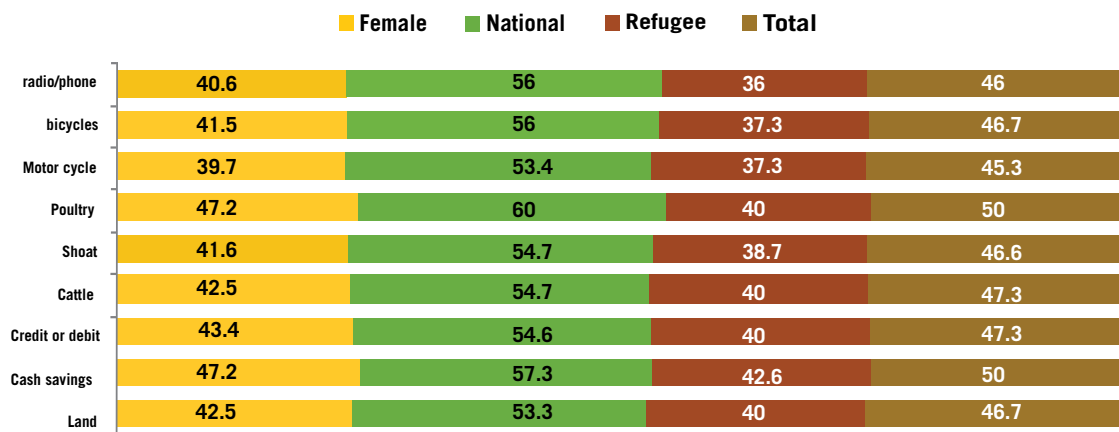
Respondents were asked about their participation in household decision-making processes over critical activities that traditionally are preserve of men. Figure 3 shows that women compared to men generally have a higher level of participation. Likewise, this trend was observed more among refugees than among nationals.

Figure 3: Participation in family decision-making (%)



10.2 ASSET OWNERSHIP RIGHTS

Figure 4: asset ownership rights (%)

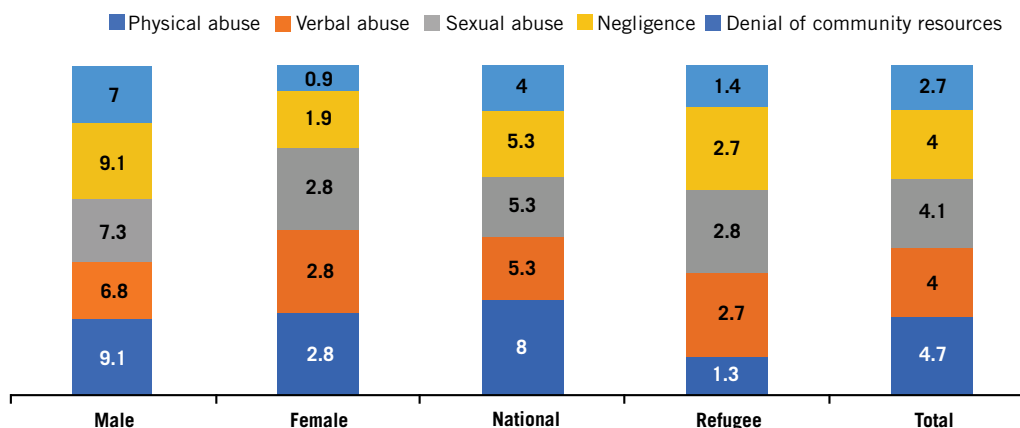


Experiences has shown that often women toil without asset ownership. The survey also asked the women whether or not they owned (either individually or jointly) some of the key assets their households had. Figures 4 shows that generally women own less than 50% of all the listed priority assets. Further, women in host communities had better asset ownership rights than women in refugee communities.

10.3 EXPOSURE OF GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

Asked about gender-based violence, figure 5 shows contrary to the held belief that women are largely discriminated against that overall more males than women experienced the different forms of violence. This trend was more experienced among and nationals than refugees.

Figure 5: Exposure to gender-based violence (%)



10.4 WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

To assessed women empowerment status in the project area a simplified empowerment index was used. This index is built on 3-core areas: Making decisions (alone/jointly); owning assets (alone/jointly); and exposure to gender based violence. Table 15 below presents a summary of the scores. It is evident from it that overall, only 4 in every 10 female beneficiaries are empowered to live the lives they deserve.

Table 15: Women empowerment status

Women	
Participates in family decision-making	81.8
Owens productive assets	42.9
Experienced gender-based violence	2.2
Empowerment Index	42.3

RESULT 8: CHILD POVERTY STATUS

11.0 INTRODUCTION

AFARD is keen on the impact of its work on children – the future of our region. This concern was also included in the baseline study. This section therefore presents the child poverty status in the project area.

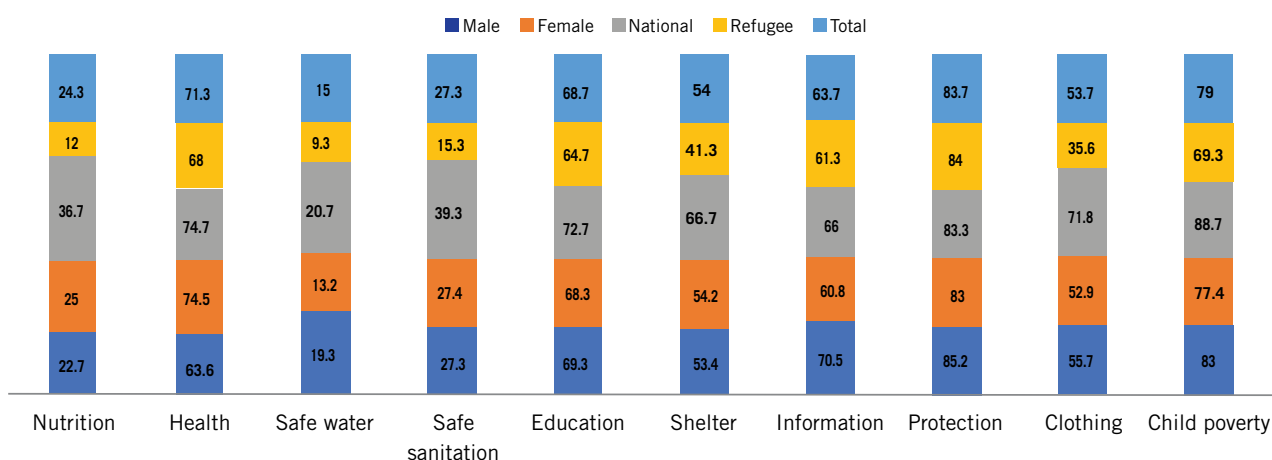
11.1 Child poverty explained

Child poverty in AFARD is based on the Situation Analysis of Child Poverty and Deprivation in Uganda 2014 report (conducted by Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, UNICEF, and Economic Policy Research Centre). Unlike income poverty measures, children worry of how: Lack of education erodes their futures; Poor health destroys family livelihoods; Hunger can be devastating; and Experience of violence evaporates hope. The negative lifetime effects of such deprivations are aligned to the international Bristol multidimensional approach to measuring child deprivation that is based on the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Therefore, in Ugandan context, child poverty refers to children deprived in two or more dimensions highly likely to have serious adverse consequences for the health, wellbeing and development of children. These dimensions include: (i) Nutrition; (ii) Water; (iii) Sanitation; (iv) Health; (v) Shelter; (vi) Education; (vii) Information; (viii) Protection; and (ix) Clothing. And extreme child poverty refers to children deprived in two or more dimensions.

11.2 Child poverty status

Figure 6 below shows that child poverty is high (79%) in the beneficiary households. The primary dimensions of deprivations remained in child protection (exposure to child abuse), information (access to sources of information for child development), health (high susceptibility to falling sick) and education (inability to enroll in schools). These deprivations are also faced differently in male and female-headed households as well as among refugee and host communities.

Figure 6: Key deprivations of children's rights



RESULT 9: PEACEFUL CO-EXISTENCE

12.0 INTRODUCTION

The project extension phase also focuses on harmonious living between refugees and host communities. This section therefore presents snapshot of peaceful co-existence in the project area.

12.1 Experience of conflict

It was noted that the major triggers of conflict between refugees and host communities is in the area of natural resource management. The surge in the refugee population means increased demand for natural resources. Community lands are encroached upon as trees are depleted for shelter construction and fuel for cooking. As a result, 78% of refugee women and girls move more than 1 hour in search of wood-fuel (average 1.9 hours).

Asked, in the last 1 month, did your household experience any form of conflicts (verbal, physical, emotional, etc.) during its an attempt to access and use natural resources (land, forest, water sources)? Overall, 74% reported that they experienced violence.

RESULT 10: MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Description	Unit of measure	Baseline	End target	Frequency	Data source	Responsible for data collection
<p><u>Overall objectives:</u> To contribute to food and income security of 150 South Sudanese refugees and host community households in Yumbe district Uganda by 2019.</p>	85% increase in beneficiary households' incomes	% increase in average income from agriculture, poultry, IGA, and VSLSA share-out	UGX	209,197	385,315	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	85% of the beneficiary households are food secure	% of households reporting having food all year round, eating 3 meals daily and 7 food types weekly and sharing food as family	Index	69	85	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	25% of the beneficiary households exited extreme asset poverty	% of households with financial net worth able to meet their 3-month consumption needs	Per cent	79	59	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	Peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities	report of refugees and host communities that they leave in peace with each other	opinion	-	Yes	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	Improved socio-economic empowerment of women members.	% of female who makes family decisions, own productive assets, and are not exposed to gender-based violence	Index	42.3	65.0	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	25% reduction in child poverty	% of children reporting deprivations in any 2 basic needs for children	Per cent	79	70	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	50% increase in beneficiary households' agricultural food production	Average yield of staple foods grown (cassava, beans, peas, and maize)	Kgs	49	74	Bi-annually	Yield data	Programme Manager
	50% increase in volume of produce sold through collective marketing	Average yield sold collectively	Kgs	0	5,000	Bi-annually	Group sales data	Programme Manager
	85% of farmers follow the seasonal production calendars	% of farmers adhering to the group crop calendar	Per cent			Bi-annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	85% of members adopted good agricultural and climate smart practices	% of household reporting use of recommended agricultural, climate smart and poultry management practices ¹	Index	19	85	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
95% of households have kitchen gardens	% of household with own backyard vegetable gardens for own consumption	Per cent	54	95	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager	
At least 04 of the registered farmer groups are managed according to their constitution	Farmer groups have 60% women in leadership, keep minutes of meetings, and have workplan)	Number	-	4	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager	

Intervention logic	Objectively verifiable indicators of achievement	Description	Unit of measure	Baseline	End target	Frequency	Data source	Responsible for data collection
	85% increase in average monthly savings	Average amount saved monthly in VSLA	Per cent	2,772	5,128	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	50% increase in values of productive assets	Average values of productive assets owned	UGX	3,239,121	4,858,682	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	50% increase in the number of poultry	Average number of poultry owned by a member	Number	3	5	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	100% of members save in their VSLA	% of members saving in a VSLA	Per cent	17	100	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	95% of members access loans from their VSLAs	% of members with loan from their VSLA	Per cent	11	95	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	85% of members have alternative income generating activities	% of members with alternative income generating activities	Per cent	18	85	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager
	25% of members use recommended business management practices	% of members use the following practices: Legally registered business, written business plan, sale promotion, separate personal and business finance, keeps business records, business linkages, and has business bank account	Per cent	3	25	Annually	Survey	Programme Manager

Specific objectives
2: Income of beneficiary households increased by 85%.

(Footnotes)

Good agricultural practices refer to use of improved seeds/plating materials, correct spacing, organic pesticides, and better drying and storage facilities. Climate smart practices focuses on the use of crop rotation, intercropping with cover crops, mulching, and tree planting/agroforestry as an integral part of the farming system. Good poultry management practices focus on the use of housing, supplementary feeding, vaccination, and routine parasite and disease control.

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