ChildFund
Uganda



# RESILIENT LIVELIHOODS IN NORTH EASTERN UGANDA
## End of Project Evaluation

January 2024

## Table of Contents


List of Tables ..... iii

List of Figures ..... iii

List of Stakeholder Voices ..... iii

List of Appendices ..... iv

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS ..... v

ACRONYMS ..... vi

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ..... vii

1.0 INTRODUCTION ..... 1

1.1 Introduction ..... 1

1.2 About ChildFund and the Project Partners ..... 1

1.3 The Resilient Livelihoods in Northeastern Uganda Project ..... 1

1.4 Understanding and Objectives of the Evaluation ..... 2

1.5 Scope of the Evaluation ..... 3

1.6 Tasks and Structure of the Evaluation Report ..... 3

2.0 METHODOLOGY ..... 4

2.1 Endline Evaluation Design ..... 4

2.2 Study Population ..... 4

2.3 Sources of Information and Data Collection Methods ..... 4

2.4 Sampling Design and Sample Size ..... 4

2.5 Development of Data Collection Tools, Data Collection, Data Management and Analysis ..... 6

2.6 Quality Control and Training of Research Team ..... 6

2.7 Ethical Considerations ..... 6

3.0 FINDINGS ..... 7

3.1 Demographic of the Project Beneficiaries ..... 7

3.2 Demographic Characteristics of Youth ..... 8

3.3 Project Performance and Effectiveness ..... 10

3.4 Farmer Awareness on the Implementing Partners ..... 36

3.5 Good Practices and Lessons Learnt ..... 38

4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ..... 40

4.1 Conclusions ..... 40

4.2 Recommendations ..... 41

5.0 APPENDIX ..... 43

## List of Tables

Table 1: Performance Monitoring Table with Baseline Status Comparative to Endline of Outcome Indicators ..... viii
Table 2: Summary of the Project Result Areas ..... 2
Table 3: Specific Objectives and Evaluation Questions ..... 3
Table 4: Distribution of Focus Group Discussions and Key Informants ..... 5
Table 5: Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Farmers ..... 7
Table 6: Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Farmers ..... 8
Table 7: Average Monthly Household Incomes ..... 13
Table 8: Proportion of Farmers using Each of the Selected Climate Smart and Environmentally Friendly Farming Practices ..... 15
Table 9: Proportion of Farmers that Planted Selected Crops in the Last Referenced Season ..... 16
Table 10: Sorghum Production ..... 17
Table 11: Groundnuts Production ..... 18
Table 12: Beans Production ..... 19
Table 13: Soyabeans Production ..... 20
Table 14: Maize Production ..... 22
Table 15: Cassava Production ..... 23
Table 16: Youth trained and Supported in the Various Vocational Skills ..... 24
Table 17: Areas of Training by received by the Sampled Youth ..... 26
Table 18: Average Incomes from Youth Enterprises ..... 27
Table 19: Farmers Awareness and Participation in the Project Partner Activities ..... 36

## List of Figures

Figure 1: Proportion of Youth with Biological Children ..... 10
Figure 2: Distribution of Farmers by District and Sex ..... 11
Figure 3: Proportion with Alternative Source of Income ..... 13
Figure 4: Proportion of Farmers Employing At least One Climate Smart and Environmentally Friendly Farming Method ..... 15
Figure 5: Proportion of Farmers the Planted Sorghum the Previous Season to the Survey Date ..... 17
Figure 6: Causes of losses to Maize Production ..... 22
Figure 7: Distribution of Trained Youth that Got a Job or Started a Business Enterprise ..... 26

## List of Stakeholder Voices

Box 1: Stakeholder Voices on Contributing Factors to Increase in Household Incomes ..... 12
Box 2: Stakeholder Voices on project support towards Groundnuts Growing ..... 18
Box 3: Voices on Support received towards Soyabeans Production ..... 20
Box 4: Voices on Support received towards Maize Production ..... 22
Box 5: Voices on Support received towards Cassava Production ..... 23
Box 6: Voices of Youth on Benefits from Participation into Project Activities ..... 24
Box 7: Youth Voices on Factors contributing to Youth Incomes ..... 27
Box 8: Youth Voices on Challenges Faced by the Enterprises ..... 28
Box 9: Stakeholder Voices on Project and its Relevancy ..... 29

Box 10: Section of Documented Case Studies - Success Stories.....30
Box 11: Voices of Stakeholders on Project Effectiveness.....34
Box 12: Voices of Stakeholders on Project Coherence.....34
Box 13: Voices of Stakeholders on Project Sustainability. .....35
Box 14: Voices of Stakeholders on Benefits from Grain Pulse.....37
Box 15: Voices of Stakeholders on Threats to Project Sustainability .....39

## List of Appendices

Appendix 1: Farmers per Group by District and Sex.....43
Appendix 2: Summary of Project Log frame Indicators.....43
Appendix 3: Data Collection Tools.....9
Appendix 4: Terms of Reference .....27

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Yours Sincerely

## ACRONYMS

| | |
|---|---|
| BMZ | Government of Germany |
| CAPI | Computer Assisted Personal Interview |
| CDO | Community Development Officers |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| CSV | Comma Separated Value |
| DRRM | Disaster Risk Reduction Management |
| FGD | Focus Group Discussion |
| KI | Key Informant |
| LACCODEF | Lango Child and Community Development Federation |
| NDP | National Development Plan |
| NGO | Non-Governmental Organization |
| PDM | Parish Development Model |
| PfCW | Partners for Children Worldwide |
| SDG | Sustainable Development Goal |
| UBOS | Uganda Bureau of Statistics |
| USD | United States Dollars |

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Background and Evaluation Methodology

ChildFund International in partnership with Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) and Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) with support from the Government of Germany (BMZ) through ChildFund Germany implemented a three-year (Dec 2020-Nov 2023) Resilience Livelihoods Project in Northeastern Uganda.

The project implemented in the districts of Amuria, Katakwi and Serere in Teso Subregion and Dokolo in Lango Regions of North Eastern Uganda aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods through improved agricultural practices, vocational skilling of young people and development of micro-enterprises as well as reduction of disaster risk in the community. The project targeted communities are predominantly engaged in subsistence agriculture, face food insecurity, and are adversely affected by environmental degradation, and changing climatic conditions, including prolonged droughts, flush flooding and shortened farming seasons.

An endline evaluation was commissioned in November 2023 to provide ChildFund Uganda, its partners, and the donor (BMZ) with detailed data on project outcomes to enable them track changes that has taken place since the inception of project. The evaluation utilized a mixture of both qualitative and quantitative data collection approaches to explore project contribution (contribution analysis) to expected results as a well as attribution of observed changes in the targeted population to the project interventions. Data collection methods included individual interviews with beneficiary farmers and youth, key informants, focus group discussions and information extraction.

### Findings

The project, working with the district local government leaders recruited 847[1] farmers (across the 4 districts (averagely 211 farmers per district). Overall, males constituted 454 (54%) with females constituting 393 (46%). Farmers reached through the evaluation identified areas of training to include row planting (planting in rows), planting of improved seeds, planting early/quick maturing or drought resistant seeds, early planting, use of organic fertilizers and fertilizer application, tree planting/regeneration, disease and pest management, weed management, post-harvest handling, and making of improved charcoal stoves.

Similarly, a total of 400 youth (216 males and 184 females) were supported into vocational skills training – areas of training included farming (poultry and piggery), mechanics (motorcycle and motor vehicles), tailoring and fashion designing, hairdressing and saloon, plumbing, welding and metal fabrications, electrical installation, carpentry, catering and hotel management.

The endline evaluation observed various reported contributions of the project.

- On average, the household farmers reported an average monthly household income of Shs82,700 (USD22)[2] with no significant variation across project districts or between male and female household farmers. Of any three farmers, two (65%) report having an increase in the average household incomes as at the time of the evaluation comparative to the status a year back. An in-depth exploration of the driving/contributing factors for the increase in average household incomes was attributable to improved sales from agricultural production/crop yields arising from trainings (most especially from LACODEF), and use of improved seeds;
- Increase in crop yield attributable to improved farming practices;

[1] 800 subsistence farmers and 400 unskilled young people
[2] No comparisons with average household incomes at the baseline as this was never reported about

- Use of incomes from crop production to diversify sources of income, such as buying animals, acquisition of assets, building of permanent houses etc.
- Youth acquired practical skills in the respective vocational areas they were trained in, started own businesses (self-employment), got jobs (employed), improved incomes (individual/household), able to support themselves with basic needs as well as extend similar financial support to households (contribute to household incomes). However, as at the time of the endline, some youth had just received their start-up tool kits and as well reported various challenges – see **Box 8**. Among the challenges include people we taking things on credit, limited raw materials worsened by capital challenges, death of poultry (birds) and pigs, diseases affecting animals, competition from other people, limited market, delay in rains as well as seasonality in business enterprises.

**Table 1** provides a summary of the project performance on project indicators at the endline as compared to the benchmark – status at the baseline.

**Table 1: Performance Monitoring Table with Baseline Status Comparative to Endline of Outcome Indicators**

| *Outcome area* | *Indicator* | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Outcome: 800 DEV farming households and 400 vulnerable unskilled youths in Serere, Katakwi, Amuria and Dokolo districts are engaged and practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods*** | | | |
| 800 DEV farming households practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods | • Percentage of trained and skilled household farmers applying sustainable climate smart farming methods to strengthen their livelihood income generation activity | Overall=2.2% (Dokolo=1.3%; Amuria=0.9%; Katakwi=0.9%; Serere=5.8%; | Overall=61% (Dokolo=84%, Amuria=66%, Katakwi=46%, Serere=47%,<br><br>*Project performance is 4% lower than the 65% target – implying a 96% achievement. Good achievement attributable to the continuous monitoring and support to the farmers* |
| | • % increase in average yield per acreage per enterprise | • Sorghum=263kgs<br>• Soyabeans=134kgs<br>• Groundnuts=217kg<br>• Beans=107kgs<br>• Simsim=153kgs<br>• Sunflower=279kgs | • Sorghum=252kgs (4% drop at endline compared to baseline)<br>• Soyabeans=161.8kgs (21% increase, majorly in Dokolo)<br>• Groundnuts=285.6kg (32% increase at endline compared to baseline, highest increases in Katakwi and Amuria)<br>• Beans=90kgs (17% drop in average production per acreage; only Katakwi recorded an increase in average beans |

| *Outcome area* | *Indicator* | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | production per acreage – 9% increase.<br>• Maize=318.2kgs (most grown crop)<br>• Cassava=388.4kgs<br>*Note:*<br>➔ *None of the crop enterprises had a 40% targeted increase in average yield per acreage, partly explained to climatic challenges, and instances of use of unimproved seeds. Whereas farmers used improved seeds during the first year when the project provided inputs, there were relapses*<br>➔*maize and Cassava are the most grown crops in the region, though production was not tracked at baseline)*<br>➔*the drop in average production per acreage of enterprises other than maize is majorly attributable to – the fact that those enterprises were not of specific target by the project, farmer prioritization of maize to other crops due to high prices for market during the period*<br>➔ *important to note that project baseline tracked enterprises that were not necessarily directly promoted by the project, and never considered crops like maize which the project promoted* |
| 400 of vulnerable unskilled youths in Serere, Katakwi, Amuria and Dokolo practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods | • Percentage of trained/ skilled youths gainfully employed or self-employed in formal or informal gainful livelihood activity | Overall =29.2% | Overall=63%<br>*Endline performance is 84% of the project target – 75% of trained/skilled youths are gainfully employed or self-employed in formal or informal gainful livelihood activity. This success is attributable to the training in vocational areas. The low* |

| *Outcome area* | *Indicator* | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *performance target is partly due to the fact that youths were supported with startup kits in phases with some yet to startup their enterprises as at the time of endline evaluation.* |
| | • % increase in average monthly cash income earned by targeted youths | UGX 63,916.23 | UGX 42,600. (33% drop in status at the endline as compared to the baseline – varation attributable to; at endline, harvests for crops especially maize were not yet done, some youth had just received startup kits; as well as possibility of variation in the youth covered at the baseline (potential for elligibility before project enrollment)<br>*The lower than 70% target increase in average monthly cash income earned by targeted youths is partly attributable to the fact that youths were supported with startup kits in phases as they finish their courses/trainings and some of them to date haven't establish businesses/enterprises to start earning as they are still laying strategies to establish businesses. Secondly, youth also reported various challenges including limited markets in local communities for some enterprises such as welding. Those in agriculture reported death of animals (pigs/poulty)* |
| 4 target districts have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities between the project and established DRM structures in 2022 | # target districts that have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities | 0 | Draft plans developed pending approval – this is a demonstrated achievement for the project, with follow-up efforts required to support implementation |

| *Outcome area* | *Indicator* | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 sub-districts have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities between the project and established DRM structures in 2022 | # sub-districts that have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities | 0 | Draft plans developed pending approval |

The project was aligned to the OECD-DAC Criteria of relevancy, efficiency, effectiveness, coherence, impact, and sustainability. The project design and implementation responded to community challenges – providing support to the district local governments to improve household incomes and livelihood and was responsive to the national development strategies – such as the National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25 and Parish Development Model.

The project promoted tree planting, modern farming, promoted environment friendly farming practices. Training of farmers and youth in business management, better farming practices integrated with market linkages as well as mobilization into saving groups and cooperatives contributed to various benefits including – improving incomes and savings, improved food security, improved crop yields (agricultural production), improved household livelihoods, ability to raise a common voice on key development of issues of their communities (including fetching better prices for produce, access to credit and helping each other in addressing needs, income diversification (establishment of income generating activities) and environmental protection. The project contributed to improved group dynamics (team work among communities) and understanding within family members. Spouses provided support to the direct project beneficiaries in participating in the project.

Stakeholders including direct project beneficiaries reached during FGDs and individual interviews noted that during the first years of the project life, the project provided farmers with improved seeds (of their preference) and fertilizers for farmers to use a demonstration for improved yields to use of climate smart farming technologies. Stakeholders identified various purposes to which earnings from harvests/produce were put – including buying animals, contributing to saving groups, acquisition of assets.

The project design and implementation considered and promoted usability of locally available resources and community structures to maximize results as well as create a sense of project ownership and sustainability. The project worked directly with the local government structures at the district and lower levels including the District Agricultural Officers, District Extension Officers, Environment Officers, Parish Chiefs, Disaster Response Committees in the training and provision of extension services. Farmers felt empowered to demand for service delivery from agricultural officers. Transformation of farmer groups into saving groups will not only keep the groups functioning but also help members save and access credit. Groups were credited for enhancing cooperation among community members.

Vocational skills trainings to the youth have enabled them to start income generating activities thereby enhancing their economic independency. Some youths have trained relatives or other community members in the vocational areas and farming practices. Efforts have been taken to diversify sources of income – for example using earnings from crop enterprises or vocational

skills to buy animals and other assets. During interaction with government stakeholders (extension workers), there is commitment that they will continue supporting farmers and youth – building on the close relationship built.

The success of the project was attributed to various factors among which including ability to work with and within the local government structures, evidence-based empowerment of communities especially in improving productivity, improved household incomes, linkage with service providers (both government and private sector) and regular monitoring of project beneficiaries.

Whereas the project created sustainability structures such as capacity building of local communities, empowering communities into climate smart farming practices, support to youth to start income generating activities, supporting farmers and youth into Saving groups; stakeholders reached during the evaluation noted that the project was still relevant in addressing the still existing challenges on climate and environment, livelihood improvement and youth empowerment. The leading and most constraining factors are related to climatic changes, pests and diseases as well as limited market for products of vocational skills within the communities. Sections of farmers still use unimproved seeds for planting.

**Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made to inform better programming as well sustainability of project interventions;

1. Integrate weather information/forecasts to guide farmers on appropriate practices
2. Future programming needs to integrate irrigation in Climate Smart Agriculture package in addition to usage of improved seeds, plantings trees and improved farming methods that were promoted through this project phase;
3. The project trained beneficiaries on how to make energy saving stoves that use less firewood. Consideration for usage of briquettes in future;
4. Continue to lobby government and private sector to support local governments provide extension services to all farmers – to address constraints such as limited funding and personnel, lack of medicines and vaccines for animals and poultry;
5. Encourage continuous training and monitoring of farmers to overcome relapses to poor farming methods. During the evaluation, farmers reported using unimproved planting materials, inappropriate post handling methods like they dry their crops on bare ground. In addition to extension services, communal means of communication such as radios and community meetings can be explored;
6. Diversification of incomes, there is need for CDOs in the project catchment to conduct more trainings on income diversification for farmers.
7. At the time of evaluation, the contingency plans for various local governments had not been passed by the districts, there is need to fast track the process of passing the disaster preparedness plan;
8. Saving culture in the catchment is still low, and at the time of the evaluation, creation of saving groups was in its early stages. There is need to continue monitoring and providing mentorship support to these groups to be cooperatives.
9. The project baseline had a wide scope of crop enterprises that the project did not directly have interventions, and missed out on tracking crops of significant production in the area – such as maize and cassava. Future programming needs to consider a focus on specific enterprises for promotion and measurement.

10. Future project design needs to consider Memorandum of Understanding between farmers and suppliers in the market linkage (such as suppliers of agricultural inputs, buyers of agricultural produce etc.). Farmers noted prices of agricultural inputs and produce were not stable which makes them vulnerable. Similarly, suppliers like Grain Pulse are affected by changes in market dynamics – especially when market prices escalate beyond their buffer prices.
11. Consider reflection on indicator definitions for better measurement of results – for example, the project targeted a "70% increase in average monthly cash income earned by targeted youths". A 70% target based on averages is considered unrealistic, as compared to say, an indicator assessing the proportion of youth reporting a 70% increase in income at the endline as compared to the baseline. The later provides a focus per youth, tracking status before direct engagements in the project as compared to status after project enrollment.
12. As the project beneficiaries especially, youth had just received start-up kits, post project implementation is critical to provide support supervision and monitoring. This will help them address existing challenges.

# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Introduction

This report is the summative endline evaluation for the Resilience Livelihoods Project in Northeastern Uganda. The main project objective is the promotion of sustainable livelihoods through improved agricultural practices, the vocational skilling of young people and the development of micro-enterprises as well as the reduction of disaster risk in the community.

The project was implemented by ChildFund International in Uganda, Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) and Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) with support from the Government of Germany (BMZ) through ChildFund Germany; covering districts of Amuria, Katakwi and Serere in Teso Subregion and Dokolo in Lango Regions of North Eastern Uganda.

Activity packages included – training and supporting 800 farm households to use climate-friendly and modern agronomic practices to improve productivity and access to markets; support for the local district government in strengthening advisory services for small farming households as well as building capacities in disaster management; equip 400 young people with marketable skills for non-exploitative work, accompanied by suitable start-up packages.

## 1.2 About ChildFund and the Project Partners

ChildFund is an internationally recognized child-focused development organization with a strong presence in Uganda since 1980. At present, ChildFund's program covers 32 districts in Uganda. Their work spans various sectors, focusing on Child Protection, Education, Early Childhood Development, Advocacy, Emergency Response, Health and Nutrition, Food Security, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), Household Economic Strengthening, and Youth Development and programs are tailored to Life stages of age 0-5, 6-14, and 15-24 years of age.

Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF)[3] is a voluntary, not for profit, child centered NGO operating in the districts of Dokolo, Kole and Kwania in Lango sub-region in Northern Uganda with a focus on supporting the most deprived, excluded and vulnerable children through their different life stages to fulfil their potential.

Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW)[4] is a child focused Non-Governmental Organization registered as an NGO in 2008. The NGO works with vulnerable communities and other actors to address Child Poverty.

## 1.3 The Resilient Livelihoods in Northeastern Uganda Project

The "Resilient Livelihoods in Northeastern Uganda" project is part of their broader strategy, "Growing Connections," which aims to reach 100 million vulnerable children and their families annually across 24 countries in Africa, Asia, and the Americas to connect children with people, resources, and institutions they need to grow up safe, healthy, educated, and skilled.

The three-year project (Dec 2020-Nov 2023), funded by the Government of Germany (BMZ) through ChildFund Germany, aims at enhancing economic strength and climate resilience of 800 subsistence farmers and 400 unskilled young people in the districts of Amuria, Katakwi Serere in Teso and Dokolo in Lango Regions of North Eastern Uganda. In each of the districts, the project reached 200 farmers and 100 youth as direct beneficiaries.

[3] https://laccodef.org/our-story/
[4] https://www.pfcwug.org/about-us/

The project targeted communities are predominantly engaged in subsistence agriculture, face food insecurity, and are adversely affected by environmental degradation, and changing climatic conditions, including prolonged droughts, flush flooding and shortened farming seasons.

The primary objectives of the project are to improve the livelihoods of these target groups by providing them with the knowledge and resources to practice climate-smart farming methods and to equip vulnerable youth with basic and technical skills for better employability. Additionally, the project seeks to build the capacity of local disaster risk management structures.

The project collaborates with local partners, including Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) and Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW). The Facilitators include the District Local Government departments and structures production and extension services, Community services and Disaster Risk Management Committees. The project targeted to reach over 1,200 direct participants and over 5,600 indirect participants from the wider community. **Table 2** and **Table 1** present the project result areas and measurable indicators.

**Table 2: Summary of the Project Result Areas**

| Area | Description |
|---|---|
| Overall Goal/Impact: | Farming households and skilled youth of communities in Northeastern Uganda are more resilient to environmental threats like flush flooding and drought |
| Project Objective | 800 DEV farming households and 400 vulnerable unskilled youths in Serere, Katakwi, Amuria and Dokolo districts are engaged and practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods |
| Key Result Areas | **Result-1**: 800 household farmers skilled in climate smart farming methods.<br>**Result-2**: 400 vulnerable youth trained in basic and technical skills and have enhanced ability and opportunity for employability.<br>**Result-3**: 10 DRM structures' capacity built in developing and management of disaster management plans.<br>**Result-4**: The staff of the two local partners are trained in BMZ rules, PM, MEL, gender, inclusion, and advocacy. |

## 1.4 Understanding and Objectives of the Evaluation

The primary purpose of the endline evaluation is to provide ChildFund Uganda, its partners, and the donor (BMZ) with detailed data on project outcomes to enable them track changes that has taken place since the inception of project.

Table 3 shows the specific objectives of the evaluation as well as the guiding OECD-DAC evaluation questions.

**Table 3: Specific Objectives and Evaluation Questions**

| Specific objectives of the Evaluations | Key Evaluation Questions |
|---|---|
| i. **Performance & Effectiveness** Assess the progress towards realizing the project intended outcomes.<br>ii. **Learning**: To generate significant change stories from the implementation of the project's activities and the outcomes achieved that will be useful for similar projects in the future.<br>iii. **Sustainability**: To develop specific recommendations for major stakeholder groups anchored on the conclusions to promote sustainability and long-term impact on the beneficiary communities. | i. **Relevancy.** Was the project implemented activities able to meet th e needs of the target participants?<br>ii. **Coherence**. Was the project coherent with other development effo rts of the country/district/CFU other programs?<br>iii. **Effectiveness**. Were project outcomes achieved as intended? Were all project outputs fully implemented and on schedule to the right t arget groups? What were the challenges that affected the project o utcomes?<br>iv. **Efficiency**. Were project inputs utilized appropriately to realize int ended outputs/outcomes?<br>v. **Impact**. What are some of the observed intended and unintended p ositive changes attributed to the project interventions?<br>vi. **Sustainability**. Were the project actions and practices socially, eco nomically, and environmentally delivered and practices could cont inue among the target communities post implementation? What ar e key recommendations to achieve the sustainability of the project ? What's likely to be sustained? Who are the enablers for sustainin g the change in the community? |

## 1.5 Scope of the Evaluation

The endline evaluation was guided by the evaluation objectives as well as project log frame indicators. The endline provides a summative assessment of the project performance over its lifespan (Dec 2020-Nov 2023) in achieving the intended objectives comparative to the status at the baseline and expected targets at the end of project lifecycle.

The sources of information include the direct project beneficiaries, and implementation partners in the districts of Amuria, Katakwi Serere in Teso and Dokolo in Lango Regions of North Eastern Uganda**.**

## 1.6 Tasks and Structure of the Evaluation Report

This evaluation report presents the background to the project and the implementing partners, methodology for executing the endline evaluation, findings and a recommendation. Major tasks to the assignment leading to compilation of this report included – development of survey tools, data collection and analysis, and report compilation.

## 2.0 METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Endline Evaluation Design

The endline evaluation utilized a mixture of both qualitative and quantitative data collection approaches to explore project contribution (contribution analysis) to expected results as a well as attribution of observed changes in the targeted population to the project interventions. This endline provides a comparative review of the changes in the selected project indicators at the endline comparative to the status at the baseline, documents contributing and hindering factors to the realization of intended project results – documentation of lessons learnt and good practices.

### 2.2 Study Population

The primary study population includes the direct project beneficiaries (household farmers, vulnerable youth, Disaster Risk Reduction Management (DRRM) structures (at the district and subcounty levels) and the two local partners.

### 2.3 Sources of Information and Data Collection Methods

The endline evaluation was conducted in the months of November and December 2023. Both primary and secondary data was collected through the endline evaluation. A household survey targeted beneficiary farmers and youth beneficiaries. Key informants included focal personnel/staff in project implementing partners (Child Fund Project Staff, Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF), Grain Pulse and Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) and Contact Persons in the Local Governments – including Extension Officers, Community Development Officers, Disaster Risk Management Committees, Probation Officers, Secretaries in Charge of Gender Issues, leaders of farmer and youth groups.

Focus Discussions were held with farmers and youth, with a gender lens consideration – separate sessions of males and females. Secondary documents reviewed include the project documents (Project Proposal, Log-frame, Baseline Report (2021), and progress reports), national publications on livelihood and agriculture (such as UBOS publications) and district workplans (Development Plans). Project administrative data on project beneficiaries was also extracted from project progress reports, workplans and the project database.

Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) Platforms (mobile phones) with Kobo Collect platforms were used to collect quantitative information. Qualitative interviews on the other hand shall be voice recorded and transcribed following thematic areas of discussion.

### 2.4 Sampling Design and Sample Size

The sampling methodology is in line with the sampling procedure used at the baseline and adequate to provide an in-depth assessment of the project performance at the endline. Each of the four project districts is considered a domain of study.

#### 2.4.1 Sample Size Determination

The Statistical formula below was used to determine quantitative sample for household and youth survey respondents.

$$n = \frac{n_o N}{n_o + (N-1)} = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

***Where:***

$n$ = the required sample size;

$e$ =Margin of error of +/-5% for household and youth survey or 95% level of precision
$z$ =1.96, the $z$ value at 95% confidence level
$n_o = \frac{z^2 p(1-p)}{e^2}$, and $p$ = proportion of targeted beneficiaries employing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods

N= Beneficiary households and youth

The sample size is adjusted with a $R$ =90% response rate

### 2.4.2 Sampling Procedure

The sample size for farmers and youth shall equally be distributed across the four districts. Lists of project beneficiaries per district were used as the Sampling Frames. Simple Random sampling techniques were used in drawing representative samples.

### 2.4.3 Qualitative Samples

Qualitative data was collected through key informant interviews and Focus Group Discussions.

**Key informants:** Key informants are considered knowledgeable about the subject matter of discussion. KIs were purposively selected based on their role in the implementation of the project activities. These included; ChildFund project staff (Coordinators/Facilitators), government stakeholders (Probation Officers, CDOs, Extension Officers, Environment Officers/Disaster Preparedness Officers), as well as Focal staff of implementing partners - Lango Child, Grain Pulse and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) and Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW).

**Focus group discussions** – Focus Groups sessions were conducted with farmer and youth representatives. Each Focus/participatory session group shall have averagely 6-10 participants.

**Table 4: Distribution of Focus Group Discussions and Key Informants**

| Category | Targeted Respondent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| Key Informants - Implementing Partners | ChildFund Project Staff | 2 |
| | Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) | 1 |
| | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | 1 |
| | Grain Pulse | 1 |
| | District and Subcounty Level stakeholders – 5 per district | 20 |
| Focus Group Discussions | Farmers – Males | 4 |
| | Farmers – Females | 4 |
| | Mixed session – Farmers (Male and Female) | 2 |
| | Youth – Males | 4 |

| Category | Targeted Respondent | Number |
|---|---|---|
| | Youth – Females | 4 |
| | Mixed session – Youth (Male and Female) | 2 |

## 2.5 Development of Data Collection Tools, Data Collection, Data Management and Analysis

Data sources and data collection methods are described in section 2.3. The development of data collection tools is guided by the evaluation objectives and project log-frame indicators. Data Collection Tools Development Process was participatory involving reviews and approvals by the client to ensure that they are comprehensive and adequate.

In addition to the consideration that the tools are aligned to the project log-frame indicators and sufficient in providing comparison with the status at the baseline, the tools were pretested for validity and consistency.

Data Analysis evaluation objectives, and project log-frame indicators with levels of data disaggregation including the sex and district of residence of the respondents. Quantitative data collected using the CAPI was exported as Comma Delimited/Comma Separated Value (CSV) files and analyzed using STATA. Thematic analysis was used to identify recurring themes, patterns, and narratives for the qualitative data.

## 2.6 Quality Control and Training of Research Team

Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) with Kobo Collect interface were used to collect quantitative data while qualitative discussions were transcribed. Kobo Collect questionnaires have quality checks for data validation and skip logic.

Data collection was done by well trained and experienced Research Assistants, able to speak local languages and with a minimum of a Bachelor's Degree. Interviews were done in local languages to minimize non-response errors.

## 2.7 Ethical Considerations

All members of the research team committed to adhere to Child and Adult Safeguarding. The team ensured that ethical principles of confidentiality, informed consent and to do no harm are maintained. Interviews were done from secure and neutral environments, moderators maintained disciplined and ensured that participants respected each other. Other than in cases of documented success stories, participants' identities on are not be disclosed in the research findings.

## 3.0 FINDINGS

### 3.1 Demographic of the Project Beneficiaries

Table 5 shows socio-economic characteristics of the sampled project farmers. The evaluation reached a sample of 310 household farmers through face-to-face interviews, of whom 167 (54%) were males and 143 (46%) were females. About 98% of the farmers/respondents considered farming as their main occupation. By education levels, about one in every four of the household farmers (25%) had no formal education with the 75% having completed the Primary Education Cycle.

About three quarters (76%) of the of the project farmers were themselves the heads of household, 26% were spouses to the head of household with other household members constituting 3%. By marital status, 84% of the sampled project beneficiary farmers were married, 7% had widowed, 5% had divorced/separated and about 5% were single. About 2% of the farmers had a form of disability. On average, the farmers were 44 years (Male=45.5 years, Female=43.3 years, $p>0.05$) as at the time of the project evaluation.

The beneficiary households had on average 7.7 household members (males=3.9, females=3.8) with a 50%-50% distribution between males and females. Children (0-17 years) constitute about 71% of the total household population. About 53% of the household members are 14 years and above (working age).

**Table 5: Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Farmers**

| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Sex*** | | | | | |
| Male | 62.3 | 70.9 | 47.5 | 34.1 | 53.9 |
| Female | 37.7 | 29.1 | 52.5 | 65.9 | 46.1 |
| Total | 62.3 | 70.9 | 47.5 | 34.1 | 53.9 |
| ***Main Occupation*** | | | | | |
| Farming | 100.0 | 98.8 | 98.3 | 94.3 | 97.7 |
| Others | 0.0 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 5.7 | 2.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ***Highest Education Level*** | | | | | |
| None | 37.7 | 24.4 | 25.4 | 17.0 | 25.8 |
| Primary (Completed P7) | 44.2 | 44.2 | 55.9 | 45.5 | 46.8 |
| Secondary (Completed S4) | 10.4 | 24.4 | 15.3 | 23.9 | 19.0 |
| Secondary (Completed S6) | 0.0 | 4.7 | 0.0 | 5.7 | 2.9 |
| Tertiary | 2.6 | 0.0 | 1.7 | 6.8 | 2.9 |
| University | 1.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 1.6 |
| Others | 3.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ***Literacy*** | | | | | |
| Can read and write | 66.2 | 69.8 | 47.5 | 56.8 | 61.0 |
| Can only read | 2.6 | 9.3 | 3.4 | 13.6 | 7.7 |
| Cannot read or write | 31.2 | 20.9 | 49.2 | 29.5 | 31.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ***Marital Status*** | | | | | |

| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Single | 5.2 | 2.3 | 8.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 |
| Married/Cohabiting | 85.7 | 89.5 | 78.0 | 81.8 | 84.2 |
| Widowed | 7.8 | 5.8 | 1.7 | 9.1 | 6.5 |
| Separated/Divorced | 1.3 | 2.3 | 11.9 | 3.4 | 4.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ***% with disability*** | ***5%*** | ***0%*** | ***4%*** | ***0%*** | ***2%*** |
| ***Position in the Household*** | | | | | |
| Head of Household | 71.4 | 81.4 | 74.6 | 73.9 | 75.5 |
| Spouse to Head | 24.7 | 17.4 | 22.0 | 25.0 | 22.3 |
| Other relative | 3.9 | 1.2 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 2.3 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 77 | 86 | 59 | 88 | 310 |

## 3.2 Demographic Characteristics of Youth

A total of 238 beneficiary youths were sampled and traced to gain in-depth understanding of the business enterprise establishments following the participation into project activities. **Table *6*** shows the socio-economic demographic characteristics of these youth. Of the youth traced/followed up, 126 (53%) were males and 112 (47%) were females. On average, the youth were 22 years as at the time of the evaluation (males=23.1 years, females=21.9years, Overall=22.6 years, $p<0.05$).

Considering main occupation, about 79% of the youth relied on the either vocational (39%) or farming (40%) as the main sources of their incomes/occupation. The areas of occupation majorly included areas through which youth were trained by the project - vocational enterprises (such as mechanic, tailoring, welding, carpentry, saloon), agricultural areas (such as poultry, piggery, crop farming).

By education level, 18% had no formal education qualification, 54% completed primary education and only 29% had a qualification above the primary education level. One in every four of the youths were married (27%) while 72% were singles – highest proportion of youth that were married was in Amuria.

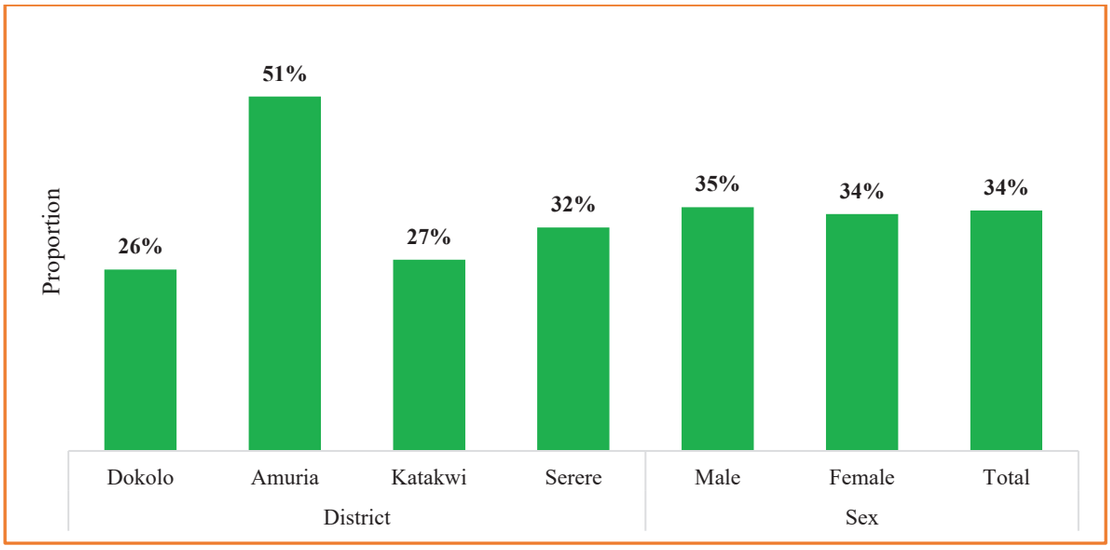
About 33% of these youth were either the heads of household or spouses to the household heads (head of household =24%, spouse to household head =9%) while 63% were children to the heads of household. About 34% of the sampled youth had biological children with the proportion highest among youth of Amuria – see ***Figure 1***.

**Table 6: Selected Socio-Demographic Characteristics of the Farmers**

| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Sex** | | | | | |
| Male | 46.0 | 56.9 | 43.8 | 68.0 | 52.9 |
| Female | 54.0 | 43.1 | 56.2 | 32.0 | 47.1 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Main occupation** | | | | | |
| None | 8.0 | 7.7 | 15.1 | 10.0 | 10.5 |

| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Farming | 56.0 | 70.8 | 23.3 | 6.0 | 39.5 |
| Casual labour | 2.0 | 0.0 | 13.7 | 26.0 | 10.1 |
| Artisan/Vocational (Mechanic, Tailoring, Welding, Carpentry, Saloon | 34.0 | 21.5 | 45.2 | 58.0 | 39.1 |
| Others | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Highest education level completed** | | | | | |
| None | 38.0 | 16.9 | 12.3 | 6.0 | 17.6 |
| Primary (Completed P7) | 52.0 | 58.5 | 60.3 | 40.0 | 53.8 |
| Secondary (Completed S4) | 8.0 | 24.6 | 20.5 | 46.0 | 24.4 |
| Secondary (Completed S6) | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 6.0 | 2.5 |
| Tertiary | 2.0 | 0.0 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Literacy** | | | | | |
| Can read and write | 84.0 | 73.8 | 71.2 | 78.0 | 76.1 |
| Can only read | 4.0 | 20.0 | 15.1 | 16.0 | 14.3 |
| Cannot read or write | 12.0 | 6.2 | 13.7 | 6.0 | 9.7 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Marital Status** | | | | | |
| Single | 74.0 | 46.2 | 86.3 | 84.0 | 72.3 |
| Married/Cohabiting | 26.0 | 53.8 | 13.7 | 14.0 | 27.3 |
| Separated/Divorced | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | 0.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| Have a form of disability | 10% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 2% |
| **Relationship to head of household** | | | | | |
| Head of household | 16.0 | 30.8 | 24.7 | 20.0 | 23.5 |
| Spouse | 10.0 | 16.9 | 5.5 | 2.0 | 8.8 |
| Child | 70.0 | 52.3 | 65.8 | 64.0 | 62.6 |
| Others | 4.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 14.0 | 5.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 50 | 65 | 73 | 50 | 238 |

**Figure 1: Proportion of Youth with Biological Children**




## 3.3 Project Performance and Effectiveness

### 3.3.1 Project Impact

The project direct activities included - training farmer households on climate-friendly and modern agronomic practices as well as provision of improved agricultural inputs (seeds for Maize, Sorghum, Ground Nuts, Soya, Sim-sim to Sunflower) to improve productivity and access to markets; training of youth into microeconomic enterprises as well as provision of start-up kits; support for the local district government in strengthening advisory services for small farming households as well as building capacities in disaster management.

#### 3.3.1.1 Support to Farmers

The project, working with the district local government leaders recruited 847 farmers (across the 4 districts (averagely 211 farmers per district). Overall, males constituted 454 (54%) with females constituting 393 (46%). There was a significant variation in the number of farmers by sex across the districts – see ***Figure 2***.

Mobilized farmers were put into 36 farmer groups (9 groups per district, averagely 23 people per group – see ***Appendix 1***) for easy mobilization, follow-up and participation into project activities (groups with members in close approximates – majorly focused at the Parish level). Through these groups, farmers were trained on climate smart farming/modern agronomic practice. Representatives of farmers across the groups had learning visits to Ngetta Zonal Agricultural and Development Institute and National Semi Arid Resource Research Institute in Serere through which they acquired further knowledge on areas including water and soil conservation and mushroom growing.

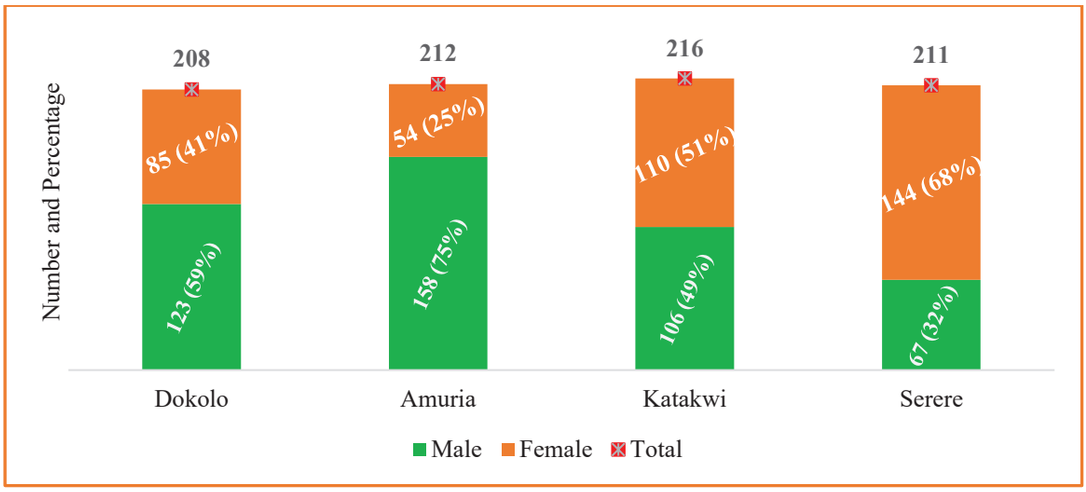
Farmers reached through the evaluation identified areas of training to include row planting (planting in rows), planting of improved seeds, planting early/quick maturing or drought resistant seeds, early planting, use of organic fertilizers and fertilizer application, tree planting/regeneration, disease and pest management, weed management, post-harvest handling, and making of improved charcoal stoves.

Over the first two planting seasons (in the first year of the project life cycle), the project deliberately provided farmers with improved seeds to provide a demonstration of productivity comparative to use of local breeds. The seeds/crops provided varied across the groups, with the groups making preferences for the most preferred crop type – depending on their group needs assessment. It was assumed that over the subsequent seasons, farmers would be able to buy improved seeds using incomes received from sale of the produce they harvested in the previous season.

The project worked with the district extension workers who provided support to the farmers, and farmers report great credit for their support - Olupot Levi, a farmer from Serere noted ***"through the project, we were able to know our agricultural officers and get their contacts for them to help us. They are usually a phone call away."***

In addition to connection of the farmers to district local government structures (such as extension officers), the project provided farmers with market linkages to private players. Among these included Acila Enterprise Limited, Mukwano group of companies – these companies not only buying produce but also training farmers in value addition, post-harvest handling and storage, quality assurance, branding of products, market identification, and cooperative formation for collective marketing.

**Figure 2: Distribution of Farmers by District and Sex**




### 3.3.1.1.1 Household Incomes and Sources

About 98% of the farmer households sampled during the evaluation relied on farming as the main source of income for the household (farming = 96%, deal in agricultural produce=2%) with other income sources such as transport, artisan, salaried employment constituting 2%.

Table *7* shows that 86% of the farmers reported to have gotten household incomes from the sale of crop produce over the 12 months prior to the survey date, and 36% received income from sale of livestock (animals and animal products).

Of any five farmers, two (39%) reported having an alternative/second source of income, with the proportion slightly higher among the farmers in the district of Katakwi (through the proportions are not significantly different across districts or by the sex of the farmers[5]).

[5] P>0.05

On average, the household farmers reported an average monthly household income of Shs82,700 (USD22)[6] with no significant variation across project districts or between male and female household farmers. Of any three farmers, two (65%) report having an increase in the average household incomes as at the time of the evaluation comparative to the status a year back with the other farmer reporting a decline or no changes in monthly household incomes. Dokolo recorded the highest proportion of farmers that report an increase in the household incomes (82%) followed by Katakwi (67%) and Amuria (63%). Slightly more than half of the farmers in Serere reported to have an increase in household incomes – 51%.

An in-depth exploration of the driving/contributing factors for the increase in average household incomes was attributable to improved sales from agricultural production/crop yields arising from trainings (most especially from LACODEF), and use of improved seeds. Farmers reported receiving quality seeds for maize, soybean. Other contributing factors to an increase in household incomes include diversification of income sources, training on how to save money, increased market prices for agricultural produce. The evaluation noticed high demonstrations of appreciations of the contributions of the project in Dokolo comparative to the other districts. Box 1 presents some farmers voices on the factors that contributed to an improvement in their household incomes.

Farmers that reported a decline or a fall in average household incomes majorly attributed the situation to floods, drought, delayed seeds (planting), pests and diseases, fall in market prices of some crops especially cassava. Farmers also blamed the decline or fall in household incomes to increasing costs of living especially in acquiring basic needs (such as medicine, paying school fees) which constrained their ability to save.

**Box 1: Stakeholder Voices on Contributing Factors to Increase in Household Incomes**

*"The household income has increased due to increase in knowledge on farming, saving, planning, budgeting and proper cultivation taught by LACCODEF and extension workers,"* - ***Female, Farmer, Dokolo***

*"The knowledge I received from LACCODEF about planning, budgeting and saving has made my household income to increase"* ***- Male, Farmer, Dokolo***

[6] No comparisons with average household incomes at the baseline as this was never reported about

**Figure 3: Proportion with Alternative Source of Income**

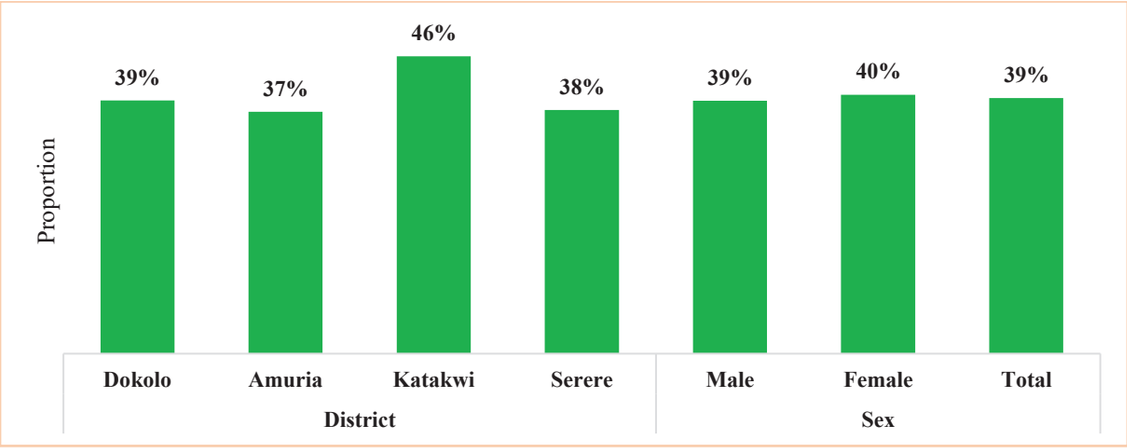



**Table 7: Average Monthly Household Incomes**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Average monthly household income | 84,000 | 74,000 | 78,000 | 93,900 | 83,000 | 82,000 | 84,000 |
| **Average monthly household income (Grouped)** | | | | | | | |
| <=25000 | 18.2 | 24.4 | 13.6 | 15.9 | 18.0 | 18.9 | 18.4 |
| <=50000 | 26.0 | 29.1 | 32.2 | 23.9 | 26.9 | 28.0 | 27.4 |
| <=100000 | 32.5 | 22.1 | 30.5 | 22.7 | 26.3 | 26.6 | 26.5 |
| <=200000 | 15.6 | 14.0 | 10.2 | 12.5 | 15.6 | 10.5 | 13.2 |
| >200000 | 7.8 | 10.5 | 13.6 | 25.0 | 13.2 | 16.1 | 14.5 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Perceptions on status of income increase** | | | | | | | |
| Incomes have improved | 81.8 | 62.8 | 66.1 | 51.1 | 65.3 | 64.3 | 64.8 |
| Incomes have reduced | 9.1 | 27.9 | 25.4 | 45.5 | 26.9 | 28.7 | 27.7 |
| Incomes have not changed | 9.1 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 3.4 | 7.8 | 7.0 | 7.4 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| ***In the last 12 months, received income from; -*** | | | | | | | |
| • Sales of crop produce | 84% | 88% | 80% | 91% | 87% | 85% | 86% |
| • Sale of livestock (animals and animal products | 39% | 34% | 29% | 42% | 33% | 41% | 36% |

#### 3.3.1.1.2 Proportion Of Household Farmers Applying Sustainable Climate Smart Farming Methods to Strengthen their Livelihood Income Generation Activity

The endline evaluation findings showed that three out of any five project farmers (61%) employed at least one climate smart farming method, but with the proportion significantly differing across the project districts (Dokolo=84%, Amuria=66%, Katakwi=47%, Serere=47%). Though not significantly different, a relatively higher proportion of male farmers than the females employed at least one climate smart farming practice as at the time of the evaluation (Male=66%, Female=55%). Through in-depth interviews and engagements with farmers, the endline observed a relatively higher proportion of farmers in Dokolo who reported being encouraged to do proper crop spacing as a smart Climate Smart farming method as compared to other districts.

The endline observes a great increase in the overall proportion of farmers using climate smart environmentally friendly agricultural practices at the endline as compared to the status in 2020 at the baseline (endline=61%, baseline=2%) – see

Figure *4*. The project performance of 61% at the endline was 96% achievement of the target – project target was 65%. This Good achievement is attributable to the continuous monitoring and support to the farmers as well as as well as proper alignment of the project activities to achieve the target.

**Table *8*** shows the proportion of farmers employing each of the selected climate smart and environmentally friendly farming practices. The leading and most common climate smart farming practices employed by at least one in every four farmers (>=25%) include crop rotation (53%), plant spacing (34%), fertilizer application (29%), use of improved seeds (27%), and intercropping (25%).

The endline evaluation observed instances of farmers failing to use improved quality seeds as at the time of the evaluation, despite the benefits reported from the practice – only 27% used improved seeds. During in-depth discussions, farmers attributed failures to use of improved seeds to constrains including high market value of these seeds, failure to save money from previous harvests to cater for future seasons due to other competing financial needs, lack of suppliers within accessible distances to the farmers. A male farmer in Dokolo noted – ***"We planted local seeds for maize. They somehow look good because we planted them in rows. I failed to buy improved seeds because I had to pay school fees for my children".*** An extension Officer on the other hand noted need for continuous follow-up and support to the farmers for sustainability of production - "***-----What I can say is that this project has done a lot, but you know, our farmers need continuous support. You need to continuous follow them up, spend more time with them so that your impact is deepened."***

**Figure 4: Proportion of Farmers Employing At least One Climate Smart and Environmentally Friendly Farming Method**

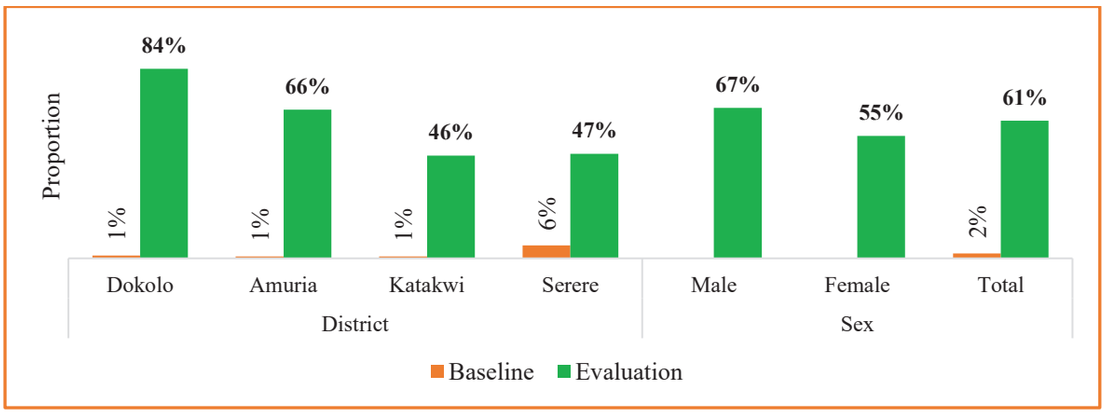



**Table 8: Proportion of Farmers using Each of the Selected Climate Smart and Environmentally Friendly Farming Practices**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Male | Female | Total |
| Crop rotation | 66% | 62% | 41% | 39% | 58% | 45% | 52% |
| Spacing of plants | 52% | 42% | 12% | 20% | 36% | 29% | 33% |
| Use of fertilizers | 19% | 41% | 32% | 24% | 31% | 27% | 29% |
| Adoption of improved crops breeds (Resistant, fast growing) | 31% | 36% | 25% | 14% | 32% | 20% | 26% |
| Intercropping/ Crop diversification | 32% | 29% | 14% | 15% | 26% | 20% | 23% |
| Mulching | 17% | 26% | 22% | 14% | 23% | 15% | 19% |
| Using trees for fencing | 16% | 23% | 10% | 18% | 17% | 18% | 17% |
| Use of clean energy sources | 27% | 23% | 3% | 6% | 19% | 11% | 15% |
| Scattered multipurpose trees on farmlands | 9% | 24% | 3% | 8% | 15% | 8% | 12% |
| Agro forestry (interaction of agriculture and trees, including the agricultural use of trees) | 9% | 3% | 19% | 16% | 11% | 11% | 11% |
| Green manuring | 5% | 17% | 3% | 3% | 10% | 5% | 8% |
| Grazing land management | 8% | 1% | 5% | 5% | 4% | 6% | 5% |
| Regeneration of tree stumps (FMNR) | 3% | 1% | 2% | 5% | 2% | 3% | 3% |
| Permanent planting basins | 1% | 2% | 0% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 2% |
| Silvopastoral systems (combine tree growing with the production of livestock) | 1% | 1% | 5% | 2% | 2% | 3% | 2% |
| Irrigation | 0% | 1% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Minimum/zero tillage (Ripping) | 1% | 0% | 2% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| Others | 0% | 0% | 0% | 1% | 0% | 1% | 0% |

### 3.3.1.1.3 Percentage increase in average yield per acreage per enterprise

In reference to the previous/last season, farmers were asked on the various crops that they had grown. Table 9 shows the proportion of farmers that reported to have grown each of the different crops.

The leading and most crops that were grown by farmers across the project districts include maize and cassava. Other significantly grown crops that varied by districts include soyabeans, Simsim, sorghum, and sunflower in Dokolo; groundnuts, potatoes (sweet/irish), millet and sorghum in the Teso districts of Amuria, Katakwi and Serere. The project distributed improved seeds of groundnuts, maize and soyabeans to farmers during the first year of the project. Whereas efforts were taken, none of the crop enterprises had a 40% targeted increase in average yield per acreage, partly explained to climatic challenges, and instances of use of unimproved seeds especially during the seasons prior to the evaluation – whereas farmers used improved seeds during the first year when the project provided inputs, there were relapses.

**Table 9: Proportion of Farmers that Planted Selected Crops in the Last Referenced Season**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Male | Female | Total |
| Sorghum | 22% | 12% | 49% | 58% | 28% | 43% | 35% |
| Groundnuts | 8% | 84% | 93% | 70% | 59% | 68% | 63% |
| Beans | 4% | 5% | 7% | 8% | 4% | 8% | 6% |
| Soyabeans | 32% | 1% | 5% | 3% | 11% | 9% | 10% |
| Simsim | 23% | 3% | 10% | 20% | 14% | 15% | 15% |
| Sunflower | 18% | 8% | 3% | 0% | 9% | 6% | 7% |
| Maize | 77% | 76% | 56% | 70% | 77% | 64% | 71% |
| Millet | 9% | 20% | 10% | 22% | 14% | 17% | 16% |
| Cow peas | 0% | 8% | 14% | 5% | 8% | 4% | 6% |
| Vegetable | 1% | 9% | 20% | 17% | 10% | 13% | 12% |
| Cassava | 35% | 79% | 81% | 75% | 67% | 68% | 67% |
| Potato (sweet/irish) | 5% | 37% | 58% | 28% | 30% | 31% | 31% |
| Rice | 5% | 12% | 10% | 1% | 9% | 4% | 7% |
| Banana | 0% | 2% | 10% | 3% | 3% | 4% | 4% |
| Others, specify | 4% | 0% | 5% | 1% | 2% | 2% | 2% |

## Sorghum Growing Practices

The endline recorded 4% drop in average yield per acre of sorghum as compared to the baseline (baseline=263kgs/acre, endline=252kgs/acre); and with a drop in the proportion of farmers that planted the crop (Baseline =50%, Endline =35%). Only Amuria and Katakwi recorded an increase in the average sorghum production per acreage at the endline compared to the baseline (Amuria=73%, Katakwi=109%).

The drop in the proportion of farmers that planted sorghum is partly attributable to farmer prioritization of maize growing which farmers considered as more economically viable during the period. The year 2022 through the first season of 2023 saw a significant increase in the prices of maize in the country. On average, farmers that planted sorghum had the crop on 0.7 acres of land with no variation by district or between male and female farmers.

Of the farmers that planted sorghum, 9% used improved seeds, 74% reported experiencing losses (due to animals/rodents – 42%, pests and diseases – 16%, floods – 8%, drought – 32%, others such as theft – 3%), 48% got some income from sales of sorghum (averagely

Shs121,000). The major entities that provided support on sorghum production included LACCODEF and Agricultural extension officer.

**Figure 5: Proportion of Farmers the Planted Sorghum the Previous Season to the Survey Date**

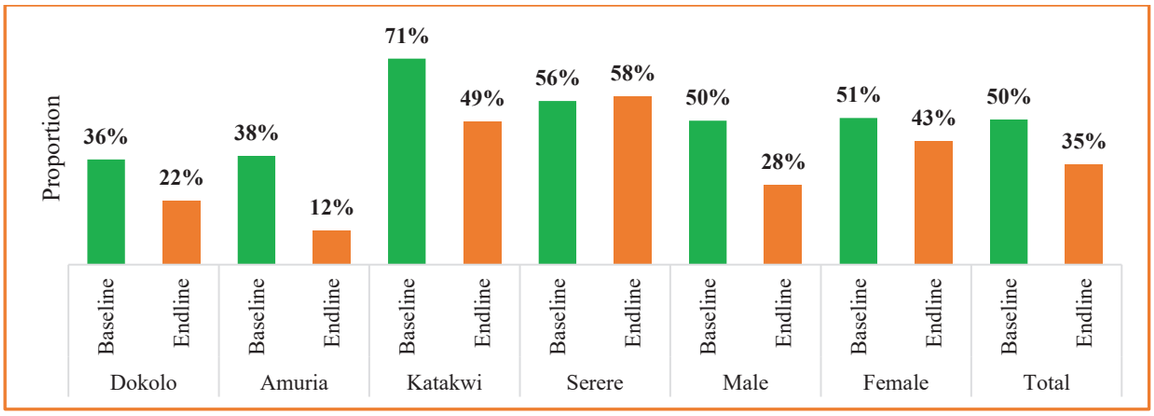



**Table 10: Sorghum Production**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Proportion of Farmers that planted crop** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 36% | 38% | 71% | 56% | 50% | 51% | 50% |
| Endline | 22% | 12% | 49% | 58% | 28% | 43% | 35% |
| ***Sorghum (Average acreage)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 0.8 | | | 1 |
| Endline | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| Average yield (Kgs) | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 261.4 | 68.3 | 89.5 | 417.7 | | | 208.6 |
| Endline | 140.9 | 171 | 158.3 | 146.3 | 163.2 | 142.6 | 151.9 |
| **Average yield (Kgs/acre)** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 332.9 | 108.9 | 108.4 | 514.2 | 267.2 | 257.2 | 262.9 |
| Endline | 265 | 188 | 226.1 | 285.5 | 265.9 | 241 | 252.4 |
| % increase in average yield per acreage (baseline vs endline) | -20% | 73% | 109% | -44% | 0% | -6% | -4% |
| Used improved seeds | 0% | 10% | 17% | 8% | 13% | 7% | 9% |
| Experienced damage or loss | 29% | 90% | 93% | 75% | 70% | 77% | 74% |
| Got money from sale of sorghum | 29% | 60% | 41% | 55% | 52% | 44% | 48% |
| Got support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales | 65% | 0% | 14% | 18% | 20% | 25% | 22% |
| N | 17 | 10 | 29 | 51 | 46 | 61 | 107 |

## Groundnuts Growing Practices

Groundnut growing was majorly reported in the Teso Subregion districts of Amuria and Katakwi (grown by over 90% of the households both at the baseline and endline – see Table 11).

The endline recorded a 32% increase in the average yield per acreage of ground nuts compared to the baseline, but with some variations within districts (Baseline=216kg/acre, Endline=285.6kg/acre). Significant increase in average production per acreage of groundnuts at endline as compared to the baseline was observed in districts of Katakwi and Amuria.

During the previous season, about 69% of the farmers that planted groundnuts used improved seeds and 61% reported gaining some income from sale of ground nuts (averagely Shs 236,600).

A high proportion of farmers (82%) that grew groundnuts however recorded losses with contributing factors including animals and rodents (32%), pests and diseases (17%), too much rain/floods (8%), Too little rain /drought (38%), and other factors including theft (5%). About one in four of the farmers reported to have gotten support from external entities to improve ground production with ChildFund/LACCODEF/PCFW identified as the common institution that provided training (on areas including how to plant, post-harvest handling) and seeds. Farmers that reported getting improved seeds for groundnuts from ChildFund/LACCODEF/PCFW were majorly in the districts of Katakwi, Serere and Amuria.

**Box 2: Stakeholder Voices on project support towards Groundnuts Growing**

*"Our methods of farming weren't good at all, until when better methods of planting were taught to us. We now do proper spacing of our crops in rows especially on groundnuts and maize. Intercropping was discouraged, we were trained to plant one crop per piece of land for proper management. The project has helped us to become better farmers. Due to these new methods, I harvest 15 to 20 bags of groundnuts per season and these are sold at a good price hence total transformation of us from zero to becoming per persons in the community because of this project."* - ***Project beneficiary, Male***

**Table 11: Groundnuts Production**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Ground nuts*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Proportion of Farmers that planted crop | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 24% | 98% | 95% | 75% | 75% | 68% | 72% |
| Endline | 8% | 84% | 93% | 70% | 59% | 68% | 63% |
| ***Ground nuts (Average coverage - acreage)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 0.84 | 1.3 | 1.42 | 0.84 | | | 1.18 |
| Endline | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| ***Average yield (Kgs)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 221.9 | 323.2 | 157.0 | 294.1 | | | 228.1 |
| Endline | 153 | 231 | 188.9 | 264.4 | 233.2 | 218.3 | 225.7 |
| **Average yield (Kgs/acre)** | | | | | | | |

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Ground nuts*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Baseline | 364.1 | 182.3 | 110.6 | 347.1 | 215 | 219.3 | 216.7 |
| Endline | 195 | 267.6 | 244.5 | 355.7 | 251.9 | 318.5 | 285.6 |
| % increase in average yield per acreage (baseline vs endline) | -46% | 47% | 121% | 2% | 17% | 45% | 32% |
| used improved seeds | 17% | 61% | 85% | 71% | 68% | 71% | 70% |
| Experienced damage or loss | 67% | 76% | 87% | 84% | 76% | 88% | 82% |
| Got money from sale of Groundnuts | 33% | 65% | 49% | 65% | 62% | 57% | 59% |
| Got support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales | 67% | 11% | 45% | 19% | 20% | 30% | 25% |
| N | 6 | 72 | 55 | 62 | 98 | 97 | 195 |

## Beans Growing Practices

The endline observed a very small proportion of farmers that were involved in bean growing (Endline=6%, Baseline=30%). The few farmers that planted beans reported an average yield of 90kgs/acre at the endline as compared to 107kgs/acre at baseline, signifying a 17% drop in average production per acreage. Only Katakwi recorded an increase in average beans production per acreage – 9% increase.

Beans production per acreage in the project communities remains low compared to the government targeted yield of 800kgs per acre[7]. Beans production system in Uganda is predominantly small-scale accounting between 60–90% (on less than 2 acres) with average production of 0.25 tons (250kg) per acre despite potential yield of 700 to 1500kg/ acre depending on the variety[8]. A study by Commercial Agriculture for Smallholders and Agribusiness (CASA, 2020) indicated that the average bean yields are 0.8 tonne/ha (, but the potential is 2.5 tonnes/ha[9].

**Table 12: Beans Production**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Beans*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Proportion of Farmers that planted crop | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 53% | 43% | 7% | 15% | 34% | 24% | 30% |
| Endline | 4% | 5% | 7% | 8% | 4% | 8% | 6% |
| ***Beans (Average coverage - acreage)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.01 | 0.67 | 0.78 | 0.37 | | | 0.8 |
| Endline | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| ***Average yield (Kgs)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 97.5 | 60.1 | 65.3 | 47.4 | | | 76.2 |
| Endline | 17.5 | 15.5 | 20 | 32.5 | 13.2 | 31.7 | 23.3 |
| **Average yield (Kgs/acre)** | | | | | | | |

[7] Ministry Of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (2019): Calculated Profitability Analysis and Strategic Interventions Per Value Chain

[8]https://naads.or.ug/beans/#:~:text=Beans%20production%20system%20is%20predominantly,acre%20depending%20on%20the%20variety.

[9] Beans Sector Strategy – Uganda

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Beans*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Baseline | 92.5 | 119.1 | 77.9 | 143.8 | 106.8 | 108.2 | 107.3 |
| Endline | 56.7 | 100.3 | 85 | 103.6 | 50.2 | 113.2 | 89.5 |
| % increase in average yield per acreage (baseline vs endline) | -39% | -16% | 9% | -28% | -53% | 5% | -17% |
| used improved seeds | 0% | 25% | 25% | 14% | 14% | 18% | 17% |
| Experienced damage or loss | 100% | 75% | 100% | 86% | 100% | 82% | 89% |
| Got money from sale of Beans | 0% | 25% | 50% | 29% | 0% | 45% | 28% |
| Got support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales | 33% | 0% | 25% | 14% | 0% | 27% | 17% |
| N | 3 | 4 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 11 | 18 |

## Soyabeans Growing Practices

About one in every ten of the sampled farmers planted maize the past season to the time of the project evaluation but with the proportion higher among farmers in Dokolo (32%). Overall, **Table 13** the proportion of farmers that reported to have planted soyabeans dropped from 18% at baseline to 11% at endline; but increasing from 26% at the baseline to 32% at the endline in Dokolo.

Of the farmers that planted soyabeans at the endline, 80% reported to have used improved seeds, 90% received some income from sales of soyabeans (averagely Shs276,960). The average production per acre at the endline comparative to the baseline increased by 21% (Baseline = 134kgs/acre, Endline=161.8kgs/acre), with increase majorly reported by farmers in Dokolo.

Three quarters of the farmers that planted soyabeans received support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales with the support majorly from LACCODEF and extension officers – see voices below;

**Box 3: Voices on Support received towards Soyabeans Production**

*"LACCODEF gave us seeds of soya beans and Extension workers trained us on different ways of farming that improve crop yields"* - ***Male, Farmer, Dokolo***

*"LACCODEF and extension workers trained me on early cultivation, avoid burning, proper spacing, weeding and spraying"* - ***Male, Farmer, Dokolo***

*"LACCODEF provided seeds"* ***- Female, Farmer, Dokolo***

About 70% of the farmers reported to have incurred some losses in the soyabeans production due to drought (43%), floods (20%), pests and diseases (30%) and animals (7%).

**Table 13: Soyabeans Production**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Soya beans*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Proportion of Farmers that planted crop | | | | | | | |

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Soya beans*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Baseline | 26% | 25% | 2% | 20% | 19% | 17% | 18% |
| Endline | 32% | 0% | 5% | 4% | 12% | 9% | 11% |
| ***Soyabeans (Average coverage - acreage)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 1.21 | 0.64 | 0.5 | 0.47 | | | 0.8 |
| Endline | 1.1 | 0 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| ***Average yield (Kgs)*** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 218 | 54.2 | 80 | 67.3 | | | 118.3 |
| Endline | 186.7 | | 45 | 47 | 176.1 | 135.6 | 161.6 |
| **Average yield (Kgs/acre)** | | | | | | | |
| Baseline | 166.2 | 83.9 | 160 | 150 | 156.6 | 97.7 | 133.6 |
| Endline | 177.1 | | 80 | 94 | 162.8 | 160.1 | 161.8 |
| % increase in average yield per acreage (baseline vs endline) | 7% | -100% | -50% | -37% | 4% | 64% | 21% |
| used improved seeds | 88% | 0% | 33% | 33% | 79% | 69% | 75% |
| Experienced damage or loss | 68% | 0% | 67% | 67% | 68% | 69% | 69% |
| Got money from sale of soyabeans | 96% | 0% | 33% | 67% | 95% | 77% | 88% |
| Got support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales | 84% | 0% | 33% | 33% | 79% | 62% | 72% |
| N | 25 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 19 | 13 | 32 |

## Maize Growing Practices

Maize has been one of the most valuable crops in Uganda over the last two years, with market prices of grains reaching heights above Shs1500/kg, and it was the leading and most common crop grown by project farmers. Of any seven project beneficiary farmers, five (71%) reported having planted maize during the season prior to the time of the project evaluation. The project supported farmers with trainings as well as improved seeds for planting. Whereas the baseline did not provide an assessment of maize growing behaviors, the endline provides a review.

Of the farmers that planted maize, 48% used improved seeds for planting, 69% received incomes from the sales of maize produce (averagely Shs 228,500 but with variation across districts). About 34% of the farmers that planted maize received some support (highest proportion in Dokolo – 66%, Katakwi – 52%, Serere – 16%, Amuria -14%) to improve maize production.

The leading and most identified entities that provided support to farmers include ChildFund/PCFW/LACCODEF/Grain Pulse and agricultural extension workers, with areas of support including training (spacing, early planting, weeding, storage) and provision of planting materials (improved seeds and fertilizers) – see Farmer voices in **Box 4**. Farmers reported an average harvest of 318kgs of maize per acre.

Three quarters (77%) of the farmers that planted maize reported encountering losses in maize production during the reference season with leading causes (see **Figure 6**) including drought, pests and diseases, domestic animals and rodents.

**Box 4: Voices on Support received towards Maize Production**

*"PFCW and Grain Pulse and Child Fund trained us and we are now able to make our own Fertilizers which has then improved our productivity greatly"* ***- Male, Farmer, Katakwi District***

*"PFCW gave us seeds and the fertilizers alongside which hence improved the productivity"* ***- Male, Farmer, Amuria District***

*"Extension workers and LACCODEF trained us post-harvest handling and value addition"* ***- Male, Farmer, Dokolo District***

*"Extension workers and LACCODEF trained us on early planting, spacing, frequent weeding and post-harvest handling like proper drying and storage"* ***- Male, Farmer, Dokolo District***

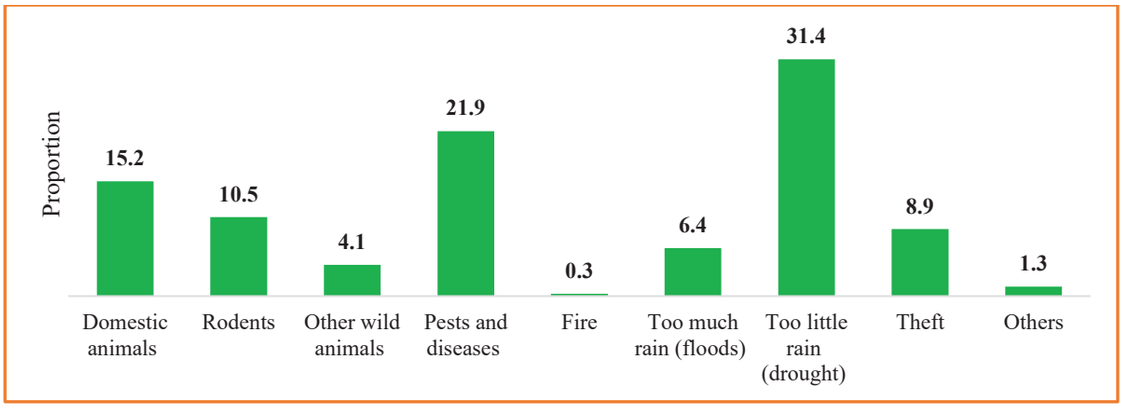
*"Extension workers and LACCODEF trained us on early planting, spacing, Post harvest handling like proper drying and storage"* ***- Female, Farmer, Dokolo District***

*"PFCW provided seeds, SOCADIDO provided management information, brought experts, Sub County too helped"* ***- Male, Farmer, Katakwi District***

**Table 14: Maize Production**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Maize*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Proportion of Farmers that planted crop | 77% | 76% | 56% | 70% | 77% | 64% | 71% |
| Average coverage - acreage | 1.2 | 0.95 | 0.68 | 0.96 | 0.97 | 1.0 | 0.98 |
| Average yield (Kgs) | 391.2 | 241.4 | 181.3 | 261.9 | 298 | 252.4 | 279.8 |
| Average yield (Kgs/acre) | 351.8 | 273 | 318 | 324.6 | 333.4 | 295.9 | 318.2 |
| Used improved seeds | 83% | 37% | 55% | 24% | 52% | 43% | 48% |
| Experienced damage or loss | 80% | 68% | 88% | 73% | 73% | 78% | 75% |
| Got money from sale of crop produce | 83% | 72% | 52% | 61% | 73% | 63% | 69% |
| Got support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales | 66% | 14% | 52% | 16% | 39% | 27% | 34% |
| Average income (shs) from maize sales | 338,933 | 163,781 | 140,235 | 207,514 | 242,965 | 205,917 | 228,507 |
| N | 59 | 65 | 33 | 62 | 128 | 91 | 219 |

**Figure 6: Causes of losses to Maize Production**




## Cassava Growing Practices

Cassava was the second most common grown crop farmers, after maize – grown by two out of any three farmers with the proportion highest in the project districts of Teso subregion (Katakwi=81%, Amuria=79%, Serere=75%) as compared to Dokolo – 35%. Of the farmers that planted cassava, about 23% of the farmers that planted cassava used improved cuttings, 19% received some support to improve crop production which majorly included knowledge on spacing, weeding.

**Box 5: Voices on Support received towards Cassava Production**

*"LACCODEF provided training on seed spacing, line planting and timely weeding"* ***- Male, Farmer, Dokolo***

*"I got money from our savings group for planting and weeding"* ***- Male, Farmer, Amuria***

*"PFCW provided training on good Farming methods"* ***- Male, Farmer, Katakwi***

**Table 15: Cassava Production**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ***Cassava*** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Proportion of Farmers that planted crop | 35% | 79% | 81% | 75% | 67% | 68% | 67% |
| ***Average coverage - acreage*** | 0.8 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| ***Average yield (Kgs)*** | 385.9 | 338.4 | 202 | 250.6 | 326.9 | 237 | 283.2 |
| **Average yield (Kgs/acre)** | 511.5 | 391.6 | 335 | 380.3 | 412.3 | 361.7 | 388.4 |
| Used improved seeds/ cuttings | 11% | 19% | 40% | 21% | 28% | 19% | 23% |
| Experienced damage or loss | 33% | 50% | 69% | 76% | 54% | 67% | 60% |
| Got money from sale of soyabeans | 37% | 66% | 54% | 39% | 60% | 41% | 51% |
| Got support to improve production, harvest, storage, sales | 33% | 10% | 27% | 17% | 20% | 19% | 19% |
| N | 27 | 68 | 48 | 66 | 112 | 97 | 209 |
| Average income (shs) from maize sales | 256,667 | 205,529 | 156,280 | 137,136 | 183,529 | 169,222 | 177,609 |

### 3.3.1.2 SUPPORT TO YOUTH

The project supported vocational skilling of young people and the development of micro-enterprises through training and provision of startup kits. As youths were supported to start income generating enterprise, they were encouraged to save. Youth were organized in youth savings and loan schemes and trained on group dynamics and VSLA methodology – including membership, leadership and election, share purchase, social fund and credit policy, development of constitution, saving and access to loan, loan repayments, dividend sharing.

A total of 400 youth (216 males and 184 females) were supported into vocational skills training – areas of training included farming (poultry and piggery), mechanics (motorcycle and motor vehicles), tailoring and fashion designing, hairdressing and saloon, plumbing, welding and metal fabrications, electrical installation, carpentry, catering and hotel management – see **Table 16**.

Youth reached through individual and group sessions identified various benefits from anticipation into the project activities – including acquisition of practical skills in the respective vocational areas they were trained in, starting own businesses (self-employment), improvement in incomes (individual/household), ability to support themselves with basic needs as well as extend similar financial support to households (contribute to household incomes) - see voices in **Box 6**.

**Box 6: Voices of Youth on Benefits from Participation into Project Activities**

*"I got knowledge and skills, plus the start-up tool hence making some money now"* ***- Female, Tailoring, Katakwi District***

*"I got knowledge and skills plus start up to which am using to get some money"* ***- Male, Electric, Katakwi District***

*"I was able to start working after the training, thus earning me income"* ***- Male, Building and Construction, Serere District***

*"I am able to provide for my family and have opened up a retail business and my household income has greatly increased"* ***- Male, Agriculture, Dokolo District***

*"The training has increased my household income because I'm able to earn a living and support members of my community and family,"* ***- Female, Tailoring, Dokolo District***

*"It has greatly helped shape my skills and improve my livelihood"* ***- Male, Bicycle Repairs, Katakwi District***

**Table 16: Youth trained and Supported in the Various Vocational Skills**

| Youth | Dokolo | | | Katakwi | | | Amuria | | | Serere | | | Overall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Tailoring | | 32 | 32 | | 18 | 18 | | 24 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 3 | 101 | 104 |
| Agriculture | 17 | 11 | 28 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 8 | | 8 | 42 | 26 | 68 |
| Motor cycle Mechanics | 15 | | 15 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 14 | | 14 | 14 | | 14 | 54 | 1 | 55 |

| Youth | Dokolo | | | Katakwi | | | Amuria | | | Serere | | | Overall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Hair dressing | 3 | 6 | 9 | | 10 | 10 | | 9 | 9 | | 7 | 7 | 3 | 32 | 35 |
| Brick and concrete practice | | | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | | 12 | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| Driving | | | 0 | 5 | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | 8 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Welding | 13 | | 13 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| Carpentry | | | 0 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 5 | | 5 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Plumbing | | | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic | 3 | | 3 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 6 | | 6 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Electrical installation | | | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Electronic Repairs | | | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | 0 | 3 | | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Business | | | 0 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Catering | | | 0 | | 6 | 6 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Knitting | | | 0 | | 3 | 3 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Fashion & Design | | | 0 | | 2 | 2 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| ICT | | | 0 | | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Grand Total | 51 | 49 | 100 | 48 | 52 | 100 | 53 | 47 | 100 | 64 | 36 | 100 | 216 | 184 | 400 |

#### 3.3.1.3 Youths employed or self-employed in formal or informal gainful livelihood activity

The endline reached project beneficiary youth, who had received some training in enterprise including agriculture (poultry/piggery), mechanics (bicycle, motorcycles, bicycles, electronic repairs), tailoring, building and construction, welding, hair dressing, carpentry, plumbing – see **Table 17**. The leading enterprises in which sampled youth were trained included – tailoring (24%), agriculture (24%), mechanics (15%), building and construction (11%), saloon and hair dressing (10%) and other areas such as welding, brick laying and concrete, plumbing, electrical installation constituting 16%. Through these enterprises, youth were provided with skills on business establishment and management – such as recording and book keeping. Youth made choices on the vocational areas of training that they preferred, and the project supported them with the trainings and startup kits.

About two out any three youth (64%) either started a business or got employed (got a job=30%, started a business/enterprise=34%). The endline shows a more than double increase in the proportion of youth trained in vocational enterprises employed or with an enterprise as compared to the 22% at the baseline (male=22%; female=34, overall= 29%).

Endline performance is 84% of the project target – 75% of trained/skilled youths are gainfully employed or self-employed in formal or informal gainful livelihood activity. This success is attributable to the training in vocational areas. The low performance target is partly due to the fact that youths were supported with startup kits in phases with some yet to startup their enterprises as at the time of endline evaluation.

Dokolo, Katakwi and Serere had the highest proportion of trained youth that started enterprises or got jobs (- at least two thirds of the youth) with Amuria recording the lowest proportion (42%). Majority of the youth in Amuria made choices in agriculture, to which some reported climate changes and death of the pigs/poultry, which partly explains the drop in youth in Amuria with enterprises, comparable to the status at the baseline – see voices in **Box 8**.

**Figure 7: Distribution of Trained Youth that Got a Job or Started a Business Enterprise**

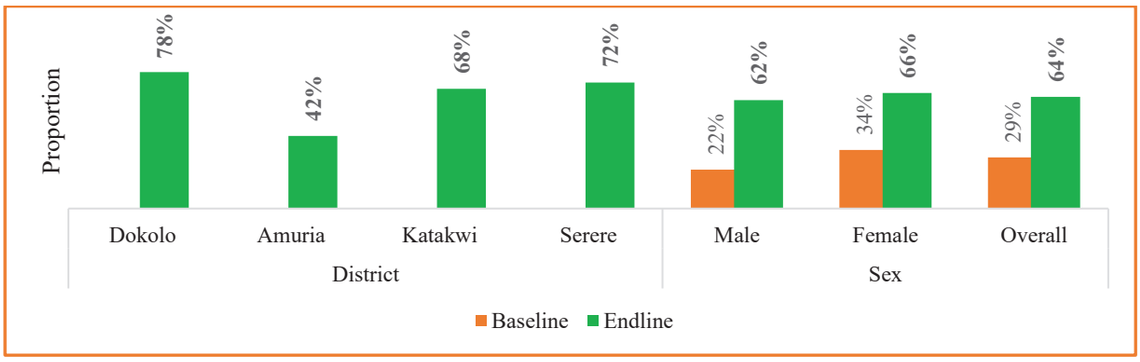



**Table 17: Areas of Training by received by the Sampled Youth**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Area of Training** | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| Tailoring | 30.0 | 10.9 | 29.4 | 27.1 | 4.1 | 45.9 | 23.9 |
| Agriculture (Poultry, Piggery) | 34.0 | 43.8 | 2.9 | 14.6 | 26.4 | 20.2 | 23.5 |
| Mechanics | 16.0 | 9.4 | 17.6 | 18.8 | 26.4 | 2.8 | 15.2 |
| Building and Construction | 0.0 | 7.8 | 11.8 | 25.0 | 20.7 | 0.0 | 10.9 |
| Hair dressing | 10.0 | 7.8 | 19.1 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 22.0 | 10.4 |
| Welding | 10.0 | 1.6 | 7.4 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 4.8 |
| Business training | 0.0 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 10.4 | 4.1 | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| Brick laying and Concrete | 0.0 | 9.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.9 | 2.6 |
| Plumbing | 0.0 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Electrical installation | 0.0 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 0.0 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 2.2 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| **Status after training** | | | | | | | |
| Got a job | 34.0 | 18.5 | 33.3 | 34.7 | 36.8 | 21.6 | 29.7 |
| Started a business | 44.0 | 23.1 | 36.1 | 34.7 | 24.8 | 44.1 | 33.9 |
| Got a job and started a business | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.1 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| No | 22.0 | 58.5 | 30.6 | 26.5 | 37.6 | 33.3 | 35.6 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 20.0 | 36.0 | 26.0 | 29.0 | 67.0 | 44.0 | 111.0 |

### 3.3.1.4 Monthly cash income earned by targeted Youths

Youth with enterprises reported to have received an average income of Shs127,835 (USD35) over the previous three months (averagely Shs42,600 (USD11.5) monthly), with the income significantly differing across districts or by sex of the youth – see

**Table 18**. Youth in Dokolo and Serere recorded the highest average monthly income as compared to their counterparts in Amuria and Katakwi.

The endline results demonstrate a 33% drop in average monthly income of youth with business enterprises at the endline as compared to the status at the baseline (Endline=Shs42,600; Baseline=Shs63,900). The drop in average incomes of the youth at the endline as compared to the baseline is partly attributable to the fact that as at the time of the endline, crops were still in the gardens with no harvests for agricultural produce for the common crops grown such as maize as well as the fact that vocational enterprise establishments were still in the infancy stages - some youths had just received their startup kits. Some youth reported challenges to the enterprise developments including people we taking things on credit, limited raw materials worsened by capital challenges, death of poultry (birds) and pigs, diseases affecting animals, competition from other people, limited market, delay in rains as well as seasonality in business enterprises – see **Box 8** for some voices.

An exploration of youth perception on the status of their income comparative to the status a year back showed 64% of the youth reported an improvement in their incomes, but with the proportion highest in Dokolo (90%) and lowest in Amuria (42%) – see

**Table 18**. Youth attributed the improvement in incomes to the trainings received from the project that helped them improve on quality of the services, sale of products, diversified enterprises, improved saving culture - see voices below;

**Box 7: Youth Voices on Factors contributing to Youth Incomes**

*"The training I received in tailoring, business skills, saving and budgeting and planning has helped me to save and plan well from the money I get"* ***- Female, Dokolo District***

*"Household income has increased because I am doing tailoring and restaurant which helps me Meet my basic needs"* ***- Female, Dokolo District***

*"I have diversified my sources of income like farming alongside shop keeping. I'm able to sell my products to the community and provide basic needs for my family"* ***- Male, Dokolo District***

*"Good quality work due to good machine i got from the organization"* ***- Female, Katakwi***

*"Start-up tools I got from the organization which has improved my livelihood"* ***- Male, Katakwi***

**Table 18: Average Incomes from Youth Enterprises**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dokolo | Amuria | Katakwi | Serere | Male | Female | Total |
| Income earned by youth from enterprises in last three months (Shs) | | | | | | | |
| <=50000 | 2.7 | 35.3 | 38.5 | 20.0 | 9.3 | 29.8 | 21.0 |
| <=100000 | 35.1 | 35.3 | 34.6 | 15.0 | 37.2 | 26.3 | 31.0 |

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| <=150000 | 21.6 | 11.8 | 7.7 | 20.0 | 14.0 | 17.5 | 16.0 |
| <=200000 | 16.2 | 0.0 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 10.5 | 8.0 |
| <=250000 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.3 | 3.0 |
| <=300000 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 3.8 | 10.0 | 16.3 | 3.5 | 9.0 |
| >300000 | 8.1 | 0.0 | 11.5 | 30.0 | 18.6 | 7.0 | 12.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 37 | 17 | 26 | 20 | 43 | 57 | 100 |
| Average – 3 months | 155,229 | 111,765 | 80,435 | 153,125 | 149,730 | 112,833 | 127,835 |
| | | | | | | | |
| Average monthly (Baseline - Shs) | 55,583 | 62,257 | 80,326 | 37,478 | 71,856 | 54,109 | 63,916 |
| Average monthly (Endline - Shs) | 51,743 | 37,255 | 26,812 | 51,042 | 49,910 | 37,611 | 42,612 |
| % increase (Endline Vs Baseline) | -7% | -40% | -67% | 36% | -31% | -30% | -33% |
| **Perception incomes today comparative a year back** | | | | | | | |
| Incomes have improved | 90.0 | 46.2 | 65.8 | 60.0 | 68.3 | 59.8 | 64.3 |
| Incomes have reduced | 0.0 | 12.3 | 12.3 | 16.0 | 6.3 | 15.2 | 10.5 |
| Incomes have not changed | 2.0 | 40.0 | 19.2 | 14.0 | 20.6 | 19.6 | 20.2 |
| Don't know | 8.0 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 10.0 | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.0 |
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| N | 20 | 40 | 30 | 30 | 69 | 51 | 120 |

**Box 8: Youth Voices on Challenges Faced by the Enterprises**

*"Lack of customers being in the village, maintaining the salon is a big challenge"* ***- Female, Amuria District***

*"Few customers, materials are expensive"* ***- Female, Amuria District***

*"Inadequate material and unfavorable market"* ***- Female, Dokolo District***

*"Inadequate equipment like spray pump and herbicide"* ***- Female, Dokolo***

*"Not benefited because the pigs and chicken she was given all died"* ***- Female, Agriculture, Amuria District***

*"Was given poultry but they all died because they were chicks"* ***- Male, Agriculture, Amuria District***

### 3.3.2 Relevancy of the Project

The main project objective is the promotion of sustainable livelihoods through improved agricultural practices, the vocational skilling of young people and the development of micro-enterprises as well as the reduction of disaster risk in the community. The project design considered addressing the existing community challenges related to constraints to income and livelihood improvement attributable to climatic challenges and was responsive to the national

development strategies – such as the National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25 and Parish Development Model.

Stakeholders including direct project beneficiaries reached during FGDs and individual interviews demonstrate project contributions to community, households and individuals through improved agricultural production, income diversification (establishment of income generating activities) and environmental protection. The project trained farmers on making energy saving stoves that save firewood and environment. Also, people were encouraged to plant trees and, on these trees, they cut branches to use as firewood. During the first phase years of the project life, the project provided farmers with improved seeds (of their preference) and fertilizers for farmers to use a demonstration for improved yields to use of climate smart farming technologies. Stakeholders identified various purposes to which earnings from harvests/produce were put – including buying animals, contributing to saving groups, acquisition of assets. Whereas farmers have a choice on where to sell their produce (free market economy), Grain Pulse provided an alternative source of market linkage to agricultural produce.

Whereas the project created sustainability structures such as capacity building of local communities, empowering communities into climate smart farming practices, support to youth to start income generating activities, supporting farmers and youth into Saving groups; stakeholders reached during the evaluation noted that the project was still relevant in addressing the still existing challenges on climate and environment, livelihood improvement and youth empowerment.

**Box 9: Stakeholder Voices on Project and its Relevancy**

*"We were trained on smart agriculture by the project. I had an idea of planting pine trees before. So, when the project came, it helped me realize my dream. After the training, we were given Shs2,500,000 as a group [28 members]. We used the money to buy seeds of pine trees (half kilogram) at Shs1m. we put the seeds in a nursery bed and potted them after one month. We potted 3000 seedlings. I got 500 seedings from the group, buying each at Shs500. We agreed that we buy the seedlings so that the money raised is put into the group SACCO. I am happy when I see these trees. I know in five years' time; I will be having a forest of trees. When the trees mature, I will sell and get money to pay school fees for my children and build a permanent house. I want to get out of grass thatched house – it's even now difficult to get this grass"* ***Male, Farmer, Serere District***

*"I have visited farmers and their gardens are doing well, I can say that this project has done a lot but you need to spend more time with them so that your impact is deepened."* ***– Female, Agricultural extension officer, Katakwi district***[10]

*"About 90% of the households in this community rely on agriculture for livelihood. We supported farmers with improved seeds, trained them on how to farm. We also recognize need for environment restoration that why we promoted tree planting and use of energy saving stoves, locally made with clay. A 100% of households in these communities are using firewood as source of cooking. They are cutting down trees for firewood and charcoal burning is a business"* ***- KI, Male***

*"It's even wrong for this project to be ending because community still needs to be trained. The number of youths reached by the project is just a drop in the ocean. Youth and farmers kept coming to be enrolled in the project, but the project wanted 800 farmers. Serere was given a slot of only 100 youth, 200 farmers"* ***- KI, Male***

*"Through this project I managed to plant over 300 trees. Though some have died out, some are still growing like you can see on the other side of my house. I believe in five years to come I will reap from my sweat and even if the Lord takes me, I know I won't have left my children with nothing. When these trees grow very well, money will be gotten to look after my loved ones."* ***- Project beneficiary, Male.***

[10] Voice from monitoring report -

*"I was enrolled in the project in 2021. They taught me how to be a serious farmer. I tried my best to follow the instructions/knowledge that I got during the training. In first season of 2022, I got 5 bags of soya beans sold them shs. 1,300,000, maize 8 bags, got shs.800,000, second season, I got, 10 bags of Soya beans sold them at shs.2,100,000, 15 bags of maize got 1,800,000. In 2023 season, I got 26 bags of soya that time, the price was high each Kg was 2400, managed to get 7,000,000, 18 bags of maize 2,300,000. From the money, it has helped me to start a shop that sells merchandize and also started in dealing in produce. From the shop, I make daily sales of about 100,000-150,000. My life has changed, I have built a house of 3 rooms, bought a second-hand motorcycle at 2,300,000 which is doing Bodaboda business and brings 15,000daily."* ***- Project beneficiary, Male.***

*"When I received the groundnuts, I planted them. I harvested 10 bags and I was selling each bag at shs.120,000. So, I used the money to buy a cow at shs.820,000. If I am to sell it now, it can fetch shs.1,200,000. Last season, I bought four goats each at shs.75,000. Being in a group has helped me to have confidence to communicate in the public"* ***- Project beneficiary, Male.***

*"We were involved in the monitoring. Some people used to eat once or twice a day, but now they can enough meals. Some have acquired assets, they have built houses, expanded their businesses and others have paid school fees for their children. Some families are now together, there is unity, family wrangles reduced, people would tell you that they have reconnected with their families."* ***– KI, Male***

*"They taught us how to farm, how to plant seeds in rows/lines, spacing, weeding within 14 days, knowledge on how to plant improved seeds, knowledge of a running a business. Used to cut trees for firewood but they taught us to only cut branches for firewood"* ***- Project beneficiary, Female***

*"They taught us farming as business not taking it unserious, they gave us pine tree seeds and we were awakened to first carryout a market survey for the produce so that we sell at the right price, before we used to sell at low prices."* ***- Project beneficiary, Male.***

*"We got post-harvest handling training; we now use tarpaulins to dry our crops before we used to dry our produce on bare ground. We can now easily contact extension workers in case of pests and diseases which was not the case before, we were helped to be in the saving groups which has helped to save."* ***- Project beneficiary, Female***

*"During the monitoring and implementation, the community was appreciating the project, there are a lot of vulnerable youth who are testifying that the start-up kits that we gave them are helping them to generate income. The farmers, before we intervened their productivity was very low, they were using the traditional methods, when we taught them CSA, and they put in practice what was taught to them, they realized a high yields, for example in 1acre of land, they would get more than 5 bags of groundnuts. The stoves, women were really very happy, no longer move looking for firewood because they use less firewood"* ***- KI, Male***

**Box 10: Section of Documented Case Studies - Success Stories**

**My name is Abayo Grace, Amuria District.** I got trainings that helped me to get knowledge on how to grow crops. Previously I didn't know how to plant crops. After the training, I grow my crops in lines. I now realize an improvement in yields. I was given one bag of 50kg of groundnuts, from that I harvested 5 bags of groundnuts, despite the fact that the season was not good. This yield was partly because of planting in rows, otherwise, i was going to be less.



I sold 4 bags each at shs150,000. The money helped me to buy 10 bags of cement for my house. I am now sleeping in this permanent house. Before the project, the hygiene at home was so bad to the extent that I didn't have a latrine at home but the trainings helped me to know the importance of having a latrine and it was constructed for better management of our wastes and reduction of diseases in a home.

*"*My name is Opio Daniel aged 25 years. I stay in Abongorwot Cell in Kangai Town council and was one of the youths that were trained in farming in 2022. When I completed Primary Seven (P7), I tried to join Bobi Community Polytechnics to learn how to build. However, I dropped out because I didn't have school fees. In 2022, I was selected to go and learn how to do farming as a business for 6 months in Bobi Polytechnic in Omoro district. I did internship at Alito in Kole district for one month.





After the internship, I came back and I asked my grandmother to give me a portion of land where I would do my agriculture and poultry. The project gave me 25 bird of chicken, watermelons seeds, onions seeds, carrot seeds and egg plant seeds at the start. After harvesting them, I received Shs850,000 from water melons, onions-shs.300,000, carrots-134,000, Egg plants-shs.700,000. Of the birds, 5 died but sold 20 and got –ss.325,000.

During the first season of 2023, I planted tomatoes, cabbages, egg plants and also reared pigs, I got shs. 1,300,000 from tomatoes, cabbage-95,000, egg plants-300,000, pigs-900,000. I sold my 2nd batch of chicken at shs.700,000 from 11-14th November 2023. I used the money to construct a modern structure for my poultry, bought more chicken 80 birds.

Currently, I have a garden for tomatoes, onions, egg plants, water melon, passion fruits and also has rearing chicken. “Last week I started selling my onions, I sell each kg at 5,000. When I took some to Kabalega market, I got shs.60,000. In a week I earn like shs.25,000, One of the challenges I face is sunshine so I have to fetch water from the borehole to irrigate my crops but it is very far.”

My name is Oju Alex (32 years). Before the project came, I was really doing nothing, but when the project came, I acquired knowledge on how to plant crops in rows, plant trees (planted 400 trees), make energy saving stoves, use fertilizers and improved seeds.



They gave us soya beans (50 kgs) that I planted, though the harvest was not good, I managed to get some 2 bags of Soya beans that I sold and got shs. 680,000, out of it I bought a cow at shs.540,000.

During the second season, I sold sunflower, soyabeans, maize, and bricks that I had laid. The harvests were really good, and the prices were good. I used the money to buy more cows.

Recently, I sold one of my cows that I had bought at 640,000 at shs.1,500,000, added some little money that I saved from making bricks and bought 2 acres of land at shs.4,000,000 (I paid 2,700,000 and I am remaining with the balance of shs.1,300,000). I will clear it when I have harvested this season. This season, I have planted 5 acres of Long 10 maize seeds. Currently I have 4 cows, their market value is shs.3,700,000 and 4 four goats is at 280,000. In future, I plan to buy and own maize milling machine. Before things were very hard but now, I look after myself and family comfortably.

### 3.3.3 Efficiency of the Project

The project design and implementation considered and promoted usability of locally available resources and community structures to maximize results as well as create a sense of project ownership and sustainability.

The project worked directly with the local government structures at the district and lower levels including the District Agricultural Officers, District Extension Officers, Environment Officers, Parish Chiefs, Disaster Response Committees in the training and provision of extension services.

Other private local partners in the agricultural produce value chain and market linkages such as Acila Enterprise Limited, Mukwano group of Companies Ltd were brought on board to widen market opportunities for the farmers. Training of youth into vocational skills was done by local artisans and vocational institutions. Local artisans were assessed for their ability to provide the vocational skills, ability to maintain child safety.

Learning visits were done to regional agricultural institutions within the project districts – such as Ngetta Zonal Agricultural and Development Institute. The selection of project beneficiaries including farmers and youth was done by subcounty leadership following a criterion agreed upon by the district local governments and the project implementing partners.

Farmers and youth provided with planting materials and start-up kits respectively made choices on their areas of interest, building on their market assessments of the viability of the enterprises. The project beneficiaries (youth) contributed 25% of the cost of the startup kits provided to them (either in kind or in cash and in-kind since the youth were from vulnerable families – creating a sense of ownership to beneficiaries). For example, those who received poultry, were required to construct/put a structure for keeping the poultry. Project beneficiaries provided land where trees were planted instead of the committing project funds to buy land to plant trees and also, the farmers provided the labor while planting trees to restore the environment. Project participants provided their transport during facilitation trainings. Each of the 9 groups in Katakwi made a partial contribution of Shs200,000 towards the acquisition of a maize huller and milling machine and Shs250,000 to construct a shelter where to keep it. Similar organization and arrangement were reported towards acquisition of maize for farmer groups in Dokolo district.

Training farmers in FMNR to conserve the environment is a cheap method of conserving the environment and preserving indigenous trees. The procurement procedures followed standard practices.

The project success was threatened by COVID-19 (at the start of the project) with internal mechanisms taken by the implementing team in line with the Standard Operating Procedures prescribed by the Ministry of Health and World Health Organization. The project implementing noted that as at the time of the evaluation, all project activities as in the Project Log frame had been implemented. However, the evaluation noted activities such as distribution of start-up kits to youth at a time when the project life spans was tending to an end.

For example, whereas representative farmers of Dokolo (14 (11 male, 3 female)) had a learning visit to Ngetta Zonal Agricultural and Development Institute was on 29th June 2023; the visit by their colleagues in Serere, Amuria and Katakwi was rescheduled. Some youth in Dokolo and Serere districts received their start up tools in period past June 2023, hence still requiring monitoring. Training of youth of Dokolo in savings and loans schemes was done on 19th May 2023 while their counterparts in Katakwi had the training in July 2023.

### 3.3.4 Effectiveness of the Project

The project did not only equip farmers, youth and district local government in climate smart agricultural practices; but also created a sense of accountability of district leadership to the farmers. Farmers felt empowered to demand for service delivery from agricultural officers. Farmers signed tracking cards wherever they received outreach services from extension officers. Farmers have built a relationship with the agricultural extension officers. The project provided a linkage between the local communities and their leaders, and empowered local communities to participate in the planning and monitoring.

The project promoted tree planting, modern farming, promoted environment friendly farming practices. Training of farmers and youth in business management, better farming practices integrated with market linkages as well as mobilization into saving groups and cooperatives contributed to various benefits including – improving incomes and savings, improved food security, improved crop yields, improved household livelihoods, ability to raise a common

voice on key development of issues of their communities (including fetching better prices for produce, access to credit and helping each other in addressing needs.

The project contributed to improved group dynamics (team work among communities) and understanding within family members. Spouses provides support to the direct project beneficiaries in participating in the project, for example, Ms. Philemona Awol noted that her husband greatly supported her through the project – at times carrying her on the bicycle to the training venues.

**Box 11: Voices of Stakeholders on Project Effectiveness**

*"I always thought the extension officer was to visit only the people who can afford to pay them, how wrong I was, I can call the worker to give me technical advice regarding the crops I have grown without paying."* ***- Female, Farmer in Dokolo***

"T*hrough the project, we were able to know our agricultural officers and get their contacts for them to help us. They are usually a phone call away."* ***- Male, Farmer, Serere***

*"The place of training was a little bit far. At times, my husband takes me to the training center on bicycle. He helps me in preparing gardens and planting. He has greatly supported me and made my participation into the project easy. He recognizes the benefits of my participation in the project. We are working hand in hand to see that we complete our house"* ***– Female, Farmer, Dokolo District***

### 3.3.5 Coherence

The project was in line with international, national, and organizational goals. Internationally, the project contributed towards various SGD Goals including no poverty, zero hunger, reduced inequalities, climate change, affordable and clean energy.

At the national level, the project contributes to National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25 and Parish Development Model. Uganda's National Development Plan II (2016-2021) as well as the Country's vision 2040 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) recognize that addressing the challenges of climate change is key to enhancing sustainable economic and social development (The National Climate Change Policy (NCCP), 2018). Project interventions are in line with the government's identified activities in implementing the NCCP, 2018. The project enhanced value addition in key growth opportunities, productivity and social being of the population, and strengthen private sector capacity to drive growth and create jobs.

At the organizational level, the project contributes to Child Fund strategic plan of 2030 whose vision is a world where every child realizes their rights and achieve their potential and its mission is to help deprived excluded and vulnerable children have the capacity to improve their lives and the opportunity to become young adults, parents and leaders who bring lasting and change in their communities. The Partners – LACCODEF and seek to empowered communities to build economic resilience of households against economic shocks, nurture children and ensure child rights are observed as well as address Child Poverty

At the community level, the project responded to community challenges – providing support to the district local governments to improve household incomes and livelihood. ChildFund had operating MOUs with the local governments.

**Box 12: Voices of Stakeholders on Project Coherence**

*"I got training in farming for example how to plant groundnuts in lines, basic knowledge on how to make manure and was given improved seeds (groundnut in 2021). My daughter was taken for training in tailoring. We were also trained on how to make energy saving stoves that use less firewood"* - ***Project beneficiary, Female***

*"We came in as agronomist to train the farmers. We conducted a number of trainings on good farming practices like use of fertilizers to get high yields, how to plant, and post handling methods. You know farmers have been using the same size of land without applying fertilizers and their quality of seeds was poor, so you end up getting less yields, for example some farmers thought that they were supposed to get only 5-10 bags of maize in an acre but when you use 10 long-NH, you get about 40 bags of 100 kgs. So, we created awareness, they got to know that it's actually possible through our demonstration gardens right from planting, weeding to post handling."*- ***KI, Male***

*„Since we wouldn't manage to buy fertilizers, we were trained to use organic fertilizers. Here we were told to dig a pit and decompose matter for a month, re-do the same process for a month-two months. We dig a hole, add manure with the groundnuts for better growth. These yielded better and we saw the results by better yields "–* ***Female, Farmer***

### 3.3.6 Sustainability of the Project

The empowerment and strengthening of local structures such as extension officers, Disaster Response Committees as well as advocacy for development of Disaster Response Plans was purposed to ensure continuous delivery of project interventions such as training of farmers, provision of extension services to farmers. As at the time of the evaluation, districts were yet to approve the Disaster Response Plans, developed with the project support.

The contributions such as labor and in-kind support by local government stakeholders and local communities – project beneficiaries create a sense of ownership.

Transformation of farmer groups into saving groups will not only keep the groups functioning but also help members save and access credit. Groups were credited for enhancing cooperation among community members.

Local communities were empowered to demand for service delivery. Interfaces between local communities and local government leaders such as extension enhanced cordial relationship between the farmers and service providers. Some farmer groups have been registered and linked to government projects like Parish Development Model.

Vocational skills trainings to the youth have enabled them to start income generating activities thereby enhancing their economic independency. Some youths have trained relatives or other community members in the vocational areas and farming practices. For example, Opio Daniel in Dokolo is training fellow youth in the community on how to do farming as a business. some youths have got jobs (employed or self-employed).

Efforts have been taken to diversify sources of income – for example using earnings from crop enterprises or vocational skills to buy animals and other assets.

During interaction with government stakeholders (extension workers), there is commitment that they will continue supporting farmers and youth – building on the close relationship built. Farmers recognize benefits acquire from the trainings received – such as improved agricultural yields arising from climate smart agricultural practices. Market linkages created such as linkage of Acila Enterprise Limited, Grain Pulse, Mukwano Group of Companies will continue to benefit project beneficiaries.

**Box 13: Voices of Stakeholders on Project Sustainability.**

*"We have done a lot counselling for the youth to see that they put the skills to use. We have also involved their parents so that whatever we have given their children, they ensure, they don't sell them. To the farmers, what was given to them; they made a contribution. The 9 farmer groups in Katakwi each group contributed 200,000 totaling to shs.1,800,000 towards the maize huller and miller, then, shs.250,000 to elect a structure to keep it. S they can't just their money wasted. But even then, these projects are contributing to them money"* ***– KI, Female.***

## 3.4 Farmer Awareness on the Implementing Partners

The implementing Consortium, supported by local leadership constituted ChildFund, Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF), Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) and Grain Pulse. In addition to connection of the farmers to district local government structures (such as extension officers), the project provided farmers with market linkages to private players. Among these included Acila Enterprise Limited, Mukwano group of companies – these companies not only were involved in buying produce but also provided specialized training to farmers - in areas such as value addition, post-harvest handling and storage, quality assurance, branding of products, market identification, and cooperative formation for collective marketing. Local artisans and vocational institutions provided vocational skills training to the youth.

Results presented in **Table 19** show the proportion of farmers aware about the leading projection consortium partners as well as the proportion that has participated or reported to have received any support from each. ChildFund, among the partners had the highest brand visibility among farmers - overall, 90% of the farmers had heard about ChildFund (High brand visibility) and 78% reported to have participated in ChildFund supported activities or received related support. The visibility of LACCODEF and PfCW are high understandably varied by their localities of operation. Brand visibility of Grain Pulse was relatively low among the farmers – only 28% had ever heard about Grain Pulse with 24% participating in activity organized by Grain Pulse or receiving related support. The highest proportion of farmers that participated or received any support from Grain Pulse was in Katakwi (41%).

**Table 19: Farmers Awareness and Participation in the Project Partner Activities**

| | District | | | | Sex | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Dokolo** | **Amuria** | **Katakwi** | **Serere** | **Male** | **Female** | **Total** |
| **Proportion of farmers ever hard about: -** | | | | | | | |
| ChildFund | 60% | 99% | 100% | 100% | 89% | 90% | 90% |
| LACCODEF | 100% | 5% | 32% | 10% | 38% | 31% | 35% |
| PfCW | 10% | 86% | 80% | 92% | 69% | 66% | 68% |
| Grain Pulse | 27% | 22% | 44% | 25% | 30% | 27% | 28% |
| **Over last 3 years, proportion that participated in any activities or received any support from:** | | | | | | | |
| ChildFund | 42% | 95% | 85% | 90% | 78% | 78% | 78% |
| LACCODEF | 99% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 28% | 20% | 25% |
| PfCW | 1% | 85% | 75% | 84% | 62% | 62% | 62% |
| Grain Pulse | 18% | 20% | 41% | 20% | 26% | 21% | 24% |

The common areas of support received by farmers from ChildFund related to trainings on better farming practices and acquisition of improved seedlings. Similar benefits were reported by farmers from the support and participation into LACCODEF and PfCW activities. The trainings and acquisition of seedling improved their agricultural production, improved household incomes, minimized losses through proper post-harvest handling.

Grain Pulse also enhanced farmers capacities with common areas highlighted including – teaching farmers the use of fertilizers for specific crops, provision of fertilizers and improved maize seeds as well a as provision of market for produce – especially maize (see **Box 13** on support from Grain Pulse). The major constraint to the effective support by Grain Pulse to the farmers relates to the low visibility and presence within the communities. Similarly, Grain Pulse also noted a relative high competition in market prices especially of maize over the last seasons.

Farmers continued requests to the organization [Grain Pulse] include continued supply of fertilizers and improved seeds, training of farmers on use of right fertilizers and quantities, provision of reliable markets for agricultural produce – buying produce in time and at better prices.

**Box 14: Voices of Stakeholders on Benefits from Grain Pulse**

| ***Benefits from Grain Pulse*** | ***Proposals to Grain Pulse for Consideration*** |
|---|---|
| *"They taught them the use of fertilizers for specific crops"* – ***Male, Farmer, Serere*** | *"The organization should continue supporting farmers with fertilizers to boost yield"* ***– Female, Farmer, Katakwi*** |
| *"I got fertilizers from the organization which has improved my yield"* – ***Female, Farmer, Serere*** | *"Bring us seedlings that are favored by our land fertility"* – ***Female, Farmer, Amuria*** |
| *"Fertilizers which were given to me has increased my productivity"* – ***Male, Farmer, Amuria*** | *"Bring us better seedlings"* ***– Male, Famer, Amuria*** |
| *"They taught us to make our own Fertilizers and now we are able to fight diseases using the local pesticide(organic)"* – ***Male, Farmer, Katakwi*** | *"Bring us seedlings that are favored by our land"* ***– Male, Famer, Amuria*** |
| *"Providing market for our products"* – ***Female, Farmer, Dokolo*** | *"Diversify on the seeds that are given to the people and introduce livestock programs"* ***– Male, Farmer, Serere*** |
| *"Promised to buy our produce"* – ***Male, Farmer, Dokolo*** | *"Their work is so good, they should continue providing farmers with fertilizers to improve on harvest hence improving the livelihood"* – ***Female, Farmer, Katakwi*** |
| *"Trained us on post-harvest handling"* – ***Male, Farmer, Dokolo*** | ***"****They should come closer to the farmers by building an office in the community of Amuria instead of coming from Kampala. They should also recruit one of the staffs as an extension worker so that he/ she can keep monitoring the farmers especially someone who knows the local language"* ***–Male, Farmer, Amuria*** |
| *"They gave farmers fertilizers, trainings"* – ***Male, Farmer, Amuria*** | *"We are still expecting your support of buying back the grains."* ***– Farmer, Female, Dokolo*** |
| *"I got fertilizers from the organization which has improved my yield leading to increased income this is through participation in the organization training sessions"* – ***Female, Farmer, Katakwi*** | |

## 3.5 Good Practices and Lessons Learnt

### 3.5.1 Factors that Contributed to Successful Project Implementation

Various factors were identified as contributing to the positive impacts of the project, among which include: -

1. The good image of the partner organizations, project implementation by locally based institutions as well as involvement of local government structures enhanced project acceptance;
2. Regular monitoring of project beneficiaries and extension services to farmers enhanced production/output;
3. Linkage of farmers to key players in the market and value chain in both government and private sector as well as mobilization of farmers/youth into groups provided easier opportunities for addressing challenges;
4. Use of local artisans to provide vocational skills training to youth provide within community mentorship opportunities to the youth;
5. Project interventions were aligned to community needs. Demonstrable and tangible benefits associated with participation into the project such as improvement in household incomes, access to markets contributed to adaptation;
6. Practical skilling of youth and farmers enhanced self-reliance;
7. Partnership with community/project beneficiaries to contribute towards project components created a sense of ownership among project beneficiaries, and enhanced opportunity for sustainability;
8. Mobilization of project beneficiaries into groups and formation of saving groups enhanced service delivery, and created opportunities for group members to provide peer support.

### 3.5.2 Threats to project Sustainability

During our interaction with stakeholders through FGDs and KIIs, the following were noted as threats to project achievements that require strategies to minimize their impact on project achievements. These threats constitute to the challenges faced during project implementation.

1. Climate change, extreme drought and floods continue to be a problem in the community;
2. Fear of cattle rustling - stakeholders reported that farmers have a fear to keep large amount of cattle for fear that Karamojong might raid them;
3. Lack of storage facilities for farmers to bulk their produce;
4. Reported instances of mistrust of group members/group leaders;
5. Pests and Diseases, - though farmers were trained on how to prevent and control pests and diseases, stakeholders still reported pests and diseases attacking maize, soya beans;
6. Price fluctuations of agricultural products – farmers noted prices of agricultural products are not stable which makes them vulnerable;
7. Failure by farmers to use improved planting materials and fertilizers;
8. Low market demand for some enterprises started in the community - some of the youth beneficiaries reported low demand for their services within the community. Some youths were reported to have shifted out of the communities to look for better markets for their enterprises;

9. Poor saving culture and withdraw from the saving groups which reduces the pool of fund available for credit.
10. Financial constraints and limited human resource availability by the local government to offer extension services;
11. Low participation in group activities such as meetings - example, Obang Myio group reported that it has 23 members (10 females, 13 males) but on average only 13 members actively attend meetings called for the group.
12. Some of the project components implemented towards the end of the project lifespan required adequate time to be monitored

**Box 15: Voices of Stakeholders on Threats to Project Sustainability**

*"During the first year, harvests for Simsim, soyabeans were not good. Most of them dried because we had a serious dry spell. Soil fertility is also declining. Pests and diseases remain a challenge. Some farmers still have a negative mindset, that's why they will tell you all reasons for not planting improved seeds. Some people didn't pick what we were telling them and this had an impact on the project" –* ***KI, Male***

*"We were telling them [farmers] to do collective marketing. However, this was hard because there were no stores for bulk storage and also some don't trust their leaders, they think they will be cheated."* ***– Male, KI***

*"The project started by giving free inputs to farmers, a long the way, they reduced on giving inputs for sutainability purporses. However, there are some farmers who are still waiting for seeds and some resorted to planting the local ones again which give poor yields. governance challenges."****- Male, KI***

*"some members have opted out of groups because of group dynamic challenges" – Male, KI*

*"We gave farmers trainings and inputs. As much as farmers gained, in Katakwi, we were disadvantaged, we received little rains and the harvest was not good, we have a few success stories."*

*"As much as we have educated farmers on CSA, the dry spell has disadvantaged them. Farmers get discouraged. Climate change is not something you can achieve in a short run like planting trees." –* ***KI, Female***

*"Grain Pulse gave me maize seeds (10 kgs). I panted them and got 7 bags. I didn't get the yield I expected because there was too much sunshine that affected my maize. I sold maize at Shs1200 per kilogram" – Female,* ***Project beneficiary***

*"Grain pulse came here and told us that they were going to buy our maize but they didn't come to take our maize, we sold it to local buyers." – Male,* ***Project beneficiary***

*"The project design wanted the youth to pay 25% of the total cost of the kits and yet they were vulnerable. The farmers got affected by the dry spell, they were not able to realize the harvest expected." –* ***Male, KI***

*"We moved long distances to the training venues. Even now, I have to move a distance to the meeting place for saving group "–* ***Female, Youth***

## 4.0 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 4.1 Conclusions

The project, working with the district local government leaders recruited 847[11] farmers (across the 4 districts (averagely 211 farmers per district). Overall, males constituted 454 (54%) with females constituting 393 (46%). Farmers reached through the evaluation identified areas of training to include row planting (planting in rows), planting of improved seeds, planting early/quick maturing or drought resistant seeds, early planting, use of organic fertilizers and fertilizer application, tree planting/regeneration, disease and pest management, weed management, post-harvest handling, and making of improved charcoal stoves.

Similarly, a total of 400 youth (216 males and 184 females) were supported into vocational skills training – areas of training included farming (poultry and piggery), mechanics (motorcycle and motor vehicles), tailoring and fashion designing, hairdressing and saloon, plumbing, welding and metal fabrications, electrical installation, carpentry, catering and hotel management.

The endline evaluation observed various reported contributions of the project.

- On average, the household farmers reported an average monthly household income of Shs82,700 (USD22)[12] with no significant variation across project districts or between male and female household farmers. Of any three farmers, two (65%) report having an increase in the average household incomes as at the time of the evaluation comparative to the status a year back. An in-depth exploration of the driving/contributing factors for the increase in average household incomes was attributable to improved sales from agricultural production/crop yields arising from trainings (most especially from LACODEF), and use of improved seeds;
- Increase in crop yield attributable to improved farming practices;
- Use of incomes from crop production to diversify sources of income, such as buying animals, acquisition of assets, building of permanent houses etc.
- Youth acquired practical skills in the respective vocational areas they were trained in, started own businesses (self-employment), got jobs (employed), improved incomes (individual/household), able to support themselves with basic needs as well as extend similar financial support to households (contribute to household incomes). However, as at the time of the endline, some youth had just received their start-up tool kits and as well reported various challenges – see **Box 8**. Among the challenges include people we taking things on credit, limited raw materials worsened by capital challenges, death of poultry (birds) and pigs, diseases affecting animals, competition from other people, limited market, delay in rains as well as seasonality in business enterprises.

Table 1 provides a summary of the performance of the project at endline comparative to the baseline on outcome indicators. The success of the project was attributed to various factors among which including ability to work with and within the local government structures, evidence-based empowerment of communities especially in improving productivity, improved household incomes, linkage with service providers (both government and private sector) and regular monitoring of project beneficiaries. The leading and most constraining factors related to climatic changes, pests and diseases as well as limited market for products of vocational skills within the communities. Sections of farmers still use unimproved seeds for planting.

The endline observes a 33% drop in the average monthly incomes of the youth at the endline as compared to the baseline, but with about 64% of the youth providing a perceptional

[11] 800 subsistence farmers and 400 unskilled young people
[12] No comparisons with average household incomes at the baseline as this was never reported about

observation that incomes have increased as compared to the status a year back. This variation attributable to various factors; at endline, harvests for crops especially maize were not yet done, some youth had just received startup kits; possibility of variation in the youth covered at the baseline (potential for eligibility before project enrollment) as compared to those actually enrolled as well as well as indicator definition.

## 4.2 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made to inform better programming as well sustainability of project interventions;

1. Integrate weather information/forecasts to guide farmers on appropriate practices
2. Future programming needs to integrate irrigation in Climate Smart Agriculture package in addition to usage of improved seeds, plantings trees and improved farming methods that were promoted through this project phase;
3. The project trained beneficiaries on how to make energy saving stoves that use less firewood. Consideration for usage of briquettes in future;
4. Continue to lobby government and private sector to support local governments provide extension services to all farmers – to address constraints such as limited funding and personnel, lack of medicines and vaccines for animals and poultry;
5. Encourage continuous training and monitoring of farmers to overcome relapses to poor farming methods. During the evaluation, farmers reported using unimproved planting materials, inappropriate post handling methods like they dry their crops on bare ground. In addition to extension services, communal means of communication such as radios and community meetings can be explored;
6. Diversification of incomes, there is need for CDOs in the project catchment to conduct more trainings on income diversification for farmers.
7. At the time of evaluation, the contingency plans for various local governments had not been passed by the districts, there is need to fast track the process of passing the disaster preparedness plan;
8. Saving culture in the catchment is still low, and at the time of the evaluation, creation of saving groups was in its early stages. There is need to continue monitoring and providing mentorship support to these groups to be cooperatives.
9. The project baseline had a wide scope of crop enterprises that the project did not directly have interventions, and missed out on tracking crops of significant production in the area – such as maize and cassava. Future programming needs to consider a focus on specific enterprises for promotion and measurement.
10. Future project design needs to consider Memorandum of Understanding between farmers and suppliers in the market linkage (such as suppliers of agricultural inputs, buyers of agricultural produce etc.). Farmers noted prices of agricultural inputs and produce were not stable which makes them vulnerable. Similarly, suppliers like Grain Pulse are affected by changes in market dynamics – especially when market prices escalate beyond their buffer prices.
11. Consider reflection on indicator definitions for better measurement of results – for example, the project targeted a "70% increase in average monthly cash income earned by targeted youths". A 70% target based on averages is considered unrealistic, as compared to say, an indicator assessing the proportion of youth reporting a 70% increase in income at the endline as compared to the baseline. The later provides a focus

per youth, tracking status before direct engagements in the project as compared to status after project enrollment.

12. As the project beneficiaries especially, youth had just received start-up kits, post project implementation is critical to provide support supervision and monitoring. This will help them address existing challenges and address threats to project sustainability – see section 0.

## 5.0 APPENDIX

**Appendix 1: Farmers per Group by District and Sex**

| Group/District | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Dokolo** | | | |
| Cwagere North | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Angwenya | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Obanga Amio | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| Noteber | 10 | 12 | 22 |
| Pur Ber | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Cwagere South | 14 | 7 | 21 |
| Oryemcan | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| Okelo Kuc | 15 | 8 | 23 |
| Obanga Mio - Adwila | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Total | 123 | 85 | 208 |
| **Amuria** | | | |
| Odoon | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| Omari | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Adodoi | 19 | 3 | 22 |
| Odebbei | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Apungure | 22 | 1 | 23 |
| Ajaki | 19 | 6 | 25 |
| Atida | 11 | 12 | 23 |
| Jamila | 21 | 3 | 24 |
| Apeduru Central | 19 | 5 | 24 |
| Total | 158 | 54 | 212 |

| Group/District | Male | Female | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Katakwi** | | | |
| Ayopo | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Apuuton Okinyang | 17 | 7 | 24 |
| Aimorikikina | 10 | 15 | 25 |
| Ekeunos | 9 | 15 | 24 |
| Osiomit | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Apolin Parish | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| Ajokis Edeke | 10 | 13 | 23 |
| Aleles Apolo | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Acamanaros | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| Total | 106 | 110 | 216 |
| **Serere** | | | |
| Amureme | 3 | 20 | 23 |
| Aima | 10 | 14 | 24 |
| Egangainos | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| Anyoutu Ocan | 13 | 10 | 23 |
| Ongia | 6 | 17 | 23 |
| Acamanaros | 5 | 19 | 24 |
| Aputon | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| Ekeunos | 15 | 10 | 25 |
| Ojokotau | 5 | 18 | 23 |
| Total | 67 | 144 | 211 |
| **Overall** | **454** | **393** | **847** |

**Appendix 2: Summary of Project Log frame Indicators**

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| ***Outcome: 800 DEV farming households and 400 vulnerable unskilled youths in Serere, Katakwi, Amuria and Dokolo districts are engaged and practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods*** | | | |
| 800 DEV farming households practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods | • Number and percentage of trained and skilled household farmers applying sustainable climate smart farming methods to strengthen their livelihood income generation activity | Overall=2.2% (Dokolo=1.3%; Amuria=0.9%; Katakwi=0.9%; Serere=5.8%; | Overall=61% (Dokolo=84%, Amuria=66%, Katakwi=46%, Serere=47%,<br><br>*Project performance is 4% lower than the 65% target – implying a 96% achievement. Good achievement attributable to the continuous monitoring and support to the farmers* |

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | • % increase in average yield per acreage per enterprise | • Sorghum=263kgs<br>• Soyabeans=134kgs<br>• Groundnuts=217kg<br>• Beans=107kgs<br>• Simsim=153kgs<br>Sunflower=279kgs | • Sorghum=252kgs (4% drop at endline compared to baseline)<br>• Soyabeans=161.8kgs (21% increase, majorly in Dokolo)<br>• Groundnuts=285.6kg (32% increase at endline compared to baseline, highest increases in Katakwi and Amuria)<br>• Beans=90kgs (17% drop in average production per acreage; only Katakwi recorded an increase in average beans production per acreage – 9% increase.<br>• Maize=318.2kgs (most grown crop)<br>• Cassava=388.4kgs<br>*Note:*<br>➔ *None of the crop enterprises had a 40% targeted increase in average yield per acreage, partly explained to climatic challenges, and instances of use of unimproved seeds. Whereas farmers used improved seeds during the first year when the project provided inputs, there were relapses*<br>➔*maize and Cassava are the most grown crops in the region, though production was not tracked at baseline)*<br>➔*the drop in average production per acreage of enterprises other than maize is majorly attributable to – the fact that those enterprises were not of specific target by the project, farmer prioritization of maize to other crops due to high prices for market during the period*<br>➔*important to note that project baseline tracked enterprises that were not* |

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *necessarily directly promoted by the project, and never considered crops like maize which the project promoted* |
| 400 of vulnerable unskilled youths in Serere, Katakwi, Amuria and Dokolo practicing environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods | • % increase in average monthly cash income earned by targeted youths | UGX 63,916.23 | UGX 42,600. (33% drop in status at the endline as compared to the baseline – varation attributable to; at endline, harvests for crops especially maize were not yet done, some youth had just received startup kits; as well as possibility of variation in the youth covered at the baseline (potential for elligibility before project enrollment)<br><br>*The lower than 70% target increase in average monthly cash income earned by targeted youths is partly attributable to the fact that youths were supported with startup kits in phases as they finish their courses/trainings and some of them to date haven't establish businesses/enterprises to start earning as they are still laying strategies to establish businesses. Secondly, youth also reported various challenges including limited markets in local communities for some enterprises such as welding. Those in agriculture reported death of animals (pigs/poulty)* |
| | • Number and percentage of trained/ skilled youths gainfully employed or self-employed in formal or informal gainful livelihood activity | Overall =29.2% | Overall=63%<br><br>*Endline performance is 84% of the project target – 75% of trained/skilled youths are gainfully employed or self-employed in formal or informal gainful livelihood activity. This success is attributable to the training in vocational areas. The low performance target is partly due to the fact that youths* |

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *were supported with startup kits in phases with some yet to startup their enterprises as at the time of endline evaluation.* |
| 4 target districts have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities between the project and established DRM structures in 2022 | # target districts that have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities | 0 | Draft plans developed pending approval *(4 DDMCs and 6 SCDMCs)* |
| 4 sub-districts have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities between the project and established DRM structures in 2022 | # sub-districts that have integrated DRM budgeting into their development plans as a result of joint advocacy activities | 0 | Draft plans developed pending approval *(4 DDMCs and 6 SCDMCs)* |
| ***Output 1: 800 household farmers skilled in sustainable climate smart farming methods*** | | | |
| 800 household farmers skilled in sustainable climate smart farming methods | # household farmers skilled in sustainable climate smart farming methods | 0 | 847 farmers (males 454 (54%), females = 393 (46%)) |
| 36 exemplary farmers identified | # exemplary farmers identified | 0 | 236 |
| 36 Farmers groups formed | # Farmers groups formed | 0 | 36 farmer groups |
| 12 trainers (4 from target districts and 8 from neighboring districts) contracted for a short-term assignment to train 36 farmer groups | # trainers contracted to train farmer groups | 0 | 10 |
| 36 Farmers groups trained in climate friendly farming | # Farmers groups trained in climate friendly farming | 0 | 36 farmer groups |
| 36 farmer groups (800 farmers) | # farmer groups supplied with high quality farm inputs | 0 | 36 farmer groups |

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| supplied with high quality farm inputs | | | |
| 36 farmer groups (800 farmers) supplied with startup kits | # farmer groups supplied with startup kits | 0 | 36 farmer groups |
| 8 government extension workers trained by identified tutors from Arapai Agricultural training Institute on climate smart agronomy | # government extension workers trained on climate smart agronomy | 0 | 8 |
| 36 farmer groups linked to 8 government extension workers | # farmer groups linked to government extension workers | 0 | 36 |
| 3 Annual dialogues conducted to enable farmers (represented by their ToTs) to table their concerns to policy bearers at district level | # dialogues conducted to enable farmers table their concerns to policy bearers at district level | 0 | 5 |
| 184 participants reached during dialogue meetings (144 farmers, 40 District officials) | # farmers that participated in during dialogue meetings<br><br># district officials that participated in dialogue meetings | 0 | 220 |
| 6 Radio talk shows conducted (twice a year) to enable farmers table their concerns/appeals | # Radio talk shows conducted to enable farmers table their concerns/appeals | 0 | 4<br><br>2 exposure visits conducted, involving 60 farmers |
| **Output 2: 400 vulnerable youth trained in basic and technical skills and have enhanced ability and opportunity for employability** | | | |
| 400 vulnerable youth identified for training in basic and technical skills | # vulnerable youth trained in basic and technical skills | 0 | 400 |

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 technical experts engaged to provide career guidance to youths | # technical experts engaged to provide career guidance | 0 | 4 |
| 400 trained youths provided with start-up tool kits | # trained youths provided with start-up tool kits | 0 | 400 |
| 15 youth groups formed trained in the VSLA Associates methodology | # youth groups formed for training in the VSLA Associates methodology<br><br># youth groups formed trained in VSLA Associates methodology | 0 | 400 |
| 400 youths trained in the VSLA Associates methodology | # youths trained in the VSLA Associates methodology | 0 | 400 |
| **Output 3: 10 DRM structures 'capacity built in developing and management of disaster management plans (from 4 districts & 4 sub-counties)** | | | |
| 4 DRM structures actively coordinating DRM strategies at districts | # of district-based DRM structures 'capacity built in developing and management of disaster management plans<br><br># DRM structures actively coordinating DRM strategies at districts | Functionality defined as existence of budgets, plans, and early warning mechanisms about disasters<br><br>- Whereas baseline noted existence of the structures, they were considered non-functional | 4 |
| 4 DRM structures actively coordinating DRM strategies at sub county level | # of Sub- County based DRM structures 'capacity built in developing and management of disaster management plans | | 6 |
| | # DRM structures actively coordinating DRM strategies at sub county level | | 6 |
| 12 members of the District Disaster Management Committee trained in DRM | # members of the DDMC trained in DRM | 0 | 61 |

| Objective/Target | Measurable Indicator | *Baseline Value* | *Endline* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36 members of the Sub- County Disaster Management Committee trained in DRM | # members of the SDMC trained in DRM | | 50 |
| 6 Community awareness sessions conducted | # Community awareness sessions conducted | | 15 |
| ***Output 4: The staff of the two local partners are trained in BMZ rules, PM, MEL, gender, inclusion and advocacy and apply these insights in their daily work.*** | | | |
| # of new Partnerships established between LP and local stakeholders | # of new Partnerships established between LP and local stakeholders | | 9 |
| 2 advocacy and/or lobbying activities are conducted annually to improve resource allocation for agricultural extension and vocational training in the target districts. | # advocacy and/or lobbying activities conducted annually to improve resource allocation for agricultural extension and vocational training in the target districts. | 0 | 2 |
| 6 Staff of the local partners are trained in project management and documentation | # Staff of the local partners trained in project management and documentation | | 12 |

**Appendix 3: Youth and Vocational Areas of Training**

| Youth | Dokolo | | | Katakwi | | | Amuria | | | Serere | | | Overall | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total | Male | Female | Total |
| Agriculture | 17 | 11 | 28 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 8 | | 8 | 42 | 26 | 68 |
| Hair dressing | 3 | 6 | 9 | | 10 | 10 | | 9 | 9 | | 7 | 7 | 3 | 32 | 35 |
| Motor Vehicle Mechanic | 3 | | 3 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 6 | | 6 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Motor cycle Mechanics | 15 | | 15 | 11 | 1 | 12 | 14 | | 14 | 14 | | 14 | 54 | 1 | 55 |
| Tailoring | | 32 | 32 | | 18 | 18 | | 24 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 30 | 3 | 101 | 104 |
| Welding | 13 | | 13 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 23 | 1 | 24 |
| Catering | | | 0 | | 6 | 6 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 |
| Plumbing | | | 0 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Fashion & Design | | | 0 | | 2 | 2 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Knitting | | | 0 | | 3 | 3 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| Carpentry | | | 0 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | | 2 | 5 | | 5 | 14 | 1 | 15 |
| Electrical installation | | | 0 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 0 | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Electronic Repairs | | | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | | | 0 | 3 | | 3 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| BCP | | | 0 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 13 | 12 | | 12 | 28 | 2 | 30 |
| ICT | | | 0 | | 1 | 1 | | | 0 | | | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Driving | | | 0 | 5 | | 5 | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | 8 | 14 | 0 | 14 |
| Business | | | 0 | 2 | | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | | 2 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| Grand Total | 51 | 49 | 100 | 48 | 52 | 100 | 53 | 47 | 100 | 64 | 36 | 100 | 216 | 184 | 400 |

**Appendix 3: Data Collection Tools**

**CHILDFUND**

**ENDLINE EVALUATION FOR RESILIENCE LIVELIHOODS IN NORTH EASTERN UGANDA**

**FARMERS'/HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Introduction**

My name is _____ and I work on behalf of ChildFund. Your household has been selected by chance from all households in the area for this interview. The purpose of this interview is to obtain current general information about households and the welfare status. The survey is voluntary and the information that you give will be confidential. The information will be used for planning purposes, but will not include any specific names. There will be no way to identify that you gave this information. For more information Contact **Mr. Mbaziira Mike** (Lead Consultant) on 256 776/702 486729.

You do not have to participate if you do not wish to. Once we begin, if you would like to ask a question, please feel free. If you feel like not answering a question, that's all right. Could you please spare some time (around 30 minutes) for the interview?

Do you have any questions? Do you agree to participate?

Check box if verbal consent is obtained ☐ (*Content of the questionnaire to be shown after consent)*

Thank You, now let start with our discussion

**SECTION A: BACKGROUND**

| SNo | Question | RESPONSE | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | Date of Interview | ___/___/___ (dd/mm/yyyy) | |
| A2 | Start Time (24HRS) | | |
| A3 | End Time (24HRS) | | |
| A4 | Interviewer Name: | | |
| A5 | District | Dokolo<br>Serere<br>Amuria<br>Katakwi<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>98 |
| A6 | Subcounty | | |
| A7 | Parish | | |
| A7 | Village/LC1 (Enumeration Area) | _____ | |
| A8 | Household Number | | |
| A9 | GPS Coordinates: A9aEastings _____ **A9b:** Nothings: _____ **A9c:** Altitude: _____ | | |

**Screener**

| SNO | Question | Responses | Codes | Instruction |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SC3 | For how long has this household been living in this community | ……..Months<br>……. years | | If less than 6 months, thank and end interview |

**SECTION B: RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS**

| SNO | Question | Responses | Codes | Skip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B1 | Name of the Respondent (Optional) | | | |
| B2 | Telephone Contact (Optional) | | | |
| B3 | Respondent's age (in complete years) | | | |
| B4 | Respondent's sex | Male<br>Female | 1<br>2 | |
| B5 | Respondent's main occupation (work done) | None<br>Farming<br>Salaried employment<br>Casual labour<br>Business/Trade<br>Transportation (e.g. Bodaboda)<br>Artisan (e.g. carpentry, building/construction etc.)<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>98 | |
| B6 | Highest education completed by the respondent | None<br>Primary (Completed P7)<br>Secondary (Completed S4)<br>Secondary (Completed S6)<br>Tertiary<br>University<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>7<br>8<br>98 | |
| B7 | Can you read and write in any language? | Yes, can read and write<br>Yes, but can only read<br>No, cannot read or write | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| B8 | What is the marital status of the respondent | Single<br>Married/Cohabiting<br>Widowed<br>Separated/Divorced | 1<br>2<br>3<br>98 | |
| B9 | Any form of disability | Physical - difficulty walking or climbing steps: No 0, Yes 1<br>Mental - difficulty remembering or concentrating: No 0, Yes 1<br>Hearing - difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid: No 0, Yes 1<br>Visual - difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses: No 0, Yes 1<br>difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing: No 0, Yes 1<br>have difficulty communicating, (for example understanding or being understood by others): No 0, Yes 1 | | |
| B10 | Is the respondent the head of household | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | ➔ |

**SECTION C: HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD DEMOGRAPHICS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C1 | If ***no in B10***, what is the relationship of the respondent to the head of household | Spouse<br>Son/daughter<br>Other relative, specify<br>Non relative<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>98 | |
| C2 | What is the sex of the household head | Male<br>Female | 1<br>2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C3 | What is the age of household head (in complete years) | | | |
| C4 | What is the highest education level of the household head | None<br>Did not complete primary<br>Completed primary<br>Secondary (did not complete S4)<br>Secondary (completed S4)<br>Secondary (did not complete S6)<br>Secondary (completed S6)<br>Tertiary | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8 | |
| C5 | What is the marital status of the head of household | Single<br>Married/Cohabiting<br>Widowed<br>Separated/Divorced | 1<br>2<br>3<br>98 | |

**SECTION D: HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| D1 | What is the total number of household members (***who usually live in this household (eat and sleep) including respondent?)*** | Male: _____<br>Female: _____<br>Total: | | |
| D2 | How many of the household members are below 18 years | Male: _____<br>Female: _____<br>Total: | | |
| D3 | Total number of household members of working age (14 years and above) | Male: _____<br>Female: _____<br>Total: _____ | | |

**SECTION E: HOUSEHOLD INCOME**

| ***No*** | | ***Responses*** | ***Codes*** | ***Skip to*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E1 | What is the main source of income for this household? | None<br>Farming<br>Salaried employment<br>Casual labour<br>Business/Trade (e.g., shop, saloon etc)<br>Transportation (e.g., Bodaboda, Taxi)<br>Artisan (e.g. carpentry, building/construction etc.)<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>98 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E2 | Other than the main source of income highlighted above, are there any other sources from which the households regularly get some income? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E3 | What is your average ***household monthly income*** | _____UGX | | |
| E4 | If you compare your current household income and the incomes one year back, would you say your household income has improved or not? | The household incomes have improved<br>The household incomes have reduced<br>The household incomes have not changed<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| E5 | If household income has improved, what factors have contributed to this? | | | |
| E6 | If household incomes have reduced, what caused this? | | | |
| E7 | What is your average monthly household expenditure | _____UGX | | |

**SECTION F: ACCESS TO LAND AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION**

| SNO | Question | Responses | Codes | Skip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F1 | Do you have access to agricultural land? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| F2 | How many parcels (pieces of land for agricultural purposes) of land does your household have access to? | | | |
| F3 | If the parcels are combined together, how big are they? (in acres)<br>*Researcher writes down sizes of all the parcels and gives a sum. An acre is equivalent to a football pitch* | | | |
| F4 | What is the estimated size currently under crop production (in acres) | | | |

| | F5. Which of the following crops did you cultivate last season?<br><br>1= Yes<br>2=No<br>3 don't know | F6. Total size of land covered by crop (in acres) | F7. what was the harvest (in Kgs) | F8. Did you use improved seeds/ cuttings?<br>*1=Yes*<br>*2=No*<br>*3=don't know* | F9. Source of seeds/seedlings<br>*1=Own production*<br>*2=Other farmers*<br>*3=Shops*<br>*4=District/ Subcounty/ Government*<br>*4=NGO, specify*<br>*5=Others, specify* | F10. Was there damage or loss for your major crops last year between harvesting and planting<br>*1=Yes;*<br>*2=No;*<br>*3=don't know* | ***F11. Main cause of the damage (use codes below)*** | ***F12. Did you get money from sale of crop*** | ***F13. If yes, how much*** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F5a | Sorghum | | | | | | | | |
| F5b | Groundnuts | | | | | | | | |
| F5c | Beans | | | | | | | | |
| F5d | Soyabeans | | | | | | | | |
| F5e | Simsim | | | | | | | | |
| F5f | sunflower | | | | | | | | |
| F5g | Maize | | | | | | | | |
| F5h | Cassava | | | | | | | | |
| F5i | Millet | | | | | | | | |
| F5j | Potato | | | | | | | | |
| F5k | Banana | | | | | | | | |
| F5l | Rice | | | | | | | | |
| F5m | Cow peas | | | | | | | | |
| F5n | Vegetable e.g. dodo | | | | | | | | |
| F5o | Others, specify | | | | | | | | |

***1.*** *Domestic animals; 2=Rodents; 3=Other wild animals; 4=Pests and diseases (specify); 4=Fire; 5=Too much rain (floods); 6=Too little rain (drought); 7=Theft; 8=Other cause of damage, please specify*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| F14 | How many of the following animals does your household own? | H5a: Cattle/cows _____<br>H5b: Sheep _____<br>H5c: Goat _____<br>H5d: Pig _____<br>H5e: Poultry / Chicken _____<br>H5f: Donkey _____<br>H5g: Fish farming _____<br>H5h: Apiary/ bee keeping (bee hives) ___<br>H5ITurkey _____ | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | H5JDucks _____<br>H5KRabbits _____<br>H5l Camels _____<br>H5MG10: Others, specify | | |

**SECTION H: ACCESS TO AND USE OF CLIMATE-RELATED INFORMATION AND AGRICULTURAL SUPPORT SERVICES**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H1 | In the last 6 months, have you received any weather-related information (e.g. updates on weather changes, likelihood of occurrences of floods or drought etc.) | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | <br>➔H5<br>➔H5 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H2 | What was the weather information you received in the last 6 months about (warning you about) | Drought<br>Heavy rains/floods<br>Storms<br>Wind<br>Mudslides<br>Relative humidity<br>Start of rains<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>98 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H3 | If yes, what have been your sources of information on weather/climate<br><br>(tick all mentioned) | Community Radios (loudspeakers)<br>FM Radio (talk shows/ announcements/ adverts<br>Phone text messages<br>Newspapers<br>Meteorological dept. (weather station<br>Other farmers/producers<br>Researchers<br>Academicians/universities<br>District/sub-county Officers<br>Non-government organizations (NGOs)<br>Television<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>98 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H4 | The information is considered effective if when used, it helps you achieve your objectives. On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 stands for ***not effective at all, 2= not effective; 3=neither effective nor not effective; 4=somehow effective and 5= very effective;*** How effective is the weather information received in informing your farming decisions | Not effective at all<br>Not effective<br>neither effective nor ineffective<br>Somehow effective<br>Very effective<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>98 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H5 | During the last 12 months, did you or household member received any training or advice on farming practices that conserve the environment in your community? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | <br>➔H7 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H6 | Which advice did you receive and who provided the advice/training | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H7 | During the last 12 months, did you or your household receive any extension services (someone visiting your garden or farm to provide you advice or support? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | <br>➔H9<br>➔H9 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H8 | If yes, who provided the extension services and what support was provided? | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| H9 | During the last 12 months, did you or household member have access to credit facilities for agricultural improvement | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| H10 | What was the source of credit services for agricultural improvement | | | |
| H11 | During the last 12 months, did you or household member receive any training on post-harvest handling | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| H12 | During the last 12 months, did you or household member received any training on value addition | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| H13 | During the last 12 months, did you or household member receive any support in marketing/selling their agricultural products | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |

**SECTION I: ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION**

| *No* | *Question* | *Responses* | *Codes* | *Skip to* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I1 | Are there are any farming practices that you are currently using to conserve the environment and ideal for the weather/climate situation in this area? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I2 | Which of these sustainable environmental practices are you practicing (Multiple Responses accepted | Mulching<br>Using trees for fencing<br>Use of fertilizers<br>Crop rotation<br>Intercropping/ Crop diversification<br>Plant spacing<br>Agro forestry[13]<br>Regeneration of tree stumps (FMNR)<br>Irrigation<br>Planting trees<br>Minimum/zero tillage (Ripping)<br>Permanent planting basins<br>Green manuring<br>Silvopastoral systems[14]<br>Adoption of improved breeds<br>Scattered multipurpose trees on farmlands<br>Grazing land management<br>Use of clean energy sources<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>11<br>12<br>13<br>14<br>15<br>16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>98 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I3 | Which weather-related constraints threated agricultural productivity in the last one year | Droughts<br>Heavy rains/ floods<br>Storms<br>Wind<br>Frost | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6 | |

[13] **interaction of agriculture and trees, including the agricultural use of trees**

[14] **combine tree growing with the production of livestock**. These systems typically include pasture systems containing trees that are widely spaced or planted in clusters throughout the pasture

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mud slides<br>Relative humidity<br>Delay starts of rains<br>Thunderstorms<br>Others, specify | 7<br>8<br>9<br>10<br>98 | |
| I4 | What coping measure did you take to cope with the impact of weather-related constraints? Select all that apply for the adverse effect | No measure taken<br>Planted early maturing crops<br>Planted drought resistant crops<br>Built water harvesting stricture<br>Built flood deterrent structures<br>Displacement/migration<br>Other, Specify _____ | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>98 | |
| I5 | Are there any challenges that you or your household still faces to crop or animal production? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| I6 | What challenges do you still face to crop production fin your household? | | | |

**SECTION J: MEMBERSHIP TO COMMUNITY GROUPS**

| SNO | Question | Responses | Codes | Skip |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| J1 | Are you a member of any business association or group that is aimed at helping you improve farming/Agriculture? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| J2 | Are you a member of any saving group? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |

**SECTION M: FOOD SECURITY AND HUNGER SCORE**

| *No* | *Question* | *Responses* | *Codes* | *Skip to* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M1 | How many meals (including porridge or bread) did adults eat yesterday in your household? | One<br>Two<br>Three<br>More than three | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |
| M2 | In the last 12 months, is there a time in which you did not have enough food to meet your family's needs? | Yes<br>No<br>Don't know | 1<br>2<br>3 | |

M3: If yes, which months in the last 12 months that you **did not have enough** food to meet your family's needs?

| Month | J | F | M | A | M | J | J | A | S | O | N | D |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1= Food was Enough<br>2 = Food was not enough | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M4 | If you faced any food shortage in the last month, what coping strategies did you use? | | | Yes | No | |
| | | 10.4a | Received relief food | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4b | Borrowed money to buy food | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4c | Got food on credit | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4d | Reduced the number of meals | 1 | 2 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 10.4e | Substituted commonly bought foods with cheaper kind | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4f | Mortgaged/sold assets | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4g | Borrowed from neighbors | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4i | Reduced the amount of food | 1 | 2 | |
| | | 10.4h | Others (specify) | 1 | 2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| M5 | What is the main source of food in your household? | 1=Own production<br>2=Market<br>3=Borrowed<br>4=Gift and donations<br>98=Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>98 | |

| **SECTION N: HOUSEHOLD DIERTARY DIVERSITY SCORE** | | **Responses** | **Codes** | **Skip** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Which one of the following foods did you or anyone else in your household eat in the last 24 hours during the day and the night.** | | Yes | No | |
| Na) | Cereals and Cereal products (e.g. sorghum, maize, pasta, bread, rice) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nb) | Roots and Tubers (e.g. Cassava, Potatoes, yams etc.) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nc) | Pulses, Legumes, nuts *(e.g. Beans, peas, lentils, or nuts)* | 1 | 2 | |
| Nd) | Vegetables (e.g. Greens, Cabbages etc.) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nf) | Fruits (e.g. Ripe mangoes, Bananas, Pawpaws) | 1 | 2 | |
| Ng) | Meat (Beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or duck, fish, Liver, Kidney, Heart etc.) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nh) | Milk and milk products (e.g. Cheese, yogurt, or other milk products | 1 | 2 | |
| Ni) | Eggs | 1 | 2 | |
| Nj) | Sugar (e.g. Sweets, Sugar, Honey etc.) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nk) | Oils/fats (e.g. Any oil, fats, or butter, or foods made with any of these) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nl) | Condiments (Spices to food e.g. Royco, carry powder etc.) | 1 | 2 | |
| Nm) | Plain water | 1 | 2 | |
| Nn) | other water-based liquids (e.g., sodas etc.) | 1 | 2 | |

**SECTION P: PARTICIPATION INTO PROJECT ACTIVITIES**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| P1 | Which of the following organizations have you heard about in your community? | | No | Yes | | |
| | | ChildFund | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | 0 | 1 | | |
| | | Grain Pulse | | | | |
| P2 | If yes, for each in P2, looking at the last 1 to 3 years, have you participated in any activities or received any support from any of these organizations? | | No | Yes | 1<br>2<br>3 | |
| | | ChildFund | | | | |
| | | Lango Child and Community Development | | | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Federation (LACCODEF) | | | | |
| | | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | | | | |
| | | Grain Pulse | | | | |
| P3 | If yes, in what activities have you participated in or what support have you received | | 1. Participated in Training: specify---<br>2. Received agricultural input; specify ------<br>3. Others, specify | | 1<br>2<br>98 | |
| | | ChildFund | | | | |
| | | Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) | | | | |
| | | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | | | | |
| | | Grain Pulse | | | | |
| P4 | How has your participation in these activities benefitted you or your household? | ChildFund | | | | |
| | | Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) | | | | |
| | | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | | | | |
| | | Grain Pulse | | | | |
| P5 | What challenges did you face participating in the project activities? | ChildFund | | | | |
| | | Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) | | | | |
| | | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | | | | |
| | | Grain Pulse | | | | |
| P6 | What recommendations do you give so that such projects partners serve you better in future? | ChildFund | | | | |
| | | Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) | | | | |
| | | Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) | | | | |
| | | Grain Pulse | | | | |

**Thank you very much for taking time to respond to my questions**

**CHILDFUND**

**ENDLINE EVALUATION FOR RESILIENCE LIVELIHOODS IN NORTH EASTERN UGANDA**

**YOUTH QUESTIONNAIRE**

**Introduction**

My name is _____ and I work on behalf of ChildFund. You have been selected by chance among all youth in the area for this interview. The purpose of this interview is to obtain current general information about households and the welfare status. The survey is voluntary and the information that you give will be confidential. The information will be used for planning purposes, but will not include any specific names. There will be no way to identify that you gave this information. For more information Contact **Mr. Mbaziira Mike** (Lead Consultant) on 256 776/702 486729.

You do not have to participate if you do not wish to. Once we begin, if you would like to ask a question, please feel free. If you feel like not answering a question, that's all right. Could you please spare some time (around 30 minutes) for the interview?

Do you have any questions? Are you ready to get started?

Check box if verbal consent is obtained ☐ (*Content of the questionnaire to be shown after consent)*

Thank You, now let start with our discussion

**SECTION A: BACKGROUND**

| | | RESPONSE | CODE |
|---|---|---|---|
| A1 | Date of Interview | ___/___/___ (dd/mm/yyyy) | |
| A2 | Start Time (24HRS) | | |
| A3 | End Time (24HRS | | |
| A4 | Interviewer Name: | | |
| A5 | District | Dokolo<br>Serere<br>Amuria<br>Katakwi<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>98 |
| A6 | Subcounty | | |
| A7 | Parish | | |
| A8 | Village/LC1 (Enumeration Area) | _____ | |
| A9 | Household Number | | |
| A10 | GPS Coordinates: Eastings _____ **A9b:** Nothings: _____ **A9c:** Altitude: _____ | | |

**SECTION B: BACKGROUND**

| **No** | **Question** | **Responses** | Codes | (Child 1) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **B** | **Youth Demographics** | | | |
| B0 | Name of Youth (Optional) | | | |
| B1 | Telephone contact (Optional) | | | |
| B2 | Gender | Male<br>Female | 1<br>2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B3 | How old are you? (Age in complete years) | _____ | | |
| B4 | Level of education | None<br>Primary (P1-P3)<br>Primary (P4-P6)<br>Primary (P7)<br>Secondary (S1-S4)<br>Secondary (S5-S6)<br>Tertiary /vocational | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>7 | |
| B5 | Are you currently attending school or vocational/apprenticeship training | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| B6 | If yes, in which class are you or training are you undertaking | | | |
| B7 | Are you the head of household | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | ➔B9 |
| B8 | Relationship of the youth to the head of household | Spouse<br>Son/daughter<br>Parent<br>Son/daughter in-law<br>Sibling<br>Other relative, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>97 | |
| B9 | Youth Marital status | Single<br>Married/Cohabiting<br>Divorced/separated<br>Widowed | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4 | |
| B10 | Parental status | Both parents alive<br>Only father alive<br>Only mother alive<br>Both parents' dead<br>Status of father not known<br>Status of mother not known<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>5<br>6<br>98 | |
| B11 | Any form of disability | | | |

| | No | Yes |
|---|---|---|
| Physical - difficulty walking or climbing steps | 0 | 1 |
| Mental - difficulty remembering or concentrating | 0 | 1 |
| Hearing - difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid | 0 | 1 |
| Visual - difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses | 0 | 1 |
| difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing | 0 | 1 |
| have difficulty communicating, (for example understanding or being understood by others) | 0 | 1 |
| Multiple impairments | 0 | 1 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| B12 | Do you have any biological children? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| B13 | If yes, how many biological children do you have? | | | |

## SECTION C: BUSINESS SKILLS AND OPPORTUNITIES AMONG YOUTH

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C1 | Are you attending or have you received any training in vocational areas such as hair dressing, bicycle repairs, tailoring, etc.? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| C2 | In what area is the training? And who provided the training | | | |
| C3 | How has the training benefitted you? | | | |
| C4 | Did the training you attended enable you to get or start a job where you are earning income? | Yes, got a job<br>Yes, started a business<br>No | 1<br>2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C5 | Do you have or own any business or Income Generating Enterprise? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C6 | Type of the Income Generating Enterprise | Tailoring<br>Hair dressing<br>Carpentry<br>Farming<br>Others, specify | 1<br>2<br>3<br>4<br>98 | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C7 | Looking at the last 12 months, has anyone given you any financial support to start/improve a business? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| C8 | Who provided you with the support and what support? | | | |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| C9 | How has the business enterprise benefitted you and or your household/community? | | | |
| C10 | Are there any challenges your business enterprise facing? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 | |
| C11 | What challenges is your enterprise facing? | | | |
| C12 | On average, how much did you get from the enterprise over the last three months | | | |
| C13 | If you compare your current income and the incomes one year back, would you say your income has improved or not? | | | |
| C14 | If income has improved, what factors have contributed to this? | | | |
| C15 | If income has improved, what factors have contributed to this? | | | |

| SECTION F: MEMBERSHIP TO COMMUNITY GROUPS | | |
|---|---|---|
| J1. Are you a member of any business association or group that is aimed at helping you improve farming/Agriculture? | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 |
| J2. Are you belonging to any financial savings and lending group | Yes<br>No | 1<br>2 |

**Thank you very much for taking time to respond to my questions.**

**CHILDFUND**

**ENDLINE EVALUATION FOR RESILIENCE LIVELIHOODS IN NORTHEASTERN UGANDA**

**FGD AND KII (CONTACT LOCAL GOVERNMENT STAKEHOLDERS) DISCUSSION GUIDE**

**Introduction**

Good morning/afternoon/evening sir/madam. My name is ……. And my friend here is ……. I am/we here on behalf of CHILDFUND, PfCW and LACCODEF to do a survey on the farming practices and how climate changes are affecting farming in this community, the challenges you encounter and if you receive any information on how to address them.

The CHILDFUND Project aimed at supporting farmers improve their livelihood through undertaking proper climate smart practices; so that they are able to plan better for better crop and animal production. We are here to seek for your views on how you evaluate the performance of this project.

Name of the Officer…….
Title…….....Gender……...

**Ground setting**

What are the common agro-economic activities in this community? What challenges have farmers in this community faced in the last one year? *Probe for all the challenges, and in-depth understanding of weather-related challenges, and the extent of damage caused by the challenge and the most affected crop/ animal?*

What remedies were taken by the community members in overcoming the challenge (s)? What kind of stakeholders have come into the communities to support them into the farming challenges encountered? *Probe for the assistance they provided or what they do, how easy to access their services. Were the remedies or assistance provided effective?*

What do you propose needs to be done to overcome challenges caused by weather in your community?

*Information weather*

How do members of this community get to know about any weather-related information that may hinder agricultural production? How effective is the information received and the channels used in keeping the people informed? Are there any challenges faced in using these channels? *(Probe if there are instances on when they weather related information via mobile phones, radios, loud speakers, type of information received etc.).*

How easy is it for community members to access improved seed?

what strategies are used for marketing agricultural products in the community? (probe for knowledge of market prices)

**Awareness about CHILDFUND/**

1.1 How were you and/or your institution involved in activities implemented by CHILDFUND and her partners in this community (Lango Child and Community Development Federation

(LACCODEF), Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW) and Grain Pulse? (Probe for period involved)

1.2 How did these organizations/partners support you or your …. Title community?

1.3 Did your engagement with the project meet your expectations? Is there anything that could have been improved?

*1.4* What have you been able to do differently that you attribute to the project? (Probe for contributions in both short and long run). *Probe also for*

- ✓ *What contributions or changes (positive and negative) do you see taking place and you feel they are as a result of this project*
- ✓ How did the project help you reach or support the marginalized or the vulnerable in this community? – including people with disabilities, women, orphans, the poor, People Living with HIV/AIDs and the Youth?

1.5 How has the project contributed to your community? What has worked out and what has not worked out?

1.6

1.7 What should the project continue to do? Is there anything you would want to be done differently?

1.8 How has the management of this project including the flow and use of project resources impacted on your expectations from the project?

1.9 What future do you see for your institution now that you have been part of this project – positive or negative?

1.10 What key elements of this project would you like to see continue to be implemented or done? Do you still need this project?

1.11 What changes or improvements would you like to see for this project to serve you better?

1.12 What challenges have you encountered in participating in this project, if any?

1.13 Any other issues or points you would like to raise?

**Thanks**

**CHILDFUND**

**ENDLINE EVALUATION FOR RESILIENCE LIVELIHOODS IN NORTHEASTERN UGANDA**

**KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW TOOL – IMPLIMENTING PARTNERS (CHILDFUND, PfCW, LACCODEF.**

**Introduction**

Good morning/afternoon/evening sir/madam. My name is ……. And my friend here is ……. I am/we here on behalf of CHILDFUND, PfCW, LACCODEF to do a survey on the farming practices and how climate changes are affecting farming in this community, the challenges you encounter and if you receive any information on how to address them.

The CHILDFUND Project aimed at supporting farmers improve their livelihood through undertaking proper climate smart practices; so that they are able to plan better for better crop and animal production. We are here to seek for your views on how you evaluate the performance of this project.

**Target:** Project Managers & Officers.

Name of the Officer…….
Title…….....Gender……...

| Objective/area of assessment | Guiding questions |
|---|---|
| Project design and implementation. | How was the programme implementation designed? Was the programme design appropriate in bringing about the expected changes? Was the project implemented as designed? How did the project integrate the cross-cutting themes such as child protection, environment management, gender, disability, Christian commitment, and peace and conflict management)? How did the programme assumptions and risks impact or affect project outcomes? |
| Relevance | Was the project relevant and is it still relevant and a priority in meeting the needs of the targeted communities? Are we doing the right thing? |
| Coherence | How well does the project complement and link with the priorities and activities of the GoU, Local Governments, private sector priorities and activities and other donors?<br><br>What factors positively or negatively impacted on the project? How do factors such as COVID-19 pandemic, climatic changes impact on the project design and implementation? |
| Effectiveness | Were the intended/set objectives achieved as planned?<br>What are the measurable success indicators since the start of project implementation? Which identified training needs has the project addressed? Were they sufficiently addressed? What alternative trainings/workshops are still needed to meet these needs? |

| | |
|---|---|
| | To what extend did the project contribute to strengthening the capacities in the project region |
| Efficiency | Are the objectives being achieved economically? How did the availability and adequacy (including flow) of resources (timing, finances, personnel, monitoring and other support requirements etc.) affect the project implementation and results? What was done to ensure efficient use of resources?<br><br>Have project funds been spent appropriately? Was the achievement of project objectives on time? Did the partnership approach and cooperation between the partners contribute to an efficient and cost-effective planning and implementation of the project? |
| Impact | What is the impact or effect (negative and positive; intended and unintended; social, economic and environmental) of the intervention in proportion to the overall situation of the target group or those effected? To what extent can the observed changes (in attitudes, capacities, institutions, etc.) be causally linked to the project's interventions?<br><br>What practical case-studies or success stories can be documented attributable to the successes of this project. |
| Sustainability | Are the positive effects or impacts sustainable? What is set up in the project design and implementation to ensure the observed benefits are sustained or even scaled up? Are community people knowledgeable and supportive to the Project and is there any evidence of community contribution and ownership of the different Project interventions? |
| Participation/ Responsibility/ stakeholder involvement | Who were the various stakeholders involved in the project, and how did the project involve and reach the most vulnerable? How do you assess working relationships and communication between stakeholders<br><br>**Did the inclusion of Grain Pulse as technical partner have a positive effect on the outcome of the project?**<br><br>i. How did ChildFund Uganda perceive the first co-operation with Grain Pulse within the framework of the project?<br>ii. Does ChildFund/Local Partner see a win-win situation from their point of view after the end of the project? Easier access to producers and market... etc.?<br>iii. How was the co-operation with Grain Pulse? How often did you communicate with each other?<br>iv. Did you face any challenges engaging with Grain Pulse as a partner? If yes, explain. How could such challenges be addressed in future? |
| Gender and cross-cutting things | How equitably has the project benefited the; women, men, boys, girls, disabled and people of different religious and tribal background? |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Has there been any change in the participation of women and men in community, social, economic or political/decision-making life within the target area<br><br>What is the ratio of women and men in the project? Does this adequately reflect the ratio of males and females with disability in the target region? How did ownership and access to resources of production such as land, capital impact on women involvement and successes?<br><br>How did the project integrate environmental protection; and what successes/achievements were recorded |
| Documentation of lessons learnt | What worked, what never worked and what should have been done differently?<br><br>What were the enabling factors to the success of the project? What challenges were encountered and how were they mitigated? |
| recommendations | What recommendations do you give for better success of such programmes – including what needs to be promoted |

## KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW TOOL – IMPLIMENTING PARTNERS-GRAIN PULSE

**Introduction**

Good morning/afternoon/evening sir/madam. My name is ……. And my friend here is ……. I am/we here on behalf of CHILDFUND, PfCW, LACCODEF to do a survey on the farming practices and how climate changes are affecting farming in this community and the challenges you encounter in the farming business.

The CHILDFUND Project aimed at supporting farmers improve their livelihood through undertaking proper climate smart practices; so that they are able to plan better for better crop and animal production. We are here to seek for your views on how you evaluate the performance of this project.

Name of the Officer…….
Title…….....Gender……...

1. How did Grain Pulse perceive the first co-operation with ChildFund Uganda within the framework of the project?

2. Does Grain Pulse see a win-win situation from their point of view after the end of the project?

*Hint; Easier access to producers and market... etc.*

3. How was the co-operation with ChildFund Uganda? How often did you communicate with each other?

4. How did you feel about your mandate to strengthen agricultural extension in the project region?

5. How did the farmers perceive the support from Grain Pulse (soil sampling and evaluation, access to improved seeds, access to reliable mineral fertiliser, crop protection advice, reliable buyer and payer of the harvest, etc.)?

6. From Grain Pulse's point of view, how was the cooperation with the smallholders organised, was it possible to establish a sustainable business relationship?

7. Will Grain Pulse continue to work with the smallholders in the project region?

8. When was the last contact with ChildFund Uganda and when was the last contact with the smallholder farmers?

**Thanks for Participating**

**Appendix 4: Terms of Reference**

## TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR CONDUCTING AN ENDLINE EVALUATION FOR RESILIENCE LIVELIHOODS IN NORTHEASTERN UGANDA.

### 1.0 Introduction

ChildFund is a child-focused international development organization that works with partners in 24 countries across Africa, Asia, and the Americas to connect children with people, resources, and institutions they need to grow up safe, healthy, educated, and skilled, no matter where they are under the global strategy (20 of "**Growing Connections"**. The strategy seeks to reach **100 million** vulnerable children and their family members annually. ChildFund has delivered programs in Uganda since 1980 in central, eastern, and northern Uganda and projects in all parts of the country. At present, ChildFund's program covers 32 districts in Uganda. The programs focus on Child Protection; Education, Early Childhood Development (ECD), Advocacy, Emergency Response, Health and Nutrition, Food Security, WASH (Water, Sanitation and Hygiene), Household Economic Strengthening, and Youth Development and programs are tailored to Life stages of age 0-5, 6-14, and 15-24 years of age.

### 2. Project Description:

### 2.1 Project definition

ChildFund International (Uganda) in partnership with ChildFund Germany has been implementing a three years (Dec 2020-Nov 2023) project, ***"800 subsistence farmers and 400 educated young people are economically stronger and more resistant to the effects of climate change in Northeastern Uganda Project"*** referred to as **Resilient Livelihoods** in the two regions of Lango and Teso.

The project is a funded by the Government of Germany (BMZ) through ChildFund Germany and is implemented by ChildFund International in Uganda, Lango Child and Community Development Federation (LACCODEF) and Partners for Children Worldwide (PfCW). The project sought *to support* 800 DEV farming households and 400 vulnerable unskilled youths in Serere, Katakwi, Amuria and Dokolo districts to be engaged and practice environmentally friendly and disaster resilient sustainable livelihood methods.

### 2.2 Project Target

The target groups are unskilled youth and food insecure households with no sustainable sources of income and predominantly engaged in subsistence agriculture with poor farming practices including environmental degradation. They are also affected by flush flooding and changing climatic conditions characterized by prolonged droughts and shortened farming seasons.

The Facilitators include the District Local Government departments and structures production and extension services, Community services and Disaster Risk Management Committees.

The project targeted to reach over 1,200 direct participants and over 5,600 indirect participants from the wider community.

### 2.3 Overall Goal/Impact.

Farming households and skilled youth of communities in Northeastern Uganda are more resilient to environmental threats like flush flooding and drought.

### 2.4 Key Result Areas

The Project seeks to realize the following results.

**Result-1**: 800 household farmers skilled in climate smart farming methods.
**Result-2**: 400 vulnerable youth trained in basic and technical skills and have enhanced ability and opportunity for employability.
**Result-3**: 10 DRM structures' capacity built in developing and management of disaster management plans.
**Result-4**: The staff of the two local partners are trained in BMZ rules, PM, MEL, gender, inclusion, and advocacy.

## 3. Overview of the Assessment

### 3.1 Main Purpose

The main purpose of the endline evaluation is to provide implementing organization (ChildFund Uganda), partners and the donor (BMZ) with detailed data on project outcomes to enable them track changes that has taken place since the inception of project.

### 3.2 Specific Objectives

The assessment will specifically work to:

iv. **Performance & Effectiveness** Assess the progress towards realizing the project intended outc omes.
v. **Learning**: To generate significant change stories from the implementation of the project's acti vities and the outcomes achieved that will be useful for similar projects in the future.
vi. **Sustainability**: To develop specific recommendations for major stakeholder groups anchored on the conclusions to promote sustainability and long-term impact on the beneficiary commun ities.

### 3.3 Key Evaluation Questions

The assessment seeks to answer the following key questions:

i. **Relevancy.** Was the project implemented activities able to meet the needs of the target particip ants?
ii. **Coherence**. Was the project coherent with other development efforts of the country/district/CF U other programs?
iii. **Effectiveness**. Were project outcomes achieved as intended? Were all project outputs fully im plemented and on schedule to the right target groups? What were the challenges that affected t he project outcomes? Did the inclusion of Grain Pulse as technical partner have a positive effe

ct on the outcome of the project from the perspectives of the farmers, the implementing partne rs and ChildFund?

iv. **Efficiency**. Were project inputs utilized appropriately to realize intended outputs/outcomes?

v. **Impact**. What are some of the observed intended and unintended positive changes attributed t o the project interventions?

vi. **Sustainability**. Were the project actions and practices socially, economically, and environmen tally delivered and practices could continue among the target communities post implementatio n? What are key recommendations to achieve the sustainability of the project? What's likely to be sustained? Who are the enablers for sustaining the change in the community?

### 3.3 Methodology

ChildFund International-Uganda will select an external research consultant /institution to conduct the Endline Evaluation. The selected research consultant /institution will be required to prepare detailed appropriate research methodology in consultation with ChildFund International-Uganda so that the results of the end line are comparable to those in the baseline. The methodology should be comprehensive enough to engage different stakeholders (scientifically determined sample size) and generate outcome/impact quantitative and qualitative data following random sampling techniques among the project participants.

The methodology should explore the assessment of impact matrix to ascertain the order of impact from the strongest to the weakest based on key aspects that contributed greatly to the performance or success of the project.

## 4. Scope of Assignment and roles and responsibilities of the Consultant and ChildFund

### 4.1 Roles of the consultant

The Consultant will be required to undertake the following actions:

- Attending inception meeting organized by ChildFund.
- Recruiting and orienting the data collection to be able to collect data in local languages spoken in the project target areas.
- Preparing and submitting an inception report with clear assessment protocol including study objectives, survey population, operational definitions, sampling procedures, data collection procedures, analysis methods, quality assurance, and ethical considerations including observing different operational guiding policies. The consultant will be expected to respond to comments raised by the client on the inception report.
- Develop, pre-test and finalize the data collection tools (e.g., survey instrument, informed consent)
- Organize and manage the primary data collection, including training of field workers, and quality assurance of the data collection processes.
- Undertake data entry, cleaning, coding, analysis, and interpretation.
- Submitting the draft report and responding to comments provided by ChildFund.
- Submit final report with update indicator matrix in a format agreed upon between the consultant and ChildFund.

- Submit the dataset to ChildFund.

### 4.2 Roles of ChildFund

ChildFund will be responsible for the following:

i) Providing necessary documents like the project proposals, logical framework, baseline report, reports and any other relevant material that may be deemed necessary to aid the assessment.

ii) Providing an introductory letter to the consultant that will be presented to different authorities/ assessment participants during the assessment.

iii) Preparing the contract, providing feedback on inception report, assessment draft and will mak e payments based on the contractual terms.

iv) Organizing review meeting on the progress of the assignment

### 4.3 Reporting

The consultant will report to the Program Manager (PfCW) who will be technically supported by the Monitoring &Evaluation and, KML Specialist, and the Education and Youth Development Specialist. The County Office Procurement Officer will be responsible for the administrative management of the Contract.

### 4.4 Timeline and Deliverables

The assignment is expected to be concluded within a period of 30 working days upon signing the contract and the final deliverable will be an approved Assessment Report tentatively following the schedule below.

| Date | Phase | Activity description | Resp Person |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2nd to 10th Oct | Inception (6 days) | Notifying the best bidder. | Client's Procurement Officer. |
| | | Organizing an inception meeting with the consultant | Client's Procurement Officer. |
| | | Submitting an inception report with clear data collection methodology and tools. | Consultant |
| | | Providing comments to the consultant | Client's M&E, KML Specialist |
| | | Addressing comments and sharing updated version. | Consultant |
| 11th to 17th Oct | Data Collection (6 days) | Constitution and training of data collection team. | Consultant |
| | | Community/project participant mobilization | Client's team (Partner Managers/Project staff) |
| | | Data collection | Consultant |
| 17th to 30th Oct. | Reporting (13 days) | Data analysis. | Consultant |
| | | Report writing | Consultant |
| | | Sharing the draft with the client | Consultant |
| | | Providing comments to the draft | Client's team (M&E, KML Specialist, Youth Development Specialist, Partner Managers/Project staff, Grants |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18th Oct. to 3rd Nov. | | | Management Specialist, Programs & Sponsorship Director). |
| | | Addressing comments and submitting update version | Consultant |
| | | Reviewing and approving the report | Client's team Client's team (M&E, KML Specialist, Youth Development Specialist, Partner Managers/Project staff, Grants Management Specialist, Programs & Sponsorship Director). |
| | | Submission of the final report with its annexes. | Consultant |
| | | Payment of the last installment | Client's Procurement Officer and Finance Dept. |

**Specific deliverables**

The contracted consulting team shall deliver the following in English:

1. Inception Report including Evaluation Work Plan.
2. Well-developed qualitative and quantitative data collection tools based on the approved technical proposal.
3. Draft endline assessment report(s) that responds specifically to each of the outlined scope of focus of this assignment.
4. Final endline Report (< 30 pages), containing an Executive Summary, Process, Findings and actionable recommendation. Annexes can be outside this page limit.

## 5. Child Safeguarding

The consultancy must adhere to ChildFund's Child Safeguarding Policy in all steps and works of the contract.

## 6. Skills and qualifications of the consulting firm

A successful consulting team is expected to demonstrate the following qualifications, skills, and experience.

- The lead consultant is expected to hold a master's degree in agriculture, Agribusiness/entrepreneurship, Agricultural Economics, Environment/climate change, M&E, development studies and other related professionals.
- Demonstrable expertise climate smart agriculture, climate change adaptability programming, youth/women skilling and empowerment programs in Uganda.
- Track record in developing and conducting various types of assessments/evaluation including qualitative and quantitative data collection in development setting.
- Strong quantitative data management skills and previous experience using statistical analysis applications.
- Previous experience working with communities using participatory approaches.
- Excellent and demonstrated understanding of ethical issues in research, including child protection.
- Ability to work with communities in relevant local languages.
- Ability to write high quality, clear, concise reports in English.

## 7. Budget and Payment

Financial proposal must be indicated with all-inclusive costs for conducting survey. Payment to the consultant will be done in three installments, 30% upon signing of the contract, 30% upon submitting of the draft report and 40% upon approval of the final report.

## 8. Application process and timeline

ChildFund International – Uganda invites interested individuals and companies to submit the following application documents:

- A technical proposal outlining how the consultant(s) meets the selection criteria and their understanding of the ToR and the proposed methodology and proposed activities workplan.
- Copy (ies) of CV of the consultant(s) who will undertake the evaluation.
- References for recent similar work conducted by the applicant.
- Financial proposal detailing consultant(s) itemized fees,
- Sample of a consultant's own report on similar assessment(s).
- Demonstrated evidence of impartiality/independence.

Please address queries and applications to the Admin Dept. of ChildFund at the following address:
ChildFund International – Uganda
Plot 71/72, Namirembe Road, Bakuli – Kampala
P. O. Box 3341, Kampala
OR
Email anuwagasha@childfund.org

**The deadline for applying is 23rd Oct 2023.**

ChildFund®

Because we need each other.

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