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UGANDA**



**World Food
Programme**

HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

GENERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE

OUTCOME EVALUATION REPORT

KYANGWALI 2020 - 2021

FOREWORD BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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This report showcases the many ways in which Hunger fighters Uganda (HFU) support and deliver on the implementation of the General Food Assistance project working closely with World Food Programme and a wide range of partners to realize nutritious food access and build resilience for persons of concern

Since 2020, Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) has been implementing General Food Assistance (GFA) project in Kyangwali refugee settlement as a cooperating partner with the World Food Programme (WFP). General Food Assistance is an Emergency intervention for people displaced by Man-made or natural disasters. Hunger Fighters Uganda has participated in in-kind assistance, Cash Based Transfers (CBT) and embraced the shift from in-kind assistance (Food) to Cash-Based Transfers within the settlement.

Within the context of GFA, HFU has implemented a number of activities that promote the strategic shift from dependency on relief to self-reliance and resilience. These activities are geared towards complementing the Assistance transfer. In line with the Grande Bargain and the Nationalization agenda, HFU has engaged in capacity strengthening of Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO) in GFA thereby supporting local capacity.

World Food Programme, HFU- partnership with UWESO involved participation and implementation of a number of GFA and complementary activities. Over this period, a number of changes amongst the target refugee and host community members have been anticipated and registered before during and after the shock of COVID-19 Pandemic which have affected the mode of operation and response mechanisms and coping strategies by the target communities. To assess the changes registered among the target populations, an outcome evaluation exercise was conducted with the guidance and leadership of the HFU Monitoring and Evaluation Unit and the Partner staff of Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO).

The assessment was conducted while reflecting on Refugee response Framework (RRF), the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA), the WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2025, the National Development plan III and the SDGs 2 (Zero Hunger) and 17 (partnerships for goals). It focused on understanding the factors that influence the dependency on relief assistance and those that have promoted a shift from dependency on assistance to self-reliance and resilience in the target settlement. The finds therefor in this report are key successes, challenges, strength and lessons learnt both intended and unintended and how they have influenced the project theory of change in the lives of the target beneficiaries.

I recommend this report as a resource in learning about the vital components affecting dependency of refugees on assistance and those promoting self-reliance and resilience. As you read through the report, feedback is highly encouraged and appreciated.

Emmanuel T. Aturinde
Executive Director
Hunger Fighters Uganda



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

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AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BNFs	Beneficiaries
CBT	Cash Based Transfer
CMC	Cash Management Committee
CP	Cooperating Partner
DEO	District Education Officer
DPC	District Police Commander
DPO	District Production Officer
EDP	Extended Dispatch Point
EVI	Extremely Vulnerable Individual
FDP	Food Distribution Point
FMC	Food Management Committee
GDT	Global Distribution Tool
GFA	General Food Assistance
HFU	Hunger Fighters Uganda
HH	Household
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HLP	Hunger and Learning Programme
KDLG	Kikuube District Local Government
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoH	Ministry of Health
MT	Metric tons
MTI	Medical Teams International
NFIs	Non Food Items
NGO	Non-Government Organization.
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
POC	Persons of Concern
PSN	Persons with Special Needs
RWC	Refugee Welfare Council
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal.
SGBV	Sexual Gender Based Violence
TOT	Trainer of Trainees
UGX	Uganda Shillings
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees.
UPF	Uganda Police Force
UWESO	Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT AND DISCLAIMER

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STRATEGIC OPERATION HUMAN STORY

It is a great opportunity for Hunger Fighters Uganda as a National NGO to implement a project that had previously been implemented by international organizations. First challenge then was not the actual work involved in General Food Assistance (GFA) but managing the General Perception from pessimists about the capacity of the National NGO to manage such an operation. The worry was even based on the turbulent nature of Kyangwali refugee settlement. From our experience, the Team was ready to undertake mindset change through effective service delivery: Aturinde T. Emmanuel Executive Director of Hunger Fighters Uganda.

According to the Executive Director, One of the other critical issues was that Hunger Fighters Uganda took over the project when at the pick of the Food Aid scandals in Uganda. The issue of food theft and unverified refugee numbers was still wavering around. HFU was prepared to put a stop or prevent any form such malpractices and the first year was also coupled with network building with stakeholders, staff training whereby over 70% of staff had never been involved in the GFA or humanitarian interventions.

INTRODUCTION

This report presents the intended and unintended changes that have taken place and reasons for success and failures in Kyangwali refugee settlement as a result of the implementation of the GFA project activities since 2020. The following conclusions and recommendations in this report have been generated and reflect the most important findings and observations by the outcome evaluation team from stake holders interviewed.

This report assesses the overall results and changes from the implementation of the General Food Assistance (GFA) project activities from inception in 2020 to 2021 and provides an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the HFU/UWESO approach in Kyangwali refugee settlement in western part of Uganda the Outcome Evaluation took place in October 2021. The good practices guidelines represented with in the text and diagrams of this report are the properties of Hunger Fighters Uganda

Special thanks goes to various GFA Project Partners and the other stake holders from both Civil Society, Central and local Governments of Uganda, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)) for providing a feasible humanitarian legal and policy framework under which we operate, Non-government agencies, privates sector among others, all of which participated in the implementation of this project and were represented in the Outcome Evaluation Reference Group. Warm thanks go to the programme and Kikuube district field team of Uganda women efforts to serve orphans for their support and contributions throughout the Outcome Evaluation process and their assistance in the review of the report, in particular the data collection teams.

We acknowledge and appreciate the great partnership with the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP), WFP Field Office Team Kyangwali refugee settlement in delivering on their General Food Assistance (GFA) mandate as per their Field Level Agreement. It's this partnership that strategically assisted the delivery of in-kind food, Cash and all other forms of Humanitarian support to the Refugee and host communities of Kyangwali Refugee settlements and generated the positive changes on the target communities.

“

According to Mr. Emanuel Aturinde, The first experience was the worm reception by World Food Programme (WFP) team in Kyangwali and commitment to support HFU a partner to deliver quality services to Persons of Concern. The WFP Country Office and Kyangwali field Office staff were committed to see us succeed. The Concept of “Shadowing” emerged which literally meant that WFP would support HFU in relation to who took the lead during the transition period. First Month: WFP took lead in most of the activities and HFU worked in the shadow, and later HFU Took lead and WFP worked in the shadow with full technical, financial and moral support to HFU.

Special thanks goes to United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for maintaining an up-to-date database for refugees in progress system which had been pivotal in the in-kind food/Cash distribution process and being a strategic partner in the distribution processes.

We would also like to thank Kikuube District Local Government and notably the Kikuube District Production Officer, Resident District Commissioner, Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), District Education Officer (DEO), District Police Commander and District Community Development Officer, District refugee focal person among other KDLG authorities for the support offered during the implementation of the GFA project activities.

Notably, we thank ALIGHT (the Protection Partners), Windle Trust for supporting Hunger & Learning in the schools, Medical Teams International (Health partner), FRC (Financial partner), ACF, Lutheran world Federation (LWF), among others for the invaluable support offered towards the implementation of the General Food Assistance project.

We would also like to thank the Kikuube District Refugee Welfare Committees, prezido, and the beneficiaries themselves for actively participating and supporting the implementation of GFA activities in Kyangwali settlement

Lastly: we acknowledge the support provided by the staff of HFU/UWESO. Special thanks go to the Executive Director HFU. Mr. Emmanuel T. Aturinde and Chief Executive Officer UWESO Ms. Specioza Kiwanuka and Outcome Evaluation Coordinators: James Mukwaaya and Mike Okello the Humanitarian Support Officer for their support throughout the Outcome Evaluation process.

We also want to thank all the field staff particularly the Data collection teams from HFU/UWESO in Kyangwali refugee settlement, Area Office Kikuube District and Country Offices Kampala who went their way to provide logistical support to enable the team implement an interview schedule over a relatively a short period of time.

All comments of the stakeholders and the Evaluation team were considered and duly addressed in the final text of this report. Hopefully, we have listened well, our observations are grounded in reality, our assessment is accurate and our recommendations will be useful to stakeholders to guide the next course of action in implementing

Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) as a World Food Programme (WFP) Cooperating Partner together with the Uganda Women's Effort to Serve Orphans went through a period of evaluating her intermediate changes registered to target beneficiaries in Kyangwali refugee settlement as a result of implementation of the General Food Assistance (GFA) between 2020-2021 as assign of accountability and learning to all stake holders.

The overall objective of this Outcome Evaluation was to assess the Efficiency, Effectiveness, Relevance, and Sustainability (Outcome Evaluation Criteria) of GFA project implementation and, in particular, to document the results of the GFA project in relation to its overall objectives and expected results as defined in the project document. Additionally, the outcome evaluation identified good practices and lessons learned, both of which can be used when designing similar interventions in the future.

The Outcome Evaluation process employed a mixed methodology of Quantitative and Qualitative research tools in an integrated design to enrich the process, and provided more insightful understanding. HFU/UWESO applied the traditional evaluation tools in this order: (a) the desk review (Qualitative) consisted of an analysis of associated GFA project documents to extract information and an overview of the processes promoted before conducting the outcome evaluation fieldwork; (b) semi-structured interviews (Qualitative), that is, individual meetings in which the interviewers applied a framework of themes to explore the issues in an open way, thus allowing the interviewee to bring up new ideas and approaches; (c) Focus Group Discussion guides (Qualitative) to lead meetings with groups of people who were involved in this or analogous project activities and/or have a similar professional profile in an open way so as to prompt debate on relevant issues; and (d) self-administered surveys (Quantitative) using questionnaires (sets of questions with closed and open answers).

The Outcome Evaluation Findings came from different sources which included 16 partner Key Informant Interviews, 466 surveys (422 for Persons of Concern and 44 from the host communities), 13 interviews (10 face-to-face and 3 carried out remotely by email/Skype/phone), 16 Focus Groups involving Financial literacy groups, Casual Laborers, Farmer Groups, Youth Groups, Women Groups, VSLA groups, host communities, Music Dance and Drama Groups, RWC,s, Persons of concern and 13 site visits, involving a visit to food distribution points at , farmer groups , MDD, House hold Kitchen gardens, trees plan, VSLA groups, security points, agent banking, financial literacy groups, small animal projects, organic technology sites, gender and protection desk, market sites, community demonstration gardens among others.

A number of potential limitations, assumptions and constraints were identified at the inception stage such as limited time, COVID 19, distances, language challenges, manpower gap, and limited logistics among others. In most cases, these were addressed with the support of the outcome evaluation team and by triangulating information gathered from various sources in order to provide stronger evidence-based conclusions.

FINDINGS: The findings are divided into sections related to the outcome evaluation criteria and the evaluation questions around project design, relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, sustainability and cross-cutting issues.

GFA Programme design: GFA project's theory was appropriate and relevant in general terms, because it aimed at providing access to nutritious food among Refugees and other crisis affected people in times of crisis which was the primary needs of the target population in Kyangwali refugee settlement.

GFA Relevance: Although there are areas for improvement, in general the project was relevant and was aligned with WFP strategic outcome one (01), which ensures that “Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis, HFU’s vision of, “A Hunger and Malnutrition Free Uganda” with a goal of, “Empowered Food Secure Communities, SDG 2: Zero Hunger by 2030, The Refugee and Host population frame work 2017 (REHOPE), The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calling for bold, transformational change to achieve a world that is more inclusive, fair, sustainable and resilient, the United Nations High Commission for refugees Comprehensive refugee response frame work 2017 (CRRF) a UNHCR issue framework OR OPM Ref. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) officially launched the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework on 24th March 2017, adapting the principles and objectives set out in Annex I of the New York Declaration of Refugees and Migrants to the Ugandan context. The CRRF is a multi-stakeholder coordination model on refugee matters focusing on humanitarian and development needs of both refugees and host communities. The CRRF in Uganda encompasses five mutually reinforcing pillars as outlined by the global objectives: (i) Admission and Rights, (ii) Emergency Response and Ongoing Needs, (iii) Resilience and Self-reliance, (iv) Expanded Solution and (v) Voluntary Repatriation. <https://opm.go.ug/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-uganda> and the National Development Plan III for Uganda 2021/2026.

Efficiency: Project management and governance was good and this increased knowledge-sharing. Collaboration and coordination mechanism among the different stake holders. GFA activities were implemented in a reasonable timely and reliable manner, according to the priorities established by the project documents between 2018-2021.

Effectiveness: GFA project contributed to expected, unexpected results and changes, and in general was effective in terms of completing the activities and in terms of contributing to the goals and objectives outlined in the project document between 2020-2021.

There was increased beneficiary knowledge and understandings on production of micro-nutrient rich food to supplement in-kind/Cash assistance as a result of the establishment of Model kitchen gardens and fruit trees at both FDP and within the communities, Increased rearing of small livestock in the settlement, increase knowledge on nutrition through Cash for Nutrition (C4N) advocacy, strengthened VSLA groups, groups on nutrition, increased adaptation of WASH and HIV messages among the target beneficiaries.

GFA intervention in Kyangwali settlements empowered over 113,932 direct and indirect beneficiaries and strengthened their financial management skills, VSLA skills, cash management, nutrition needs. Improved livelihoods, increased positive behavior change in line with the SBCC strategy among others.

In line with best practices and humanitarian principles, HFU/UWESO ensured that beneficiaries participate in all activities of the project, sharing and dissemination of information/reports, and response to complaints through, and strengthened beneficiary leadership structures such as RWCs, FMCs, CMS which further ensured transparency and accountability in decision making for activities implemented. Also was the improved use of toll-free helpline, complaint desk, Post Distribution Meetings to ensure that beneficiaries air out their concerns regarding GFA services?

In an effort to enhance gender equality norms and practices, there was improved gender awareness, inclusion and protection of beneficiaries in all GFA interventions. All activities ensured that all categories of women, men, girls, boys, disabled, and elderly are given equal opportunity to receive their rightful food/cash entitlements and fully participated in all the complementary activities. This improved women social and economic empowerment, and reduced on gender inequality, and protection related cases between 2020-2021 while upholding the WFP’s “Do No Harm” Policy.

There was improved adaptation and use of environmental sustainability and climate resilience technology among the refugee and host communities using locally available energy efficient materials and technologies like highly insulated clay pots and energy efficient cooking stoves through training, advocacy and demonstrations. Others included recycling FDP waste materials for gardening, sensitizing and rolling out tree planting of both indigenous and fruit trees at FDPs and host communities.

Overall, HFU/UWESO promoted establishment of nurseries and planted over 5,000 fruit trees across Kyangwali refugee settlements and the host communities. These have strengthened beneficiary’s skills and knowledge on nursery establishment and management, generation of income and environmental conservation techniques.

HFU strengthened capacities of partners and beneficiaries in managing projects and in humanitarian intervention in the fields of financial literacy, Monitoring and evaluation, gender inclusion, use of organic manure and fertilizers among others.

HFU conducted project specific training for the co-applicant staff and other stake holders, like engagements with district stakeholders at different levels of implementation to bridge the gap between the district, donor, cooperating partner, and the beneficiaries. This enhanced efficient monitoring, evaluation and accountability as part of learning.

The above intended and unintended changes registered by HFU since 2020 are summarized in the MALWA pot below. The pot describes, Hunger Fighter Ugandans approaches and methodology used to deliver the General Food Assistance project, the processes adopted and the changes registered today among the target beneficiaries in Kyangwali refugee settlements.

Lessons learnt. The evaluation also reveals some lessons learnt that could be useful for the following purposes:

- a) Strengthening the livelihoods, Market linkages and diversifying the PoCs sources of income is one of the most important component that can build resilience and sustainability among the target beneficiaries in Kyangwali settlement.
- b) Scaling up complementary activities to benefit all the refugees and host community is important as it will empower and strengthen the ability of the target beneficiaries to access nutritious foods and resilience.
- c) Integration of messages and activities, HFU/UWESO integration of messages models (MDD, Artistic murals etc) and activities models (CBT/Fin Lit, /VSLA Nutrition, Agriculture (Kitchen gardens demonstrations, cooking demonstration, poultry & pig rearing etc.) and other IGAs contributed greatly to successes of the projects that can inform future programming. For instances Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) contributed greatly in changing attitudes and behaviors, mindset change of project participants;

Fin Lit training and VSLA can be a core activity for integration. The savings from Fin Lit /VSLA provided startup capital for establishment of all other IGAs and agriculture (kitchen gardening / vegetables growing, mushroom growing, pig rearing etc.).

- d) Capacity development of communities, HFU/UWESO promoted skills training, capacity building and guidance (training materials for Fin Lit, /VSLA Nutrition, Agriculture (Kitchen gardens demonstrations, cooking demonstration, pig rearing etc.) and other IGAs, gender & protection and conflict resolutions for project participants. Strengthening capacity is a key lesson that can inform future programming.
- e) Start small scale and innovation models, HFU/UWESO started their interventions on small scales models that enabled learning during implementation. HFU/UWESO innovation like kitchen gardening demonstrations were established in FDPs and institutions such as schools where POCs collect themselves at least once a month contributed to project adoption and replications of the activities in their groups and individuals in the communities. HFU/UWESO roll out and decentralization of the innovations /demonstrations to village level is a learning to inform future programming.
- f) Involvement of all stake holders, HFU/UWESO has been working closely with government OPM and DLGs in Kyangwali settlement of operations at coordination level. Involvement of government departments and sub county technical teams in developing capacities of the project participants will enhance exit strategy and sustainability of the projects. The involvement of the District / Lower Local Governments, and other stake holders is still minimal which is a lesson learned that can inform future programming. For instance, no FGD and Key informants did not mention contributions of district local and lower governments.
- g) Expand from small scales to large scales interventions, Focus groups and key informants reported that the GFA (Financial literacy / VSLA trainings & provision of tool kits) and complementary activities being implemented: nutrition, hunger & Learning, gender and protection, agriculture and sustainable livelihoods (poultry & rabbit keeping, mushroom growing, piggery, tailoring, tree planting etc.), HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation and health and other social behavioural change initiatives to both refugees and host communities (music, dance and drama, artistic murals etc.) have made positive changes in the communities. However, stakeholders lamented that the interventions were all implemented at small scales that limited successes. For more successes, HFU/UWESO/WFP needs to expand to large scales.

h) Ensure that complementary activities model cascade strategy is adequately supported and supervised, decentralizing complementary activities models strategies will provide more support to groups and community members to increase household income via improved agricultural production & marketing and access to and availability of food. It will also improve nutrition and health in the communities. Kitchen gardening demonstration model strategy was a key factor for successes in this OE. Roll out to community levels kitchen gardens and vegetables cooking demonstrations and all other piloted complementary activities (poultry & pig rearing etc) support and supervised them adequately.

Recommendations. Recommendations. There are various recommendations arising from this evaluation that are explained in more detail in the main report and which highlight the priorities, those in charge and some possible elements of an action plan for the stakeholder response.

These recommendations relate to:

- Increase resilience to food insecurity of communities via improved disaster risk reduction & integrates natural resource management, sustainable land management and community resilience to shocks.
- Increase gender, equity, inclusion and protection of communities via improved mainstreaming
- Expand from small scales to large scales interventions particularly in complementary activities
- Ensure that complementary activities model cascade strategy is adequately supported and supervised
- Integrate qualitative participatory approaches and techniques in M & E systems to better capture changes at outcomes/impact levels
- Involve local governments and structures in all project cycles of interventions to strengthen sustainability
- Strengthening intervention for the host community. So as to create peaceful co-existence between refugees and host community
- Strengthen Evidence based generation particularly field teams. Capturing stories.
- VSLA groups should be digitalised and linked to big programs and projects that can support them including those in government and strengthen POCs market linkages

1 | SECTION ONE

1.0 BACK GROUND

Home to over 150,000 refugees, Kyangwali refugee settlement is located in Kikuube District South West Uganda. The settlement is comprised of refugees from Congo, Rwanda, Burundi, South Sudan, Somalia, and Kenya. This is due to its geographical location; Congolese refugees form the majority of the population here. In response to the influx of Congolese refugees entering the country since December 2017, Kyangwali has been receiving new arrivals from the great lakes neighboring countries as a result of Wars, violence and persecution. This increasing number of refugees in Kyangwali created need for humanitarian intervention for persons experiencing emergencies either because of displacement or disasters to provide access to nutritious foods.

Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) is a Non-Governmental Organization registered in 2009 with the Uganda National NGO Bureau with a vision of “A hunger and malnutrition free Uganda” and mission “to eradicate hunger through promoting household food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture, research, environmental conservation, humanitarian support and behavioral change.” has 4 program areas including Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition security, Humanitarian support, Policy Advocacy and Capacity Development which are guided by a Strategic Plan 2020-2024.

Since 2009, HFU has worked with communities in the refugee settlements in Kyangwali and Nakivale/Oruchinga, located in southwestern Uganda and Bwaise in Kampala and Currently implementing the General Food Assistance (GFA) Project which involves managing Food and Cash distribution with other complementary activities as a cooperating partner of the United Nations World Food Program (WFP), in the Refugee Settlements of Nakivale/Oruchinga and Kyangwali and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) project of Delivering Low value grants to foster food security to Local CBOs in Karamoja region.

1.1 About GFA project

General Food Assistance (GFA) is a major humanitarian intervention for people experiencing emergencies either as a result of displacement or disasters. GFA is an activity aimed at achieving WFP's Strategic outcome one (01), which ensures that “Refugees and other crisis - affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis. GFA is delivered by WFP through cooperating partners.

GFA is delivered under two modalities, which is food/in-kind and Cash Based Transfers (CBT) assistance, in-kind food assistance modality involves providing food to people in need as a cornerstone of World Food Programme's (WFP) work. The provision of food in kind remains a fundamental part of WFP and Co-partners work and often the best solution in fragile or crisis situations. Since 2020, WFP and co-partners started this modality to Kyangwali settlement modality which involves money given to refugees who can use it to buy what they most need in their local markets specifically food.

In addition to the two modalities are complementary activities being implemented which include nutrition, hunger and Learning, Gender and Protection, Agriculture and Sustainable Livelihoods, HIV/AIDS, WASH and other social behavioural change initiatives to both refugees and host communities in line with humanitarian values.

The complimentary activities are in line with HFU's strategic priorities that aim at ensuring a hunger and malnutrition free Uganda but also contributes to partners strategic program shift from relief to self-reliance which is in line with United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) two (02) that focuses on achieving “zero hunger” by 2030, The Refugee and Host population frame work 2017 (REHOPE), the United Nations High Commission for refugees Comprehensive refugee response frame work 2018 and the National Development Plan III for Uganda 2021/2026.

1.2. (a) GFA Project Objectives

The main objective of the project is to, “Manage and distribute food/Cash assistance to an estimated 113,932 refugees in Kyangwali settlement. This is guided by three important aspects; (I) Ensuring that planned unconditional assistance is offered to targeted beneficiaries (ii) Creating and strengthening synergies for progress from Relief to Self-reliance with integration of crosscutting issues and (iii) Supporting WFP plans to scale up CBT interventions through the Agency Bank Model to meet the proposed WFP target of 70% by 2022.

1.3. GFA theory of intervention

This point serves to explain the framework for evaluating this project. The logic of the intervention is called GFA programme theory of change, and has two components: a theory of action (the activities and processes of the intervention) and a theory of change (the changes resulting from the contribution of GFA project activities), which is described in the figure below.

1.2. (b) GFA Specific Objectives.



Mobilize and sensitize targeted beneficiaries to receive Humanitarian food/ cash assistance and None Food Assistance.



Enhance access to adequate nutritious food to targeted beneficiaries through managing and distributing Food/in-kind and transfer of Cash Assistance.



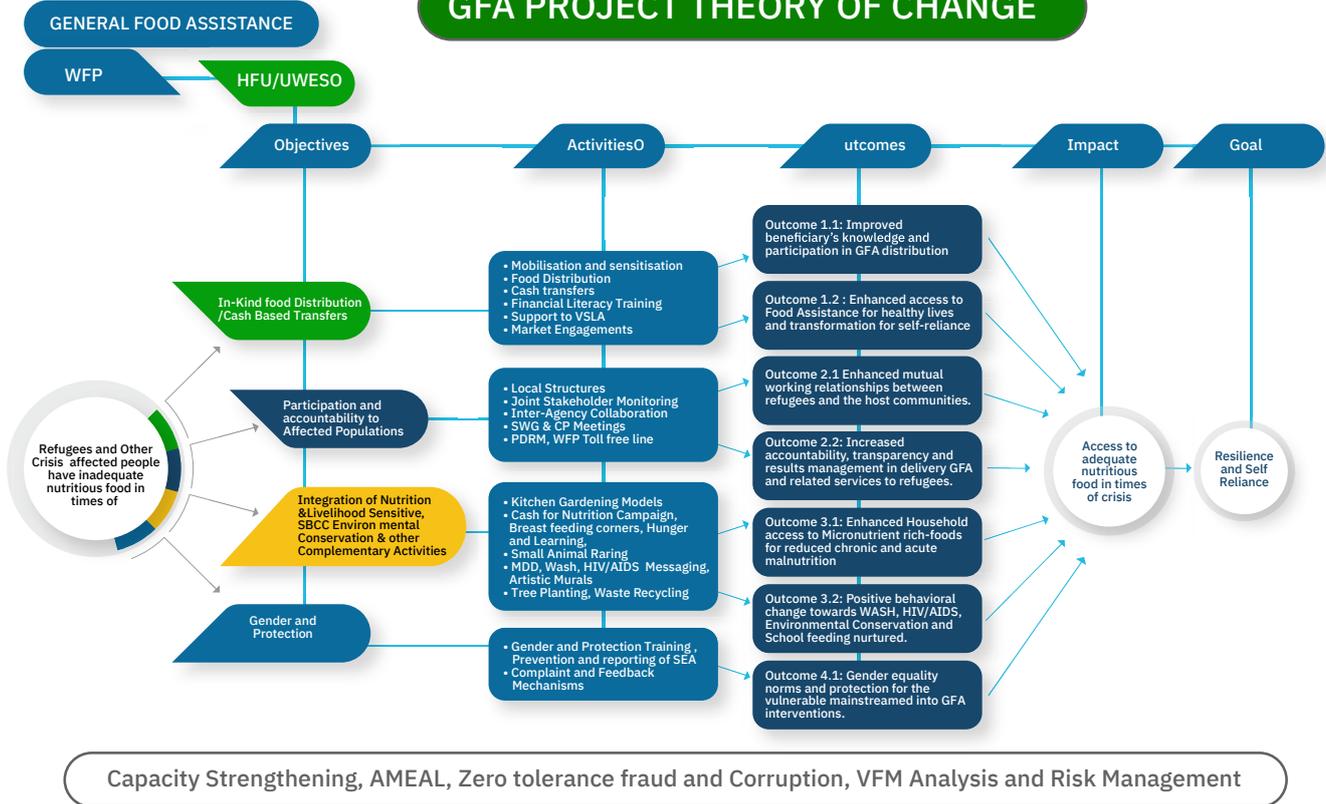
Enhance effective monitoring and accountability for General Food Assistance through multi-stakeholder engagements and inter-agency collaboration.



Promote behavioral and attitude change among refugees and Refugee Host Communities through participatory engagement in complementary activities in Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, HIV/AIDS, Hunger and Learning initiatives and gardening innovations



GFA PROJECT THEORY OF CHANGE



2.0 Justification of the Outcome Evaluation

Since 2020, GFA activities have been implemented in Kyangwali refugee settlement in Kikube district and have registered intended and unintended intermediate and long-term changes on both the refugees and host communities that needed to be assessed, recorded and documented taking into consideration the innovations, best practices and lesson learnt to inform improvement in the intervention design for effective service delivery to the targeted beneficiaries. It was against this background that the outcome evaluation was conducted. **(2020 -2021 Project Progress Reports)**

The outcome evaluation helped to determine how well GFA project achieved the set objectives by measuring results achieved through the intervention period (2020-2021). The evaluation critically examined the project, involving collecting data and analyzing information about a GFA activities, characteristics, outputs, outcomes results and finally documenting them as learnings between stakeholders so as to inform decision and subsequent activities. It also tested the hypotheses by comparing conditions of the target population and partners before and during implementation of GFA activities.

(a) Overall Objectives of the Evaluation

To assess GFA project activities' performance, and intermediate/unintended changes registered in Kyangwali refugee settlements and the host communities between 2020-2021.

(b) Specific Objectives of the evaluation

- i) To present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with project interventions and outputs, assess how well the observed changes reflect the Theory of Change (TOC) or Result Framework (RF) and identify factors in the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.
- ii) To determine the reasons for observed successes/ failures and draw lessons from experience for project Stakeholders.

3.0. Methodology and approach

Mixed methods were used for the outcome evaluation, using both previously collected Quantitative and Qualitative data supplemented by an intensive Qualitative data collection process in project areas. The evaluation was undertaken in three stages: Reviewing and analyzing of secondary data, Qualitative and Quantitative data collection, Data management, analysis and reporting.

The Outcome Evaluation Team divided into two groups. One group of trained data collectors undertook the Quantitative data collection administering Questionnaires that were developed, managed and analyzed by the HFU MEAL team. The second team using PRA Techniques and Tools undertook Qualitative data collection. The PRA Team planned and execute the exercises in the 6 zones and carry out the Qualitative analysis. To adequately address the evaluation questions, team undertook triangulation of information and analysis of both Qualitative and Quantitative data.



PRA Data collection methods being applied in Kyangwali refugee settlement

3.1. Participants

HFU drew the participants for this outcome evaluation from among GFA actors from various sectors at multiple levels including: local and national, informal sector and semi-autonomous organizations, the total number of the sample organizations and individuals including data collection covered the 6 zones of Kyangwali settlement which were the study clusters

3.2 Qualitative Data collection

Field work for the Outcome Evaluation was conducted in October 2021, Team visited settlements of operations Kyangwali and conducted interviews with project and key stakeholders and government staff. A total of 8 data collection methods were adopted and used: Focus group discussions (FGD), key informant interviews (KII), Impact diagram (ID), Time-line and Trend Analysis diagram, Spider diagram, pairwise ranking, direct observation and desk reviews. Data collection used purpose sampling and semi structured FGD and KII protocols

On protection side, Reviews of documents and design of interviews ensured that the exercise is effective in addressing the needs of different social groups (women, persons with disabilities men, girls, youth, boys, and the vulnerable groups), the team addressed the implementation of interventions: appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency; and the extent to which outcomes were achieved. This in turn helped to develop a comprehensive strategy for learning, improvement and sustainability process. Throughout the study, participatory approach, considering the roles and inputs of evaluation stakeholders were fully utilised.

3.2.1 Focus group discussions:

Team conducted 16 FGDs involving more than 7 participants (women 4 and males' 3). Focus group categories include: Fin Lit, VSLA, Kitchen garden, Tree, Hunger and learning beneficiaries, and MDD Communication groups' members. Semi structured instruments / tools with questions were used to guide the discussion.

3.2.2 Key informant interviews:

Team conducted 13 KIIs with project participants (10 females and 3 males), HFU/UWESO, TNAgencies (WFP & UNHCR) and government (OPM and District Local Governments), Project staff and target beneficiaries. The interviews followed semi – structured that allowed probing and flexibility in discussions. The tool was used to collect data from individuals on their experiences/perceptions on positive/negative changes intended / un intended and reasons for successes and failures,

3.2.3 Impact diagram:

Team used the tool to collect data from focus groups on the effects/impacts positive/negative of their activities.

3.2.4 Time-line and Trend Analysis:

Team used the tool to collect data from focus group on key dates, events that occurred in the groups/communities, challenges faced and effects positive / negatives on the group members/ community.

3.2.4 Spider diagram:

The tool was used to collect data from focus group on benefits of Fin Lit training and their contributions to successes / positive changes in the lives of group members.

3.2.5 Pairwise ranking:

Team used the tool with focus group. Group activities were ranked in terms of priorities and their importance to members.

3.2.6 Direct observations:

Team made observations and site visits to project activities such kitchen garden demonstrations, mushroom growing, tailoring, artistic murals etc.

3.2.7 Desk reviews:

Team reviewed HFU/UWESO/WFP programme documents such as monthly and annual reports etc. The purpose of desk reviews was to identify key findings and explanation factories from HFU/UWESO triangulation for Qualitative data provided by beneficiaries and KIIs.

3.2.8 Survey Questionnaires.

In order to explore the influence and outcomes registered by GFA activity implementation in the target areas, survey questionnaires were designed and administered to target population (from both the refugees and host community). The questionnaire was administered to randomly selected people to reduce selection bias while ensuring representativeness. Demographic characteristics such as gender, age, type of disability was included in the questionnaire. How GFA activities accommodated gender and disability, the level of satisfaction, and the structure was collected. A section of the questionnaire also probed the views of refugees and host communities during the pandemic period. HFU/UWESO devised measures to minimise non-response biases (i.e. deliberately avoiding to answer certain questions) and/or not stating one's actual opinion on a question (social desirability biases). (Kaye, Jans & Jones, 2011).

3.2.9 Use of Picture and film narratives.

It was important to have visual impression of influence of GFA activities on the target population across the settlement. To do this, pictures were taken and films communities and premises after obtaining consent and permission from the owners and participants. In addition to the statistics and verbal descriptions, the pictures and films added a visual impression.

3.3. Sampling Strategy

The consideration for the Zones/wards/villages took to account program interventions completed or on-going, overlaps with other interventions, agro-ecology, and socio – economic characteristics (ethnicity, nationality, and types of livelihoods) and covers a full range of GFA and Complimentary activities. The final sites selection used stratified, random sampling to reduce biases, to result in a mix of remote and readily accessible wards/villages were visited.

A representative sample was adopted for the generalizability of the evaluation findings. Cluster, strata and simple random sampling strategies was applied, with modifications to fit each evaluation question. To ensure that information rich participants are recruited, purposively sample was adopted from willing individuals from within the selected settlements and host communities. The sample size from each strata was reached using Morgan table using the following formula.

$$S = X^2 NP (1 - P) \div c \quad (N - 1) + X^2 P(1 - P).$$

s = required sample size.

X² = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).


$$1.96 \times 1.96 = 3.8416$$

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

3.3.1 Cluster sampling

The outcome evaluation Targeted settlement and Zones that were considered as separate sampling cluster frames since they operate under different conditions. Thus, Zones clustered in the settlement were evaluated. Currently, there are 6 operational zones. HFU/UWESO also covered all the zones/clusters of the settlements to provide a clear representation. However, the number of survey participants that were sampled from each zone/cluster were adjusted to the proportion of the number of communities and population per Zone/cluster. This ensured a fair representation during the evaluation. A sampling frame for independent government agencies was created from which a representative sample is randomly chosen.

3.3.2 Stratified purposive sampling

Purposeful sampling was used to identify and select information rich individuals or groups (Patton, 2001), and those with knowledge and experiences on GFA activities. This strategy was useful in capturing variations that existed across the communities (Patton, 2002). Every community was taken as a stratum and individual participants from every community within a community/strata and was purposefully selected.

3.3.3 Evaluation Matrix and Tools

An evaluation matrix was prepared which identified each proposed type of interviewee, the target group with whom the tools were used, and the evaluation questions for which they provided data. Evaluation tools, questionnaires and interview guides were prepared for all individual and group interviews.

3.3.4 Quality Assurance

Quality assurance was applied during the course of the outcome evaluation. The key assurance issues were applied from the design of this evaluation to the dissemination of the final report including: At the start, the evaluation concept note were reviewed by HFU/UWESO PMC. The Concept Note was shared with WFP to get their inputs. However, this did not interfere with the views and independence of Evaluation team, Team focusing on Qualitative data collection using Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA) Techniques and Tools

3.4. Data Analysis

Data was analysed using a combination of Qualitative and Quantitative techniques. Quantitative data was analysed using STATA and SPSS software. Both descriptive statistics (frequencies, means, and standard deviations) and inferential statistics (ANNOVA, T-test and Chi-square) was used for the different evaluation questions. Cross tabulations was used for comparisons between gender, age, types of impairment and other variables of interest may be conducted. Multivariate regressions and Propensity Score Matching was used in both Qualitative and Quantitative data analysis.

Meanwhile, analysis of Qualitative data was done using the thematic technique including taking short hand notes from the field, transcribing data, and coding, memorising, and generating themes. Prior to coding, interview transcripts were double checked for accuracy and consistency with the original recordings. Interview transcripts were uploaded to and coded using the NVIVO software. Coding was done by at least two persons in each settlement to ensure consistency. To reflect the voices of participants, especially PoCs, thick description of selected striking quotes was used. Qualitative findings was used to illuminate and enrich Quantitative findings of interest.

3.5 Limitations

- The Qualitative Outcome evaluation was limited in terms of covering all the objectives of the outcome evaluation previously presented given the number and scale of outcome evaluation questions covering the settlement and district of operations. There was flexibility to respond to complaints of long tools and constraints of time and personnel to collect the data, parts of several structured questions were skipped.
- The arrays of complementary activities differs across Kyangwali operations posing selection bias may arise from limitations to outcome evaluation devotion.
- The numbers of stakeholders were very large and outcome evaluation team needed to do purpose sampling that risked a lack of understanding of full outcome performance of the projects
- The limited time of the study and the effects of COVID 19 limited direct interactions with beneficiaries and the execution of the outcome evaluation study.

The report is structured in four sections, besides the Executive Summary and the preliminary pages, Section one of the report presents background information about HFU and GFA project, as well as the baseline survey objectives, process, methodologies, and limitations. Section two presents detailed findings and evidence of change of the outcome evaluation, Section three highlights study conclusions and findings while Section four contains key appendices and annexes

2 | SECTION TWO

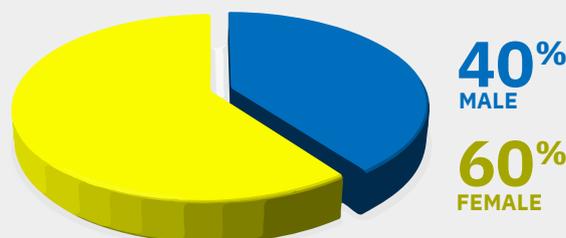
FINDINGS

"...We appreciate and proud for the tremendous contribution of HFU/UWESO for supporting and empowering us on a number of things' when we came to Uganda from Congo in 2019, we didn't know anything before, we were suffering, food was a problem, we cannot image what would happen if HFU did not support us. What would we do" they have done a lot and told us things we did not know. Like saving, financial Management, growing mushrooms, tailoring. Now our children are going to school. I also spend some money to pay family medical bills and we have food." **(UPENDO VSLA members, FGDs, Kyangwali, Oct 2021).**



Members of the UPENDO VSLA group in Kyangwali showing their outcome benefits from VSLA participation

Figure 3. Gender

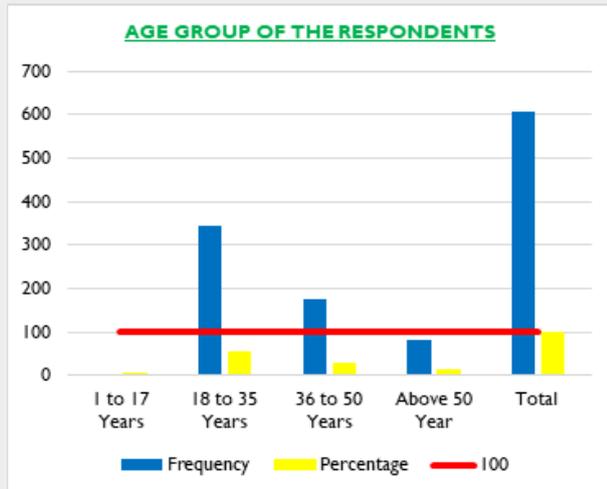


40% of the respondents interviewed were male while **60%** of them were female. As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents interviewed were female. This implied more women participating in the evaluation and are particularly the majority among the beneficiaries implying a gender inclusion and consideration in the GFA project implementation. There is increased number of women participating and benefiting from the GFA and complementary activities. More women have been empowered.

According to Mr. Tubwangye Samuel the Field Coordinator Kyangwali, "since 2020, there has been improved gender and disability mainstreaming in all GFA activities and awareness created about entitlements among women. This has been through gender trainings and follow ups by staff, Post Distribution Meetings, effective mobilization and sensitisation and economic empowerment of women among the target beneficiaries in Kyangwali."

According to Ms. Monica the Gender officer Kyangwali, "Since 2020, we have over **55%** of GFA beneficiaries as women and most of the beneficiary groups in Kyangwali have direct participation of women such as the women and girls' farmers group in the host community with over **30 members** where only women are empowered with skills in gardening, animal rearing and market linkages."

Figure 4. Age and disability category of respondents



As indicated in the graph, majority of the respondents were aged between **18-35 years (56.9%)**, followed by respondents aged between **36-50 years (29%)**, then those above 50 years (**13.4%**) and lastly only **0.7%** of them aged between **1-17 years**. Implying adult participation in the GFA project activities who are directly and indirectly supporting other house hold members and the community in building a resilient community in Kyangwali settlement According to WFP site light office Kyangwali settlements, “adults are the ones enrolled on both food and cash benefits however, they are given the amount of food and cash based on the number of household members. “Children are only beneficiaries as members of the respective adult House Holds.

The majority, representing **88%** were without disability while only **12%** were with disability. An implication that persons with disability are directly involved as beneficiaries of the GFA project activities. However, there is need to increase on the number of PWDs participating in the activities as only **12%** were found inclusive. According to UNHCR office in Kyangwali settlement, “HFU should involve more of the vulnerable groups among the complementary activities in the settlements such as PWDs and some PSNs are not targeted and benefiting from some of the project activities.” PWDs have challenges of communication, distances, sunlight, to access services being provided such as training, Cash, Food, livelihoods among others.

Figure 5: Disability status of respondents

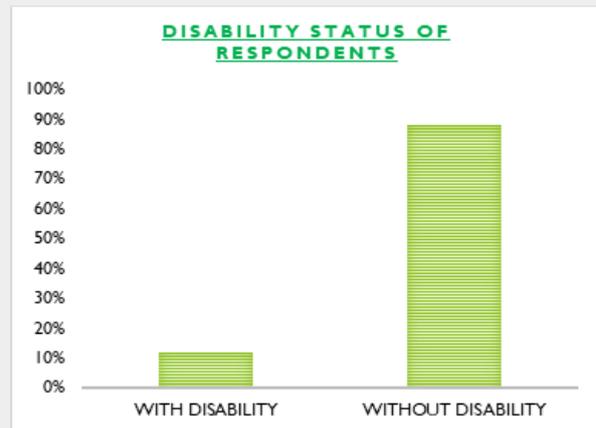
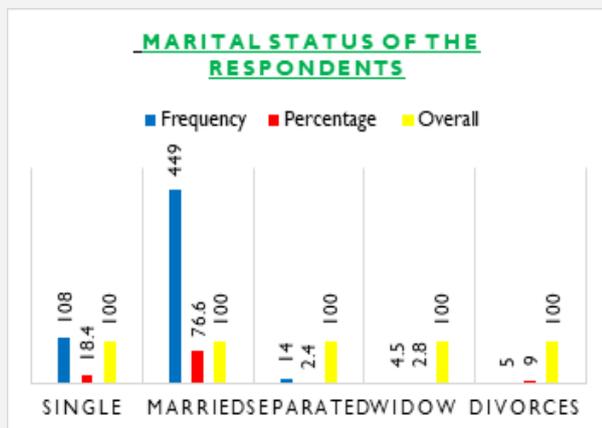


Figure 6. Marital status of Respondents



As indicated, majority of the respondents interviewed representing **76.6%** were married, followed by **18.4%** of them who said they were still single, **1.5%** who were widowed, **0.9%** who said they were divorced and **2.4%** of them who said they were separated. As a result of house hold IGAs activities, employment opportunities were created in the settlements of operations. For examples, Upendo VSLA group young and single mothers were able to take care of their households’ members with incomes from tailoring, tailoring training, weaving sweaters, crafts, selling dresses and materials and making cooking stoves & briskets (supported by LWF) and vegetables growing.

Figure 7. Household Number

As indicated in the graph, the majority (15.8%) of the respondents interviewed comprise of four household members, followed by six (15.3%), five (14.9%), three (13.9%), nine (11.4%), seven (8%), eight (7.5%), two (7.3%) and lastly households with one household member (6%). This implies that empowering individual household members helps to support other household members that can strengthen their social and economic cohesion and resilience in the community.

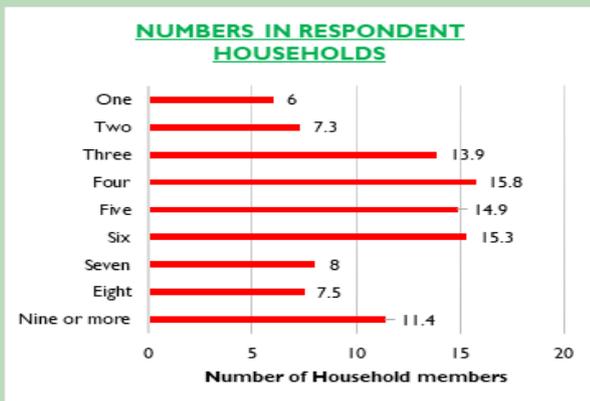
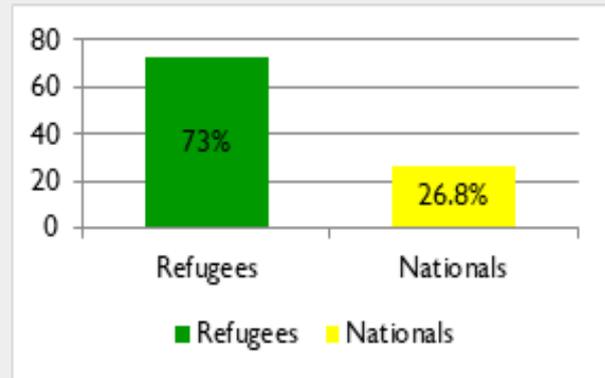


Figure 8. Nationality of beneficiaries.



As indicated in the table, the majority of the respondents interviewed are refugees representing 73%, followed by nationals who represent 27%. This implies that GFA activities in Kyangwali refugee settlement has upheld the REHOPE strategy of targeting at least 70% refugees and 30% nationals in all activity implementation.

Figure 9. Knowledge about GFA project activities

Based on the chart above, the majority of the respondents who were interviewed said they had heard (88%) about the General Food assistance project implemented by WFP/HFU/UWESO in their area while only 12% of them said they had not heard of the project in their area. MDD clubs' sensitization was reported to be successful sensitization and mobilization. Groups and community members responded well to various trainings provided: Kitchen gardening, Nutrition, Cooking demos on vegetables, porridge, WATSAN, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, COVID 19, Cholera, communicable and non – communicable diseases, cash based transfers,

According to Kikuube district refugee focal person, "this is attributed to the benefits they get from GFA activities. The Role of MDD has been key on this aspect, the role out of the FDP Gardening models and the increasing positive stake holder engagements."

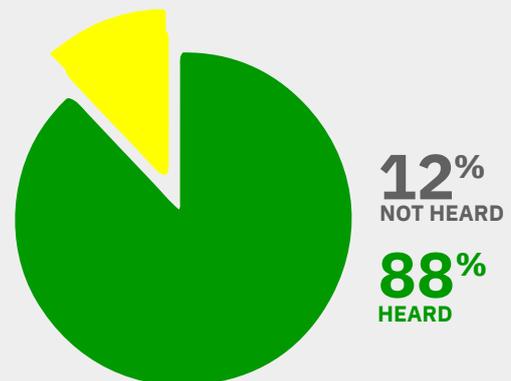
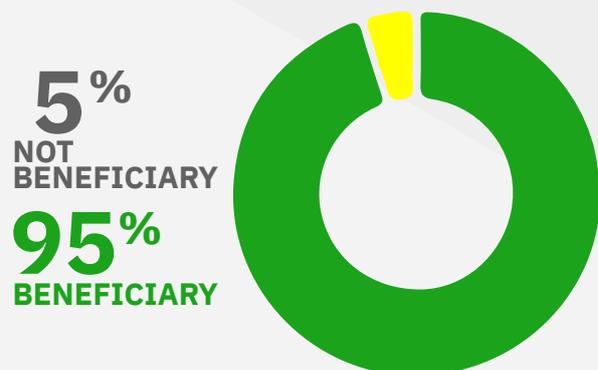


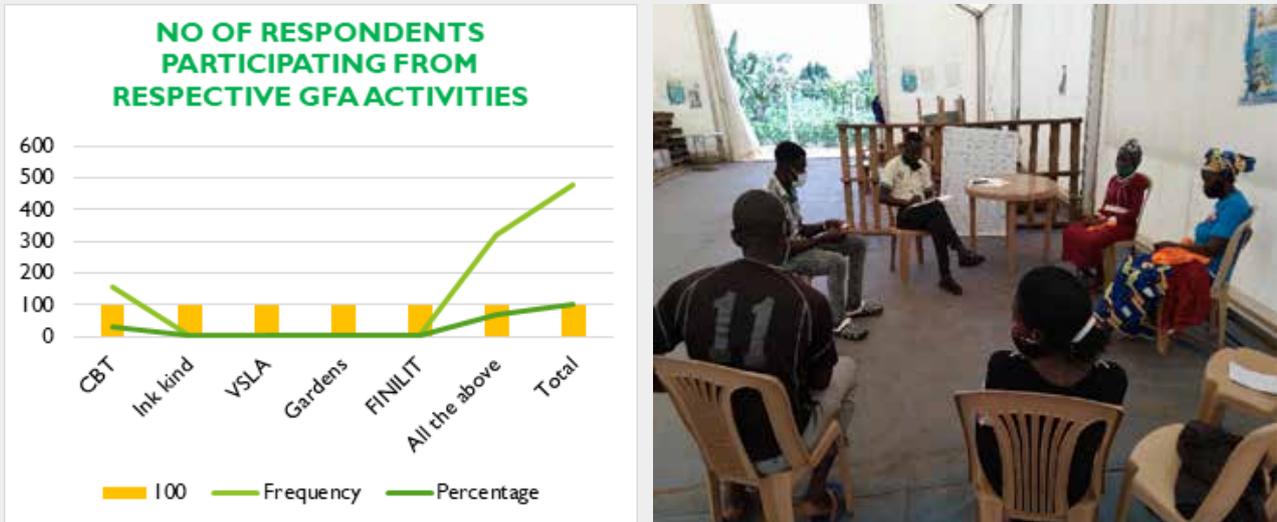
Figure 10. Beneficiaries of GFA project activities

Of the respondents that had heard of the GFA project, majority (95%) said their household members were beneficiaries of the General Food Assistance activities while only 5% of them said their household members were not beneficiaries of the project. This implies that the General food assistance project has been beneficial to the majority target beneficiaries in Kyangwali settlement. The project has benefited them through Mushroom growing, VSLA, FINILIT, hunger and learnings, Livelihoods activities, Kitchen gardens, Food /Cash distribution, CBT, PDM SBCC services, Tree planting, Artistic murals, stake holder engagements, among others.



“...We thank HFU/UWESO for supporting and empowering us on a number of things’ when we came to Uganda from Congo in 2019, we didn’t know anything before, we were suffering, food was a problem, and we cannot image what would happen if HFU did not support us. What would we do ” they have done a lot and told us things we did not know. Like saving, finance, growing mushrooms, tailoring. Now our children are going to school. I also spend some money to pay family medical bills and we have food.” (UPENDO members, FGDs, Kyangwali, Oct 2021)

Figure 11. Participation in GFA activities between 2020-2021.



The respondents interviewed said they participated or benefited from; Cash Based Transfer-CBT (31.9%), In-kind food assistance (0.4%), Village Saving and Loan Association-VSLA (0.2%), kitchen gardening (0.4%), financial literacy training (0.2%), all the above (66.8%). As indicated above, the majority of the respondents participated or benefited from all the listed GFA project activities between 2020-2021, followed by CBTs. An implication that target beneficiaries have participated and benefited from various activities that are implemented under GFA project.

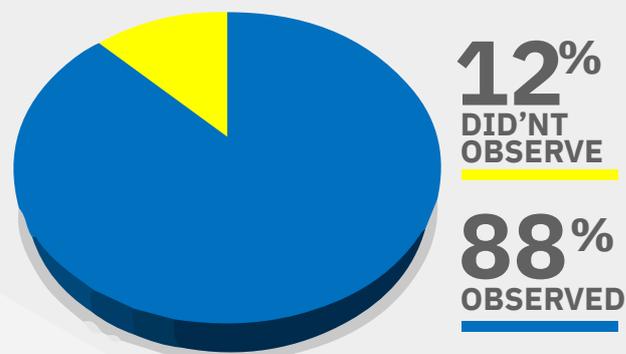
SECURITY AND RISKS MANAGEMENT SECTION



Crowd control during Food Distribution at Maratatu C | Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

Figure 12. Observance of security personnel at the FDP when respondents participate in GFA activities

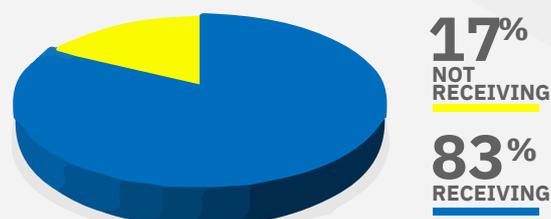
Of the respondents interviewed, majority (**88%**) said they had observed the presence of security personnel at the FDP when they participated in GFA activities while **12%** of them said they had not observed any security personnel. However, of the security personnel observed, 35.8% of them said they observed Uganda Police, **0.7%** of them said they saw Private security guards while **0.2%** observed HFU Security officers. The majority, representing **63.2%** said they observed all the mentioned security personnel. This implies that there is increasing observance of security situation at FDP and in the community because of the project security activity.



According to Emmanuel Aturinde the Executive director of Hunger Fighters Uganda, “One of the other critical issues that we took over the project when at the pick of the Food Aid scandals in Uganda. The issue of food theft and unverified refugee numbers was still wavering around. HFU was prepared to put a stop or prevent any form such malpractices. The first year was also coupled with network building with stakeholders, staff training whereby over 70% of staff had never been involved in the GFA or humanitarian interventions.”

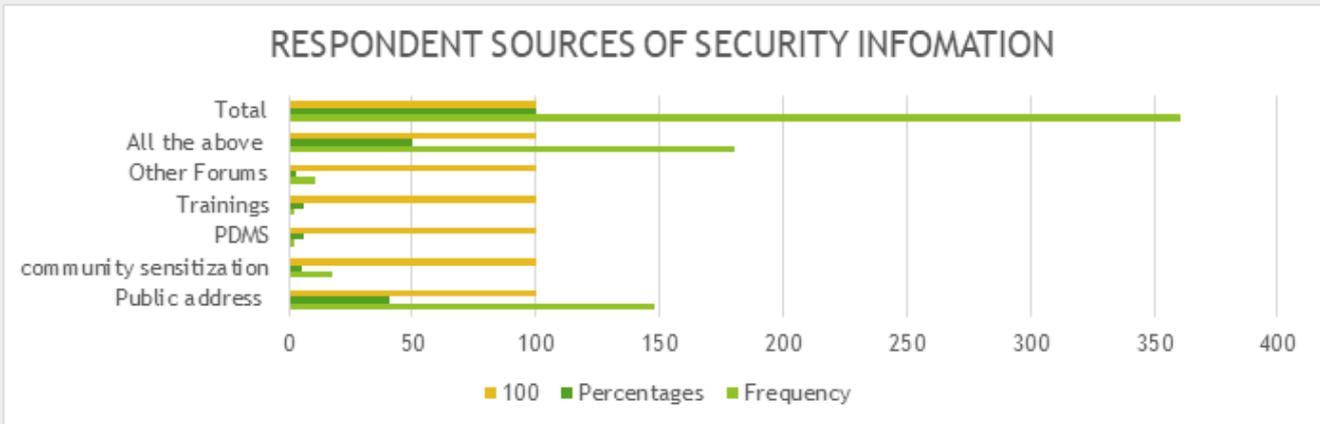
Figure 13(on the right): Receiving security information when you come to collect food ration/cash

Majority of the respondents interviewed said they were receiving security information (**83%**) when they came to collect their food rations or cash while only **17%** said they didn't receive security information when they came to collect the cash or food rations.



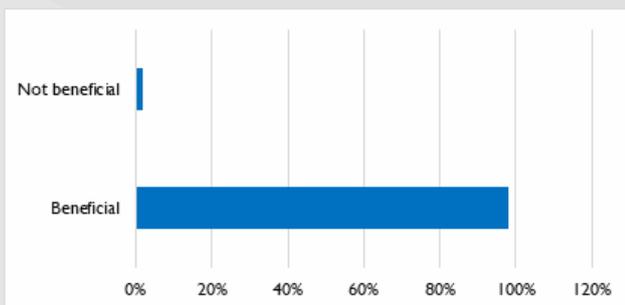
According to the HFU security officer, Kyangwali refugee settlement, “Security and Safety is one of the vital components of the GFA implementation, HFU’s Security Unit ensures an effective risk register and FDP tailored security plan, sensitization and orientation activities for all staff, causal laborers and partners. The unit has led to increased appropriate deployment plan of police and Saracen private security guards in a bid to ensure peace, law and order at the FDP during the distribution. This has promoted safety and security of food/ cash beneficiaries while effecting humanitarian activities.”

Figure 14. Communicating security information.



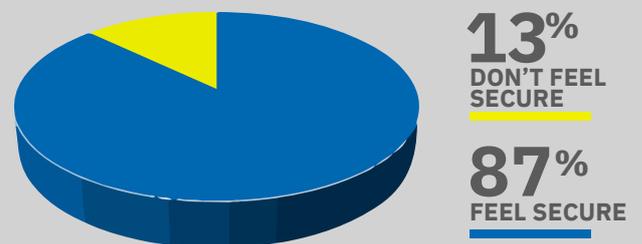
The respondents interviewed, said they received the security information by means of public address (41%), and the majority by 49.9% who said it was by all the mentioned means in the table above. 5% said by community sensitization meetings, 0.6% by post distribution meetings, another 0.6% said they received the information during training while 3% said it was by other forms and not the ones mentioned above. This implies an increased dissemination of security information to the target beneficiary during the implementation of the GFA project activities.

Figure 15. Security when collecting cash entitlements at the CBT agents or going back home.



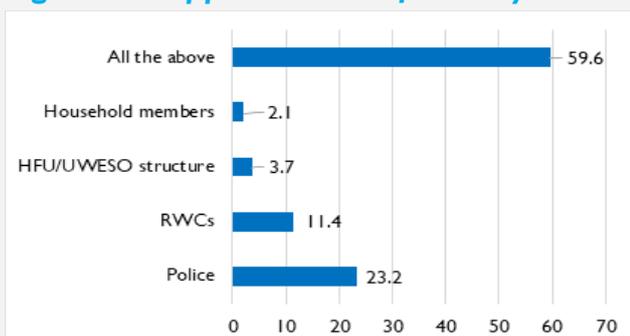
As indicated above majority (98%) of the respondents found the security information to be beneficial to them and supported them to feel secure while 2% of the respondents said they did not find the security information beneficial to them.

Figure 16: About feeling secure when collecting their entitlement



Of the respondents, 87% of them said they feel secure when they are collecting their cash entitlements at the CBT agents and when going back home whereas only 13% said they didn't feel secure. Implying an improved security situation in Kyangwali refugee settlement.

Figure 17. Support in case of security threats



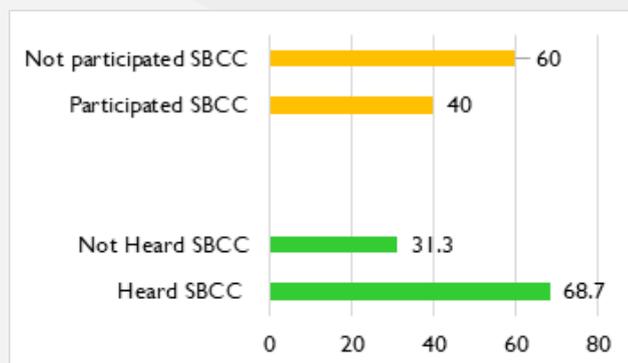
Of the interviewed respondents, 23.2% said the police usually supports them in case of security threats, 11.4% who said RWCs support them, 3.7% said the HFU/ UWESO structures support them, and 2.1% mentioned their household members offer the support. The majority (59.6%) of the respondents said they are supported by all the above supported them in case of security threats. An implication that joint efforts among stake holders has been largely responsible for the improved security situation within the settlement.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION



*Hunger Fighters Uganda Maratatu MDD Group Sharing their stories
Maratatu - Kyangwali Refugee Settlement*

Figure 18. Knowledge about SBCC messages on GFA activities.



Majority of the respondents representing **68.7%** said they had heard of the SBCC messages on GFA activities in their community through MDD and music while **31.3%** said they had never had of the messages in their community. Of those that had heard, only **40%** had participated in the SBCC activities while the majority (**60%**) said they did not participate in the activities.



According to HFU Kyangwali annual report 2020, “There are two MDD groups, one at Nyamiganda and other at Maratatu FDPs and collectively constitute **135** members of which **85 (62.9%)** are females and 50 are males (**37%**). Overall, the two groups performed a total of **67** sensitization sessions during Cash/food distribution at the FDPs from January 2020 to October 2021 were conducted. This focused on prevention of HIV/AIDS, promotion of WASH, Nutrition Education and prevention of contracting and spreading COVID”

Table 1 Common SBCC sensitization messages

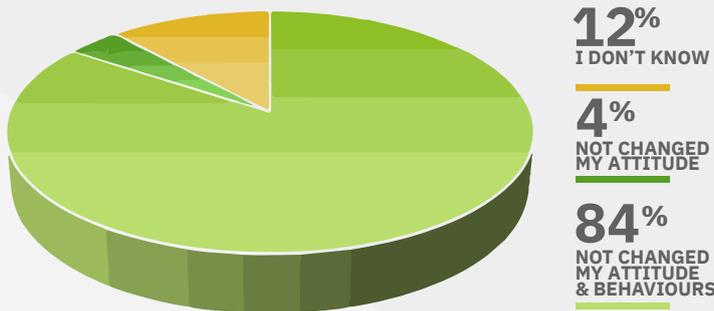
SENSITIZATION MESSAGES	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
NUTRITION	2	1.4%
COVID-19 AWARENESS	5	3.5%
WFP HELPLINE	1	.7%
ALL THE ABOVE	136	94.4%
n=	144	100.0%



HFU MDD member sensitizes beneficiaries in Maratatu C.

As seen from table 1, the respondents said they were aware of Nutrition messages (**1.4%**), covid19 messages (**3.5%**), and helpline (**0.7%**). The majority (**94.4%**) of the respondents said they were aware of all the above mentioned SBCC sensitization messages. According to secondary reports, “Through the Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) strategy, **113,932** beneficiaries were sensitized in WASH, HIV/AIDS, nutrition, COVID-19, Ebola and Gender Based Violence Gender and Protection. It’s an implication that SBCC is a common and popular means of behavior change communication.”

Figure 20. Influenced of SBCC on knowledge, attitude and practices in the household and community.



As indicated above the majority (**84%**) of the respondents said the sensitization messages had changed their attitude and behavior. **4%** said they had not changed while **12%** said they didn’t know if the messages had changed their behavior or attitudes. Social behavioral change activities in WASH, nutrition, HIV sensitizations, kitchen gardening were extended to the refugee and host communities. 59 households from 8 villages of Maratatu, Kilokore, Mukarange, Mombasa, Nyamiganda, Kentomi, Mukunyu and Marembo were trained and sensitized on how to make vegetable kitchen gardens, maintain the gardens and even on the uses of the harvested vegetables.

According to Kyangwali Field coordinator, “Positive changes in attitudes and behaviors of community members on agriculture & livelihoods, income generations, nutrition, health hygiene, water & sanitation, communicable and non – communicable diseases have improved in the settlement due to the application of SBCC model of communication.”

MDD clubs’ sensitization was reported to be successful. Groups and community members responded well to various trainings provided: Kitchen gardening, nutrition, cooking demos on vegetables, porridge etc, WATSAN, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, COVID 19, Cholera, communicable and non – communicable diseases, cash based transfers, etc). Key positive changes from the SBCC according to Maratatu MDD Group are:

- In 2021, communities were able to identify malnutrition in the communities, malnutrition cases reduced. Maratatu MDD Group members during Outcome evaluation confirmed this for Kyangwali refugee settlement.
- Some people are now buying different types of food and diets with the cash transfers received.
- Managing well and better cash based transfers received and there is reduced fighting/conflicts at homes on cash based transfers.
- There was improved hygiene at community levels. Some homesteads previously without latrines have dug and constructed pit latrines, and there were no open defecations in the community, and some people are now washing their hands and there was improved cleanliness.

According to UNHCR office in Kyangwali, “some people went for HIV/AIDS tests to know their HIV/AIDS status; and community members were not sharing sharp instruments such as razor blades, needles etc. But, it’s difficult for MDD Club members to know whether condoms were used and in the right ways as sex is a private issue.” However, the groups are faced with group dynamic challenges (e.g. poor leadership, inequity and disharmony) that need to be worked upon.

UNHCR confirmed during the Outcome evaluation that HFU/UWESO played great roles in sensitization and mobilization activities of the POCs in the settlements. UNHCR lamented that Public Address System of HFU/UWESO sometimes breaks down and messages are not passed on time to communities as expected. This makes people to miss vital information and services.

Table 2. How the SBCC messages have helped the respondents cope with the pandemic SOPs

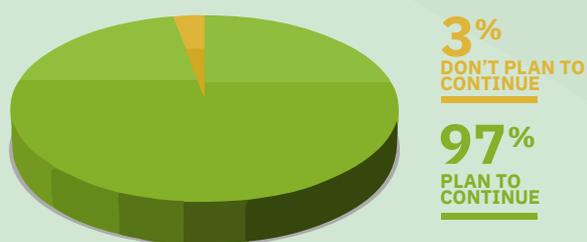
	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENTAGE
influenced hand washing	8	5.5%
influenced dressing masks	1	0.7%
influenced sanitizing	1	0.7%
all the above	135	93.1%
n=	145	100.0%

5.5% of the respondents said the activities had influenced hand washing, while 0.7% of them said the messages had influenced dressing masks and another 0.7% say the messages influenced sanitizing. The Majority (93.1%) as seen from the table above said the messages had influenced all the pandemic SOPs.

MDD clubs’ sensitization was reported to be successful. Groups and community members responded well to various trainings provided on : Kitchen gardening, nutrition, cooking demos on vegetables, porridge etc, WATSAN, HIV/AIDS, Ebola, COVID 19, Cholera, communicable and non – communicable diseases, cash based transfers, etc).

Some people adhered to COVID 19 pandemic SOP. However, COVID 19 SOPs are not being observed and adhered to in some parts of the FDPs where there is overcrowding. This was also noted by USAID Third Party Monitoring 2021 and UNHCR during the outcome evaluation

Figure 22. SBCC sustainability plan.



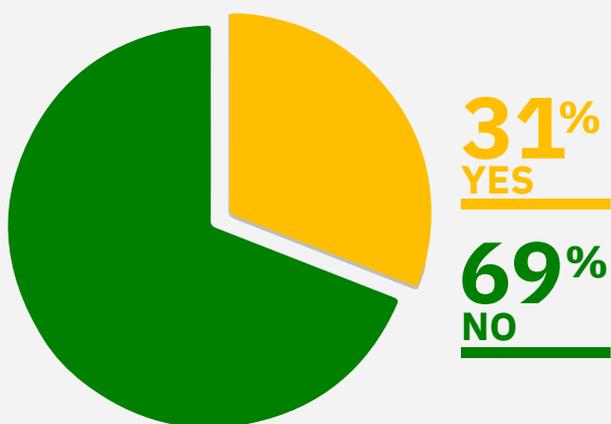
As indicated in the chart above majority (97%) of the interviewed respondents said they plan to continue with the SBCC activities beyond the project while only 3% of them said they don’t plan to continue with the activities beyond the project.

NUTRITION



Sentization of Beneficiaries in the waiting shade about good breastfeeding practices | Maratatu - Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

Figure 22. Nutrition Sensitization Sessions at the FDP/ in the community



69% of the respondents interviewed said there had been nutrition sensitization sessions at the FDP or in the community, while 31% said there hadn't been any sensitization sessions. As indicated above, there had been increased nutrition sensitization sessions at the FDP and in the community. According to project performance reports 2020, "Nutrition education was done each day of distribution. Food beneficiaries were sensitized on the nutrition benefits of the food basket given to them and how to prepare them. CBT beneficiaries on the other hand were sensitized on the various nutritious foods that they would buy after acquiring the cash. This increased the beneficiary knowledge on good feeding, hygiene and balanced diet.

Table 4. How the nutrition interventions helped the respondents.

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Improved my HH feeding	5	9.2%
Improved my balanced diet	31	8.1%
Helped to reduce disease burden	2	0.5%
Influenced expenditures on food	2	0.5%
All the above	308	80.8%
None of the above	3	0.8%
n=	381	100.0

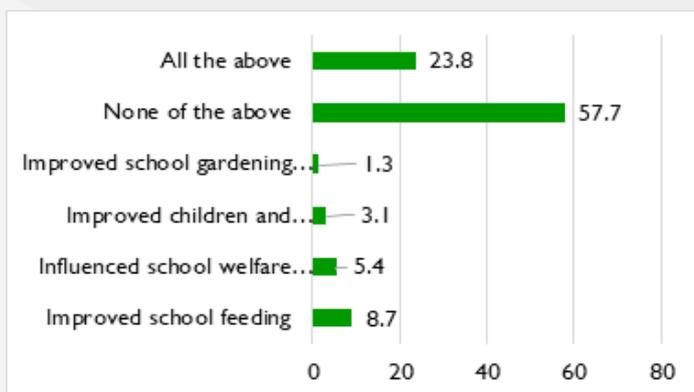
education sessions were extended to household level in the community with the aid of Hunger Fighters Uganda's community based Music Dance and Drama (MDD) club. This practice improved access, behavior and knowledge, attitude and practices of beneficiaries on nutrition related aspects

Table 5 Practices adopted by households because of the nutrition sensitization sessions.

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Better feeding	7	18.9%
Balanced diet uptake	16	4.3%
Breast feeding	7	1.9%
Proper food preparation and storage	2	0.5%
All the above	279	74.4%
n=	375	100.0

Of the practices adopted, **18.9%** of the respondents said they had adopted better feeding, a balanced diet uptake (**4.3%**), breast feeding (**1.9%**), and proper food preparation and storage (0.5). Majority of the respondents said they had adopted all the listed practices, representing **74.4%**. this implies that the target communities have adopted the nutrition and sensitization messages and practicing them in their respective households.

Figure 25. Influence of school debates and seminars on the school learning programme.



This activity was affected by the closure of the schools during the period of COVID 19, however at its adaptation and start, **8.7%** of the respondents said the debates and seminars had improved the school feeding culture, influenced the school welfare program (**5.4%**), improved children and teacher welfare in their homes (**3.1**), improved school gardening activities (**1.3%**). **23.8%** of the respondents said the debates and seminars had influenced them in all the listed ways. There were still a big number of respondents who said the debates and seminars had not influenced them, representing **57.7%**.

(a)Vegetable distribution at the FDPs:

Vegetables distribution to beneficiaries were conducted at all the FDPs of Nyamiganda and Maratatu C in every cycle. These vegetables were majorly given to EVIs categorised as pregnant, lactating, elderly, and disabled individuals among others. Vegetables distributed were spinach, beetroot, eggplants, green pepper and collards. This has led to increased access to nutritious vegetables and foods by POCs

Also has been the increased guidance of the POCs on the preparation of these vegetables using various recipes and knowledge on kitchen gardening, while adopting the technology as a means to improve on their nutrition and incomes. Vegetables are distributed to over 500 Households every distribution cycle.



(b) Cash for nutrition Campaign

There has been strengthened the integration of Nutrition into GFA. One of the HFU's vehicles of nutrition education being the Cash for Nutrition Community Based Campaigns. Continuous Nutrition Campaigns in the villages of Munsisa and Mombasa in Nyamiganda and Maratatu communities respectively under the theme "The Better Livelihoods for an Improved Nutrition". The activities entailing this campaign include. This has increase knowledge adaptation on issues of nutrition among the POCs.



(c) Cooking demonstrations

According to secondary reports 2020, "as part of the cash for nutrition campaign, more groups of the MDD club members (our tool of sensitization and awareness creation in the community) of Nyamiganda FDP are built capacity in cooking demonstrations on nutrient conservative vegetable preparation methods. This has empowered them with the knowledge to pass on to their fellow beneficiaries during their usual nutrition sensitization sessions both in the community and at the FDPs."



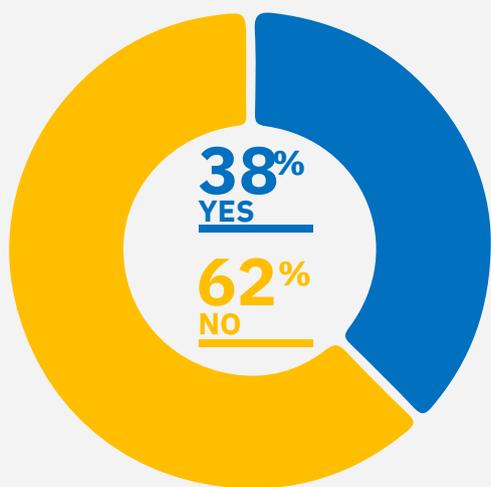
A cooking demonstration session with Nyamiganda MDD group



TREE PLANTING

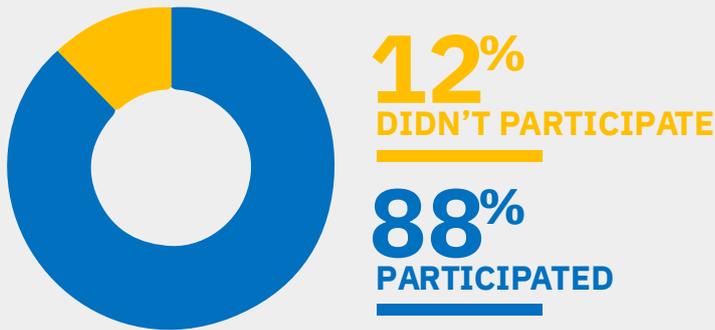


Figure 26. Household or Community benefited from the GFA project tree planting activity



62% of the respondents said their household or community had benefited from the GFA project tree planting activity while 38% of the respondents said they didn't benefit. According to secondary reports, 2020, 2021, "A total of over **4000** non fruit trees were secured from national forestry authority (NFA) field office in Hoima under the government program of promoting community tree planting. The seedlings included (**1782 Gravelier Robusta & 1127 Markhamia**). However, a total **2909** non-fruit trees were planted in different selected institutions and VSLA groups in Kyangwali settlement. The rest did not survive prior to planting due to the small size, poor transportation and storage. Trees were planted in schools and other community centers like hospitals and farmer gardens."

Figure 27. Household or community members' participation in tree planting



Majority of the respondents said their households or community members had participated in the planting of the trees representing **88%**, while a few of them said their household or community members did not participate representing **12%**. Over 2909 non fruit trees were planted in refugee schools, Health centers, and refuges and host communities

According to OPM office in Kyangwali, "There has been increased stake holder engagements Meetings with the key stakeholders (OPM,

UNHCR, management of institutions and RWCs) are held to harmonize the list of the intended beneficiaries of the tree planting activity which are from both the refugee settlement and host community."

Figure 28. Community Contributions tree planting

During tree planting, **8.3%** of the respondents said they provided land, **49.4%**, representing the majority said they planted trees while **14.4%** of them said they weeded and cared for the trees. **27.8%** of the respondents said they made all the listed contributions.

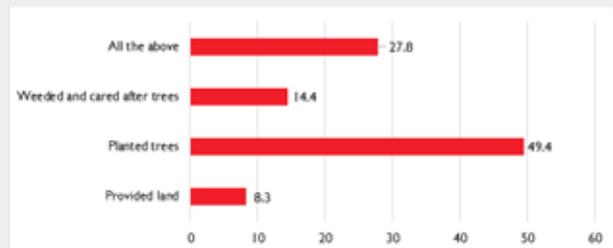


Figure 29. Type of trees Planted

Of the trees planted, **66%** of them were fruit trees while only **34%** were wood trees. As indicated above, majority of the trees planted were fruit trees. An implication that there are more fruit trees planted in the community which will be used for various purposes. Including providing fruits.

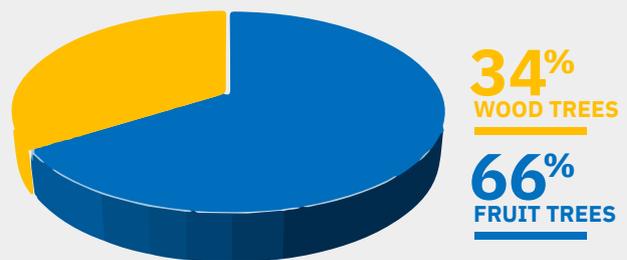
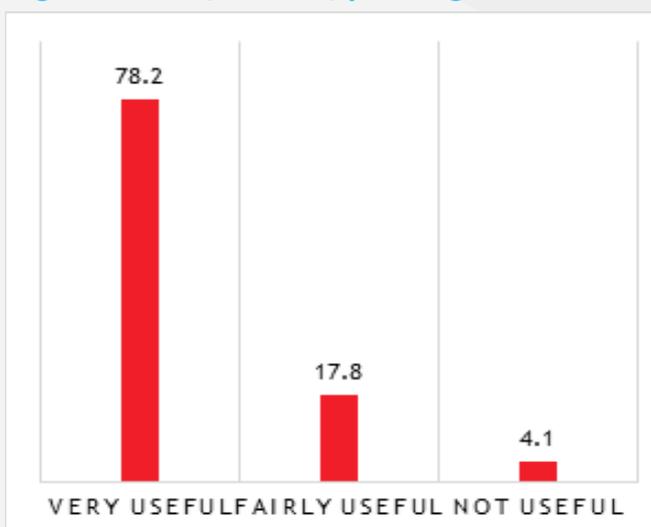


Figure 30. Usefulness of planting trees and school gardens



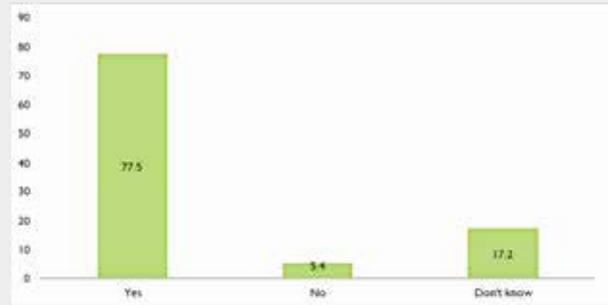
Majority of the respondents said tree planting and school gardening had been useful to them and their community at large, representing **78%** while only **4%** of them said tree plant and school gardening had not been useful to them or their community. **18%** of them said tree planting and school gardening had been fairly useful to them. Awareness on Nursery beds establishment and Tree planting increased, according to KDLG "some groups and households have picked up Nursery beds establishment and Tree planting growing activities." HFU/UWESO with funding from WFP is supporting Nursery beds establishment and Tree Planting in the settlements. In May, 2021 Wisdom Group members planted umbrella, avocado, oranges, mangoes and graviola seedlings in Kyangwali;

There are already positive changes of Tree planting. Some groups reported that the trees planted in schools has made the place beautiful and protected the environment.



During the Outcome evaluation exercise, key challenges facing tree planting were reported. It was mentioned that some tree seedlings planted did not survive due to delayed period rainfall season/drought. Some tree seedlings planted were destroyed by stray goats and others were destroyed by pests especially termites.

Figure 31. Plan to maintain the trees for better growth



As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents said there is a plan to maintain the trees for better growth representing **78%**, while **5%** said there is no plan to main the trees for better growth. **17%** of the respondents said they didn't know whether or not there was a plan to maintain the trees for better growth.

FOOD/CASH



On the left, Beneficiary receives food ration. On the right, Beneficiary receives cash ration from the bullion van at Maratatu C FDP - Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

Figure 32. Participation in the GFA modalities of In-kind food collection or cash disbursements

Majority of the respondents, representing 83% said they had been participating in the GFA modalities of In-kind food collection or cash disbursements while only 17% of them said they had not been participating. According to secondary reports, “From January 2020 to January 2021, HFU/UWESO mobilised a total of 113,932 beneficiaries for Cash and Food Assistance. A total amount equivalent to 29,079,154,000 Ugandan Shillings was disbursed to the persons of concerns in Kyangwali Refugee settlement. In addition, a total of 3805.268 Metric Tons (MT) was distributed.

The average number of beneficiaries who received food assistance were 16,968 out of the average planned of 18,357. This translates into an average number of 6,512 households that received in kind food assistance in Kyangwali refugee settlement out of the planned average of 7,357 households.”

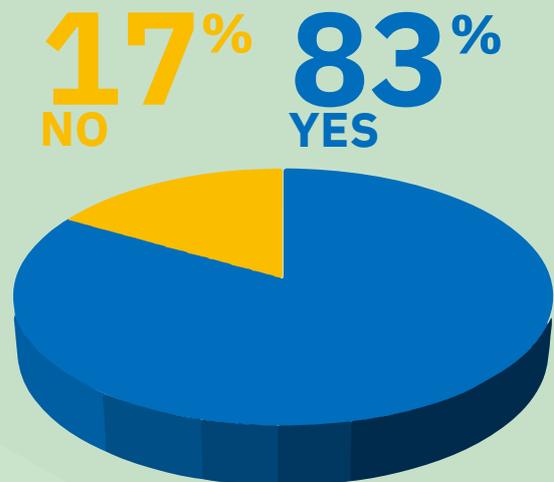


Figure 33. Benefits from the modalities

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Got food	6	1.4%
Got cash	402	93.7%
All the above	20	4.7%
n=	429	99.8%

As indicated above, 93.7% of the respondents got cash, 1.4% got food while 4.7% got both food and cash. As indicated above majority of the respondents benefited by receiving cash in particular. A total of 160 Cash Based Transfers (CBT) beneficiaries were reached out with Financial Literacy skills.

In 2018, World Vision International was implementing GFA activities cash transfers together with financial provider PBU on behalf of WFP in Kyangwali refugee settlement. There was stealing of the GFA assistance Cash rations were not reduced by WFP that time. Beneficiaries received UGX 32,000 during time of WorldVision Internal (WVI) according to the Wisdom group members.

Very few POCs remained on In-kind/food General Food Assistance in the two settlements of operations. However, food ration cuts have resulted into inadequate food them, as a result some of them have resorted to stealing, prostitution and conflicts in households and GBV increased.

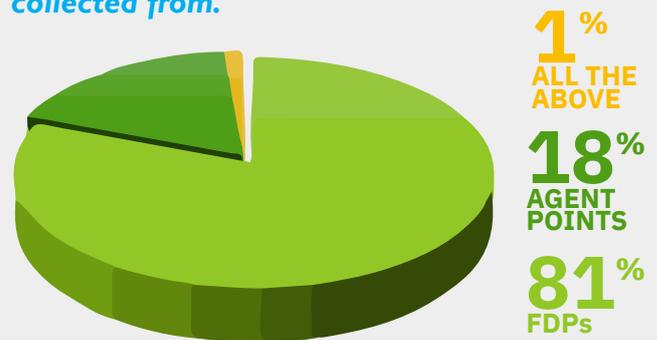
Options for use of cash assistance increased, Options for use of cash assistance increased according to people met by OE team. This is a confirmation of findings of WFP various assessments and recent CARE assessment of CBT and GBV in the settlements. Beneficiaries of cash assistance are reported to be using the cash for various purposes: some beneficiaries saved some parts of the cash received, “some parts of the cash received are used to pay debt, some part of the cash received is used to buy food and some parts of the cash received are used for medical treatment,” according to groups met (Mandeleo VSLA Group members etc).

Cash assistance rations have been greatly over cut over time and options/choices limited/ reduced. Cash assistance rations have been greatly over cut over time by WFP that limited / reduced options / choices. This affected group and community members’ plans of increasing savings. Reduced rations also have resulted into reduced savings of household members and reduced opportunities to get “startup capital” to start livelihoods activities by households in the settlements of Kyangwali according to communities met including Mandeleo group.

Negative coping mechanisms of POCs due cash reduction increased. “Cash ration cuts has resulted into inadequate food; hence negative coping mechanism such as stealing, prostitution and increased conflicts in households and GBV. Some of the affected POCs especially Congolese are reported to be returning back to their country of origin (without following repatriation procedures)” According to OPM Settlement Commander, Kyangwali settlement. Communities and groups plan to engage in various livelihood activities as a mitigation measure against reduced/cut down cash/food rations. This also was a plan Mandeleo Fin Lit group met during Outcome evaluation.

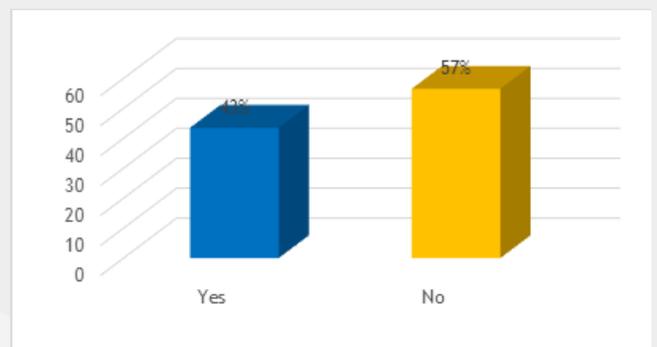
According to WFP various assessments and recent CARE assessment on CBT and GBV settlements reports 2020, “options for use of cash assistance increased. Beneficiaries of cash assistance are reported to be using the cash for various purposes: some beneficiaries saved some parts of the cash receive, some parts of the cash received are used to pay debt, some part of the cash received is used to buy food and some parts of the cash received are used for medical treatment according to groups met VSLA Group members etc).”

Figure 34. Where food rations or cash are collected from.



Of the respondents interviewed, **81%** said they collected their food rations or cash from Food distribution points, **18%** from Agent points while **1%** said they collected from both places. As indicated above, majority of them collected their food rations or cash from food distribution points.

Figure 35. Benefits Kitchen Gardens at FDP



Majority of the respondents, representing **57%** said they did not benefit from the FDP kitchen gardening and maintenance while **43%** of the said they benefitted

Figure 36. Benefited from FDP kitchen gardening and maintenance

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Got training knowledge	17	7.5%
Influenced establishment of my HH gardens	8	3.5%
Got vegetables and fruits distributed at the FDP	34	15.0%
Improved my participation in agriculture	2	0.9%
All the above	165	73.0%
n=	226	100.0%

Of the respondents interviewed, **226** said they had benefited from the FDP kitchen gardening and maintenance. Of those, **7.5%** got training knowledge, **3.5%** were influenced to establish Household gardens, **15%** got vegetables and fruits distributed at the FDP and **0.9%** had their participation in agriculture improved. From the table above, majority of the respondents benefited in all the above-mentioned ways, representing **73%**.

(a) Growing and consumption of own grown vegetables (not bought from the markets) increased. Some community members adapted vegetables growing from HFU Kitchen Garden Demonstration centers and from other farmers. Group members such as of Upendo Fin Lit and some community members did not buy any longer vegetables from markets in Kyangwali settlement. They grow their own vegetables.

During Outcome evaluation team met many groups including Upendo. In 2018 Upendo group already was growing vegetables (tomatoes, onions etc) with support from Nsamizi, then HFU/UWESO came in till to date the group is involved in kitchen gardening and other IGAs.

MDD Groups were also supported by HFU/UWESO to engage in agriculture and livelihood activities in addition to their core activities of sensitization of community members. For examples in 2019 Maratatu MDD group received training in Kitchen gardening and same year started Kitchen gardening. “Group members sold the vegetables and earned incomes which they used to buy food, salt, onions among others and also purchased some hens and ducks”, according to Maratatu MDD Group members met during Outcome evaluation.

Vegetables growing also provided food for some households/community members’ adults, patients (who needed greens more than anyone else) and above all children as highlighted by te statement below.

“Our children now have adequate ‘blood’ in their bodies as a result of eating vegetables” (A female Upendo Fin Lit Group member, during FGD, Oct 2021)

Through observations, it’s evident that vegetables growing are increasingly being taken up by both refugees and host communities in the settlements of operations (Kyangwali

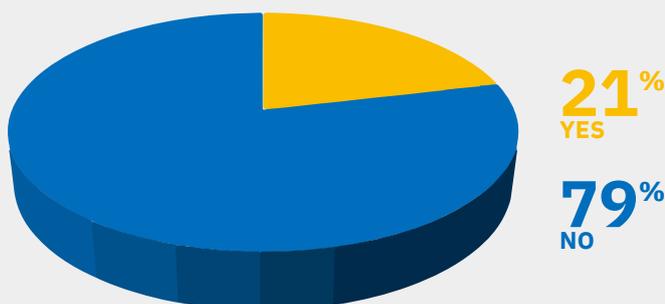
(b) Visiting Kitchen gardens demos at the FDPs supported by HFU by groups and community members to learn increased.

HFU/UWESO has set kitchen garden demos in all FDPs for community to learn from. The demo’s vegetables are distributed to the vulnerable including the pregnant and lactating mothers. In addition, HFU used cooking demos and music, dance and drama to sensitize the communities. Community and group members visited the demos to learn. Upendo VSLA group told the OE team that their members in 2019, visited and learnt from Kitchen Garden Demo at the FDPs supported by HFU.

(c) Savings from sales of vegetables increased. Group members after selling their vegetables, they put back some of the money in to their savings; other members have used incomes from vegetables to construct better houses for their households. For instance, a male member of Upendo Fin Lit Group sold his vegetables, earned some money which he used to buy six (6) iron sheets and constructed a house.

(d)Crops gardening: In addition to kitchen gardening, some of the groups in the settlements of operations are taking up ‘crops gardening’ as income generation activities. For instance, Progressive Group has crops gardens project and grows beans, potatoes, maize on the 320 m square land. Refugees refer to this as ‘misiri mbili’ which in size is (40m x 40m) x 2. Group gardens provide foods for consumption for group members. Sales of food stuff put in group savings. In August, 2021, one (1) male member of Mandeleo group hired agricultural land for UGX 50,000 and planted maize on one (1) misiri (20 m x 20m) size garden (card 17).

Figure 37. Challenges faced as with food/cash distributed to respondents



21% of the respondents interviewed said they faced challenges with food/cash distribution while 79% of them said they did not face any challenges. From the chart above, it's indicated that majority of the respondents did not face any challenges with food/cash distributed to them. Implying that the modalities are appropriate and have been provided to the satisfaction of the target beneficiaries.

Figure 38. Main problems with food distribution

As indicated in the graph above, the problems faced with food collection were poor quality food stuff representing 6.1%, no food markets representing 3.7%, no physical access to markets (2.4%). 29.3% of the respondents said they faced all the mentioned problems. Majority of them said their top problem was not enough food, representing 58.5%.

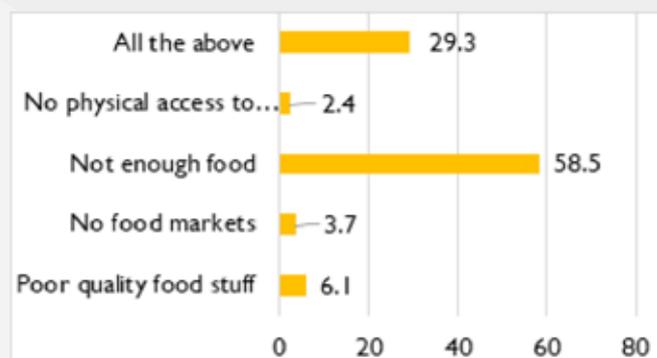


Figure 39. Importance of Post Distribution and Planning meetings to respondents.

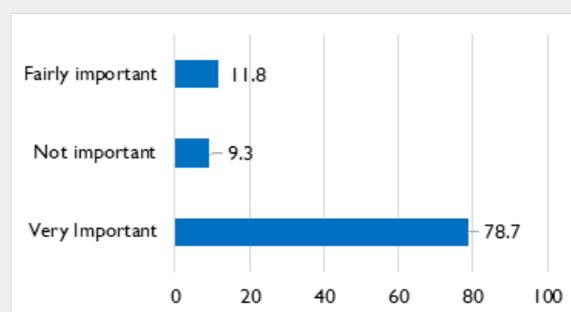
As indicated in the table above, 90.2% of the respondents found the post distribution and planning meetings very important. 9.2% of them found them fairly important while 0.5% found the meetings not important at all. From the results, majority of the respondents found the meetings useful.

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Very important	166	90.2%
Fairly important	17	9.2%
Not important	1	0.5%
n=	184	100.0%

PDRMs are used as tools of feedback mechanism from beneficiaries. UWESO with support from HFU took lead in conducting PDRM from 02/2020-12/2020. UWESO conducted PDRM in 28 villages within the settlement. PDRMs were conducted once after every cycle but due to the outbreak of Covid-19 PDRM shifted to after every two cycle to limit the risk of spreading covid19 and major emphasis are put on mobilization, duration taken to receive cash, GBV, right cash entitlement, challenges at the FDP & recommendation.

According to beneficiaries from Kyangwali, "The meetings are effective and increased the working relations among all stakeholders as either party are held accountable to the PoCs. PDM have really worked have addressed complaints."

Figure 40. Importance of community mobilization and sensitization activities



11.8% of the respondents found the community mobilization and sensitization activities fairly important to them, while 78.7% found them very important. Only 9.3% of the respondents did not find the activities important. As indicated in the graph above, majority of the respondents found the activities very important to them. These have helped and empowered target communities and enable them to initiate and control their own development. They brought people together to act and bring about change in the communities in which they operate

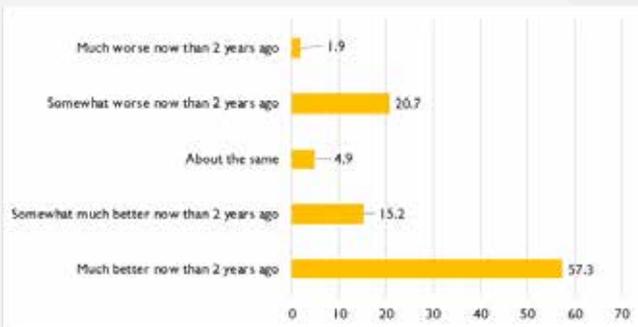
Mobilization and sensitization session for beneficiaries are conducted since February 2020 in all the three food distribution points at Kyangwali refugee settlement namely (Nyamiganda FDP, Maratatu D FDP, and Maratatu C FDP). This has increased mobilization and sensitization of the beneficiaries, messages passed to the beneficiaries includes entitlement per beneficiaries, dates for distribution, existence of Covid-19 and how to protect self when in public.



HFU staff sensitizing crowds (up) and temperature screening (down) respectively at Kagoma Reception during food distribution to reallocated asylum seekers.

This explains the increased numbers of POCs practicing and adopting GFA activities garden, appropriate security, nutrition approaches, participating in PDM, Agent banking, small animal rearing, adopting positive behavior change practices among others.

Figure 41. Rating of GFA activities compared to 2 years ago



Compared to 2 years ago, **57.3%** of the respondents rated the GFA activities much better now than 2 years ago, **15.2%** somewhat better now than 2 years ago, **4.9%** said they were about the same, **20.7%** said the activities were somewhat worse now than 2 years ago while **1.9%** said the activities were much worse now than 2 years ago. As indicated, majority of the respondents said the activities were much better now than 2 years ago

Figure 42. How GFA activities have changed POCs live

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Improved my nutrition	8	21.3%
Improved my behaviors	5	1.3%
Strengthened my financial literacy	6	1.5%
Protected our environment	1	0.3%
Improved gender inclusion and protection	2	0.5%
Strengthened security and risk management	3	0.8%
Improved our livelihoods	1	3.0%
All the above	281	71.3%
n= 3	94	100.0

21.3% of the respondent said the GFA activities improved their nutrition, **1.3%** said they improved their behavior, **1.5%** said they strengthened their financial literacy, **0.5%** said they improved gender inclusion and protection, **0.8%** said they strengthened security and risk management, **3%** said they improved their livelihoods, while **71.3%** said the activities had changed their way of living in all the mentioned ways. As indicated, majority of the respondents said the GFA activities had changed their lives in all the listed ways.

GENDER AND PROTECTION



Separate lines of women and men at crowd control during food Distribution Maratatu C FDP - Kyangwali Refugee Settlement

Figure 44. Benefited from the Gender and Protection activities of HFU at the FDP and community.



63% of the respondents said they had benefited from the gender and protection activities of HFU at the FDP or in the community, while 37% said they have not benefited from the Gender and protection activities. As indicated, majority of the respondents had benefited from the activities.

There has been increased women active participation in the communities including decision making in groups/ association and households for those households supported by the project.

The Theory of change for General Food Assistance (GFA) and Complementary activities were based on aspects of gender and protection. Therefore, gender and protection were mainstreamed in all GFA and Complementary activities implemented by HFU / UWESO.

Initiatives to promote gender and protection equity through training, messages, facilitate the formation of Financial Literacy /VSLAs groups/associations and income generations/livelihood activities for women, and support the inclusion of women in GFA Food/Cash and complementary activities management and decision making Committees have increased women active participation in the communities.

Men and women have reported significant changes in behavior and greater gender equity in labor of group /associations activities and decision making on households' incomes. Some of the evidences are illustrated as below.

"In April, 2021, the Mandeleo Financial Literacy (Fin Lit) group was established composed of a number of households – husbands and their wives. Before trainings in Fin Lit, men used not to account for balance money after buying things for households. They would drink the balance money all. However, this has changed after we've received training in Fin Lit. Men now bring back balance money after buying household things for savings in the group" (Mandeleo Fin Lit Group, Kyangwali, Oct 2021]

Men and women group members work together and have good relationships. Group members were trained on gender issues and benefits of working together for strength by HFU/UWESO. Members appreciated that men and women have contributions for success.

The training provided on gender issues and benefits of working together for strength by HFU/UWESO made group members to open up and accept memberships from both refugees and nationals. Hope Savings Association (HOSA) group members met during OE reported that, for that reason refugees were also included in their association for a better results and success.

- (a) The issues of Inclusions are not fully integrated in the programming

Vulnerable groups in the settlements such as PWDs and some PSNs are not targeted and benefiting from some of the project activities.

“...Able bodied people will use some of the reduced food/cash rations received to start an income generating activities; but PWDs and other PSNs will be vulnerable and will not survive like the able bodied people’ lamented UNHCR Protection staff – Kyangwali settlement.

PWDs have challenges of distances to access services being provided such as training. There are some PWDs/ PSN with hearing impairments.

- (b) Lack of skills (in managing finances by POCs) and not the Cash based transfers (CBTs) that are increasing conflict and GBV at household levels in the settlements”

“GBV cases by September, 2021 were mainly linked to denial of resources and opportunities at household levels in Kyangwali. There are sometimes disagreements over usage of funds received” according to UNHCR office in Kyangwali.

“...Its lack of skills (in managing finances by POCs), not the cash based transfer (CBT) increasing conflict and GBV” (UNHCR Protection staff- Kyangwali).

In addition to Gender and Protection training, UWESO/HFU also provided training in Conflict Resolutions to groups in the two settlements of operations. Wisdom Group met during Outcome evaluation reported that they benefitted from the trainings.

Figure 45. Which gender protection activities?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Complaint management	54	16.6%
All the above	201	61.8%
Gender training I	6	4.9%
Crowd management	31	9.5%
Control of GBV I	2	3.7%
Others	3	0.9%
Referral mechanisms 8		2.5%
n=	325	100.0%

16.6% of the respondents said they benefited from complaint management, **4.9%** from gender training, **9.5%** from crowd management, **3.7%** from control GBV, **2.5%** from referral mechanisms and **0.9%** from others. The majority representing **61.8%** said they benefited from all the above listed activities. According to Gender policy, “HFU has a Zero- tolerance stand on sexual harassment, abuse of authority and exploitative/ abusive relationships.”

Sensitizations about prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse, gender-based violence and child protection have been emphasized in all public addresses to ensure that all persons of concern are protected against any form of exploitation and abuse

According to project annual reports 2020-2021, “Beneficiaries benefited from Case management meetings, which identified solution to the arising protection /gender-based violence cases, Priority to Persons with Special Needs (PSNs) including the elderly, PWDs, the minority groups, pregnant and lactating mothers, the minors among other categories served at the different food distribution points, cash verification points and Health centers,

Celebration of International days for example the women’s day, world refugee day, day of the African child. Furthermore, there were litigation cases registered at different FDPs during food distribution and Cash enrollment/Verification. In close collaboration and coordination with WFP and UNHCR, most of these were resolved and food/cash provided to all Persons of Concern across FDPs.”

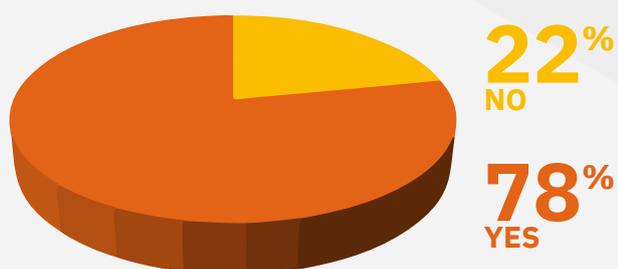
Figure 46. Benefits of the Gender and protection activities to respondents

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Very beneficial	319	98.5%
Not beneficial	2	0.6%
Don't know	3	0.9%
n=	324	100.0%

As indicated in the table above, majority of the respondents said the Gender and protection activities had been very beneficial to them representing **98.5%**, while only **0.6%** said the activities were not beneficial and **0.9%** of them who said they didn't know if the activities were beneficial or not.

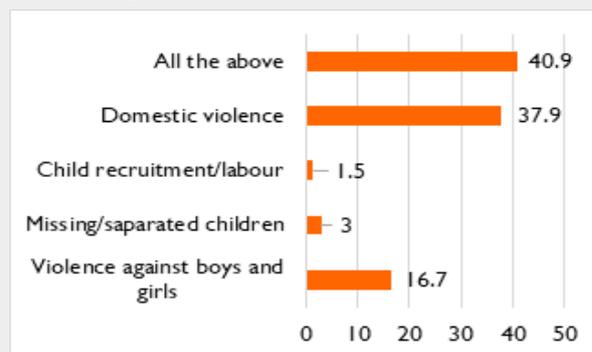
According to Kyangwali secondary reports 2020,2021, In regard to gender inclusion and accountability to the Affected Persons (AAP) perspective, there has been improved GFA related changes timely communicated to the beneficiaries for quality service delivery through community engagements in the villages with strengthened support from their respective leaders and pre-address messages at the crowd control area at Food Distribution Points (FDPs). This has led to increased information dissemination about food basket composition, household rations, feedback mechanisms which included awareness of the WFP toll free line and the complaints desk, PSEA, joint decision making

Figure 47. Problems with Safety, gender or child welfare faced while receiving GFA assistance.



22% of the respondents said they had experienced problems with safety, gender or child welfare while receiving GFA assistance, while **78%** of them said they didn't face any problems. As indicated, majority of the respondents did not face any safety, gender or child welfare problems while receiving GFA assistance.

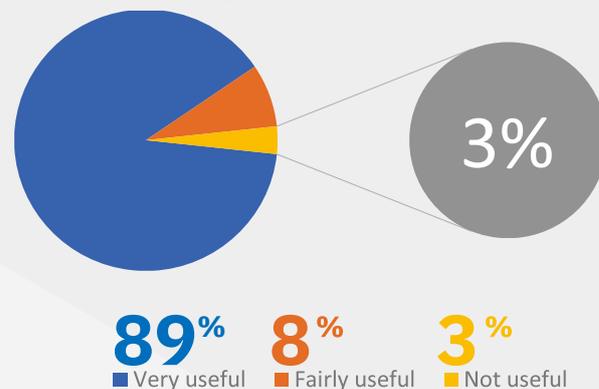
Figure 48. Main problems with safety or child welfare



16.7% of the respondents said the main problem was violence against boys and girls, **3%** said missing/separated children, **1.5%** said child recruitment/labor, **37.9%** said domestic violence. Majority of them (**40.9%**) said the main problem with safety and child welfare was all the listed problems.

Figure 49. Pre-distribution address messages have been a useful protection forum for respondents.

As indicated in the chart above majority of the respondents said the pre-distribution address messages passed on during sensitizations at crowd control point had been very useful (89%), while 8% of them said the messages were fairly useful. The least number of respondents said the messages were not useful, representing 3%.



HFU staff interact with some PSNs from Ngurwe community.

Figure 50. Use of the interagency community protection help desks in In-kind food/cash feedback

9% of the respondents said the interagency community protection help desks in relation to the in-kind food/cash feedback was not useful, while 11% of them said they were fairly useful. As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents (80%) said the interagency community protection help desks were very useful

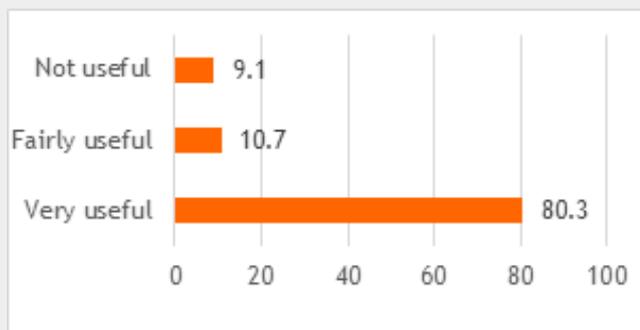
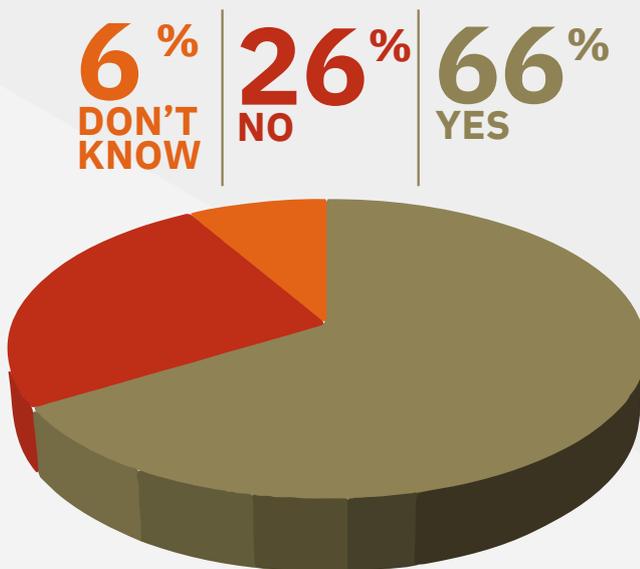
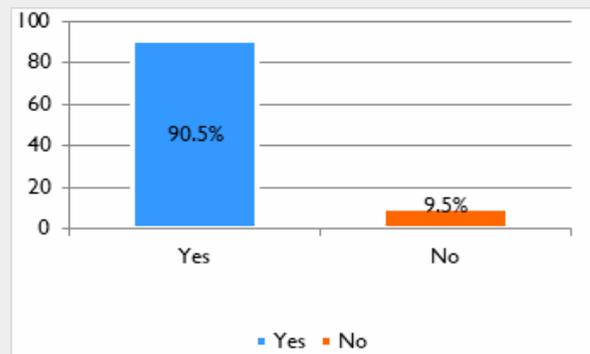


Figure 51. Existence of a space in the community where women and girls gather to discuss gender and protection issues.



26% of the respondents said there is no space in the community where women and girls gather to discuss gender and protection issues while 8% of them said they did not know if there were spaces of the sort in their community. As indicated, the majority representing 66% of the respondents said there were spaces in the community where women and girls can gather to discuss gender and protection issues.

Figure 52. Aware of Complaint Handling Mechanism



90% of the respondents representing the majority said they were aware of a complaint handling mechanism while only 10% said they were not aware of any complaint handling mechanism.

Figure 53. Usefulness of complaint handling mechanism



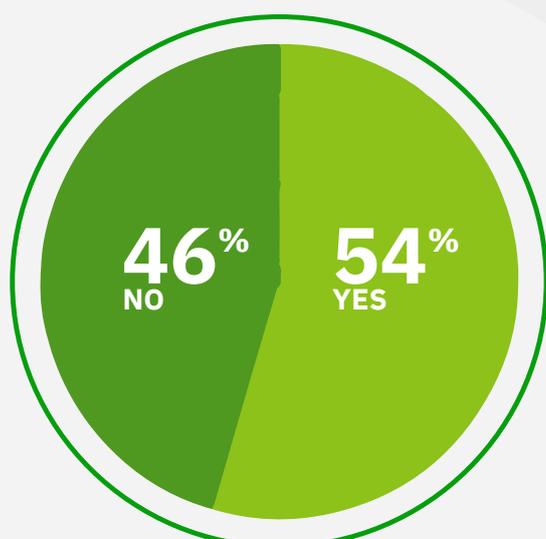
Of the respondents interviewed, only 1% said the complaint handling mechanisms had not been helpful to them while 8% of them said the mechanisms had been fairly helpful to them. As indicated, majority of the respondents said the mechanisms had been very helpful to them, representing 91%.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS



*Women And Girls Association during livelihood activities
Kyangwali Refugee Settlement*

Figure 55. Benefiting or participating in GFA livelihood activities



54% of the respondents who represent the majority said they have been benefitting or participating in GFA livelihood activities while 46% of them were not benefitting or participating in the activities. HFUs livelihoods activities were conducted at the FDPs and in refugee and host communities. They include, Establishment and maintenance of FDP model gardens, roll out of kitchen gardens to refugee and host communities, Training farmer groups, and training youth groups. These were aimed at enhancing refugee resilience and self-reliance



**Ushirka Farmers group show off their harvest. (left)
Sowing of seeds in a nursery beds in one of the
community vegetable nurseries established with in
the settlement (right)**

Figure 56. Activities benefitted from or participated in

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Kitchen gardening	50	30.7%
Financial literacy	2	1.2%
VSLA 2		1.2%
Small animal rearing	1	0.6%
All the above	103	63.2%
Tree planting	5	3.1%
n= I	63	100.0%

30.7% of the respondents benefitted or participated in kitchen gardening, 1.2% financial literacy, 1.2% VSLA, 0.6% small animal rearing and 3.2% who participated in tree planting. Majority of the respondents had benefitted from or participated in all the listed activities above representing 63.2%. According to secondary reports, “a total of 138 household kitchen gardens were established with 107 in refugee and 31 in host communities. FDP model kitchen gardens were established and maintained at the two FDPs of Maratatu C and Nyamiganda throughout the project period. Sixteen Farmer groups and three youth groups were supported to improve productivity through capacity building and small livestock rearing, respectively.”

(a) Establishment and maintenance of FDP model gardens

FDP model gardens were established and maintained throughout the whole FLA period at the two FDPs of Maratatu and Nyamiganda. At Nyamiganda, two key hole gardens, lettered gardens (Figure 4) and sack 300 sack gardens were established and maintained. At Maratatu, 2 keyhole gardens, one rectangular garden, and 600 sack gardens were established and maintained (Figure 5) throughout the year

(b) Increased farmer knowledge for kitchen gardening, Kitchen hardening is supported by HFU/UWESO with funds from WFP in the settlement of Kyangwali.

(c) Better and improved nutrition from eating vegetables / Vegetables from Kitchen gardens improved the quality of diet for the children, pregnant and lactating women, During the Outcome evaluation (OE) communities met reported that Vegetables from Kitchen gardening improved the quality of diet for the children, pregnant and lactating women; hence improved children and mothers’ health.

(f) Increased incomes from sales of vegetables, the communities met also reported increased incomes from sales of vegetables for some households and groups (perception). For instance,. Savings from VSLAs were used to establish other IGAs such as Kitchen Gardening. (NB: Increased income could not be proved using qualitative data collection and analysis)

(e) Shocks such as climate changes and pests affected negatively changes from vegetable growing/Kitchen gardening. Key challenges: delayed period rainfall season / drought, stray goats and pests especially termites destruction of the vegetables planted in the gardens were some key negative changes from vegetable growing/Kitchen gardening in Kyangwali settlement.



Figure 57. How the general livelihood activities have benefitted or improved the respondent’s household’s standard of living

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Increased my income	30	10.3%
Improved my association	1	0.3%
Improved knowledge and skills	11	3.8%
Improved my diet and food	25	8.6%
All the above	225	77.1%
n=	292	100.0%

10.3% of the respondent said their incomes had increased, 0.3% said their associations had improved, 3.8% said their knowledge and skills had improved, 8.6% said their diet and food had improved. The majority of the respondents, 77.1% said their household’s standard of living improved in all the listed ways.

- (a) Piggery project. Some community members are engaged in piggery projects. For example, Green Village Group has Piggery project with 4 pigs (2 males and 2 females) according to the members met during OE. There are plans by other groups to establish Piggery project after they've established rabbit project.



- (b) Goats keeping, some refugees and host communities are engaged in Goats keeping on their own. For instance, "by end of May, 2021 some of Mandeleo group members (3 men and 1 woman) bought goats using savings and loans from their VSLA. One of the men bought 3 goats, another man bought 1 goat and a woman among them bought 1 goat," according to group members met during Outcome Evaluation.

- (c) Mushroom Growing, Savings and accumulated savings from sales of Mushroom increased
Mushroom growing is viable and profitable as it earns money every day twice; in the morning and evening as its being harvested. For examples, Upendo Fin Lit Group in Kyangwali Mushroom growing sales has increased. The group earned a total income of UGX 2,796,000/= in the period June to October 5.

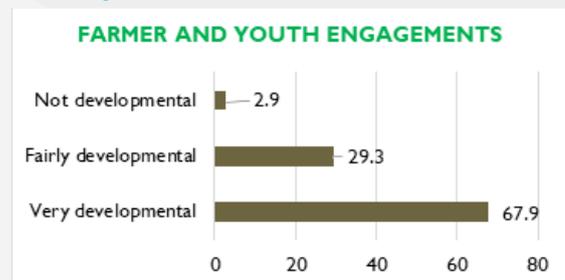


- (d) Expenditures on households and start-up capital for IGAs increased, Incomes earned from mushrooms growing by group members are used to meet the costs of medication such as high blood pressures, kidney, eyesight and nerves problems for household members, some of the earnings/incomes being given out as loans to groups members and some sales incomes are used to procure additional mushrooms growing equipment and planting materials, according to Upendo Fin Lit Group. A female Upendo Fin Lit Group member borrowed a loan from the group mushroom funds and established a saloon which is generating additional incomes for her household. Other group members used some parts of their incomes from mushrooms to buy scholastic materials for their children

- (e) Community/group members from buying expensive meat to cheaper mushrooms shifted. Most households and community members in Kyangwali settlement have shifted from buying expensive meat to cheaper mushrooms. Mushroom which costs only UGX 7,000/= per kilogram has replaced expensive meat which cost UGX 14,000/= per kilogram.

Technical knowledge on Mushrooms Growing and equipment limited, however, groups engaged in Mushrooms growing still have limited technical knowledge in Mushroom Growing. For instance Upendo Fin Lit Group does not know how to make mushrooms seedlings. The group spent a lot of money from group savings to acquire mushroom seedlings from far in Kampala. The groups also did not have mushroom drying machines to preserve the harvested Mushrooms and avoid post-harvest losses

Figure 58. How farmer and youth engagements helped in social-economic development



Only **2.9%** of the respondents said the farmer and youth engagements were not developmental in the social-economic development of their households or community, while **29.3%** of them said the engagements were fairly developmental. Majority of the respondent who represent **67.9%** said the engagement were very developmental.

Farmer and youth groups training was conducted in Kyangwali refugee settlement. This led to increased agricultural production and productivity and support to Youth Engagement for sustainable livelihoods and food security through small - animal rearing - Rabbits and Poultry. Overall, 16 farmer groups (13 in refugee communities and 3 in host communities) and 4 youth groups (2 in refugee and 2 in host communities) were trained in Kyangwali. The trainings were interactive and practical and covered different aspects of crop and animal husbandry. (HFU data base)

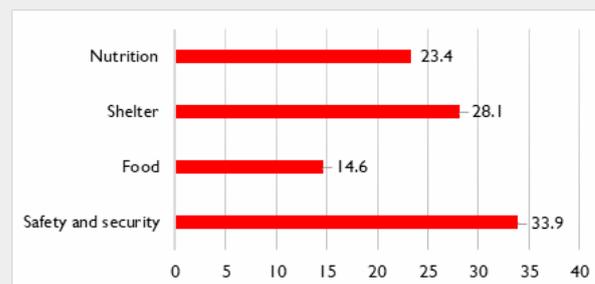
(a) Refugees and host groups and households have increasingly taken up poultry keeping as an income generating activity, Refugees and host groups and households have increasingly taken up poultry keeping as an income generating activity in the two settlements of the project operations: Kyangwali. For instance “by end of May, 2021 three (3) women members bought some birds/poultry. A woman bought two ducks and one other woman bought a duck and 3 chickens and a male member of the group bought five (5) chickens and sold them and earned some incomes/money.” according to Chairperson Mandeleo Group.

(b) Incomes and savings from Poultry keeping increased, there have been increased incomes from poultry through sale of the eggs and the birds according to the perceptions of community members met during the Outcome evaluation exercises (perception). However, increase incomes could not be determined by this method - qualitative data collection and analysis. Savings from sales of poultry products were reported put back in to association savings; hence increased association savings accumulation.

(c) Incomes from poultry keeping are increasingly being used to expand existing micro-projects and to establish new ones, Incomes from poultry keeping are increasingly being used to expand and establish new micro-projects for groups.

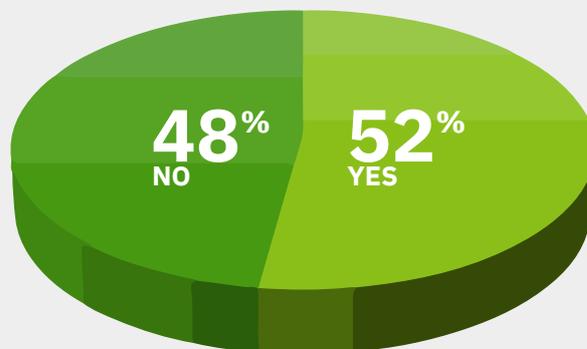
(d) Expenditures for treatment of the poultry birds increase, expensive and accumulated savings reduced, however, there are also some negative changes. A lot of money is used for treatment of the animals and poultry birds and this increased the poultry project expenditures for the groups; hence association failed to raise adequate money to enable it expands and build a bigger poultry house.

Figure 59. Household Priorities



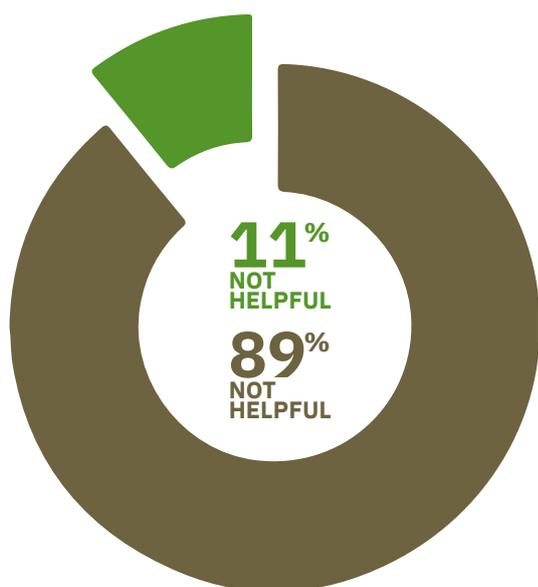
As indicated in the graph above, majority of the respondents said the top priority was safety and security (33.9%), followed by shelter (28.1%), Nutrition (23.4%) and then food (14.6%).

Figure 60. Member of VSLA



As indicated in the chart above 52% of the respondents said they were members of the Village Saving and Loan Associations, while 48% said they were not members of the associations. Indicating that the majority of the respondents are members of VSLA. In partnership with UWESO 85 VSLA groups were established and strengthened. UWESO was mandated to establish and strengthen VSLAs in Kyangwali refugee settlement. This started with mapping and mobilization of beneficiaries. A total of 183 VSLA groups were mapped in refugee and host communities from which 150 were selected for strengthening (105 from the refugee and 45 from the host community). By the end of January, total of 86 VSLA groups were strengthened from both refugees and host communities signifying a 57% success. The groups constituted a total of 1318 beneficiaries of which 752 (53%) were females and 566 (43%) were males.

Figure 61. Participation in the trainings about VSLA methodology and operations

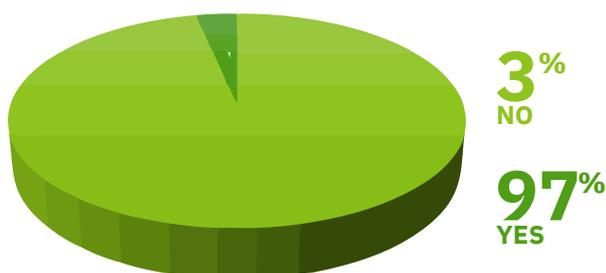


89% of the respondents who are the majority said they had participated in the trainings about VSLA methodology and operations while only 11% of them said they had not participated in the trainings. This has provided simple savings and loan facilities to POCs, in Kyangwali refugee community that does not have access to formal financial services. Loans are also a form of self-insurance to members, supplemented by a social fund which provides small but important grants to members in distress.

The groups were facilitated in ways including:

- Linking VSLAs to agriculture cluster development project and to the sub-county for membership registration.
- Training of VSLAs on inter cropping and planting of non-fruit trees, on group formation, auction audit, savings and loan management, constitution development, financial literacy, good record keeping, budgeting, developing business plans, farming as a business and business skills development.

Figure 62. Benefit of VSLA group to respondent and their household



3% of the respondents said the VSLA group was not beneficial to them and their households while the majority (97%) said the VSLA group was beneficial to them in the following ways.

- (a) Village Savings and Lending (VCL) activities increased, VSLA activities are growing in popularity with refugees and host communities in the refugees' settlements of Kyangwali as they are seen as the most viable option to save money for investments in livelihood activities and meeting other household needs such as school fees and medical costs. VSL activities also present the members with an opportunity to pool their financial resources and invest in more impact/viable larger income generating activities such as Tailoring, Mush room growing, kitchen gardening, goats keeping, poultry keeping etc.



UWESO staff during the VSLA refresher session in Maisha bora in Mukunyu village

- (b) Information sharing through social media - What's App among community members on VSLA and to encourage people to join and / or form VSLA groups increased. Several savings groups were formed in Kyangwali settlement. UWESO has provided trainings on: savings, loans, interest rates and social fund/welfare. Group members have saved which was kept in bank/SACCO
- (c) Savings in to VSLA groups increased, Savings in to VSLA groups increased in the two settlements of operations. For instance, in May, 2021, Mandeleo Fin Lit Group in Kyangwali settlement started Savings and loan scheme and started providing loan services to its members. A total UGX 70,000 was put in to group savings by end of May, 2021. Every month the man (husband) and the woman (wife) member of Mandeleo FIN Lit Group are expected to save each UGX 5,000 in the group. By July, 2021 each household of Mandeleo group was saving UGX 10,000 and UGX 2,000 every month for emergencies/Social fund every month. After borrowing money to members, VSLA savings accumulated/ increased due to interest generated. Opendo VSLA Group met by OE team reported increased accumulated savings.
- (d) Disbursement of loans to its members by VSLAs increased, During OE communities met reported that 'disbursements of loans to its members by VSLAs increased in Kyangwali settlements

- (e) Tool kits increased and Safe keeping of items and record keeping of VSLAs improved, During the Outcome Evaluation exercise, communities met reported that VSLAs are supported with VSLAs tool kits by UWESO. For example in April, 2021, UWESO supported Wisdom Group with a tool kit consisting of: Three (3) plastic basins, one (1) calculator, two (2) bags, thirty (30) pass books, three (3) padlocks, a stamp, a stamp ink, twelve (12) pens and 1 ruler, These assisted group in keeping safe important items that resulted in to safer keeping of group items. The books also improved record keeping of the group.
- (f) Acquisition of productive assets /assets by members and groups from Savings and disbursements of loans by their VSLAs increased, During the OE communities met reported that "Acquisition of productive assets by members from Savings and loans services of their VSLAs increased". These are illustrated by statements by individuals below:
 "...I got a loan from the group and bought 2 rabbits by end of May, 2021" (A male member Mandeleo Fin Lit Group, FGDs, Kyangwali, Oct 2021).
 "...I got a loan from the group and bought 1 pig and 2 ducks by end of May, 2021" (A female member, Mandeleo Fin Lit Group, Kyangwali, Oct 2021)
 "... I got loan from the group and bought 10 rabbits and one (1) pig" (A female member, Mandeleo Fin Lit Group, Kyangwali, Oct 2021).
 "...In July, 2021, I harvested maize and sold it and earned a total UGX 3,000,000. To this money, I added money earned from the sales of chicken UGX 75,000 and used it to build iron sheets house" (A male member, Mandeleo Fin Lit Group, Kyangwali, Oct 2021).
 Some community members saved money in VSLA and later borrowed loans that enabled them built semi-permanent iron sheets houses. OE team met one male member of Upendo VSLA who benefited.
- (g) Social funds/emergency loans disbursements by VSLA Groups to their members faced with social crisis increased, The group members met during OE in the two settlements of operations reported that Social funds/emergency loans disbursements by VSLA Groups to their members faced with social crisis increased. This is illustrated by sorrowful statements below:
 "...In July, 2021, I got a loan from Mandeleo Fin Lit Group UGX 50,000 and used it for burial expenses of my late brother that died" (A male Mandeleo Fin Lit Group, FGDs, Kyangwali, Oct 2021).
 "By July, 2021, I got a loan from Mandeleo Fin Lit Group UGX 50,000 and used it for medical treatment of my ill child. Unfortunately, the baby died and I used the balance of the money to meet the burial expenses" (A woman Mandeleo Fin Lit Group member, FGDs, Kyangwali, Oct, 2021).
- VSLA Groups such as Upendo, Mandeleo, Twihuze and others supported members in problems with social / welfare funds.
- (h) VSLA enabled beneficiaries to meet costs of basic needs at households' levels. Group members met like Upendo reported that they were able to meet the costs of household's basic needs from savings and loans from VSLA groups. Some members borrowed loan money from VSLA and used it to pay school fees for their children and also buy food stuff. OE met this kind of beneficiaries with Upendo VSLA group.
- (i) VSLA provided startup capital for new IGAs for its beneficiaries, VSLAs provided funds to start new IGAs for groups and households in the settlements Kyangwali and Nakivale/Oruchinga of operations. For instance, two members of the Upendo group got start-up capital to start their Income Generating Activities through savings and credit of the VSLA.
- (j) VSLA change of attitudes on use of money increased, VSLA training has enabled some community members to change and become smart. Upendo VSLA members reported that they no longer waste money on alcohol. VSLA members now know better the value of money and use it carefully. For example, Upendo VSLA members now use money earned carefully and save/ keep some part of the money safely in the VSLA reported the group during OE meeting.
- (k) Ideas of starting up IGAs after receiving Fin Lit trainings and establishment of VSLA groups increased, several groups got ideas of starting up IGAs. Wisdom group had ideas to start a tailoring and poultry keeping, Green Village Group piggery keeping, Progressive Group crops gardens, and Better Future Group rabbit keeping. Upendo Group ranked their key IGAs in terms of positive changes they brought to members as follows: 1st priority is VSLA, 2nd priority is Tailoring and Mushroom growing, 3rd priority is Vegetable Growing and 4th priority is Craft - baskets.
- (l) With participation in VSLAs peace to members increased, Group members met during OE reported that with participation in VSLA peace to members increased. For examples, Twihuze group members established a VSLA in July/August 2021 after receiving training in Fin Lit from HFU/UWESO. Group members acquired knowledge and skills in savings, interest rates, loans, planning money. Members learnt how and where to save and can now save for unforeseen risks such as sicknesses. Savings

and loans have helped group members to avoid giving in their rations cards to money lenders as security. Group members revealed that now they have peace. The conflicts that used to be at household levels on use of money is no longer there as members received financial literacy and with savings and loans are able to meet households' expenditures such as costs of medication,

(m)

Loan repayment defaults among the beneficiaries of VSLAs increased, During OE community members met reported that COVID 19 pandemic and the lock-down imposed by government in 2020 and 2021 negatively affected the changes that would have been realized from VSLAs. Loan repayment defaults increased among VSLAs Groups (Upendo VSLA group, etc)

No meetings of VSLA group members affected sharing of ideas among VSLAs Group members (e.g Opendo VSAs Group, etc); and limited the VSLAs groups (Upendo VSLA group etc) members' levels of savings during Government Lock Down which was meant to prevent spread of COVID 19 pandemic.

Figure 63. VSLA group members' household conditions of living

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Improved my association with members	15	5.2
Diversified my incomes	26	9.0
Diversified my investments	1	.3
Improved my saving and expenditures	47	16.3
All the above	199	69.1
n=	288	100.0

16.3% of the respondents said the VSLA group had improved their savings and expenditures, 0.3% said the group had diversified their investments, while 9% of them said the group had diversified their incomes. 5.2% of the respondents said the VSLA group had improved their associations with members while the majority (69.1%) said all the above.

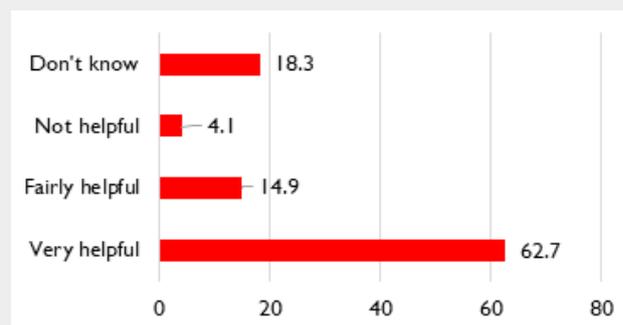
The various VSLA Groups met during the OE reported the below:

"... Wisdom group had a tailoring center established to help young mothers. The group makes and sells kitenge dresses, the group also has poultry project with 16 hens laying eggs. From 2 they've multiplied to 16 birds, group has 5 tailoring machines (hired 3 at UGX 60,000 per month and owns 2 out of the 5 tailoring machines" (Chairperson, Wisdom VSLA Group, FGDs, Kyangwali, Oct 2021)

"...Green Village Group has Piggery project with 4 pigs (2 males and 2 females)" (Chairperson, Green Village Group, FGDs, Oct 2021)

"...Progressive Group has crops gardens project and grows beans, potatoes, maize on the 320 m square land misiri mbili (40m x 40m) x 2. Group gardens provide foods for consumption for group members. Incomes from sales of food stuff put back in group savings" (Chairperson, Progressive Group, FGDs, Oct 2021)

Figure 64. GFA/ complementary activities benefits



As indicated in the chart above, majority (62.7%) of the respondents said the GFA/ complementary activities had been very helpful to them and their communities while only 14.9% of them said the activities had been fairly helpful, 18.3% didn't know, and lastly 4.1% who said the activities had not been helpful.

FINANCIAL LITERACY TRAINING OF CBT BENEFICIARIES

UWESO choose the VSLA approach in conducting financial literacy training to the beneficiaries and the training was conducted with the VSLA groups within the settlement. A total of 1157 beneficiaries (427males and 727females) were trained on financial literacy from 37 VSLA groups. The VSLA groups were equipped with knowledge on number of topics including; Personal financial management, Savings, Loan Management, Investment, Insurance, Retirement and planning for old age and Financial service providers.

This was done by a team of Trainers of Trainees who were trained in financial literacy by WFP. The Financial Literacy training activity which commenced by mapping and selection of the beneficiaries from 6 Zones in the settlement thorough interaction with refugee community leaders. However, due to delays in delivering training kits, the trainings delayed kickoff and hence only 160 beneficiaries from 80 households in 16 groups were trained.

- (a) Number of individuals trained and Fin Lit trainings sessions to both refugees and host communities increased, Number of individuals trained and Fin Lit trainings sessions have drastically increase since 2018 according to people met during OE. For examples, in April 2021, HFU registered Mandeleo group with initial 20 individuals and provided them training in Fin Lit. In May during the training HFU guarded members on how individuals and group members can set up goals and achieve the goals.
- (b) Fin Lit training empowerments of the beneficiaries increased, During the OE communities met reported that Fin Lit training has increasingly empowered the beneficiaries. Through Fin Lit training beneficiaries from Mandeleo Group in Kyangwali acquired skills in savings, skills in planning money for different purposes and balance to be saved, skills in how to manage the small businesses and separate it from the household's. For example, if the wife (mama) comes for salt she pays for it so that small business does not fail. In addition, Fin Lit provided Group members adequate knowledge of value of money; and individuals/groups members now appreciate saving. That is saving each coin and not wasting money for buying unnecessary things/items such as sweets for kids etc.

(c) Fin Lit training households short term goals achieved, Individuals that received training in Fin Lit and later formed VSLA groups met reported that they all achieved their households' short term goals. The Mandeleo Fin Lit group members reported that, after 5 weeks of training that started in May, 2021, a team from HFU came to monitor if the households have achieved the short term goals; and the team found out that all its 10 households had achieved their Fin Lit short term goals.

(d) Financial Literacy training demand increased, Demand for Financial Literacy training has increased in the settlements. Field visits by UNHCR found that "POCs who are not members of groups undergoing Fin Lit training forcedly fitted themselves and attended the trainings." The statement below was from one of the non-members that forced own way to Fin Lit training sessions," according to UNHCR staff Kyangwali.

".... Even though I have not received the cash based transfer from UNHCR, I have benefitted from the training" (POC, Kyangwali, 2021)."

HFU/UWESO supported UNHCR to conduct training in Financial Literacy to a number of POCs when UNHCR had a gap in rolling out Financial Literacy training in the settlements. Currently, UNHCR is engaged in cash transfers to hundreds of POCs according to UNHCR Kyangwali staff.

Very many Groups received trainings in Fin Lit provided by HFU/UWESO. For instance, in June, 2021, UWESO started providing training in savings and loans to Wisdom group members according to the group.

(e) Savings after Fin Lit trainings increased, Most of the POCs that have received Fin Lit training have started their own savings, Some POCs testified to UNHCR team on field visits that through Fin Lit training they are now able to save and budget better than before, engaging more with family members on how best to use the available resources at family level.

(f) After Fin Lit trainings, conflicts at household levels reduced, "Financial Literacy training to POCs has reduced conflicts at household levels for those POCs receiving Cash Based transfers (CBT) distribution." according to UNHCR staff on field visits. In addition to training provided in Fin Lit, "other trainings such as in conflict resolution were also provided especially when GBV increased in the settlements of operation. For examples, "in June, 2021, UWESO started providing training in Conflict Resolution to Wisdom group members." according to the group.

Figure 69. Refugees are generally treated fairly in the community and are protected

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Agree	448	83.0
Disagree	44	8.1%
Neutral	23	4.3%
Don't know	18	3.3%
N/A	7	1.3%
n=	540	100.0%

That refugees are treated fairly in the community and protected; **1.3%** of the respondents said it wasn't applicable, **3.3%** said they didn't know, **4.3%** were neutral, **8.1%** disagreed, while the biggest number representing **83%** seemed to agree that they treated fairly and protected.

Figure 70. Access to food now days is better than was 2 years ago

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Agree	348	63.3%
Disagree	136	24.7%
Neutral	23	4.2%
Don't know	40	7.3%
N/A	3	0.5%
n=	550	100.0%

The majority (**63.3%**) of the respondents agreed that access to food now days is better than 2 years ago while **24.7%** disagreed, **4.2%** were neutral, **7.3%** said they didn't know. For another **0.5%** of the respondents, it wasn't applicable to them.

Figure 71. Life is better for the refugees and their families than it was 2 years ago

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Agree	309	58.6%
Disagree	128	24.3%
Neutral	27	5.1%
Don't know	54	10.2%
N/A	9	1.7%
n=	527	100.0%

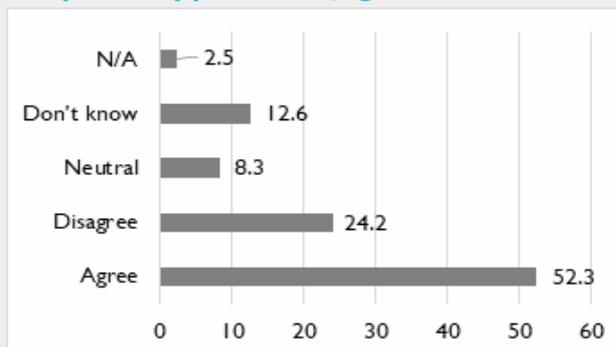
58.6% of the respondents who are the majority agree that life is better for the refugees and their families than it was 2 years ago, while **5.1%** are neutral, **10.2%** don't know if the lives of the refugees is better, **1.7%** said the question wasn't applicable to them. **24.3%** of them disagree that life is better for the refugees and their families than it was 2 years ago.

Figure 72. Refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Agree	444	83.8%
Disagree	7	1.3%
Neutral	5	0.9%
Don't know	59	11.1%
N/A	15	2.8%
n=	530	100.0%

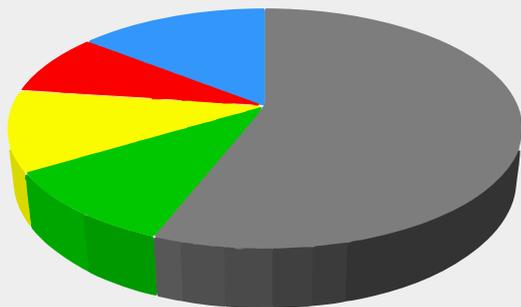
Regarding whether refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support, **83.8%** of the respondents who represented majority seemed to agree, **2.8%** who said it was not applicable to them, **0.9%** who said they were neutral and then **11.1%** who said they didn't know. As indicated in the table above, only **1.3%** said they disagreed that the refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support.

Figure 74. The HFU/UWESO provides adequate support to refugees



52.3% of the respondents agreed that the HFU/UWESO provides adequate support to refugees, **8.3%** said they were neutral about the statement, **12.6%** said they didn't know while **2.5%** of the respondent said the statement was unapplicable. **24.2%** of the respondents disagreed that the HFU/UWESO provided adequate support to the refugees

Figure 75 Refugees make positive contributions to the host community



56% AGREE | 10% DISAGREE | 11% NEUTRAL | 09% DON'T KNOW | 14% N/A

As indicated above, **56%** of the respondents who represent the majority agree that refugees make positive contributions to the host communities, **11%** are neutral, **9%** said they didn't know, while **14%** said it was not applicable. **10%** of the respondents disagreed that refugees make positive contributions to the community.

As indicated above, the majority, **54.9%** of the respondents agree that refugees make positive contributions to their communities, **6.9%** are neutral, **6%** said they didn't know, while **24.1%** said it was not applicable. **8.1%** of the respondents disagreed that refugees make positive contributions to their community.

Figure 76: Do you agree that refugees contribute positively to your community?

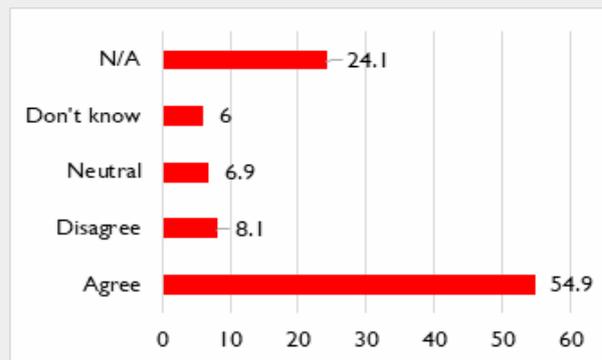


Figure 77. Refugees are often subject to jokes or unacceptable or negative comments



21.7% of the respondents agree that refugees are often subject to jokes or unacceptable or negative comments, **4%** were neutral about the statement, **11.8%** said they didn't know while **12.5%** said it was unapplicable. Majority of them, representing **50%** said they disagreed that refugees were often subject to jokes, unacceptable or negative comments.

As indicated in the graph above, the majority of the respondents who represent **50%** disagreed that refugees are more likely to be victims of bullying, while **25.1%** of them agreed that refugees are more likely to be victims of bullying. **11.1%** of them said they didn't know if the refugees were more likely to be victims of bullying, **4.3%** were neutral while **9.5%** said the statement was not applicable.

Figure 78 Refugees are more likely to be victims of bullying

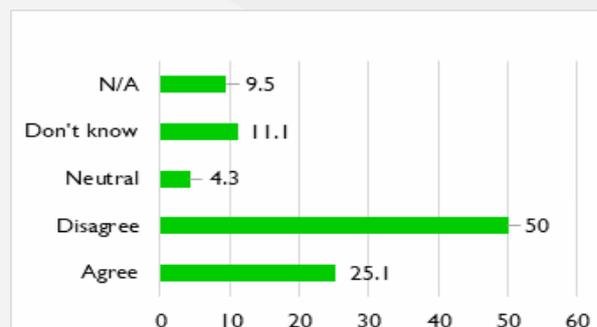


Figure 80. Would you get health services from the same health center with refugees

	FREQUENCY	VALID PERCENT
Agree	204	53.8%
Disagree	43	11.3%
Neutral	9	2.4%
Don't know	8	2.1%
N/A	115	30.3%
n=	379	100.0%

Majority representing **53.8%** agreed that they would get health services from the same health center with refugees, **11.3%** disagreed, **2.4%** were neutral, **2.1%** said the didn't if they would, while **30.3%** said it was unapplicable.

Figure 81. Would you conduct joint business together with refugees?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Agree	112	29.6%
Disagree	125	33.0%
Neutral	7	1.8%
Don't know	12	3.2%
N/A	123	32.5%
n=	379	100.0%

29.6% agree that they would conduct business together with refugees, **1.8%** said they were neutral, **3.2%** don't know, **32.5%** it was inapplicable while **33%** of them said they would not.

Figure 82. Would you belong to the same VSLA with refugees?

	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Agree	152	40.1%
Disagree	79	20.8%
Neutral	11	2.9%
Don't know	12	3.2%
N/A	125	33.0%
n=	379	100.0

Majority who represent **40.1%** agreed that they would belong to the same VSLA with refugees, **20.8%** disagreed, **2.9%** were neutral, **3.2%** said they didn't know, while for **33%** of them, it was inapplicable.

UNINTENDED OUTCOMES

Key unintended outcomes were reported by groups and individuals met during OE.

(a) Improved relations and social cohesion

Many FGD and key informants noted improved relations and social cohesion. Relations within group members and within communities improved as a result of training they received on Fin Lit, VSLA, gender & protection and conflict resolutions. In particular, good relations cohesion improved where refugees and nationals work and live together in harmony.

(b) Improved social support system

Some VSLAs Like Upendo used incomes earned from VSLA and other IGAS to establish Orphans Care Center. Orphans were accommodated, fed, clothed, medically treated and supported in education (school fees, uniforms and scholastic materials). VSLAs extended and offered members faced with social crisis such as sicknesses, death etc with financial assistance from emergency/ social fund.

We now move to next section to explain briefly “how the changes that occurred in these two settlements of operations in Kyangwali correspond to those hypothesized by the Theory of Change (TOC) of WFP Uganda and HFU/UWESO

Changes corresponding to hypothesized project's Strategic objectives/TOC/RF.

Positive changes achieved are well aligned to the theory of change. That the change from in GFA from food aid to food assistance was to achieve self-reliance for POCs and make Uganda refugees' policy one of the best in the world, CBT was to provide options and choices for POCs to buy food and use the money for any other things and boost local economy. Households' savings increased and savings enabled establishment of several income generating activities and the local economy was booming until food/cash rations cuts and COVID 19 pandemic appeared and affected the positive changes that were in line with TOC.

The challenges were that the first food/cash rations cut was implemented in 2019, same year there was drought that affected negatively food security; and in March, 2020 the first wave of COVID 19 pandemic, restrictions and lock down by government affected again negatively the changes according to time line and trend analysis by focus groups during OE. As mentioned earlier, cash based transfers aims were to provide options and choices for beneficiaries on what to procure with the cash assistance received.

Cash/food ration cuts impeded choices and also reduced savings of beneficiaries which reduced accumulated savings of Fin Lit/VSLA groups and community members. This reduced investment in to IGAs/livelihood activities by POCs; hence reduced self-reliance of POCs, reduced boost of local economy and this posed reputational risk of Uganda refugees' policy which is the best in the world where some POCs turned to negative coping mechanisms: stealing, prostitution etc, others decided to return back to their countries of origins without following repatriation guidelines, others committed suicide meanwhile others died according to focus groups.

HFU/UWESO also adapted well an approach that mainstreamed the activities through a more integrated programming (not stand-a- lone). This has harnessed synergy between various activities (with both VSLA and gender/protection playing significant roles in multiplier effects/impact of GFA and Agriculture & livelihood activities to address nutrition and incomes especially of women and reducing gender based violence in project settlements.

Changes corresponding to hypothesized project's Strategic objectives/TOC/RF.

- Community /groups members met during OE reported various reasons for observed successes. They include "Support from HFU/UWESO with funds support from WFP". Examples provided include support to HOSA in Tree planting, Artistic murals, poultry keeping. HFU has also supported establishment of gardens, rabbit houses and training, technical support in establishing the rabbit house. The support was extended to many groups in the two settlements of operations.
- Mobilization and sensitization: Mobilization and sensitization of communities on various issues by UWESO/HFU also was responsible for observed successes. For instance, Upendo reported that support mobilization and sensitization of its members enabled the start the rabbit keeping project and HFU Kitchen gardening. Strong mobilization and sensitization resulted into positive change in the lives of POCs according to OPM Settlement Commander in Kyangwali during the key informant interview with OE team.
- Training of POCs in various areas: Training of POCs in various areas by HFU/UWESO was another reason for the observed successes. Training were conducted on various issues including among others Fin Lit, From Fin Lit training beneficiaries acquired foremost skills in savings and now can appreciate savings, followed by skills in planning money and increased skills of knowing the value of money and skills in managing small businesses according to Mandaleo Fin Lit group. (Ref" Spider Diagram on benefits of Fin Lit training)
- Savings and VSLA enabled establishment of all IGAs: Savings and VSL activities contributed to the observed successes. All groups met during OE highly ranked savings and VSLA. This is illustrated by statement below.

".... Saving is the 'mother of all' key activities. It's from the savings that other key micro-projects were established. Someone may have plans that are bigger than the money they have" stated a male member of Fin Lit group.

Savings from VSLA used to establish various IGAs among them the Upendo tree planting project, poultry. Upendo members reported that VSLA was a starting point for the successes of their activities. That through sharing knowledge these resulted in to establishment of most of their other IGAs
- Starting small and scaling up slowly: The observable successes are also attributed to the principles of 'Starting small and scaling up slowly'.

".....After getting the money, one need to plan for it; and for one to start micro-businesses (IGAs), one must start small "

All groups met during OE started small as HFU/UWESO also started on small scales.
- Support of groups with equipment and materials: Support of various groups with equipment and materials was another reason for observed successes of the concerned interventions. For instance UWESO provided Tool Boxes/ Kits, through to VSLA groups
- Visits by individuals and groups to demonstration centers and POCs' successful micro-projects to learn: Visits by individuals and groups to demonstration centers and POCs' successful micro-projects to learn were another reason for observed successes. It was reported that group members visit other micro-projects in the settlement to learn and copy and implement the new ideas. For example Upendo members told the OE team that got the idea on Kitchen gardening from elsewhere including HFU/ UWESO demonstration centers.
- Linkages of groups to other sources of assistances or services: However, linkages of VSLA groups to financial institutions will enable them access information on financial services. But the VSLAs cannot benefit from loan services as they do not possess securities always demanded by the commercial financial institutions according to OPM Settlement Commander.
- Own commitment and efforts to work together in harmony: Group members/individuals own commitment and efforts to work together in harmony was another reason for observed successes. For instance, tailoring activity which was ranked second among the group IGAs in terms of positive changes (created employment, increased incomes, savings etc) VSLA group members own initiative and intervention. It was reported that refugees are working together with nationals in some parts of the two settlements of operations. Groups talked fondly of the good relationships existing in the communities.

"We are already working together closely (refugees and nationals) and it's easy with no Challenges at all" said a female Upendo member during the meeting PRA exercises in Kyangwali settlement.

Working together is a good idea to the lives of both sides according to Upendo members. Upendo members who consist of refugees and host communities/ nationals also appreciated commitments of each member to the association which earned them successes.

- Innovations: ‘Innovations’ were another reason for observed successes. HFU/UWESO innovations of setting up demos centers where POCs visited to learn resulted into positive change in the lives of POCs according to OPM Settlement Commander Kyangwali. HFU/UWESO provided shades to protect POCs from sun heat and rains this enabled POCs to access facilities in dignity according to UNHCR Kyangwali during the OE.
- Integration of all activities in programming: ‘Integration of all activities in programming’ is one reason for the observed successes. HFU/UWESO integrated the GFA and complementary activities fitting into one another. GFA cash transfers fits into Fin Lit/VSL activities, nutrition vegetables, cooking demos and agriculture and livelihood activities; the gender and protection (GBV etc). UNHCR went on and revealed that although HFU/UWESO gender issues aspects integration in the activities has been good; but needs improvement and taken to higher level. The issues of ‘inclusion vulnerable groups such as PWDs’ need improvement to enable benefit from the interventions.
- Good coordination and referrals: Good coordination and referrals is one of the reasons for the observed successes. “HFU/UWESO has good coordination and referrals. HFU/UWESO always make referrals of identified GBV cases to key partners and make follow-up of actions taken, has strengthened identification and referrals at FDPs through a strong ‘Complaints and Feedback mechanism’ and that HFU/UWESO efforts have enabled WASH facilities to be easily accessible by POCs at the FDPs,” according to OPM Kyangwali.
- Observance of COVID 19 SOPs: Observance of COVID 19 SOPs also was a reason for observed successes. This was possible through HFU/UWESO mobilization, sensitization, and implementation of COVID 19 measures, order and observance of COVID 19 SOPs. “Keeping social distances was evident in lines by POCs at FDPs. But other points were overcrowded and likely to risk spread of the pandemic”, according to KDLG. In summary, the reasons for observable successes were: Mobilization and sensitization, training, Savings and VSLA, starting small and scaling up slowly, Support of groups with equipment and materials, visits to learn, Linkages, own commitment and efforts, Collaborations, & synergies, innovations, integration of programs, good coordination and Observance of COVID 19 SOPs.

Reasons for observed failures

Community/groups members met during OE reported various reasons for observed failures. They are highlighted below.

- (a) Food/cash rations cuts impedes project success**
Food/cash rations cuts were one reason for observed failures. Food/cash ration cuts by WFP due to reductions in funding by donors resulted into negative change in the lives of POCs. At one time, beneficiaries received UGX 21,000 per person per month then in 2020 it was reduced to only UGX 19,000. In 2020, there was an increased in family conflict, theft of poultry – ducks, early marriages and pregnancy, family conflict / GBV in Kyangwali settlement. GFA food/cash only lasts 2 weeks only for households, and it got over. The rations were meant to last for one month then later to two months.
- (b) Climate changes impedes project success**
Climate changes were one reason for the observed failures. In 2019, there were climate challenges.
- (c) COVID 19 pandemic impedes project success**
COVID 19 pandemic also was a reason for observed failures. Since 2019, there was Corona/COVID 19 pandemic outbreak. There was lock down in 2020 and another one in 2021 with no Church services, no money, no food and hunger, no work & joblessness, poverty, deaths/suicide. No transport, no markets, no group meetings, no schooling and no savings. Group General Secretary died due to corona/COVID 19 pandemic. The position is not yet filled up to now narrated group members in Kyangwali to OE team. There are many groups in the community, but they have been greatly affected by COVID 19 pandemic leading to very many defaulters reported Upendo group in Kyangwali settlement.

(d) **Lack of adequate training impedes project success**

Lack of adequate training was another reason for observed failures. There were some failures because of inadequate training. For instance, groups lacked trainings in making own mushroom seedlings. The group members also complained that the training received in Fin Lit did not help them much to be able to establish a SACCOs. Members explained to OE team that Fin Lit trainings were only "a startup knowledge".

(e) **Pests and stray animals impedes project success**

Pests and stray animals are reasons for observed failures. Upendo used much part of their funds to meet the high costs of treatment of the poultry birds and spraying the tree seedlings against pests (termites etc). The group lost some of their tree seedlings to pests especially termites that destroyed some of the tree seedlings planted. To cut down costs, Upendo members were trained on how to make local pesticides for plants. Some of the group tree seedlings were destroyed by stray goats.

(f) **Small scales of interventions impedes project success**

"Small scales of interventions are a reason for observed failures. Small scale interventions did not bring adequate positive changes in lives of POCs. The small scales cover all HFU/UWESO interventions: Fin Lit/VSLAs, agriculture and livelihood activities (Kitchen gardening demos, rabbits, poultry keeping etc)" according to OPM Settlement Commander, Kyangwali

In summary, the following are the reasons for observed failures: Food/cash rations cuts, Climate changes, COVID 19 pandemic, lack of adequate training, lack of startup capital, high costs of / no equipment, materials and services (transport, treatment etc), pests and stray animals and small scales of interventions. In the next sub section, factors that appear to promote / deter the changes are discussed.

Factors appear to promote / deter the changes?

Outcome evaluation exercise found the major determinants of success of GFA and complementary activities were the:

■ **Strong leadership and management of the program**

There was a strong leadership and management by HFU/UWESO/WFP. The Cooperating Partners Boards were instrumental in approving good policies, plans and resources in addition to providing oversight roles. Programme Review Committees played vital roles. Regular Cooperating Partners meetings ensured gaps were identified and corrective measures put in place.

■ **Close collaborations**

There has been a strong and close working relationship between HFU and UWESO, between HFU/UWESO and WFP and other partners at settlement level including UNHCR and other NGOs, with Government (both OPM and the DLGs) then between HFU/UWESO and WFP

■ **Experienced staff**

HFU/UWESO has experienced staff of various technical background in GFA, Agriculture and Livelihoods, Nutrition, Project management, Monitoring & Evaluation, Finance, Business, Social Works and Social administration, Social Sciences, Communication among others.

■ **Timely technical support from WFP,**

WFP provided timely technical backstopping to HFU/UWESO. WFP carried out monthly monitoring of the GFA and Complementary activities, reviewed monthly partners' activities implementation reports against expenditures, participated in monthly partner meetings at settlement levels, quarterly Cooperating Partners' meetings at area office level, and conducted midterm and end year partners' performances.

■ **Support from Government (OPM and DLGs)**

Government OPM Settlement Commanders offices in the two settlements of operations coordinated activities including of HFU/UWESO; and provided guidance in projects implementation. OPM Settlement Commanders offices participated in the joint monitoring visits regularly.

■ **COVID 19 pandemic**

COVID 19 pandemic posed the greatest challenge and was a key factor that deterred greater realization of positive changes. However, HFU/UWESO/WFP in spite of the challenging environment the projects operated some positive changes were achieved.

Lessons from experience for project stakeholders?

The lessons learned are from perceptions/views of OE team from information gathered from FGD and Key informants. These lessons are presented for consideration in future GFA and complementary activities programming.

- Integration of messages and activities

HFU/UWESO integration of messages models (MDD, Artistic murals etc.) and activities models (CBT/ Fin Lit, /VSLA Nutrition, Agriculture(Kitchen gardens demonstrations, cooking demonstration, poultry & rabbit keeping etc) and other IGAs contributed greatly to successes of the projects that can inform future programming. For instances Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) contributed greatly in changing attitudes and behaviors of project participants;

Fin Lit training and VSLA can be a core activity for integration. The savings from Fin Lit / VSLA provided startup capital for establishment of all other IGAs and agriculture (kitchen gardening / vegetables growing, rabbit and poultry keeping, mushroom growing etc.).

- Capacity development of communities

HFU/UWESO promoted skills training, capacity building and guidance (training materials for Fin Lit, /VSLA Nutrition, Agriculture (Kitchen gardens demonstrations, cooking demonstration, poultry & rabbit keeping etc) and other IGAs, gender & protection and conflict resolutions for project participants. Strengthening capacity is a key lesson that can inform future programming.

- Start small scale and innovation models

HFU/UWESO started their interventions on small scales models that enabled learning during implementation. HFU/UWESO innovation where kitchen gardening demonstrations were established in FDPs and institutions such as schools where POCs collect themselves at least once a month contributed to project adoption and replications of the activities in their groups and individuals in the communities. HFU/UWESO roll out and decentralization of the innovations /demonstrations to village level is a learning to inform future programming.

- Involvement of the District / Lower Local Governments

HFU/UWESO has been working closely with government OPM and DLGs in the two settlements of operations at coordination level. Involvement of government departments and sub county technical teams in developing capacities of the project participants will enhance exit strategy and sustainability of the projects. The involvement of the District / Lower Local Governments is still minimal which is a lesson learned that can inform future programming. For instance no FGD and Key informants did not mention contributions of district local and lower governments.

- Groups met during OE reported that they can continue with their activities even if HFU/UWESO left. Therefore, working closely with sub county technical teams the HFP/ UWESO projects can be integrated into Sub County and district development plans; hence sustainability.

- Streamlining of beneficiary participation is vital in embedding perceptions of ownership for the project.
- Understanding of the socio-cultural setting of the beneficiaries being served is important in managing expectations
- Multi-lingual and interdisciplinary staff is vital in closing gaps associated language barrier when delivering programme activities
- A robust stakeholder engagement process is vital in management of feedback for quality and quantity delivery of services and goods.
- Continued to learn of the volatile and dynamic nature of the humanitarian assistance interventions which requires organisation flexibility to manage change. From in-kind to CBT to ration cuts and management of pandemics – ebola, COVID-19, yellow fever etc
- Branding and Co-branding is vital for accountability and strengthening the delivery of services.
- Integrated programming is vital in building sustainable and diversification of beneficiary livelihoods.
- Behavioral change mainstreaming into the GFA operations is key in building positive mindset for successful delivery of GFA e.g MDD has served as psycho-socio intervention for stressed beneficiaries.
- The level of Teamwork between line partners WFP, HFU and UWESO – plays out critically in the delivery of targets
- The vital component of monitoring of activities and analysis
- The creation of PMC by HFU Management played an initial and continuous role for internal analysis and review of the project activities and sharing challenges and lessons for success. It has been an empowering to staff and socialization structure for project operations (M&E)- Need to focused analysis of the performance of the different structures of project execution in particular PMC
- The age structure of the team is young and energetic. This has given the management and opportunity embed positive competition to delivery of innovations and success

3 | SECTION THREE

RECOMMENDATIONS

In this last sub section, conclusion and recommendations are presented. It's divided further in to two: Strategic conclusion and recommendations which is important for future programming; and operational recommendations that need immediate actions from HFU/UWESO/WFP.

Strategic conclusion and recommendations for future programming

- (a) (a)Expand from small scales to large scales interventions
Focus groups and key informants reported that the GFA (Financial literacy / VSLA trainings & provision of tool kits) and complementary activities being implemented: nutrition, hunger & Learning, gender and protection, agriculture and sustainable livelihoods (poultry & rabbit keeping, mushroom growing, piggery, tailoring, tree planting etc), HIV/AIDS, water, sanitation and health and other social behavioural change initiatives to both refugees and host communities (music, dance and drama, artistic murals etc) have made positive changes in the communities. However, stakeholders lamented that the interventions were all implemented at small scales that limited successes. For more successes, HFU/UWESO/WFP needs to expand to large scales.
- (b) Ensure that complementary activities model cascade strategy is adequately supported and supervised
Decentralizing complementary activities models strategies will provide more support to groups and community members to increase household income via improved agricultural production & marketing and access to and availability of food. It will also improve nutrition and health in the communities. Kitchen gardening demonstration model strategy was a key factor for successes in this OE. Roll out to community levels kitchen gardens and vegetables cooking demonstrations and all other piloted complementary activities (poultry & rabbit keeping etc) support and supervised them adequately.
- (c) Ensure integration of messages and activities
Integration of messages models (MDD, Artistic murals etc) on one side and the other activities models (CBT/ Fin Lit, /VSLA Nutrition, Agriculture (Kitchen gardens demonstrations, cooking demonstration, poultry & rabbit keeping etc) and other IGAs contributed greatly to successes of the projects. Fin Lit training and VSLA can be a core activity for integration. CBT provided cash for POCs which the take to Fin Lit/VSLA, the savings from Fin Lit /VSLA provided startup capital for establishment of all other IGAs and agriculture (kitchen gardening / vegetables growing, rabbit and poultry keeping, mushroom growing etc). Kitchen gardens and vegetables cooking demonstration promoted nutrition. Social Behavioral Change Communication (SBCC) contributed greatly in changing attitudes and behaviors of project participants.
The integration of messages and activities was also with other partners. Communication messages on GFA in-kind and CBT integrated with UNHCR WASH distribution of soap. Nutrition partners such as MTI provided communication and sensitization on nutrition at the FDPs where GFA taking place and kitchen garden demonstration. Protection partners are also at FDPs during GFA handling protection issues. Therefore, for the future ensure integration of GFA and complementary activities within and also with other partner's activities and local governments so as to enhance synergies.
- (d) Increase resilience to food insecurity of communities via improved disaster risk reduction & natural resource management and community resilience to shocks.
Shocks mainly COVID 19 pandemic and inadequate funding to WFP and consequent food/cash rations cuts were factors that impeded positive changes. During COVID 19 lock downs, markets were closed, movements and gatherings / meetings were restricted; and these reduced accumulated savings of groups and community members, there was no food and some community members committed suicides and others died. Savings reduced as its main source 'general food assistance cash based transfers' rations were reduced to only UGX 19,000 from initial UGX 32,000 per person per month in 2020 by WFP. Focus groups reported that groups and communities did not have adequate land to establish sustainable livelihood activities such

as piggery and crops cultivations. The land size offered to refugees' household was only 50m by 50m that calls for increased natural resource management. To mitigate shocks and risks (COVID 19 pandemic and inadequate funding), empower communities and give them an opportunity to identify hazards around them, assess risks, draw up plans to reduce risk, implement them with support of HFU/UWESO/WFP (availing expertise and funds). The communities, therefore, will accept the interventions which they will spearhead. They will be highly motivated to implement them and ensure that they are successfully completed. In all the two settlements of operations visited during OE, communities bragged that they were the ones who proposed the interventions and that nothing was imposed on them.

- (e) Increase gender, equity, inclusion and protection of communities via improved mainstreaming.

“Gender, equity and protection issues were to some extent mainstreamed in programming by HFU/UWESO,” according to stakeholders. This was because the Cooperating partners understood fairly the gender, equity and protection issues. HFU/UWESO participated fully in gender and protection sector working groups’ activities (joint monitoring, referrals, and visiting health centers to identify gaps in GBV etc). But it was not enough and there was a gap in inclusion issues by HFU/UWESO. For examples “People with Disabilities (PWDs) were not participating and benefiting from the interventions,” according to stakeholders.

- (f) Integrate qualitative participatory approaches and techniques in M & E systems to better capture outcomes/impact

Qualitative participatory approaches and techniques particularly PRA enabled OE team to get the perceptions of the stakeholders particularly some key informants and focus groups tell their stories and experiences of how positive changes intended and un-intended occurred in their lives as a result of GFA and complementary activities which quantities survey could not. Qualitative data ground-truth the Survey data and provided contextual information on the overall GFA and complementary activities situation. Cooperating partners using PRA techniques and tools during monitoring can identify and analyze together changes that have occurred in the lives of the project beneficiaries (outcomes/impact of the interventions). But this will need capacity development of organization staff in participatory

approaches particularly Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA). WFP have already integrated PRA in its M & E systems in order to enable capture of outcomes/impact.

- (g) Involve local governments in all project cycles of interventions to strengthen sustainability.

Key informants reported that government (OPM Refugees department) and District Local Governments were involved in GFA and complementary activities coordination, joint monitoring and registration of groups as legally required by local governments. This was good but not enough. Focus groups unfortunately did not mention roles of and contributions of local governments to their successes; and yet local government plays vital roles under CRRF for all interventions targeting refugees and host communities. Therefore, stakeholders for future programming need to involve local governments, particularly the lower local governments (sub counties) from the inception of an intervention, through planning, implementation, monitoring & supervision and evaluation. This will enable the refugees and host communities projects to be integrated in to lower and district local governments’ developments plans and strengthening sustainability.

Operational recommendations for immediate actions

- Roll out and go on large scale with the Complementarity activities (vegetables demos & growing, mushrooms growing, poultry keeping, small ruminants – rabbits & goats keeping), tree planting and Fin Lit training in order to make critical mass positive change in lives of POCs. [OPM – Settlement Commander - Kyangwali]
- Engage more Government/OPM Settlement Commandant office to visit HFU/UWESO interventions in the field in the settlements and to participate in joint monitoring. [OPM – Settlement Commander - Kyangwali]

Recommendations by UNHCR

- Provide support to vulnerable groups HFU/UWESO. PWDs and some other PSNs need to be assisted with agricultural inputs such as seeds and startup capitals for micro-and small businesses/livelihoods activities.
- Improve, promote and observe zero tolerance for "Sexual Exploitation and Abuse" HFU/UWESO.
- There is need for all beneficiaries of Cash Based transfers to undergo Financial Literacy Training. The cash amount is becoming smaller; however, it's received with joy because people know how to plan the money better.
- There is need to develop POCs skills in order to plan well the cash received and being used by the households, the training should be provided to both females and males members of the households
- Provide some orders, observance of SOPs as COVID 19 SOPs are not being observed and adhered to in some parts of the FDPs where there is overcrowding, no control and order HFU/UWESO.
- Integrate into programming more gender issues and protection aspects and include inclusion of vulnerable social groups such as PWDs who at the moment are not fully participating and benefiting from the projects HFU/UWESO.
- Expand and strengthen Financial Literacy training to all POCs. Fin Lit will help POCs in managing better households' limited resources HFU/UWESO.
- Use the trained Fin Lit groups as lead groups to roll out and scale out Fin Lit training to all POCs HFU/UWESO. The lead group can be the one to go down in communities to teach, share experience and monitor each other activities. The trained lead group would become assistant facilitators of Fin Lit in the communities. This will help in continuity and sustainability.
- There is need for non-conditional grant beneficiaries to use some of the assistance to establish income generating activities and improve their lives/homes.
- There is need to strengthen coordination with other partners to strengthen service delivery HFU/UWESO.
- Work more to establish Complaints and Feedback mechanism desks at village/household levels to strengthen service delivery HFU/UWESO.
- Provide more staffing to handle protection issues. Existing Protection Desks are very few to strengthen service delivery HFU/UWESO.
- Expand and roll-out successful interventions in phases and go on large scales HFU/UWESO.
- Do not leave / exit abruptly but gradually HFU/UWESO. There is still need to remain behind for a while and make regular monthly follow-up with the trained POCs Fin Lit groups to see how they are

Recommendation by Upendo savings group

- Extend services from government programmes such as Emwyoga and others to groups to enable the members to benefit and fight household levels poverty Government. HOSA applied for it but has not yet benefited. {Upendo}}
 - Extend funding to enable group support orphans its taking care of UNICEF. {Upendo}}
 - Link group to other institutions engaged in Orphans projects like the one currently being implemented UWESO/HFU. {Upendo}}
 - Support group to become a fully-fledged SACCO that would extend savings and loans services to both association members and non-members which can have a great multiplier effect HFU/ UWESO & WFP. {Upendo}}
 - Add additional funds to group funds to enable it meet the loans need of non –members as a SACCO. The available funds available with group are adequate for the needs of its members only HFU/UWESO/WFP. {Upendo}}
 - Provide technical knowledge to group on establishing a SACCO UWESO/HFU/ WFP {Upendo}}
- Even though some groups have requested for further support from HFU/UWESO/WFP, others such as Upendo are already confident of the sustainability of their group activities. During the FGD and PRA exercises, Upendo members declared that they can still be able to continue with the activities they're undertaking even if HFU/UWESO cease their support and even left.**

Recommendation by WFP Kyangwali satellite office

- Strengthening intervention for the host community. So as to create peaceful co-existence between refugees and host community
- Put more emphasis on tree planting due to low survival rates, involve OPM and district on certain issues.
- Address issue of hygiene and sanitation at the FDP is important
- Strengthen Evidence based generation particularly field teams. Capturing stories. These can earn us a funding, or pictures, every staff should generate a beneficiary story and share with other colleagues (story document)
- Strengthen staff motivation like how long they have stayed and you promote them.
- Improve on the way we handle NFI. There is no improvement at all. E.g. tents, chairs,
- Continue stake holder engagements with stake holders
- VSLA groups can be linked to big programs and projects that can support them including those in government and strengthen POCs market linkages.
- Scale up livelihoods activates to all refugees in the settlements

Recommendations from HFU/UWESO staff.

- Streamline beneficiary participation is vital in embedding perceptions of ownership for the project.
- Understand socio-cultural setting of the beneficiaries being served is important in managing expectations
- A robust stakeholder engagement process should be strengthened in management of feedback for quality and quantity delivery of services and goods.
- Continue to learn of the volatile and dynamic nature of the humanitarian assistance interventions which requires organisation flexibility to manage change. From in-kind to CBT to ration cuts and management of pandemics – ebola, COVID-19, yellow fever etc
- Brand and Co-brand is for accountability and strengthening the delivery of services.
- Integrate programming is vital in building sustainable and diversification of beneficiary livelihoods.
- Behavioral change mainstreaming into the GFA operations is key in building positive mindset for successful delivery of GFA e.g MDD has served as psycho-socio intervention for stressed beneficiaries.
- The creation of PMC by HFU Management played an initial and continuous role for internal analysis and review of the project activities and sharing challenges and lessons for success. It has been an empowering to staff and socialization structure for project operations (M&E)- Need to focused analysis of the performance of the different structures of project execution in particular PMC

CONCLUSIONS

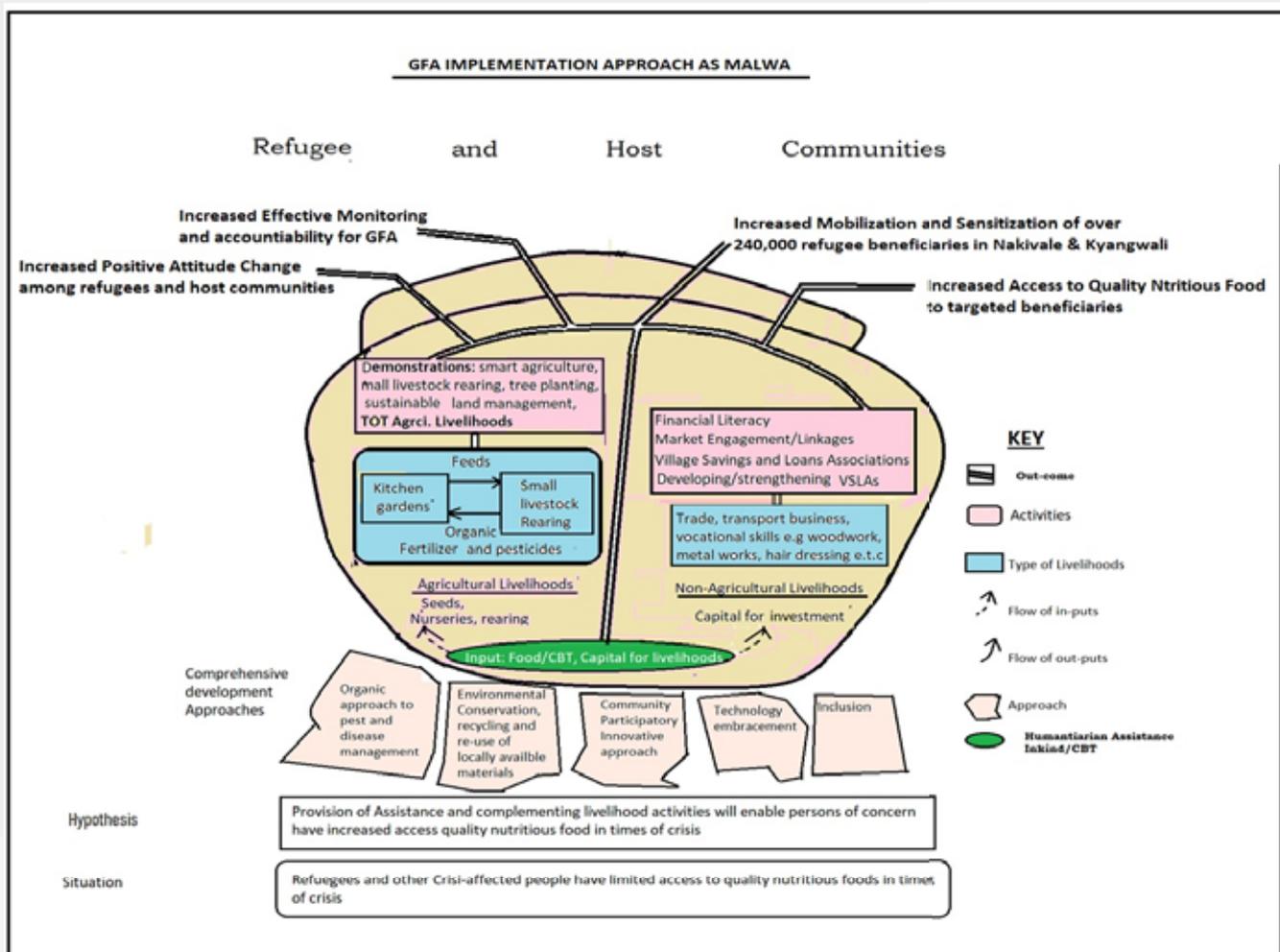
In Kyangwali refugee settlement, General Food Assistance hypothesis as a humanitarian intervention for people experiencing emergencies either as a result of displacement or disasters was that “Refugees and other crisis - affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis delivered under two modalities, which is unconditional food/in-kind and Cash Based Transfers (CBT) assistance, In-kind food assistance modality involves providing food to people in need as a cornerstone of World Food Programme’s (WFP) work.

The outcome evaluation study findings ultimately proved the hypothesis to be accurate. GFA project’s theory was appropriate and relevant in general terms, because it aimed at providing access to nutritious food among Refugees and other crisis affected people in times of crisis which was the primary needs of the target population.

Relevance: Although there are areas for improvement, in general the project was relevant and was aligned with WFP strategic outcome one (01), which ensures that “Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis, HFU’s vision of, “A Hunger and Malnutrition Free Uganda” with a goal of, “Empowered Food Secure Communities, SDG 2: Zero Hunger by 2030, The Refugee and Host population frame work 2017 (REHOPE), The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calling for bold, transformational change to achieve a world that is more inclusive, fair, sustainable and resilient

Efficiency: Project management and governance was good and this increased knowledge-sharing. Collaboration and coordination mechanism among the different stake holders. GFA activities were implemented in a reasonable timely and reliable manner, according to the priorities established by the project documents between 2020-2021.

Effectiveness: GFA project contributed to expected, unexpected positive results and changes, and in general was effective in terms of completing the activities and in terms of contributing to the goals and objectives outlined in the project document between 2020 -2021. In summary, GFA intervention in Kyangwali settlements changes registered are summarized in the MALWA pot below.



From the MALWA pot hypothesis above, provision of assistance and complementary livelihoods activities enabled Persons of concern to have increased access to quality nutritious foods.

HFU/UWESO adopted organic implementation model, enviromentary friendly approaches, direct involvement of target beneficiary communities both (refugees and Host), modern technological embracement and inclusion.

These involved implementation of process like CBT and related activities, In Kind food distribution, small animal rearing, Kitchen gardening, Adaptation of organic pesticides and manures ,implementation of nonagricultural livelihoods activities in both the settlement and host community, market support, engagements and link ages, VSLA support and strengthening, tree planting, financial literacy among others

From study evidences, this has resulted into increased positive behavior change among the POCs and other target beneficiaries, increased effectiveness in monitoring, evaluation and accountability of GFA activity implementation, increased mobilization and sensitisation of the beneficiary, improved livelihoods conductions and increased access by target beneficiaries to quality nutritious foods

4 | SECTION FOUR

ANNEXES AND LISTS

Annex I

The TOC for the project targets to achieve the

TOC OUTCOMES TARGETS	COMMENTS
Outcome 1.1: Improved beneficiary's knowledge and participation in GFA distribution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous participation in the beneficiaries, casual workers relate to the planned activities
Outcome 1.2: Enhanced access to Food Assistance for healthy lives and transformation for self-reliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The increased production of micronutrient rich foods is inline with the set outcomes
Outcome 2.1 Enhanced mutual working relationships between refugees and the host communities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The peaceful nature of the during the GFA interventions – between refugees and host community
Outcome 2.2: Increased accountability, transparency, and results management in delivery GFA and related services to refugees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased stakeholder engagement in monitoring activities Sharing of reports
Outcome 3.1: Enhanced Household access to Micronutrient rich foods for reduced chronic and acute malnutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vegetable farming and fruits
Outcome 3.2: Positive behavioral change towards WASH, HIV/AIDS, Environmental Conservation and School feeding nurtured.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation of school gardens depict the TOC
Outcome 4.1: Gender equality norms and protection for the vulnerable mainstreamed into GFA interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tracking of cases Prevention of SGBV



HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

Outcome Evaluation KII/FGD Tool for General Food Assistance Project Activities

Questions for WFP, UNHCR, DLGs, ACF, FRC, LWF, NGOS, CBOS.

Introduction and Consent

Hallo D ear responded, my n ame is _____ I am m ember of H unger Fighters Uganda (HFU) working with and Uganda Women Effort to Serve Orphan (UWESO) team in this area carrying out an outcome Evaluation exercise on about the changes created by t he G eneral Food A ssistance (GFA) i n Nakivale/Oruchinga a nd K yangwali r efugee settlements of Western part of Uganda. Your household has been randomly selected as to participate in this evaluation exercise. I would like to ask you some questions related to GFA project activity Implementation. Your answers to our questions will assist our understanding of how the project has benefited your community, lessons learnt, improvements that can be made and how we can best support the beneficiaries. Whatever you tell me will be kept completely confidential and anonymized. If there are some questions that you do not wish to answer, just tell me and we will skip them.

Do you have any questions? If yes, kindly clear the issues before proceeding with the interview.

Do y ou a gree t o participate? Yes/No... [___]. If N o end i nterview a nd t hank t he interviewee

Objective I: To present evidence of changes (intended and unintended) associated with GFA project interventions and outputs and assess how well the observed changes reflect the Theory o f Change (TOC) o r Result F ramework (RF) and identify factors i n the implementation or context that impede or promote the observed and intended changes.

Q1. Briefly introduce yourself?

Q.2 Have you been involved in GFA activities?

Q.3 If yes how long have you been involved?

Qn4: W hat are your experiences with t he p rojects (GFA I n-kind f ood, C BT a nd Complementary activities)? (Positive /negative).

Qn5: W hat changes have G FA a nd C omplementary a ctivities caused i n the lives of t he beneficiaries and stakeholders? (Negative /positive)

(b) In your view, what are the reasons for the success and failures?

Qn6: How do the changes correspond to the intended projects objective/TOC?

Qn7: How has HFU/UWESO adhered to the principles, procedures, guidelines, regulations of the projects (GFA In-kind food and CBT and Complementary activities) applied in the implementation/SOP

Qn8: Comment about the quality of services provided by HFU/UWESO in line with CBT, Complementary activities, coordination with other partners, involvement of beneficiaries among others?

Objective 2. To determine the reasons for observed successes/failures and draw lessons from experience for project Stakeholders

Qn1: From your experience, do beneficiaries and other stakeholders perceive that the GFA project inputs are fair and contributing to any noted changes? (Trainings, assets, food, cash, etc.).

Qn 4 : What are the lessons from experience regarding the GFA project activity implementation during this period?

Objective 3. To assess the efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the GFA (In-kind Food and CBT) and Complimentary programme activities and explanations of these results (including factors beyond HFU/UWESOs control).

Qn 2: What is the overall efficiency of the GFA (In-kind food and CBT) modalities and the Complimentary Activities?

Qn 3: What is the degree of the level of synergy and multiplying effects between the various main activities (GFA In-kind food Vs CBT Vs the various Complimentary Activities)?

Qn 4: To what extent is the level of synergies' and multiplying opportunities with partners (UN Agencies, Government – OPM, District Local Governments FSPs, INGOs/NGOs/CBOs, private sector etc)?

Qn5: To what degree do the projects (GFA In-kind food and CBT and Complimentary activities) have adequate training and capacity building materials, an effective capacity building and training approach, human resource and sufficient duration of training in order to ensure high quality trainings?

Qn 6: To what extent is the timing of training fair and inputs fair and distribution appropriately aligned to seasonally geographic considerations?

Qn 7: To what degree do the projects (GFA In-kind food and CBT and Complimentary activities) have a appropriate site selection, materials, and skills, to ensure lifesaving, and community assets that are in compliance to approved design and work norms?

Qn 8 : Do GFA infrastructure outputs like FDPs, have a appropriate sustainability plans, maintenance and management structures?

Qn 10: To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of zones/sub counties, settlements' O PM/District LGs officials and community structures (Presidents/RWCs, FMCs/CMCs, lead farmers sufficient to support and sustain implementation?

Objective 4. To identify initiatives, innovations and areas that need improvement as learning and sustainability for project stake holders since 2018.

Qn 1 What initiatives and innovations were brought on board during the projects GFA (In-kind food and CBT) and the Complimentary activities implementation?

Qn 2: What are the added values of the initiatives and innovations?

Qn 3: What challenges the initiatives and innovations faced during the implementation?

Q. 4 in your view, are there some factors that are affecting the implementation of the GFA activities in the settlement?

Qn 5: over the time you have worked with HFU/UWESO in line with implementation of GFA activities, what recommendations can you make?

Thanks for your participation



HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

Outcome Evaluation KII/FGD Tool for General Food Assistance Project Activities

Questions for Beneficiaries, RWCs, Farmer Groups, MDD Groups, Youth Groups, Nutrition Groups, VSLA E.T.C

Introduction and Consent

Hallo D ear responded, my n ame is I am m ember of H unger Fighters Uganda (HFU) working with and Uganda Women Effort to Serve Orphan (UWESO) team in this area carrying out an outcome Evaluation exercise on about the changes created by t he G eneral Food A ssistance (GFA) i n Nakivale/Oruchinga a nd K yangwali r efugee settlements of Western part of Uganda. Your household has been randomly selected as to participate in this evaluation exercise. I would like to ask you some questions related to GFA project activity Implementation. Your answers to our questions will assist our understanding of how the project has benefited your community, lessons learnt, improvements that can be made and how we can best support the beneficiaries. Whatever you tell me will be kept completely confidential and anonymized. If there are some questions that you do not wish to answer, just tell me and we will skip them.

Do you have any questions? If yes, kindly clear the issues before proceeding with the interview.

Do you agree to participate? Yes/No... [___]. If No end interview and thank the interviewee

Guiding requirements

- Each category of questions should be administered to the relevant target beneficiaries.

Open ended questions for specific activity beneficiaries.

I Gender and protection.

- Do you see gender and protection issues as important in your work and community? How has a gender and protection training helped you and your community members?
- Has the celebration of any of the international days communicated any message to you and changed your life? If yes, how?
- Have you benefited from Coaching or training on gender and protection? If so, how?
- Have you benefited from having gender and protection meetings with other protection partners on target beneficiaries?
- Have you had any gender or protection issue resolved through the direct address or through the referral pathway? How have you benefited?
- Have you benefited from regular pre-distribution address messages especially at crowd controls? If yes, how have they helped you?

- g) Have the community protection help desks given you any feedback on protection?

2 Agriculture and sustainable Livelihoods.

- a) Do you rear any small animals as GFA beneficiary? If yes which ones?
- b) What benefits have you gotten from rearing small-animals?
- c) In your view, are the communities replicated the Demonstration gardens efficiently or do you see any demonstration gardens in your community?
- d) Have the FDP model Gardens benefited the community?
- e) What enterprises or business have you been able to establish as a result of the having a Kitchen garden in your community.
- f) How have you benefited from organic pesticide and fertilizers use?
- g) How have Exchange visits benefited farmers in your community?
- h) Have Rabbit demonstration centers benefited the Nakivale community in any way?
- i) What are the main threats for livelihoods for refugees/host community in the community? How could these be mitigated?
- j) To what degree do refugees in this community hold decision making/ leadership positions (in community, local government, NGOs)? Please provide examples? What are some of the reasons for the status?
- k) How extensively do refugees often engaging in activities of religious and other social groups such as weddings, family meetings/ celebrations etc.?
- l) In your view, do refugees have ample opportunities to make contributions to their families and society?

3 In-kind Food Assistance

- a) Have the Mobilization and sensitization influenced the communities in any way?
- b) How has maintenance of FDPs helped improve the General Food Assistance to the target beneficiaries?
- c) How has the Food distribution and cash disbursement contributed to food security?
- d) Influence of Post distribution, coordination and monthly planning meetings to target groups.

4 Hunger and learnings

- a) Have the activities to do with nutrition centered debates, parent pupil teacher seminars and kitchen gardens in schools affected or changed school feeding in any way in the settlement and host communities? (positive and negative)

5 Cash Assistance (Agency Banking)

- a) What has been the changes created by cash assistance through Agency banking to the communities? (positive and negative)
- b) What has been the changes created by cash on wheels on the communities? (positive and Negative)

6 Social Behavior Change communication

- a) In your opinion, what changes has SBCC sensitization using different approaches made on financial literacy, Agency monitoring, livelihoods, Gender, Nutrition, security in the area?(positive and negative)
- b) Has HFU SBCC effectively been used to convey SOPs for COVID 19 in the community? If yes how?

7 Tree planting

- a) Has the Community been involved in tree planting?
- b) Have any community nurseries recently been established among the communities?
- c) In your opinion, what changes has the planting of trees had on the communities? (positive and negative)

8 Artistic Murals

- a) In your opinion, what changes have the artistic murals had on the communities in line with visual communication? (positive and negative)

9 VSLA

- a) How have the VSLAs impacted your communities? In your opinion, are the groups following the methodologies they have been taught?
- b) Have members of these groups establishment income generating activities?
- c) Has your VSLA group been linked to any financial institution?
- d) What are your experiences regarding VSLAs in this area (How many exist? What is the membership composition like (say predominantly males, female, refugees, non-refugees etc.)?
- e) What could be the positive sides of refugees/host community joining a VSLA in both household and community levels?

10. Security and risk management.

- a) In your opinion, has HFU/UWESO managed security issues during distribution satisfactorily?
- b) When compared to before the arrival of HFU, is there a significant changes?
- c) How has the respond by the different staff on vaccinations against Covid-19 and Hepatitis B
- d) What role have the settlement meetings played on security in the communities?

11. Financial literacy

- a) What benefits have you registered as beneficiary of financial literacy trainings?
- b) Have you adopted some financial literacy skills in your day to day financial transactions?
- c) If yes, which ones?
- d) What can be done to improve financial literacy among your community members?
- e) **Qn 1:** To what extent is the coverage of the GFA (In-kind food and CBT) and the Complimentary activities meeting the nutritious food needs of the food insecure POCs/refugees?

Thanks for your participation.

Annex 4



HFU
HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

OBSERVATION CHECK LIST FOR OUTCOME EVALUATION OF GFA ACTIVITIES

District: _____	Settlement: _____	Zone: _____
DATE of observation: _____		
Name of the Observer: _____		

AS you observe, feel free to add any detailed notes during the survey activity

OBSERVATIONS

	SECTION A.	Yes	No	N/A	Comment
	Security and risk Management Observations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Distance to nearest security point: Is the nearest security post Less than 2 km? e.g Police first interview.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Presence of a community radio: is there any community radio broadcasting messages that can be heard?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Presence of a meeting point. Is there any community meeting point within 2 Km of the study community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Presence of IEC materials: Are there any IEC materials observed communicating security messages in the community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Are more of the community houses possess proper doors with locks?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Distance to Nearest CBT Agent: Is the nearest Agent point within 2 Km from randomly selected households?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
G	Have you observe any security risk during the survey? Take note.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	SECTION B.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Social Behavior Change Communication	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Have any SBCC groups been observed in the community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	If yes, Do the SBCC groups have mixed Nationalities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C	If yes, Do you observe compliance with COVID 19 SOPs during SBCC sensitization activities?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Do you observe any women or girls in the SBCC groups?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	SECTION C.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Nutrition	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Are there observable signs on malnutrition among household members?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Are there any Nutrition-centered IEC materials observed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Are any Nutrition-centered IEC materials observed in the schools	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Are there any Kitchen gardens in school and community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
E	Do you observe some fruit trees in the study schools?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
F	Are there any racks observed in households for drying utensils?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	SECTION D	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Tree Planting	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Are there any project trees planted and observed with in the community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	SECTION E	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Food /Cash Assistance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Are there any CBT Agents observed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	Is the nearest FDP Less than 2 km?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Are there Food Markets observed in less than 1km radius?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Is the nearest Food Market functional?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	SECTION F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender and Protection	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Did you observe any GBV/Protection issues during the study?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Agriculture and Livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Are there Kitchen gardens observed around observed households and communities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

B	Are there small-animals observed around house-holds and communities. (rabbits, goats, chicken, pigs)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C	Are any VSLA group's activities observed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D	Are there observed households either running a business/investment or gainfully employed?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Artistic Murals	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
A	Are there artistic murals in the community?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	If yes, are there communicating GFA activity messages?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Annex 5



HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

Outcome Evaluation Survey Tool for General Food Assistance Project Activities

Introduction and Consent

Hallo Dear responded, my name is _____

I am member of Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) working with and Uganda Women Effort to Serve Orphan (UWESO) team in this area carrying out an outcome Evaluation exercise on about the changes created by the General Food Assistance (GFA) in Nakivale/Oruchinga and Kyangwali refugee settlements of Western part of Uganda. Your household has been randomly selected as to participate in this evaluation exercise. I would like to ask you some questions related to GFA project activity Implementation. Your answers to our questions will assist our understanding of how the project has benefited your community, lessons learnt, improvements that can be made and how we can best support the beneficiaries. Whatever you tell me will be kept completely confidential and anonymized. If there are some questions that you do not wish to answer, just tell me and we will skip them.

Do you have any questions? If yes, kindly clear the issues before proceeding with the interview.

Do you agree to participate? Yes/No... []. If No end interview and thank the interviewee.

SECTION A

Identification

District: _____ Settlement: _____ Zone: _____			
INTERVIEW DATE (DAY, MONTH, YEAR E.G. 02/02/11)		[____/____/____]	
Time Start: T		ime end:	
Interviewer S		upervisor	
Name			
DATE		Age	Minority Groups
Gender of M	ale	Female M	arital status

Respondent			
Respondent category	Person with Disability	Host community	Refugee Nationality

SECTION B

Kindly provide us with answers to the following questions regarding your household

#	Question	Responses	
A	How many members does your household have?	1	Nine or more
		2	Eight
		3	Seven
		4	Five to
		5	Six
		6	Four
		7	Three
		8	Two
		9	One
B	Are all household members' refugees or Nationals?	1	Refugees
		2	Nationals
		3	Both refugees and Nationals
C	Have you heard about General Food assistance project implemented by WFP/HFU/UWESO in your area?	1	Yes
		2	No
D	If yes, Are your household member's beneficiaries of the General Food Assistance activities?	1	Yes
		2	No
		2	5-9
		3	10 and above.
E	If yes, What type of GFA project activity have you benefited or participated in between 2018-	1	Cash Based Transfer (CBT)
		2	In-kind Food Assistance

	2021? Read out the responses and Tick all that applies to the respondent	3	Tree planting	
		4	Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA)	
		5	Hunger and learning	
		6	Security and risk activities	
		7	Small animal rearing	
		8	Gender and protection	
		9	Kitchen gardens	
		10	Artistic murals	
		11	Financial Literacy trainings	
		12	All the above	
		13	None of the above	
G	If you have participated, has the GFA project activity been beneficial to you?	1	Beneficial	
		2	Not beneficial	
		3	Don't know	

SECTION C: Security and Risk Management Section

Kindly provide us with answers to the following questions regarding security and risk management in your community

#	Questions	Responses		
	Have you been able to observe the presence of security personnel at the FDP when you participate in GFA activities	1	Yes	
		2	No	
	If yes, which ones	1	Uganda Police	
		2	Private security Guards	
		3	HFU Security Officers	
A	Have you been receiving any security information when you come to collect your food ration/cash assistance?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B		1	Public address	

	If yes, what means have been used to communicate the security information to you?	2	Community Sensitization meetings and structures	
		3	Post Distribution Meetings	
		4	meetings	
		5	During trainings	
		6	Other forums.	
		7	All the above	
C	Has this security information been beneficial to you and supported you to feel secure	1	Beneficial	
		2	Not beneficial	
		3	Don't know	
		2	No	
D	Do you feel secure when you are collecting Cash entitlements at the CBT Agents and going back home?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
E	If NO, mention the security threats you usually face?	1	Theft /robbery	
		2	Fighting	
		3	Rape/defilement	
		4	Riots /strikes	
		5	Fire	
		6	All the above	
		7	Other, specify	
F	Who usually supports you in case of security threats?	1	Police	
		2	RWCS	
		3	HFU/UWESO structures	
		4	Household members	
		5	None of the above	
G		1	Beneficial	

	How has the security information benefited you?	2	Not beneficial	
		3	Fairly beneficial	
		2	No	
H	How often have you received security information?	1	Throughout the year	
		2	Seasonally/ part of the year	
		3	Once in a while	
	Social Behavior Change Communication			
A	Have you had of SBCC messages on GFA activities in your community through MDD and Music?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B	Have you participated in any of the SBCC activities?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
C	Which SBCC sensitization messages are you aware of resulting from MDD/Music practices?	1	Nutrition	
		2	HIV/AIDS	
		3	Covid-19 Messages	
		4	Ebola prevention	
		5	WASH messages	
		6	Gender and protection	
		7	Environmental protection	
		8	Mobilization	
		9	Help Line	
		10	All the above	
		11	No of the above	
C	If yes, How has the SBCC sensitization sessions using different approaches on different themes influenced your knowledge, attitude and practices in your household and community?	1	Changed my attitude and behaviors	
		2	Not changed my attitude and behaviors	
		3	I don't know	
D		1	Influenced hand washing	

	How have the SBCC activities helped you to cope up with the pandemics Ebola and COVID-19 SOPs?	2	Influenced social distancing	
		3	Influenced dressing masks	
		4	Influenced sanitizing	
		5	All the above	
		6	No of the above	
E	Is there any plan to continue with SBCC activities beyond the project?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
	How do you continue to use the SBCC messages I your daily lives?			
F	If yes, were are you involved in the development and design of the plan for sustainability?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
	Nutrition			
A	Have there been any nutrition sensitization sessions either at the FDP or in your community?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B	If yes, can you mention how the nutrition interventions talked about during the sessions have helped you?	1	Improved my HH feeding	
		2	Improved my balanced diet	
		3	Helped to reduce disease burden	
		4	Influenced expenditures on food	
		5	All the above	
		6	None of the above	
C	What practices have your household adopted to because of the sensitization sessions?	1	Better feeding	
		2	Balanced diet uptake	
		3	Breast Feeding	
		4	Proper food preparation and storage	

D	How have the school debates and seminars influenced the school learning programme?	1	Improved school feeding culture	
		2	Influenced school welfare program	
		3	Improved children and teacher welfare in their homes	
		4	Improved school gardening activities	
		5	None of the above	
	Tree Planting			
A	Has your household or community benefited from the GFA project tree planting activity	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B	If yes, did your HH or community members participated in the planting of these trees?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
C	If yes, What was your contributions during tree planting?	1	Provided land	
		2	Planted trees	
		3	Wed and care after trees	
		4	All the above	
		5	None of the above	
D	What Trees have been planted in your community?	1	Fruit trees	
		2	Wood trees	
E	Do you think planting trees and school gardening been useful to you and your community at large?	1	Very use full	
		2	Fairly use full	
F	Is there any plan to maintain the tress for better growth?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
		3	Don't know	
F	If yes, were are you involved in the development of such maintenance plan?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
	Food /Cash			

A	Have you been participating in the GFA modalities of in-kind food collection/cash disbursements? YES/NO.	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B	If yes, how have you benefited in any of these modalities?	1	Got food	
		2	Got cash	
		3	All the above	
C	Where do you collect/withdraw your food rations/cash from? Mention the nearby FDP/Agent point	1	Food distribution points	
		2	Agent points	
		3	All the above	
D	How have you benefited from FDP Kitchen gardening and maintenance?	1	Got training knowledge	
E		2	Influenced establishment of my HH gardens	
		3	Got vegetable and fruits distributed at the FDP	
		4	Improved my participation in agriculture.	
F	Are there any challenges faced with food/cash distributed to you?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
G	If yes, what are the top three main problems with food? (Rank top three, rank 1=first main problem, 2 = second problem, 3 = third problem)	1	Poor quality food stuff	
		2	No food markets	
		3	Not enough food	
		4	No physical access to markets	
		5	All the above	
H	Have you participated in any Post Distribution Review meetings?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
I	How have Post distribution and the planning meetings been of importance to you?	1	Very important	
		2	Fairly important	

		3	Not important	
J	How has community mobilization and sensation activities been of importance to you?	1	Very important	
		2	Not important	
		3	Fairly important	
K	For how long do the PoCs expect to have that access? (Select one)	1	Less than 10 Days	
		2	10 – 30 Days	
		3	1 – 2 Months	
		4	More than 2 Months	
		5	Other (specify)	
L	Compared 2 years ago, how would you rate the GFA activities in general now ?	1	Much better now than 2 years ago	
		2	Somewhat better now than 2 years ago	
		3	About the same	
		4	Somewhat worse now than 2 years ago	
		5	Much worse now than 2 years ago	
L	How have the GFA activities changed your way of living?	1	Improved my nutrition	
		2	Improved my behaviors	
		3	Strengthened my financial literacy	
		4	Protected our environment	
		5	Improved gender inclusion and protection	
		6	Strengthened security and risk management	
		7	Improved our livelihoods	
		8	All the above	
		9	No of the above.	
Gender and Protection				

A	Have you benefited from gender and protection activities of HFU at the FDP or in your community?	1	No	
		2	Yes	
B	If yes, how have the gender and protection activities been beneficial to you?	1	Very beneficial	
		2	Not beneficial	
		3	Don't know	
C	Are there any problems with safety, gender or child welfare you have experienced while receiving GFA assistance?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
D	If yes, what are the top three main problems with safety or child welfare? (Rank top three, rank 1=first main problem, 2 = second problem, 3 = third problem).	1	Violence against boys and girls	
		2	Missing/separated children	
		3	Child recruitment/Labour	
		4	Domestic violence	
		5	Other (Specify)	
E	How important has the Pre-distribution address messages passed on during sensitizations at crowd control point been useful protection forum for you?	1	Very use full	
		2	Fairly use full	
		3	Not use full	
F	Of what use has been the interagency community protection help desks in relation to the in-kind food/cash related feedback?	1	Very use full	
		2	Fairly use full	
		3	Not use full	
G	Is there any space in the community where women and girls gather to discuss gender and protection issue?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
		3	Don't Know	
		4	Other (specify)	
H	Are you aware of any complaint handling mechanism?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
I	If yes, how helpful has any of such mechanisms been to you?	1	Very help full	
		2	Fairly help full	
		3	Not help full	

		2	No	
		2	No	
	Agriculture and Livelihoods			
A	Have you been benefitting or participating in GFA livelihood activities?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B	If yes, mention some of the activities you benefited from or participated in?	1	Kitchen gardening	
		2	Financial Literacy	
		3	VSLA	
		4	Small animal rearing	
		5	Seedlings	
		6	All the above	
		7	Others specify	
		8	No of the above	
C	How have the general livelihood activities mentioned above benefited/improved your household's standard of living?	1	Increased my incomes	
		2	Improved my association	
		3	Improved knowledge and skills	
		4	Improved my diet and food	
		5	All the above	
		6	None of the above	
D	How have the Farmer and Youth engagements helped in the socio-economic development of your household and community at large?	1	Very developmental	
		2	Fairly developmental	
		3	Not developmental	
E	what are your top three priorities? (Rank top three, rank 1 = first priority, 2 = second priority, 3 = third priority)	1	Safety and Security	
		2	Food	
		3	Shelter	
		4	Nutrition	

		5	Water	
		6	NFI	
		7	Other (Specify	
F	Are you a member of Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLA)	1	Yes	
		2	No	
G	If yes, did you participate in the trainings about VSLA methodology and operations	1	Yes	
		2	No	
H	Has the VSLA group been beneficial to you and your household?	1	Yes	
		2	No	
I	If yes, how has it improved your household conditions of living?	1	Improved my association with members	
		2	Diversified my incomes	
		3	Diversified my investments	
		4	Improved my Saving and Expenditures.	
		5	All the above	
		6	None of the above	
		2	No	
		2	No	
J	In your view how has GFA/complementary activities been helpful to you and your community?	1	Very helpful	
		2	Fairly help full	
		3	Not help full	
		4	Don't know	
	Artistic Murals			
A	Have you seen any Artistic murals with in your community established by UWESO? If No skip to the next section	1	Yes	
		2	No	
B	If yes, what does it communicate?	1	WASH Messages	
		2	HIV/AIDS messages	
		3	Breast Feeding	

		4	Nutrition messages	
		5	Ebola/COVID-19 SOPs	
		6	CBT messages	
		7	VSLA messages	
		8	Environmental messages	
		9	All the above	
C	Has this messages been beneficial to you and your house hold?	1	Very beneficial	
		2	Fairy beneficial	
		3	Not beneficial	
		2	No	
		2	No	

SECTION D.

Improved knowledge, attitudes, and practices towards refugees in target communities for resilience and adaptation.

Please provide your view on the following aspects of your or your community's attitude and practices towards refugees by putting an **X** in the appropriate box:

#	Question	Responses			
		Agree	Disagree	Neutral	Don't know
A	People in this community have improved their lifestyle due to GFA livelihoods activities				
B	Refugees are generally treated fairly in this community and are protected				
C	Access to food now days is better than was 2 years ago				
D	Life is better for refugees and their families than it was 2 years ago				
E	Refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support				

F	The HFU/UWESO provides adequate support to refugees				
H	It is sometimes alright to treat refugees more favorably than host community				
I	Refugees make positive contributions to the host community				
J	Do you agree that Refugees contribute positively to your community				
K	refugees are often subject of jokes or unacceptable or negative comments				
L	Refugees are more likely to be victims of bullying				
M	Refugees are more vulnerable to physical and sexual abuse				
SKIP questions 15 - 17 if respondent is refugees					
N	I would be happy to have a refugee or their family living next door to me –				
O	I would be happy to have a Child who is a refugee attend the same class as my child				
P	In future I would be happy to have my child marry a refugee				



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HFU-GFA/ED/0921 D

ate: 24th September 2021

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

CONDUCTING AN OUTCOME EVALUATION FOR GENERAL FOOD ASSISTANCE PROJECT ACTIVITIES IN NAKIVALE, ORUCHINGA AND KYANGWALI REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS

On behalf of Hunger Fighters Uganda and UWESO, I would like to notify you about the General Food Assistance outcome project evaluation activity scheduled to take place in the settlements of Nakivale/Oruchinga and Kyangwali in the South Western Uganda between 27th September to 8th October 2021

This letter seeks to introduce to you Miss/Mr. ----- He/she is part of the survey team collecting information from beneficiaries of General Food Assistance (GFA) and complementary activities in the above mentioned refugee and the host communities.

This activity is part of the ongoing GFA project implemented as partnership between United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) and Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) and Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO). The results will be made publicly available to target individual, partners, and all stakeholders.

Your participation in this exercise will contribute to generating information and knowledge about the changes created by the General Food Assistance (GFA) in Nakivale/Oruchinga and Kyangwali refugee settlements. It will also help us to understand challenges and lessons learnt during the activity implementation. The survey team will interview pre-selected samples of target stakeholders. Each interview will probably take about 20mins of your time and we will try to ensure that the timing of the visit is convenient for you and your staff.

Should you need further information or have any questions about this survey, please contact me directly? I will be grateful for your participation.

Aturinde T. Emanuel

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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OUTCOME EVALUATION DATA SOURCE CHECK LIST

SECONDARY DATA

- GFA Activities 2 Annual Reports Since 2018 and 2020
- GFA Activities All Quarterly Reports Since 2018 to 2021
- HFU/UWESO Market Engagement Report July 2021
- WFP Partner Evaluation Reports Since 2018
- WFP Food Security Assessment Report 2020
- WFP Partner Needs Assessment Reports 2018
- GFA Project Proposal 2018-2022
- HFU Strategic Plan
- Independent Activity Reports at Respective Department Levels
- WFP Gender Assessment Reports Since 2018-2020
- UNHCR Settlements Protection Reports Since 2018 -2020
- OPM Settlement Annual Reports Since 2018-2020
- WFP Annual Reports Since 2018-2020
- UWESO GFA annual reports since 2020
- UWESO GFA quarterly reports since 2020
- UWESO GFA activity reports since 2020
- WFP market monitoring reports since 2018

KII and FGDs

	Agency T	arget FGD groups
1	Local Governments	Settlement Commandants, District Agriculture Officer, District Community Development Officers, 2 District Councilors In The Settlements, Chief Administrative Officers, District Probation Officers
2	Central Government O	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
3	Civil society at all levels S	Send a Cow, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), MTI, FRC, ACF
4	Businesses, Multinationals I	Equity Banks, 1 Post bank , 1 MTN , 1 Airtel Telecom companies
5	Development Partners W	FP, UNHCR
	Political Leaders R	DC, LC5, DISO, District Police Commander
	FGD	2 Casual Labourers, 1 FINLIT Beneficiaries, 2 Farmer groups , 1 Youth Groups , 1 MDD Groups, 1 MDD Members, 1 Host Community, 2 General Refugee Community , 1 RWC, 1 Artistic Mural beneficiaries, 1 VSLA beneficiaries, 1 Tree beneficiaries

OUTCOME SURVEY SAMPLES

Total target sample is **927** these include **390** Nakivale/Oruchinga & **422** Kyangwali for refugees and 71 Isingiro and 44 Kyangwali for host communities.

Nakivale Settlement

NO	NAME	HH	Zone pop	% samples	Absolute samples
	Base camp	23,005	77,789	53%	202
	Rubondo	9,694	36,085	24%	92
	Juru	6,438	25,386	17%	65
Oruchinga Settlement					
	Kifunjo	594	2,470	2%	8
	Busheka	498	2,189	2%	8
	Michinga	477	2,139	2%	8
	Rurongo	201	905	1%	4
	Kazinga	120	542	0.4%	3
	Total		147,505	100%=382 (Morgan)	390 samples
Kyangwali Settlement					
Zone A	Kasonga	651	2781	2%	8
	Kyebitaka	2,475	9,408	7%	27
	Ngurwe	117	577	0.45%	2
	Nyambogo	372	1,811	1%	5
Zone B					
	Kagoma	1,261	4,675	4%	15
	Mukarange	3,039	7,891	6%	23
	Kinakyeitaka	1,423	4,137	3%	11
	Munsisa A	237	1,124	1%	4
	Kirokole	151	626	0.5%	2
Zone C	Nyampindu	4,484	11,252	8.8%	34
	Rwenyawawa	547	2475	10%	38
	Munsisa	290	1353	1%	4
	Kentomi	1,848	5,823	7%	27
Zone D	Malembo A	539	1979	2%	8
	Malembo B	357	1544	1%	4
	Mukunyu A	230	1041	1%	4
	Mukunyu B	163	755	1%	4
	Nyamiganda	614	2427	2%	8
Zone E	Maratatu D	5,070	14,870	12%	46
	Maratatu A	3,140	8,991	7%	27
	Maratatu B	4,358	12,095	10%	38
Zone F	Kavule	4,416	11,487	9%	34
	Mombasa	39,69	12,063	9%	34
	Maratatu C	2,126	6,098	5%	19
	Totals		127,283	100%=382 (Morgan)	422 samples
Host Pop	Isingiro	616,700	185,010 (30%)	62%	237(30%)=71
	Kikube	376,600	112,980 (30%)	38%	145(30%)=44
				100%=382 (Morgan)	
	Total sample.	993,300	297,990 (30%)		115 Samples



Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) is a Not-for-Profit,
Non-Governmental Organization initiated in
2008, pursuing a vision of
A hunger and Malnutrition free Uganda.



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