

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 1st July 2018, Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) has been implementing General Food Assistance (GFA) project in Nakivale/ Oruchinga refugee settlements 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) in Nakivale and embraced the shift from in-kind assistance (Food) to Cash-Based Transfers within these settlements.

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
IDLG	Isingiro 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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This report has been prepared by Hunger Fighters Uganda and Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans with General Food Assistance (GFA) partners for internal and external use as laid in the purpose of this study and is not to be used for any other purpose or distributed to any other party.

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 GFA stakeholders interviewed. This report assesses the overall results and changes registered both intended and unintended from the implementation of the General Food Assistance (GFA) project activities from inception in 2018 to 2021 and provides an understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the HFU/UWESO approach in Nakivale /Oruchinga 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

Hunger Fighters Uganda teams are grateful to her project partners and the other stakeholders 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 she operates, Non-government agencies, privates sector among others, all of which participated in the implementation of GFA project and were represented in the Outcome Evaluation Reference Group.

HFU appreciates the great partnership with the United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) 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 Refugees and host communities of Nakivale /Oruchinga Refugee settlements and generated the positive changes on the target communities.

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 the Isingiro District Local Government and notably the District production officer (DPO), Resident District Commissioner (RDC), Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), District Education Officer (DEO) and District Community Development Officer (DCDO) and all other IDLG authorities for the support offered during the implementation of the GFA activities. Warm thanks go to the programme and field team of Uganda Women Efforts to save Orphans for their support and contributions throughout the GFA implementation and Outcome Evaluation process.

Notably, We thank ALIGHT (the Protection Partners), Windle Trust for supporting Hunger & Learning in the schools, MTI (Health partner), FRC (Financial Partner), ACF, LWF, Uganda Red Cross Society, among others for the invaluable support offered.

We would also like to thank the Refugee Welfare Committees, prezido, and the beneficiaries themselves for actively participating and supporting the implementation of GFA activities in the 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 for their focused and strategic leadership during the implementation of GFA and Outcome Evaluation. Also are the field staff from HFU/UWESO in Nakivale/Oruchinga settlement, Area Office Mbarara and Country Offices Kampala who went their way to provide logistical support to enable the team implement an interview schedule over a relatively short period of time.

As a Co-operating Partner with United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Hunger fighters Uganda (HFU) together with Uganda Women's Effort to Save Orphans conducted an Outcome Evaluation study to assess changes registered to target beneficiaries (Refugees and Host communities) as a result of implementation of the General Food Assistance (GFA) activities in Nakivale/Oruchinga between 2018-2021

This report sets out the findings of an Outcome evaluation of the GFA project activities in Nakivale/Oruchinga refugee settlement. The evaluation focused on the intended and unintended changes registered since 2018 implementation of GFA. The scope of the study covered the period 2018-2021 and all geographic zones of the settlement and target host communities were represented in this study.

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 documents. Additionally, the Outcome Evaluation aimed at identifying good practices and lessons learned, both of which can be used when designing similar interventions in the future.

The Outcome Evaluation exercise employed appropriate scientific study samples and 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 sources included 16 partner Key Informant Interviews, 461 surveys (390 for Persons of Concern and 71 from the host communities), 15 interviews (10 face-to-face and 5 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 16 site visits, involving a visit to Food Distribution Points, farmer groups, MDD groups and beneficiaries, House hold Kitchen gardens, trees planted, Health centers, VSLA groups, security points, Agent banking, financial literacy groups, small animal projects sites, 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. 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 Outcome 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.

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.

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-ugandaand-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 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 2018 -2021.

In summary, GFA intervention in Nakivale /Oruchinga settlements targeted over 132,358 direct and indirect beneficiaries and strengthened their financial management skills, VSLA skills, cash management, improved nutrition needs. Improved livelihoods conditions, increased positive behavior change in line with the SBCC strategy, promoted environmental conservation, prompted hunger and learning, among others.

In line with best practices and humanitarian principles, HFU/UWESO ensured that target beneficiaries participate in at least 80% of 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 which addresses beneficiaries 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 2018-2021 while upholding the Do No Harm "Principle

There was improved 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, improved Maternal Infant Young Child Nutrition (MIYCN) groups on nutrition, increased adaptation of WASH and HIV messages among the target beneficiaries.

There was improved adaptation and use of environmental sustainability and climate resilience technoledge 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 strengthened capacities of partners and beneficiaries in managing projects and in humanitarian intervention in the fields of financial literacy, Monitoring and evaluation, gender inclusion, reporting, human resource, 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 continuous learning,

The above intended and unintended changes registered by HFU since 2018 are summarized in the MALWA pot .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 Nakivale /Oruchinga refugee settlements..

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:

- ▶ Expand from small scales to large scales interventions particularly in complementary activities
- ▶ Strengthen Evidence based generation particularly field teams. Capturing stories.
- ▶ Ensure that complementary activities model cascade strategy is adequately supported and supervised
- ▶ Digitalizing and empowering the VSLA groups and linking them to financial institutions is key in promoting livelihoods of the target beneficiaries
- ▶ Increase resilience to food insecurity of communities via improved disaster risk reduction & integrates natural resource management, sustainable land management and community resilience to shocks.
- ▶ VSLA groups should be linked to big programs and projects that can support them including those in government and strengthen POCs market linkages
- ▶ Increase gender, equity, inclusion and protection of communities via improved mainstreaming.
- ▶ 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
- ▶ Integrate qualitative participatory approaches and techniques in M & E systems to better capture changes at outcomes/impact levels
- ▶ Better integration of, Market linkages, gender and disability throughout the project cycle
- ▶ 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

1 | SECTION ONE

1.0 Background

Over 1.5 million refugees have fled to Uganda by 2021 (UNHCR refugee status Report 2021), making the Pearl of Africa one of the largest refugee-hosting country in the world. This is due to Wars, violence and persecution in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region as main drivers of forced displacement into Uganda. These refugees come from countries like South Sudan, Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Burundi, Rwanda, Ethiopian, Eritrea and Somalia among others. The increasing number of refugees in Uganda has for many decades created an unending need for humanitarian intervention for persons experiencing emergencies either because of displacement or disasters.

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 refugee communities in the settlements of Nakivale/Oruchinga, located in southwestern Uganda while 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) for Refugees in Nakivale/Oruchinga settlement

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 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 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 2019, WFP and co-partners adopted Cash Based Transfer 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

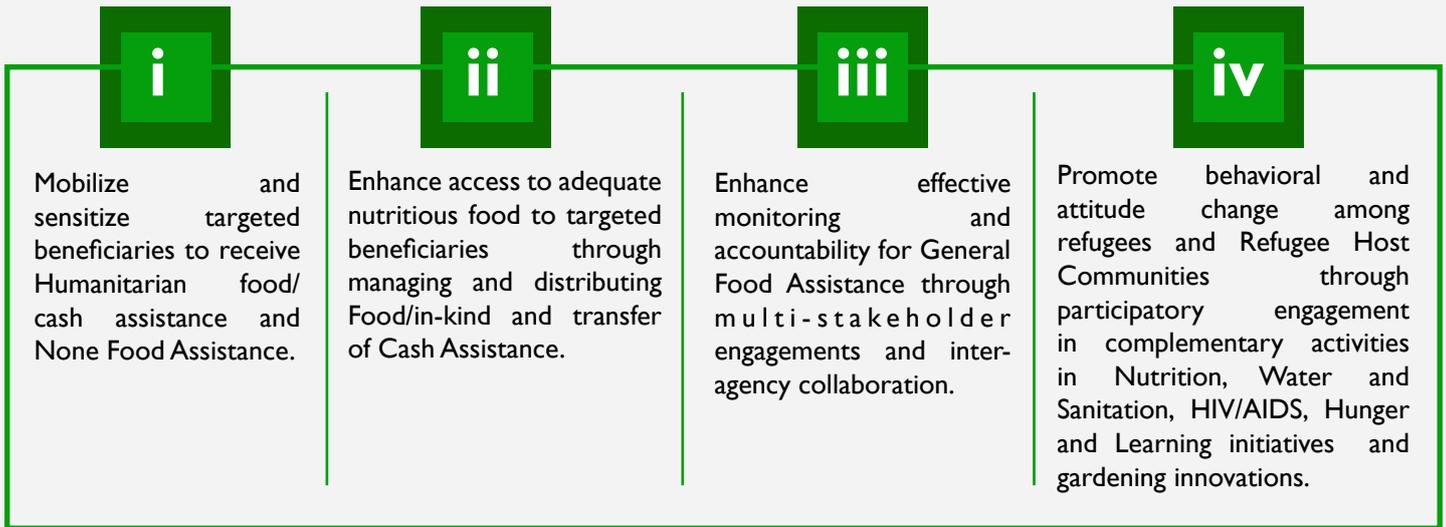
Refugees’ Comprehensive refugee response frame work 2018 and the National Development Plan III for Uganda 2021/2026.



1.2. (a) GFA Project Objectives

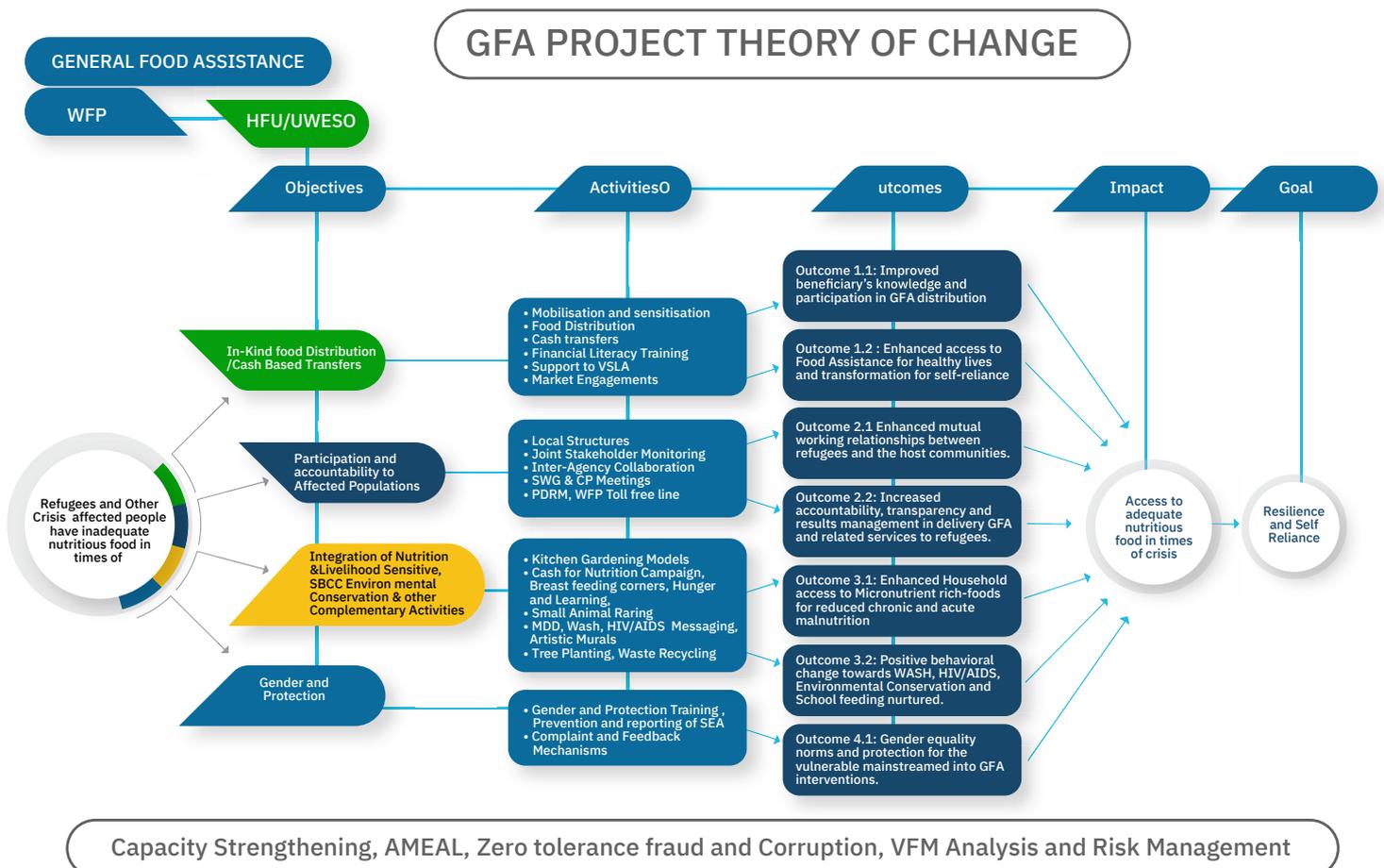
The main objective of the project is to, “Manage and distribute food/Cash assistance to an estimated **132,358** refugees in Nakivale/Oruchinga settlement. This is guided by three important aspects; (i) Ensuring that planned unconditional assistance is offered to targeted beneficiaries (ii) Creating 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.

(b) GFA Specific Objectives.



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 the project), which is described in the figure below;



2.0 Justification of the Outcome Evaluation

Since 2018, GFA activities have been implemented in Nakivale/Oruchinga refugee settlement in Isingiro district and have registered intended and unintended inter-mediate and long-term changes on both the refugees and host communities(GFA Annual reports 2018,2019,2020,2021) that needed to be assessed, recoded 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 back ground that the outcome evaluation was conducted.

The study was to determine how well GFA project achieved the set objectives by measuring results achieved through the intervention period (2018-2021). The evaluation critically examined the project, involving collecting data and analyzing information about a GFA activities, characteristics, out puts, 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 Nakivale / Oruchinga refugee settlements and the host communities between 2018-2021.

(b) Specific Objectives of the evaluation

- 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.
- 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.



PRA Qualitative Data Collection Methodology during Outcome Evaluation exercise

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 4 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.



Training of Data collection team during Outcome Evaluation

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 **4 zones** of Nakivale/Oruchinga settlements which were the study clusters

3.2 Qualitative Data collection

Field work for the OE was conducted in October 2021, Team visited settlements of operations (Nakivale/Oruchinga) and conducted interviews with project and key stakeholders and government staff. A total of **8** data collection methods were 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 included beneficiaries of: Fin Lit, VSLA, Kitchen garden, Tree, Hunger and teach beneficiaries, small animal rearing, model gardens, Murals and MDD groups' members. Semi structured instruments / tools with questions were used to guide the discussion.

3.2.2. Key informant interviews:

Team conducted **20 KIIs** with project participants (12 females and 8 males), HFU/UWESO, Agencies like (WFP & UNHCR), MTI, FRC, Opportunity bank 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 and reports 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 as kitchen garden demonstrations, mushroom growing, tailoring, artistic murals, Gardens, FDP, animals, models, etc.

3.2.7 Desk reviews:

Team reviewed HFU/UWESO/WFP programme documents such as monthly, quarterly and annual reports since 2018, project proposal, strategic plans, FLA, accounts records and 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 programme 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 settlement zones and host communities. The sample size from each strata was reached using Morgan table using the following formula.

$$s = \frac{X^2 NP(1-P)}{c} + (N-1) + X^2 P(1-P).$$

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 4 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.

3.3.4. 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.

3.4. 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

a) The qualitative OE was limited in terms of covering all the objectives of the OE previously presented given the number and scale of OE 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.

b) The arrays of complementary activities differ across Nakivale and Oruchinga operations posing selection bias may arise from limitations to Outcome Evaluation devotion

c) 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

d) 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.

3.5.1 Structure and Content of the report

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

DETAILED FINDINGS

41% of the respondents interviewed were male while 59% of them were female. As indicated in the chart, majority of the respondents interviewed were female an implication that more women participated in the study and are directly involved in the General Food Assistance activities in Nakivale /Oruchinga refugee settlement.

There is increased number of women participating and benefiting from the GFA and complementary activities. According to Mr. Aturinde T. Emmanuel the Executive Director of Hunger Fighters Uganda the Lead partner for GFA implementation in Nakivale Oruchinga, “since 2018, there has been increased beneficiary engagement in GFA activities and awareness created about entitlements among women.”

According to Mrs. Asimwe Patience the Gender officer Nakivale, “we have over 60% of GFA beneficiaries as women and our interventions have been gender sensitive specifically empowering and supporting women to be economically and socially independent.”

Gender

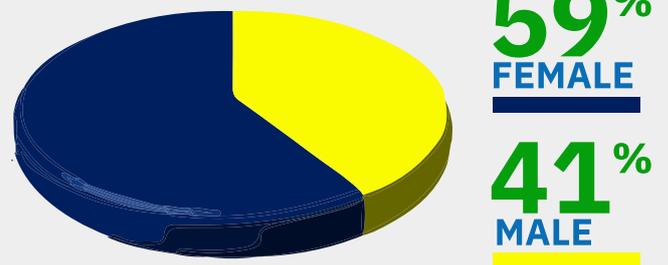
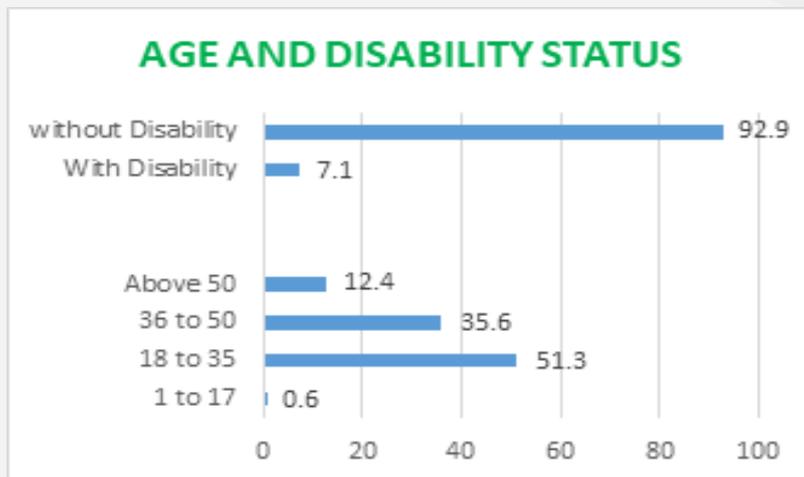


Figure 3. Gender

According to the RWC leader at Base camp, “these days we see more women coming to FDP at base camp to attend to HFU services than men and children.”

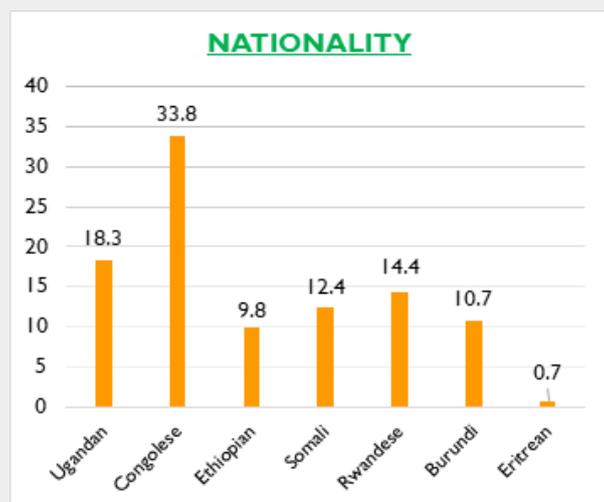
As indicated in the graph, majority of the respondents were aged between 18-35 years (51.3%), followed by respondents aged between 36-50 years (35.6%), then those above 50 years (12.4%) and lastly only 0.6% of them aged between 1-17 years. Of these, the majority, representing 92.9% were without disability while only 7.1% were with disability, an implication that majority of the direct beneficiary in GFA are adults including persons with disabilities who have been direct beneficiaries. According to Mrs. Assimwe Patience, the Nakivale gender officer, “there has been an increase in the number of persons with disabilities participating in GFA activities and they are given consideration during times of service such as during food and Cash distribution, they are served first before others as assign off protection.”

Figure 4. Age and disability.



According to WFP satellite office Nakivale, “there has been increased Prioritization and involvement of people with disabilities, lactating mothers, and pregnant women during GFA services, distribution and picking them from crowds, persons with children, pregnant, elderly have been largely supported, etc. Intensive mobilization and the way it’s done by HFU is very effective than before, Methods of sharing hard copies and card is a good practice, schedules and all methods are inclusive.”

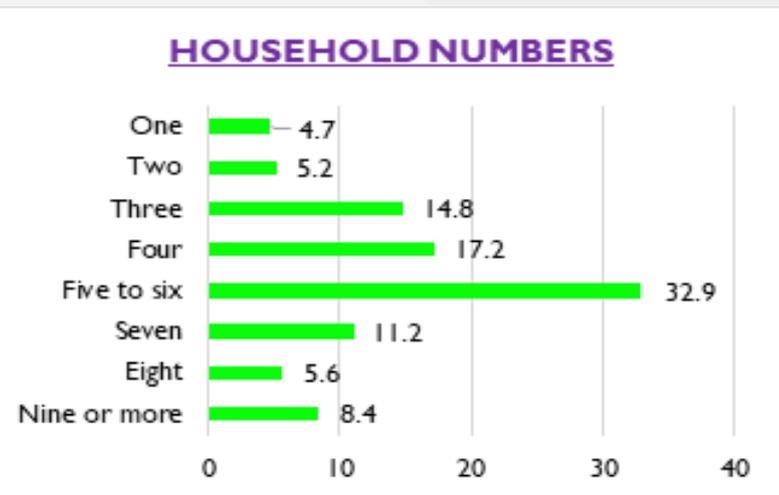
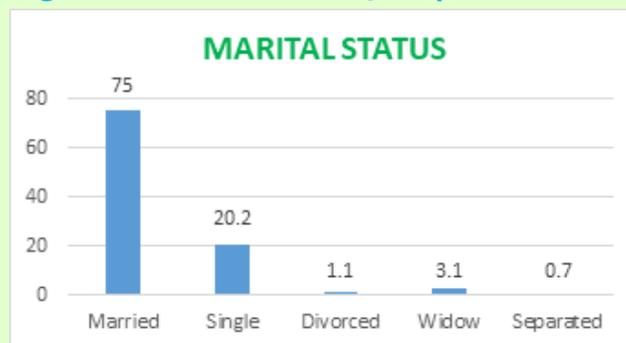
Figure 5. Nationality



From Nakivale/Oruchinga settlements as indicated in the chart, the majority of respondents interviewed were Congolese (**33.8%**), followed by Ugandans (**18.3%**), Rwandese (**14.4%**), Somali (**12.4%**), Burundi (**10.7%**), Ethiopian who were **9.8%** and lastly Eritreans who were the least representing just **0.7%** of the respondents. An implication that majority of the GFA direct beneficiaries were refugees represented by a total of **81.8%** while the host community is represented by only **18.3%**. According to Mrs. Namukasa Christine the Head of field office Nakivale, “GFA activities are concentrated among the refugees with in the settlements at attune of **70%** and the host community of Isingiro represents only **30%** of the beneficiaries. This is also in line with the REHOPE strategy 2018 that stipulates the **30% to 70%** host community refugee service delivery.”

As indicated above, majority of the respondents interviewed representing **75%** were married, followed by **20.2%** of them who said they were still single, **3.1%** who were widowed, then **1.1%** who said they were divorced and lastly **0.7%** of them who said they were separated. This implies that direct GFA beneficiaries indirectly support other house hold beneficiaries with in their house holds creating a holistic change in the living standards of the house hold members.

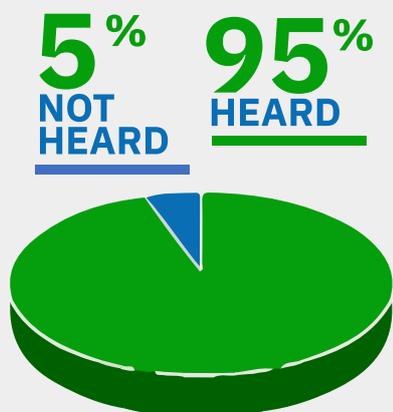
Figure 6. Marital status of Respondents



As indicated in the graph, the majority (**32.9%**) of the respondents interviewed comprise of five to six household members, followed by four (**17.2%**), three (**14.8%**), seven (**11.2%**), nine or more (**8.4%**), eight (**5.6%**), two (**5.2%**), and lastly households with one household member (**4.7%**). This implies that most of the GFA activity beneficiaries are of large houses holds which indirectly benefits large number of beneficiaries. It also implies that HH enrolled and benefiting from GFA activities are indirectly and directly supporting the other members of the same HH.

According to Agnes Somali beneficiary of Kitchen garden in Rubondo, “when I get my vegetables from my Garden established by HFU, I prepare food and source for all my children and husband.”

Figure 8. Respondents who have heard of GFA project in their area



Based on the chart, the majority of the respondent who had been interviewed said they had heard (**95%**) about the General Food Assistance project implemented by WFP/HFU/UWESO in their area while only **5%** of them said they had not heard of the project in their area. This implied that General food assistance was a popular project known to almost all people in the target area. According to WFP Isingiro office, “this is attributed to either them directly or indirectly benefiting from GFA activities. Such as Management of crowd through expedited service to the beneficiaries, Behavioral change and nurturing positive response of beneficiaries towards GFA. The Role of MDD has been key on this aspect, the role out of the FDP Gardening models and the increasing positive response of the partners and other stakeholders is commendable, including Strengthening of stakeholder’s engagements.”

Of the respondents that have had of the 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 means that the General food assistance project has been beneficial to largely the majority target beneficiaries in Isingiro settlement. the project has benefited them through VSLA, FINILIT, hunger and learnings, Livelihoods activities, Kitchen gardens, Food / Cash distribution, CBT, PDM SBCC services, Tree planting, small animals, Artistic murals, stake holder engagements, among others.

Figure 9. Direct beneficiaries of GFA project activities

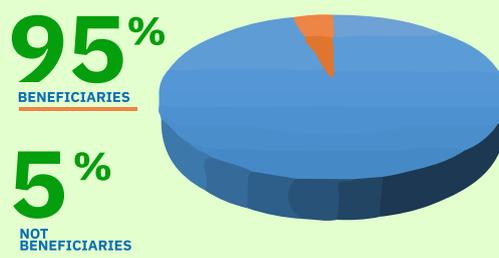
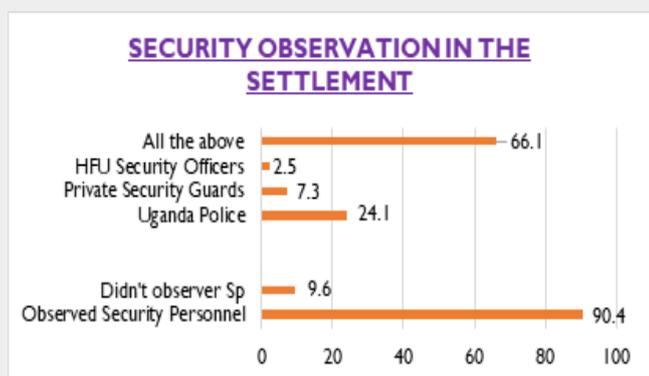


Table 1. Participation in GFA activities between 2018-2021.

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
CBT	125	29.9
In-kind Food Assistance	8	1.9
Tree Planting	12	2.9
VSLA	4	1
Hunger and Learning	2	0.5
Security and Risks	1	0.2
Small animal rearing	54	12.9
Gender and protection	2	0.5
Kitchen Gardens	4	1
Artistic murals	1	0.2
Financial literacy training	4	1
All the above	200	47.8
None of the above	1	0.2
n=	418	100

The respondents interviewed said they participated and benefited from; Cash Based Transfer-CBT (**29.9%**), In-kind food assistance (**1.9%**), tree planting (**2.9%**), village saving and loan association-VSLA (**1%**), hunger and learning (**0.5%**), security and risks (**0.2%**), small animal rearing (**12.9%**), gender and protection (**0.5%**), kitchen gardening (**1%**), artistic murals (**0.2%**), financial literacy training (**1%**), all the above (**47.8%**) and none of the above (**0.2%**). As indicated above, the majority of the respondents **47.8%** participated and benefited from all the listed GFA project activities between 2018-2021, followed by CBTs and then small animal rearing.

About Security Situation At The FDP And Community.



Of the respondents interviewed, majority (**90.4%**) said they had observed the presence of security personnel at the FDP when they participated in GFA activities while **9.6%** of them said they had not observed any security personnel. As indicated in the graph above, of the security personnel observed, **24.1%** of them said they observed Uganda Police, **7.3%** of them said they saw Private security guards while **2.5%** observed HFU Security officers. The majority, representing **66.1%** said they observed all the mentioned security personnel. Implying that security has greatly improved at the FDP and the general community as a result of the GFA security activity measures.

According to GFA project performance reports 2018-2021, "Security and Safety is one of the vital components of the GFA project implementation in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements. HFU together with relevant Security Officer Improved effective FDP tailored security plan, sensitization and orientation of activities for all staff, casual laborers and partners for a safe and secure environment."

The HFU security team through sensitizations on safety and security awareness for beneficiaries at the different FDP's of Oruchinga and Nakivale settlements per Distribution Cycle strengthened. There has been increased involvement of other Implementing Partners especially those providing Protection and medical support like ALIGHT and MTI to handle emergency cases with HFU Security and Gender Departments to save lives.

According to Mr. Aturinde Emanuel the Executive Director of Hunger Fighters Uganda, "One of the other critical issues is that we took over the project when at the pick of the Food Aid scandals in Uganda. The issue of food theft and unverified refuge numbers was still wavering around. HFU was prepared to put a stop or prevent any form such malpractices and this has come to pass by 2021."

SECURITY INFORMATION AT FDP

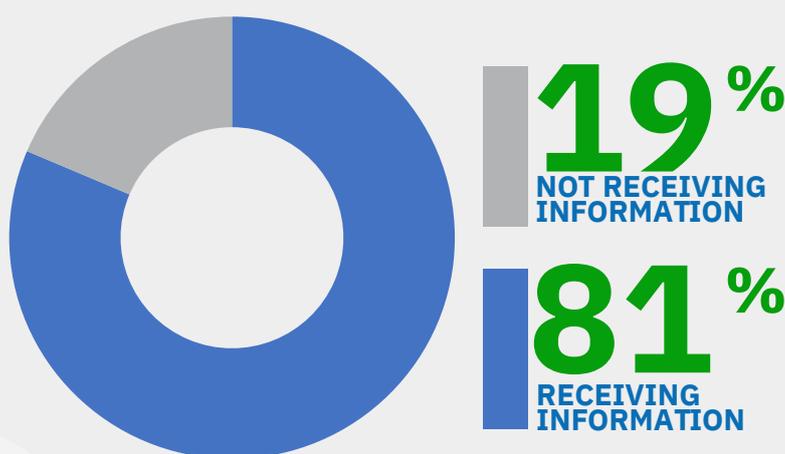


Figure 11. Receiving security information when collecting food ration/cash

Majority of the respondents interviewed said they were receiving security information (**81%**) when they came to collect their food rations or cash while only **19%** said they didn't receive security information when they came to collect the cash or food rations. This implied improved communication about security matters to the beneficiaries particularly during collecting food rations. There has been increased dissemination of security information and improved security situation among the target beneficiaries both at the FDP and also in the communities where they stay.

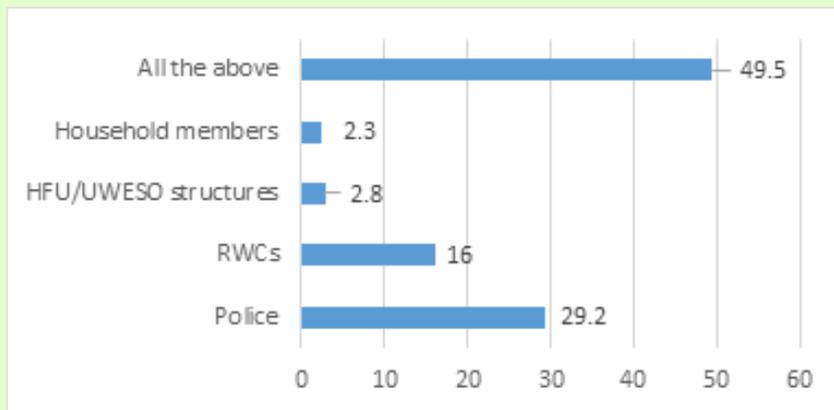
Table 2. Means used to communicate security information.

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Public Address	168	52.7
Community Sensitization meetings structures	19	6
Post distribution meetings	2	0.6
During training	1	0.3
All the above	129	40.4
n=	319	100

Majority of the respondents interviewed, said they received the security information by means of public address (**52.7%**), followed by **40.4%** who said it was by all the mentioned means in the table above. **6%** said by community sensitization meetings, **0.6%** by post distribution meetings while **0.3%** said they received the information during training.

The use of public address system was preferable used due to its flexibility and audience reached yet its nondiscriminatory.

Figure 12 who offers support in case of security threats?



Of the interviewed respondents, **29.2%** said the police usually supports them in case of security threats, followed by **16%** who said RWCs support those, **2.8%** said the HFU/UWESO structures support them, and **2.3%** mentioned their household members offer the support. The majority of the respondents said all the above organs supported them in case of security threats. This has increased collaboration of various security stake holders in reaching the security needs of the target population.

SOCIAL BEHAVIOR CHANGE COMMUNICATION

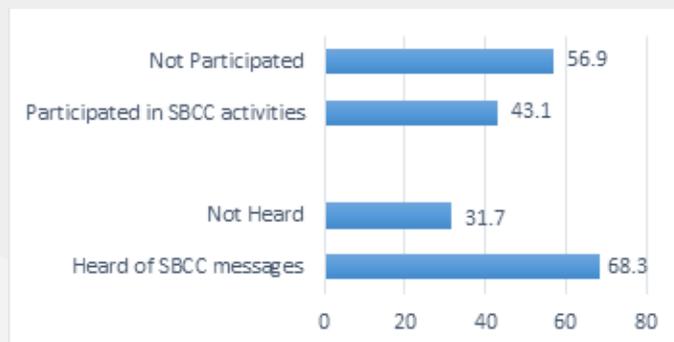


Hunger fighters Uganda MDD Basecamp II group performing during GFA Food Distribution and Stakeholder Visit | Base camp II Nakivale Refugee Settlement



Nakivale/Oruchinga SBCC members and beneficiaries during the 2021 out Outcome Evaluation

Figure 13. Have the respondent heard about SBCC messages on GFA.



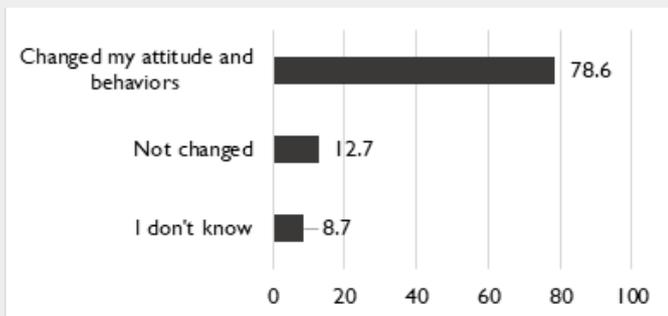
Majority of the respondents representing **68.3%** said they have heard of the SBCC messages on GFA activities in their community through MDD and music specifically about COVID 29, HIV/AIDS, Nutrition, Hygiene, and WASH while **31.7%** said they had never had of the messages in their community. Of those that had heard, only **43.1%** had participated in the SBCC activities while the majority (**56.9%**) said they did not participate in the activities.

As seen from the table above, the respondents said they were aware of Nutrition messages (**2.2%**), covid19 messages (**1.5%**), Ebola prevention (**0.7%**), and WASH messages (**1.5%**). The majority of the respondents said they were aware of all the above mentioned SBCC sensitization messages.

Table 3. Key SBCC sensitization messages

	Frequency	Percentage
Nutrition	3	2.2
Covid19 messages	2	1.5
Ebola prevention	1	0.7
WASH messages	2	1.5
All the above	127	94.1
n=	135	100

Figure 14. Influence of SBCC on knowledge, attitude and practices.



As indicated above the majority of the respondents said the sensitization messages had changed their attitude and behavior followed by **12.7%** who said they had not changed. Only **8.7%** said they didn't know if the messages had changed their behavior or attitudes. As shown, there has been increase behaviors change among the beneficiaries about diet, nutrition, HIV/AIDs and adaptation of the COVID 19 SOP.

According to Mr. Ndikumwami Dan the SBCC officer for Nakivale, “there was increased social distancing during COVID 19 period, use of masks, consumption of vegetables, among the beneficiaries. By 2019, some people embraced kitchen gardening and vegetables consumptions increased and children were growing healthy. In 2021, communities were able to identify malnutrition in the communities, malnutrition cases reduced.”



Key testimonies from SBCC members of Oruchinga about how the activity has helped to change their behaviors

According to Mrs. Assimwe phoebe, (SBCC beneficiary) in Oruchinga, the messages we get from these performances have led to improving behavior and health outcomes among us, increased demand for and uptake of GFA project services, and improved consistent long-term maintenance of good behaviors. The messages have also built individual and community support for health issues and related services, influenced norms and created demand among POCs. This has further helped to ensure sustained demand and access to GFA project services through engaging community leaders and influencers in community mobilization and advocacy to shift underlying norms around service-seeking behavior

According to Nakivale MDD Group members, “during Outcome Evaluation confirmed this, 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.”

Positive changes in the lives of MDD members and their households reduced;

The MDD groups were not facilitated to engage in IGAs; and yet there was no motivation / payment for work done by MDD groups. Due to reduced Positive changes in the lives of MDD members and their households, some group members left as their expectations were not met.

The groups are facing some challenges as highlighted by statement below.

".... We go sing, dance with red feet and role play in the communities while our husbands and people that remained home are expecting us to return with some good for the households. But we return with nothing and people laugh us! One time Alight invited the group to perform in a function and they handed the group an appreciation which was taken all by the men (leaders) and some of us were not given!" (Female Rubondo MDD Group, FGDs, Nakivale, Oct 2021).

Table 4. SBCC messages have helped the respondents cope with the pandemic SOPs

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All the above	123	91.1
Influenced social distancing	1	0.7
Influenced h and washing	11	8.1
n=	135	100

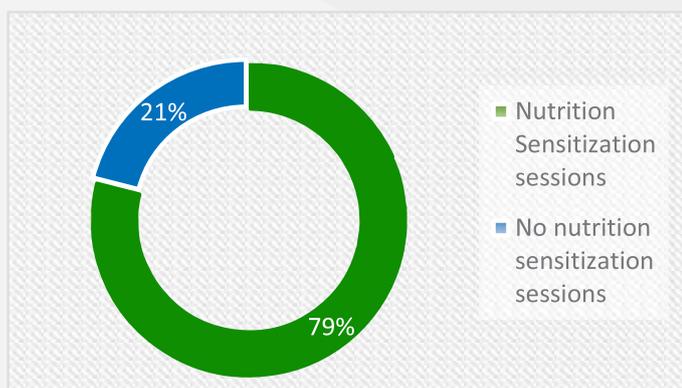
8.1% of the respondents said the activities had influenced hand washing, while 0.7% of them said the messages had influenced social distancing. The Majority (91.1%) as seen from the table above said the messages had influenced all the pandemic SOPs. According to WFP Isingiro office, "there has been increased Positive changes in attitudes and behaviors of community members on agriculture & livelihoods, income generations, nutrition, health hygiene, water & sanitation, communicable and non – communicable diseases" In particular, SBCC activities has provided accurate, clear, relevant and timely information to the POCs on how to contain the COVID 19 and other emergencies and protected themselves. The messages have also Identified and addressed myths and misconceptions that had led to detrimental practices

NUTRITION



Hunger fighters Uganda Staff Distributing Vegetable at Nshungyezi Health Centre III | Kisoro Oruchinga Refugee Settlement

Figure 15. Nutrition Sensitization Sessions at the FDP/ in the community



79% of the respondents interviewed said they had participated and benefited from nutrition sensitization sessions at the FDP or in the community, while **21%** said they hadn't been any sensitization sessions. As indicated above, there had been nutrition sensitization sessions at the FDP and in the community. This implied an increasing number of beneficiaries benefiting and participating from the sensitizations. According to HFU nutrition officer for Nakivale, this component has provided nutrition-related practices and behaviors to change POCs habits that contribute to poor health, according to our internal monitoring visits, we observe more POCs taking vegetables and dietary foods than before.

As indicated in the table above, the nutrition sensitization interventions talked about during the sessions helped the respondents improve HH feeding (**4.7%**), improve balanced diet (**14.7%**), reduce disease burden (**1.1%**), and influenced expenditures on food (**0.85**). **77%** of the respondents said the sessions provided information's and helped them in all the mentioned ways above while only **1.9%** said the sessions did not help in any way. From the secondary GFA performance reports, HFU Continued to strengthen the integration of Nutrition into GFA in partnership with Medical Teams International (MTI) the Nutrition partner in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements. During the 2018-2021 implementation period, the Nutrition 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. Over 6,783 beneficiaries were supported in 06 FDP communities, these were representatives of 1,588 households. Of the 1,588 households, 857 were female representatives and 731 males. This activity has changed the mindset of beneficiaries in terms of acquiring the vitamins and minerals in their diets.

Table 5. Relevance of nutrition interventions to the respondents



	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Improved my HH feeding	17	4.7
Improved my balanced diet	53	14.7
Helped to reduce disease burden	4	1.1
Influenced expenditures on food	3	0.8
All the above	281	77
None of the above	7	1.9
n=	365	100

According to the RWC committee members as FGD at base camp, “the project has not left the beneficiaries the same. It started slowly like demo gardens. People have vegetables around houses which was not the case, in nutrition some mothers did not know what to eat before but over time they have learnt good feeding habits because of the GFA project activities.”

According to secondary reports from Nakivale settlement health centers and HFU, there has been Increased nutrition knowledge and awareness among the refugees through HFU provision of information on the relationship between diet and health; the relationship between nutritional and health status and individual. Community nutrition sensitisation sessions in Nakivale

Figure 16. Cooking demonstrations

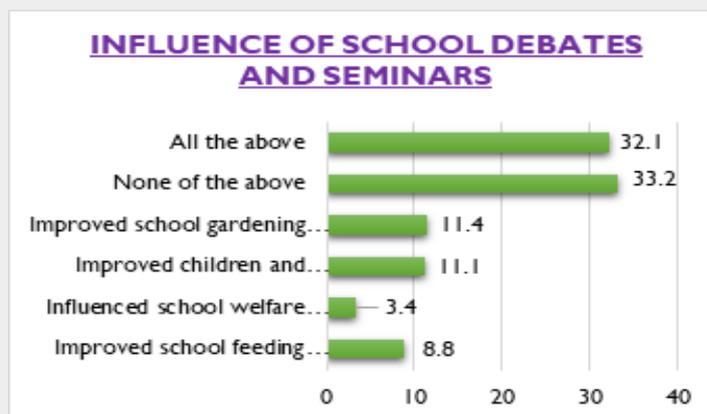


Food preparation training of the POCs in Nakivale

As part of the cash for nutrition campaign, **04 groups** of the MDD club members (our tool of sensitization and awareness creation in the community) of the respective zones have adopted cooking demonstrations on nutrient conservative vegetable preparation methods. This has empowered beneficiaries with knowledge about preparation skills/knowledge that will be passed on to their fellow beneficiaries during their usual nutrition sensitization sessions both in the community and at the FDPs.

HFU July 2021 Nakivale monthly nutrition report indicates that, there is Improved desirable food behavior and nutritional practices among refugees through HFU provision of information on the nutritional value of foods, And Increasing diversity and quantity of family food supplies among the POCs through HFU methods of improving food production, crop selection and diversification, proper cooking, storage, preservation, processing and appropriate consumption among the POCs.

Figure 17. Influence of school debates and seminars on the school learning programme



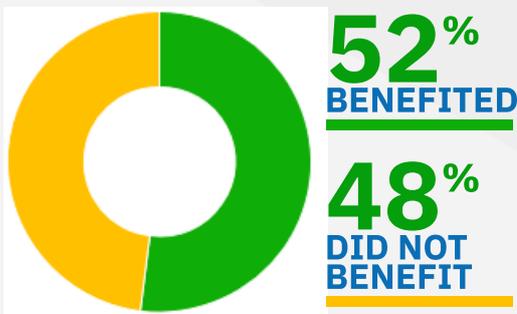
8.8% of the respondents said the debates and seminars had improved the school feeding culture, influenced the school welfare program (**3.4%**), improved children and teacher welfare in their homes (**11.1**), improved school gardening activities (**11.4%**). **32.1** % of the respondents said the debates 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 **33.2%**. in line with hunger and learning in schools, this has promoted food and education rights of school going children for optimal learning. According to Nakivale project performance reports 2018, 2019 and 2020, “Hunger Fighters Uganda continued to engage schools even when they were closed up to October 2020, through school head teachers and FAN club patrons to properly maintain the fruit trees by weeding and pruning. It is important to note however that due to the closure of schools as a measure to reduce the risks of COVID19 transmission, hunger and learning activities were gradually phased off in March, April and May 2021. In April and May, the last harvests from the School Kitchen gardens were done and the few pupils who resided close to the schools benefited. This improved positive change in pupils and community regarding the education rights among parents, teachers and pupils and improved school feeding

TREE PLANTING



Aerial view of fruit Tree orchard by Hunger Fighters Uganda at Nakivale Primary School | Old Juru nakivale Refugee Settlement

Figure 18. Community benefited from the GFA project tree planting activity



52% of the respondents said their household or community had benefited from the GFA project tree planting activity while 48% of the respondents said they didn't benefit. During this outcome evaluation, According to UWESO 2020 performance reports, "it was established that over 5000 fruit and non-fruit tree seedlings were planted, increased engagements of communities on tree planting and survival checks. It is also worth noting that some of the fruit trees planted were provided to HFU, who planted them at FDPs, especially around Nakivale Base Camp and Kisoro FDP (Oruchinga Settlement). This has increased the greening of the settlements and environmental conservation."

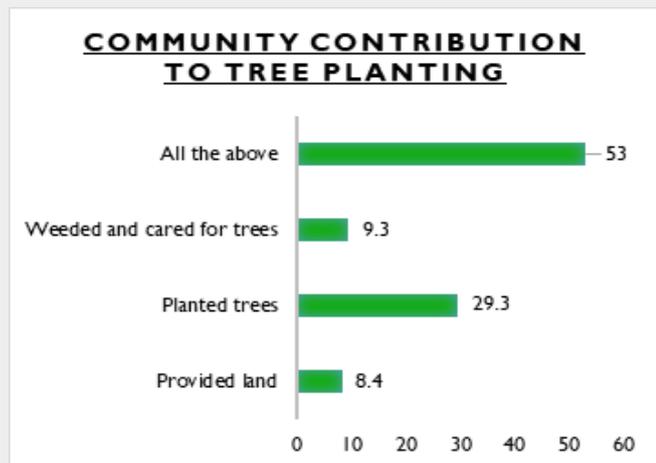
"According to WFP Nakivale field office. Nakivale used to be a dry open area but we can now see some green vegetation, even we have started supporting out partner in line with greening Base camp and a model for greening the settlement"

Figure 19. 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 90%, while a few of them said their household or community members did not participate representing 10%. However, According to secondary 2019, 2020 reports, "although evaluation results showed most of the fruit and non-fruit trees planted showed proper care and protection of the trees which was a sign of increased awareness on maintenance and protection."

Figure 20. Respondent contributions during tree planting



During tree planting, **8.4%** of the respondents said they provided land, **29.3%** said they planted trees while **9.3%** of them said they weeded and cared for the trees. As indicated above, majority of the respondents said they made all the listed contributions, representing 53%. Awareness on Nursery beds establishment and Tree planting increased. 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 Hope Savings Association (HOSA) established an orchard and other varieties of trees in Oruchinga.

There are already positive changes of Tree planting. HOSA reported that the trees planted in health center has made the place beautiful and protected the environment; and that during COVID 19 pandemic spread fear HOSA members removed leaves of lemon trees from the orchard, concocted, boiled and steamed themselves against COVID 19 in the absence of vaccination and treatment for COVID 19 pandemic.

According to Mr. Arinaitwe a beneficiaries in Oruchinga, Trees planted have improved the ability of our vegetation to sequester carbon, helping to mitigate the impacts of climate change in Nakivale and improve air quality, improve our mental and physical health, children’s attention.

Trees have promoted health and social well-being by removing air pollution, reducing stress, encouraging physical activity, and promoting social ties and community. Trees are valuable green infrastructure to manage storm water. Madam Sarah a beneficiary in Oruchinga commented, “This place uses to smell but now it has improved, and my child of primary five learnt the English name of that avocado tree after it was planted. We even sit under that tree for shades and also during our group meetings”

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. Two VSLAs: Hope Savings Association (HOSA) trees planted were affected mainly by drought.

Of the trees planted, **75%** of them were fruit trees while only **25%** were wood trees. As indicated above, majority of the trees planted were fruit trees.

According to secondary project 2018, 2019, 2020 reports, “the survival rate for the trees planted in 2021 stands at **95.3%** with a **96.1%** survival of trees planted in the refugee community and a **94.5%** survival of trees planted in the host communities. This resulted from increased sensitization on ensuring proper maintenance and protection of the seedlings to yield better results.”

Figure 21: Type of Planted trees

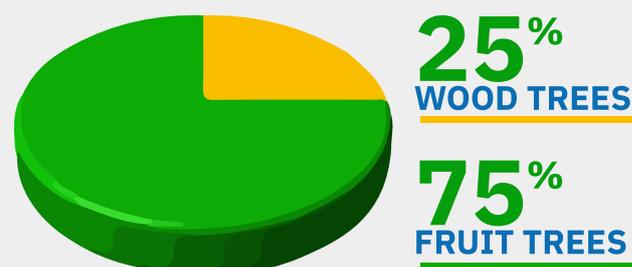
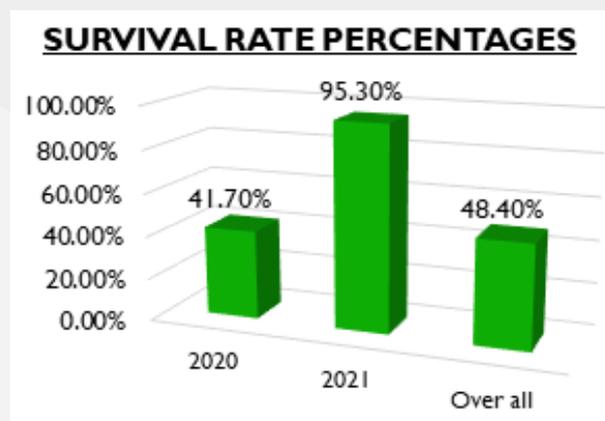


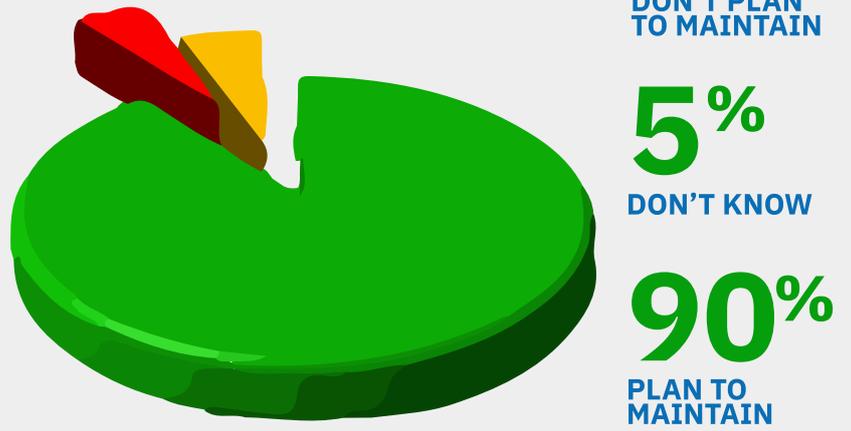
Figure 22. Tree survival rate



The overall survival percentage for trees planted all through the GFA project commencement in 2020 is at **48.4%** with a higher survival rate in 2021 of **95.3%** compared to 2020 with a survival rate of **41.7%**.

As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents said there is a plan to maintain the trees for better growth representing **90%**, while **5%** said there is no plan to main the trees for better growth. Another **5%** of the respondents said they didn't know where or not there was a plan to maintain the trees for better growth.

Figure 23. Plan to maintain the trees for better growth

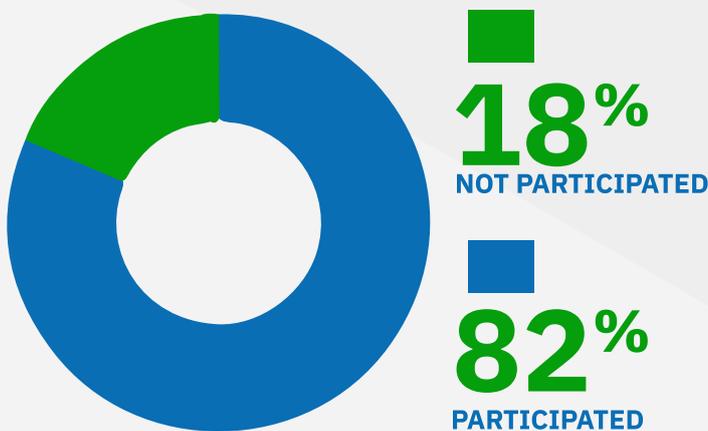


FOOD/CASH



In-Kind General food Assistance Food Commodities During Actual Food Distribution | Basecamp II Nakivale Refugee Settlement

Figure 24. Participation in the GFA modalities of In-kind food/cash disbursements



Majority of the respondents, representing **82%** said they had been participating in the GFA modalities of In-kind food and now they benefit from cash disbursements while only **18%** of them said they had not been participating. This implies an increased number of POCs as beneficiaries of the two modalities in Nakivale /Oruchinga settlements. According to WFP Isingiro satellite office, in 2020, “WFP shifted from in-kind to Cash disbursement which has increased beneficiary flexibility to use cash for both food, savings and investments. This has enable POCs to invest in small animal rearing, engage in VSLA groups, crop growing, business establishments, market engagements as key sources of livelihoods. This has improved POCs living standards in Nakivale/Oruchinga refugee settlements.”

According to WFP Isingiro office, Cash rather than food has addressed the problem of identifying requirements, since beneficiaries (POCs) are in a position to determine these themselves. The range of food items that can be purchased may be wider and more appealing than the standard food-aid basket. Finally, there may also be benefits to be had in terms of livelihood security

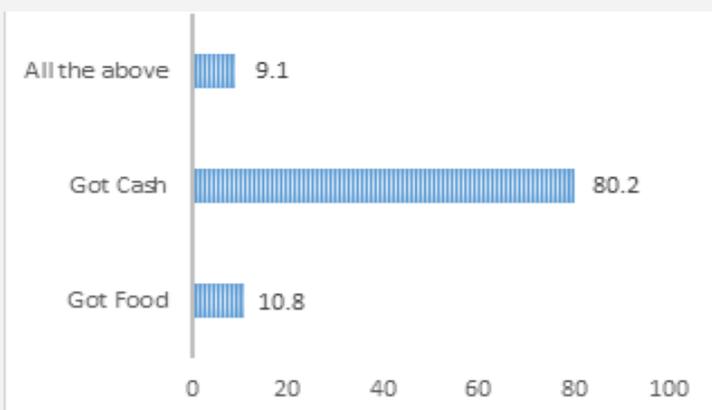
According to WFP various assessments and recent CARE assessment on CBT and GBV reports in Nakivale /Oruchinga settlements, “options for use of cash assistance increased. Beneficiaries of cash assistance are reported to be using the cash for various purposes: some beneficiaries saved some parts of the 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).”



Across section of Nakivale/Oruchinga food distribution points with vegetable demonstration gardens

According to the monthly WFP market assessment reports between January 2020-july 2021 and the recent HFU market engagement survey report July 2021, there has been a gradual increase in cash based transfer and business transactions among the POCs and the host communities in Isingiro settlement. Business has increased and markets both formal and informal have been established as a result of the paradigm shift from food to cash disbursement.

Figure 25. Benefits from the modalities



As indicated above, **80.2%** of the respondents got cash, **10.8%** got food while **9.1%** got both food and cash. As indicated above majority of the respondents benefited by receiving cash in particular. During this period, the food basket constituted of Cereal (maize grain/maize meal/rice), Pulses (beans/pigeon Peas), Vegetable Oil served throughout the cycles. The total quantity of food received in Nakivale and Oruchinga refugee settlements from 2018-2021 was **2,698.577MT**, out of which **2,035.009(75.41%)** was distributed and **497.568MT (18.44%)** returned to the WFP warehouse. During the Period 2018 to 2021, a total of Shillings **35,351,990,000** was disbursed to the different households in Nakivale and Oruchinga Refugee settlements. For the period 2018- 2021, an average total number of **20,942(69.66%)** beneficiaries were served food out of **30,064** average total planned beneficiaries across both settlements.

According to WFP satellite office Isingiro, “food supplied in sufficient for survival despite not enough, Food and cash distribution compared to the past is transparent than before 2018, methods of distribution used is fair to everyone. Person get entitled food than the past before biometrics, in sharing those with strength got more food than others.” However, Cash assistance rations have been greatly over cut over time and options/choices limited/reduced. This affected groups 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 Nakivale/Oruchinga settlements.

“Cash ration cuts have 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, Nakivale settlement.

However, Communities and groups plan to engage in various livelihood activities as a mitigation measure against reduced/cut down cash/food rations.

Table 6. Benefits of FDP kitchen gardening and maintenance

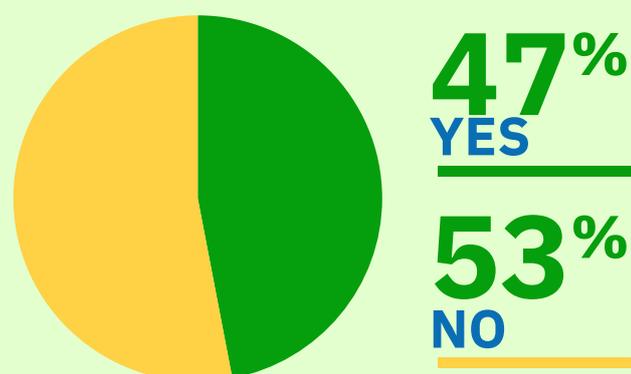
Benefits	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Got training Knowledge	22	8.5
Influenced establishment of my HH gardens	6	2.3
Got vegetables and fruits distributed at the FDP	50	19.3
Improved my participation in agriculture	2	0.8
All the above	179	69.1
n=	259	100

Of the respondents interviewed, **259** said they had benefited from the FDP kitchen gardening and maintenance. Of those, **8.5%** got training knowledge, **2.3%** were influenced to establish Household gardens, **19.3%** got vegetables and fruits distributed at the FDP and **0.8%** had their participation in agriculture improved. From the table above, majority of the respondents benefited in all the above-mentioned ways, representing **69.1%**.

According to WFP safelight office Isingiro, “HFU has demonstrated and made Somalis grow vegetables which was not the case according to their cultures, Traditionally FDP has changed and became demonstration center /learning unit, increased Information sharing has been done paramount at FDs, increased Involvement of the causal; laborer who are from the community and not outsiders, Enhanced the capacity of staff during the GFA exercise, Complementary is a bonus For HFU e.g. rabbits, in case of GFA, what next. So HFU has done much in this field.”

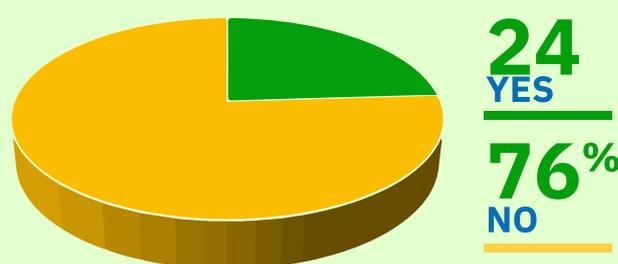
Gardens /demonstration have made the FDP a learning, Rabbit keeping has been a learning also, improved innovations and Technology at the Garden, using local resources, organic manure, fertilizers and Nutrition component has influenced partners and community to adopt the activity.

Figure 26. Challenges faced during food/cash distribution



47% of the respondents interviewed said they faced challenges with food/cash distribution while **53%** 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. However beneficiary KII interviews indicated that effects of Covid-19 on operations undermined achievement of targets, The issues of excess food, meaning the target beneficiaries were not given enough and at the end they gave more to the last ones and this is harm and according to beneficiary KII in Nakivale, The money given after reduction is not enough to buy food with the assumption that all refugees produce their own food which is not the case

Figure 27. Participation in Post Distribution Review meetings



Of the respondents interviewed, **24%** said they had participated in Post Distribution Review meetings, while **76%** said they had not participated in any. As indicated above, majority of the respondents had not participated in any Post Distribution Review Meeting. According to the project performance reports, 2020, 2019, “as key deliverables in the General Food Assistance (GFA) project; PDMs are held on selected days and venues immediately after every Food & Cash distribution Cycle. These meetings improved feedback from beneficiaries, improved complaints and concerns address regarding food/cash distribution processes in one hundred thirty-seven (**137**) villages around the FDPs in Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements. Also increased address of in-kind food ration compositions and cash sufficiency, timeliness of information dissemination for food/cash receipt, level of assistance given to the beneficiaries through the food and cash distribution process.”

According to KII with beneficiaries in Nakivale, “Feedback mechanism and follow up of compliant is very effective now than before either food or cash related agency monitoring. This is a plus to Hunger Fighters Uganda.”

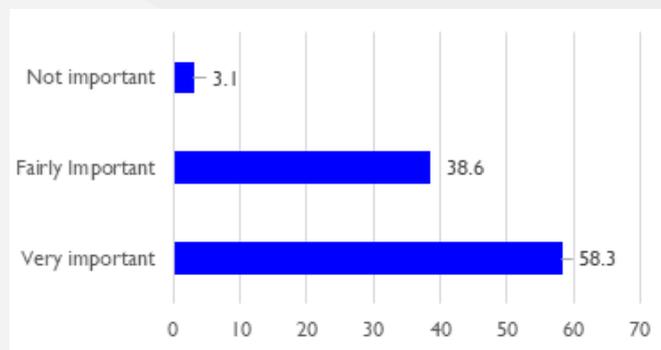
Table 7. Importance of PDM to POCs.

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Important	89	84
Fairly Important	16	15.1
Not important	1	0.9
n=	106	100

As indicated in the table above, **84%** of the respondents found the post distribution and planning meetings very important. **15.1%** of them found them fairly important while **0.9%** found the meetings not important at all. From the results, majority of the respondents found the meetings useful.

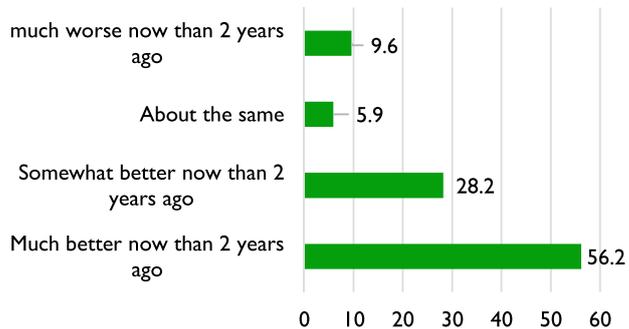
1)According to RWC KII from Nakivale, “the meetings enhanced the working relations among all stakeholders as either party are held accountable to the PoCs. PDM have really worked have addressed complaints.”

Figure 28. Importance of Community mobilization and sensitization activities to POCs.



38.6% of the respondents found the community mobilization and sensitization activities fairly important to day, while **58.3%** found them very important. Only **3.1%** 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 increase awareness rising and participation among the POCs about the various GFA project activities. This explains the increasing numbers of POCs adopting garden, nutrition approaches, participating in PDM, Agent banking, small animal rearing, adopting positive behavior change practices among others

RATE OF GFA ACTIVITIES COMPARED TO 2 YEARS AGO



Compared to 2 years ago, **56.2%** of the respondents rated the GFA activities much better now than 2 years ago specifically in managing food distribution, **28.2%** somewhat better now than 2 years ago, and 5.9% said they were about the same, while **9.6%** 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.

According to WFP satellite office Isingiro, “HFU delivery of GFA has resulted into improved service delivery particularly the complimentary activities that have scaled up to various beneficiaries in the settlement, the improved crowd management, improved security, greening the FDPs, adoption of new innovations, VSLA model among others.”

Table 8: How GFA activities have changed respondents’ lives

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Improved my nutrition	67	18.9
Improved my behaviors	4	1.1
Strengthened my financial literacy	6	1.7
Improved gender inclusion and protection	4	1.1
Strengthened security and risk management	2	0.6
Improved our livelihoods	20	5.6
All the above	252	71
n=	355	100

18.9% of the respondent said the GFA activities improved their nutrition, **1.1%** said they improved their behavior, **1.7%** said they strengthened their financial literacy, **1.1%** said they gender inclusion and protection, **0.6%** said they strengthened security and risk management, **5.6%** said they improved their livelihoods, while **71%** 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.

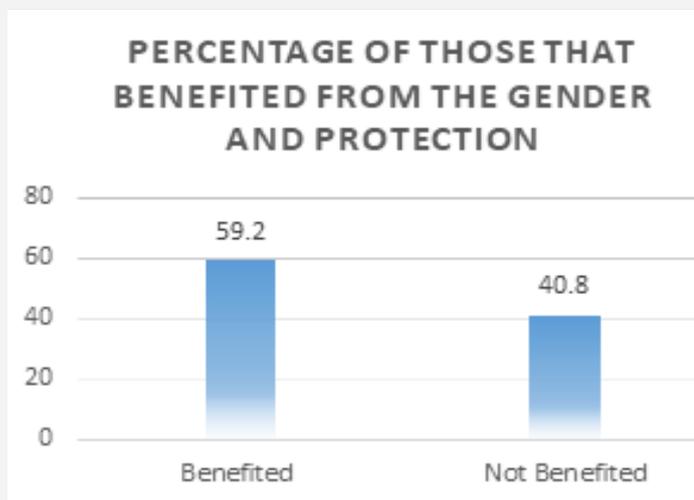
GENDER AND PROTECTION



Hunger Fighters uganda Staff during International women’s day celebrations in 2020 | Basecamp II Nakivale Refugee Settlement

Over the years, Hunger Fighters Uganda upholds a gender policy while implementing her different programme. Under the General Food Assistance (GFA) project, the gender strategy has been directed towards achieving gender equality, empowerment and equity as a state in which women and men enjoy equal rights, opportunities and entitlements for sustainable results. HFU takes a non-judgmental approach while serving both male and female beneficiaries during the implementation of the General Food Assistance project in Nakivale and Oruchinga Refugee Settlements. From the evaluation study as indicated on the graph,

Figure 30. Benefited from the Gender and Protection

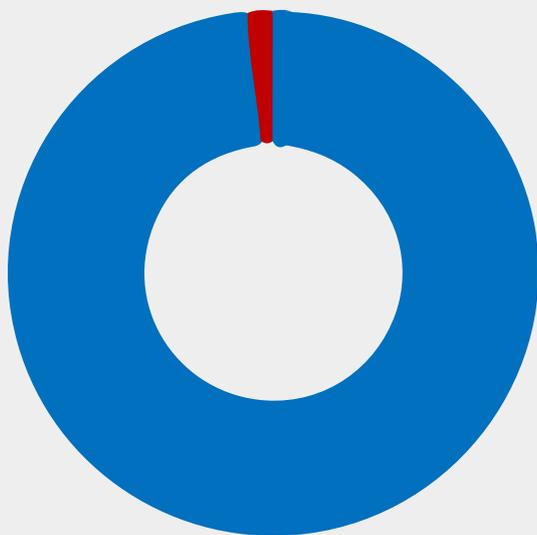


59% of the respondents said they had benefited from the gender and protection activities of HFU at the FDP or in the community, while **41%** said they have not benefited from the Gender and protection activities.

As indicated, majority of the respondents had benefited from the activities. According to the 2018, 2019, 2020 secondary reports, 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.”

According to the Isingiro DCDO, the trainings have “built women’s ability in the settlement to make strategic life choices where that ability had been previously denied them” It involved the action of boosting the status of women through literacy, education, training and raising and has equipped POC women to make life-determining choices across different issues in the settlement. They have also “gained rights, responsibilities and opportunities” this has helped all POCs to be free to develop their personal abilities and make choices without the limitations set by strict gender roles;

Figure 31. Benefits of the Gender and protection activities



98%
VERY BENEFICIAL

2%
NOT BENEFICIAL

As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents said the Gender and protection activities had been very beneficial to them representing **98%**, while only **2%** said the activities were not beneficial. According to project performance reports 2018-2021, “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.” Also 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 of Nakivale and Oruchinga settlement

According to OPM Nakivale office, “As a result of gender empowerment, there has been observed Increased women active participation in the communities including decision making in groups/association and households for those households supported by the project.”

According to the GFA project design 2018,, “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 fully mainstreamed in all GFA and Complementary activities implemented by HFU / UWESO.”

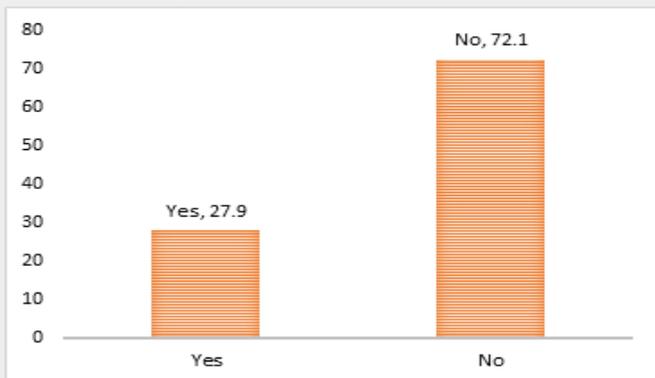
According to FGD groups in Nakivale Women who earn income are more capable of contributing to their resilience and the resilience of their communities. They have got self-confidence and skills

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 and decision making in the communities.

According to FGD with women groups in Oruchinga, “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. 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 and both sexes support each other in social and economic engagements.

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.

Figure 32. Problems with Safety, gender or child welfare.



28% of the respondents said they had experienced problems with safety, gender or child welfare while receiving GFA assistance, while **72%** 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. Vulnerable groups in the settlements such as PWDs and some PSNs are not targeted and benefiting from some of the project activities.

According to UNHCR Nakivale office, "...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 – Nakivale settlement., PWDs have challenges of distances to access services being provided such as training. There are some PWDs/ PSN with hearing impairments. 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"

20.9% of the respondents said the main problem was violence against boys and girls, **4.5%** said missing/separated children, **1.5%** said child recruitment/ labor, **20.9%** said domestic violence, **4.5%** said others. Majority of them said the main problem with safety and child welfare was all the listed problems. This implies that gender and protection issues should continue to be addressed among the POCs.

Figure 33. Main problems with safety or child welfare

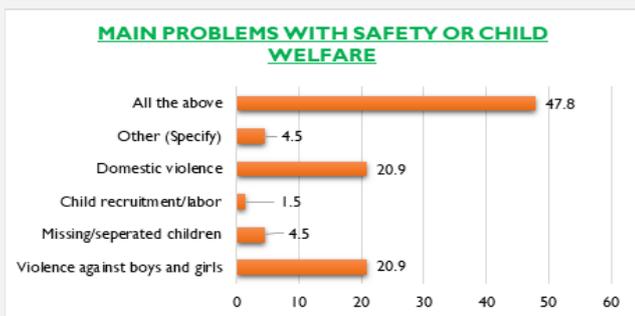
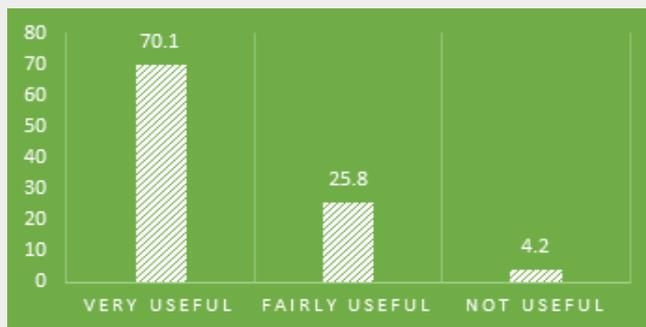
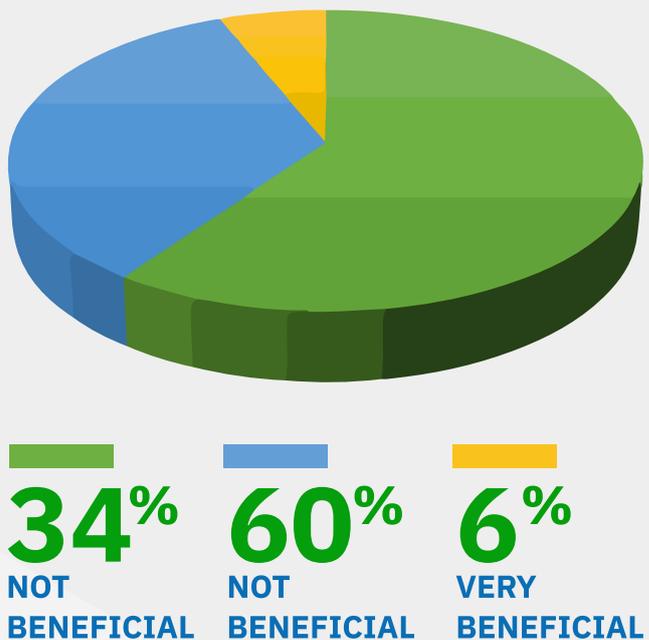


Figure 34. How the pre-distribution address messages have been useful.



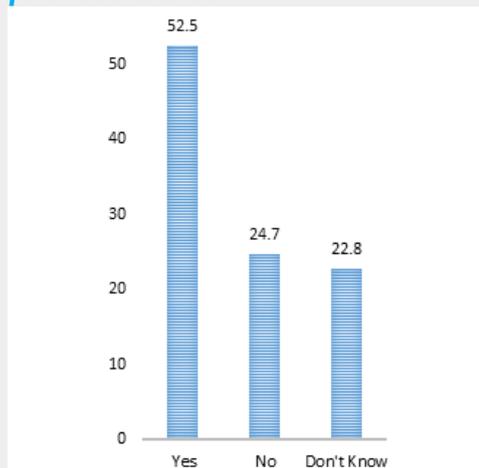
As indicated in the chart above majority of the respondents said the pre-distribution address messages passed on during sensitizations at crowd control point had been very useful (**70%**), while **26%** of them said the messages were fairly useful. The least number of respondents said the messages were not useful, representing **4%**.

Figure 35. Interagency community protection help desks in In-kind food/cash feedback.



6% of the respondents said the interagency community protection help desks in relation to the in-kind food/cash feedback was not useful, while **34%** of them said they were fairly useful. As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents (**60%**) said the interagency community protection help desks were very useful.

Figure 36. Existence of a space in the community to discuss gender and protection issues.



25% of the respondents said there is no space in the community where women and girls gather to discuss gender and protection issues while 23% of them said they did not know if there were spaces of the sort in their community. As indicated, the majority representing 52% of the respondents said there were spaces in the community where women and girls can gather to discuss gender and protection issues.

Figure 37. Aware of Complaint Handling Mechanisms



87% of the respondents representing the majority said they were aware of a complaint handling mechanism while only 13% said they were not aware of any complaint handling mechanism.

Table 9. Usefulness of complaint handling mechanism

Complaint handling	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very helpful	171	74.7
Fairly helpful	57	24.9
Not helpful	1	0.4
n=	229	100

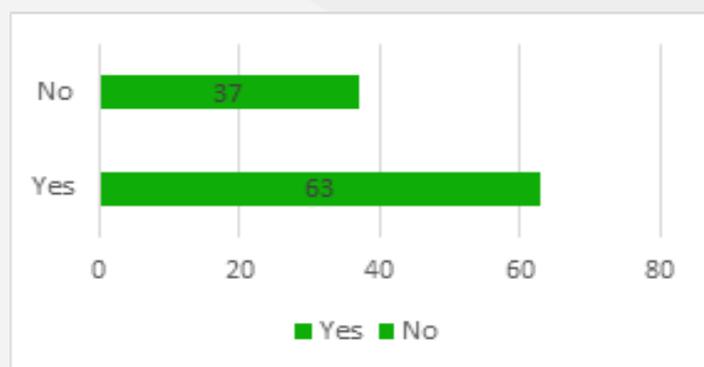
Of the respondents interviewed, only 0.4% said the complaint handling mechanisms had not been helpful to them while 24.9% of them said the mechanisms had been fairly helpful to them. As indicated, majority of the respondents said the mechanisms had been very helpful to them, representing 74.7%.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS



Hunger Fighters Uganda Executive Director demonstrating the yields of one of the kitchen gardens. | Basecamp II Nakivale Refugee Settlement

Figure 38. Benefiting or participating in GFA livelihood activities



63% of the respondents who represent the majority said they have been benefiting or participating in GFA livelihood activities while 37% of them were not benefiting or participating in the activities. According to the HFU Livelihoods officer Nakivale: there is increasing demand for the expansion of the livelihoods activities to all the refugees as the few who are engaged have demonstrated immense benefits to other groups of the community. In fact we need to involve everyone in livelihoods.

Table 10. Activities benefitted from or participated in

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Kitchen Gardening	37	22
Financial literacy	116	.5
VSLA	2	1.2
Small animal rearing	1	0.6
All the above	113	67.3
Others	4	2.4
n=	168	100

22% of the respondents benefitted or participated in kitchen gardening, 6.5% Financial literacy, 1.2% VSLA, 0.6% small animal rearing while 2.4% in other activities. Majority of the respondents had benefitted from or participated in all the listed activities above representing 67.3%. In a bid to strengthen strategic Objective one of WFP geared towards ensuring that Refugees and other crisis affected people have access to adequate nutritious foods in times of crisis and also making the Hunger Fighters Uganda Vision of "A Hunger and Malnutrition Free Uganda" a reality.

Hunger Fighters Uganda through her Livelihoods team designed and increased kitchen gardening models at the food distribution points which are of recent turned into learning centers for all sorts of farmers both Agronomical and commercial farmers. These served as demonstration centers for improved learning purpose where persons of concern (PoCs) acquired skills, knowledge and replicated them in their communities and in their day today farming businesses.

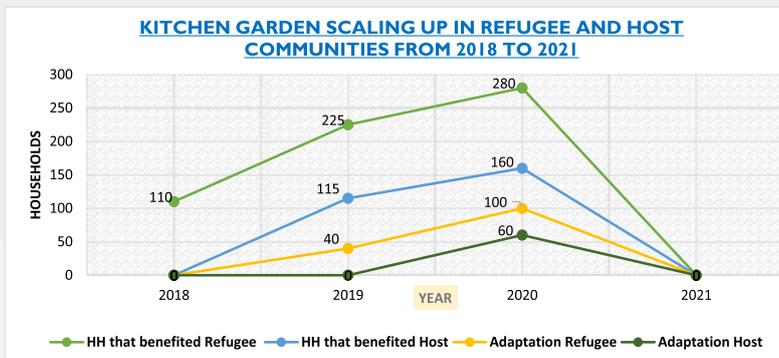


Table 11. Trend of Community Households that benefited and adopted the kitchen gardening

YEAR	Households that benefited			Households that adapted			Overall total
	Refugee	Host	Total	Refugee	Host	Total	
2018	110	0	110	0	0	0	110
2019	225	115	340	40	0	40	380
2020	280	160	440	100	0	100	540
2021	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	615	275	890	140	0	140	1,030

Table 12. How the general livelihood activities have benefited and improved household's standard of living.

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Increased my incomes	11	3.9
Improved my associations	3	1.1
Improved my knowledge and skills	19	6.7
Improved my diet and food	44	15.4
All the above	208	73
n=	285	100



The Graph shows that there was an increasing trend of households adapting to the establishment of kitchen gardens in both the refugee and host communities since 2018 to 2021. This has been due to increased mobilization, sensitisation and community engagements

3.9% of the respondent said their incomes had increased, 1.1% said their associations had improved, 6.7% said their knowledge and skills had improved, 15.4% said their diet and food had improved. The majority of the respondents, 73% said their household's standard of living improved in all the listed ways.



House hold kitchen garden

a) Increased farmer knowledge for kitchen gardening. Out of over **2000** farmers trained a total of **1400** have adopted and replicated the Kitchen gardening (data from HFU/UWESO)

According to HFU nutrition officer for Nakivale settlement, "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 mother's health.



Developed Nakivale community gardens

b) 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, Hope Savings Association (HOSA). 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).

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 termite's destruction of the vegetables planted in the gardens were some key negative changes from vegetable growing/Kitchen gardening. However, this model and approach has directly improved the health and living standards of the POCs and host communities.

Figure 39. How farmers and youth engagements helped in social-economic development



Only 3.6% of the respondents said the farmer and youth engagements did not help in the social-economic development of their households or community, while 30.3% of them said the engagements were fairly developmental. Majority of the respondent who represent 66.1% said the engagement were very developmental. During the period January 2018- 2021, HFU initiated livelihoods activities which increased Agricultural production and Productivity for household consumption and commercial purposes. The activity has benefited over 24 farmer groups and 7 youth groups in both the refugees and Host communities,

c) Savings from sales of vegetables increased. According to beneficiaries, "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 from Fin Lit Group sold his vegetables, earned some money which he used to buy six (6) iron sheets and constructed a house."

Crops gardening: In addition to kitchen gardening has greatly improved in the settlement, some of the groups in the settlements of operations are increasingly 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.



d) Farmer Groups Trainings. HFU increasing on building farmers capacities through trainings. farmer groups of Rubondo C, Michinga II, Michinga III, RWCs farmer group and Kahirimbi farmer group in Oruchinga and Nakivale respectively were built capacity on Nursery bed establishment and management, Keyhole gardening, soil fertility, pest control, making of organic pesticides, composting and making of organic manure, transplanting, weed management, Post -harvest handling and Marketing among other topics. The total number of members per group were **10** members out of which **6** were female and **4** males. The training reached and trained **5** groups (**50 farmers**), who came up with their leadership structure that comprises of Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, Secretary, Treasurer and a mobilizer. The trainings were done both practically and theoretically in which role plays and practical demonstrations were used to aid learning. This strengthened famers understanding of the various agriculture practices.



e) Rabbit keeping. HFU/UWESO of recent in 2020 embarked on promoting rabbit keeping as a livelihood means and income generating activity for the refugees and host communities. For instances, Better Future Group has a rabbit project. The group started with 4 increased to **12** and now they have over **30** rabbits. The group after **2** months sold rabbits and got some incomes which they put back in to the group savings according to group members met during the OE. Gambella Youth group and others have also been supported with rabbit keeping. According to the rabbit beneficiaries, “we can now use rabbit urine as manure, eat the meat and also sale to earn a living. This has really supported us as a group.”



Gambela youth Rabbit rearing project

Figure 40. Household Priorities



As indicated in the chart above, majority of the respondents said the top priority was food (**59%**) while the rest said their top priority was safety and security (**41%**). Over the years, WFP and HFU have been engaged in meeting the food needs of the POCs in Nakivale and Oruchinga settlements by ensuring that they have access to affordable food commodities, have right bargaining skills, food centers can uphold the right quality standards. This explains why WFP shifted from In-kind to Cash based modernity and HFU strengthened the livelihoods complementary activities which have enhanced adequate access of POCs to food , inclusive market have also been targeted in the settlement that have enable the PoCs to access the right and quality food commodities in Nakivale /Oruchinga settlement.

VSLAS



Hunger Fighters uganda & UWESO staff with one of the VSLA groups | Kisoro Oruchinga Refugee Settlement

Figure 41. Member of VSLA

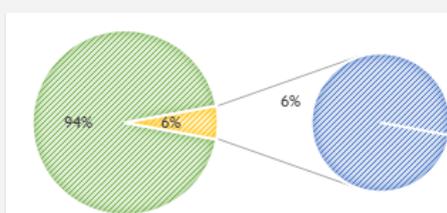


As indicated in the chart above **81%** of the respondents said they were members of the Village Saving and Loan Associations, while **19%** said they were not members of the associations. Indicating that the majority of the respondents are members of VSLA. According to 2020, 2021 UWESO Nakivale reports, these VSLA groups are found in the villages of Rurongo A, Rurongo B, Kafunjo, Rwembogo, Busheka, Kivuruga, and Nshungyezi in Oruchinga settlement and Kityaza, Kabahinda, Kahirimbi, Kabazana, Karintima, Kyeibale, Sangano, Juru, Kabahinda, Isanja 'B' and Kajurungutsi in Nakivale Refugee Settlement."

According to Mr. Wilberforce the UWESO project officer Nakivale, Village savings and loans associations (VSLAs) are self-managed groups that do not receive any external capital and provide people with a safe place to save their money, access small loans, and obtain emergency insurance.

The approach is characterized by a focus on savings, asset building, and the provision of credit proportional to the needs and repayment capacities of the borrower. Groups are low-cost, simple to manage and serve as a first step for people to access a more formal and wider array of financial services.

Figure 42. Participated VSLA methodology and operations



6%
NOT PARTICIPATED

94%
PARTICIPATED

94% of the respondents who are the majority said they had participated in the trainings about VSLA methodology and operations while only **6%** of them said they had not participated in the trainings. According to 2020, 2021 reports, UWESO conducted a profiling exercise on the groups previously strengthened under the GFA project. The exercise collected data as a follow up mechanism to enhance accountability for GFA VSLA activities implementation. All the **77** targeted groups were profiled in both Nakivale and Oruchinga Settlements.

Of the groups profiled, **39** were in Nakivale (**26** Refugee community groups; **13** Host community groups); whereas 38 groups were profiled in Oruchinga (**28** in the refugee community; **10** in the host community). mobilization and sensitization sessions were conducted for fifty-five (**55**) groups in **18** villages including; Rurongo A, Rurongo B, Kafunjo, Rwembogo, Busheka, Kivuruga, and Nshungyezi in Oruchinga settlement and Kityaza, Kabahinda, Kahirimbi, Kabazana, Karintima, Kyeibale, Sangano, Juru, Kabahinda, Isanja 'B' and Kajurungutsi in Nakivale Refugee Settlement. The exercise consisted of **786** participants (**311** males and **475** female).

Members were sensitized on the importance and best practices of VSLAs, encouraged to self-select and form VSLA groups including VSLA modules, group dynamics, meeting procedures, internal rules and regulations (constitution), records management, savings concept, loans approval and repayment.

Generally, during VSLA establishment and strengthening activities conducted, 2030 beneficiaries were involved with majority (**57%**) being female compared to male (**43%**) resulting from increased mobilization and empowerment of women to cope and build resilient livelihoods given that they take up a larger role in planning and caring for families.

Figure 43. Benefit of VSLA group to respondent and their household



a) **18%** of the respondents said the VSLA group was not beneficial to them and their households while the majority (**82%**) said the VSLA group was beneficial to them. VSLA enabled beneficiaries to meet costs of basic needs at households' levels. Group members met like Hope group 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.

b) 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 member groups got start-up capital to start their Income Generating Activities through savings and credit of the VSLA.

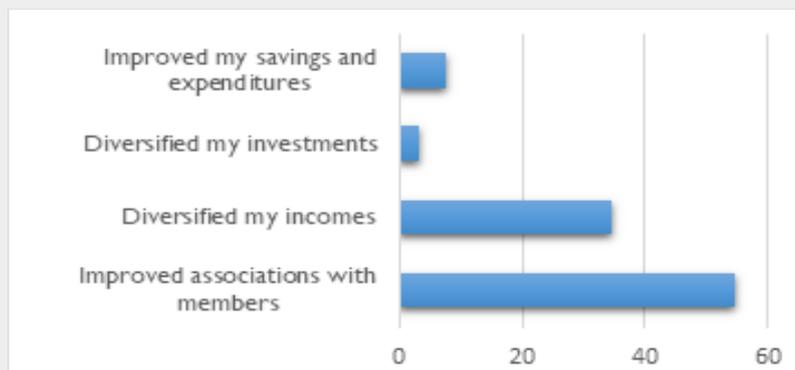
c) Ideas of starting up IGAs after receiving Fin Lit trainings and establishment of VSLA groups increased. Several groups got ideas of starting up IGAs. Wisdom group had ideas to start a tailoring and poultry keeping, Green Village Group piggery keeping, Progressive Group crops gardens.

d) 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, 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,

e) 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.

Figure 44. How the VSLA group have improved household conditions of living



7.5% of the respondents said the VSLA group had improved their savings and expenditures, 3.3% said the group had diversified their investments, while 34.4% of them said the group had diversified their incomes. The Majority, who were 54.8% of the respondents said the VSLA group had improved their associations with members. According to Nakivale project performance reports 2019, 2020, In view of the active groups, “members’ savings increased from 76,809,800/= before the trainings to savings worth 119,392,000/= with average savings of 3,511,529/= per group. Whereas the total female savings before training stood at 63,306,400/=, there was an increase to 92,992,000/= with an average of 2,735,058/= per group. The total male savings before stood at 13,503,400/= as compared to 26,400,000/= at the time of data collection with each group averagely having 776,470.6/=.”

While as Oruchinga Additionally, the total savings of the active groups in before stood at 80,135,800/= as compared to the total savings at the time of data collection of 113,378,000/= with an average of 1,771,531.3/= per group. Total female savings previously were at 60,364,000/= and increased to 84,391,000/= with an average of 2,637,218.6/= per group. Total male savings were at 19,771,800/= previously which increased to 28,987,000/= with an average of 905,843.6/= per group. 7 of the 32 active groups (6 refugee and 1 host) had properties (goats, cows, bricks and ducks) worth 6,460,000/= as compared to 0/= before the training.

In Oruchinga the total outstanding loans in view of the active groups stood at 108,602,599/= with an average of 3,393,831.2/= per group. Before however, the outstanding loans stood at 75,542,100/=. Likewise, the total outstanding loans of the active groups in Nakivale increased from 82,812,100/= to 125,652,800/= with an average of 3,695,670/= per group. Generally considering the active groups, member’s savings had improved observed from the increase in the membership, share values, properties acquired and loans being borrowed



Figure 44.. Have the GFA/ complementary activities been beneficial to the respondents?

(a) Employment opportunities created, IGAs created employment opportunities in the settlements of operations. For examples, VSLA group young and single mothers were able to take care of their households’ members with incomes from vegetable growing, tailoring, tailoring training, weaving sweaters, crafts, selling dresses and materials and making cooking stoves & briskets (supported by LWF) and vegetables growing. Tailoring training activity provided employment opportunities for group members; they trained other refugees’ young mothers. One beneficiary commented

“Our group have provided simple savings and loan facilities to us because we does not have access to formal financial services. The Loans are also provided as self-insurance to members, supplemented by a social fund which provides small but important grants to members in distress. ”

“With UWESO VSLA, we been able to transform perennial challenges into opportunities. Since the inception of the VSLA, most of the households in in Somali community have constructed simple latrines with loans from the VSLA.”

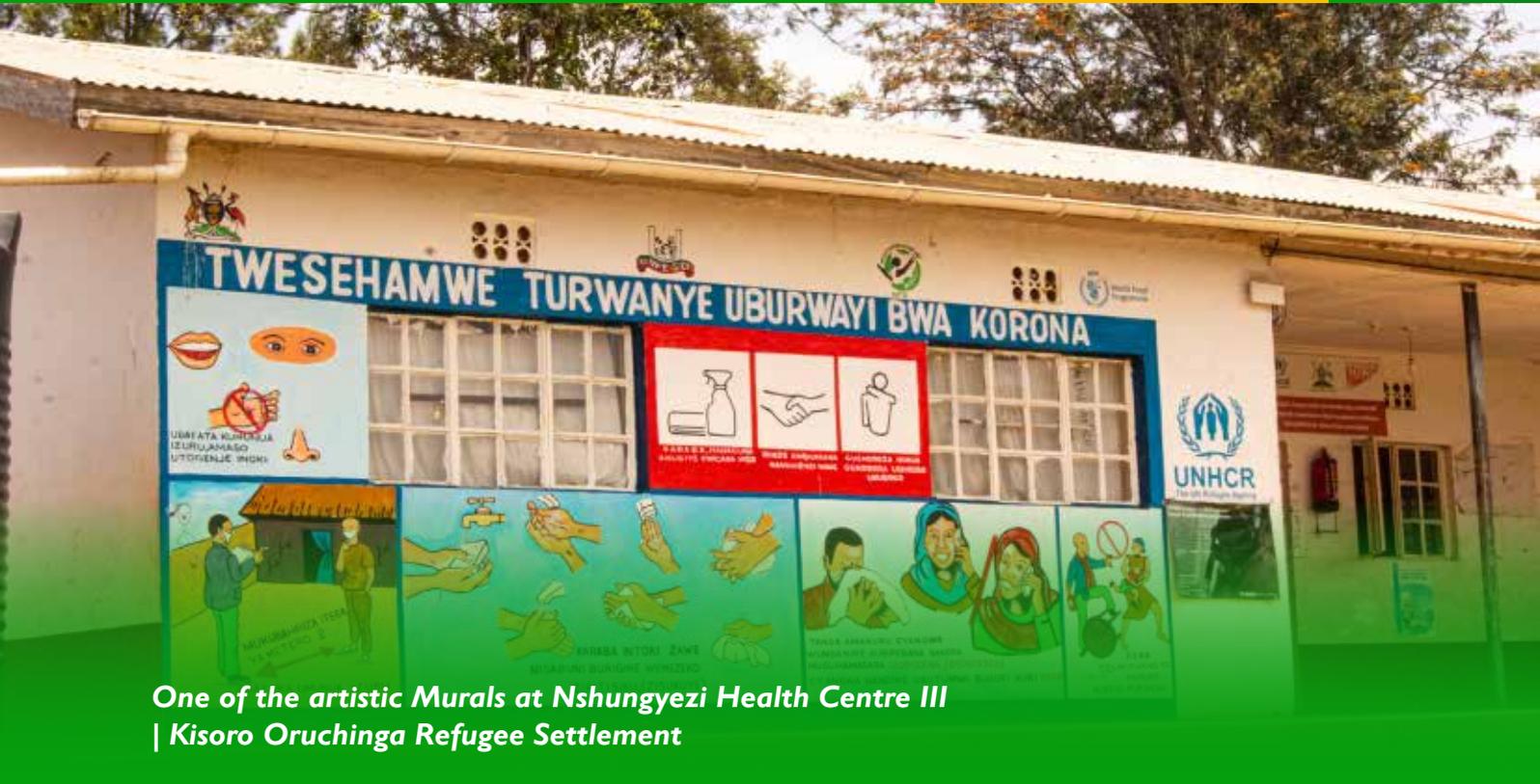
Anesta a widow with young children, was among these households. She secured a VSLA loan to hire labor to construct her latrine. According to Anesta, she is also now able to cater to the needs of her four children, buy farm inputs, and have access to a plot in the community garden all things she could not do prior to the VSLA intervention in base camp

“My standard of living has positively improved through the products of VSLA-savings, loans and insurance after my involvement with UWESO.”

According to Hassan a congole refugee in Oruchinga, He said, “The VSLA benefited me more than any other member of the group. I have been able to pay the fees of my two sons, one in P3 and another in tailoring. I might not have been able to send the children to school if not for the financial support from the group. I later paid back the money to the group after harvesting.”

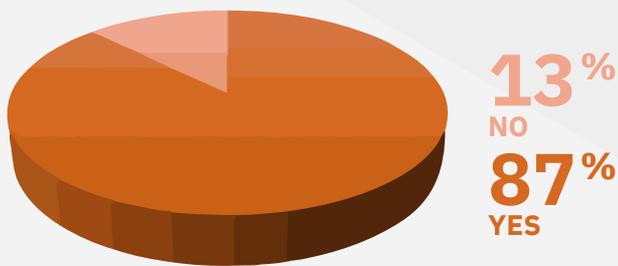
At the end of a recent Outcome Evaluation, the group reflected on the lessons they have learned from membership in the VLSA. “Saving a little amount of money weekly can improve one’s financial status and the unity of the community. The VSLA regulates one’s reckless expenditure and acts as a platform for sharing ideas on other issues like sanitation, gender, climate change and conflict resolution” they said.

ARTISTIC MURALS



One of the artistic Murals at Nshungyezi Health Centre III | Kisoro Oruchinga Refugee Settlement

Figure 45. Seen any artistic murals within the community



Majority of the respondents representing **87%** said they had seen artistic mural within their communities established by UWESO, while only few representing **13%** said they had not seen any artistic murals in their communities. This is part of the UWESO's mandate under GFA were she championed and promoted positive behavior change through design and publication of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials; particularly through painting of **24** artistic murals ('talking walls') – with messages on stopping the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic; use of the WFP helpline, promoting the savings' culture through Village Savings' & Loans Associations' (VSLA) methodology; food security, nutrition; healthy lifestyles, stopping violence and environmental conservation

80% of the respondents who were the majority said the artistic messages communicated WASH messages while only **20%** of them said the murals communicated HIV/AIDS messages. Benefits of the messages others included paintings on preventing violence, promoting environmental conservation, tree planting, breast feeding, nutrition among others.

Figure 46. What the artistic murals represent

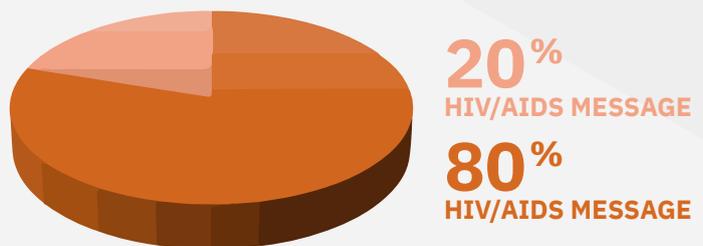
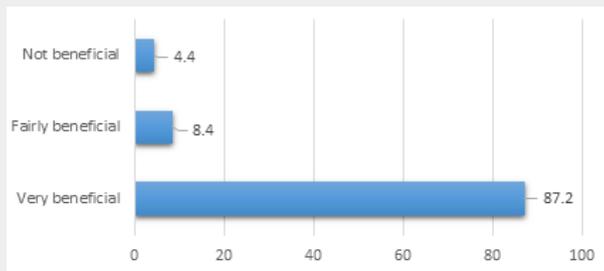


Figure 47. Benefits of artistic murals



8.4% of the respondents said the messages communicated by the artistic murals were fairly beneficial to them and their households while **4.4%** said the messages communicated were not beneficial to them. Majority of the respondents representing **87.2%** said the messages were very beneficial to them and their households. Domestic violence and COVID 19 pandemic spread cases reduced,

During the OE communities met including HOSA that operates in health center where Artistic Murals were displayed testified that that Artistic Murals activities (sensitization messages etc) reduced domestic violence and spread of COVID 19 pandemic. Communities were sensitized on COVID 19 pandemic and the SOPs; hence the activity reduced the spread of the pandemic

(a) Ability to identify malnutrition increases and nutrition and health improved. During OE teams were informed that communities learnt more about nutrition and health messages in local kinyarwanda language that led to increased knowledge about nutrition and improved nutrition and health in the communities.

Perception, Attitude and Behavior Considerations. How The Host Community Relates and Perceived POCs In their Communities and Day to Day Work as A Means of Empowerment and Sustainability.

Regarding whether or not the people in the community's lifestyles had improved due to GFA livelihood activities, for **9.5%** of them, the question wasn't applicable, **1.8%** said they didn't know, **3.6%** were neutral, **5.6%** seemed to disagree while the majority, representing **79.5%** seemed to agree.

Figure 48. People in the community have improved their lifestyle due to GFA Livelihood activities.

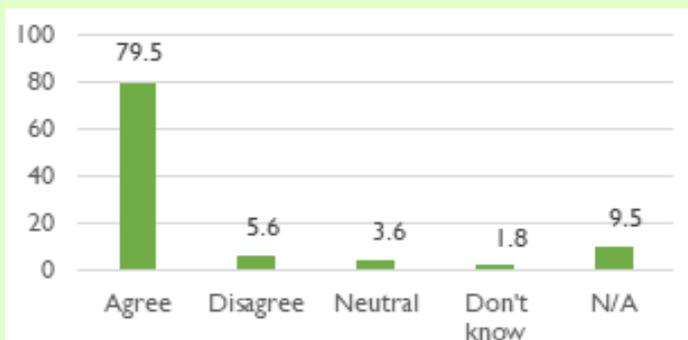
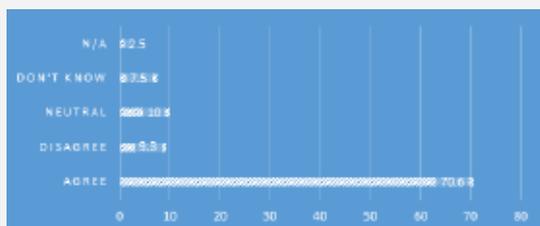
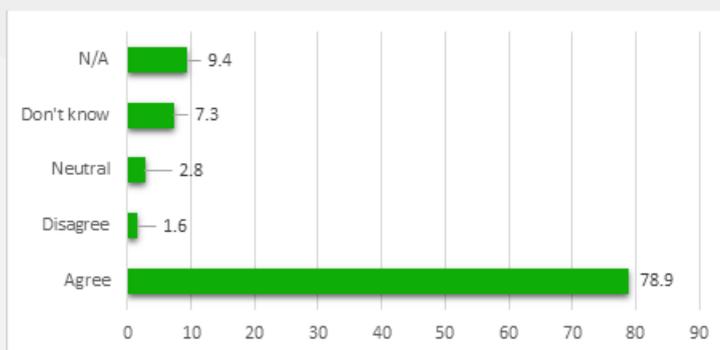


Figure 49. Refugees are generally treated fairly in the community and are protected



That refugees are treated fairly in the community and protected; **2.5%** of the respondents said it wasn't applicable, **7.5%** said they didn't know, **10%** were neutral, **9.3%** disagreed, while the biggest number representing **70.6%** seemed to agree that they treated fairly and protected.

Figure 50. Life is better for the refugees and their families than it was 2 years ago



78.9% 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 **2.8%** are neutral, **7.3%** don't know if the lives of the refugees is better, **9.4%** said the question wasn't applicable to them. **1.6%** of them who are the minority disagree that life is better for the refugees and their families than it was 2 years ago.

Regarding whether refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support, **72%** of the respondents who represented majority seemed to agree, followed by **10%** who said it was not applicable to them, **9%** who said they were neutral and then **5%** who said they didn't know. As indicated in the chart above, only **4%** said they disagreed that the refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support.

Figure 51. Refugees and their families still need extra cash and financial support

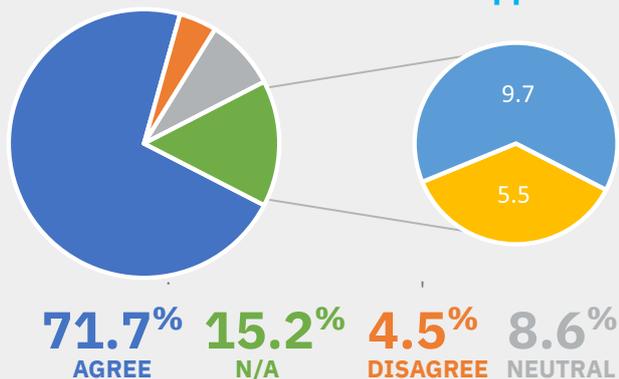


Figure 52. Do you agree that refugees contribute positively to your community?

As indicated above, **24%** of the respondents agree that refugees make positive contributions to their communities, **12%** are neutral, **4%** said they didn't know, while **12%** said it was not applicable. Majority (**48%**) of the respondents disagreed that refugees make positive contributions to their community.

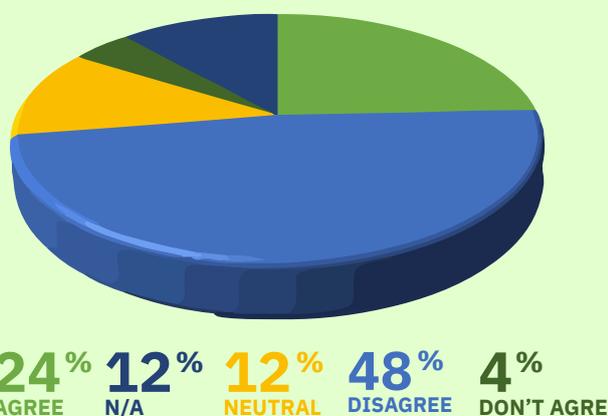
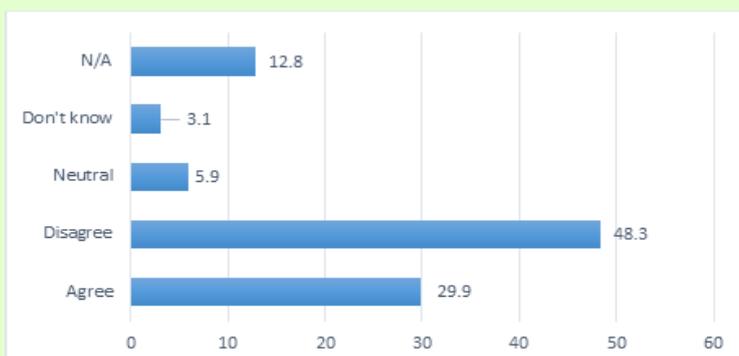


Figure 53. Refugees are often subject to jokes or unacceptable or negative comments



29% of the respondents agree that refugees are often subject to jokes or unacceptable or negative comments, **5.9%** were neutral about the statement, **3.1%** said they didn't know while **12.8%** said it was unapplicable. Majority of them, representing **48.3%** said they disagreed that refugees were often subject to jokes, unacceptable or negative comments.

Table 13. I would be happy to have a child who is a refugee attend the same class as my child

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Agree	195	52.4
Disagree	17	4.6
Neutral	48	12.9
Don't know	3	0.8
N/A	109	29.3
n=	372	100

While only **4.6%** of the refugees disagreed, the majority (**52.4%**) agreed that they would be happy to have a child who is a refugee attend the same class as their child, **12.9%** said they were neutral about the statement, **0.8%** said they don't know, while **29.3%** said it was not applicable.

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 such as Hope Savings Association (HOSA) 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 Nakivale/Oruchinga correspond to those hypothesized by the Theory of Change (TOC) of WFP Uganda and HFU/UWESO

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.

REASONS FOR OBSERVED SUCCESSES

- a)** 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.
- b)** Mobilization and sensitization
Mobilization and sensitization of communities on various issues by UWESO/HFU also was responsible for observed successes. For instance, HOSA 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 Nakivale during the key informant interview with OE team.
- c)** 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)
- d)** 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 HOSA tree planting project, poultry. HOSA 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
- e)** 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.
- f)** 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
- g)** 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, HOSA members told the OE team that got the idea on Kitchen gardening from elsewhere including HFU/UWESO demonstration centers.
- h)** 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, Nakivale
- i)** 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 HOSA member during the meeting PRA exercises in Oruchinga settlement.

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

j) 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 Nakivale. 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.

k) 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 Nakivale reported that HFU understands better need for protection of the POCs and therefore has integrated protection in its programming as preventive measures. HFU has been fully involved in GBV issues. HFU strengthened sensitization on GBV. 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.

l) 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 UNHCR Nakivale

n) 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 UNHCR Nakivale.

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 Nakivale 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. There were no rains in Nakivale. Delays in rainfall season/ drought resulted into inadequate food supplies and hunger. Some seedlings dried as there was long drought.

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 Wisdom group members in Nakivale 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 Hope Savings Association in Oruchinga 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. HOSA 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 HOSA 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 demons, rabbits, poultry keeping etc)” according to OPM Settlement Commander, Nakivale.

g) VLSA. “Saving a little amount of money weekly can improve one’s financial status and the unity of the community. The VLSA regulates one’s reckless expenditure and acts as a platform for sharing ideas on other issues like sanitation, gender, climate change and conflict resolution” they said. According to Mr. Wilber force project officer UWESO Nakivale
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) 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 - Nakivale]
- 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 - Nakivale]
- 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.

Recommendations by UNHCR

- 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.
- 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 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 HOPE SAVINGS ASSOCIATION {HOSA}

- 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. [Hope Savings Association {HOSA}]
- 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. [Hope Savings Association {HOSA}]
- Provide technical knowledge to group on establishing a SACCO UWESO/HFU/ WFP. [Hope Savings Association {HOSA}]
- Extend services from government programmes such as Emyoga 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. [Hope Savings Association {HOSA}]
- Extend funding to enable group support orphans its taking care of UNICEF. [Hope Savings Association {HOSA}]
- Link group to other institutions engaged in Orphans projects like the one currently being implemented UWESO/HFU. [Hope Savings Association {HOSA}] Even though some groups have requested for further support from HFU/UWESO/WFP, others such as HOSA are already confident of the sustainability of their group activities. During the FGD and PRA exercises, HOSA 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.

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

RECOMMENDATION BY WFP ISINGIRO 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 activities to all refugees in the settlements

CONCLUSIONS

GFA 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.

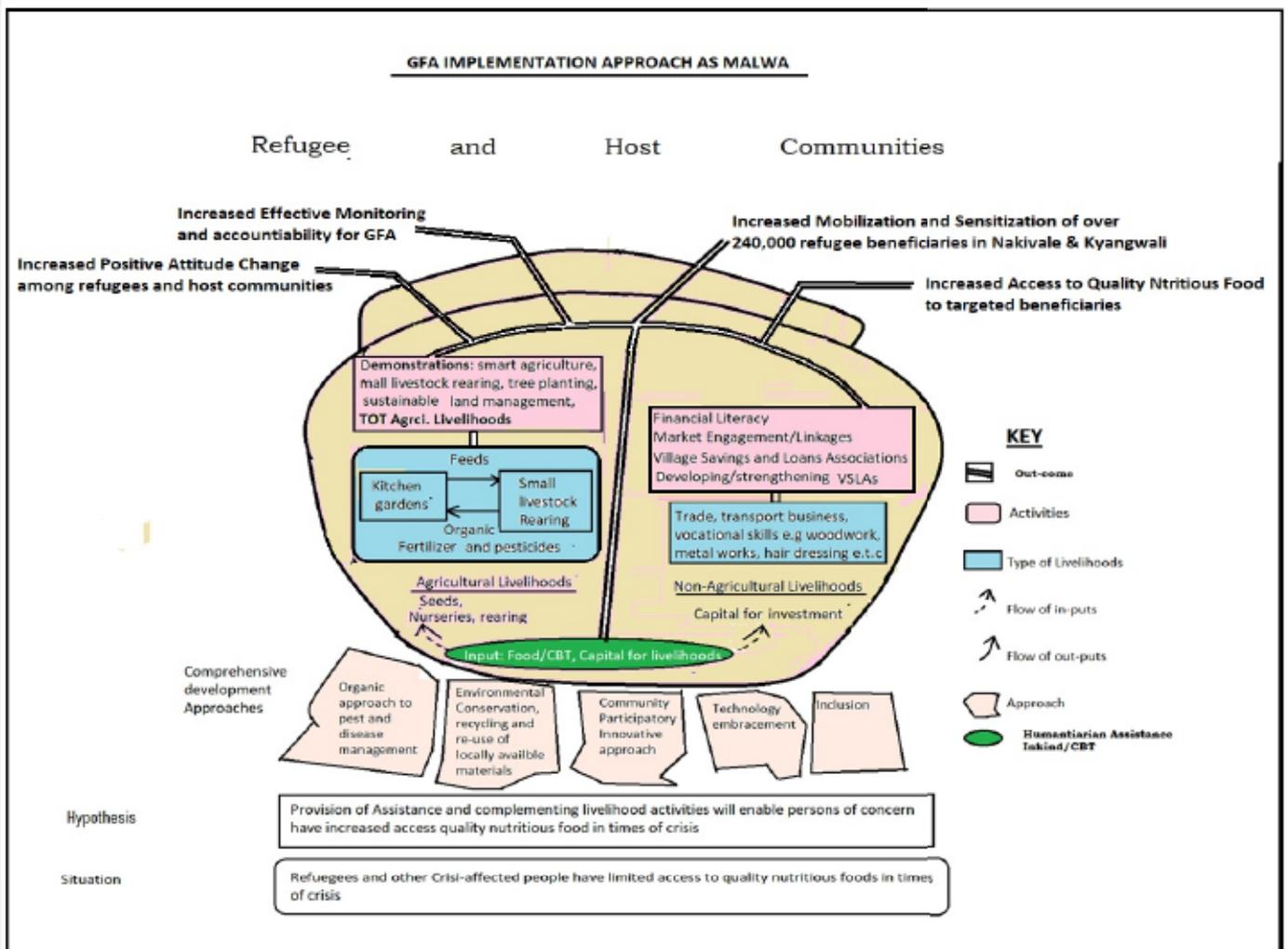
Relevance: Although there are areas for improvement, in general the project was relevant and was aligned with WFP strategic outcome one (01), which ensures that “Refugees and other crisis - affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis, HFU’s vision of, “A Hunger and Malnutrition 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 2018-2021.

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 2018 -2021.

In summary, GFA intervention in Nakivale /Oruchinga settlements changes registered are summarized in the MALWA pot above.



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

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

ANNEX 2

OUTCOME SURVEY SAMPLES

Total target sample was 927 i.e 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

NO	NAME	HH	Zone pop	% samples	Absolute samples
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 population

Isingiro	616,700	185,010 (30%)	62%	237(30%)=71
Kikube	376,600	112,980 (30%)	38% 100%=382 (Morgan)	145(30%)=44
TOTAL SAMPLE	993,300	297,990 (30%)		115 Samples

Annex 3



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 _____ 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

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 of Change (TOC) or Result Framework (RF) and identify factors in 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: What are your experiences with the projects (GFA In-kind food, CBT and Complementary activities)? (Positive /negative).

Qn5: What changes have GFA and Complementary activities caused in the lives of the 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.).

Qn4: 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 Complementary 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 Complementary activities) have 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 appropriate sustainability plans, maintenance and management structures?

Qn 10: To what degree is the motivation, capacity, and available time of zones/sub counties, settlements' OPM/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?

Qn 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

Annex 4.



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 _____ 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

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.

- a) 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?
- b) Has the celebration of any of the international days communicated any message to you and changed your life? If yes, how?
- c) Have you benefited from Coaching or training on gender and protection? If so, how?
- d) Have you benefited from having gender and protection meetings with other protection partners on target beneficiaries?

- e) Have you had any gender or protection issue resolved through the direct address or through the referral pathway? How have you benefited?
- f) 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 this 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) Has 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 refugee's/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 change?
- 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 5.



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

		Yes	No	N/A	Comment
SECTION A.					
	Security and risk Management Observations				
A	Distance to nearest security point: Is the nearest security post Less than 2 km? e.g Police first interview.				
B	Presence of a community radio: is there any community radio broadcasting messages that can be heard?				
C	Presence of a meeting point. Is there any community meeting point within 2 Km of the study community?				
D	Presence of IEC materials: Are there any IEC materials observed communicating security messages in the community?				
E	Are more of the community houses possess proper doors with locks?				
F	Distance to Nearest CBT Agent: Is the nearest Agent point within 2 Km from randomly selected households?				
G	Have you observed any security risk during the survey? Take note.				
SECTION B.					
	Social Behavior Change Communication				
A	Have any SBCC groups been observed in the community?				
B	If yes, Do the SBCC groups have mixed Nationalities?				
C	If yes, do you observe compliance with COVID 19 SOPs during SBCC sensitization activities?				
D	Do you observe any women or girls in the SBCC groups?				
SECTION C.					

	Nutrition				
A	Are there observable signs on malnutrition among household members?				
B	Are there any Nutrition-centered IEC materials observed?				
C	Are any Nutrition-centered IEC materials observed in the schools				
D	Are there any Kitchen gardens in school and community?				
E	Do you observe some fruit trees in the study schools?				
F	Are there any racks observed in households for drying utensils?				
	SECTION D				
	Tree Planting				
A	Are there any project trees planted and observed with in the community?				
	SECTION E				
	Food /Cash Assistance				
A	Are there any CBT Agents observed?				
B	Is the nearest FDP Less than 2 km? Are there Food Markets observed in less than 1km radius?				
C	Is the nearest Food Market functional?				
	SECTION F				
	Gender and Protection				
A	Did you observe any GBV/Protection issues during the study?				
	Agriculture and Livelihoods				
A	Are there Kitchen gardens observed around observed house-holds and communities.				
B	Are there small-animals observed around house-holds and communities. (rabbits, goats, chicken, pigs)				
C	Are any VSLA group's activities observed?				
D	Are there observed households either running a business/investment or gainfully employed?				
	Artistic Murals				
A	Are there artistic murals in the community?				
B	If yes, are there communicating GFA activity messages?				

Annex 6.



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:			Time end:		
		Interviewer		Supervisor	
Name					
DATE		Age		Minority Groups	
Gender of Respondent		Male		Female	
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 2018-2021? Read out the responses and Tick all that applies to the respondent	1	Cash Based Transfer (CBT)	
		2	In-kind Food Assistance	
		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	If yes, what means have been used to communicate the security information to you?	1	Public address	
		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	How has the security information benefited you?	1	Beneficial	
		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		1	Yes	

	Have you participated in any of the SBCC activities?	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	How have the SBCC activities helped you to cope up with the pandemics Ebola and COVID-19 SOPs?	1	Influenced hand washing	
		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 in 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		1	Improved school feeding culture	

	How have the school debates and seminars influenced the school learning programme?	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	1	Violence against boys and girls	
		2	Missing/separated children	

	main problem, 2 = second problem, 3 = third problem).	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				

Annex 7.



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	Target 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	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)
3	Civil society at all levels	Send a cow, Lutheran World Federation (LWF), MTI, FRC, ACF
4	Businesses, Multinationals	1 Equity Banks, 1 Post bank , 1 MTN , 1 Airtel Telecom companies
5	Development Partners	WFP, UNHCR
	Political Leaders	RDC, LC5, DISO, District Police Commander
	FGD	2 Casual Laborers, 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

Annex 8.



HUNGER FIGHTERS UGANDA

Outcome Evaluation Survey Tool for General Food Assistance Project Activities

HFU-GFA/ED/0921

Date: 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.

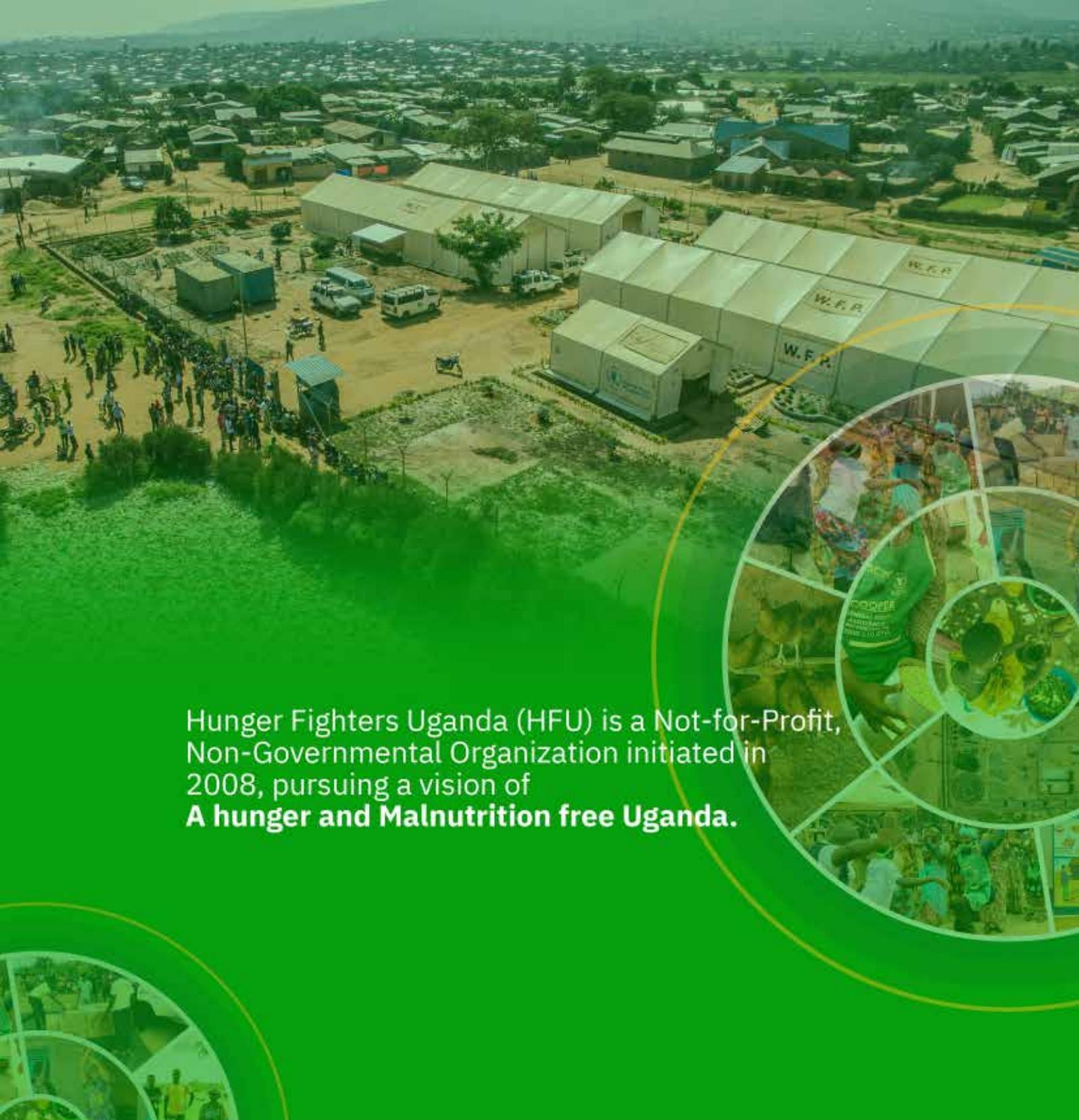
This activity is part of the ongoing GFA project implemented as partnership between United Nations World Food Programme (UNWFP) and Hunger Fighters Uganda (HFU) and Uganda Women Effort to Save Orphans (UWESO). The results will be made publicly available to target individual, partners, and all stakeholders.

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 you 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

e.aturinde@hfug.org | +256774369757



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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www.hfug.org | info@hfug.org

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