

## **Evaluation of the DFID Funded “Enhancing Resilience in Karamoja Programme (ERKP)”**

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**World Food Programme**

**WFP UGANDA COUNTRY OFFICE**

**FINAL EVALUATION OF THE DFID FUNDED, “ENHANCING RESILIENCE IN  
KARAMOJA PROGRAMME (ERKP)”-UG16NF065**

**FINAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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Submitted by:

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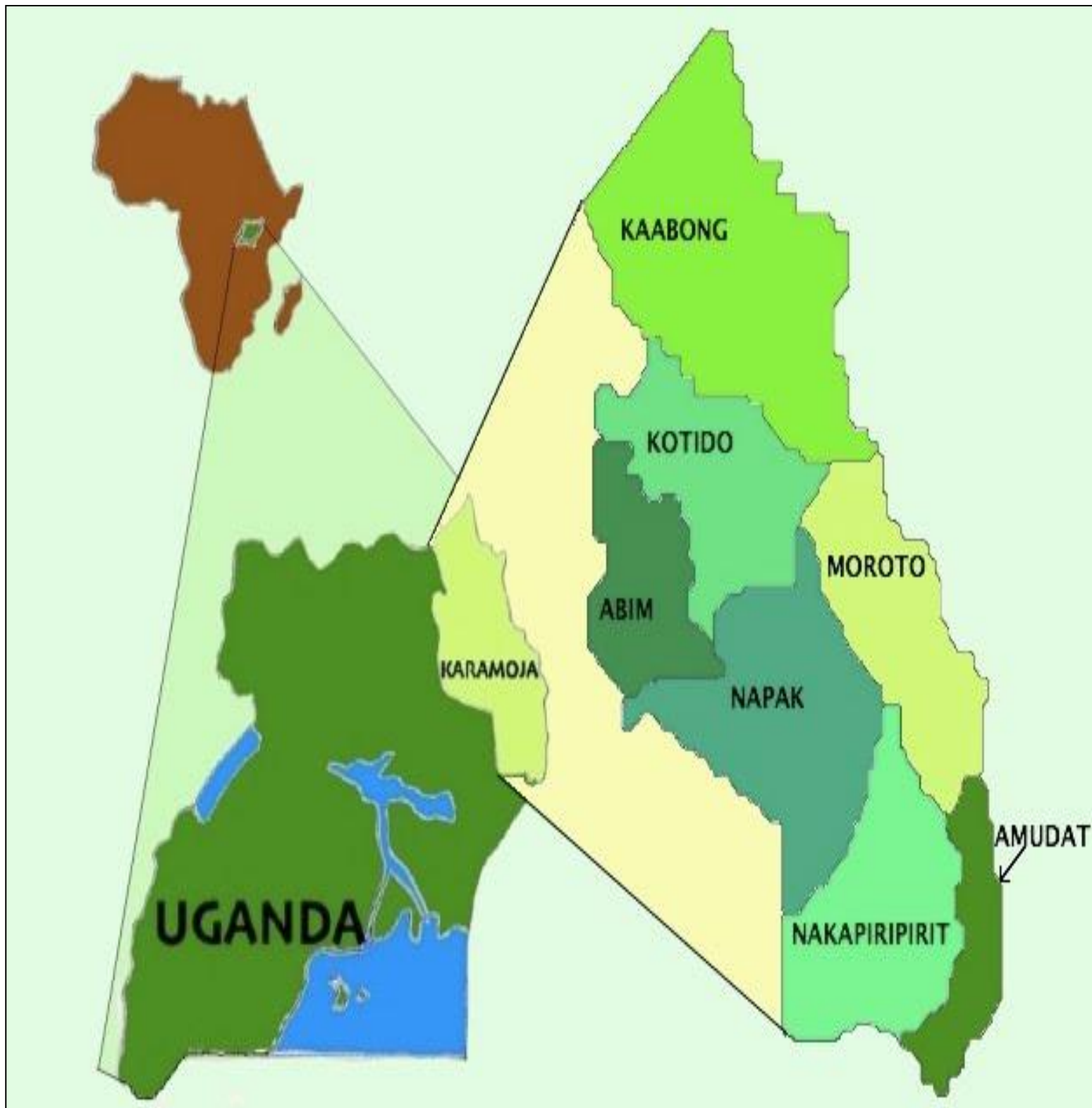


Figure 1: ERPK PROGRAME DISTRICTS (NAPAK, MOROTO, KOTIDO & KAABONG) IN UGANDA

## ACRONYMS

ACF	Action Against Hunger
AIDS	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AME	Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Land
CAES	Makerere University College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences
CAHW	Community Animal Health Workers
CAO's	Chief Administrative Officers
CIR	Community Infrastructure Rehabilitation
CO	Country Office
CP	Cooperating Partners
CPMC	Community Project Management Committees
DDG/ DRC	Danish Deming Group/ Danish Refugee Council
DFID	Department for International Development
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSIP	Development and Strategic Investment Plan
ECHO	European Commission Humanitarian Aid
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessments
ERKP	Enhanced Resilience for Karamoja Programme
ESMF	Environment and Social Management Framework
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FFA	Food for Assistance
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FLA	Field Level Agreements
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GOU	Government of Uganda
HISP	Household Income Support
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HQ	Headquarters
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
ICRAF	World Agroforestry Centre
ID	Institutional Development
ILO	International Labour Organisation
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification System
KALIP	Karamoja Livelihoods Programme
KAPFS	Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Plan
KII	Key Informant Interviews
KPAP	Karamoja Productive Assets Programme
LIS	Livelihood Investment Support
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MFI	Moderately Food Insecure
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NSPP	National Social Protection Policy
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
P4P	Purchase for Progress

PRDP	Peace, Recovery & Development Plan for Northern Uganda
PSC	Project Support Cost
PWP	Public Works Programmes
SAM	Severe Acute Malnutrition
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SPFI	Social Protection Floor Initiative
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
TL	Team Leader
ToR	Terms of Reference
TOTs	Training of Trainers
UGX	Ugandan Shilling
UN OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
UNDG	United Nations Development Group's Human Rights Working Group
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VFF	Village Farmer Forum
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organisation
WUA	Water Users Association

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### Introduction and Background

- 1) World Food Programme (WFP) interventions in Uganda focus on three priority areas: emergency humanitarian action; food and nutrition security; and agriculture and market support, which includes Purchase for Progress (P4P). These are implemented through a protracted relief and recovery operation (2016-2018) for emergency humanitarian action and a country programme for food and nutrition security, agriculture and market support. The current WFP country programme targets two categories of beneficiaries. The first category assisted under the food and nutrition security priority area consists of communities that have emerged from crises but are struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries comprise communities and households in Karamoja, especially women headed households, children and women. The second category consists of individuals who can meet their basic food and nutrition needs but require increased incomes to become fully food-secure.
- 2) In a major strategic shift, the WFP changed its strategy in 2008 from food aid to food assistance. The idea was that the agency would henceforth work to deliver food in emergencies and concurrently empower the hungry to overcome food insecurity. The plan foresaw WFP becoming a more strategic partner in longer-term developmental contexts, integrating its work into country-led plans and programmes. WFP has been present in Uganda (Karamoja) for over 50 years providing lifesaving relief to the most vulnerable before the shift. Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly severe in the arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) region of Karamoja. WFP initiated the public works programme in Karamoja in 2012/2013. The initial entry of WFP was through the Karamoja Productive Assets Programme (KPAP), which was launched in 2010 and was subsequently integrated into the Government Framework of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF2). WFP has been implementing its public works programme in the Karamoja region since then. Since its onset, the programme has been supported predominantly by DFID. The second phase of support by DFID was through the Enhanced Resilience for Karamoja Programme (ERKP) that started in July, 2013. The same framework used under the KPAP continued under ERKP with interventions carried out in four Districts of Karamoja (Napak, Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong) identified on the basis of food security situation and had a component on Household Income Support (HISP). ERKP is subject of this evaluation and was competitively awarded to Acacia consultants Ltd.

### Objective of the evaluation

- 3) The main objective of the evaluation was to assess and report on the performance and results achieved (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of the DFID support to ERKP Programme in Uganda from 2013 to 2016. The Evaluation was to serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning. The key objectives of the evaluation included:
  - i. Adequacy of seasonal employment opportunities for the targeted moderately food insecure households with labour capacity.
  - ii. Rehabilitated land for productive use.
  - iii. Enhanced livelihood opportunities, reduced disaster risk, enhanced ability of communities to adopt to climate change, and
  - iv. Improved local capacity for the implementation of pro-poor public works programmes to contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

### Evaluation Methodology

- 4) The evaluation used a participatory approach and was based on international criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability. Both quantitative and qualitative data gathering tools were used to collect primary and secondary data. The information gathered focused on all the aspects of the survey to satisfy the evaluation objectives. Standard multi-module structured questionnaires were administered to 903 households (477 beneficiaries and 426 non-beneficiaries). The non-beneficiaries acted of the control group that was used to measure change. The household data were disaggregated by gender as much as possible. Focus group discussions (14) were held with men, women and youth (separately) and 86 key informant interviews were conducted. The main limitation to the evaluation among others was that the baseline report provided to the evaluation team did not provide adequate data that addressed baseline indicators against which to measure change (the 2013 baseline survey of NUSAF2 - WFP). It collected data from a purposive sample of 30 communities, on aspects of targeting, project planning, community participation, and food security outcomes. Due to other development interventions and indirect sharing of project benefits in the project area, the non-beneficiaries data was therefore compromised and did not fully serve as control as expected.

## **Achievements**

### ***a) Public Works Programme***

- 5) The PWP sub component had an underlying objective which was to enable beneficiaries access temporary employment and in the process increase community socio-economic assets. PWP supported labour-intensive interventions that were targeted to provide food assistance to 33,084 households and 198,505 people during lean periods. PWP activities focused on key sectors, namely: (i) Water for production, (ii) Environment and natural resources. The assets created under water for production included water ponds, sand and subsurface dams, rock catchments, shallow wells and surface dams. Assets created under environment and natural resources were woodlots using indigenous and exotic trees, live fences, soil and water conservation using terraces and gully rehabilitation using check-dams and locally available materials. During the first FLA (2014/2015, 77 % of all sub-projects were completed in time while only 23% were not complete by May 2015. For the FLA 2015-2016, 75% of all the planned projects were completed and the remaining 25% were between 71% and 89% completion.

### ***b) Household Income Support***

- 6) The HISP key objective was to improve livelihood opportunities through income generating activities targeting vulnerable households. The sub-component financed income generating activities for those who participated in PWP activities and had demonstrated commitment. In addition, the sub-component supported the development of livelihood skills that created opportunities for self-employment among the youth. The majority of HISP activities focused on strengthening agricultural livelihoods through provision of inputs (seeds and materials) and training. About 78% of planned HISP activities for 2014/2015 had been fully achieved while the rest were between 62% and 98%. In 2015/2016 FLA, only 14% of planned activities had been fully achieved while the others were between 58% and 95% completion.

### ***c) Food distribution***

- 7) The program was designed as a seasonal safety net and was not intended to deliver a regular or predictable transfer to those involved in asset creation. After the agreed work was done in each cycle, the PWP beneficiaries (workers) were paid in kind with food (cereals). The cost of food (USD) including distribution for the three cycles in 2014/2015 was as follows: cycle 1 (71,469.9), cycle 2 (867,141), and cycle 3 (817,658.2). This translates to 21.62, 26.23 and 24.74 per beneficiary in the respective cycles. This gives a wage rate of 1.7 to 2.0 dollars per day.

## Key Findings

### 8) *Relevance:*

- The NUSAF2 (WFP) programme responds to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) and is consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Uganda. The WFP Uganda office supports programmes that are aligned with and support priorities and policies of the Government of Uganda (GOU) and all activities are geared towards supporting Uganda's National Development Plan, including addressing vulnerability, especially as it pertains to gender disparity in marginalised regions like Karamoja.
- The NUSAF2 (WFP) activities complemented the policy framework that guided development in Northern Uganda under the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs that include expansion of Water for Production infrastructure to all parishes in Karamoja
- In terms of targeting, the beneficiaries under the programme were selected in 2010 based on the multi-indicator targeting exercise carried out by WFP/IOM. The list has continuously been subjected to updates through a yearly re-classification of households by communities and cooperating partners (CPs) to minimise inclusion and exclusion errors. It was noted that some of the villages had not been included in the initial listing exercise.
- WFP promotes a gendered approach of implementation where CPs follow a stepwise strategy to address gender inequalities over time covering mainly social issues (literacy, awareness-raising, and empowerment by encouraging women to be part of decision making organs – CPMCs).

### 9) *Effectiveness*

- For the FLA ending February, 2015, afforestation activities achieved 100%. A similar score was achieved for the implementation period ending March 2016. The success rate was attributed to availability of manpower, timely arrival of tree seedlings and willingness of participants to engage in the exercise. In addition, the success was attributed to the transfer modality of food used by the programme that gave women beneficiaries' motivation to work.
- Water for production assets put up or rehabilitated were water ponds, sand dams and rock catchments. Water ponds for the year 2014/2015 had a completion rate of between 100% - 104%, while in the 2015/2016 period; water ponds scored a completion rate of 73% - 100%<sup>1</sup>. Key activities of excavation were completed on time except for water troughs and fencing for security.
- The PWP and HISP sub-components strived to mainstream gender through livelihoods-based approach that recognises and addresses the differences in roles, access to and control of assets (land, livestock).
- Traditionally, control of community assets has been a man's domain, as culture dictates that men own property such as land and livestock, although women have access to the same. However, the programme has endeavoured to empower women through distribution of sheep and goats as reported in Moroto and Napak districts. It was explained that this was initially resisted by men but later accepted and significantly empowered the women beneficiaries.

### 10) *Efficiency*

- The total programme budget was 3,482,500 Great Britain Pounds (GBP) for 2014/2015 and 3,479,134 for 2015/2016 and was planned to support 33,084 households in Napak, Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong Districts. All resources received were used for project implementation.
- The NUSAF2 (WFP) presented a challenge to the CPs since it was implemented as part GoU NUSAF2 programme. The CPs was required to hire staff locally and only when the

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<sup>1</sup> The completion rate was provided by the Programme Unit as part of the summary of what was planned and what was achieved.

expertise was not available that they could get an “outsider” in order to fit within the local government human resource policies. This affected the speed of work and resulted in unfinished sub-projects. On the other hand, lack of WFP experts in Karamoja region left no opportunity for close consultations during the implementation process. The evaluation team was informed that there was an engineer who was based in Kampala which is far from the programme location.

- One major bottleneck was the short time of the FLA, as the interventions were also intensive. This, coupled with complex processes, required the programme staff to work extremely hard and closely with WFP sub-offices. The collaboration boosted the high level of achievement of results for most of the sub-projects

### *11) Impact*

The direct benefits to beneficiaries selected to participate in the PWP interventions were numerous while others were secondary. Some benefits were realised immediately while others will take time to be realised, such as sale of poles/trees or timber after maturity of trees established under the programme. The impacts are:

- a) The conservation activities which include construction of water points and establishment of woodlots has made water available for longer periods even during the dry season while tree-planting has contributed to flood and erosion control.
- b) The availability of water for domestic use has saved time for women previously spent looking for water from far places. The redeemed time is now used to attend to other productive and reproductive roles undertaken by women
- c) Food transfers had a positive impact in coping with drought, although the ration received by households was shared out widely with relatives and neighbours
- d) The HISP component enabled beneficiaries realise a boost in agricultural production which contributed to improved food security and incomes when surplus production was sold.
- e) The PWP created dependence as people focused more on the food and less on the benefits that would accrue from the assets created. This conversely affects sustainability, as the beneficiaries are not inclined towards maintenance of the assets when there is no guarantee of food.
- f) Energy saving stoves reduced the burden on women and resulted in fewer trips to collect firewood and also made food preparation less cumbersome. The energy saving stoves also reduced the inhalation of harmful smoke.
- g) In addition to the direct benefits women enjoyed, they were also involved in the community project management committees. Participating as leaders within their communities empowered them and built their confidence, self-esteem, leadership ability as they were part of the decision-making process.
- h) Unintended impact was that the programme led to increased burden on women, as they had to devote hours in PWP while continuing with other daily chores. Given the increased burden on the women, it was observed that children were then involved in representing them at FFA sites. The tendency to send children was however discouraged by the CPs by not marking as present those who sent their children.

### *12) Sustainability*

- Sustainability of institutions: many of the sub-projects and safety net interventions by definition required longer-term involvement of implementers. The design recognised the central role played by the State for sustainability of interventions and adequately involved them. However, the short nature of the project and lack of resources by sub-county organs limited their ability to maintain the completed and handed over projects.
- Sustainability and ownership of completed sub-projects: most development projects require beneficiaries to contribute towards implementation to guarantee sustainability. For example, for the GoU sponsored boreholes, community members are required to contribute at least 200,000 UGX before the government can start construction work. On the other hand, WFP gave wages (food) for people involved in creation of assets. This

made it very difficult to tell if the people worked because of their interest in the asset or because of the rewards they were getting after working.

- Ownership of the sub-projects was determined by the perceived benefits as seen by the beneficiaries. Under the PWP projects, ownership of water for production projects was high as they were seen to serve a felt need.
- Under HISP, improvement of irrigation system in Kaabong where the programme has made use of in-house irrigation technologies to graduate from drip irrigation to drums and large scale irrigation. This motivated participating beneficiaries to expand the area under irrigation.

### **Lessons learned and good practices**

13) During the process of implementation, the cooperating partners had an opportunity to learn and improve the processes. The following lessons were picked during the evaluation:

- Limiting participation of community members in selection and implementation of the project and leaving the site identification to cooperating partners and district technical staff led to poor siting, especially for water ponds. It was noted that some sites did not have adequate catchment area for collecting and channelling the water to the ponds. To avoid this in the future, the CPs involved the elders and community leaders in all stages of sub-project cycle.
- Establishment of tree seedlings was affected by inadequate availability of water and many young seedlings dried up. To improve on take-off, CPs reverted to use of eye brows for water conservation and bottles for sustained watering of the young trees.
- The established woodlots were used for bee keeping, improving on returns on investment, as trees take a long time to mature (over 3 years), and making them less attractive for poor people. The honey harvested serves as incentive for those involved in maintaining the woodlots. Use of the established woodlots minimized cases of vandalism reported for hives located in the bush.
- A learning aspect that was followed through was conducting an experiment on the effect of using zai pits on yields of maize in Napak district. The yields from the Zai pit plot were three times more than from the plot grown using conventional methods. Despite demonstrating the yield differences, adoption of zai pit is still low.
- While the NUSAF2 (WFP) safety nets aspects did not operationally factor in the social protection aspects, the social protection floor concept is an important lesson in terms of what could be done better. WFP can play an important role in providing support and evidence for implementing the SPF as it relates to food assistance.
- In all the four districts, community based approach brought to the fore that using private land for sub-project interventions is not sustainable in the long run. Based on experience, the CPs devised ways of safeguarding the future benefits to enable all beneficiaries to have access
- An important good practice the NUSAF2 (WFP) programme has demonstrated is that it gave the CPs the flexibility to propose sub-projects based on in-house expertise and experience. This gave room for innovation at field level.

### **Conclusions**

14) Based on programme evaluation objectives and programme performance, the following conclusions were made:

- a) The NUSAF2 (WFP) programme provided seasonal employment opportunities for 33,084 households in 6 cycles. The beneficiaries were identified in the moderately food insecure areas and the activities were implemented during the “food lean periods”. In addition, one time contingency distribution was carried out in October 2014 for 31,684 households. Each household received 50 kgs of cereals (maize) in all the transfers.

Though the food transferred was expected to last the beneficiary households for 30 days, but only lasted for one and three weeks largely to sharing with family and neighbors.

- b) The programme initiated activities aimed at rehabilitating land for productive use and this was achieved. This was done using various methods including afforestation (establishment of woodlots); establishment and maintenance of live fences and undertaking gully control using a combination of micro-catchment, check dams and planting hedges across the eroded sections to serve as barriers of the soil and materials carried by the runoff. In addition, rock terraces were laid on sloppy areas across the contours to minimize land degradation. These activities largely contributed to enhancing resilience to drought by providing water for longer time, reduced erosion and increasing fodder for livestock.
- c) Livelihood opportunities were enhanced through provision of water for production (that was used for livestock watering and for irrigation farming. The HISP subcomponent effectively contributed to improving food security and incomes through crop production where surplus was sold to generate income (84% of beneficiaries interviewed said their income had increased). Increased access to water for production and irrigation as well as more vegetation cover through tree planting is contributing to reducing risks associated with disasters. The programme supported introduction of drought tolerant crops and water harvesting techniques such as use of zai pits that enhanced ability of communities to adopt to climate change.
- d) In regard to improvement of local capacity for the implementation of pro-poor public works programmes, the project involved local community members for management of assets and funded activities during implementation. Their capacity was further enhanced through training and hands on skill acquisition.

### **Recommendations and Way forward**

- 15) The recommendations presented are in line with the evaluation objectives listed in the terms of reference.
  - a) While WFP and CPs have been able to standardise the designs for key PWP assets especially water ponds there is need for CPs to include in their FLA capacity of key persons to undertake complex community assets such as rock catchments. Therefore, a careful balance between internal technical capacity and the time required to implement complex sub-projects is necessary if WFP and CPs are to achieve efficiency and planned outcomes.
  - b) It is foreseen that WFP will continue working with CPs as implementers at district level. To give the key staff some level of security and improve efficiency, it is necessary that WFP adopt a longer term contracting framework that covers the entire financing phase.
  - c) To reduce the differences in labour needs for different sub-projects, it is imperative that WFP provide guidelines with unskilled labour needs for different activities for use during sub project approval process. This will minimize apparent differences observed during the evaluation.
  - d) There is need to improve information flow from WFP/CPs and beneficiary communities. This will reduce unnecessary delays in completing assets experienced when beneficiaries stop attending work as they are looking for alternative livelihood options. This happens when the food transfer is not done at the expected time.

- e) A careful assessment of materials such as sacks should be done to ensure those purchased for project implementation meet the standards that can withstand the harsh weather conditions in Karamoja.
- f) To further improve effectiveness and impact, there is need to support both animal and crop production as HISP interventions. This is sustainable and embraces holistic development as all gender groups are involved.
- g) There is need to develop a template for collecting farm data such as area planted, inputs used, quantity harvested, quantity sold and at what price for crops promoted under HISP. The information can then be used to assess progress made towards improving food security and incomes for beneficiaries. The CPs can use the community based staff to collect the data in a timely manner.
- h) To facilitate harmonization across the districts, units used to report achievement should be uniform to allow effective measurements and assessment of change (for example; in gully control, units given are number, acres, meters).
- i) To enhance ownership, initial engagement with communities should of necessity include capturing the views and opinions of target community on ownership issues by emphasizing the importance of the assets created as a means of improving resilience and reducing disaster risks.
- j) To ensure quality of assets and as part of capacity building during the PWP interventions, the implementation of NUSAF2 made use of the government structures, contributed to strengthening of operational coordination. It is therefore prudent for CPs need to include a line budget in the LFA to facilitate coordination, monitoring, and oversight of programmes in each district by staff of local councils (district and sub-county).



## Way Forward

- 16) The main objective of NUSAF3 (OP) is to “provide effective income support and build resilience to Karamoja households.” NUSAF3 (OP) aims at transiting poor households to middle income level in Karamoja with implementation benchmarked on key pillars of increased production, savings, and wealth creation by providing employment. The theory of change has three pillars; (i) Short-term deployment of household labour for cash through participation in community assets creation (a continuation of what has been happening under NUSAF2); (ii) Financing market driven enterprises using the cash received by encouraging a saving and investment culture; and iii) Building positive attitudes towards change. Operating under the above theory of change will enhance concerted development efforts in Karamoja by major actors including WFP.

### 1.1 Background of WFP and Operational Context

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#### 1.1.1 Background

- 17) The WFP interventions in Uganda focus on three priority areas: emergency humanitarian action; food and nutrition security; and agriculture and market support, which includes Purchase for Progress (P4P). These are implemented through a protracted relief and recovery operation for emergency humanitarian action and a country programme for food and nutrition security and agriculture and market support<sup>2</sup>. Launched in 2010, WFP's Karamoja Productive Assets Programme (KPAP) was subsequently integrated into the Government Framework of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF2) which marked the strategic shift of WFP from food aid to food assistance.
- 18) The current WFP country programme targets two categories of beneficiaries. The first category assisted under the food and nutrition security priority area consists of communities that have emerged from crises but are struggling to meet their food and nutrition needs and remain vulnerable to shocks. The beneficiaries comprise communities and households in Karamoja, especially women headed households, children and women. Key programmatic areas include resilience-building, disaster risk reduction and mitigation, and initiatives aimed at addressing chronic hunger, including school feeding and mother-and-child health and nutrition. The second category consists of individuals who can meet their basic food and nutrition needs but require increased incomes to become fully food-secure. This group consists of surplus-producing small-holder farmer groups, mainly in eastern, northern, and western parts of the country, as they have limited access to markets of quality grain through which they can improve their incomes.
- 19) Despite an annual economic growth of 6-7% over the last five years, Uganda ranked 163<sup>rd</sup> of 188 countries in the 2014 Human Development Index and 122<sup>nd</sup> in the gender inequality index. The Ugandan population has increased by 130% in two decades to 37.78 million in 2014 of which 1.3 million<sup>3</sup> are in Karamoja and settled mainly in the agro-pastoral livelihood zones. Poverty and income inequality remain high as it is estimated that up to 37.8% of Ugandans live below the poverty line while this increases to 82% in Karamoja. With increasingly unpredictable and severe weather patterns and a rapidly growing population, the country remains food-deficient; depends on food imports and is vulnerable to shocks. Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly severe in the arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) region of Karamoja.

#### 1.1.2 WFP Shift from Food Aid to Food Assistance

- 20) The WFP Corporate Strategic Plan (2008-11) marked a 'shift' for the organisation, from a food aid to a food assistance agency. The plan foresaw WFP becoming a more strategic partner in longer-term developmental contexts, integrating its work into country-led plans and programmes. WFP has been present in Karamoja for over 50 years providing lifesaving relief to the most vulnerable. The last big emergency was in 2009, when over 90% of the Karamoja population received food aid. The relief operation was however, down to around 150,000 people in early 2012.

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<sup>2</sup>Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — Uganda 200852 (2016-2018)

<sup>3</sup>World Food Programme (2016). "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Karamoja Region"

- 21) WFP Uganda was one of the first countries to design a new portfolio of programmes under the food assistance direction, commencing with a Country Strategy that involved extensive consultations with the Government of Uganda and development partners. The Country Strategy 2009-2014<sup>4</sup> and later (2016–2020) identified three priority areas: (i) emergency humanitarian action; (ii) food and nutrition security; and (iii) agriculture and market support. Elements of the resultant programming specifically linked to Karamoja included the development of productive safety nets, reforestation, and water for production assets, livelihood diversification and agricultural support through partners including National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) and FAO.
- 22) An evaluation undertaken to assess how the change of strategy fitted in the development continuum established that the shift from food aid to food assistance as envisioned in the Country Strategy Document was relevant and fitted well in the highly dynamic context of shifting needs, responses to funding appeals and funding environment in which WFP operates<sup>5</sup>. The shift included a stronger focus on Social Protection and as such as part of WFP commitment to a world free of hunger, it supports national States in designing, operationalizing, and evaluating cost-effective food security and nutrition-sensitive safety net and social protection mechanisms for the most vulnerable populations in fragile and challenging operational contexts such as Karamoja.
- 23) A nutrition survey carried out in Karamoja at the peak of the lean season in July, 2016 found that severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence rates exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) emergency thresholds in all Northern Karamoja districts. The overall rate of SAM for the Karamoja Region had declined from 3.7% in July, 2015 to 3.3% in July 2016, while Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) had declined from 14.1% in June 2015 to 11% in July, 2016 which was considered as at the alert threshold. The stunting rate of children under 5 was 17.5%, a decline compared to July, 2015 which recorded 32.7%, reflecting the problem of chronic hunger and insufficient access to food<sup>6</sup>.
- 24) Gender relations are shifting in Karamoja, reflecting changes in pastoralist and agro-pastoralist livelihoods. Women generally have less control than men over productive resources, and consequently limited control over both the products of their labour, and ability to engage in productive economic activities<sup>7</sup>. However, due to a number of factors such as climate change, pastoralists are finding it increasingly necessary to supplement livestock-based activities through livelihood diversification. Women are playing a key role in this diversification, sometimes becoming primary household providers<sup>8</sup>. Patterns of sexual and gender based violence have changed in recent years, with violence against women, including rape and violence associated with alcohol abuse becoming more prevalent<sup>9</sup>. The role of women has been highlighted as an under researched area, although women have been recognised as a potential focus for alternative livelihoods interventions<sup>10</sup>.

## **1.2 Background Information on Enhanced Resilience in Karamoja Programme**

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- 25) As part of the multi-stakeholder effort to manage and reduce risks and build resilience to recurrent shocks in vulnerable households and communities in Karamoja region, WFP Uganda

<sup>4</sup>Country Programme Uganda 108070 (2009-2014)- Supporting Government Led initiatives to address hunger in Uganda

<sup>5</sup>WFP (2012) Four Strategic Evaluations on the Transition from Food Aid to Food Assistance: A Synthesis. Report number: OE/2012/S002

<sup>6</sup>World Food Programme (2016). "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Karamoja Region"

<sup>7</sup>A Situation Analysis of the Challenges and Opportunities for addressing Gender Based Violence in Karamoja Region. UNFPA Uganda. 2009

<sup>8</sup>The changing nature of gender roles in the drylands of the Horn and East Africa: Implications for DRR programming. REGLAP. Fiona Flintan. 2011.

<sup>9</sup>Advisory Consortium on Conflict Sensitivity (ACCS); Northern Uganda Conflict Analysis. October 2012.

<sup>10</sup>Knaute D and Kagan S, Issues of Pastoralism: Proceedings of the 2008 International Conference. Luneburg; University of Luneburg, 2008.

held lengthy discussions with the Government (Office of the Prime Minister – OPM) and agreed to transition from relief food to food assistance as envisaged in the policy framework that guided development in Northern Uganda. The policy documents consulted were:

- a) Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP II) where the relevant objectives are:
    - i. “...support the development of alternative means of livelihood for the people of Karamoja”
    - ii. “...undertake stakeholder mobilisation, sensitisation and education to support and participate in development activities in Karamoja”
    - iii. “...ensure protection and food security for the poor and vulnerable households”
  - b) The National Social Protection Policy (NSPP) 2015. The relevant objective is: “...expand provision of direct income support to vulnerable individuals and households” and the third government programme framework was the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF2).
  - c) The Peace Recovery and Development Plan (PRDP) and the National Development Plan (NDP) I and II – these are key policy documents with PRDP being directly relevant for inclusion.
  - d) Livelihood investment support. The relevant objectives are: to improve access to income earning opportunities through: i) public works and ii) household income support projects; iii) institutional development at district, sub-county, and local levels.
- 26) Guided by the above policy framework, WFP initiated the public works programme in 2012/2013. The initial entry of WFP was through the Karamoja Productive Assets Programme (KPAP), which was launched in 2010 and was subsequently integrated into the Government Framework of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF2). WFP has been implementing its public works programme in the Karamoja region since then. Since its onset, the programme has been supported predominantly by DFID. The second phase of support by DFID was through the Enhanced Resilience for Karamoja Programme (ERKP) that started in July, 2013. The same framework used under the KPAP continued under ERKP with interventions carried out in four Districts of Karamoja identified on the basis of food security situation and had a component on Household Income Support (HISP). The objectives of the public works programme included creation of community assets, provision of food items to participating households as payment modality in the four targeted districts of Karamoja (Napak, Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong).
- 27) As part of the enquiry the consultants evaluating the ERKP, did a ‘stock take’ on available quantitative data sets and existing literature for the Karamoja region and reviewed documents shown in **Text Box 1**. The documents has been used and provided the some of the secondary data in this report.

**Textbox 1: Desk Review of the documents that the client provided**

- WFP Strategic Results Framework
- Uganda Country Programme (2014-2018) project document and log frame
- Uganda Country Programme (2009-2014) project document and log frame
- National Public Works Guidelines
- WFP FFA strategy and policy
- Proposal: Building Resilience through Public Works and Livelihoods Support in Karamoja 2014-16 - The WFP/NUSAF project
- 2013 to 2015 Standard Project Reports (SPRs).
- Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO), May 2012
- M&E monthly monitoring reports
- Government of Uganda National Social Protection Policy, 2015

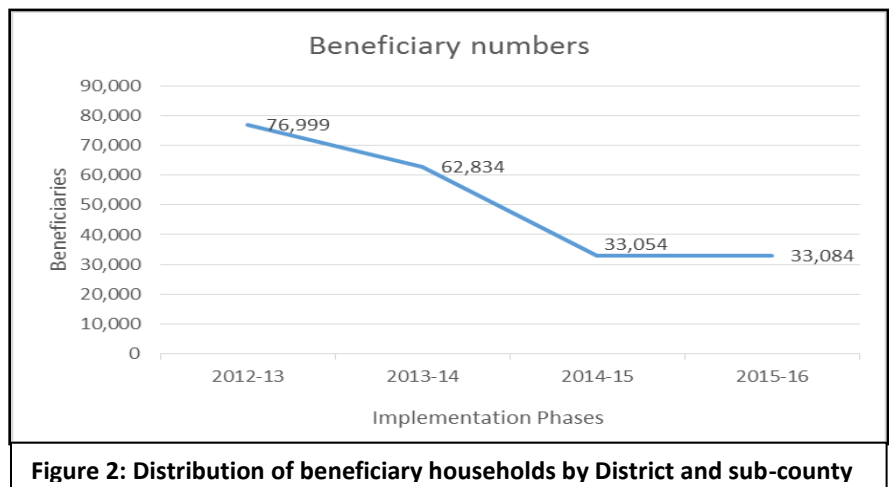
- External Evaluation of WFP’s Cash Transfer to Schools Pilot Project (March, 2013- March, 2015)
- Food-for-Assets impact evaluation of 2013;
- WFP Country Portfolio Evaluation of 2014;
- Seasonal livelihoods programming consultations in seven districts in 2013;
- Results of the periodic Karamoja Food Security and Nutrition Assessments

### 1.2.1 Geographical Coverage of the Programme

28) Karamoja spans 27,000 square kilometres and is one of the driest and poorest regions in Uganda. **Figure 1** shows the seven districts of Karamoja. The Karamoja region is composed of six livelihood zones with the zones falling broadly within one of three livelihood systems: a predominantly ‘agriculture-based’ livelihood system in the western part of the region, a largely ‘agro-pastoral’ system in the region’s midsection and a mainly ‘pastoral’ system in much of the eastern part of the region<sup>11</sup>. The region covers 13.5% of Uganda’s land area (with 7 of its 10 poorest districts and comprises 3.5% of the country’s population.

### 1.2.2 Beneficiary coverage by the Programme

29) In 2010 (IOM) carried out a vulnerability analysis in Karamoja which categorised households into Extremely Vulnerable (EVH), Food Insecure (FI) and Moderately Food Insecure (MFIs) households. The phase prior the assessment period targeted 76,999 households in 2012/2013. There was a significant reduction of beneficiaries in the second phase of DFID support due to reduction of financial resources from 76,999 to 33,084 in 2014/2016 as shown in **Figure 2**. The second phase supported households who were moderately food insecure (MFI) in the four districts – Napak, Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong. The eligibility criteria was that households were to have able bodied persons to participate in the public works activities and after participation were to receive conditional food transfer as the mode of payment for labour provided.



### 1.2.3 Resources and Key Donors

30) The NUSAF2 (WFP) was mainly funded by DFID as one of a number of development partners that are assisting the Government of Uganda (GoU) with recovery and reconstruction in Karamoja through a mixture of initiatives aimed at addressing risk and building the resilience of vulnerable people. The primary context-related driver that led to DFID financing of the Karamoja component of NUSAF2 being directed through WFP was the strategic positioning of KPAP in the Karamoja livelihoods landscape combined with the ability of WFP to rapidly scale up the programme to reach all villages in all districts.

<sup>11</sup> Formative evaluation of World Food Programme Livelihoods Programme, Karamoja, Uganda, 2012

31) The total programme budget was 3,482,500 for 2014/2015 and 3,479,134 for 2015/2016 Great Britain Pounds (GBP) and was planned to support 33,084 households in the four districts. All resources received from DFID were used for project implementation.

#### **1.2.4 Programme Intentions**

32) WFP resilience programming lies at the crossroads between emergency and long-term development assistance: it provides seasonal safety nets to increase the resilience and reduce the vulnerability of the people affected by recurrent drought in Karamoja, a more cost effective approach than the periodic emergency response used in the past. There are three components to NUSAF2 (WFP):

- i. A Public Works Programme (PWP) providing food in exchange for unskilled labour and intended to alleviate pressure on household budgets by providing temporary employment to poor households with labour capacity during the periods of greatest stress<sup>12</sup>; and to create socio-economic assets in and around communities which, in turn, will help build social and ecosystem resilience.
- ii. A Household Income Support Programme (HISP) providing inputs (seeds and planting materials) and training to individual households. This was intended to enhance productivity within the household's principal livelihoods systems, as well as to diversify into appropriate and viable livelihood alternatives.
- iii. Learning and Design Agenda was intended to help determine the most appropriate activities and transfer modalities for enhancing the resilience of the population in Karamoja. The learning agenda of 2014/2016 was to build on the findings and recommendations of the DFID commissioned formative evaluation of 2012.

33) The WFP programme fits within the results frameworks for components 1 & 3 of NUSAF2. The two outcomes pursued as presented in the programme log frame<sup>13</sup> are:

- Outcome 1: Improved food consumption during assistance period for targeted households.
- Outcome 2: Hazard risk reduced at community level in targeted communities.

#### **1.2.5 Programme Interventions**

##### ***1.2.5.1 Public Works Programme Sub-component***

34) The PWP activities were earmarked to provide the government and various stakeholders an entry mechanism into communities to initiate dialogue on poverty levels, causes and sustainability response strategy. PWP activities focused on key sectors namely: (i) environment and natural resources; and (ii) water for production. Targeting of beneficiaries in PWP was done using poverty indexes and indicators based on geographical locations and service poor indicators in selection of sub counties in the four districts. In addition, beneficiary selection was done using community based targeting, primarily through wealth ranking. Those targeted included disarmed Karamoja youth, widows/widowers, female headed households, and poor households with able bodied persons. Under-aged persons were strictly not eligible for

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<sup>12</sup> In Karamoja, the critical time of the year in this regard is the 9-month period between January and September – often referred to as the 'lean' or 'hunger' period. It is during this period that negative coping mechanisms, such as charcoal production and sale of firewood, are most widely adopted.

<sup>13</sup> Building Resilience through Public Works and Livelihoods Support in Karamoja 2014-16. The WFP/NUSAF2 project Component 1 of the WFP Country Programme 109070 (Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger in Uganda).

employment/ engagement under PWP. Intervention areas under PWP sub-component are as shown in **Table 1**.

**Table 1:** PWP Sub component Investments done by NUSAF2 (WFP)<sup>14</sup>

Program Category Sector	Investment Options
Water for production	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Valley tanks</li> <li>2. Water ponds</li> <li>3. Surface dams</li> <li>4. Sand dams</li> <li>5. Rock catchments</li> <li>6. Shallow wells</li> <li>7. Small valley dams</li> <li>8. Homestead level micro-ponds</li> <li>9. Zai pits</li> </ol> <p><i>Note: The sectors were to provide the designs</i></p>
Environment and Natural Resources	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Life fencing</li> <li>2. Re-afforestation/woodlots</li> <li>3. Soil conservation measures/check-dams</li> <li>4. Sanitation and hygiene promotion</li> </ol>

Source: *Project Implementation Handbook for Karamoja NUSAF 2, April 2013*

35) PWP provided food for assistance in exchange for unskilled labour. This component was intended to alleviate pressure on household budgets by providing temporary employment to poor households with labour capacity during the periods of greatest stress; and to create socio-economic assets in and around communities which, in turn, will help build social and ecosystem resilience<sup>15</sup>.

#### **1.2.5.2 Household Income Support Programme Sub-component**

36) The HISP key objective was to improve livelihood opportunities through income generating activities targeting vulnerable households. The sub component financed income generating activities for those who participated in PWP activities and had demonstrated commitment. In addition, the sub component supported the development of livelihood skills that created opportunities for self-employment among the youth. The individuals targeted under HISP activities were a subset of those in PWP. HISP sub component intervention areas are illustrated in **Table 2**.

**Table 2:** HISP Sub component Investment Options

Program Category Sector	Investment Options
Agricultural production, agribusiness and value addition.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Goat/ sheep rearing (Improved goats)</li> <li>2. Apiary-honey production</li> <li>3. Tree nursery</li> <li>4. Post-harvest handling</li> <li>5. Value addition and marketing</li> <li>6. Fruit trees</li> <li>7. Cassava multiplication</li> <li>8. Vegetable production</li> <li>9. Fuel efficient stoves</li> <li>10. Mushroom production</li> <li>11. Sweet potato multiplication</li> <li>12. Small scale irrigation schemes</li> </ol>

<sup>14</sup>The range of interventions was expanded during implementation according to specific needs

<sup>15</sup> WFP NUSAF 2 Project in Karamoja; An Outcome Review (2014-2015)

37) HISP was designed with a view of enabling households improve their long term income prospects and facilitate long-term resilience of targeted communities and in so doing contribute to strengthening and diversification of livelihoods<sup>16</sup>. The majority of HISP activities focused on strengthening agricultural livelihoods through provision of inputs (seeds and materials) and training, promotion of uptake of new crop varieties and farming technologies, new ways of conserving water and cultivation of nutritious foods. These activities are focused primarily on staple and vegetable crop production, utilising community assets (demonstration gardens, cassava multiplication plots, and soil and water infrastructure). The HISP activities budget allocation was 5-10% of the total budget. Selection of beneficiaries to participate in the HISP was based on diligence of individuals as observed during the implementation of the Public works assets creation while identification and selection of the activities was done in a participatory way taking into consideration the requirement for inputs and willingness of beneficiaries.

### **1.2.6 Transfer Modality**

38) The program was designed as a seasonal safety net and was not intended to deliver a regular or predictable transfer to those involved in asset creation. The main modality of payment in the PWP was food transfer, provided in exchange for household labour input as detailed in the WFP corporate food-for-assets (FFA) guidance and programming approach. The cost of food distributed during the programme phase was USD 2,819,889.6 and the amount of food distributed was 4,510MT for 2014/2015 and 2015/2016.

## **1.3 Rationale, Scope and Objectives of the Evaluation**

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### **1.3.1 Rationale and scope of the Evaluation**

39) The final evaluation of the ERKP was expected to provide evidence of what worked in the past and provide programmatic recommendations for joint operational planning under the resilience programme. The evaluation covered four districts (Moroto, Napak, Kotido and Kaabong) in Karamoja region where programme activities were implemented between 2014 and 2016. The evaluation reviewed the WFP partnership strategies, modalities of implementation, gender dimensions, monitoring and reporting systems using the international evaluation criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact.

### **1.3.2 Objectives of the Evaluation**

40) The main objective of the evaluation was to assess and report on the performance and results achieved (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of the DFID supported WFP Public Works Programme in Uganda covering 2014 to 2016 period. The evaluation was to serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.

- Accountability - the evaluation assessed and reports on the performance and results of the DFID support to WFP PWP Programme in Uganda from 2014 to 2016.
- Learning - the evaluation analysed the reasons why certain results occurred (or did not occur) and drew lessons, derived good practices and pointers for learning. These evidence-based findings are expected to inform operational and strategic decision-making by the targeted users of the results of the evaluation, who include but are not limited to: DFID, WFP Country Office and Headquarters, the government of Uganda and cooperating partners.

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<sup>16</sup> WFP NUSAF 2 Project in Karamoja; An Outcome Review (2014-2015)



41) To ensure this was achieved, the evaluation in detail assessed the impact of the programme against the following objectives:

- v. Adequacy of seasonal employment opportunities for the targeted moderately food insecure households with labour capacity.
- vi. Rehabilitated land for productive use.
- vii. Enhanced livelihood opportunities, reduced disaster risk, enhanced ability of communities to adopt to climate change, and
- viii. Improved local capacity for the implementation of pro-poor public works programmes to contribute to disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation.

## 2.0 EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 Evaluation design

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- 42) The evaluation was designed to respond to the Terms of Reference (ToR) (**annex 1**) and adopted a participatory approach where stakeholders at various levels were consulted. At the national level, consultations were made with donors, specifically with DFID and the World Bank. Uganda government representatives who were directly involved in implementation of NUSAF2 were also consulted. They included OPM – NUSAF Director and a representative from the office of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR). Representatives from the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development also provided inputs into the evaluation exercise. Other agencies consulted at the national level were UN and development partners, namely WFP, FAO and UNICEF. The implementing partners' views were also sought at the village, sub-county, district and national level. Eighty six key informant interviews were conducted and the list of people consulted is presented in **Annex 2**.
- 43) At the district level, consultation was with representatives of the local government including: Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), NUSAF desk officers, Local Council chairmen (LC V) and other departmental heads. In addition, to the district local government representatives, the consultations were held with WFP field offices in the four districts. The evaluation was planned with the implementing partners in the four districts of Karamoja where NUSAF 2 was being implemented. Discussions included role of partners in mobilisation of beneficiaries and identification of non-beneficiaries.
- 44) At the sub-county and village level, consultations were held with local staff and discussion helped to understand their role in NUSAF 2. The data gathering at the village level used participatory approaches, including qualitative and quantitative data gathering tools. Qualitative data were collected through holding focused group discussions (FGD) sessions with beneficiaries (men and women separately) and representatives of Community Project Management Committees (CPMC). Fourteen (14) FGDs were held with were held. To clarify on issues that were not clear from community members, partner community mobilizers were consulted. The quantitative data were gathered at the household level through structured interview guides.

### 2.2 Evaluation Matrix

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- 45) An evaluation matrix was developed to help the team effectively respond to the evaluation questions. The evaluation matrix prepared and used had the evaluation key questions, sub questions, indicator of progress, data collection analysis methods. The evaluation matrix is presented in **Table 15, Annex 5, Page 76**.

### 2.3 Methodology

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- 46) The evaluation process was undertaken in three phases that included inception, field visits and observations and report writing. The evaluation phases are presented in **annex 4**.

#### 2.3.1 Phase 1: Desk Review and Initial consultation with Client

- 47) This phase commenced as soon as the contract was signed. The initial consultation with WFP Uganda was through telephone conversations and exchange of emails. The project documents were shared, reviewed and clarification was made on areas that were not clear. A draft inception

report was developed covering details on study background, methodology, work plan, field itinerary and evaluation data collection tools and shared with the client on 25<sup>th</sup> July, 2016. The draft was reviewed by WFP Country Office (CO) and WFP HQ in Rome. The comments and additions were incorporated and presented as a second draft. Further consultations were held in Uganda on 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2016 at WFP offices in Kampala before the team embarked on field work. The client and evaluation team agreed to reduce the sample size and improve the tools before embarking on field work. The final inception report was approved on 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2016.

### **2.3.2 Phase 2: Field Data Collection**

- 48) Field work commenced soon after approval of the inception report. The participatory data gathering tools used included Key Informant Interviews (KIIs), Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs), observation, household interviews and photography/audio recordings. The list of tools used for interview is presented in **Annex 3**. The evaluation team used normal probing techniques to collect relevant data. Data collection techniques used is discussed below.

#### **2.3.2.1 In-depth Key Informant Interviews**

- 49) The evaluation team started consultations with key stakeholders in Kampala. A KII tool was used to gather information from persons visited in the various offices. The data were gathered from the field and people interviewed included: WFP field offices, district and sub-county officers, and development partners in respective districts and community opinion shapers. Information gathered was used to support quantitative data in this report.

#### **2.3.2.2 Focus Group Discussions**

- 50) This tool was used to collect information as perceived and as it impacts on the targeted beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Those interviewed included Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) members and community members. The interviews for men and women were held separately to allow for a free discussion. It was also intended to ensure independent views were provided by each gender group. The consultants held three FGDs per sub-county visited. FGDs were held with beneficiaries under PWP and HISP activities. The interviews focused on relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the project with regard to food security and livelihood (production and incomes), community assets creation, social protection, community resilience, and gender mainstreaming in food security.

#### **2.3.2.3 Household Questionnaire**

- 51) The tool was administered to 903 households determined as discussed in section (a) below. To ensure this was done successfully, the 44 enumerators were trained as detailed as presented in section (b) and deployed. The training was aimed at helping them understand and interpret the tool. Household interviews were conducted to a specific target group of beneficiaries from the PWP and HISP activities. In addition, non-beneficiaries from the same villages were interviewed to support baseline information for the study. Targeting of households was two-fold: purposive and snowballing sampling techniques. The structured household questionnaire was used to gather data and contained questions cutting across all the programme components and gender considerations of the project. Key areas where data were sought included: demographics characteristic of household, livelihoods, community and household asset and on gender and capacity building. The household questionnaire is appended to this report (**Annex 3**).

### **a) Sample Size Determination and Coverage**

52) The Sample Size Calculator from the Creative Research Systems (<http://www.macorr.com/sample-size-methodology.htm>), also known as MaCorr sample size methodology was used to determine the sample size. Purposive sampling technique was used to determine respondents as the study focused on beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. Beneficiary households were considered to be those who were involved in PWP and HISP activities and received food transfer after creating assets. Non-beneficiary households were those who did not benefit or were not targeted under the DFID NUSAF 2 project. At the household level, information was provided by either the household head or their spouse. This was to ensure authenticity of data gathered. The ToR indicated that for the programme, direct beneficiaries were **33,084** in Karamoja. Given the target population targeted by the programme, a formula was used to calculate the sample size for the study as follows:

$$SS = \frac{z^2 * p * (1-p)}{c^2}$$

Where; **SS**= sample size  
**z** = z value (e.g. 1.96 for 95% confidence level). *Confidence level tells you how sure you can be. The 95% confidence level means you can be 95% certain; the 99% confidence level means you can be 99% certain. Our preferred level of confidence is 95%.*  
**p** = Percentage picking a choice, expressed as decimal (0.5 used for the sample size needed)  
**c** = confidence interval, expressed as decimal (e.g. 0.03= ±3.5)

$$\text{Calculating sample size(ss)} = \frac{ss}{1 + (ss-1/pop)}$$

**Pop**= Population

53) Based on the above formula, the determined sample size for the study was **765** households. To retain a sample above 765, 10% was added above target respondents (77) to cater for non-response or inconsistent data. The target sample was thus rounded up to the nearest 10 to get **850 households**. This was increased by 30% to cater for non-beneficiaries, raising the sample size to 903. The distribution of how many households sampled per district and sub-county is shown in **Table 3**. The sample per district and sub-county was based on the number of beneficiaries per cluster. Respondents to the household tool were purposively selected i.e. target was on beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries group.

**Table 3:** Distribution of sampled households (beneficiaries and Non-beneficiaries in the Four District of Karamoja

10.5	Sub County	NUSAF Beneficiaries	Proposed Sample Size			Achieved Sample Size		
			Beneficiaries	Non-beneficiaries	Sample size per District	Beneficiaries	Non-beneficiaries	Sample size per District
Kaabong	Kathile	1,166	15	15	149	16	17	174
	Kalapata	1,423	18	18		18	18	
	Loyoro	306	4	4		7	6	
	Sidok	878	11	11		14	11	
	Lalelia	772	10	10		17	18	

	Kapedo	819	11	11		11	11	
	Kawalakol	418	5	5		5	5	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>75</b>		<b>88</b>	<b>86</b>	
<b>Kotido</b>	Kotido Sub-county	4,794	62	62	<b>466</b>	79	66	<b>475</b>
	Panyangara	7,078	91	91		90	87	
	Rengen	3,483	45	45		36	35	
	Nakapelimoru	2,762	36	36		50	32	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18,117</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>233</b>		<b>255</b>	<b>220</b>	
<b>Moroto</b>	Rupa	2,079	27	27	<b>94</b>	26	29	<b>98</b>
	Katikekile	990	13	13		13	11	
	Tapac	594	8	8		11	8	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,663</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>47</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>Napak</b>	Ngoleriet	1,930	25	25	<b>141</b>	29	24	<b>156</b>
	Lopei	1,454	19	19		18	21	
	Lokopo	2,110	27	27		37	27	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,494</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>71</b>		<b>84</b>	<b>72</b>	
<b>Total</b>	<b>33,056</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>425</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>477</b>	<b>426</b>	<b>903</b>	

## b) Enumerators Recruitment, Training and Quality Control

### i) Recruitment and Training

54) Enumerators were recruited within their districts of residence in Karamoja. The purpose was to have acceptance with local authorities and build capacity locally. It was also advantageous, as they were familiar with local geography as well as language. Enumerators were recruited based on availability, competence and endurance to work with local communities. Both men and women were given an equal chance to be enumerators during the identification and recruitment sessions. A total of **44** enumerators were engaged to conduct **903** household interviews. This was done within 14 days which included training and pre-testing. To ensure the exercise was a success, two common trainings were conducted in Moroto and Kotido districts. Enumerators based in Napak District were trained in Moroto while those of Kaabong had a joint training with Kotido District enumerators. They were trained for two days prior to deployment to the field. The training equipped them with skills on probing techniques, appropriate way of filling the questionnaire after getting responses and best ways of moderating the conversations while collecting data.

55) The training was conducted by research assistants with additional inputs from team leader and the co-consultants. After the training, enumerators were taken to the field to test their competence in administering the tool. The pre-test was conducted in a village not identified for actual data collection. Pre-test was done in three hours and the team had time to review/clarify questions asked by enumerators. After successful completion of the training, enumerators were deployed in their respective districts to commence data collection under supervision of the evaluation team members. Distribution of enumerators was based on target sample households per district. Specifically, enumerators were recruited in the districts as follows: 8 in Kaabong, 19 in Kotido, 8 in Moroto and 9 in Napak.

### ii) Quality Control

- 56) To ensure authenticity of the quantitative data collected, various measures of quality control were put in place including following:
- Field guide for field work: this was developed at the inception phase to standardise and guide the enumerators on how to conduct the interviews and recording of information generated.
  - Prior to data collection, the enumerators recruited were given a brief on objectives and aim of the evaluation. This was to ensure that they understood issues and topics covered by the tool. After introduction, thorough training was conducted reviewing and discussing each question of the household tool. This was to ensure proper translation was made without losing the meaning.
  - After training, enumerators were subjected to a pre-test. This was to ensure flow and ability to capture the right data. After pretesting, the tools were reviewed to include or remove identified elements.
  - Enumerators recruited had prior experience in evaluation/research or community work within their localities. Knowledge of local language, geography and cultural norms was a plus in the evaluation exercise. This was intended to ensure accuracy of the data collected through correct interpretation of responses and minimise conflicts that could arise from any non-sensitivity to cultural norms.
  - The consulting team reviewed filled questionnaires on a daily basis. Through the reviews, errors or omissions made were highlighted and corrections made. The daily reviews helped the enumerators improve on the quality of output.
  - Data collected were transcribed by skilled technical staff, who were initially taken through the survey tools by the consulting team.
  - Data from the different sources were triangulated to improve the validity of findings.
  - Implementing partners provided field staff to accompany the consulting team for purposes of learning and ownership of results.

#### **2.2.2.4 Observation and Photography**

57) Observation and photography was maintained throughout the field work on all project sites visited. This was to confirm that proposed interventions were done as well as to establish how they had been maintained by communities. In addition, the technique was used to confirm that desired results were achieved with regard to the use of assets. Activities under HISP were also assessed using the technique.

#### **2.2.3 Phase 3: Data analysis, report writing and submission**

58) Quantitative data collected from the project beneficiaries/areas through household interviews were keyed into Ms excel worksheet and later exported to the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) in a worksheet format from where the data cleaning process was done. Data cleaning and coding was done to ensure that there was consistency and errors noted in wrong coding were corrected. This was later followed by data analysis with tables, charts and graphs being used for explaining the findings. Qualitative data collected from documents, the project beneficiaries, WFP and other implementing partners, community leaders, government staff at both national, district and sub-county levels were triangulated with quantitative data to explain observations made.

59) The Draft Report and Final Report writing was led by the lead consultant assisted by the other four team members. Report writing commenced immediately after field work where a report structure was shared with the client for comments and approval. Key findings from qualitative, quantitative, literature review and observation techniques have been used to write this report. Revision of draft reports will be done based on reviews and comments received from the WFP CO. The Final Report will incorporate all the comments received on the Draft Reports.

### **2.3 Limitations of the Study**

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60) Limitations of the study were:

- There was limited baseline data collected at the start of the programme. To address this, the consultants used non-beneficiaries from the villages where the programme was implemented to complement information from the baseline. This first baseline survey of NUSAF2 (WFP) collected data from a purposive sample of 30 communities, to reflect the variety of projects implemented in 2013. It looked at aspects of targeting, project planning, community participation, and food security outcomes (food consumption, asset wealth, coping strategies)<sup>17</sup>. Thus the need to expand the sample to cater for all beneficiaries. However, the data elicited from the non-beneficiary group was compromised by development programmes after the ERKP interventions. This was because the non-beneficiaries indirectly benefited from the programme implemented by ERKP and other agencies in the region.
- The researcher's categories that were used might not reflect local Karamoja communities' understandings. For this evaluation the enumerators and beneficiaries may not have understand some of the terms used to measure food for work, resilience, drought, nutrition, and climate change. However, this was mitigated by recruiting local enumerators and training them on data collection methods, reviewing the household tool together and undertaking a pre-testing to ensure the tool has been understood.

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<sup>17</sup>NUSAF 2 (WFP) baseline survey 2013

- The qualitative data might have lower credibility since some programme implementers/ administrators may have given a higher rating of the programme since they were being assessed. This could have been mitigated by interviewing large number of key informants and this may have diluted some those views



## 3.0 KEY FINDINGS

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### 3.1 Assessment of Relevance

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61) In order to understand the project processes and ascertain how relevant they were, the evaluation team set out to establish the extent to which the project's objectives were consistent with the priorities and the needs of the beneficiaries in Karamoja and how appropriate the implementation strategies were. The appropriateness of the NUSAF2 (WFP) interventions was also assessed in terms of how it took into consideration of the gender inequalities in Karamoja region. The evaluation equally assessed whether the risks and assumptions at the design stage held throughout the project life cycle.

#### **3.1.1 Appropriateness of objectives, targeting, choice of activities and transfer modalities were relevant to the needs of target population**

62) The overall objective of the programme was “to improve the resilience of households and communities in Karamoja and to develop lessons and learning that would inform the design and implementation of resilience and livelihood programmes in Karamoja” that fitted within the WFP strategic objective 2 “to Prevent Acute Hunger and Invest in Disaster Preparedness and Mitigation Measures”. This was appropriate for Karamoja region that had suffered recurrent shocks and affected vulnerable households most.

63) In terms of targeting, the selection of the ERKP beneficiaries was based on the IOM targeting exercise of 2010. Unfortunately, this exercise was lacking a consistent methodological approach and communication strategy to communities. Most community members claimed that the targeting exercise did not capture all food insecure households with labour capacity. Communities were not able to explain how and why certain quotas for beneficiaries were determined. There is, therefore, a general lack of understanding on the targeting: while about 80 per cent of households said they were part of the initial 2010 IOM targeted process, not all “additional” households had been identified by the community, but some enrolled via self-targeting. Conversely, some of the 2010 IOM targeted households were only identified on the basis of the survey, without a clear identification as to whether they fitted in the moderately food insecure category by the community<sup>18</sup>. This may have led to some inclusion and exclusion errors. The cooperating partners were responsible for verification and compilation of the final list of beneficiaries for participation in the PWP and HISP activities. On the other hand, geographical targeting was informed by several factors: i) WFP is operating under the Government's NUSAF2 framework and hence the selection of sub-counties was done in collaboration with the Office of Prime Minister (NUSAF2) and complementarities with other implementing agencies ii), food and nutrition security considerations<sup>19</sup>.

64) The ERKP activities complemented the policy framework that guided development in Northern Uganda under the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs. The framework includes expansion of Water for Production (WFP) infrastructure to all parishes in Karamoja, the most water stressed region in Uganda. Given the importance of the livestock sector, WFP placed emphasis on creation of rain water harvesting assets under the public works interventions. WFP and its implementing partners, strategically supported creation of water for production assets in seasonal grazing areas. The HISP key objective was to improve livelihood opportunities through income

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<sup>18</sup> NUSAF2 Baseline Report 2013

<sup>19</sup> Building Resilience through Public Works and Livelihoods Support in Karamoja 2014-16 - The WFP/NUSAF project Component 1 of the WFP Country Programme 109070 (Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger in Uganda).

generating activities targeting vulnerable households and hence was relevant to the needs of the people of Karamoja. The sub-component financed income generating activities for those who participated in PWP asset creation interventions and had demonstrated commitment. In addition, the sub component supported the development of livelihood skills that created opportunities for self-employment among the youth and other community groups.

- 65) WFP commissioned a feasibility study to assess the potential for having a cash transfer programme in Karamoja. This analysis provided the basis for the design and decisions on where to carry out food and cash transfers and a report produced in February, 2009<sup>20</sup>. Cash transfers using mobile phone system of payment were piloted on a small scale in seven out of forty four sub-counties (using Stanbic Bank and MTN). The transfer modality adopted by the programme was food distribution and was preferred based on experiences of the pilot cash transfer. Though the quantity of food distributed after 13 days of work was valued according to local wage rate, anecdotal evidence indicate that most beneficiaries felt the food was little and lasted only one to three weeks.

### **3.1.2 Relevance to the existing gender dimensions in the region**

- 66) The starting point for poor women's involvement in production interventions is one of rights because they have the right to equally participate in the production process and fully enjoy equal access and benefits. WFP also bases its public work interventions on the fundamental economic argument that gender inequality slows economic growth, and conversely, gender equality can increase the productivity of investments in agriculture and other livelihoods initiatives. In Karamoja, women gaining both economic and social power are a trigger to graduate from poverty. The process is related to securing access to resources and gaining power in controlling productive assets and markets whilst changing attitudes and beliefs so as to enable improved relations with men and equality in decision making – at the individual, household and community levels. It was noted in the public works interventions that, gender was rather construed in terms of existing cultural biases. The apparent contradiction in the programme for the women was that *“reward for hard work seemed to be more work given to them in the short term” as women were the majority beneficiaries.*
- 67) Much as the majority beneficiaries in the PWP interventions were women, the obvious benefit for them was the immediate food ration they received (which was of course shared with relatives and neighbours). Most of the benefits associated with water for production assets are watering the livestock (which is a male dominated resource). However, in the longer term perspective, the benefit to women is counted in terms of access to the animal by-products like milk and blood which would otherwise be harder to access if the livestock were far away in search of water. The other benefit to women is access to water for domestic use from the water ponds and time saved to get water far from home. The time saved allows women to engage constructively in other productive and reproductive activities.
- 68) WFP has promoted a gendered approach in all its interventions and often partners follow a progression of incremental steps to address gender inequalities covering mainly social issues (literacy, numeracy, awareness-raising, women on committees), then women in production, women and marketing and later women in leadership. In spite of the effort, it is necessary that future programming embarks on a much more intensive process using rigorous criteria, high standards, and monitoring and documentation of progress made toward gender equality. An in-depth assessment of control of benefits (income) generated by all gender groups in the HISP

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<sup>20</sup>Levine, S. & Carrington, G. Is cash-voucher programming a feasible alternative for WFP in Uganda?, Report for WFP, February 2009

activities need to be carried out. This will bring out the contribution of the programme in addressing the overburdened circumstances women operate in Karamoja (they are in charge of almost everything—household heads).

### **3.1.3 Coherence with national policies, strategies and level of complementarities**

- 69) The WFP works very closely with OPM and this is reinforced by its support to Food Security and Livelihood and Peace Sectors working groups which are coordinated at district level. The NUSAF2 (WFP) interventions were fully aligned to the KIDP in the sectors of agriculture and livestock production and productivity improvement, water for production, environment conservation. WFP maintains good synergy with its emphasis on increasing crop and animal production and productivity, increasing access to functional water sources, building the natural productive base, and strengthening local capacity to fully utilise the created productive assets.
- 70) The NUSAF2 (WFP) programme has continued to fit within all new policies as its design is within the government setting. The overall development framework for Uganda is the National Development Plan (NDP) that envisages elevating Uganda to a middle-income country. The NDP identifies agriculture as the first growth sector with four intervention areas singled out as:
- ✚ Increasing production by increasing productive assets of farmers;
  - ✚ Promoting agro-processing and value addition;
  - ✚ Building capacity of farmers and Local Governments, and strengthening the Local Government Production Departments;
  - ✚ Improving access to markets.
- 71) The NUSAF2 (WFP) implementation was fully in line with the current planning framework of GoU. WFP has ensured that findings and recommendations from recent evaluations<sup>21</sup>were consulted during the design and implementation of the NUSAF2 programme, including recommendations on the need to improve technical capacity.
- 72) Flash floods are common in Karamoja and harvesting excess water is a government priority. NUSAF2 (WFP) water for production infrastructures complements GoU objectives in Karamoja. The major government policies the programme was compliant with includes the National Development Plan (NDP), Peace, Recovery & Development Plan for Northern Uganda (PRDP), the Development and Strategic Investment Plan (DSIP) of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF); the Karamoja Integrated Development Programme (KIDP), and the Karamoja Action Plan for Food Security (KAPFS), and the District Development Plans. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS) is a GoU programme under the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). Some NAADS beneficiaries are also beneficiaries of the PWP and HISP interventions of NUSAF2 (WFP).

### **3.1.4 Coherence with WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance**

- 73) The WFP Corporate Strategic Plan (2008-2011) marked a 'shift' for the organisation, from a food aid to a food assistance agency. The plan foresaw WFP becoming a more strategic partner in longer-term developmental contexts, integrating its work into country-led plans and programmes. WFP Uganda was one of the first countries to design a new portfolio of programmes under the food assistance direction, commencing with a Country Strategy that

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<sup>21</sup>Bernard Broughton, Gaston A. Tumuhimbise, Richard Basalirwa (May 2012), Decentralized Operation Evaluation of the Uganda, Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation (PRRO): Protracted Relief for Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees, Evaluation Report commissioned by WFP; IODPARC for DFID (June 2012), Formative evaluation of World Food Programme's Livelihoods Programme, Karamoja, Uganda.

involved extensive consultations with the Government of Uganda and development partners. The Country Strategy (2009–2014) identifies three priority areas: (i) emergency humanitarian action; (ii) food and nutrition security; and (iii) agriculture and market support<sup>22</sup>. The NUSAF2 WFP contributes to priority (ii) and (iii) above. All WFP programmes respond to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 1, 2, 17)<sup>23</sup> and are consistent with the United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Uganda.

### **3.1.5 Alignment with partner UN agency and donor policies and priorities**

- 74) The Enhanced Resilience for Karamoja programme was implemented by a consortium of three UN agencies, that is, WFP, FAO and UNICEF. During the implementation, WFP and FAO collaborated within the public works (Cash for Work/Food for Work) schemes specifically around the construction of strategically placed cattle crushes as one response to combating the foot and mouth disease. The crushes were placed in areas with high concentrations of livestock, along stock routes, and/or in areas that were identified for a risk mitigation strategy. In this scenario, WFP's comparative advantage of mobilising and organising community projects was harnessed while FAO's technical expertise in animal health and disease surveillance was utilised. This collaboration was specifically noted in 2015. In addition, WFP works in collaboration with local governments, NGOs, and other development partners including the private sector to ensure strategic developments across Karamoja are appropriate, organised and working in synergy for maximum benefit of local communities.
- 75) Together with UNICEF, WFP participated in the food and nutrition assessment that took place in Karamoja with a final report produced every six months. The results of the assessments are shared with key stakeholders and also used to inform future responses, for instance the need for the contingency food distribution under NUSAF2 (WFP) in mid-2015. WFP also collaborated with UNICEF on a multi-sector, multi-agency review of nutrition programming in Karamoja.
- 76) The Karamoja resilience strategy, put into place in 2015 served as an explanation of what works well when partners cooperate. Key challenges between the UN agencies have remained the extent of integration between partners. Collaboration between the UN agencies is more noticeable at the field office and little at country level. DFID has therefore, emphasised that for effective collaboration between WFP, UNICEF and FAO a clear monitoring framework under the Karamoja resilience umbrella should be developed. At district level, the collaboration is not well streamlined as there are only monthly coordination meetings at WFP which are not well structured. Attendance is poor in most cases.

## **3.2 Assessment of Effectiveness**

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- 77) The effectiveness criteria focus on how far the programme results were used or the potential benefits realised. A measure of effectiveness is to ask whether the plans (purposes, outputs, and activities) have been achieved. Effectiveness also assesses whether the intervention logic assumed in the design was correct, and if so, why? The extent at which targets were achieved signify the level at which the project has gone towards achieving its purpose. This was also an indication that project contributed to the achievement of the principal objective.

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<sup>22</sup> Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations — Uganda 200852 (2016-2018)

<sup>23</sup> Sustainable Development Goal 1: End Poverty in all its forms everywhere; SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture; SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

### 3.2.1 Assessment of whether the PWP achieved its stated outputs, objectives and outcomes

- 78) In August 2014, and as part of ensuring continued improvement of the quality of the assets and effective participation of all stakeholders, especially the communities, WFP together with its cooperating partners, the District Local Governments and the OPM agreed to review the sub-projects selected earlier to ensure their relevance and potential impact to the communities. Through this exercise, WFP and the CPs were able to come up with minimum standards and designs for some of the key PWP assets especially water ponds.<sup>24</sup>
- 79) The WFP with its partners used the gender and social protection policy to address gender related challenges for better mainstreaming, especially during the implementation of the PWP interventions. Using the understanding of the patriarchal setting of the Karimojong situation where women have very little influence in decision making, more female beneficiaries were deliberately registered and empowered through the NUSAF2 programme implementation by considering the wives as head of households in polygamous homes. During the sub-project identification, the CPs advocated for sub-projects that ease women’s workload as well as for a labour shift towards labour intensive activities requiring male efforts (male strong family members were encouraged to come and work on behalf of vulnerable women).
- 80) As part of capacity building during the PWP interventions, the implementation of NUSAF2 made use of the government structures, which indeed strengthened operational coordination. Direct funds toward local capacity building and the facilitation of coordination, monitoring, and oversight of programmes in each district were allocated, thereby increasing involvement of local governments, the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs, and the Office of the Prime Minister. This in turn enhanced more government ownership and involvement of the local governments in the project implementation processes. Each of the PWP subcomponent implemented (water harvesting, afforestation, Contour banding, woodlot establishment, tree planting, Gully control/treatment, water ponds, Zia pits, rock catchment, sand dams etc) is discussed in detail in **Annex 6.1, page 80**. The summary of activities, milestones and achievement of PWP sub-component discussed below and further illustrated in **Tables 4** for the period 2014 – 2015 and **Table 5** for 2015 and 2016.

**Table 4:** PWP assets created between 2014 and 2015

District	Project	Unit of Measure	Total quantity planned	Total quantity completed	% completed
Kotido	Water Harvesting System	Cubic meters	2	2	100%
Kotido	Afforestation	Acres	159	123	77%
Kotido	Afforestation	Acres	54	54	100%
Napak	Afforestation and Eye brow	Acre	98	98	98%
Kotido	Afforestation/ Contour banding	Acres	6	6	100%
Kotido	Afforestation/ Mini checks	Acres	24	24	100%

<sup>24</sup> WFP / DFID Progress Report July-November 2014

District	Project	Unit of Measure	Total quantity planned	Total quantity completed	% completed
Kotido	Afforestation/micro pond	Acres	195	195	100%
Kaabong	Woodlot	Acre	24	18	75%
Moroto	Tree planting	Acres	30	30	100%
Kaabong	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR)	Acre	12	19	158%
Napak	Gully control	Acre	41,490	41,490	100%
Moroto	Gully control	Numbers	6	6	100%
Kaabong	Gully treatment	Meter	2,000	4,300	100%
Kotido	Water pond	Cubic metres	2,500	250	10%
Napak	Water Pond	Cubic metres	9,946	12,430	124%
Kaabong	Water pond	Cubic metres	8,625	8,750	101%
Moroto	Water pond	Numbers	15	15	100%
Kotido	Water pond	Cubic metres	1	1	100%
Kotido	Water pond/ Tree Planting	Cubic metres	2	2	100%
Kaabong	Waterway (with loose stone structures)	Cubic metres	13,470	12,405	92%
Napak	Zia pits	Acre	45	45	100%
Kaabong	Rock catchment	Cubic metres (m <sup>3</sup> )	370,000	370,000	100%
Kotido	Rock Catchment Completions	Number	2	2	100%
Kotido	Rock Catchment Completions	Number	1	1	100%
Kotido	Sand Dam	Cubic metres	2	2	100%
Kaabong	Stabilization of structures and farm boundaries with trees and shrubs (Water ponds)	Number	13,170	15,213	116%
Kotido	Check dams	Number	9	9	100%
Kotido	Micro pond	Litres	1,500	-	0%
Moroto	Terracing	Acres	22	22	100%
Moroto	Terracing in Nakamuria and Nakaromoe	Acres	2	2	100%

81) As illustrated in **Table 4**, most of the activities were achieved at 100% with a few going above what was planned. Few cases of incomplete interventions were noted as of May 2015; for example, a micro pond planned in Kotido was not constructed while a water pond in the same

district scored a completion rate of 10%. The two activities were being implemented by Caritas Kotido. The incomplete activities were attributed to change in design where water troughs for livestock use and fencing were added as part of the water ponds during the implementation period. In addition, the evaluation team noted that cooperating partners did not have a uniform unit of measure for key activities implemented in the district hence tracking on completion of activities was done at partner and district level. The unit of measure and reporting format was standardised in 2015/2016 FLA, and the scoring was done at activity level as presented in **Table 5**.

**Table 5:** Achievement of PWP Assets created between 2015 and 2016

Name of Asset	Planned	Achieved	% completed
Hectares (ha) of forests planted and established	282	282	100%
Hectares (ha) of forests restored	196	198	101%
Hectares (ha) of gully land reclaimed as a result of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures	4	4	100%
Hectares of contour bunds created	40,652	40,652	100%
Hectares of old woodlots maintained	16	16	100%
Hectares of zai pits dug	59	51	88%
Kilometres (km) of live fencing created	41	44	107%
Kilometres of previous live fences maintained	16	16	100%
Kilometres (km) of gullies reclaimed	7	5	71%
Number of excavated community water ponds for domestic use constructed (3000-15,000 cbmt)	31	23	73%
Number of homestead level micro-ponds constructed (usually 60-250 cbmt)	8,800	8,800	100%
Number of people trained in hygiene promotion	60	60	100%
Number of shallow wells constructed	2	2	100%
Number of sub-surface dams built/repared	1	1	100%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced provided to individual households	180,000	150,000	83%
Quantity of tree seedlings produced used for afforestation, reforestation and vegetative stabilisation	35,000	35,000	100%
Volume (m3) of sand dams constructed	9	8	89%
Volume (m3) of irrigation canals constructed/rehabilitated	1	1	100%
Volume (m3) of check dams and gully rehabilitation structures (e.g. soil sedimentation dams) constructed	2	2	100%
Volume (m3) of rock catchments constructed	3,000	3,000	100%

82) Similar to 2014/2015 FLA, most activities under PWP sub-component in 2015/2016 achieved a completion rate of 100% with a few surpassing the target. In addition, Kotido District was to benefit from 2 km of gully reclamation but was done hence brought the score to 71% as five out of the total seven were done in Moroto District. The outcome of these activities was enhancement of environmental improvement through land rehabilitation activities such as establishment of woodlots, gully control, Zia pits, contour buds etc; and increased water availability and supply for livestock and local population from built sand dams, rock catchments, ponds, shallow well etc.

### **3.2.1.1 Effectiveness in Building Soil and Water Conservation, Water for Production and Agricultural Assets**

- 83) The PWP sub-component had its key areas of intervention revolving around building soil and water conservation assets and structures, water for production assets and investments in agricultural assets. Soil conservation assets included activities undertaken in afforestation (establishment and rehabilitation of forests and woodlots); establishment and maintenance of live fences and undertaking gully control. Gully control was also observed and activities were completed 100%. The gully control was done by use of milk bushes which required regular maintenance.
- 84) Under afforestation, various tree species were planted in the years under review (2014 – 2016) in the four districts. Choice of tree species planted made through a consultative process by key stakeholders who include WFP programme office, OPM NUSAF2 key technical persons, Makerere University College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences (CAES) and the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) of Uganda. From the consultations, a menu of tree species was developed from which communities chose trees that performed well in their respective areas. At field level, district technical staff further offered guidance to communities on which tree species could perform well in the respective sub-counties and villages. Afforestation was done by planting both exotic and local tree species. Exotic tree species planted included the Indian Neem, Cassia, Melia, Pondo, Makamia, Teak, Mvule and Grevillea. Indigenous species preferred included Epie, Ekodokodoi, Ekale, Egirigirioi, Ekorete and Ekuarao.
- 85) The exotic and indigenous tree species planted were preferred due to their potential benefits of providing communities with firewood, timber, fencing, providing shade, act as wind breaker and some had medicinal value. Other trees planted were the fruit trees which included citrus, mango, pawpaw, jack fruit, passion and avocado for their nutritional value and as a source of income. The main concern, especially regarding the woodlots, was access to benefits for those established in private land for public good. It was explained that after establishment of the woodlots, some land owners started demanding their land back. In one case, the owner cut down the young trees, making the cluster to re-start the process all over again. To avoid similar experiences, woodlots are now established in public or community land. To deal with the challenges experienced, implementing partners drew MoU's that were signed by the land owner, the local leaders and witnessed by the CPs. It is envisioned that the benefits will be shared amicably by those involved in the establishment of the woodlots.
- 86) For the FLA 2014/2015, it was noted that interventions under afforestation were achieved 100% implementation. A similar score was achieved for the period of implementation 2015/2016. Target acres for establishing woodlots were met by all partners in the four districts. The high success rate was attributed to availability of manpower, timely arrival of tree seedlings and willingness of participants to engage in the exercise. In addition, the success was attributed to the transfer modality of food used by the programme. However, despite the success in covering large areas of land with tree seedlings, field observations noted that care for trees remained a challenge. The burden of care was left to women and children who were responsible for watering and weeding. The situation was observed to be worse in the dry season where watering of trees proved to be an up-hill task when water ponds dried up. Due to the long queues and distances to permanent water sources i.e. boreholes, women and children fetched enough water for domestic use only. Consequently, some trees died although most of the local species survived through the dry spells.



- 87) Water conservations assets put up or rehabilitated were water ponds, sand dams and rock catchments. Water ponds for the year 2014/2015 had a completion rate of between 100% with an exception of one in Kotido that scored 10% while in the period 2015/2016; ponds scored a completion rate of 100%. Key activities of excavation were completed on time awaiting completion of water troughs, fencing and finalising shaping of the ponds. The incomplete activities were attributed to change in design where water troughs for livestock use and fencing were added as part of the water ponds during the implementation period. Fencing, water troughs and silt traps were included to reduce silting and improve on security of water ponds, especially in refraining children from accessing ponds when filled with water. Fencing was by use of thorny shrubs with permanent fences done using either kei apple and milk bush trees or barbed wire. It was established that a number of rock catchments, sand dams and sub-surface dams were not complete, an indication that the intended objective had not been achieved.
- 88) The outcome of the intervention to the beneficiary households was that they were better in in terms of ability to withstand drought and other hazards in future based on assets received through PWP and other support through HISP sub components. This was confirmed by 66% of beneficiaries' respondent who noted that the assets had fairly enhanced their ability while 26% noted that the assets had greatly enhanced their ability to cope with drought. Few respondents, 8% noted that the situation had not changed. To help in withstanding drought and other hazards, majority of beneficiaries (31.5%) stated timely early planting followed by cultivating drought tolerant crops (22.2%) enhanced they coping mechanism. The early planting and cultivation of drought resistant crops were also practised mainly by the non-beneficiaries group households.

### 3.2.1.2 Effectiveness of PWP as a Safety Net Mechanism

- 89) Following the results of a feasibility assessment carried out in October, 2014 to determine effective locations for optimal cash transfers to take place during 2015, WFP decided to use food as a transfer modality to provide seasonal safety net, under the PWP component of the programme. The first food transfer done during the 2014-2016 period was a contingency ration distribution for a total of 31,684 people (7084 males and 24,780 females) as a free distribution. This was followed by normal distributions as shown in **Table 7**.

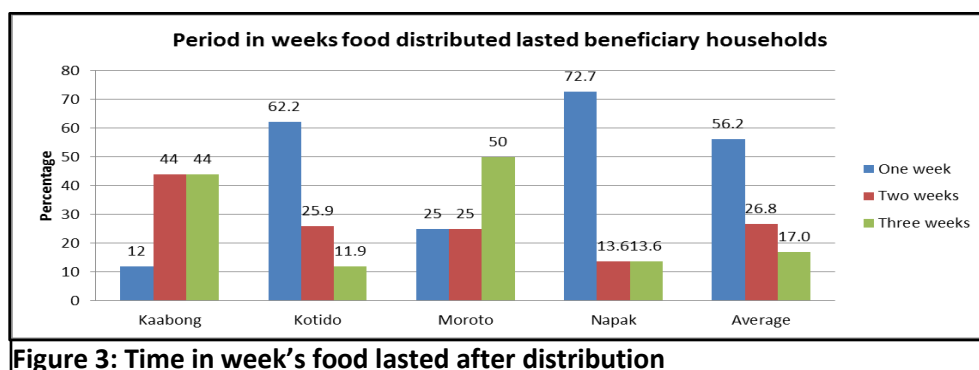
**Table 6: Food Distribution cycles and number of beneficiaries by gender from 2014 – 2016**

	2014-2015			% score on target Beneficiaries (33,054)	Commodity (Maize MT)	2015-2016			% score on target Beneficiaries (33,084)	Commodity (Maize MT)
	Male	Female	Total			Male	Female	Total		
Contingency	7,084	24,780	31,864	96%	1331.5					
Cycle 1	15,066	17,603	32,669	98.8%	1329	16,488	16,489	32,977	99.7%	1,649
Cycle 2	6,840	26,267	33,107	100.2%	1,607	8,942	24,106	33,048	99.9%	1,652.40

Cycle 3 <sup>25</sup>	6,883	23,009	29,892	90.4%	1,590	8,664	24,406	33,070	99.9%	1,933.57
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90) The PWP activities were labour intensive and each household provided one able bodied adult member to work for 13 days per cycle, three cycles per year (to cater for the lean period). In order to lessen possible interference of participation in the PWP interventions with other livelihood activities and domestic responsibilities, participants were expected to work four to five hours per day. Although WFP projection was that the 50kgs of food transferred was to last for 30 days, the household survey showed revealed that the food lasted for one to seven weeks with majority (54.8%) indicating it lasted for one week as illustrated in **Figure 3**. The variation in the period food lasted the households was as a resulted of the expanded size of household (7) and the sharing of food with relatives and neighbours (beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries<sup>26</sup>).

91) **Table 8** shows the coping strategies adopted by households during the lean period. Among the popular coping strategy during times of severe food shortages for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respectively, were:



trading of natural resources (71.% and 64.3%) sending adults/children to look for work (4.17% and 34.7%), begging (30.2% and 32.2%) and sell household assets (29.4% and 24.2%)

**Table 7:** Coping strategies adopted by households to get food during periods of severe food shortage

Coping strategy adopted	Beneficiary		Non-Beneficiaries	
	Freq	%	Freq	%
Sell household assets	140	29.4	103	24.2
Send adult/children to seek for work	199	41.7	148	34.7
Purchase food on credit	99	20.8	65	15.3
Sell of productive assets	3	0.6	13	3.1
Consume seed stocks for the next plant	178	37.3	119	27.9
Trade of natural resources	341	71.5	274	64.3
Making local brew	175	36.7	125	29.3
Migration by some HH members	32	6.7	14	3.3
Begging	144	30.2	137	32.2

<sup>25</sup>Ration; 50 Kg of maize, 7.2Kgs of pulses & 1.8kgs of Vegetable Oil for 30 feeding days.

<sup>26</sup> Based on FGD it was noted that non-beneficiaries were begging from those who had something to give, and especially those who had received food transfer

### 3.2.2 Assessment of whether HISP achieved its stated outputs, objectives and outcomes

92) The HISP key objective was to improve livelihood opportunities through income generating activities targeting vulnerable households. HISP sub component activities implementation is discussed in detail in **Annex 6 .2, page 86**. The summary of achievements is discussed below and further illustrated in **Table 6**. During the last FLA (2015/2016), new activities were added to the HISP and these included (i) drought resistant crops, which provided farmers with climate-appropriate seed inputs (ii) value addition projects such as local improved granaries to store harvest and honey processing; (iii) water harvesting technologies such as bucket irrigation and zai pit digging; (iv) animal production projects – shoats and poultry rearing; (v) capacity building that provided training opportunities for beneficiaries in agronomy, nutrition, and animal health among other topics. In February, 2016, HISP expansion activities commenced with the aim of testing new, weather-independent livelihood projects for NUSAF2 PWP beneficiaries as well as expanding coverage to food insecure sub-counties previously outside of the current NUSAF2 operations to reach the most vulnerable people.

**Table 8:** HISP subprojects achievement for the period 2014 to 2016

Name of Sub-project	Unit of measure	Planned 2014/2015	Achieved 2014/2015	% completed	Planned 2015/2016	Achieved 2015/2016	% completed
Vegetable production	Acres	718.5	718.5	100%	5926	4242.3	72%
Fruit trees	Acres	200	201.7	101%	176.3	114.2	65%
Tree nurseries	No of seedlings	8000	45000	563%	330,000	201,333	61%
Apiculture	No of beehives	956	588	62%	1803	1704	95%
Cassava multiplication <sup>27</sup>	Acres	228	227	100%			
Drought tolerant staple crops	Acres	138	133	96%	540	313	58%
Energy efficient stoves	Number	545	477	88%	1471	1480	101%

Source: Programme progress reports

- 93) Overall, most planned activities were completed for the 2014-2015 FLA period. However, this was not the case for the 2015-2016 FLA. Reasons given for non-completion of assets were:
- Heavy rains that affected progress of work at the water for production assets sites.
  - Those completed reported complete in 2014/2015 were finalized during the bridging period or during the next FLA
  - Erratic weather patterns affected programme implementation in terms of timeliness

<sup>27</sup>Cassava multiplication achievement for 2015/2016 were not available

- d) The process of acquiring inputs and materials was lengthy due to procurement conditions that had to be followed at district level

Overall outcome of these interventions were increased source of income for local population and enhanced resilience from drought due to increased crop production and as discussed below.

### **3.2.2.1 Effectiveness in promoting household income and food security**

- 94) Activities under HISP promoted household income and food security. This was supported by assets built through PWP with key contributions made by irrigation assets. Household data confirmed that 84% of respondents under HISP had increased their household income (**Table 10**). Through FGD sessions with beneficiaries, HISP beneficiaries attested that they had made sales from vegetables, tree seedlings and from honey harvested with assistance of CPs. Income from sale of agricultural produce was the greatest success story for the beneficiaries. More harvest was anticipated from crops under irrigation farming. Income from HISP was used to buy other needed household items food as well as in the purchase of small stock, and to pay medical and school fees when required.

**Table 9:** How beneficiaries responded when asked whether being involved in HISP led to increased income

Response	Kaabong		Kotido		Moroto		Napak		Total	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
Yes	72	87.8	214	85.9	37	80.4	58	74.4	381	83.7
No	10	12.2	35	14.1	9	19.6	20	25.6	74	16.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>455</b>	<b>100</b>

- 95) The HISP sub-projects are a good avenue to graduate those selected to participate. However, it was noted that there were no clear systems of monitoring the progress made with regard to increased production and income generated by the beneficiaries who were involved. It was also noted that because of the nature of the HISP activities, aligning with seasonality was very important. This was difficult for the cooperating partners as the approval of the FLA followed by procurement procedures at district level were challenging.
- 96) It was not possible to determine the total number of beneficiaries involved in the HISP activities in all the districts. In addition, information on yields and specific benefits from each activity was not well documented. Anecdotal evidence, however, shows that in situations where water for production was sufficient, beneficiaries received good harvest and even sold surplus. Appropriate data collection template to facilitate analysis of performance of each activity is needed in the next phase.

### 3.2.1.2 Promoting Household Income

97) Historically, the Karamojong are pastoralists, relying on livestock as their main source of subsistence. The landscape is composed of grasslands mixed with woodlands trees and wetlands and scattered fields.

Following growing population density, livestock alone no longer sufficed to support a fully pastoral way of life and consequently livelihoods in Karamoja began to change, gradually moving away from primarily relying on pastoralism to more diversified livelihoods.

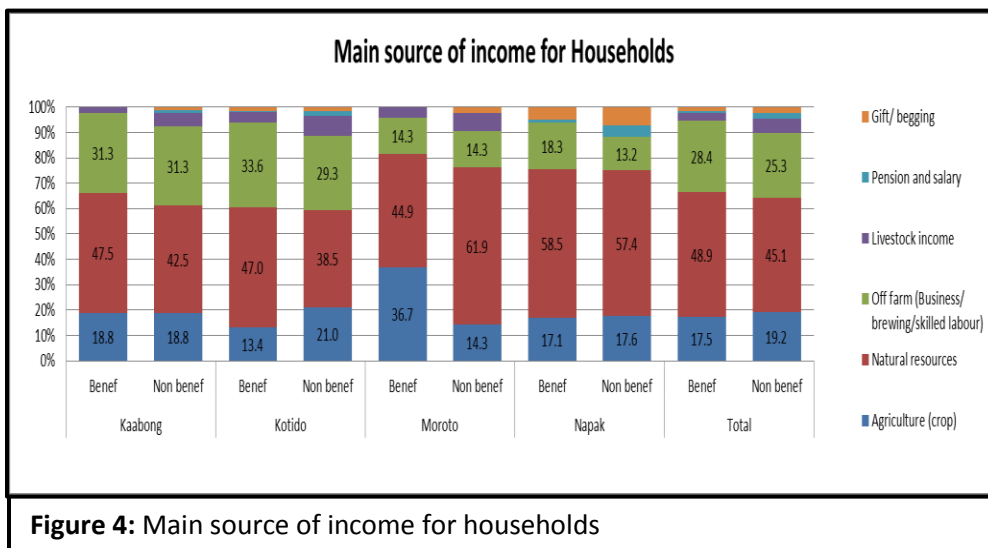


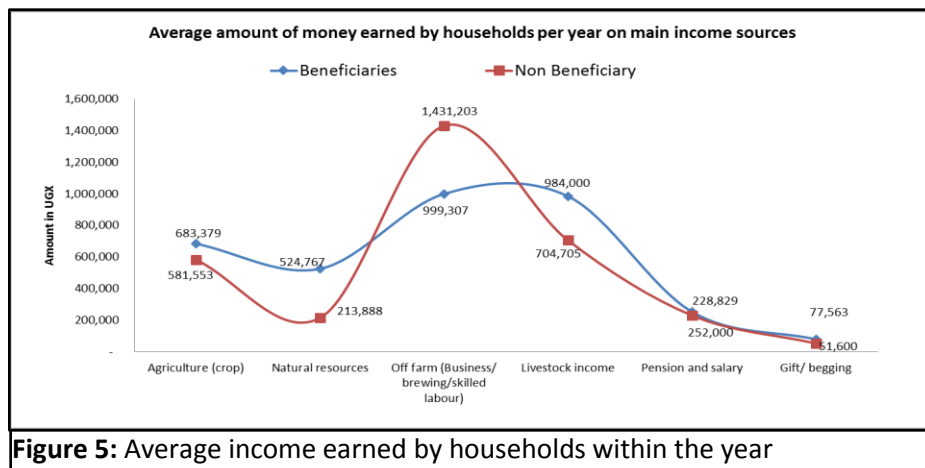
Figure 4 illustrates the main sources of income as reported by household interviewed in the four districts. Natural is the most important source income for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries at 48.9% and 45.1%, respectively. Agriculture as source of livelihood and income has increased at 17.5% and 19.2% for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respectively. The reduced income from livestock has led to diversification and is seen as a transition to the proliferation of artisanal agro-pastoral livelihoods and the rapid adoption of crop-based agriculture, mining of gold, marble and stones, and the adoption of charcoal trade and brick making<sup>28</sup>.

98) FSNA July 2016 report indicated that about one in every three households (32%) did not have a source of income. The main income for Karamoja was earned from engaging in crop related activities as confirmed by 35% of households. In the four districts under NUSAF 2, Napak recorded the highest at 38% of households whose source income was crop farming followed by Kaabong at 32% of households. Kotido and Moroto districts recorded 24% and 6% respectively<sup>29</sup>. Evaluation data presented a different scenario than that of July, 2016 FSNA report. The difference in findings is largely due to the fact that the evaluation data were collected during the lean season. It is worth noting that at the time of evaluation, the farmers were waiting to harvest sorghum hence engaged heavily in charcoal burning and pole selling as means or getting their daily bread.

<sup>28</sup>World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Trees and Watershed Management in Karamoja, Uganda December 2014

<sup>29</sup> Food security and Nutrition Assessment report for Karamoja by the Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, WFP Uganda. July 2016

99) The main source of income for households was in natural resources as confirmed by 48.9% of beneficiary and 45.1% of non-beneficiary households. **Figure 5** illustrates households' average income earned per year. The trading in natural resource contributed the highest income source in Moroto and Napak for the non-

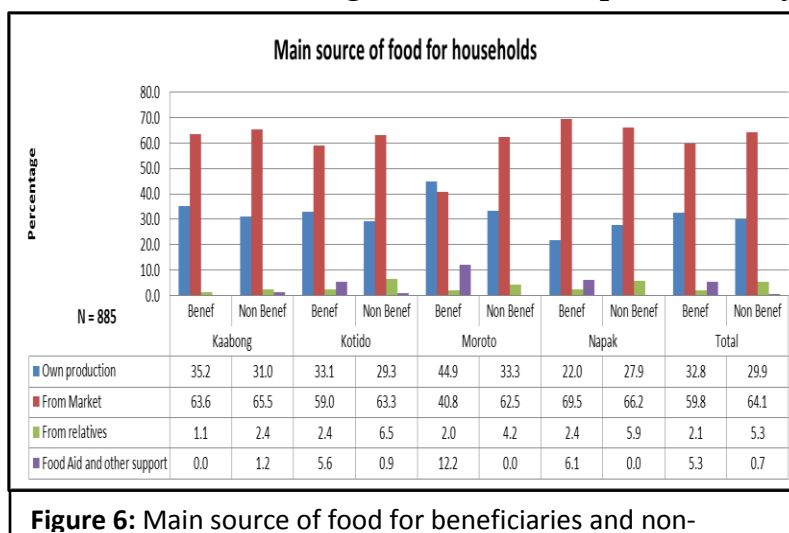


**Figure 5:** Average income earned by households within the year

beneficiaries households and beneficiary households at 61.9% and 58.5%, respectively. The second most reliable source of income was engaging in agriculture related activities. This was highest for beneficiary households in Moroto as reported by 36.7% of the respondents. On average, the businesses (making local brew) and earning through offering skilled labour contributed the highest income for beneficiary and non-beneficiary households at UGX 999,307 and UGX 1,431,203, respectively.

### 3.2.2.3 Promoting Food Security

100) The Karamoja region remains food insecure, volatile to shocks and consistently experience widespread household food insecurity. In July 2016, half of the population of Karamoja was classified as food insecure of which 12% were found to be severely food insecure<sup>30</sup>. The evaluation findings showed a slight improvement from the June, 2015 situation. Further data analysis, however, depicted marked deterioration in Kaabong, Kotido and Napak as they depended on markets as source of food. In Moroto, however, there was improvement in as compared to the other districts under NUSAF2. According to the FSNA report, the major factors driving food insecurity are: (i) increased weather variations that has led to poor harvests in the last three consecutive seasons (this situation is likely to change after the harvest of the current season crop); (ii) the general decrease in availability of food stocks as food available in the markets is from neighbouring regions.



**Figure 6:** Main source of food for beneficiaries and non-

101) **Figure 6** shows the main sources of food for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The majority (64%) of households sources food from the market for all the districts except Moroto (40.8%). Assessment of the data reveals that more beneficiaries are growing their own food except in Napak District, which could be attributed to the HISP component of the programme. The food availability and consumption in four districts of Karamonja is discussed below.

<sup>30</sup> Food security and Nutrition Assessment report for Karamoja by the Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, WFP Uganda. July 2016

## i. Food Availability

102) Availability of food stocks was generally low in the region with only 24% of households reporting any food stocks, of which these were generally expected to last about 20 days<sup>31</sup>. Food accessibility and availability were assessed by asking the respondents to rate them on the basis of easily accessible/available, fairly accessible/available and not accessible/available. In all the districts, food availability and accessibility was rated fairly, though varied in each district. In terms of accessibility by districts, Kaabong had easy access to and availability of food at 41.9% and 36.1%, respectively compared to other three districts. Napak reported the highest respondents that lacked access to and availability of food at 28.7% and 11.6%, respectively. **Table 11** shows no significant difference between beneficiary and control group households.

103) The main constraints to food access by households were poor harvest as reported by the 29.5% and 29.4% for beneficiaries and control group households, respectively. Others were high food prices at the market (28.8% beneficiary households and 29.1% control group households) and long distance to markets (19.7% beneficiaries and 20% control group households) respectively.

**Table 10:** Constraints to food access as reported by respondents

Reported Constraint	Kaabong		Kotido		Moroto		Napak		Total	
	Ben.	No n-ben.	Ben.	No n-ben.	Ben.	No n-Ben.	Ben.	Non - Ben.	Ben.	Non-Ben.
High food prices at the market	32.1	29.6	28.7	29.7	24.4	26.2	27.8	28.3	28.8	29.1
Long distances to the market	21.0	21.2	19.1	18.7	19.5	21.3	20.5	22.0	19.7	20.0
Inadequate food stocks	12.3	10.6	19.4	18.4	17.1	15.6	20.5	18.5	18.0	16.5
Poor harvest in the last season	31.3	31.9	28.5	28.2	31.7	32.0	29.8	28.9	29.5	29.4
All food was sold	2.9	4.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.0		1.7	2.0
Harvested crop went bad while in granary	0.4	1.3	1.7	2.4	4.9	2.5	0.5	1.7	1.6	2.1
Poverty		0.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.8		0.6	0.6	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

104) FSNA July, 2016 report indicated the main limiting factor for crop production is the practice of mono-cropping that is widespread among farmers. Some 30% of households reported having mixed/intercropping of staples such as sorghum/maize with beans or other leguminous crops. Thus, sorghum and maize are the most commonly cultivated crops at 71% and 50%, respectively; followed by beans at 30%. This practice predisposes households to the risk of crop failure and constrains the ability to diversify diets for better nutrition. Additionally, the report indicated the main constraint to agricultural production was low rainfall (30%); inadequate seeds/ tools (30%) and insufficient household labour (16%). Poor rainfall performance has historically been a major factor affecting agricultural production in the region. This calls for the need to have a multi-stakeholder investment in expanded irrigation schemes, dams, and

<sup>31</sup> Food security and Nutrition Assessment report for Karamoja by the Analysis, Monitoring and Evaluation Unit, WFP Uganda. July 2016

other water harvesting/conservation solutions if food availability is to be stabilised in the region in the medium to long term. In addition, development of a self-sustaining mechanism for households to access seeds and improved crop varieties are paramount to sustainable crop production.

## **ii. Food Consumption**

- 105) The FSNA July 2016 report indicated that 47% of households in Karamoja region had acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), while 35% had borderline FCS and 17% poor FCS. An average FCS for the four districts that benefited from NUSAF2 (WFP) interventions showed that 37% of households had an acceptable FCS, while 40% had borderline FCS and 23% of households had a poor FCS (**see figure 10**). The percentage of households with acceptable FCS was generally similar to 2015 patterns.
- 106) Given that food availability is generally low, and that food prices are exhibiting an upward trend, it is expected that many households will become increasingly food insecure as the lean season progresses and food stocks/savings dwindle.

### **3.2.3 Effectiveness in Addressing Issues of Gender Inequality**

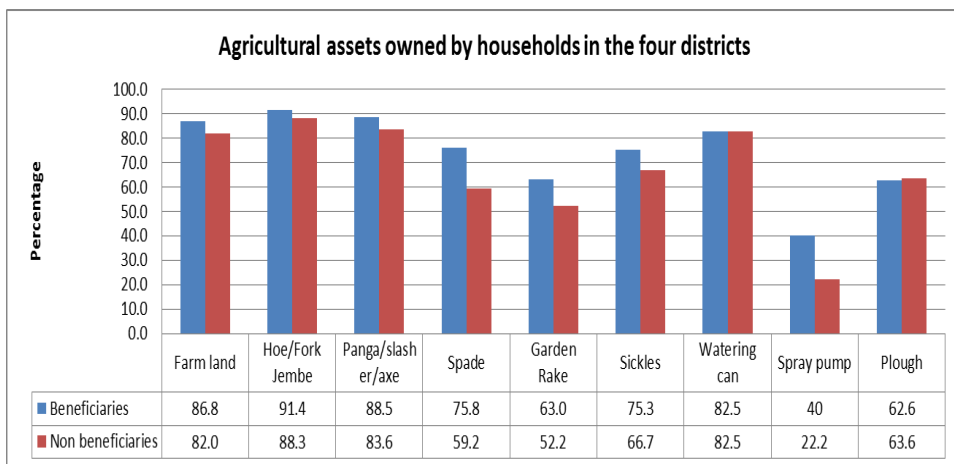
- 107) Gender inequalities in Karamoja region have been entrenched through socialisation. The PWP and HISP sub-components strived to mainstream gender through livelihoods-based approach that recognises and addresses the differences in roles, access to assets, and the hardships experienced by men and women. Discussion with community members with regard to implementation of PWP intervention confirmed that more women than men were engaged in the activities. Despite efforts made by the programme to have an equal representation of participants in PWP interventions, more women were engaged in hard labour in the short term. On the other hand, the expected benefits will alleviate the drudgery experienced by women (collecting firewood and waters from far). Interviews with key stakeholders at the field level confirmed that the transfer modality used for assets attracted more women than men. Men delegated most of the duties under PWP to women as the reward for food was seen as more beneficial to women (responsible for feeding the family). HISP activities were by design targeting women for the purpose of increasing women sources of income.
- 108) With regard to access and control of assets, men had the upper hand as culture dictates that men own property such as land and livestock while women can have access to the same. Women were observed to have access to farm inputs and farm lands but had no access to transport assets. Donkeys were used by the male figure to carry poles, charcoal and other heavy luggage while women carried water, fencing materials and farm produce on their heads. Women had access to livestock products such as milk for home consumption. Women confirmed not to own cattle or shoats and were not allowed to dispose them without consulting the men. Women are allowed to own poultry as they are considered to be of less value. In Moroto, the programme attempted to change the status quo by introducing shoats (sheep and goats) to women beneficiaries. Though the intervention was initially resisted by men, the objective was pursued and was considered successful in empowering the women beneficiaries. This could further be strengthened by distributing more shoats under the HISP programme to women beneficiaries.

#### **3.2.3.1 Access to Household and Community Assets**



109) Food Security and Nutritional Assessment (FSNA) report indicates that the mean household asset ownership for communities in Karamoja was 4.7 for male headed households and 3.8 for female headed households. In particular, ownership of radio or cell phone was limited to 12% and 18%, respectively suggesting difficulty in access to information<sup>32</sup>. **Figure 7** shows the ownership of agricultural assets by households. Land being the main community asset was mainly individually owned as confirmed by 87% and 82% of beneficiary and non-beneficiaries households, respectively. This was established to be mainly agricultural land which was individually owned. The least asset owned by households was the spray pump as recorded by 40% of beneficiaries and 22% of non-beneficiaries interviewed.

110) With regard to livestock kept, sheep and goats were the most common. Sheep and goats owned were on average 4 and 5 heads per household, respectively. Cattle came in third with an average ownership of 3 and 4 heads for beneficiary and non-beneficiary households, respectively. It was also observed that beneficiary households owned on average four chickens while the non-beneficiaries had a slightly higher number of chicken as depicted in **Table 9**. In Moroto where the project had distributed shoats, there were more sheep as reported by beneficiaries compared to the non-beneficiaries. In Napak District, more goats seemed to be owned by the beneficiaries compared to the non-beneficiaries.



**Figure 7:** Agricultural assets owned by households in the four Districts of Karamoja

<sup>32</sup> Food Security and Nutritional Assessment report for Karamoja, WFP AME Unit - July 2016

**Table 11:** Number of livestock owned by households in the four districts

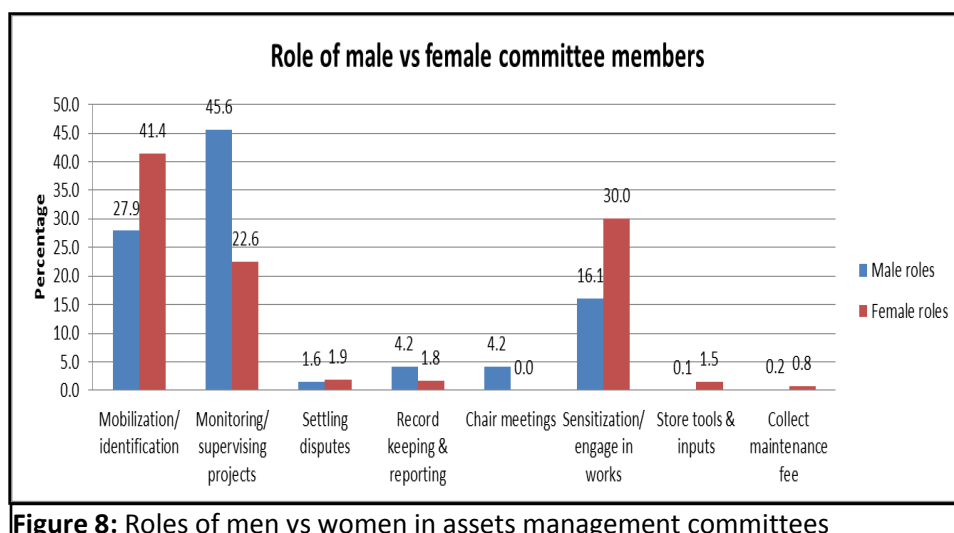
		Kaabong		Kotido		Moroto		Napak		Average	
		Beneficiary	Non-beneficiary	Beneficiary	Non-beneficiary	Beneficiary	Non-beneficiary	Beneficiary	Non-beneficiary	Beneficiary	Non-beneficiary
Cattle	Mean	2.9	5.7	3.6	4.2	4.8	5.5	2.4	2.4	3.4	4.4
	Max	8	48	38	40	50	30	10	4	26.5	30.5
	Min	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Sheep	Mean	4.6	4.4	5.5	4.3	5.3	4.1	3.6	2.7	4.8	3.9
	Max	30	21	30	26	40	10	10	10	27.5	16.8
	Min	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Goat	Mean	4.7	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.9	3.4	3.3	4.3	4.8
	Max	18	18	18	53	30	50	12	5	19.5	31.5
	Min	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Donkey	Mean	3	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	1.3	1	0	2.2	1.5
	Max	3	3	12	10	3	2	1	0	4.8	3.8
	Min	3	2	1	1	2	1	1	0	1.8	1
Camel	Mean	0	0	2	2	6	2	3	0	2.8	1
	Max	0	0	2	3	6	2	3	0	2.8	1.3
	Min	0	0	2	1	6	2	3	0	2.8	0.8
Poultry	Mean	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.5	7.3	6.8	1.8	2.8	4.0	4.2
	Max	10	12	14	13	50	40	5	8	19.8	18.3
	Min	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

111) Other assets owned included houses (2 units), granaries (2 units), mobile phone (1 unit) and radio (1 unit). A few respondents owned bicycles and donkeys which were used to transport food stocks, charcoal or poles to places of residence and markets.

### 3.2.3.2 Gender Balance in Community Project Management Committee

112) Gender balance was, observed in project management committees created through community assets established PWP sub-components. Discussion with Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) members confirmed that there was a 50/50 representation of both sexes.

Household survey data gave mean number of male and female committee members as three for each gender. The CPMC was confirmed to have assumed office through either being voted in or nominated by beneficiaries as indicated by 93% of beneficiaries. A good number of respondents (45.6%) confirmed that male committee members took up the supervisory role while female committee members did more



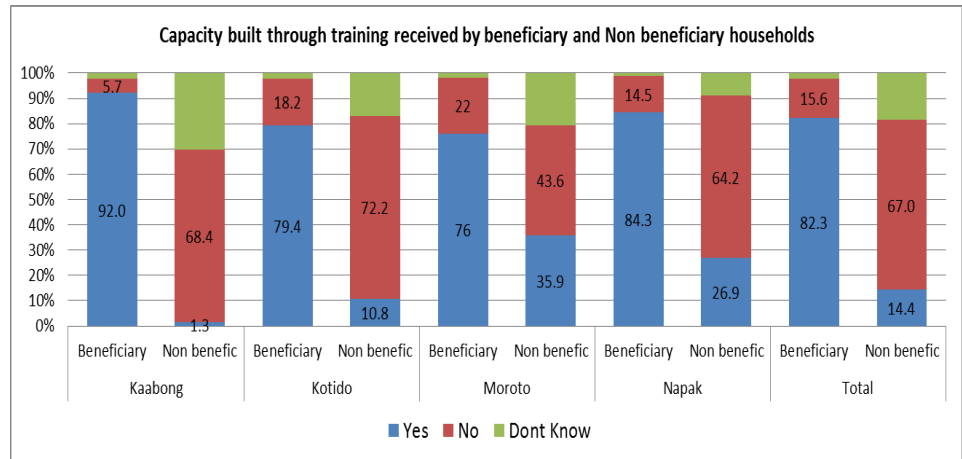
**Figure 8:** Roles of men vs women in assets management committees

on the mobilisation as confirmed by 41.4% of the respondents. As depicted by **Figure 8**, it was clear that males dominated in chairing of committee.

### 3.2.4 Training and Capacity Building

113) During the implementation of programme, partners carried out various trainings<sup>33</sup>. These trainings were organised to address knowledge gaps for the various subprojects supported. **Figure 9** shows the status of training conducted in four districts of Karamoja. Those trained on average were 82.3% and 62% of the beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, respectively.

The training was done on nursery bed establishment, live fencing management, vegetable growing and animal husbandry among others. Trainings were also conducted for sub-county staff and the political wing on sustainability and other project related aspects such as soil and water conservation. Beneficiaries and local leaders also benefited from trainings on agribusiness skills, irrigation management, post-harvest handling, crop and pest control, water pond usage, mushroom production, among other topics. The trainings were aimed at educating beneficiaries, local leaders, and sub-county officials on the social and environmental benefits of the projects, as well as ensuring sustainability and community ownership by equipping participants with theoretical and hands on skills.



**Figure 9:** Extent of training among the beneficiaries

114) The household survey results show that majority of beneficiaries had received training in environmental conservation and income generation (HISP). Most beneficiary households in Kaabong District (92%) had undergone the training while Moroto had the least trainees (76%). On the other hand, majority of non-beneficiaries said they had not received any training. In Moroto District, 35.9% of the non-beneficiaries said they had received the training. This significant number of respondents trained could be due to the fact that there are many development organisations in the area.

This finding shows the need to carry out more training in Moroto and Kotido among the beneficiaries. In all the project districts, member of the household who attended most training were female spouses (54%) followed by male household heads (20%). The trainings were mainly offered by cooperating partners (66.5%) but also by WFP personnel (17.5%). Other facilitators were sub-county and district level staff.

### 3.3 Assessment of Efficiency

115) Overall, the NUSAF2 (WFP) implementation efficiency had improved compared to the first phase where it is reported that the programme was subject to over 10 weeks delay at the beginning of 2012<sup>34</sup>. The reported delays in the period under review were mainly experienced

<sup>33</sup> DFID PWP progress reports 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, WFP

<sup>34</sup>Final Report of Formative evaluation of World Food Programme's Livelihoods Programme, Karamoja, Uganda, 2012

at the start of new FLAs. Discussion with CPs revealed that this had reduced to about 2 -4 weeks as consultations between Kampala and the field teams were going-on. The other delay experienced during implementation was related to procurement of inputs and planting materials. In all the cases, the CP's were required to comply with district procurement rules.

### **3.3.1 Use of programme resources and inputs**

- 116) The total programme budget was 3,482,500 Great Britain Pounds (GBP for 2014/2015 and 3,479,134 for 2015/2016). The programme planned to support 33,084 households in Napak, Moroto, Kotido and Kaabong districts. All resources received were used for project implementation. This is further corroborated by the information from WFP Uganda showing partner financial performance overview for one of the FLA. To enhance efficiency, there was an overall reduction of partners' project support cost (PSC) per beneficiary by 19%. Assessment of efficiency during implementation is reported for the two main components.
- 117) The output and inputs data is collected and compiled by CPs for every FLA in both narrative and numeric forms. However, there appears to be confusion of units that has made aggregation difficult in the first FLA but this was corrected in the second year. On the other hand, the narrative reports use a common structure and are easy to compare. The formative evaluation report (2012) noted that there were plans to introduce a database to provide common functions, although this had not been done by the time of this evaluation. Apart from using evaluation findings, there is no shared view among CPs or WFP of how to best track impacts of the programme (in particular HISP, which is implemented at household level).

#### **3.3.1.1 Public Works Programme**

- 118) The resources spent under the PWP interventions were inputs purchased (materials and tools) to facilitate the implementation of activities. This includes the human resource that was needed to design and provide technical advice on the assets that were being created. Working under NUSAF2 posed a challenge to the CPs, as they were required to hire staff locally and only when the expertise was not available that they could get an "outsider". This affected the speed of carrying out work and resulted in unfinished sub-projects. On the other hand, lack of WFP experts in Karamoja left no opportunity for close consultations during the process of implementation.
- 119) The procurement of other inputs such as tree seedlings also followed the same procedures. Only when such inputs were not available in the district was the CPs allowed to procure from other places. This led to increased transaction costs (time wasted) and contributed to success or failure of activities.
- 120) External factors such as poor rains also led to adjustment from one activity to another. For instance, in Kotido, World Vision had to replace planting of rain dependent fruit trees with procurement and distribution of poultry. On the other hand, rainstorms affected the progress of work at sand dam and subsurface dams construction sites. It was reported that side wings were swept away in one sub-project site in Moroto and Kotido and these are yet to be completed. One major bottleneck was the short time of the FLA, as the interventions were also intensive. This, coupled with complex processes, required the programme staff to work extremely hard and closely with WFP sub-offices. The collaboration boosted the high level of achievement of results for most of the sub-projects. For example, in the first FLA (2014/2015, 77 % of all sub-projects were completed in time while only 23% were not complete by May 2015.

121) Lack of completion of subprojects where resources had been committed portrays some inefficiency by the programme, although most of the sub-projects were complete in the next cycle of funding. Though there was flexibility for the CPs to plan new and innovative projects, lack of expertise for implementation in the short FLA resulted in lack of completion of the subprojects and hence the target communities left without the flow of benefits. A careful balance between internal technical capacity and the time required to implement complex sub-projects is necessary if WFP and CPs are to achieve efficiency and attain the planned outcomes. At community level, it was noted that some sub projects like the woodlots are located far from the villages and it takes time for the beneficiaries and other local leaders to make follow-up.

### **3.3.1.2 Food Distribution**

- 122) After the agreed work was done in each cycle, the PWP beneficiaries (workers) were paid in kind with food (cereals). The cost of food (USD) including distribution for the three cycles in 2014/2015 was as follows: cycle 1 (71,469.9), cycle 2 (867,141), and cycle 3 (817,658.2). This translates to 21.62, 26.23 and 24.74 per beneficiary in the respective cycles. This gives a wage rate of 1.7 to 2.0 dollars per day.
- 123) The FGD and KII conducted with beneficiaries and CPs staff indicated a level of delay in provision of transfers of food although this was localized and not associated with pipeline processes. The process had improved from the 3-5 months reported for one of the districts in Kaabong after the work cycle was completed in 2012<sup>35</sup>. The 3 weeks delay was associated with programme requirements at community level where completed projects had to be inspected by WFP supervisor from the district sub-offices. The due diligence by WFP was considered a “lengthy and bureaucratic process among CPs” as the communities do not understand that all agreed work had to be completed and certified before the green light for food distribution could be given by WFP. The situation was exacerbated by poor information flow especially to the beneficiaries. A major setback reported as a result of delay in food distribution (payment for work done) was that beneficiaries left the locations of work in search of other livelihood alternatives that was attributed to limited commitment of all the beneficiaries in performing their portion of work.

### **3.3.1.3 Household Income Support**

- 124) The activities under this component were implemented by individual households with inputs and technical support provided by the CPs and WFP and where needed the district technical team. The key process that influenced success was timely procurement and distribution of inputs in most places. The conversion of inputs to outputs was, in a small way, affected by limited knowhow by the targeted beneficiaries. For instance, in one of the villages visited, women were given vegetable seeds to plant but some did not know how to deal with insect damage and disease outbreaks and ended up not harvesting anything.
- 125) Use of poor quality sacks distributed for sack gardening affected performance in some areas, as the sacks could not withstand the harsh weather condition and got torn causing the collapse of the soil mixture before the harvest of the vegetables. Getting the right quality of sacks suitable for hot environments like Karamoja is an important aspect to consider in the next phase.
- 126) Issues noted under HISP were:
- The household income support component though promising was not well structured in the sense that there is no monitoring data available that could be analysed to provide evidence on the contribution of the activities to household income and food security.
  - A positive aspect noted was that there is a strong link between some activities categorised as PWP and HISP. For example, cassava and sweet potato multiplication and digging of zai pits are done as communal activities but later benefit individuals with planting materials and other facilities. The evaluation team recognizes efficiency gains to the beneficiaries by this approach as the planting materials become available to many beneficiaries within a short time. This has direct effect on food security and improved incomes in the targeted area. Furthermore, the benefits that have accrued to the early adopters serve as motivation for other community

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<sup>35</sup>Final Report - Formative evaluation of World Food Programme's Livelihoods Programme, Karamoja, Uganda, 2012

members to request for the planting materials as reported in Kaabong and Napak. However, this has not been done in all the districts, as it was found that in Kotido, the cassava multiplication materials were given to individual while in Moroto, it was considered as a PWP activity. There is need to further analyse which approach worked best once the cassava has been harvested to improve future programming.

- There appears to have been inconsistency in the kind of activities implemented under HISP and PWP. In Kotido for example, the evaluation team came across a group that had various vegetables under a common farm. The main concern was the area and expected quantity of vegetables harvested (plot of each was about 2X2 meters) and how this could be shared among over 50 beneficiaries.

### **3.3.2 Implementation Approach Compared to Alternatives**

- 127) Two aspects are analysed in this section. Firstly, the transfer modality adopted as payment for work done by beneficiaries; and secondly, use of labour intensive approach verses other approaches. In the first case, using cash as wage employment could not work in Karamoja as it was piloted in 2011/2012 but failed because of systems and structures (poor mobile network coverage of the preferred service provider). However, there is still room to utilise the modality in future using other more reliable channels like the post bank (currently being used to pay the elderly under the SAGE project) or other money transfer companies with branches in Karamoja.
- 128) Given the structures and systems in place in Karamoja, WFP choice of using food as transfer modality was the best as there was no feasible alternative available. In addition, improvement of roads in the first phase made food transportation within the region not such a headache. The food was being distributed by two of the CPs who were part of the implementation process and understood the programme well.
- 129) Use of machinery or labour intensive approaches in the creation of assets was recognised to be efficient in different circumstances and depending on the overall goal of the project. NUSAF2 (WFP) had a dual goal of creating assets while at the same time providing food assistance to the targeted households in Karamoja. Use of manual labour was assessed as more efficient and effective especially for woodlots and sand dams. However, use of machinery could have resulted to more quantity of water for production assets such as ponds. This view was expressed by the CPs as well as the district stakeholders interviewed. The main concern was the size of water ponds, which could not hold water for more than four months, yet the dry season is usually longer. Despite the shortcoming, it was expressed that the knowledge gained could be replicated by individuals digging micro-ponds at household level.
- 130) Use of unskilled labour (most beneficiaries were women) was found to pose challenges during creation of certain assets. For instance, excavation of water ponds using manual labour was hard for women. Although there was flexibility that allowed male members of the household to assist the women, this came at a cost for the registered female beneficiaries. On the other hand, community assets like woodlots were preferred by women, as they indicated that the hard part was only digging the holes. Different clusters had come up with innovative ways of watering the young seedlings that freed some time for members.

### **3.3.3 Internal and external factors influencing efficiency**

- 131) The short term funding nature of the FLA (9 months) that WFP uses to partner with identified NGOs in the region affected the ability to complete the subprojects in time. The short



implementation period led to identification of small projects which did not fully take into account the longer term benefits. This was exacerbated by planning at cluster level. The breaks in between the FLAs also affected the maintenance of the assets, as there was no support at community level as parish and village level staffs were not paid during the contract breaks.

- 132) The main external factor that influenced efficiency was political interference through making statements that were not in line with national and district policies. It was explained that this was usually done for personal gains, especially during election periods. The statements included “beneficiaries are being overworked and should be given food unconditionally.” The community members always listen to what the politicians tell them even when some statements are anti-development.
- 133) Finally, it was established that the modality of using CPs is efficient in terms of reaching and addressing vulnerability across all villages in Karamoja, and overheads are low. However, it was noted that termination of one CP (MAP) after the 2014/2015 period led to some uncompleted sub-projects being neglected and remaining unfinished until the end of 2015/2016 period. For instance, one sand dam had not been completed in Kotido by the time of the evaluation although its construction started in 2014. On the other hand, inefficiencies in the contracting process between WFP and CPs have been minimised over time as the two parties make use of experiences gained over the years. The CPs had good structures to get down to community level but the challenge is the quality of work due to time and technical capacity. WFP had noted the low capacity of World Vision serving Kotido and Kaabong districts and was supporting them recruit more specialised staff such as agronomist for effective implementation of programme activities. There is still room for a clearer communication strategy to keep stakeholders informed about expected delays, what the reasons are for these delays, and how WFP are working to resolve the situation, given the importance of the NUSAF2 (WFP) programme.

## **3.4 Assessment of Impact**

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### **3.4.1 Effect of Project on Beneficiaries’ Lives**

#### **3.4.1.1 PWP subprojects**

- 134) The direct benefits of the PWP work to the community were numerous and positively affected the lives of men, women and youth in different ways. The short term benefits were realised immediately (eg. Sand dams, Irrigation infrastructure etc) while others will trickle over time such as the sale of poles or timber after maturity of trees established under the programme. The water for production asset resulted in flow of benefits immediately they were completed as long as it had rained as illustrated in **Figure 10**. This benefited the community as well as individuals. The programme added 23 water ponds in 2015/2016.

135) The soil and water conservation work done has made water available for longer periods even during the dry season while tree-planting was beneficial to flood and soil erosion control. Gully control activities have opened degraded land to cultivable status. In addition, communities appreciate the knowledge gained and are committed to do the same in their individual land. The availability of water for domestic use saves time for women initially spent when looking for water. The redeemed time is now used to attend to other productive and reproductive activities undertaken by women in a household. Furthermore, the ponds have provided water for livestock which has improved the animal health and has led to higher prices for the animals.

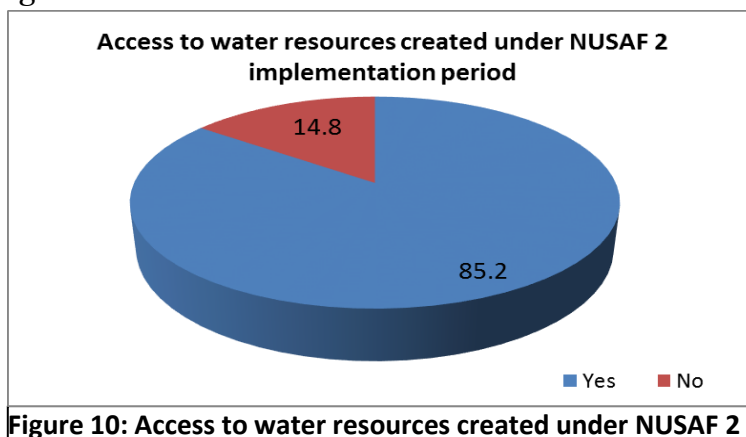
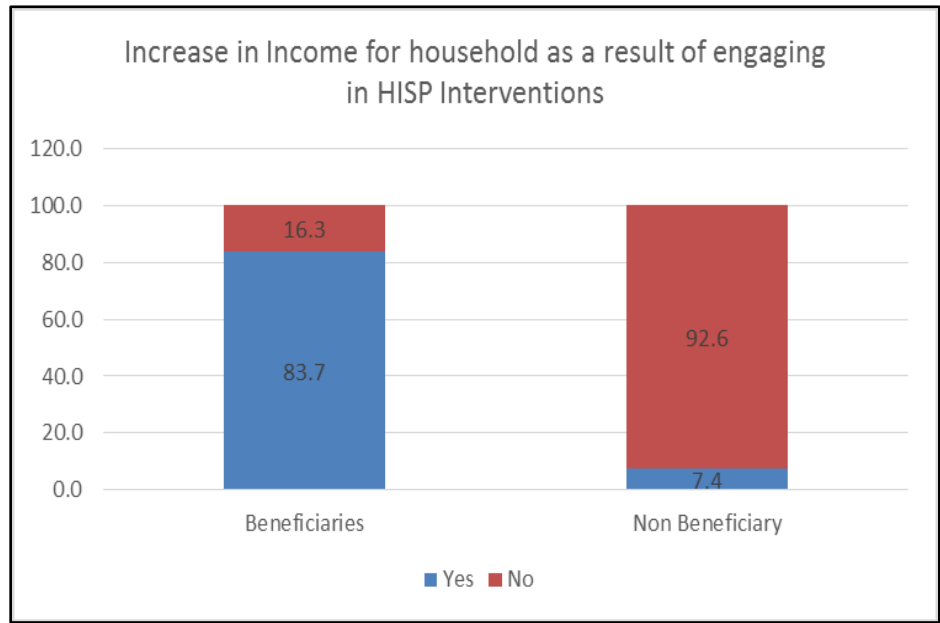


Figure 10: Access to water resources created under NUSAF 2

136) Given the rate of deforestation in Karamoja (cutting down of trees for charcoal and fuel wood sale as livelihood coping strategy and source of income) the woodlots will contribute to environmental, economic, social benefits and aesthetic values if properly developed and managed. A total of 293 acres and 282 hectares of land were put under forest cover in 2014/2015 and 2015/2016, respectively.

### 3.4.1.2 HISP Subprojects

137) The HISP component enabled beneficiaries realise a boost in agricultural production which contributed to self-reliance in food and marketable commodities. **Figure 11** depicts increased income as a result of engaging in HISP interventions. The adoption of crops tolerant to drought and common crop diseases such as SESO 3 sorghum that grows in three months, MM3 maize with a growth period of three months, pigeon pea SEPI 2 which grows in 3-4 months and can be harvested throughout the year for a period of two years and cassava NASE 14 were introduced and contributed to improved food security among the beneficiaries while the surplus production was sold to generate income. Appropriate technologies practised at individual household level for example drip irrigation have the potential of adoption and would in turn promote food availability and enhance food self-sufficiency even when rains are inadequate.



**Figure 11:** Increase in income as a result of engaging in HISP as confirmed by households

138) The formation of groups and clusters created social capital for the beneficiaries. Furthermore, income generating activities done at group level like tree nurseries, vegetable production, and bee keeping are financially viable and provide sustainable income for beneficiaries; and act as a glue that sticks the members together. **Text box 2** illustrates the effect of tree nursery engagement by a beneficiary in Napak District.

139) Though some positive impacts were noted, it is still early for the NUSAF2 (WFP) to demonstrate tangible impact. However, the team anticipates that the HISP component could contribute considerably to the expected change at individual household level. The communal assets could have some impact in the longer term as long as the ownership processes are better defined and followed.

### 3.4.2 Drivers of Positive Impact

140) Different stakeholders were involved at the various stages of project implementation, from choice of asset, site selection and work modalities among others. The engagement of stakeholders like district local government technical departments and sub-county level structures throughout the process introduced the need for ownership and helped to build cohesion in the group through the period of the activities.

141) All the CPs engaged by WFP had regional experience as they had operated in Karamoja even before the programme began. The CPs gave priority to NUSAF 2 (WFP) activities within their internal processes.

142) As part of their work, the CPs also hired staff with technical competency for undertaking the project activities. This increased the capacity of the technical team dedicated to NUSAF 2. The CPs also provided supervision to the established community project level management structures, allowing better governance during the implementation process in order to achieve the intended outcomes.

143) The fact that the project also deliberately targeted food insecure households was a driver of positive impact. While these were a priority for the project, there was an added benefit that the beneficiaries were committed to the programme as they had no other alternative sources of food.

### 3.4.3 Intended and un-intended Impacts

144) The following intended impacts on beneficiaries were observed:

- Food transfers had a positive impact in coping with drought. Though the ration received by households was shared out widely even with non-beneficiaries, the food transfers received per cycle of work provided food for the households for between 7 and 21 days.
- HISP had created alternative source of income and enhanced food security. This was confirmed by several success stories received from HISP beneficiaries and respective CPs. Activities such as apiary, tree nurseries and vegetable farming had an immediate impact on household income. The apiary project provided income from the sale of processed honey. Tree nurseries and vegetables were reported as big success stories. The demand for tree seedlings under NUSAF2

#### Textbox 2: Tree nursery raising enabling beneficiaries to save their income in village saving schemes.

Lopuk Joseph, in his late 20's lives in Nasigar parish, Ngoleriet Sub County, with his wife and three children. In 2012, Joseph and his business partner Nalem Amina chose tree nursery raising as their income generating activity. Samaritan's Purse trained them in tree seedling and nursery management and supported them with seeds and materials to start their own tree nursery. Joseph and Amina planted the seeds and nurtured the seedlings. Soon, they had many nursery beds and divided them amongst other small groups of people who helped to care for the seedlings. Joseph's group had six members and each had a nursery bed. In 2014, they made their first sale to Samaritan's Purse. Joseph earned UGX 900,000. This encouraged him to buy more seeds and expand his nursery beds. In 2015, Joseph and his group members signed another contract with Samaritan's Purse to buy tree seedlings. The beneficiary earned UGX 1,575,000 (equivalent to USD 495). Joseph bought a cow and five goats and saved the rest of the money. Today, Joseph saves UGX 10,000 weekly.

had created a source of income to community members. Vegetables, on the other hand, had not only contributed to household income but had also positively contributed to better nutrition at household level.

- PWP subcomponent projects were also noted to have had positive impacts on households. Specifically, water ponds had collected water and were providing household water needs. Based on the FGDs, KII and field observation, livestock had not migrated like previous years in search for water. As a result of livestock being within the homestead, children had access to milk, hence building resilience in the communities during the dry spell. In addition, communities were observed to have frequent baths adjacent to the water ponds hence improving on their hygiene.
- In previous years, WFP had been procuring cereals for distribution from agriculture districts of Uganda which are on the western side. Support to communities in agriculture related intervention and food storage facilities have boosted food production in Karamoja region. Discussions with WFP field office managers in Kaabong, Kotido and Moroto confirmed that procurement of cereals from communities within Karamoja has been increasing over time. The enhanced capacity building by WFP intervention areas such as improved agricultural practices (timely early planting, planting drought tolerant crops and improved seed) has resulted in increased crop yield.

145) The un-intended impacts were:

- The programme led to increased burden on women, as they had to devote hours in PWP while continuing with their routine schedule as well as look for other alternative sources of food since food for assets did not come immediately.
- Given the increased burden on the women in the different households, children were mostly involved in the work. They helped to take care of the younger ones and sometimes helped their mothers at the PWP sites.
- The HISP activities were hindered by the high illiteracy rates in Karamoja region as depicted by **Figure 16 (Annex 7)**. While literacy may not be directly correlated to the attitudes and behaviour changes, many illiterate people were unable to adopt some of the HISP intervention technologies such as vegetable production (using sack and drip irrigation technology and disease and pest control). In this regard, illiteracy significantly contributed to low adoption, largely due to lack behaviour and attitude change.
- The PWP created dependence as people focused more on the food and less on the benefits that would accrue from the asset created. This conversely affects sustainability, as the beneficiaries were not inclined to maintain the assets as long as there was no more food. However, it was noted that the CPs were helping the community maintain the completed sub-projects during active programme period.

#### **3.4.4 Gender specific impacts**

146) The following are gender specific impacts to beneficiaries:

- More women participated in the project because many households are female-headed as a result of common polygamy practice in the region. According to cultural settings of Karamoja, the primary responsibility of taking care of the family is assigned to the women. Women are socially expected to carry out their domestic and reproductive roles regardless of any other activities. While participation in a PWP brought in additional food, the time spent working on the assets increased the overall burden of work. But even as the workload for women increased, it gave them the advantage of receiving food. Food given to women generally reached the whole household, whereas men have a tendency to sell the food when they receive it or divide it among multiple 'wives'. The men's role is generally limited to livestock rearing.

- The HISP activities mainly targeted women. The emphasis on vegetable growing has improved nutrition for their families and income. Thus, such sub-projects could be used as the vehicle for developing a system and structure for graduating beneficiaries, and enhance access to food and its availability.
- Planting of live fences improved the safety of women who traditionally are responsible for carrying thorn bushes to their *manyatta* for fencing.
- Energy saving stoves reduced the burden on women as they are responsible for looking for the food and preparing it for the family using firewood they collect. The energy saving stoves resulted in fewer trips to collect firewood and also made the cooking process less cumbersome in addition to reducing exposure to harmful smoke.
- In addition to the direct benefits women enjoyed, they were also involved in the community project management committees. Participating as leaders within their communities empowered them and built their confidence, self-esteem, leadership ability in addition to including them at the decision-making platform. Their inclusion was important not just for ownership but also to ascertain that issues that affected women were not left out, but were discussed and solutions found.

### 3.5 Sustainability

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147) Sustainability is the possibility of a continuation of the stream of benefits produced by the programme interventions. Overall, the level of sustainability differs when PWP and HISP interventions are compared. All the implementing partners were of the opinion that HISP activities that were implemented at individual level had better possibility of continuation after programme closed. The way the NUSAF2 (WFP) programme was designed created two factors determining sustainability.

✚ Sustainability of institutions: many of the sub projects and safety net interventions by definition required longer-term involvement of implementers. The design recognised the central place that was to be played by the State, a permanent institution, in sustainability. However because of the short nature of the sub-project, limited structured handover to the State by the implementing NGO and lack of resources allocation by the state for maintenance, the state may not be very effective in ensuring sustainability after handover. Despite the limitation of the State, all CPs have a long term presence may continue to work with and strengthen the same communities on asset building and safety net development.

✚ Sustainability of interventions: in the wide variety of assets that were developed, some had a better chance of sustainability than others. The WFP approach to the project worked against sustainability of the development of assets. Most development projects require that beneficiaries contribute to the intervention to guarantee sustainability. The Government water borehole development project, for example, requires that community members contribute cash to the intervention. WFP gave rewards for people working in the assets development. Therefore, it was very difficult to tell if the people work because of their interest in the asset or because of the payment (food) they get.

Several aspects of sustainability were reviewed as presented in the sections below:

#### 3.5.1 Extent of Ownership of Sub-projects

148) Ownership of the sub-projects was determined by the perceived benefits as seen by the beneficiaries. Under the PWP projects, ownership of water for production assets was high as they were seen to serve an immediate felt need. However, subprojects such as woodlots were

less owned. The evaluation team noted that previously established woodlots were poorly maintained. Only in situations where the CPs had organised to have some days allocated to maintain the previous woodlots were they taken care of (weeded, pruned, etc). CPs also encouraged the beneficiaries to maintain the woodlots by giving out cowpea seeds for growing in the open spaces. On the other hand, the HISP subprojects were implemented at individual level and the beneficiary had full control of the benefits, making the sub-projects more sustainable. Ways that had been applied to enhance ownership of community projects were:

- The design of water pond to include a silt trap and a livestock watering trough that was outside the pond. This reduces the possibility of livestock drinking water directly in the pond hence contributing to silting. In one of the FGDs, community members informed the evaluation team that they de-silt the water ponds on their own.
- For larger water resources, there is a WUA at parish level that is charged with issues of operations and maintenance of the assets.
- Allocating trees in woodlot to individuals to maintain them under the arrangement that when they mature the person maintaining will have access to the benefits.
- Supplying beehives to clusters with woodlots that could host the hives. In so doing, the members had a chance to get short term benefits (honey and income) as they waited for the trees to mature.
- Being given seed (watermelon, cowpea) for planting in between the growing trees.
- In areas where land was not a constraint, clusters expanded the subprojects that had just been handed over so that the old plots are easily maintained as work on the new plots is done.
- Following an elaborate handing over process where the district, sub-county and Parish chiefs were involved for all the completed sub-projects.
- Aspects of sustainability were emphasised during training for local leaders and PMC members.

### **3.5.2 Maintenance and Improvement of Sub-projects**

- 149) Following the trainings on sustainability, sub-projects such as water ponds are maintained by the community members as they identify with their need. Improvement of water ponds (adding water trough and fencing) has also been done to enhance sustainability. To minimize the chance of 'hijacking' woodlots by individuals, the CPs in collaboration with the District Council introduced Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between land owners who had given their land for establishment of woodlots and local leaders and witnessed by the CPs. This is expected to protect the future benefits for those who were part of the establishment process.
- 150) Under HISP, improvement of irrigation system was noted in Kaabong where ACF has made use of in-house irrigation technologies expertise to graduate from drip irrigation to drums and large scale irrigation. This facilitated participating beneficiaries to expand the area under irrigation.

### 3.5.3 Existence and role of CPMC

151) The NUSAF2 (WFP) requirement was that community management committees be formed to be in charge implementation and maintenance of all approved sub-projects. During data collection, these were found to be in place and were composed of both men and women. Those who formed the CPMC were selected on the basis of hard work, were committed to the projects, respected in the community, could communicate and were accepted by the community to lead in the cluster. The roles of the CPMCs were clearly enumerated by household survey respondents as presented in **Table 12**.

**Table 12:** Role of men and women in community project management committees

<b>Men</b>	<b>Women</b>
1. Monitoring/supervising projects	1. Mobilising and identification of sub-projects
2. Mobilising and identification of sub-projects	2. Sensitisation/engage in works
3. Sensitization/engage in works	3. Monitoring/supervising projects
4. Record keeping and reporting	4. Settling disputes



## **4.0 LESSONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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### **4.1 Lessons learned and good practices**

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152) During the process of implementation, the cooperating partners had an opportunity to learn and improve the processes. The following lessons were picked during the evaluation:

- Limiting participation of community members in selection and implementation of the project and leaving the site identification to cooperating partners and district technical staff led to poor siting, especially for water ponds. It was noted that some sites did not have adequate catchment area for collecting and channelling the water to the ponds. To avoid this in the future, the CPs involved the elders and community leaders in all stages of sub-project cycle.
- Establishment of tree seedlings was affected by inadequate availability of water and many young seedlings dried up. To improve on take-off, CPs reverted to use of eye brows for water conservation and bottles for sustained watering of the young trees.
- The established woodlots were used for bee keeping, improving on returns on investment, as trees take a long time to mature (over 3 years), and making them less attractive for poor people. The honey harvested served as incentive for those involved in maintaining the woodlots. Use of the established woodlots minimized cases of vandalism reported for hives located in the bush.
- A learning aspect that was followed through was conducting an experiment on the effect of using zai pits on yields of maize in Napak district. The yields from the Zai pit plot were three times more than from the plot grown using conventional methods. Despite demonstrating the yield differences, adoption of zai pit is still low.
- While the NUSAF2 (WFP) safety nets aspects did not operationally factor in the social protection aspects, the social protection floor concept is an important lesson in terms of what could be done better. WFP can play an important role in providing support and evidence for implementing the SPF as it relates to food assistance.
- In all the four districts, community based approach brought to the fore that using private land for sub-project interventions is not sustainable in the long run. Based on experience, the CPs devised ways of safeguarding the future benefits to enable all beneficiaries to have access
- An important good practice the NUSAF2 (WFP) programme has demonstrated is that it gave the CPs the flexibility to propose sub-projects based on in-house expertise and experience. This gave room for innovation at field level.

### **4.2 Conclusions**

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153) The conclusions presented are in line with the evaluation objectives listed in the terms of reference.

- a) The NUSAF2 (WFP) programme provided seasonal employment opportunities for 33,084 households in 6 cycles. The beneficiaries were identified in the moderately food insecure areas and the activities were implemented during the “food lean periods”. In addition, one time contingency distribution was carried out in October 2014 for 31,684 households. Each household received 50 kgs of cereals (maize) in all the transfers. Though the food transferred

was expected to last the beneficiary households for 30 days, it lasted for between one and three weeks.

- b) In respect to objective two, the programme initiated activities aimed at rehabilitating land for productive use. This was done using various methods including afforestation (establishment of woodlots); establishment and maintenance of live fences and undertaking gully control using a combination of micro-catchment, check dams and planting hedges across the eroded sections to serve as barriers of the soil and materials carried by the runoff. In addition, rock terraces were laid on sloppy areas across the contours to minimize land degradation.
- c) Livelihood opportunities were enhanced through provision of water for production (that was used for livestock watering and for irrigation farming. The HISP subcomponent effectively contributed to improving food security and incomes through crop production where surplus was sold to generate income (84% of beneficiaries interviewed said their income had increased). Increased access to water for production and irrigation as well as more vegetation cover through tree planting is contributing to reducing risks associated with disasters. The programme supported introduction of drought tolerant crops and water harvesting techniques such as use of zai pits that enhanced ability of communities to adopt to climate change.
- d) In regard to improvement of local capacity for the implementation of pro-poor public works programmes, the project involved local community members for management of assets and funded activities during implementation. Their capacity was further enhanced through training and hands on skill acquisition.

### **4.3 Recommendation and Way Forward**

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154) Suggested recommendations are as follows;

- a) While WFP and CPs have been able to standardise the designs for key PWP assets especially water ponds there is need for CPs to include in their FLA capacity of key persons to undertake complex community assets such as rock catchments. Therefore, a careful balance between internal technical capacity and the time required to implement complex sub-projects is necessary if WFP and CPs are to achieve efficiency and planned outcomes.
- b) It is foreseen that WFP will continue working with CPs as implementers at district level. To give the key staff some level of security and improve efficiency, it is necessary that WFP adopts a longer term contracting framework that covers the entire financial phase.
- c) To reduce the differences in labour needs for different sub-projects, it is imperative that WFP provide guidelines with unskilled labour needs for different activities for use during sub project approval process. This will minimize apparent differences observed during the evaluation.
- d) There is need to improve information flow from WFP/CPs and beneficiary communities. This will reduce unnecessary delays in completing assets experienced when beneficiaries stop attending work when they engage looking for alternative livelihood options. This happens when the food transfer is not done when expected.

- e) A careful assessment of materials such as sacks should be done to ensure those purchased for project implementation meet the standards that can withstand the harsh weather conditions in Karamoja.
- f) To further improve effectiveness and impact, there is need to support both animal and crop production as HISP interventions. This is sustainable and embraces holistic development as all gender groups are involved.
- g) In future, small scale irrigation schemes should be linked to the more permanent water sources to cushion farmers during the dry season.
- h) There is need to develop a template for collecting data on area planted, inputs used, quantity harvested, quantity sold and at what price for crops promoted under HISP. The information can then be used to assess progress made towards improving food security and incomes for beneficiaries. The CPs can use the community based staff to collect the data in a timely manner.

## **Way Forward**

155) The main objective of NUSAF3 (OP) is to “provide effective income support and build resilience to Karamoja households.” NUSAF3 (OP) aims at transiting poor households to middle income level in Karamoja with implementation benchmarked on key pillars of increased production, savings, and wealth creation by providing employment. The theory of change has three pillars; (i) Short-term deployment of household labour for cash through participation in community assets creation (a continuation of what has been happening under NUSAF2); (ii) Financing market driven enterprises using the cash received by encouraging a saving and investment culture; and iii) Building positive attitudes towards change. Operating under the above theory of change will enhance concerted development efforts in Karamoja by major actors including WFP.

**Annex 1: Terms of Reference (TOR)**

Terms of Reference  
DECENTRALIZED FINAL EVALUATION of  
WIT'S DFID Enhancing Resilience in Karamoja Programme in Uganda  
WFP Uganda Country Office  
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## **1. Introduction**

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1. These Terms of Reference (TOR) are for the final evaluation of the World Food Programme (WFP) Public Works component of the DFID funded Enhancing Resilience in Karamoja Programme (ERKP) in Uganda. This evaluation is commissioned by WFP Uganda Country Office and will cover the period from 2013 – 2016.
2. These TOR were prepared by the programme unit, WFP-Uganda Country Office based upon an initial document review and consultation with stakeholders and following a standard template. The purpose of the TOR is twofold. Firstly, it provides key information to the evaluation team and helps guide them throughout the evaluation process; and secondly, it provides key information to stakeholders about the proposed evaluation.

## **2. Reasons for the Evaluation**

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### **2.1. Rationale**

3. This evaluation is being commissioned for the following reasons:
4. The programme seeks to strengthen the resilience of moderately food insecure households with labor capacity through the provision of conditional food/cash transfers linked to the construction and rehabilitation of community-level productive assets. Guided by the WFP/UNICEF/FAO Joint Resilience Strategy, this evaluation is expected to provide evidence of what worked in the past and programmatic recommendations for joint operational planning under the resilience programme.
5. Under the Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations 200852 (2016-18), WFP will continue to target severely food insecure populations in the north eastern Karamoja region, through the provision of a predictable safety net under WFP FFA modality of cash aid food for assets. WFP plans to increase its coverage to 87,000 food insecure households across Karamoja. Productive asset creation will support soil and water conservation, water production and agricultural assets, as part of a broader watershed catchment development for crop and livestock increased productivity. Additional activities, e.g. nutrition-sensitive capacity development, household income generation, etc. are also planned for the conditional assistance in order to increase the coverage of vulnerable households.
6. WFP is implementing PWP in the framework of the Government of Uganda's Second Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 2). This programme is part of the International Climate Fund endorsed Enhancing Resilience in
7. Karamoja programme (ERKP) of DFID. The public works programme establishes an important link between social protection, climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Sustainability is an important consideration, and the grantees are expected to work to support government and community ownership.
8. In the evaluation plan agreed between with the key donor, DFID, WFP commits to conducting a final evaluation to measure performance of the programme, for accountability and learning purposes. For this reason, WFP is commissioning an evaluation at the final-point of project implementation.

### **2.2 Objectives**

9. The main objective of this evaluation is to assess and report on the performance and results achieved (intended or unintended, positive and negative) of DFID support to WFP Public Works Programme in Uganda since 2013 to 2016. The Evaluations will serve the dual and mutually reinforcing objectives of accountability and learning.
  - Accountability – the evaluation will assess and report on the performance and results of the DFID support to WFP PWP Programme in Uganda since 2013 to 2016.

- Learning – the evaluation will determine the reasons why certain results occurred or not to draw lessons, derive good practices and pointers for learning. It will provide evidence-based findings to inform operational and strategic decision-making. Findings will be actively disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into relevant lesson sharing systems.

## 2.3 Stakeholders and Users

10. Stakeholders A number of stakeholders both inside and outside of WFP have interests in the results of the evaluation and some of these will be asked to play a role in the evaluation process. Table 1 below provides a preliminary stakeholder analysis, which should be deepened by the evaluation team as part of the Inception phase.
11. Accountability to affected populations is tied to WFP's commitments to include beneficiaries as key stakeholders in WFP's work. As such, WFP is committed to ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment in the evaluation process, with participation and consultation in the evaluation by women, men, boys and girls from different groups.
- Table I: Preliminary Stakeholders' analysis

Stakeholders	Interest. in the evaluation and likely uses of evaluation report To this stakeholder
<b>INTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
Country Office (CO) Uganda	Responsible for the country level planning and operations implementation, it has a direct stake in the evaluation and an interest in learning from experience to inform decision-making. It is also called upon to account internally as well as to its beneficiaries and partners
Regional Bureau (RB) Nairobi	Responsible for both oversight of COs and technical guidance and support, the RB management has an interest in an independent account of the operational performance as well as in learning from the evaluation findings to apply this learning to other country offices.
WFP HQ	WFP has an interest in the lessons that emerge from evaluations, particularly as they relate to WFP strategies, policies, thematic areas, or delivery modality with wider relevance to WFP
Office of Evaluation (OEV)	OEV has a stake in ensuring that decentralized evaluations deliver quality, useful and credible evaluations. OEV management has an interest in providing decision-makers and stakeholders with independent
WFP Executive Board (EB)	The IATFP governing body has an interest in being informed about the effectiveness of WFP operations. This evaluation will not be presented to the EB but its findings may feed into annual syntheses and into
<b>EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS</b>	
Beneficiaries	As the ultimate recipients of food assistance, beneficiaries have a stake in WFP determining whether its assistance is appropriate and effective. As such, the level of participation in the evaluation of women and men from different groups will be determined and their respective perspectives will
Government, National and county levels	Both district and national Government have a direct interest in knowing whether WFP activities in the country are aligned with its priorities, harmonised with the action of other partners and meet the expected results. For PWP the government has the overall ownership of the NUSAF II programme, and shares the interest in learning lessons for design of future programmes, including transition to cash models. The key line Ministry is the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; specifically, the Expanding Social Protection Secretariat (ESP) oversees the implementation of Social Protection Programmes in Uganda, of which PWP is considered one component. At the district level, district technical officers include:

UN and Development Partners	FAO and UNICEF as joint implementing partners of the ERKP program. The Uganda United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) should contribute to the realisation of the government developmental objectives. Uganda United Nations Country Team (UNCT) has therefore an interest insuring that WFP operation is effective in contributing to the UN concerted efforts. WFP implements the programme within a wider UN system of support to government priorities. The partner agencies are interested in learning to what extent WFP interventions are contributing to the overall outcomes committed to the UNDAF particularly UNICEF, FAO,
NGOs [Action Contre Faim, Danish Refugee Council,	INGOs are WFP's cooperating partners for the implementation of PWP activities while at the same time as having their own interventions. The results, of the evaluation might affect future implementation modalities, strategic orientations, coordination and partnerships.
Donors [DFID]	A WFP PWP programme is funded by DFID. Other donors implementing PWP programs in Uganda, including The World Bank, Danida and EU will also have an interest in knowing whether WFP's work has been effective and contributed to social protection strategies in Uganda.

### 3. Context and subject of the Evaluation

#### 3.1. Context

12. Despite economic growth of 6-7% annually over the last five years, Uganda ranks 163th of 188 countries in the 2014 Human Development Index and 122nd in the gender inequality index.<sup>1</sup> The population has increased by 130 percent in two decades to 37.78 million in 2014.,<sup>2</sup> Poverty and income inequality remain high: it is estimated that up to 37.8 percent of Ugandans live below the poverty line despite the vigorous growth in recent years.<sup>3</sup> With increasingly unpredictable and severe weather patterns and a rapidly growing population, the country remains food-deficient, depends on food imports and is vulnerable to shocks. Poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition are particularly severe in the arid and semi-arid land (ASALs) region of Karamoja, which covers 13.5 per cent of Uganda's land area, contain 7 of its 10 poorest districts, and comprise 3.5 per cent of the population. In Karamoja, 82 per cent of the population live in poverty compared to the national average of 31 per cent.<sup>4</sup>
13. Karamoja spans 27,000 square kilometres, and is one of the driest and poorest regions in Uganda. It is home to approximately 1.3 million people with mainly agro-pastoral livelihoods. While 8 per cent of the population is severely food insecure and an additional 78 per cent is moderately and marginally food insecure<sup>5</sup>. The region suffers from severe environmental degradation, poor infrastructure, poor health and sanitation conditions, and the high prevalence of diarrhoea and other preventable diseases among children. Literacy levels are as low as 20 per cent.

<sup>1</sup> United Nations Development Program (2015). "Human Development Report 2015: Uganda". Available at: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr\\_theme/country-notes/UGA.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/UGA.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> World Bank (2014). *World Databank: World Development Indicators*, Available at: <http://databankworldbank.org/datareports.aspx?source=2&country=UGA&series.Szperiod>

<sup>3</sup> United Nations Development Program (2015). "Human Development Report 2015: Uganda".

<sup>4</sup> World Food Programme (2015). "Uganda—Resilience Context Analysis: Resilience to food insecurity in Karamoja". Available at: <https://www.wfp.org/content/uganda-resilience-food-insecurity-malnutrition-karamoja-april-2015>.

14. A nutrition survey implemented at the peak of lean season in July 2015 found that severe acute malnutrition (SAM) prevalence rates exceed the World Health Organisation (WHO) emergency



thresholds in all Northern Karamoja districts. The overall rate of SAM for the Karamoja Region was 3.7 per cent, while Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) was 14.1 per cent which is at the alert threshold. The stunting rate of children under 5 is 32.7 per cent, reflecting the problem of chronic hunger and insufficient access to food.

15. Climate change aggravates the vulnerability of the already precarious livelihoods, compounding and exacerbating the underlying issues of poverty and food insecurity. Cyclical droughts, erratic rainfall, and poor soil fertility render the region chronically food insecure, producing an interrelated set of humanitarian and development challenges. Moreover, frequent and often armed disputes over water, wood, and livestock showcase the links between conflict, resource scarcity, and food insecurity.
16. As part of the multi-stakeholder effort to manage and reduce risks as well as to build resilience to recurrent shocks in vulnerable households and communities, WFP has been implementing its public works programme, which includes a livelihoods component, in Karamoja, for the past 4 years. The Karamoja Productive Assets Programme (KPAP), was launched in 2010 and was subsequently integrated into the Government Framework of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 2). This transition reflected the strategic shift of WFP from food aid to food assistance. Since its onset the programme has been supported predominantly by DFID.
17. Public Works Programmes are outlined as a component of the Government of Uganda's Social Protection Strategy<sup>7</sup>. A number of programmes with public works components have been implemented in Uganda in parallel to the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF). These programs have focused particularly in Northern Uganda and Karamoja, and include: Karamoja Livelihoods Improvement Programme, Community-Driven Development Programme and Agricultural Livelihoods Recovery Programme. The objectives of the public works programs have included creation of community assets, provision of food items to households affected by famine and transfer of cash to poor households with labour capacity.

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<sup>5</sup> World Food Programme (2015). "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Karamoja Region" Available at <https://www.wfp.org/content/uganda-food-security-and-nutrition-assessment:june-2015>

<sup>6</sup> World Food Programme (2015). "Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Karamoja Region"

<sup>7</sup> National Social Protection Policy, Uganda 2015.

### **3.2. Subject of the evaluation**

18. WFP has been implementing its public works programme, in the Karamoja region for the past 5 years. The Karamoja Productive Assets Programme (KPAP), Was launched in 2010 and was subsequently integrated into the Government Framework of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 2). This transition reflected the strategic shift of WFP from food aid to food assistance. Since its onset the programme has been supported predominantly by DFID. The next phase of the Government Framework of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF 3) from 2015 – 20 will be funded by The World Bank.
19. WFP supports approximately 33,058 moderately food insecure households in in four districts of Karamoja with a conditional food transfer for participation in seasonal public works activities. 50 Kg of maize is transferred to participating beneficiary households following a work cycle of xx days. 3 seasonal transfers are provided each cycle to support households during the lean periods.
20. WFP implements Household Income Support projects in 4 districts. Tools and training are provided to targeted households to help them diversify livelihoods and increase household incomes. These activities are focused primarily on staple crop production and utilizing

community assets (demonstration gardens, cassava multiplication plots, soil and water infrastructure).

21. WFP also prioritises capacity development of the District Government to manage and extend the PWP programme in Karamoja.
22. WFP implements its PWP programme in close collaboration with OPM and the District Local Governments in respective districts of implementation. An annual joint work plan is formulated, and regular meetings at district levels are organized to coordinate activities. Activities are aligned to respective district development plans. At the county level, WFP coordinates implementation with the Office of the Prime Minister. The activities are monitored as part of WFP's regular monitoring and through joint monitoring missions with District Local Governments.

## 4. Evaluation Approach

### 4.1 Scope

23. The evaluation will be of DFID-supported PWP activities implemented from 2013 to 2016 under the EGRP Program.
24. The evaluation will cover the Karamoja region where these activities were implemented during the above mentioned period.
25. It is expected that the evaluation will review the WFP partnership strategies, modalities of implementation, and monitoring and reporting systems through this timeframe
26. The final evaluation will use the internationally agreed criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact. The evaluation will put greater emphasis than the Mid Term Evaluation on the effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the program. The evaluation is thus focused on accountability (against intended results) and learning (for the continuance of the PWP in Uganda).
27. The evaluation will assess the impact of the program against the following objectives:
  - Adequate seasonal employment opportunities for the targeted moderately food insecure households with labour capacity
  - Rehabilitated land for productive use,
  - Enhanced livelihood opportunities, Reduced disaster risks, Enhanced ability of communities to adapt to climate change
  - Improved local capacity for the implementation of pro-poor public works programmes to facilitate disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

The evaluation will take into consideration the reduced regional geographical coverage between 2013 and 2016.

### 4.2 Evaluation Criteria and Questions

28. **Evaluation Criteria:** The evaluation will apply the international evaluation criteria of Relevance; Effectiveness, Efficiency, Impact and Sustainability. Gender Equality and the Empowerment of women (GEEW) should be mainstreamed throughout.
29. **Evaluation Questions:** Allied to the evaluation criteria, the evaluation will address the following key questions, which will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. Collectively, the questions aim at highlighting the key lessons and performance of the WFP's DFID Public Works programme support (2013-2016), which could inform future strategic and operational decisions.

### 30. Evaluation Criteria and Questions

Criteria	Evaluation Questions
Relevance	<p>Areas for analysis will include the extent to which the objectives, targeting, choice of activities and of transfer modalities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were appropriate to the needs of the target population;</li> <li>• Were coherent with relevant stated national policies, including sector policies and strategies and seek complementarity with the interventions of relevant development partners</li> <li>• Were coherent with WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance</li> <li>• Were aligned with partner UN agency and donor policies and priorities?</li> </ul>
Effectiveness	<p>Has the PWP Programme achieved its stated outputs, objectives and outcomes? and what were the major factors (Both internal and external) influencing the</p>

	<p>achievement or non-achievement of the outputs, outcomes/objectives of the intervention?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How effective has WFP’s public works programme been in building soil and water conservation, water production and agricultural assets?</li> <li>• How effective has WFP’s public works programme been as a safety net mechanisms for the targeted households?</li> <li>• How relevant have the community assets and the food assistance been to the targeted households?</li> <li>• How efficient is the WFP public works model in delivering conditional safety nets vis-à-vis other potential programmes?</li> <li>• How has the WFP public works programme aligned with global best practices for similar programmes?</li> </ul> <p>Why and how did the operation produce the observed results? The main internal and external factors that caused the observed changes and affected how results were achieved. The inquiry is likely to focus, amongst others, on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Internally (factors within WFP’s control): the processes, systems and tools in place to support the operation design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation and reporting; the governance structure and institutional arrangements (including issues related to staffing, capacity and technical backstopping from RB/HQ); the partnership and coordination arrangements; etc.</li> <li>• Externally (factors outside WFP’s control): the external operating environment; the funding climate; external incentives and pressures; etc.</li> </ul>
Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Were activities cost-efficient?</li> <li>• Were the activities implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?</li> <li>• What were the external and internal factors influencing efficiency of the program (attainment of the planned outputs, cost factors, logistics and pipeline performance)?</li> </ul>
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What were the short- and medium term effects of the programme on beneficiaries' lives?</li> <li>• Did any negative effects occur for beneficiaries?</li> <li>• What were the gender-specific impacts, especially regarding food security and nutrition?</li> <li>• What are the main drivers of positive impacts? (Partnerships, capacity, ownership, etc.)</li> <li>• What were the intended and unintended impacts of the program</li> </ul>
Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To what extent is the country / districts / community taking ownership of the programme? (e.g. demonstrated</li> </ul>

	commitment and contribution to the programme);
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#### 4.3 Data Availability

32. The following are the main sources of data. The evaluation

- Baseline and mid-term evaluation reports
- WFP strategic Results framework
- Uganda Country Programme (2014-2018) project document and log frame
- Uganda Country Programme (2009-2014) project document and log frame
- National Public Works Guidelines
- WFP FFA strategy and policy
- 2013 to 2015 Standard Project Reports (SPRs).
- M&E monthly monitoring reports
- Government of Uganda National Social Protection Policy 2015
- External Evaluation of WFP's Cash Transfer to Schools Pilot Project (March 2013- March 2015
- Food-for-Assets impact evaluation of 2013<sup>8</sup>;
- WFP Country Portfolio Evaluation of 2014<sup>9</sup>;
- Seasonal livelihoods programming consultations in seven districts in 2013;
- Results of the periodic Karamoja Food Security and Nutrition Assessments;
- Uganda Social Protection Sector Review;
- July 2014 internal review<sup>10</sup> of the WFP/NUSAF2 activities.

#### 4.4 Methodology

33. The methodology will be designed by the evaluation team during the inception phase. It should:

- Employ the relevant evaluation criteria above [relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability]
- Demonstrate impartiality and lack of biases by relying on a cross-section of information sources (stakeholder groups, including beneficiaries, etc.) The selection of field visit sites will also need to demonstrate impartiality.

<sup>8</sup> Evaluation of the Impact of Food for Assets on Livelihood Resilience in Uganda, 2013.

<sup>9</sup> November 2014.

<sup>10</sup> The review involved WFP staff and all Cooperating Partners (CPs) implementing public works.

- Using mixed methods (quantitative, qualitative, participatory etc.) to ensure triangulation of information through a variety of means.
- Apply an evaluation matrix geared towards addressing the key evaluation questions taking into account the data availability challenges, the budget and timing constraints;
- Ensure through the use of mixed methods that women, girls, men and boys from different stakeholders groups participate and that their different voices are heard and used;

- Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment, as above;
31. The Final Evaluation will take a programme theory approach based on the results framework. In its execution, the evaluation will draw on the existing body of documented data as far as possible. The evaluation will use mixed methods and triangulate information from different methods and sources to enhance the reliability of findings. In particular, the evaluation will combine qualitative and quantitative approaches to collect field-level data and information from Karamoja using -appropriately sampled communities and stakeholders. Separate questionnaires will be applied to the different primary sources of information, focusing on community assets created, targeting, enrolment and participation, attendance, district engagement in the programme.
  32. The qualitative component of the evaluation will use participatory methods where relevant to highlight lessons learned and case studies representative of the interventions. In particular, the methodology will involve focus group discussions and key informant interviews drawn from relevant stakeholders. This component will employ relevant interview schedules as a key data collection method which will be collated to provide general impressions of the programme.

#### **4.5 Quality Assurance**

33. OEV's Evaluation Quality Assurance System (EQAS) defines the quality standards expected from this evaluation and sets out processes with in-built steps for quality assurance, templates for evaluation products and checklists for the review thereof. It is based on the UNEG norms and standards and good practice of the international evaluation community (DAC and ALNAP) and aims to ensure that the evaluation process and products conform to best practice and meet OEV's quality standards. EQAS does not interfere with the views and independence of the evaluation team.
34. The evaluation team should be assured of the accessibility of all relevant documentation within the provisions of the directive on disclosure of information
35. QAS should be systematically applied to this evaluation and the evaluation manager will be responsible to ensure that the evaluation progresses in line with its process steps and to conduct a rigorous quality control of the evaluation products ahead of their submission to WFP.
36. OEV has developed a quality assurance checklist for its decentralized evaluations. This includes checklists for feedback on quality for each of the evaluation products. These checklists will be applied to ensure the quality of the evaluation process and outputs. In addition, a post-hoc quality assessment of the final decentralised evaluation report will be conducted by OEV.
37. Concerning the quality of data and information, the evaluation team should systematically check accuracy, consistency and validity of collected data and information and acknowledge any limitations/caveats in drawing conclusions using the data.

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### **5. Phases and Deliverables**

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34. 41. The evaluation will proceed through the 5 following phases. The evaluation schedule annex provides a detailed breakdown of the proposed timeline for each phase over the full timeframe. A summary of the deliverables and deadlines for each phase are as follows:

Figure 1: Summary Process Map



44. Preparation phase '(May 2016): The evaluation manager will conduct background research and consultation to frame the, evaluation; prepare the TOR; select the evaluation team and contract the company for the management and conduct of the evaluation. The TOR will be shared with USDA for comments and or inputs.
45. Inception phase (23<sup>rd</sup> June – 4<sup>th</sup> July): This phase aims to prepare the evaluation team for the evaluation phase by ensuring that it has a good grasp of the expectations for the evaluation and a clear plan for conducting it. The inception phase will include a desk review of secondary data and initial interaction with the main stakeholders. The inception report will be shared with USDA for comments and or inputs. (deliverables: inception report).
46. Evaluation phase (15<sup>th</sup> July- 30<sup>th</sup> July): The fieldwork will span over a period of two weeks and will include visits to project sites and primary and secondary data collection from local stakeholders. A debriefing session will be held upon completion of the field work. (deliverables: field work debriefing).
47. Reporting phase –(15<sup>th</sup> August – 5<sup>th</sup> September): The evaluation team will analyse the data collected during the desk review and the field work, conduct additional consultations with stakeholders, as required, and draft the evaluation report. The draft evaluation report will be submitted to the evaluation manager for quality assurance. Stakeholders will be invited to provide comments, which will be recorded in a matrix by the evaluation manager and provided to the evaluation team for their consideration before report finalisation. (deliverables: draft and final evaluation reports).
48. Follow-up and dissemination phase: The final evaluation report will be shared with the relevant stakeholders. The management responsible will respond to the evaluation recommendations by providing actions that will be taken to address each recommendation and estimated timelines for taking those actions. The evaluation report will also be subject to external post-hoc quality review to report independently on the quality, credibility and utility of the evaluation in line with evaluation norms and standards. The final evaluation report will be published on the WFP public website. Findings will be disseminated and lessons will be incorporated into other relevant lesson sharing systems.

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## **6. Organization of the Evaluation**

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### **6.1 Evaluation Conduct**

49. The evaluation team will conduct the evaluation under the direction of its team leader and in close communication with the WFP evaluation manager. The team will be hired following agreement with WFP on its composition and in line with the evaluation schedule in Annex 2.
50. The evaluation team will not have been involved in the design or implementation of the subject of evaluation or have any other conflicts of interest. Further, they will act impartially and respect the code of conduct of the evaluation profession.

### **6.2 Team composition and competencies**

51. The Team Leader should be a senior evaluator with at least 10 years of experience in evaluation with demonstrated expertise in managing similar multidisciplinary and mixed quantitative and qualitative method evaluations. Complemented with a good understanding of WFP FFA food-for-asset (FFA) approaches and familiarity with the Uganda context is an advantage. Experience in the evaluation of large scale public works preferably in the context of arid and semi-arid lands
52. The Team leader will also have expertise in designing methodology and data collection tools and demonstrated experience in leading similar evaluations. She/he will also have leadership and communication skills, including a track record of excellent writing and presentation skills. Her/his primary responsibilities will be: i) defining the evaluation approach and methodology; ii) guiding and managing the team; iii) leading the evaluation mission and representing the evaluation team; iv) drafting and revising, as required, the inception report, exit debriefing presentation and evaluation report in line with EQAS.
53. The team must include strong demonstrated knowledge of qualitative and quantitative data and statistical analysis. It should include both women and men and at least one team member should be familiar with 1,1TFP's FFA work and with DFID M&E Policy.
54. The team will be multi-disciplinary and include members who together include an appropriate balance of expertise and practical knowledge in the following areas:
  - Social Protection
  - Food security
  - Gender
  - Capacity development
55. All team members should have strong analytical and communication skills, evaluation experience and familiarity with Uganda or the Horn of Africa.
56. The team members will bring together a complementary combination of the technical expertise required and have a track record of written work on similar assignments.
57. Team members will: i) contribute to the methodology in their area of expertise based on a document review; ii) conduct field work; iii) participate in team meetings and meetings with stakeholders; iv) contribute to the drafting and revision of the evaluation products in their technical area(s).
58. All members of the evaluation team will abide by the Code of Conduct for evaluators (Attached to individual contracts), ensuring they maintain impartiality and professionalism

### 6.3 Security Considerations

59. Security **clearance**: where required is to be obtained from WFP Uganda office.
  - As an 'independent supplier' of evaluation services to WFP, the evaluation company is responsible for ensuring the security of all persons contracted, including adequate arrangements for evacuation for medical or situational reasons. The consultants contracted by the evaluation company do not fall under the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel. Consultants hired independently are covered by the UN Department of Safety & Security (UNDSS) system for UN personnel which cover WFP staff and consultants contracted directly by WFP.
  - Independent consultants must - obtain UNDSS security clearance for travelling to be obtained from designated duty station and complete the UN system's Basic and Advance Security in the Field courses in advance, print out their certificates and take them with them.
60. However, to avoid any security incidents, the Evaluation Manager is requested to ensure that:



- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- The team members observe applicable UN security rules and regulations.
- The WFP CO registers the team members with the Security Officer on arrival in country and arranges a security briefing for them to gain an
- Understanding of the security situation on the ground.
- The team members-observe applicable UN security rules and regulations -e.g. curfews etc.

## 7. Roles and Responsibilities of Stakeholders

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59. **The Country Office.** The CO management will be responsible to:

- Comply with the evaluations policy's provisions and safeguards of impartiality at all stages of evaluation process: planning, design, team selection, methodological rigor, data gathering, analysis, findings, conclusions and recommendations.
- Assign an evaluation manager for the evaluation.
- Form an Internal Evaluation Committee comprising of the Deputy Country Director/Head of Programme, the Evaluation manager and the technical Unit in charge of the PWP Programme. This group will comment on the TORs, inception report and the final evaluation report.
- Form an External Reference Group comprising of donors and partners who will oversee the transparency and impartiality process of the evaluation
- Provide the evaluation manager and team with documentation and information necessary to the evaluation; facilitate the team's contacts with local stakeholders; set up meetings, field visits; provide logistic support during the fieldwork; and arrange for interpretation, if required.
- Organise security briefings for the evaluation team and provide any materials as required

<sup>1</sup> Field Courses: Basic <https://dss.un.org/bsitf>; Advanced <http://dss.un.org/asitf>

- Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the operation, its performance and results and in various teleconferences with the evaluation manager and team on the evaluation products.
- Organise and participate in two separate debriefings, one internal and one with external stakeholders.
- Prepare a management response to the evaluation recommendations

61. **The Regional Bureau.** The RB management will be responsible to:

- Assign focal point for the evaluation.
  - Participate in discussions with the evaluation team on the evaluation design and on the operation, its performance and results. In particular, the RB should participate in the evaluation debriefing and discussions with the evaluation manager; and team, as required.
  - Provide comments on the TORs, inception report and the evaluation report.

62. **Headquarters,** Some HQ divisions might, as relevant, be asked to discuss WFP strategies, policies or systems in their area of responsibility and to comment on the evaluation TOR and report.

63. **The Office of Evaluation (OEV).** OEV will advise the Evaluation Manager and provide support to the evaluation process where possible and where requested.

## 8. Communication and budget

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### 8.1 Communication

64. To enhance the learning from this evaluation, the evaluation team should place emphasis. On transparent and open communication with key stakeholders. These may for example take place by ensuring a clear agreement on channels and frequency of communication with and between key stakeholders.
65. Communication with evaluation team and stakeholders should go through the Evaluation manager.
66. As part of the international standards for evaluation, WFP requires that all evaluations are made publicly available. Following the approval of the final evaluation report, the report will be made available through the WFP Uganda Country Office website and via external debriefing sessions with key stakeholders in the country.

### 8.2 Budget

67. **Budget:** The evaluation will go through a tender, using WFP Procurement procedures and therefore the budget will be proposed by applicants.

Please send any queries to WFP Uganda's Procurement Unit at Kanpala.  
[Proellreillant\(ib,wfp.org](mailto:Proellreillant(ib,wfp.org)

**ANNEX I: Evaluation Schedule**

Phases, Deliverables and Timeline		Key Dates
<b>Phase 1 - Preparation</b>		
	Desk review, first draft of TOR and quality assurance	
	Circulation of TOR and review to (list key stakeholders)	
	Identification and recruitment of evaluation team	
	<b>Final TOR</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> half May
<b>Phase 2 - Inception</b>		
	Briefing core team	June 23 <sup>rd</sup>
	Review documents and draft inception report including methodology.	
	<b>Submit draft inception report to (list key stakeholder)</b>	June 30 <sup>th</sup>
	Quality assurance and feedback	
	Revise inception report	
	<b>Submit revised inception report to (list key stakeholder)</b>	July 4 <sup>th</sup>
	Sharing of inception report with stakeholders for information	
<b>Phase 3 - Data collection and analysis</b>		
	Briefing	
	Field work	3 <sup>rd</sup> and 4 <sup>th</sup> week of July
	Debriefing	
	<b>Aide memoire/In-country Debriefing</b>	
<b>Phase 4 - Reporting</b>		
	Draft evaluation report	
	<b>Submit Draft evaluation report to (list key stakeholder)</b>	August 15 <sup>th</sup>
	Quality feedback	
	Revise evaluation report	
	<b>Submit revised evaluation report to (list key stakeholder)</b>	August 25 <sup>th</sup>
	Share evaluation report with stakeholders (working level)	
	Consolidate comments	
	Revise evaluation report	
	<b>Submit final evaluation report to (list key stakeholder)</b>	September 5 <sup>th</sup>
<b>Phase 5 - Dissemination and follow-up</b>		

Note: Dates are subject to revision.

## Annex 2: List of persons Interviewed

Table 13: List of persons Interviewed

	Name	Designation	Contacts
<b>Napak District</b>			
1	Koryang Timothy	For Chief Administrative Officer (CAO)	0772845080
2	Abura Jeremiah	For Local Council 5 (LC V)	0777694695
3	Ocepa Emmanuel	District Information Officer (DIO)	0773183402
4	Diana K. Lotuol	For District Works Officer (DWO)	0775958861
5	Dr. Inangulet Francis Olaki	District Veterinary Officer (DVO)	0772582104
6	Agan Mary Apuun	District Community Development Officer (DCDO)	0774029790
7	Agella Linos	Councilor, Secretary for Health & Education	0759088815
<b>Ngoleriet Sub County, Napak District</b>			
1	Agatha Christine Byensi	CDO	0789370359
2	Lomongin Benjamin	Parish Chief	0787350281
3	Atiyan Albert	Acting CDO	0781307835
4	Emudong Simon Peter	Parish Chief	0785164455
5	Lomuge Lambert	Parish Chief	0782500642
6	Ruth Longole	Sub County Chief	0776396798
<b>Moroto District</b>			
1.	Odongkuk John Billy	For District Natural Resource Officer (DNRO)	0773449481
2.	Omonuk Paul	Agriculture Officer for Tapac	0772988935
3.	Jawange Peter	NUSAF Desk Officer (NDO)	0772610281
4.	Benga Titus	Agriculture Officer, Rupa	0776886263
5.	Tom Ahimbisibwe	Head of Sub Office, WFP Moroto	0772700310
6.	Alice Munyes	Team Leader Musas/Lia WFP/NUSAF 2, DRC Moroto	0778 994748
7.	Timothy Loukae	Team Leader Tapac WFP/NUSAF 2, DRC Moroto	0392 141924
8.	Patrick Ogwee Okolla	Livelihoods Project Manager, DRC/DDG	0782 066872
9.	John Engwau	Soil and Water Specialist, DRC	0789 968535
10.	Donald Bosui	Engineering Assistant	0782 322206
11.	Yona Othieno	Agronomist and Animal Health	0779 099391
12.	Lotukoi Opula	CPMC member, Pupu village Kidepo parish, Rupa Moroto District	
13.	Alice Munyes	Team Leader Musas/Lia WFP/NUSAF 2, DRC Moroto	0778 994748
14.	Timothy Loukae	Team Leader Tapac WFP/NUSAF 2, DRC Moroto	0392 141924
15.	Patrick Ogwee Okolla	Livelihoods Project Manager, DRC/DDG	0782 066872
16.	John Engwau	Soil and Water Specialist, DRC	0789 968535
17.	Donald Bosui	Engineering Assistant	0782 322206
18.	Yona Othieno	Agronomist and Animal Health	0779 099391

19.	Sarah Narem	Assistant CAO, Kotido	0772 838448
20.	Christine Lokiru	Senior Environment Officer	0774 143252
21.	Loukae Timothy	Team Leader Tapac	0392141924
<b>Kotido District</b>			
1.	Benson Okebo	Regional Programme Manager- World Vision Kotido	0755 002905
2.	Lotukoi Opula	CPMC member, Pupu village Kidepo parish, Rupa	
3.	Sarah Narem	Assistant CAO, Kotido	0772 838448
4.	Christine Lokiru	Senior Environment Officer	0774 143252
5.	Lawrence Ogwaria	DCO, Kotido	0782 126227
6.	Josephine Acheng	DCO /Acting Sub-county Chief Panyangara Sub-County	0775 295595
7.	Michael Longoli	Kotido Sub-county, Rom Rom Parish Team Leader	0776 689074
8.	Moses Lokol	Rom Rom Parish community mobilizers	
9.	Jonathan Lokinei	Kotido Sub-county, Losilang Parish Team Leader	
10.	Endershaw Tendesse Gossa	Senior social protection specialist, The World bank	0756 973926
11.	Severine Moiys	Head of Programmes, DRC/DDG	0772261305
12.	Poul Thisted	Programme Manager	0772 773122
13.	Stephen Kasaija	M&E Officer NUSAF 3	0772 559838
14.	Massimo Castello	Deputy Country Director	0786 031318
15.	Thomas Ameny	Programme Officer, LW and Management	0774 407257
16.	Benson Okebo	Regional Programme Manager- World Vision Kotido	0755 002905
<b>Kaabong District</b>			
1.	Alex Ogenrwoth	Programme Policy Officer, Kaabong Sub Office	0772287026
2.	Ben Baatom Koryang	CDO Kaabong District	0772 472607 0755 144972
3.	Dr. Eladu Fredrick	Kaabong District Marketing and Production Officer	0772 647276
4.	Denis Lokong Chaban	Kaabong District- Kathile Parish Chief	0751 654807 0786 625773
5.	Uma Kizito	Vice Chairperson, LC3- Kathile Sub/County	0773 769788 0754 630787
6.	Jackson Lokopu Michole	Kaabong District- Narube Parish Chief	0759 709093
7.	Limamoe Pasquale	Kathile Parish Community Facilitator - ACF	0755 280081 0775 280081
8.	Denis Lokong Chaban	Kaabong District, Kathile Parish Chief	0751 654807
9.	Uma Kizito	Vice Chairperson, LC3, Kathile Sub/County	0773 769788 0754 630787
10.	Jackson Lokopu Michole	Kaabong District, Narube Parish Chief	0759 709093
11.	Limamoe Pasquale	Kathile Parish Community Facilitator - ACF	0755 280081 0775 280081
12.	Ben Baatom	CDO Kaabong District	0772 472607 0755 144972

13	Dr Eladu Fredrick	Kaabong District Marketing and Production Officer	0772 647276
<b>Kampala Interviews</b>			
1.	Siddharth Krishnaswamy	Head of Analysis, Monitoring & Evaluation (AME)	0772 287 009
2.	Mr. Amos Mwesigye	Senior M & E Officer, WFP	
3.	Christine Wright	Head of Safety Nets & Resilience, WFP	0772287002
4.	Patience Masika	Safety Nets & Resilience, WFP	
5.	Grace Namuyagi	AME Unit	
6.	Mr Endashaw Tadesse Gossa	Senior Social Protection Specialist, World Bank	0756973926
7.	Ms. Severine Moisy	Head of Programmes, DRC/DDG	0772261305
8.	Mr. Stephen Kasaija	Head of Social Protection Secretariat Expanding social protection, Ministry of Gender	0712837523
9.	Ms. Juliet Ssekandi Kalibbala	Program Specialist (DRR, Resilience) UNICEF	0772487049
10.	Nathalie Meyer	UNICEF	
11.	Dr. Robert Limlim	NUSAF Director, Office of the Prime Minister	0785202925
12.	Mr. Massimo Castiello	Deputy Country Director, FAO	0786013318
13.	Mr. Bernard Onzima	Focal Point for Karamoja, FAO	0776720912
14.	Mr. Ben Cattermoul	Livelihoods Adviser, DFID	0414-331000
15.	Mr. Martin Owor	Commissioner of Disaster, OPM - DRR	0772647632
16.	Ms. Tinah Mukunda	Senior Programs Director, World Vision	0755000220
17.	Mr. Sebastien More-Chevalier	Deputy Country Director, ACF Uganda	0776087070
18.	Brock Kreitzburg	Country Director, Samaritan's Purse	0781131804
19.	Ms. Beltine Baesil Ssemwaka	Samaritan's Purse	0772713057
20.	Mr. Nesele Fitsum	Head of Monitoring, Samaritan's Purse	0772713012
21.	Paul Thisted	Program Manager, DRC	0772773122
22.	Michael Oтуру	M&E Officer NUSAF 3	
23.	Thomas Ameny	Programme Officer, LW and Management	

## Annex 3: Evaluation Tools

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### A. Household Tool

#### Household Guide Tool – Final Evaluation ‘Enhancing Resilience in Karamoja Programme’ (ERKP)

Hello. My name is \_\_\_\_\_. I am working with Acacia Consultants Ltd on behalf of WFP Uganda. We are undertaking a final evaluation study on “Building Resilience through Public Works and Livelihood Support Project” under the ERKP in this District. In order to get more information on the above, we are conducting a survey of households in the area. The purpose is to get information on household demographic characteristics, sources of livelihood, food security, food consumption pattern, cash transfer benefits, trainings received and utilization of assets created under the programme. Your household has been selected by chance from all households in your sub county that benefited directly from the programme. I would like to ask you some questions related to the above.

The information you provide will be useful to find out the status of quality of life in your community, and will be used to plan future development programs in this area and also in the country. Participation in the survey is voluntary, and you can choose not to take part.

All the information you give will be confidential. The information will be used to prepare general reports, but will not include any specific names. There will be no way to identify that you are the one who gave this information.

At this time do you have any questions about the survey?

#### **Section 1: Demographics (Respond to all Questions)**

<b>101</b>	Date of Interview	
<b>102</b>	Name of Respondent	
<b>103</b>	Age of Respondent (Actual)	
<b>104</b>	Sex of respondent (Observe)	1. Male 2. Female
<b>105</b>	Respondent level of education <i>(One response only)</i>	1. Never gone to school 2. Primary dropout 3. Primary completed 4. Secondary dropout 5. Secondary completed 6. Higher learning (college/ University/ tertially) 7. Others, specify
<b>106</b>	Respondent marital status <i>(One response only)</i>	1. Married (monogamous family) 2. Married (polygamous family) 3. Single 4. Divorced/ separated 5. Widowed/ Widower

<b>107</b>	Who is the head of this household? <b>(One response only)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Male headed</li> <li>2. Female Headed</li> <li>3. Child headed (below 18 years)</li> <li>4. Elderly headed</li> <li>5. Others (Specify).....</li> </ol>										
<b>109</b>	Household Size: No. of people living in HH by age	<b>&lt; 5 yrs</b>		<b>6 – 17 Yrs</b>		<b>18 – 35 yrs</b>		<b>36 – 60 yrs</b>		<b>&gt; 60 yrs</b>		
		<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	
<b>110</b>	District	1. Kaabong			2. Kotido			3. Moroto			4. Napak	
<b>111</b>	Sub-county <b>(Tick where applicable)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kathile</li> <li>2. Kalapata</li> <li>3. Loyoro</li> <li>4. Sidok</li> <li>5. Lolelia</li> <li>6. Kapedo</li> <li>7. Kawalokol</li> </ol>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Kotido Subcounty</li> <li>2. Panyangara</li> <li>3. Rengen</li> <li>4. Nakapelimoru</li> </ol>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Rupa</li> <li>2. Katiekile</li> <li>3. Tapac</li> </ol>			<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ngoleriet</li> <li>2. Lopei</li> <li>3. Lokopo</li> </ol>	
<b>112</b>	Is respondent a beneficiary of ERKP project? <b>(One response)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes (Beneficiaries)</li> <li>2. No (control group) <i>skip to section 2</i></li> </ol>										
<b>113</b>	If yes, in which of the listed stages would you say you participated? <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. During selection of participants/beneficiaries</li> <li>2. During prioritization and selection of assets (PWP)</li> <li>3. Selection of HISP</li> <li>4. Identification of asset location</li> <li>5. Implementation</li> <li>6. Other (specify)</li> </ol>										
<b>114</b>	What benefits/ support has HH received from project? <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mother child health nutrition</li> <li>2. School meals programme</li> <li>3. Agriculture and market support</li> <li>4. Food for asset</li> <li>5. Cash for asset benefit</li> <li>6. Training and capacity building</li> <li>7. Relief food distribution</li> <li>8. Others, specify</li> </ol>										
<b>115</b>	Who in the household was registered to receive the support? <b>(One response only)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Male head</li> <li>2. Female head (Single mother/ widowed)</li> <li>3. Female spouse</li> <li>4. Grandparent male</li> <li>5. Grandparent female</li> <li>6. Male son/ sibling</li> <li>7. Female daughter/ sibling</li> <li>8. Other relatives</li> </ol>										

## **Section 2: Household Food Security and Livelihood**

<b>201</b>	What is your current (occupation)	<b>Source of income</b>	<b>Estimated income</b>	<b>Income earner 1=Male</b>
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	<b>main source of income?</b>  <b>(One response only)</b>		<b>2015 (UGX)</b>	<b>2=Female 3=Son 4=Daughter</b>	
		1. Crop production/ farming			
		2. Livestock keeping/ farming			
		3. Fishing			
		4. Bee keeping			
		5. Full-time employed (public/ private)			
		6. On-farm daily labour			
		7. Non-on farm daily labour			
		8. Trade in livestock and livestock products			
		9. Trade in crop produce			
		10. Remittances			
		11. Petty trade/ business			
		12. Trade in natural resources (charcoal, poles, timber)			
		13. Local brewing			
	14. Others specify.....				
<b>202</b>	What are your other sources of income?  <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	<b>Source of income</b>	<b>Estimated income 2015 (UGX)</b>	<b>Income earner and age 1=Male 2=Female 3=Son 4=Daughter</b>	
			1. Crop production/ farming		
			2. Livestock keeping/ farming		
			3. Fishing		
			4. Bee keeping		
			5. Full-time employed (public/ private)		
			6. On-farm daily labour		
			7. Non-on farm daily labour		
			8. Trade in livestock and livestock products		
			9. Trade in crop produce		
			10. Remittances		
			11. Petty trade/ business		
			12. Trade in natural resources (charcoal, poles, timber)		
			13. Local brewing		
	14. Others specify.....				
<b>203</b>	What is the proportion of your income <b>spent</b> on the following during normal and lean season within a month  <b>(Indicate as recalled)</b>		<b>Expenditure in UGX</b>		
			<b><u>Normal season</u></b>	<b><u>Lean season</u></b>	
		Food and water			
		Education			
		Health			
	Alcohol				

		Agricultural inputs		
		Other		
<b>204</b>	Which months within the year does the main source of income suffer from external shocks?  <i>(Indicate as recalled)</i>	<b>Months</b>	<b>Type of shock</b> (1=drought, 2=floods, 3=livestock diseases, 4=low prices, 5=insecurity, 6= policies and programmes)	
<b>205</b>	What is the Households (1) <b>main source</b> of food (single source)?  <i>(One response only)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Own production</li> <li>2. From Market</li> <li>3. From relatives</li> <li>4. Food aid and other support</li> <li>5. Other (specify)</li> </ol>		
<b>206</b>	What are the key constraints to household food access?  <i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. High food prices at the market</li> <li>2. Long distances to the market</li> <li>3. No stock left at the granary/inadequate food stocks in the granary</li> <li>4. Poor harvest in the last season</li> <li>5. All food was sold</li> <li>6. Harvested crop went bad while in granary</li> <li>7. Others (specify)</li> </ol>		
<b>207</b>	Approximately how much did your HH make in trading in the following items last month?  <i>(Respond to all that apply)</i>	<b>Resource</b>	<b>Approx. amount earned by HH on item (UGX)</b>	<b>Who sells</b> <b>1=Men</b> <b>2=women</b> <b>3=Both</b>
		Sale of livestock		
		Sale of crop produce		
		Sale of fish products		
		Sale of Poles		
		Sale of firewood		
		Income from casual labour		
		Sale in Hides and skins		
		Sale of milk		
		Sale of charcoal		
		Small scale businesses		
Sale of eggs and birds?				
Others, specify				
<b>208</b>	Did your household from food for work assistance under WFP ERKP programme?  <i>(One response only)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> <li>3. Received cash equivalent (skip to 210)</li> </ol>		

<b>209</b>	If yes, what rations/ month received/ year by your household under the food for work  <b>(Indicate actual where necessary)</b>	<b>Food Type</b>	<b>Ration (kgs/ ltrs)</b>	<b>Month received</b>	<b>Year</b>
		Beans			
		Corn soya blend			
		Sorghum			
		Maize			
		Maize meal			
		Split peas			
		Sugar			
		Vegetable oil			
<b>210</b>	Was the food received adequate to take you through the targeted lean period <b>(One response only)</b>	1. Yes 2. No			
<b>211</b>	<b>If No</b> , how long did the distributed food last your household	Code actual.....(months)			
<b>212</b>	What was the quality of food received at dispatch point?  <b>(One response only)</b>	<b>Food type</b>	<b>Quality</b> 1= Well preserved 2= Infested by pest 3= Had a bad taste		
		Beans			
		Corn soya blend			
		Sorghum			
		Maize			
		Maize meal			
<b>213</b>	How would you rate the accessibility and availability of WFP food assistance services in your area? <b>(One response only)</b>	<b>Accessibility</b>	<b>Availability</b>		
		1. Easily accessible	1. Easily available		
		2. Fairly accessible	2. Fairly available		
		3. Not accessible	3. Not available		
<b>214</b>	During severe food shortage periods, how does HH get its food requirements?  <b>(Multiple response)</b>	1. Sell household assets/goods (Livestock, land) 2. Send adult/ children to seek for work 3. Purchased food on credit or borrowed food 4. Sell productive assets or means of transport (sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, farm tools, ox ploughs etc.) 5. Consume seed stocks that were to be saved for the next planting season 6. Engage in trade of natural resources (charcoal, wood, poles) 7. Making local brew 8. Some household members migrated 9. Beg 10. Others, specify			
<b>215</b>	Who in the household is served food first during food scarcity seasons?	<b>Category</b>	<b>Rank (1-5)</b>		
		Male Head			
		Female spouse			

	<b>(Rank from first to last)</b>	Children (below 11yrs)	
		Teens/ youth (12-20yrs)	
		Elderly people	
<b>21 6</b>	For how many days (0-7) of the last 7 days have you eaten the following food groups?		
	<b>Food group</b>	<b>Days (0-7)</b>	<b>How was this food acquired? ( Use given codes)</b>
	1. Cereals & Tubers ( <i>Maize/ Corn, rice, wheat, sorghum, millet and other cereals</i> )		
	2. Root Tubers ( <i>Cassava, potatoes and sweet potatoes</i> )		
	3. Vitamin A rich vegetables (Pumpkins, carrots, squash etc)		
	4. Dark Green leafy vegetables (cassava leaves, spinach, kales, wild leaves)		
	5. Other vegetables ( tomatoes, eggplant, onions)		
	6. Vitamin A rich fruits (mangoes, pawpaw's)		
	7. Other fruits (wild fruits)		
	8. Organ meat (liver, kidney, heart)		
	9. Flesh meat (beef, pork, lamb, goat, rabbit, game, chicken, duck, insects)		
	10. Eggs (chicken, ducks, guinea fowl)		
	11. Fish and sea foods (fresh or dried fish, shell fish)		
	12. Legumes, nuts and seeds ( <i>Beans, Peas, groundnuts and cashew nuts</i> )		
	13. Milk and milk products (Milk, ghee, yoghurt)		
	14. Oil and fats (oil, fats, butter added to food or used for cooking)		
15. Sweets (sugar, honey, soda, juices, cakes, chocolate)			
16. Spices, condiments, beverages (black/ white pepper, salt, coffee, tea, alcoholic beverages)			
<b>Food acquisition codes</b> 1 = Own production (crops, animal) 2 = Relief food from WFP, NGOs, government, Civil society etc. 3 = Gathering , 4 = Loan	5 = market (purchase with cash) 6 = market (purchase on credit) 7 = beg for food 8 = exchange labour or items for food	9 = gift (food) from family relatives or friends 10 = Fishing / Hunting	

### **Section 3: Household and Community Asset Score**

#### **a) Household Assets**

<b>301</b>	What type of farm production assets are owned by your household?	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Ownership status</b> <b>1=Owned 2=Borrowed 3=Hired</b>
	<b>(Respond to all that apply)</b>	Farm land	
		Hoe/ Fork Jembe	

		Panga/ slasher/ axe	
		Spade	
		Garden Rake	
		Sickles	
		Watering can	
		Spray pump	
		Plough	
		Others, specify	
<b>302</b>	What type of livestock productive assets does your HH have? <i>(Respond to all that apply)</i>	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Number owned (code actual)</b> <b>Owned by</b> <b>1=Men</b> <b>2=women</b> <b>3=Both</b>
		Cattle	
		Sheep	
		Goats	
		Donkey	
		Camel	
		Poultry	
Others ( specify)			
<b>303</b>	What type of household and transport assets does your household have? <i>(Respond to all that apply)</i>	<b>Asset</b>	<b>Number owned (code actual)</b>
		House	
		External granary	
		Mobile phone	
		Television	
		Radio	
		Vehicle	
		Bicycle	
		Donkey cart	
		Motorcycle	
Weaponry (Guns)			
Others, specify			
<b>304</b>	What crops have you put under cultivations? <i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Cereals (Maize, sorghum, millet, finger millet)</li> <li>2. Tubers (Cassava, sweet potatoes, yams)</li> <li>3. Pulses (Beans, peas, green grams, )</li> <li>4. Vegetables (pumpkin, kales, local leaves)</li> <li>5. Fruits (all types of fruits)</li> <li>6. Oil crops and nuts (ground nuts, cashew nuts, simsim)</li> <li>7. Others (specify)</li> </ol>	
<b>305</b>	Have you received any inputs support from ERKP program for farm production?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>	
<b>306</b>	If yes, what inputs/services did you received? <i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tree Nursery/seedlings</li> <li>2. Cow Peas</li> <li>3. Sweet potato</li> <li>4. Cassava planting materials</li> <li>5. Vegetable production</li> <li>6. Fruit Orchard/fruit tree seedlings</li> </ol>	

		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>7. Apiculture/bee hives</li> <li>8. Energy Saving Stoves</li> <li>9. Mini Check Dams</li> <li>10. Small-scale Irrigation/Drip irrigation</li> <li>11. Micro Pond</li> <li>12. Other (specify)</li> </ol>
307	Has being involved in HISP led to increased household income?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Yes</li> <li>2. No</li> </ol>
308	<p>What types of farm inputs and practices do you use to increase crop yield?</p> <p><i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Use of organic manure</li> <li>2. Use of mechanised agriculture</li> <li>3. Timely early planting</li> <li>4. Practice irrigated farming</li> <li>5. Seeking extension advice</li> <li>6. Increased acreage</li> <li>7. Planting drought resistant crops</li> <li>8. Water harvesting for farming</li> <li>9. Others specify.....</li> </ol>

**b) Community Assets**

309	<p>What forms of <b>land tenure</b> exist in the area?</p> <p><i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Owned by community through group ranches</li> <li>2. Owned by the community through clans</li> <li>3. Squatting</li> <li>4. Owned by individuals (have title deeds)</li> <li>5. Owned by individuals but no title deeds</li> <li>6. Others, specify</li> </ol>		
310	<p>Which of the PWP assets were you involved in during rehabilitation or establishment/ construction?</p> <p><i>(Multiple responses allowed)</i></p>	<p><b>Types of Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>1=involved; 2=not involved</b></p>	<p><b>If involved, indicate when (yr)</b></p>
		Afforestation/live fencing		
		Terracing/ gully control/ stabilization structures		
		Water way/ rock catchment/		
		Sand dam/ water ponds		
		Zai pits/ water harvesting systems		
Others, specify				
311	<p>How have the assets enhanced the HH and community ability to withstand drought and other hazards?</p> <p><b>(one response only)</b></p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Greatly enhanced ability to withstand drought</li> <li>2. Fairly enhanced ability to withstand drought</li> <li>3. Has not changed the situation (before and now)</li> <li>4. Structure not complete</li> <li>5. Other (specify)</li> </ol>		
312	<p>What community assets are within this locality and which</p>	<p><b>Types of Natural Resources</b></p>	<p><b>Access? (1=YES; 2=No)</b></p>	

	ones does your household have access to?  <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	Afforestation/live fencing	
		Terracing/ gully control/ stabilization structures	
		Water way/ rock catchment/	
		Sand dam/ water ponds	
		Zai pits/ water harvesting systems	
		Others, specify	
<b>313</b>	Do you have asset management committees for taking care of established assets?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
<b>314</b>	If yes, what is the management structure? <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	1. Clan elders 2. Elected/nominated committee 3. Others, specify	
<b>315</b>	What is the number of the committee by gender	Male.....( <b>Code Actual</b> ) Female.....( <b>Code Actual</b> )	
<b>316</b>	What role is played by men and women committee members  <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	<b>Men roles</b>	<b>Women Roles</b>
<b>317</b>	Is there a user fee paid to the management unit?	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know	
<b>318</b>	If yes, how much does your household pay and how frequent?	Total fee paid.....( <b>Code Actual</b> ) Frequency (weekly, monthly, quarterly, yearly).....	

#### **Section 4: Training and Capacity Building**

<b>401</b>	Have you or any household member received training on environmental (soil/water conservation, income generation)?( <b>One response only</b> )	1. Yes 2. No 3. Don't know
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40 2	If yes, which member of household was trained?  <b>(One response only)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Male head</li> <li>2. Female head (Single mother/ widowed)</li> <li>3. Female spouse</li> <li>4. Grandparent male</li> <li>5. Grandparent female</li> <li>6. Male son/ sibling</li> <li>7. Female daughter/ sibling</li> <li>8. Other relatives</li> </ol>	
40 3	Who offered the trainings?  <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. WFP personnel</li> <li>2. Ministry staff at district</li> <li>3. Sub county staff</li> <li>4. Cooperating partners (<i>Action Contre farm, Danish Refugee Council (DRC), Samaritans Purse, Caritas Kotido, World Vision</i>)</li> <li>5. UN FAO</li> <li>6. Others, specify</li> </ol>	
40 4	What topics were covered in the trainings?  <b>(Record as given)</b>		
40 5	Who in the HH has been involved in a demonstration farm and other food security improving activities?  <b>(One response only)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Male Head</li> <li>2. Female spouse</li> <li>3. Female head</li> <li>4. Sons</li> <li>5. Daughters</li> <li>6. No family member involved</li> </ol>	
40 6	What were the key activities of involvement?  <b>(Multiple responses allowed)</b>	Activities Undertaken	<b>Person Involved</b> 1= Men, 2= women 3= Jointly (Men & Women)
		1. Nursery establishment	
		2. Improving soil fertility	
		3. Tree planting	
		4. Seed multiplication of drought tolerant crops, shrubs, fruit trees, grass	
		5. Irrigation	
		6. Gully control	
		7. Others specify	
40 7	What other trainings has household received outside the ERKP project?  <b>(Record as given)</b>		



<b>40 8</b>	Who offered the training? <b>(Record as given)</b>	
<b>40 9</b>	What changes have been adopted to ensure you are better placed to cope with shocks that affect your sub county? (probe on drought, floods, diseases, insecurity) <b>(Record as given)</b>	

**THE END**

**THANK YOU FOR PARTICIPATING.**

## **B. KII Guide**

### **(i) Social Protection**

Key informant interview and Focus group discussion guides (Claim Holders: Individual recipients (Men, women, children, older persons) Community based groups and community leaders)

1. How was the targeting done in relation to the transfer?
2. How was the cash distributed to targeted individuals/households?
3. How frequently was the money meant for disbursement? Did that work out as planned?
4. How did people benefit from the Transfers?
5. Are there groups of people who were left out? Why were they left out?
6. Were there person who were included but should not have been targeted?
7. If any person was left out, or included by mistake, was there a mechanism for complaints and redress?
8. Did the complaints and redress mechanism work well?
9. How can transfers be improved?
10. Were you part of any of project management committees (how many men and women)?  
*Collect a membership registration.*

Documents/ information to be collected from WFP or partners during KII or FGDs

1. Number of men exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP
2. Number of men receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP
3. Number of targeted caregivers (male and female) receiving 3 key messages delivered through WFP supported messaging and counselling
4. Number of women exposed to nutrition messaging supported by WFP
5. Number of women receiving nutrition counselling supported by WFP
6. Number of people trained (Skills: Livelihood technologies).

### **(ii) Agricultural Inputs distribution and Livelihoods diversification**

1. Which inputs were distributed to beneficiaries by your organization?
2. How many households benefited for the different seasons you were involved?
3. How did you ensure the inputs were the ones targeted households needed?
4. Were the inputs distributed in time for use by households (seasonal timeliness)
5. How have the inputs influenced households' practices in terms increase on land put under production?
6. On reflecting back what were the key challenges in the entire process of distributing inputs?
7. If you were to have an opportunity to repeat the activity, what would you do differently?
8. In the last 2 years, how have the communities targeted adjusted to alternative livelihoods?
9. Apart from inputs distribution, which other approaches have you used to ensure agricultural knowledge reaches the farming communities?
10. In your opinion, how has the distributed inputs impacted on households food production and incomes?
11. How have the project activities enhanced community resilience to disaster risks and contributed to mitigation of climate change effects in the region?

12. What do community members do to cope with food scarcity? *Adjustments by households in consumption and livelihoods, consumption changes, expenditure reduction, income expansion, To feed on the coping strategy Index (CSI)*

## **Relevance**

- Having been part of the implementation process, how do you justify the project in the region- appropriateness,
- coherence with national priorities, including sector policies,
- complementarities with other projects you are implementing in the region,

## **Effectiveness**

1. Which of the program supported activities can you say were well implemented and why?
2. Were there any significant delays caused by any of the partners or service provider during implementation? If yes, how did you deal with them?

## **Impact**

- What main change or impact has the inputs distribution activity among the beneficiaries?
- What are the main drivers for positive impact?
- Are there any intended or unintended impacts as a result of the program?

## **Sustainability**

How is the community prepared to continue accessing the inputs previously distributed by the program?

### **(iii) Gender**

1. How were the different gender roles in Karamoja considered in the ERKP?
2. How have the sensitive approaches contributed /or not contributed, to the improved impact of the project?
3. What is the likeliness of increased gender equality beyond the life of the project?
4. How was the project taking into consideration the aspects of women economic empowerment in the Karamoja setting?
5. Was there an analysis of 'winners and losers' regarding possible discrimination of target groups within the ERKP implementation processes?
6. How did the implementation of this project enhance the respect of fundamental Human Rights in Karamoja?
7. How would this project be implemented differently in future?

### **(iv) Capacity Building**

1. How readily available was the technical support available locally? Elaborate
2. What type of technical support did you receive from other similar projects in the same sector? Elaborate
3. Among the ERKP trained personnel, to what extent did the same trained staff continue staying in the project catchment area? If so what contribution did they continue to give to the project?
4. What were the provisions for skills transfer under the ERKP processes? / What measures were provided for to build your capacity in the course of ERKP implementation?
5. On the level of ownership of the ERKP by target groups, what project results will continue after the end of external support, especially:
  - a. How far the project is imbedded in the local structures? Which structures?
  - b. To what extent were the target groups and possibly other relevant interest groups involved in the project implementation processes?
  - c. To what extent were the target groups involved in decision making concerning the project orientation and implementation?

- d. What is the likelihood that the target groups will continue to make use of relevant results?
- e. Do the target groups have any plans to continue delivering the stream of benefits and if so, are they likely to materialize?
- f. How has the local capacity (partners / communities) to implement projects changed?
6. How were good environmental practices followed in the project implementation (e.g. use of water, energy, materials, wastes, etc.) Did the project respect traditional, successful environmental practices? What capacities were built among the beneficiaries in this area?
7. How is the achievement of the project results and objectives generating increased pressure on fragile ecosystems (forests, wetlands, etc.) or scarce natural resources?

## **C. FGD Guide**

### **(i) Social Protection**

Key informant interview and Focus group discussion guides (Duty bearers: Organizations (National Government, Local Government, UN agencies, National level NGO staff, local level NGO staff)

1. How was the targeting done in relation to the cash transfer?
2. What was the role of the UN, NGOs and the national Government in relation to the transfers?
3. What was the impact of the Transfers?
4. Did the implementation proceed as planned? If not why?
5. Did the influx of refugees affect the implementation? How was that countered?
6. How did the programme integrate with the National Social protection policy?
7. How can transfers be improved?
8. How can/will the intervention be sustained?

### **(ii) Agricultural Inputs distribution and Livelihoods diversification**

1. Which inputs have you received from the ERKP in the last three years? How did you use the inputs
2. How have the use of the inputs changed your life and that of your household?
3. In your opinion, did the inputs distributed meet your needs?
4. How has your household food security situation changed since you received the inputs?
5. Did you receive the inputs in time for use by the households (seasonal timeliness)?
6. How have the inputs influenced households' practice in terms of expansion of land put under production?
7. What alternative livelihood options have the community embraced as a result of the program?
8. Which activity would you like to continue with even after the project ends and why?
9. What training have you received that was organized by the program? And how has it benefited you?
10. How have the project activities enhanced community resilience to disaster risks and contributed to mitigation of climate change effects in the region?
11. What common foods are eaten in the households and factors determining choice/option?
12. What do community members do to cope with food scarcity? *Adjustments by households in consumption and livelihoods, consumption changes, expenditure reduction, income expansion [coping strategy Index (CSI) assessment]*

## **Impact**

- i. What would you say have been the major achievements of your community as a result of participating in the program? Probe
  - a. Increased production of supported crops;
  - b. Changes in agricultural and livestock productivity, food security, natural resources and environment management.
  - c. Increase in men, women and youth earnings from agricultural activities;
- ii. Which three important things does the community like about this program?
- iii. What main change or impact has the inputs distribution activity brought to this community?
- iv. What are the main drivers for positive and negative impact?
- v. Are there any intended or unintended impacts as a result of the program?

### **Lessons learnt**

1. If you were to start your start supported activities all over again, what would you do differently?

### **Sustainability**

1. How is the community prepared to continue accessing the inputs previously distributed by the program?
2. What structures have been established to support and promote community level initiatives?

### **(iii) Gender**

1. What practical and strategic gender interests were considered in the ERKP?
2. To what extent was the project planned on the basis of a gender-differentiated beneficiaries’
3. To what extent did the sensitive approaches contribute /or not contribute, to the improved impact of the project?
4. What is the likeliness of increased gender equality beyond the life of the project?
5. In terms of gender sensitivity, how would this project be classified?
6. How was the project taking into consideration the differential impact of poverty on the disadvantaged groups?
7. How was the project taking into consideration the aspects of women economic empowerment in the Karamoja setting?
8. How were the project processes taking into account issues of potential gender conflicts in Karamoja?
9. Was there an analysis of ‘winners and losers’ regarding possible discrimination of target groups within the ERKP implementation processes?
10. How did the implementation of this project enhance the respect of fundamental Human Rights in Karamoja?
11. What could be done differently with similar projects in future?

### **(iv) Capacity Building**

1. What capacities existed (within project staff, partners and project context) to deal with critical risks that could affect the project effectiveness, especially so in the sensitive locations like Karamoja?
2. What were the provisions for skills transfer under the ERKP processes? / What measures were provided for to build this capacity in the course of ERKP implementation?
3. Among the ERKP trained personnel, to what extent did the same trained staff continue staying in the project catchment area? If so what contribution did they continue to give to the project?
4. On the level of ownership of the ERKP by target groups, what project results will continue after the end of external support, especially:

- a. How far the project is imbedded in the local structures? Which structures?
  - b. To what extent were the target groups and possibly other relevant interest groups involved in the project implementation processes?
  - c. To what extent were the target groups involved in decision making concerning the project orientation and implementation?
  - d. What is the likelihood that the target groups will continue to make use of relevant results?
  - e. Do the target groups have any plans to continue delivering the stream of benefits and if so, are they likely to materialize?
  - f. How has the local capacity (partners / communities) to implement projects changed?
5. How were good environmental practices followed in the project implementation (e.g. use of water, energy, materials, wastes, etc.) Did the project respect traditional, successful environmental practices? What capacities were built among the beneficiaries in this area?
  6. How is the achievement of the project results and objectives generating increased pressure on fragile ecosystems (forests, wetlands, etc.) or scarce natural resources?

## Annex 4: Evaluation Approach

**Table 14: Evaluation Phases**

<b>Phase 1: Inception Phase</b>	
<b>Part 1</b>	<b>Desk Review &amp; Secondary Data Gathering</b>
Data Collection Method	<p>Desk Review of the documents that the client provided. They included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP Strategic Results Framework</li> <li>• Uganda Country Programme (2014-2018) project document and logframe</li> <li>• Uganda Country Programme (2009-2014) project document and logframe</li> <li>• National Public Works Guidelines</li> <li>• WFP FFA strategy and policy</li> <li>• Proposal: Building Resilience through Public Works and Livelihoods Support in Karamoja 2014-16 - The WFP/NUSAF project</li> <li>• 2013 to 2015 Standard Project Reports (SPRs).</li> <li>• Protracted Relief and Recovery Operations (PRRO), May 2012</li> <li>• M&amp;E monthly monitoring reports</li> <li>• Government of Uganda National Social Protection Policy, 2015</li> <li>• External Evaluation of WFP’s Cash Transfer to Schools Pilot Project (March, 2013- March, 2015</li> <li>• Food-for-Assets impact evaluation of 2013;</li> <li>• WFP Country Portfolio Evaluation of 2014;</li> <li>• Seasonal livelihoods programming consultations in seven districts in 2013;</li> <li>• Results of the periodic Karamoja Food Security and Nutrition Assessments;</li> <li>• Uganda Social Protection Sector Review;</li> <li>• July, 2014 internal review of the WFP/NUSAF2 activities.</li> <li>• Food Security and Nutrition Assessment Reports</li> <li>• PWP and HISP progress reports</li> <li>• Any other document that is deemed important</li> </ul> <p>Document review has been maintained in all phases of report development.</p>
Instruments	Checklist of documents was given by WFP. Additional documentation has been provided by partners, local government and WFP field offices. Through WFP, Acacia team was able to meet partners, donors, UN development partners, national and local government representatives. It was through partners that target communities were mobilized and met.
<b>Part 2</b>	<b>Writing, submission and approval of the Inception Report</b>
<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inception Report was developed by the consulting team and had the following section; background information, methodology, sampling, work plan, evaluation tools, and detailed work plan containing timelines and responsibilities.</li> </ul>
<b>Phase 2: Field Visit and Observation</b>	
<b>Part 1</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Briefing meeting with the WFP team in Uganda.</li> <li>• KII meetings were arranged with key stakeholders in Kampala before starting fieldwork</li> <li>• Field work commenced on 11<sup>th</sup> August in Moroto. Identification of enumerators for Moroto and Napak District was done a day earlier. Field work in the two districts was done concurrently. The team later proceeded to Kotido and finalized fieldwork in Kaabong.</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enumerators were taken through a two day training which involved pre-test before embarking on data collection.</li> <li>• The team leader and other consultants collected qualitative data</li> </ul>
Data Collection Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Key Informant Interviews</li> <li>• Focus Group Discussions (Separate for men and women)</li> <li>• Household Interviews</li> <li>• Direct observations/photography</li> <li>• Literature review</li> </ul>
Instruments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Semi-structure Questionnaires for KII</li> <li>• Discussion guides for FGD (Separate for men and women)</li> <li>• Household Questionnaire</li> <li>• Observation guides</li> <li>• Documents and reports</li> </ul>
Target Groups	<p>KII Interviews</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WFP Country Office (CO) Uganda and field offices</li> <li>• UN and Development partners (UNICEF and FAO)</li> <li>• Government line ministries at the National, District and Sub county levels</li> <li>• Project beneficiaries (men, women, some community leaders)</li> <li>• Sector Donors Groups- DFID, World Bank and EU</li> <li>• Social Protection Task Force</li> <li>• Partner NGOs [Action Contre Faim, Danish Refugee Council, Samaritans Purse, Caritas Kotido, World Vision] at country and field levels</li> </ul>
	<p>FGD groups</p> <p>FGD's were held with Community Project Management Committee (CPMC) members for the PWP assets. Different discussions were held with men and women beneficiaries for the various project interventions. Beneficiaries under HISP were also targeted under FGD sessions.</p>
	<p>Household interviews</p> <p>A total of 903 households were reached. This was a 6% higher than the initial targeted households out of the 33,084 direct project beneficiaries. 475 households reached were classified as beneficiaries while 427 households comprised the control group.</p>
Areas of coverage	<p>Moroto (Rupa, Katikekile &amp; Tapac); Napak ( Ngoleriet, Lopei &amp; Lokopo) Kotido (Kotido township, Panyangara, Rengen &amp; Nakapelimoru) and Kaabong (Lolelia, Kalapata, Kathile, Kapedo, Kawalakol. Sidok &amp; Loyoro) Districts. Target parishes within the sub counties were based on investment diversity of PWP and HISP activities by the respective partners.</p>
<b>Outcome</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• An exit meeting with WFP county team was held on 30<sup>th</sup> August. A presentation was made on initial findings of the evaluation. The meeting was also used to clarify areas that were vague.</li> <li>• A report structure was shared for review and approval. Timelines on submission of draft report were also agreed upon.</li> </ul>
<b>Phase 3: Report writing and Submission</b>	
Data entry & cleaning	Quantitative data analysis commence once all data was incorporated. The consultant analysed qualitative data through themes that arose from the information gathered.
Data analysis and submission of First draft	Quantitative data analysis commence once all data was incorporated. The consultant analysed qualitative data through themes that arose from the information gathered.

	Drafting of the evaluation report started immediately after all the data had been analysed and was later shared with the client.
Client input and Incorporation of comments	The client was given an opportunity to input on the draft report shared by the consultant. Once all input was made, the consultant incorporated comments and shared the Final Report.
Submission of the Final Report	Acacia Consultants will submit to the client the End of Project Final Evaluation Report and data sets as per the ToR.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Draft Evaluation Report</li> <li>• Final Evaluation Report</li> </ul>

## Annex 5: Evaluation Methodology Matrix

Table 15: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator of progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Methods
<b>Relevance:</b> The extent to which the objectives, targeting, choice of activities and of transfer modalities:	Were appropriate to the needs of the target population.  Were relevant to the existing gender dimensions in the region and what women empowerment strategies used	Targeting accuracy  Utilization of developed assets  Gender disaggregated information /data	Cooperating Partners Relevant Government departments Beneficiaries Community resource persons	Interviews with Cooperating partners Interviews with Ministry representatives Interviews with Beneficiaries representatives (men and women)	Analysis of primary data (interviews/focus groups)
	Were coherent with relevant stated national policies, including sector policies and strategies and seek complementarity with the interventions of relevant development partners.	Harmonization with National and sector policies and strategies	Office of the Prime minister particularly DRR department and Karamoja affairs MAAIF department in charge of Karamoja Region	Interviews with Cooperating partners Interviews with Ministry representatives Interviews with DFID representatives and other UN partners	Analysis of KII interviews
	Were coherent with WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance.	Coherence with WFP strategies, policies and normative guidance	WFP Project manager and implementing staff	Interviews with WFP project manager and staff both in Kampala and Karamoja	Analysis of KII interviews
	Were aligned with partner UN agency and donor policies and priorities.	Extent of coherence with Partner UN agencies	UNFAO UNICEF	Interviews with FAO and UNICEF staff implementing	Analysis of KII interviews

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator of progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Methods
				similar projects in Karamoja	
<b>Effectiveness:</b> Has the PWP achieved its stated outputs, objectives and outcomes? And what were the major factors (Both internal and external) influencing the achievement or non-achievement of the outputs, outcomes/objectives of the intervention?	How effective has WFP's Public Works Programme been in building soil and water conservation, water production and agricultural assets?	Comparison of the planned and those completed at the end of project period	WFP project staff Cooperating partners Community leaders Selected beneficiaries	Interviews with WFP staff Interviews with staff of CP Interviews with community leaders Interviews with beneficiaries (males and females)	Analysis of KII, FGD and household data
	How effective has WFP's Public Works Programme been as a safety net mechanisms for the targeted households?	Alignment of the time of distribution and the seasonal lean period	Cooperating partners Community resource persons	Interviews with CP KII with Community resource persons (males and females)	Analysis of KII interviews
	How relevant have the community assets and the food assistance been to the targeted households, especially in addressing issues of gender inequality?	Level of utilization of the completed community assets by those targeted  Ownership and control of community assets	Cooperating partners Community resource persons Male and female Beneficiaries	Interviews with CP KII with Community resource persons (males and females)	Analysis of KII interviews
	How efficient is the WFP public works model in delivering conditional safety nets <i>vis-à-vis</i> other potential programmes?	The type of gender safety nets in place			
	How has the WFP' Public Works Programme aligned	Level of utilization of global best practices by the programme	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners	Interviews with WFP, CP, and	Analysis of KII interviews

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator of progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Methods
	with global best practices for similar programmes?		Other UN agencies DFID representative	DFID representative	
<b>Effectiveness:</b> What are the main internal and external factors that caused the observed changes and how did these factors influence how results were achieved?	Internal (factors within WFP's control): the processes, systems and tools in place to support the operation design, implementation, monitoring/evaluation and reporting;	Factors that supported smooth implementation of programme Internal factors that did not support implementation of the programme	WFP Project staff  Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies	Interviews with WFP, CP,	Analysis of KII interviews
	The governance structure and institutional arrangements (including issues related to staffing, capacity and technical backstopping from RB/HQ); the partnership and coordination arrangements	Programme management structure from CO to the community level  How functional was the structure	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of KII interviews
	External (factors outside WFP's control): the external operating environment; the funding climate; external incentives and pressures; etc.	The external factors that affected programme implementation – timeliness and targeting	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of KII interviews
<b>Efficiency:</b> how economically were resources/ inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) converted to results? How did	Were activities cost-efficient?	Comparison of the cost of construction/ rehabilitation of community assets with others supported	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community	Analysis of KII interviews

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator of progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Methods
the programme activities transform the resources committed to the project into the expected results		by other donors in the project area		leaders (males and females)	
	Were the activities implemented in the most efficient way compared to alternatives?	Choice of implementation modality – provision of tools and technical support Transportation of human and materials to sites	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews
	What were the internal factors influencing efficiency of the program (attainment of the planned outputs - cost related, logistics and pipeline performance)?	Delivery and distribution of cash and food arrangements Tools and materials availability	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews
	What were the external factors influencing efficiency of the program (attainment of the planned outputs - cost related, logistics and pipeline performance)?	Delivery and distribution of cash and food arrangements	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews
<b>Impact:</b> What are the positive/negative changes that have been felt on short or long term basis during the programme implementation or after completion -	What were the short- and medium term effects of the programme on beneficiaries' lives?	Positive changes the programme has caused among the targeted beneficiaries – DRR assets created or restored  Changes in gender perceptions	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Other UN agencies Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews

<b>Evaluation Question</b>	<b>Sub-question</b>	<b>Measure/Indicator of progress</b>	<b>Main Sources of Information</b>	<b>Data Collection Method</b>	<b>Data Analysis Methods</b>
the quantifiable or potential difference that the programme has made on the ground, especially to the beneficiaries and the environment	Did any negative effects occur for beneficiaries?	Unintended negative effects/changes among the targeted beneficiaries	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Local government representatives Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP And local government representatives KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews
	What were the gender-specific impacts, especially regarding food security and Nutrition?	Transformation made on gender roles and responsibilities among the targeted beneficiaries	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Selected community leaders Beneficiaries (men and women)	Interviews with WFP, CP  KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews
	What are the main drivers of positive impacts? (Partnerships, capacity, ownership, etc.)	How well the partnerships have worked The extent to which the community own the developed assets	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners Local government representatives Selected community leaders	Interviews with WFP, CP and local government KII with community leaders (males and females)	Analysis of data/information from interviews
	What were the intended impacts of the program	Household Food Consumption Score (HFCS) Coping Strategy Index (CSI) Household asset score (HAS) Community Asset Score (CAS)	Household survey using targeted beneficiaries and a counterfactual group	Interviews with male and female targeted households and a control group of males and females	Analysis of data collected at household level
	What were the unintended and unintended impacts of the program	Outputs that were not expected that affected the beneficiaries	WFP Project staff Cooperating Partners	Interviews with WFP, CP	

Evaluation Question	Sub-question	Measure/Indicator of progress	Main Sources of Information	Data Collection Method	Data Analysis Methods
			Local government representatives Selected community leaders	and local government representatives KII with community leaders (males and females)	
<b>Sustainability:</b> What is the extent to which a programme supported assets will keep functioning without external support.	To what extent is the country / districts / community taking ownership of the programme? (e.g. demonstrated commitment and contribution to the programme);	Contribution of the Country/district and community to programme activities	WFP Project staff Relevant Government departments Local government representatives	Interviews with WFP, Government departments and local government representatives	Analysis of information from interviews
	What has been put in place to support maintenance or improving benefits from the assets developed?	Future Government and Community contribution	WFP programme staff Relevant Government departments Local government representatives Community leaders	Interviews with WFP, Government departments, local government representatives and community leaders	Analysis of information from interviews
	Are there management committees in place for all water and environmental infrastructure?	Number of management committees in place and membership (males and females)	Cooperating Partners Local government representatives Community leaders	Interviews with CP, local government representatives and community leaders	Analysis of information from interviews
<b>Lessons Learnt</b>	If you were to start a similar project in future, what could be done differently?	Modifications made during implementation and why they were made	WFP staff Cooperating partners Local government representatives	Interviews with CP, local government representatives and community leaders	Analysis of information from interviews



<b>Evaluation Question</b>	<b>Sub-question</b>	<b>Measure/Indicator of progress</b>	<b>Main Sources of Information</b>	<b>Data Collection Method</b>	<b>Data Analysis Methods</b>
			Community leaders		
	What new practices introduced by the programme have been adopted by targeted beneficiaries?	Number of new practices, technologies. Gender best practices generated	WFP staff Cooperating partners Local government representatives Community leaders	Interviews with CP, local government representatives and community leaders	Analysis of information from interviews

## **Annex 6: PWP and HISP sub component activities discussed in detail**

### **Annex 6.1 PWP Sub component Intervention Areas**

#### **1. Water for Production**

In the implementation of ERKP under the WFP-NUSAF2 programme, water harvesting was implemented under the Public Works (PWP) activities. In August, 2014, and as part of ensuring continued improvement of the quality of the assets and effective participation of all stakeholders, especially the communities, WFP together with its cooperating partners, the District Local Governments and the OPM, agreed to review the subprojects selected earlier to ensure their relevance and potential impact to the communities. Through this exercise, the cooperating partners together with the district technical staff were able to come up with minimum standards and designs for some of the key PWP assets especially water ponds as part of standardization of designs of PWP community assets<sup>36</sup>.

WFP with its partners also used the gender and social protection policies to address issues of gender related challenges and mainstreaming, especially during the implementation of the PWP interventions. Well aware of the patriarchal setting of the Karimojong situation where women have very little influence in decision making, more female beneficiaries were therefore deliberately empowered through the NUSAF 2 programme implementation by considering the wives as head of households in polygamous homes. During the sub project identification, the partners advocated for sub-projects that ease women's work load as well as for a labour shift towards labour intensive activities requiring male efforts (male strong family members were encouraged to come and work on behalf of vulnerable women).

As part of capacity building during the PWP interventions, the implementation of NUSAF2 made use of the government structures, which indeed strengthened operational coordination. Direct funds toward local capacity building and the facilitation of coordination, monitoring, and oversight of programmes in each district were allocated and thereby increasing involvement of local governments, the Ministry of Karamoja Affairs, and the Office of the Prime Minister. This in turn enhanced more government ownership and involvement of the local governments in the project implementation processes.

#### **2. Water Ponds**

Ponds are either embankment, which are built across watercourse, or excavated which are excavated or dug as illustrated by **Photo 1**. Ponds are used to store surface water for use during dry seasons for the purpose of: (1) domestic or livestock use; (2) human consumption; (3) small or medium scale irrigation; and (4) fish production and recreation<sup>37</sup>. These were popular interventions by all



**Photo 1: Improved Design water pond in Rupa Parish, Rupa Sub County Moroto District**

<sup>36</sup> WFP / DFID Progress Report July-November 2014

<sup>37</sup>PUBLIC WORKS PROGRAMME: *INFOTECHS for LABOUR INTENSIVE PUBLIC WORKS, 2015 Version*

the WFP implementing partners in all the 4 districts of Moroto, Napak, Kotido and Kaabong.

Although there were initial challenges in the implementation of this intervention due to lack of appropriate guidance on design issues, almost all the water ponds excavated after August 2014 have similar design based on agreed standard measures between WFP and implementing partners. All water ponds constructed after 2014 have a separate provision of water trough for animals, meters away from the main water source. This has reduced incidences of silting of the water sources. The following observations were made during the field work exercise:

- The improved water ponds were fenced and those not fenced were earmarked for fencing to reduce the possibility of animals drinking directly.
- Sitting of the water ponds was initially a challenge as some did not have adequate catchment area
- Those fenced have open gates that allow animals to go into the ponds
- Filling the water troughs manually is a discouragement to the herders

### **3. Surface Dams**

Many of the surface dams in the areas the evaluation team visited were created in low lying areas. It involved communities excavating soil which was placed on the sides to make embankments for the dam. Many of these dams therefore retained water for shorter times compared to other water ponds created along the major gully paths of run-off rain water. In most instances and depending on their sizes (surface area) these served their purposes during the rainy season and lasted less than three months into the dry season.

### **4. Sand/Subsurface Dams**

Sand dams in Karamoja are a new intervention. They are proving a success given their dual benefit in providing water for the animals as well as providing comparatively clean water for human consumption. This is because of the filtration process through the sand that makes the water relatively cleaner compared to the open pond water that the herdsman sometimes share with the animals. The limitation, though, is the few numbers of seasonal rivers in Karamoja, which are the only viable location for these types of dams.

## 5. Rock Catchment

Rock harvesting essentially involves protecting a section of rock with a lot of run-off water. The water is then directed to a storage tank at the bottom of the rock, which in turn is either mounted with a pump or directed to a water trough. **Photos 2** depicts a rock catchment. Although this technology of water harvesting is becoming popular in Karamoja, there are still discrepancies on the design aspects. Whereas some include a water pump, others have a component of water trough for animals. Unfortunately the units visited by the evaluation team were either ‘not functional or incomplete’.



Photo 2: Rock Catchment

## 6. Shallow Wells

These are scattered everywhere in Karamoja, and many were established before 2014. This is because there were no specifications for water ponds in Karamoja and almost everyone who had any resources of any kind opted to excavate ‘a dam’. This situation is now quite different due to the requirements to adhere to the provided standard requirements for a water pond.

## 7. Homestead Level Micro-Ponds

The sub-project was done in Moroto District during the 2014/2015 field level agreement. The cooperating partner (DRC/DDG) had planned to construct three micro-catchments which were all initiated in time. However, by the end of the FLA, 80% of the work had been done. During the second FLA, homestead level micro ponds were planned for in Kotido (8,800) and Napak (1,484) District. Good progress was reported for Napak (99%) achievement while Kotido implementing partners managed to achieve only 13% of the planned number. It is not clear why the rate of implementation was low.

## 8. Agroforestry and Natural Resources

Uganda has substantial natural resources, including fertile soils, regular rainfall, small deposits of copper, gold, and other minerals, and recently discovered oil<sup>38</sup>. Uganda’s forest resources cover approximately 24% of land surface; comprising of tropical moist high forests, plantations and woodlands. Because of the rainfall regime, northern Uganda forests fall under the small to

<sup>38</sup> Standard Project Report, 2015: Supporting Government-Led Initiatives to Address Hunger in Uganda

medium sized woodland and trees. These forest resources continue to provide biomass-the dominant source of energy<sup>39</sup>.

Key activities implemented under agroforestry and natural resources were live fencing around manyattas and institutions, planting trees and controlling soil erosion through creation of check dams and undertaking gully rehabilitation.

## 9. Live Fence

The live fencing activities were intended to reduce demand for fencing materials in the future.

**Photo 4** depicts live fencing activities. In addition, the live fencing aimed at reducing time spent by women searching for poles and stems from exotic trees. The end result is that it would have a positive effect on the climate as it leads to reduced cutting of trees and shrubs for fencing.



**Photo 3:** Traditional and modern fencing kei apple fencing promoted by NUSAF

In addition, it will result to increased vegetation cover hence reduce soil erosion and act as a wind breaker. Kei apple tree seedlings were preferred as they fit the weather pattern of Karamoja and give a thick fence and was the most preferred by communities. In addition, the thorns from kei apple trees make it hard for intruders to trespass.

In both phases of NUSAF II implementation by partners under review (2014/ 2015 and 2015/ 2016), beneficiaries were engaged in planting new kei apple seedlings and maintenance of previous live fences. Communities targeted under live fencing appreciated the investment being done as they were optimistic of having benefits in the near future. Women were noted to be heavily engaged in all stages of establishing live fences from site clearance, trench excavation, planting, watering, weeding and intertwining of kei apple braches. Men were more visible in trench excavation, site marking and raising seedlings. From the intervention, communities had expanded their sources of livelihood as kei apple seedlings were on demand due to the ongoing NUSAF II investments. Planned activities of fencing off public offices, community assets and manyattas by use of kei apple had led many of the beneficiaries to engage in seedling raising.

## 10. Woodlots

<sup>39</sup> PRDP-NUSAF 2 Environmental and Social Management Framework, 2009

**Photo 5** illustrated an established woodlot in Kotido. Establishment of woodlots under NUSAF II was aimed at addressing afforestation and land degradation within the Karamoja region. For a long time, communities in Karamoja continue to cut down trees for construction of houses, building enclosures for *manyattas*, charcoal burning, granary construction and for sale as poles. As population grows and peace prevails in the region, demand for natural resources continues to rise. Establishment of woodlots in the region is not new as previous government intervention (KALIP and NUSAF 1) programmes had made investments in the same. NUSAF 2 picked lessons learnt from previous interventions and designed to have the woodlots near water points for purposes of continuous watering to ensure survival. In addition, woodlots were designed to be no longer a community affair but trees planted in the woodlots be attached to specific individuals and institutions. This was to ensure sustainability and proper management.



**Photo 4:** Evaluation TL getting information from Caritas Project Officer in Kotido Sub county in one of the established woodlots

Discussions and observations made by the evaluation team indicated that woodlots were established on both public and private land. The site for woodlots was based on proximity to water harvesting structures and availability of good soils. To counter negative outcomes for using private land, WFP and implementing partners drafted contractual agreements between the owner and beneficiaries. The contracts were adopted and signed by both parties and witnessed by representatives from the local government and the implementing partner. In addition, elders were involved to ensure an understanding is reached hence all parties were expected to uphold the agreement reached.

### 11. Soil Conservation by gully treatment through Check dams

The topography of the Karamoja sub-region is characterised by low elevation in the west and higher elevation in the east. There are also a few isolated mountains that consist of rocks of the crystalline basement complex<sup>40</sup>. The drainage in the southern part of the region is dominated by deeply incised, sand filled, ephemeral channels flowing from east to west. These ‘sand rivers’, are a locally important source of water during the dry season when water can be found within a few meters of the surface. Though the region is generally flat land, there has been soil erosion taking place over time creating gullies. Land degradation is widespread in Karamoja. It has been attributed to the traditional pastoral livestock grazing<sup>41</sup>, but also results from the encroachment of agriculture and the adoption of crop monoculture. Land degradation further results from the excessive use of tree resources, which are increasingly overexploited to support livelihoods that depend on the sales of wood fuel and charcoal. Land degradation, irrespective of the underlying drivers, affects the water cycle in various ways. The rainwater falling on the bare soils of degraded lands meets little resistance and typically runs off with great ease. This high run off in degraded lands results in flash floods, a common feature in Karamoja that is reported to destroy lives and

<sup>40</sup>World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Trees and Watershed Management in Karamoja, Uganda December 2014

<sup>41</sup> Inselman, A.D.,2003. Environmental degradation and conflict in Karamoja, Uganda: the decline of a pastoral society. Int. J. Global Environmental Issues, 3: 168-187.

property. It also results in erosion, which creates a number of problems<sup>42</sup>. It is against this background that NUSAF focused in having investments in soil conservation.

Gully erosion is a highly visible form of soil erosion that affects soil productivity, restricts land use and can threaten roads, buildings and major structures. Gullies are relatively steep-sided waterways which experience ephemeral flows during heavy or extended rainfall. The human related factors that lead to gully formation are overgrazing, over cultivation and deforestation among others. To control gullies, check dams have been constructed as part of the PWP activities under NUSAF programme as illustrated by **Photo 6**.

A check dam is a barrier constructed of rock and other vegetative plants placed across a natural gully to reduce scour and gully erosion by reducing flow of water



**Photo 5:** Construction of check dams using rocks and reinforcement with milk bush in Kotido

velocity and allowing sediment deposits. As observed by the evaluation team, Caritas Kotido used rocks and milk bush vegetation to create the check dams. Milk bush was planted behind every check to help in filtering water and avoid undercutting and also erosion at the banks.

In phase four of implementation, Caritas Kotido constructed ten (10) check dams in the two sub counties (Rengen and Kotido), Six (6) in Nakapelimoru and four (4) in Rengen respectively. In the last phase of implementation 2015/2016, Caritas Kotido constructed three check dams all in Kotido Sub County.

## 12. Sanitation and Hygiene Promotion

This sub-project was done to address the poor hygiene and sanitation condition in most rural parts of Karamoja. The actual activity was preceded by sensitisation among the community on the need to use latrines followed by excavation of pits and constructed of latrines. A total of 58 latrines were completed and in use. Two of them were reported to have problems of flooding because of poor silting.

During the field visit, the evaluation team noted the paths were littered with human waste which could be explained as “disaster in waiting”. As such, WFP NUSAF 3 could consider scaling-up the sanitation and hygiene activity but focus more on the “soft aspects”. It was noted that most villages had toilets which were not being used, villagers preferred open defecation.

<sup>42</sup> World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) Trees and Watershed Management in Karamoja, Uganda December 2014

## Annex 6.2: HISP Sub component Investment Options

### 1) Vegetable Production (sack method, irrigation)

Vegetable production targeted the women beneficiaries as it served a duo purpose of improving household nutrition and a source of income in case of surplus production. All partners were involved in promoting vegetable production mainly under irrigation (sack, bucket, drip and tank). The vegetable seeds distributed to beneficiaries were onions, kales, spinach, capsicum, tomatoes, egg plants and cabbages. In Kotido District, it was observed that growing mixed vegetables was an intervention under PWP as the work was done by a group. The vegetables were also grown using the sack and multi-storey methods. In Napak, 93 men received 1,705 sacks and 269 women received 1,415 sacks to grow the vegetables in 2015. Men received an average of 18 sacks while the women received 5 sacks each. This showed that men had a better chance to generate income from the activity compared to the women. In Kotido, World Vision gave out 2,500 sacks to 500 beneficiaries to grow various vegetables during the last FLA implementation period.

**Photo 7** shows performance of vegetables under drip and bucket irrigation in Kaabong and Kotido respectively.

Action Against Hunger (ACF) in Kaabong introduced small scale bucket irrigation kit for vegetable growing to reduce the risk of failure, as the region receives inadequate and erratic rainfall. The bucket irrigation primarily targeted women headed households. In 2015/2016 period, ACF supported 33 beneficiaries (27 females and 6 males) with improved bucket irrigation kit. One farmer from KDA village, Kapedo Sub-county



**Photo 6:** Vegetable farming under drip irrigation in Kaabong and a small scale irrigated field in Kotido District respectively

harvested onions from one improved bucket kit and earned UGX (Uganda shillings) 200,000. In the same district, WV gave out 2500 sacks to 250 beneficiaries who planted and harvested vegetables.

The common challenge reported by community members was infestation by insects and diseases. Close monitoring of the vegetable plots by agronomists and those with technical skills is recommended. In addition, some of the sack material could not withstand the adverse weather condition and were torn before harvest.

### 2) Fruit Trees Growing

The purpose of promoting fruit trees was to contribute to household nutrition and income in case of surplus. The fruit tree seedlings given to beneficiaries for planting were mangoes, citrus, pawpaw, jackfruit, passion fruits, avocados, guavas and tangerine. The fruit tree seedlings were in some place planted with other trees in communal woodlots or were given to individuals to establish their own orchards. Caritas Kotido informed the evaluation team that they supported the establishment of 39 orchards in 2014 to 2016 which have a total of 6,027 fruit trees of different species. Between June and December 2015, the following area had been planted with fruit trees in hectares: Kaabong 74; Kotido 52; Moroto 6; and Napak 35. In the sub-counties where the fruit trees were planted as part of woodlots, the challenge was ownership, as the fruit trees were far from their homes. Other risks foreseen is the inability of those allocated the trees to protect the



fruits from being harvested by passers-by or other members of the cluster. Uptake of the trees was affected by drought that was experienced in the region. Due to the drought, even those given to individual beneficiaries did not do well. **Table 16** summaries a focus group discussion with women in Kathile sub-county on performance of fruits tress.

**Table 16:** Performance of fruit tree seedlings in Kathile Parish, Kathile Sub-county

Type of seedlings taken	Type of seedlings that survived	Benefits reported
Mango, pawpaw, guava, passion	Guava and pawpaw survived	Has harvested guava, and even sold some fruits
2 Pawpaw seedlings	Pawpaw survived	Has harvested the fruits
Took total six (pawpaw, mango, guava)	2 survived (pawpaw)	Has harvested the fruit
Took total 5 seedlings	Only 1 guava tree survived	Has reached stage of fruiting
Took 10 seedlings	3 survived (pawpaw, passion and shade tree)	Has harvested pawpaw
Took 7 seedlings	Two survived (pawpaw and passion)	Has harvested pawpaw

### 3) Tree Nurseries

Tree nurseries were promoted at individual household and also as a PWP activity. The households were given seeds for planting in their preferred locations. The tree species/fruits planted include guava, kei apple, passion fruit, cassia, mangoes, pawpaw, *Ekorete*, tamarind, *Ngitit*, Moringa and oranges. Those given the seeds were assured of a market as the partners were ready to buy the seedlings once they are ready and of good quality. Good success stories were reported in Napak by individuals who embraced tree nurseries as an income generating activity. Between June and December, 2015, the programme planned to produce 1,030,000 and achieved 801,333 (78%) seedlings. The seedling production was as follow: Kaabong (176,333); Kotido (25,000); Moroto (0); and Napak (600,000). Beneficiaries of tree nurseries confirmed to have received the following benefits:

- ✚ Beneficiaries had an opportunity to earn income from sale of seedlings. The income was used to purchase food, pay school fees, and provide for clothing and access healthcare. See success story in **textbox 2**.

- ✚ In Napak, a group of 10 beneficiaries were able to generate UGX 700,000 from sale seedling to purchase seeds for next planting season, food requirements and pay for education for their children.

- ✚ Some beneficiaries have purchased small stock using income obtained from sale of tree seedlings raised in the commercial nurseries

**Textbox 3::** Tree nursery raising enabling beneficiaries to save their income in village saving schemes.

Lopuk Joseph, in his late 20's lives in Nasigar parish, Ngoleriet Sub County, with his wife and three children. In 2012, Joseph and his business partner Nalem Amina chose tree nursery raising as their income generating activity. Samaritan's Purse trained them in tree seedling and nursery raising and supported them with seeds and materials to start their own nursery sites. Joseph and Amina planted the seeds and nurtured the seedlings. Soon, they had many nursery beds and divided them amongst other small groups of people who helped to care for the seedlings.

Joseph's group had six members and each of a nursery bed. In 2014, they made their first sale to Samaritan's Purse. Joseph earned UGX 900,000. This encouraged him to buy more seeds and expand his nursery beds. In 2015, Joseph and his group members signed another contract with Samaritan's Purse to sell tree seedlings. He earned UGX 1,575,000 (equivalent to USD 495). Joseph bought a cow and five goats and saved the rest of the money. Today, Joseph saves UGX 10,000 weekly.

### 4) Apiculture

Bee keeping was promoted in all the four programme districts. Before distribution of beehives, those targeted were trained on apiculture (management and care of the beehives and honey harvesting). There was mixed performance in the two FLA phases. Where the partners under performed in the first FLA, they exceeded what was planned in the second. However, no hives were given out in Moroto though the partner had planned to give out 322. **Photo 7** depicts Local beehives in Sidok Sub-County and Kaabong District.

The main challenge reported was colonisation of bees due to lack of pollen and water. The drought often affected the initial colonisation. In Kotido, theft of covers was observed in one of the woodlot where beehives had been placed. Honey processors are available in every

### 5) Cassava Farming and Multiplication

The cassava crop is promoted in the green belt zones of the Karamoja where the soils are conducive for root crops and large pieces of land are available. It is foreseen that after multiplication, the crop will expand to other parts of Karamoja where the soils are suitable for cassava cultivation following the promotion done by the WFP and partners. The cassava is also preferred by beneficiaries as the variety promoted is resistant to disease and drought. **Photo 8** depicts a cassava plantation in Kotido.



**Photo 7:** Local hives in Sidok Sub county, Kaabong District and Training practicum on harvesting

Cassava multiplication has been embraced in the region and has been introduced by first establishing demonstration/multiplication farms. In some locations, the multiplication farms are managed as PWP sub-project while in other sub-counties, individual farmers were provided with cassava planting material. The demonstration plots also serve as training ground where beneficiaries are expected to make use of acquired knowledge in their gardens. The main use of cassava preparation of food when it is mixed with maize or sorghum ensures the food assistance lasts longer for benefiting households.

In 2015/2016, Samaritans Purse involved 361 males and 337 females in the multiplication of cassava. The males planted and managed 149 acres while the female beneficiaries planted and managed 34 acres. In Kotido, World Vision worked with 79 beneficiaries who established 47 acres in the same period which was 67% of the planned area. Caritas Kotido supported the establishment of 98 acres of cassava multiplication plots in the green belt zone of the district. In Kaabong, ACF supported the establishment of 92 acres of cassava



**Photo 8:** Cassava plantation in Kotido District. A harvested cassava tuber during field visit by the team

though they had planned for 100 acres. The failure to meet the targeted was reported as a result of poor rains. In all the districts, the cuttings were given to diligent PWP beneficiaries.

### 6) Post-Harvest Storage and Cereal Banks

ACF implemented the sub-project by using Training of Trainers (TOTs). The TOT trainer interested farmers on how to make improved granaries. During construction, of the improved granaries, rat guards were installed. There were 1,000 granaries constructed and installed in Kaabong.

## 7) Pineapple Growing

In 2015, DRC-DDG procured 3,000 pineapple suckers and additional 6,000 under the additional funding framework in February, 2016. A total of 6 acres of land was planted with pineapples in two parishes. DRC-DDG trained communities in this innovation and the gardens are currently doing very well. The evaluation team visited one of the pineapple gardens and the main concern noted was that the pineapples were under many trees. The shade may affect the size of fruits, consequently affecting the yield.

## 8) Staple Crops Promotion

The staple crops were introduced to address the problem of late maturity and vulnerability to dry spells that make them easily affected by drought before they have a chance to reach maturity. The appropriate varieties and staple crops were introduced in consultation with Nabuin ZARD Research Institute (mandated to conduct research in the semi-arid area of Karamoja Uganda). The staple crops varieties promoted were: sorghum SESO 3 and maize MM3 variety. The varieties were noted to be tolerant to drought and matured early (between 85-90 days). In Napak District, 500 households were given the sorghum seeds to plant.

Other staple crops introduced were pigeon peas in Kaabong and Napak districts. In Kaabong, a total of 1000 acres were planted while in Napak, 338 females and 154 males were involved in the activity.

## 9) Sweet Potato Multiplication

The crop was promoted by ACF where the beneficiaries planted 27 acres out of the planned 28 acres during the bridging period achieving 96.4%. **Photo 9** shows a Sweet Potato crop in Sangar parish. In the last FLA, a total of 63 acres were planted with sweet potatoes which was more than the 50 acres that had been planned. The varieties planted (NASPOT1, NASPOT8 & NASPOT10) were recommended by the National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO). The varieties are orange fleshed with vital vitamin A (Beta Carotene); early maturing, disease and drought tolerant. There were 13 and 15 females and males who participated in the activity and planted 29 and 34 acres, respectively, in 2015/2016.



**Photo 9:** Sweet potato growing and harvesting at Sangar parish, Kapedo Sub-County Kaabong

## 10) Mushroom Production

The activity was introduced in Kaabong by ACF who worked with experts from Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute to train 40 interested beneficiaries. The training was on quality mushroom production and marketing. The beneficiaries were involved in all stages of mushroom production as a way of capacity building (construction of the incubation and growing houses, sterilisation, draining and packing of the substrate into growing polythene papers to make gardens) up to harvesting and marketing. A total of 3,000 gardens of oyster mushroom were planted with spawn in Kathile mushroom incubation centre as illustrated by **Photo 10**. Once ready, the mushrooms were harvested for home consumption and marketing.



**Photo 10:** Mushroom production at Kathile incubation

### 11) Animal husbandry

DRC-DDG procured 428 goats, 352 sheep that were vaccinated and certified by the District Veterinary Department to reduce the risk of diseases before distribution. The animals were given to women beneficiaries as a source of income and milk for the children. For health management, DRC/DDG supported training of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) who continue to work closely with District Veterinary Department in providing the needed services. Each household received 1 or 2 shoats. It was explained that most of the goats given had kidded by the time of the evaluation. Only 6 goats died while one was sold. However the Sub-county officials and Parish Councillor followed up the matter and the household replaced the sold goat. The team worked with NARO in the selection of right breeds for Karamoja region. The local gala were recommended and later bought for distribution.

The household survey revealed that livestock ownership was still low. Sheep and goats were the most common stock owned by household. Sheep ownership was on average 4 heads per household while goats were on average 5 heads per household. Cattle came in third with an average ownership of 3 heads for beneficiary households and 4 head of cattle for control group households. Since the project did not initially give livestock numbers per household, there was no difference in ownership between the programme beneficiaries and the counterfactual group. A detailed discussion on livestock ownership is under section 4.1.3 of this report.

Chicken were also distributed to beneficiaries in various sub-counties in Moroto. In total, 360 local hens and 60 cockerels were distributed. The cockerels were doing well with no reported death while 25% loss as a result of death was reported on the female chicken. In Kotido, World Vision distributed 524 chicken to 7 beneficiaries although they had targeted to distribute 700 chicks. The chicks were given together with feeds for the first few months. However, due to limited management skills and diseases, the poultry project did not do well.. A beneficiary in Loposa Sub-county, Lotelaraengen Village, Loposa Parish, Panyangara Sub-county was given 83 chickens but 30 of them died.

### 12) Zai Pits

Use of Zai pits has been applied in semi-arid and arid areas for growing crops, as they help in rain water harvesting and storage. Zai pits are dug in various sizes from 30-50cm in diameter and are 15-30cm deep with the spacing between pits dependent on the crop to be planted. The pits are arranged in a staggered triangular pattern to best capture run-off water, storing it and slowly

infiltrating moisture into the root zone of the crop. The Zai pits were excavated as part of the FFA but were used by individuals to grow maize. In Kaabong, World Vision supported the establishment of 30 acres of maize under the Zai pit technology. In Napak, 51.3 acres of zai pits were dug against 58.6 that had been planned in 2015/2016 period. A total of 334 females dug Zai pits on 16 acres while 248 males dug zai pits on 35.3 acres in Napak and as expected fewer men dug more pits, a reflection that it is an energy draining exercise. However, digging zai pits is less labour requiring than opening gardens, but despite this, participants found it as an extra burden to do zai pits in addition to opening the land.

In order to increase adoption of Zai pits through provision of evidence, Samaritans Purse carried out an experiment to compare crops grown in Zai pits with crops grown using conventional method. The parameters studied included colour, width of leaves, height of the crop, height of cobs, weight of cob, number of grains per cob, and total yield. The yields from the Zai pit plot were three times more than from the plot grown using conventional methods. Despite demonstrating the yield differences, adoption of zai pit is still low.

### 13) Post-harvest Handling Structures

The intervention was to address the need for value addition in Kapedo Sub-county, Kaabong District known for cassava production from previous NUSAF interventions. WFP supported the



**Photo 11:** Completed PHH house and equipment in use in Kumet parish Kapedo Subcounty.

construction of one post-harvest handling structure equipped with a miller and a huller. **Photo 11** shows the PHH and value addition facility constructed for community use.

### 14) Energy Saving Stoves

The common way of cooking in the Karamoja region, and indeed, in most of rural Uganda, is by use of firewood. This method is harmful to the environment because fuel collection which is a major cause of deforestation has a devastating impact on the environment, contributing to soil erosion, desertification and loss of grazing and land for cultivation. Cooking with firewood causes indoor pollution which affects mainly females who are in charge of cooking and poses a big risk to young children who spend a large proportion of their time close to their mother, breathing in smoke from cooking fires during their early developing years.



**Photo 12:** Energy saving stoves making and use in Kaabong West

In Napak, clusters that undertook live fencing were also involved in making of energy saving stoves. A cluster comprised a homestead (*manyatta*) and the cluster members were trained on how to make energy saving stoves using locally available materials as depicted in **Photo 12**. It is the only public asset that attracted participation of all members of the household, regardless of the number. A total of 1,355 fuel efficient stoves were constructed in Napak. In Kaabong, the project trained 15 TOTs per parish on how to make improved energy saving stoves. The TOTs later trained other beneficiaries on how to make SAFE stoves. In total, 3,000 SAFE stoves were made and were being utilised by benefiting households. Key benefits mentioned from use of energy saving stoves include;



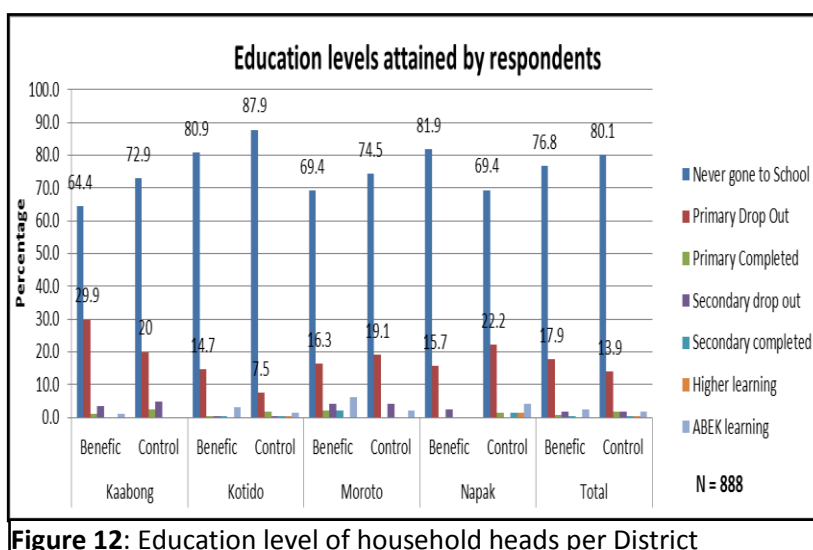
- There has been reduction in the amount of firewood needed for cooking, and lessened the time women and girls spent looking for firewood. This, therefore, has freed some time that is used to concentrate on other household activities for social or economic benefits.
- The stoves have led to environmental conservation as less trees are cut. This was enhanced by the establishment of woodlots which in future will reduce the need for women and girls to walk long distances to collect firewood.
- The use of improved fuel-efficient stoves has reduced the production of smoke and harmful gasses within households and reduced cooking cycle. The energy saving stoves also reduce the inhalation of harmful smoke, as confirmed by the CDO of Napak '*energy saving stoves reduced time women spent on collecting firewood, increased their level of multi-tasking while cooking...*'
- The efficient energy stoves have created significant household safety thus reduced the risk of fire outbreaks in the *manyattas*. The usual open fire cooking poses a risk and previously young children would burn huts and granaries. With introduction of energy saving stoves, the incidences of fire outbreaks had reduced.

## Annex 7: Demographics

The evaluation team collected quantitative data from 903 households in the four districts. A total of 477 households were classified as beneficiaries having benefited from activities under PWP and HISP sub-components of NUSAF 2 while 425 households represented the control group. The study included a control group for purposes of measuring changes on key indicators for the beneficiary households for the last three years under review. Data collected were distributed in the four districts as follows; Moroto - 98 (50 beneficiaries and 48 counterfactual) households; Napak - 156 (84 beneficiaries and 72 counterfactual) households; Kotido - 475 (255 beneficiaries and 220 counterfactual) households and Kaabong - 174 (88 beneficiaries and 84 counterfactual) households. The distribution of households was based on the target beneficiaries per district and sub-county according to the project proposal document.

A majority of the respondents (82.4% of beneficiaries and 76.3% of counterfactual households) interviewed were females. More male respondents were observed in Moroto District where 36% beneficiary and 35.4% counterfactual households had male respondents. Kotido and Napak districts recorded the lowest percentage of male respondents at an average of 15.5% and 13.6% respectively. With regard to age of the respondents, 58.3% of beneficiaries and 68.3% of counterfactual respondents were between 18 – 40 years. Within this group, a majority (20.3%) of beneficiaries and 21.2% of counterfactual respondents were aged between 26 – 30 years. Following closely were respondents aged between 18 – 25 years as confirmed by 14.5% of beneficiary and 20.5% of counterfactual respondents. Few respondents (0.8% beneficiary and 0.2% counterfactual) were aged below 17 years. Details on respondents' age per district are depicted in **Figure 12**.

Education affects many aspects of life, including individual demographics and health behaviours. Karamoja region records showed the literacy levels as low as 20%<sup>43</sup>. The FSNA report of July, 2016 indicated that, on average, 70% of household heads had never gone to school in Karamoja with Kotido and Moroto recording the highest at 89% and 84% respectively. Napak and Kaabong districts recorded 78% and 73%, respectively<sup>44</sup>. Figure alongside depicts the status of household education level. The evaluation findings indicated that on average, 77% of beneficiaries and 80% of counterfactual respondents had never gone to school. Illiteracy levels were highest in Kotido District which recorded 81% and 88% of beneficiary and counterfactual respondents having never gone to school.



**Figure 12:** Education level of household heads per District

Karamoja ethnic groups are polygamous as confirmed by 54% and 51% of beneficiary and counterfactual respondents who indicated to be in a polygamous marriage. Some 27% beneficiaries and 29% counterfactual respondents were in a monogamous marriage. A significant group of respondents (14% of beneficiaries and 13% of the control group) indicated to be widowed and widowers. A few of the respondents (6% of beneficiaries and 8% of the control group) were

<sup>43</sup> WFP/ NUSAF Project Proposal 2014-2016

<sup>44</sup> Food Security & Nutrition Assessment Report for Karamoja, July 2016

single at the time of the interviews. From the findings, the household average size was 7 people. This was uniform in the four districts under review which is higher than what the programme used to estimate the total beneficiaries covered.

**Table 17:** Age of respondents

	Kaabong				Kotido				Moroto				Napak				Total			
	Beneficiary		Control		Beneficiary		Control		Beneficiary		Control		Beneficiary		Control		Beneficiary		Control	
	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%	Freq	%
0-17 years	1	1.1	0		1	0.4	0		0		1	2.1	2	2.4	0		4	0.8	1	0.2
18-25 years	12	13.6	4	8.2	31	12.3	6	6.4	16	3.6	10	10.8	10	11.9	17	3.6	9	6.5	7	7.5
26-30 years	16	18.2	13	15.3	61	23.9	2	2.6	13	3.6	10	10.8	7	8.3	15	8.0	97	3.0	0	2.2
31-35 years	11	12.5	14	16.5	37	14.5	8	7.3	3	2.0	6	6.5	9	10.7	10	9.9	59	12.4	8	8.6
36-40 years	11	12.5	8	9.4	31	12.2	21	9.5	6	12.0	11	11.9	5	6.0	5	6.9	53	11.1	5	5.6
41-45 years	12	13.6	8	9.4	19	7.5	10	4.5	4	8.0	1	1.1	5	6.0	2	2.8	4	8.0	21	4.9
46-50 years	6	6.8	3	3.5	26	10.2	21	9.5	2	4.0	6	6.5	8	9.5	3	4.2	42	8.8	3	3.8
51-55 years	6	6.8	7	8.2	18	7.1	10	4.5	2	4.0	0	0.0	10	11.9	4	5.6	36	7.5	21	4.9
56-60 years	7	8.0	4	4.7	21	8.2	18	7.2	3	6.0	0	0.0	11	13.1	3	4.2	42	8.8	5	5.9
Above 61 years	6	6.8	4	4.7	10	3.9	14	6.4	2	4.0	3	3.5	17	20.0	13	13.8	35	7.3	3	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>