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FINAL BASELINE STUDY REPORT

OF CLIMATE ACTION MODEL VILLAGE (CAM) PROJECT

Submitted To

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Acronyms

AFARD	Agency For Accelerated Regional Development
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
ATT	Animal Traction Technology
AWO	Arbeiterwohlfahrt
BENGO	Engagement Global – Service für Entwicklungsinitiativen
BMZ	German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development
CAM	Climate Action Model
CEAPs	Community Environment Action Plans
COOP	Cooperative
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CSCGs	Climate Smart Champion Groups
DLG	District Local Government
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GALS	Gender Action Learning System
HIV	Human Immune Virus
IGA	Income Generating Activity
KII	Key Informant Interview
LC1	Local Council 1
LEC	Local Environment Committees
LG	Local Government
PDCC	Partnership for Development Capacity Consult Limited
PWD	Person With Disability
RA	Research Assistant
RELIP	Strengthening Resilient Livelihoods Project
SHECs	School Health and Environment Clubs
SPM	Selection, Planning and Management
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
ToR	Terms of Reference
UGX	Uganda Shillings
US$	United States Dollar
VSLA	Village Saving and Lending Association

1 STATEMENT OF INDEPENDENCE OF CONSULTANTS

This study was conducted by Partnership for Development Capacity Consult (PDCC) Limited an independent consulting firm. The views expressed and errors herein are entirely those of PDCC and do not necessarily represent the views of AFARD and the AWO International.

2 INTRODUCTION

This study was conducted in line with the call issued out by the Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) to conduct a Baseline study for *Climate Action Model Village (CAM) Project (see annex 1 for the terms of reference)*. This section provides background information about the study.

2.1 A summary of the project

AFARD in partnership with AWO International secured funds from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to implement a 3.5-year (Oct. 2022 – March 2026) Climate Action Model Village (CAM) Project in Nebbi and Pakwach districts. The overall project goal is, "Communities in Nebbi and Pakwach Districts are resilient to climate change, health and economic shocks" and its specific objective is, "Targeted communities in Nebbi and Pakwach districts have food and income security and serve as replicable examples for Climate Action Model Villages by March 2026."

The CAM Project directly targets 3,190 people of whom 60% will be female and at least 10% individuals with special needs, about 15% will be younger than 14 and about 80% will be poor or extremely poor, is planned to empower the population of at least ten villages in Nyaravur and Alwi sub-counties. Implementation will mainly be through the 15 Climate Smart Champion Groups (CSCGs), the 05 School Health and Environment Club (SHEC) and the Cooperative (1). Capacity development will be provided on sustainable agricultural intensification, income generation and management, gender equality, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), preventive public health, environmental conservation, biodiversity and climate change mitigation and a cooperative will be formed to drive inclusive and sustainable value-added market participation.

For this civil society strengthening to attain the above results, the project will use a 4-pronged interlinked approach:

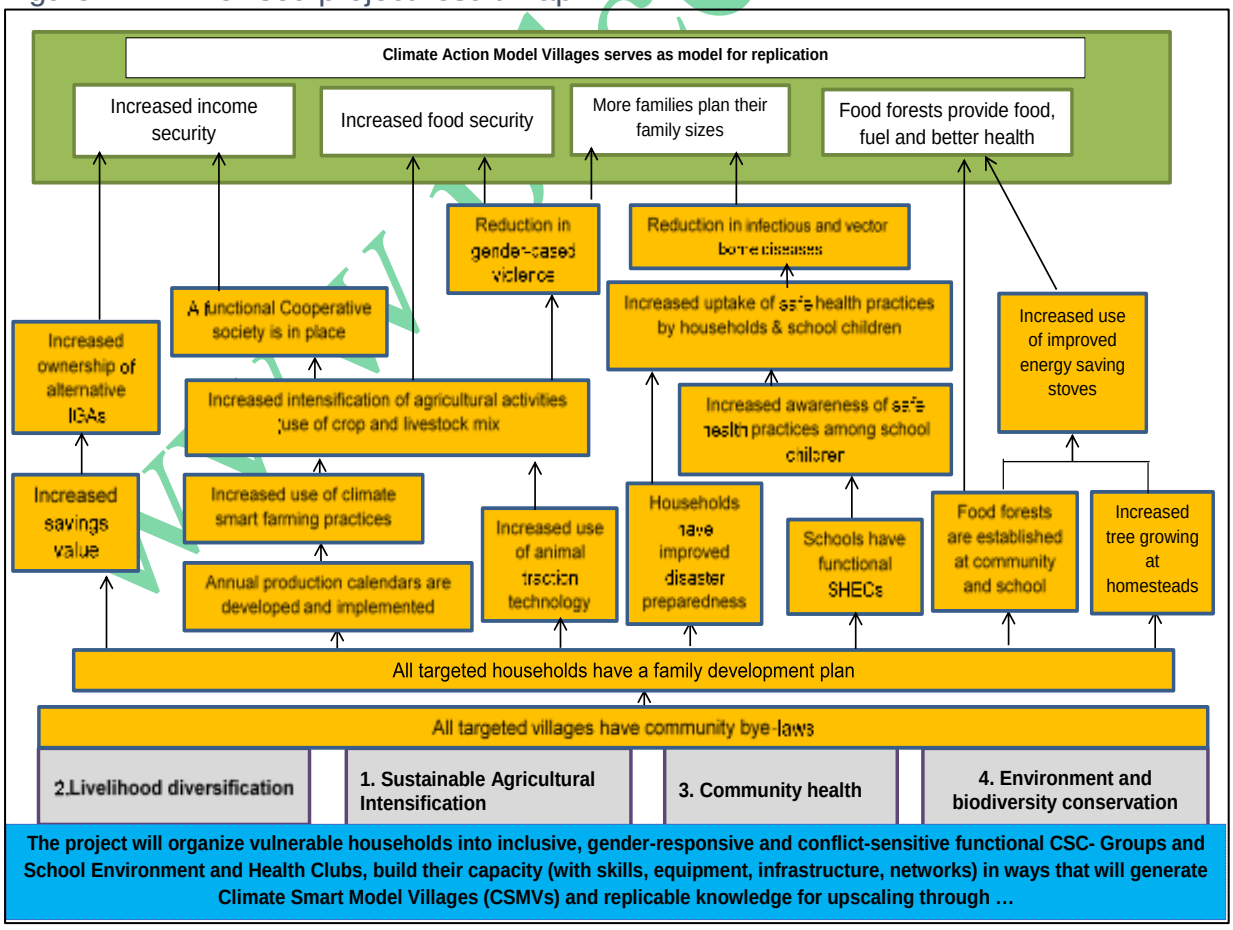
1. Increasing agricultural production and productivity through intensification of production, technologies used and practices using improved agricultural inputs (seeds, livestock and ox teams) and training in climate-smart agricultural skills (using the resilience design approach) and value addition.
2. Livelihood diversification for alternative income generation through promotion of Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA), Income Generating Activities (IGA) – Selection, Planning and Management (SPM) and financial literacy trainings to target households to enable them to save, identify locally viable investment opportunities, take necessary loans and start/build businesses to generate alternative income for food security and health service utilization among others.

3. Promote public health and prevent avoidable diseases in schools and target communities for reduced student absenteeism and increased adult labour productivity.
4. Conserving the environment and biodiversity by creating awareness on the one hand and creating access to sustainable forest and non-timber products on the other, enabling communities to value an intact environment, take action against environmental degradation, green their villages and thus enhancing climate resilience.

The project is both multi-sectoral including Climate-smart and sustainable agriculture intensification, livelihood diversification, community health and disaster preparedness, and environmental and biodiversity conservation and multi-sectoral involving smallholder farmers, school pupils and their teachers and school management committees, religious, cultural and opinion leaders, local government officials, private sector, and other multiplier institutions e.g., central government ministries, universities, research institutions, etc.

The project is expected to result in climate action model villages with households that are food and income secure and able to withstand climate health and economic shocks as well as planned family sizes and disaster preparedness. This is summarized in figures 1 below.

Figure 1: Revised project result map



Note: This result map is revised in line with the final project logframe

2.2 Objective and use of the study

The overall objective of the baseline study was to develop an evidence-based and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation plan for benchmarking the project baseline status and to identify critical strategies necessary for improving project performance. This study was to specifically verify the baseline status of the project performance measurement indicators and establish profiles for each beneficiary household (demographic composition by gender, age groups, and inclusion). The results is to be used to optimize the strategy and instruments and to evaluate the changes achieved over the project period.

2.3 Scope of the baseline study

The baseline study was conducted from November 25, 2022 to January 10, 2023 in Pakwach and Nebbi districts, West Nile, Uganda in the project sub counties of Alwi and Nyaravur and strictly in the selected beneficiary households that are members of Climate Smart Champion groups (CSCGs), and the ten (10) project villages and five (05) primary schools that serve these villages (see annex 2 for the detailed work plan).

The key “reusable” outputs of the study include:

- A detailed study tool (annex 3) uploaded on Kobo collect application that can be used for the project monitoring and evaluation;
- This report containing revised project result map from the feasibility study and filled log frame where necessary with revised targets (taking into consideration the last 3 months of 2022 and 2025);
- A profile of all project targeted households (contained in the Kobo Collect tool); and
- All data sets generated during the baseline study such as photos, transcription, and cleaned data in SPSS.

3. ABOUT THE STUDY TEAM

This study was conducted by PDCC that is a legally registered Company Limited by Guarantee with registration number 113304, head office in Nebbi Municipality but actively engaged in all regions in Uganda since 2009. PDCC specializes in agriculture, economic empowerment, environment, and livelihood development works. We facilitate leadership and organizational development as well as production technologies, smallholder agricultural marketing, agribusiness, farm planning, rural financing, and credit management and farm business development support services. For this study, PDCC fronted two seasoned consultants whose CVs are in annex 4.

4 METHODOLOGY

In this section we present the four-step phases of the baseline study that will help in internal monitoring and external evaluation of the project. The methods for data collection, data analysis and research ethics that was used have also been included.

4.1 Study focus

Table 1 below presents a summary of the project methodology – key results, measuring indicators target date to be achieved, data sources and the methods for data collection. The performance measurement indicators (drawn from the log frame) present a succinct summary of the project results (figure 1). It is evident therefore that the baseline study used a mixed method study approach for effective triangulation of data from the various sources that included quantitative, qualitative and participatory data collection and analysis methods.

Table 1: Data sources assessment for project indicators

Results	Performance measures	Indicator timeline	Main data source	Methods of data collection
Outcome: Targeted communities in Nebbi and Pakwach districts have food and income security and serve as replicable examples for Climate Action Model Villages by March 2026.	O-1.1: 75% of target households are food secure	2025	Target households	Household survey
	O-1.2: 65% of target households are income secure to withstand climate, health, and economic shocks	2025	Target households	Household survey
	O-1.3: 45% of households plan their family size	2025	Target households	Household survey
	O-1.4: Disaster preparedness interventions of Climate Smart Champion Groups (CSCGs) and School Health and Environment Clubs (SHECs) have resulted in a 25% decline of infectious and vector-borne diseases (malaria, covid-19, cholera, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal worms)	2025	Target households	Household survey
	O-1.5: Residents of the climate action model villages use the forest planted on 15 acres for their own food (e.g., mangoes and oranges), food preparation (firewood), and health (shade, and utilization of the bark, sap, or leaves for medicines).	2025	Village leaders	Key Informant Interviews
	O-1.6: 8 climate action villages serve as models for replication through knowledge sharing with local governments, networks of AFARD, universities & partners of AWO International in Uganda.	2025	Knowledge beneficiaries	Key Informant Interviews
Outputs 1 - Climate-smart and sustainable agriculture intensification *375 vulnerable smallholder households (60% female headed and 10% with persons with disabilities) adopt climate smart agriculture and produce and consume diversified*	OP-1.1.1.: 15 CSCGs are established, registered and strengthened, and operate according to their constitution.	2023	CSCG members	Key Informant Interviews
	OP-1.1.2: 45 agro-ecology champions (i.e. 30 trained and equipped lead farmers (crop) and 15 trained and equipped poultry paravets) support CSCGs to establish and implement their annual production calendars.	2025	CSCG members	Key Informant Interviews
	OP-1.1.3.: 375 households use their start-up agro-inputs (hand hoes, watering cans, spray pumps, rubber boots, tarpaulins, improved seeds and seedlings, and chickens) to sustainably intensify their agricultural activities.	2023	Target households	Household survey

Results	Performance measures	Indicator timeline	Main data source	Methods of data collection
foods for healthy diets for all household members.	OP-1.1.4.: 75 oxen handlers trained in Animal Traction Technology use the purchased oxen, ox ploughs, and ox carts to provide services to members of the CSCGs and beyond.	2023	Oxen handlers report CSCG members Village leaders	Key Informant Interviews
	OP-1.1.5.: Target groups (CSCGs), trained in over 300 sessions on climate-smart agriculture and digital weather forecasting, apply their knowledge in agricultural practice.	2025	Target households	Household survey
Outputs 2 - Livelihood Diversification *15 CSCGs and 01 Cooperative actively contribute to economic diversification of livelihoods and to healthy living without (gender-based) violence.*	OP-2.1.1: 50% of target households save at least 10,000 UGX per week.	2025	Target households	Household survey
	OP-2.1.2: 85% of targeted households have increased ownership of income generating activities.	2025	Target households	Household survey
	OP-2.1.3.: One functional cooperative society is promoting cassava agribusiness.	2024	Project report	Document review
	OP-2.1.4.: 50% fewer women in target households report gender-based violence.	2025	Target households	Household survey
Outputs 3 - Strengthening community health and disaster preparedness *15 CSCGs and 5 SHECs promote improved community health through disaster preparedness and gender sensitive interventions.*	OP-3.1.1.: 85% of targeted households adopt safe practices to keep everyone healthy (use of sanitation facilities, use of hygiene measures in food preparation and cooking healthy meals, family planning, protective measures against contracting COVID-19).	2025	Target households	Household survey
	OP-3.1.2.: 375 households use health kits (mosquito nets, face masks, solar lamps, gum boots, hand washing devices) for sustainable disaster preparedness at household level.	2024	Target households Project report	Household survey Document review
	OP-3.1.3.: 80% of targeted school children (11 to 14 years) are aware of relevant health practices to better protect themselves, their peers and their families from diseases (sanitation, hygiene measures in terms of nutrition, SRHR, COVID-19).	2025	Target school children	School survey
Outputs 4 - Environmental and Biodiversity Conservation *Environment and biodiversity conservation is promoted in 10 villages to improve livelihoods and climate resilience*	OP-4.1.1: 85% of CSCG members use improved energy saving stoves.	2025	Target households	Household survey
	OP-4.1.2: 05 schools have functional SHECs	2024	School leaders	Key informant interview
	OP-4.1.3.: 15 food forests of each 1 acre (comprising of 100,000 fruit, shade and medicinal trees) are reforested	2025	Project report Village leaders School leaders	Observation/ photography Key informant interview
	OP-4.1.4: 12,750 fruit, medicinal, firewood and timber tree seedlings for CSCGs are planted	2023	Project report CSCG members	Observation/ photography Key informant interview

4.2 Study sampling methods and Sample size

Drawing from table 1 above, the primary baseline units of analysis included all the 375 targeted households, 510 primary school pupils in P5-7, 05 primary schools, 10 villages; and 05 CAM project staffs. The study team purposively sampled and collected

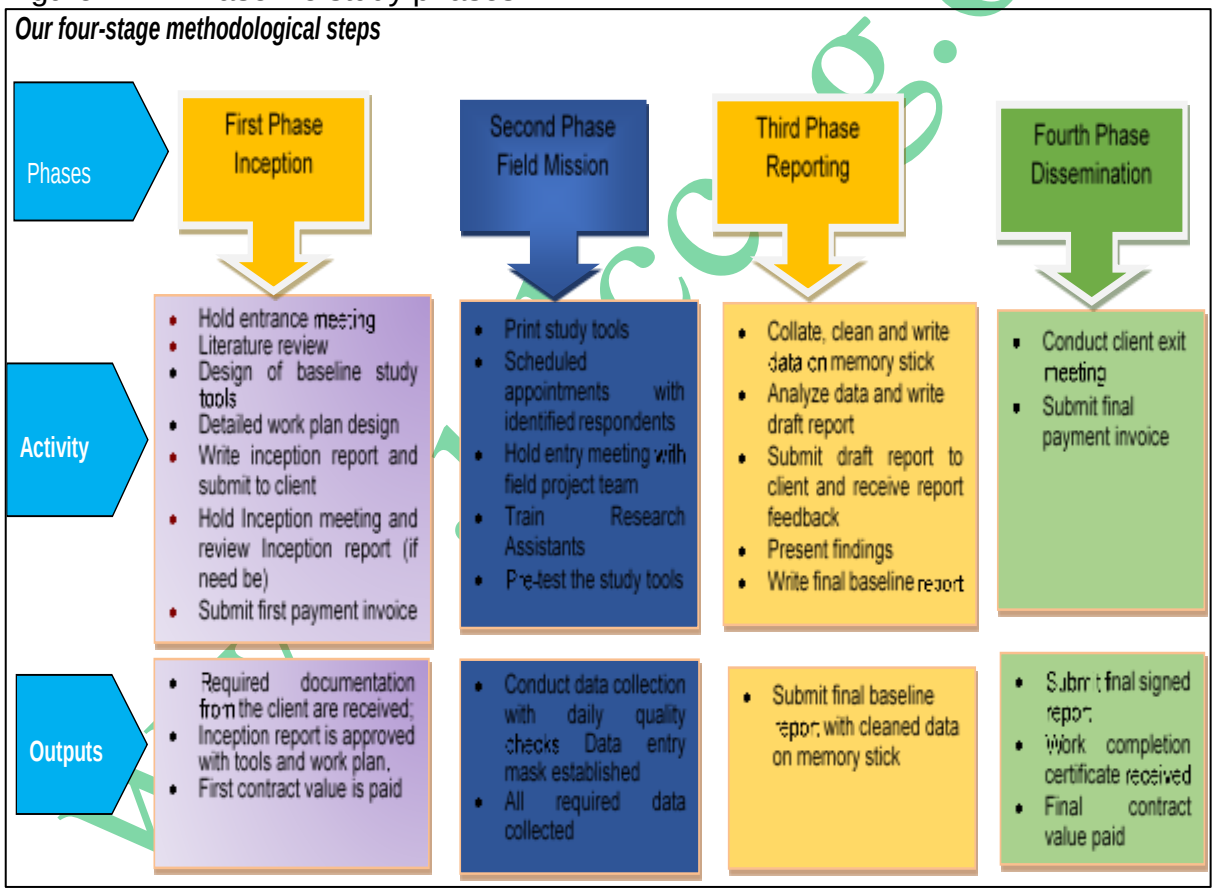
data from these units of analysis given the need to profile them to ensure that a database was built on them for follow up monitoring and evaluation.

Table 2: Sample sizes

Units of analysis	Project target	Sample size	Response rate	Respondents
CSCG member households	375	375	100%	All the already selected CSCG member
Primary school pupils (P5-7)	510	375	35.5%	School pupils in P5-7 from CSCG member household. A minimum of 81 pupils will be statistically representative
Primary schools	5	5	100%	Head teacher or the deputy or member of school management committee
Climate smart villages	10	10	100%	Cultural, religious or opinion leader; LC 1 official
AFARD staff	10	4	100%	CAM field project staff

4.3 Baseline study phases

Figure 2: Baseline study phases



The baseline study as is shown in figure 2 was conducted using a four-step stages. While the focus of the inception phase was on study instruments approval, field mission focused on primary data collection, reporting ensured that preliminary report was submitted and presented to AFARD team and the final dissemination stage focused on the submission of final study report and the related data sets. Important to note are:

- Household and school surveys were conducted using the Kobo Collect software so that every profiled beneficiary can be tracked overtime.
- PDCC recruited 8 research assistants (RAs) who have at least university education and familiarity with the selected project sub counties, districts, local languages, and experience with digital data collection besides owning a smartphone. They were provided a 1-day training on how to conduct interviews, do online data recording and uploading, and research ethics issues including health and safeguarding. Their training also involved a mock session and pretesting of the agreed upon instruments.
- We worked closely with AFARD project team and local government officials including local council (LC 1) to ensure that all the primary units of analysis were reached.

4.4 Methods of data collection

Data from the various sources were collected using quantitative, qualitative and participatory methods as is presented below:

- **Document review**: PDCC team reviewed the following documents in order to develop the study inception report: a) BENGO feasibility study report and CAM project proposal, result chain/theory of change and log frame in order to harmonize the result matrix/chain; and b) AFARD monitoring and evaluation plan strategy 2020-2025[1] and Strengthening Resilient Livelihoods Project (RELIP I and II) log frame/result matrix in order to align the monitoring indicators' definition within the organization. The final product of this was the revision of the CAM project log frame to include the indicator definition that is harmonized within AFARD monitoring framework (see annex 5 where we insert a column for indicator definition).

- **Household survey:** A structured questionnaire built on annex 3 was administered to the beneficiary smallholder farmer household representative who was selected to be a member of the CSCG. This questionnaire covered all indicators needed for the monitoring and evaluation (climate smart agriculture, livelihood diversification, community health and disaster preparedness, environmental and biodiversity conservation practices).

- **School survey:** A structured questionnaire builds on annex 3 (OP3.1.3) was administered to the beneficiary schools and school pupils covering all indicators needed for the monitoring and evaluation (community health and disaster preparedness, environmental and biodiversity conservation practices). While for schools the head teacher or their deputies or member of school management committees were interviewed and participatory observation made, for school pupils, the RAs identified and interviewed any one child in a CSCG member household who was in P5-7 while taking into consideration the aspect of pupils with disability, the girls and boys for inclusion purpose.

- **Key Informant Interviews (KIIs):** Using an interview guide, KIIs was conducted with mainly the project implementation team and cultural, opinion and religious

[1] https://www.afard.net/publications/policy-documents/227-afard-monitoring-evaluation-plan-strategy/file

leaders especially with a focus on climate model village knowledge sharing and environment conservation.

- **Observations:** The consultants together with community leaders visited community and school grounds earmarked for food forests to confirm the availability of land for the project undertaking. In all the villages and schools, it was found that there was land.

4.5 Data management and ethical issues

PDCC managed the 4-phased approach with utmost care and ethical consideration to ensure that valid data was collected, transcribed, and analyzed in order that the study report was written and presented to AFARD timely.

Worth pointing out is that most of the baseline indicators are composed of 3-5 sub-indicators/variables that are conceptually related to the main project performance indicator. For instance, food security indicator is composed of variables such as availability of food all year round, eating three meals daily, eating at least 7 food types in a week, females eating traditionally forbidden food, males eating green vegetables without complaints, etc. To measure the status of a household on all these sub indicators, the composite index analysis method was used as is advised by OECD.[2] This is because a composite indicator is an aggregate of all individual indicators and variables used.

To ensure that the consultancy service was provided in line with the Terms of Reference and at an appropriate professional level, the following quality control measures were used:

- *Joint review of study instruments*: The study team together with AFARD staff members were jointly involved in this process to ensure data consistency with their internal programme management system.
- *Pre-testing of study instruments*: This was done prior to the main fieldwork to ensure reliability, acceptability, feasibility, question flow, and the duration of the interview.
- *Social mobilization for data collection*: To increase the response rate, the consultants requested support from AFARD project staff to undertake prior mobilization of the respondents for a timely administration of the study tools.
- *Introduction letter*: AFARD availed our field team with a letter of introduction to facilitate acceptance by the various local institutions.
- *Consent and confidentiality*: The consultant's team (PDCC and research assistants), in line with the Data Protection and Privacy Regulation 2021, sought consent from respondents to participate in the study. This process also involved a statement of confidentiality for the respondents that explained the purpose of the study and committed not to divulge individual respondent details except when consented to. Where photography was involved, a consent form from AFARD was also used.
- *Health and safeguarding regulations*: The study team adhered to the current Ministry of Health regulations for the prevention of COVID-19 and Ebola (by use of sanitizers and face masks and avoiding any body contact). The RAs also signed

[2] https://www.oecd.org/sdd/42495745.pdf

AFARD children policy and prior to taking photographs the consultants and RAs asked the participants to sign the consent form.

4.6 Report Dissemination

This draft study report is submitted to AFARD and AWO International and a presentation of findings will be made so that the team can internally review the report and provide timely feedback to complete the final report that will be submitted to AFARD in soft copy. However, AFARD will be responsible for the production and actual dissemination of the printed and electronic copies of the study reports.

4.7 Limitation of the study

The study process experienced the following limitations:

- As the fieldwork coincided with the preparation for Christmas celebrations, family heads were unwilling to spend long time waiting for RAs. As a result, AFARD team had to maintain a constant presence in the community to encourage them to participate in the study.
- During the field work the project too was conducting digitalizing its beneficiary enrolment process in line with AFARD guidelines. This process created confusion among the respondents as some wondered why they were being interviewed twice. The consultants and supervisors as well as the AFARD had to harmonize their outreach and communication.

5 FINDINGS

In this section we present the findings in line with the approved project log frame-based indicator that will help in internal monitoring and evaluation of the project.

5.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents

5.1.1 Distribution of respondents

Table 3 below shows that data was collected from 375 CSCG members in the two parishes of the two sub counties – Ayilla (46.7%) and Mbaro East (53.3%). Worth pointing out are:

- During the feasibility study, the two parishes selected by local government officials and other stakeholders were also identified by the feasibility study to have been greatly affected by environment degradation and climate change impacts.
- The planned outreach of 60% females has been surpassed by the participatory beneficiary selection process as female-represented households accounts for 66% of the targeted households.
- However, only 8.5% persons with disabilities were selected as opposed to the anticipated 10%. Discussions with both the project team and further data analysis (see table 4 below) confirms that generally there are few populations of persons with disabilities (4.2%) in the targeted households.

Table 3: Distribution of project beneficiaries by sub counties

	Nyaravur	Alwi	Total
Number of CSCG	8	7	15
Male	67	60	127
Female	133	115	248
Total	200	175	375
Persons with disabilities	15	17	32

5.1.2 Demographic characteristics

Table 4 shows the demographic characteristic of the project beneficiaries. It is evident that:

- Each household has very many people (an average of 07 person) to take care of as opposed to the national statistics of only 5.2 persons. This situation poses a huge burden on the households and requires a concerted effort to manage the further population growth.
- While female constitute 53.4% of the total household population, children 0-24 years' account for 71% of the population. With children 0-14 years constituting 50% of the total household population, the targeted households have a very high dependency rate of 55.2%.
- Overall, 80% of the CSCG members are married and the remaining 20% as self-headed households under those in widow (9.1%), unmarried (4.3%) and separated (6.7%) marital relations. This is pivotal for the promotion of GALS methodology where married coupled (males and females) need to transform gender relations to reduce on discriminatory norms.

- Majority of the CSCG members (85%) have formal education. This situation is important especially for the identification of community-based peer trainers and the facilitation of adoption of recommended agricultural, business and financial management.

Table 4: Characteristics of household respondents (%)

Indicators	Male-headed	Female-headed	Total
Total household population	1,251	1,439	2,690
Persons with disabilities	59	53	112
Persons living with HIV/AIDS	24	20	44
Persons with chronic illnesses	40	54	94
Mean household size (number of persons/HH)	7.2	7.2	7.2
Mean age (years)	46	40	42
Number of persons in household by Age-group:			
0 - 14 years	649	682	1,331
15 - 24 years	279	299	578
25 - 25 years	148	211	359
36 - 60 years	198	173	366
61 + years	78	77	155
Education status:			
No education (%)	2	22	15
Primary education (%)	57	66	63
Secondary education-O level (%)	29	12	18
Secondary education-A level (%)	3	1	2
Tertiary education (%)	2	0	1
Vocational education (%)	7	0	2
Marital status:			
Single (%)	5	4	4
Married (%)	93	73	80
Separated/divorced (%)	2	9	7
Widowed (%)	0	14	9

5.2 OUTPUT 1: Climate-smart and sustainable agriculture intensification

5.2.1 OP-1.1.1: CSCGs are established, registered and strengthened

Although the project has planned to establish 15 CSCGs, non was established as required that each should have been registered with the Sub County local governments. At the time of the baseline study, these social structures were at the formation stage. All their members (25 each) were identified and their peer mentors were undergoing training so that they would start the process of constitution-making and finally registration with and certification by local government authorities [**baseline 0 CSCG formed**].

5.2.2 OP-1.1.2: CSCGs implement their annual production calendars

For CSCG to have their production (and marketing) plans in place to guide their annual or seasonal production of the project targeted commodities (crops and livestock), the

peer trainers [Agroecology champions and poultry paravets] should have been trained to facilitate the process. However, as is noted under 5.2.1 above, at the time of the baseline study, these peer trainers were only undergoing their training [**baseline 0 production calendar planned**].

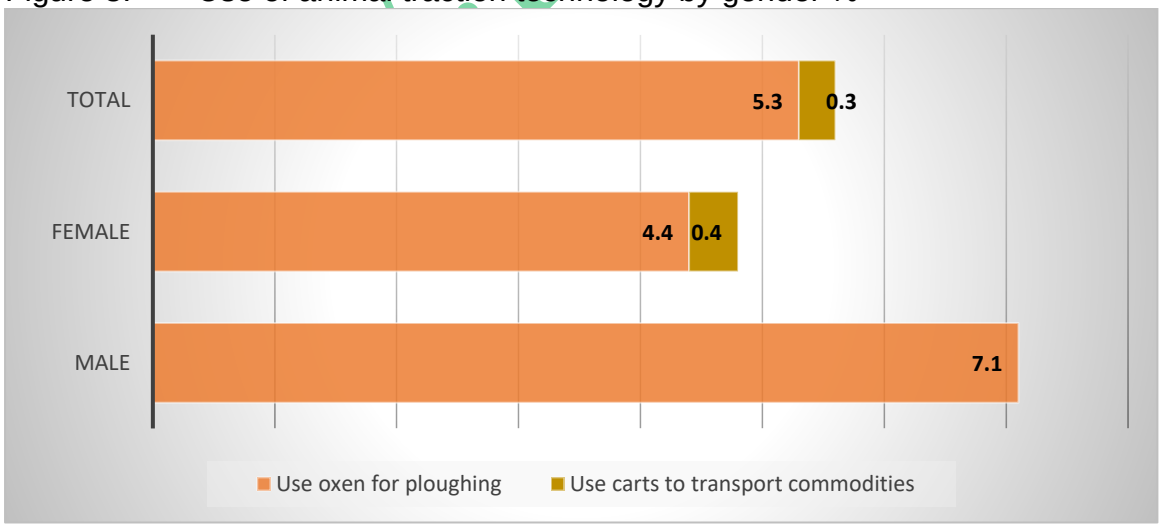
5.2.3 OP-1.1.3: CSCG members sustainably intensify their agricultural activities

One aspect of CAM project's climate resilience strategy is the use of sustainable agricultural intensification where drought resistant crops are farmed in a mix with local poultry so as to reduce risks and diversify diet and income sources. The CSCGs were then asked about the number of crops they farmed in 2022 and whether they were integrating crop and livestock farming to manage climate risk. The study found that on average the CSCGs grew 3 crops in the year 2022 and only 24% (27% males and 23% females) had integrated crops and livestock farming. However, that the project had just started and in the last month of the year, there was no agro-inputs provided yet to the target beneficiaries [**baseline 0**].

5.2.4 OP-1.1.4: CSCG members use Animal Traction Technology

To assess the opportunity beneficiary households, have to increase their production, the CSCG members were asked whether or not they use animal traction services in ploughing and transportation. The study revealed that only 5.3% (7% males and 4% females) use animal traction to plough their land and only 0.3% (exclusively females) use ox carts to transport their commodities to the markets. The very limited use of animal traction was attributed by key informant interviews to the lack of accessibility to the technology. Those who manage to use this service were considered geographically located closer to other communities that have them. However, for the project at its startup phase, no Oxen handlers were trained as yet and this there was no services being provided [**baseline 0**].

Figure 3: Use of animal traction technology by gender %



5.2.5 OP-1.1.5: CSCG members use of climate-smart agriculture knowledge

To promote climate resilience in the predominantly smallholder farming households, CAM project seeks to use sustainable agricultural intensification approach that

promotes the use of both climate smart agricultural practices to intensify crop and poultry mixed production together with digital weather forecast. To assess the level of current use of this approach, asked CSCGs whether or not in their 2022 agricultural production they used the selected improved practices. Table 5 below shows that the highest adoption of good agricultural and climate smart practices in the project are is only in the use of drought resistant crop varieties (62% and with parity for both female and male headed households). All the other practices (for crop, poultry and digital weather forecast) are in dismal use [**baseline 21%**].

Table 5: Use of improved farming practices (%)

Agronomic Practice	Females	Males	Total
Crop farming			
Drought/disease resistant seeds/planting materials	63	62	62
Crop -small livestock mix	12	17	13
Tree planting (agroforestry)	37	48	41
Soil and water conservation	28	46	34
Integrated pest and disease control	30	47	36
Improved postharvest handling (better drying & storage facility)	27	30	28
Using at least 5 promoted practices	13	24	17
Poultry keeping			
Poultry housing	29	38	32
Supplementary feeding	17	19	17
Routine vaccination	3	5	4
Routine parasite and disease control	4	8	5
Programmed hatching	0	1	1
Using at least 3 promoted practices	3	5	3
Used digital weather forecast	2	3	2
Used climate smart agricultural practices (crop, poultry, and weather forecast)	16	30	21

5.2.6 Production and productivity levels of project targeted commodities

CSCG members were also asked about the production and productivity of the project priority commodities. Table 6 shows that although almost all households (93%) planted cassava that is the staple food crop, the other drought resistant crops recommended by the ministry of agriculture (sorghum 44%, sweet potato 40%, and banana 6%) are less grown in the project area. More so, both the average acreage and use of local seeds/planting materials render the targeted households susceptible to low production to support adequate food and surplus for sale. In addition, few of the households (13%) reared poultry. It is therefore not surprising that the households have a very low average income from these commodities.

Table 6: productivity levels of project priority commodities

		Females	Males	Total
Cassava	Farmed in 2022	95	91	93
	Used improved planting materials (%)	6	4	5
	Average acres planted	0.9	1.2	1.0
	Yield harvested (in 100Kgs bag)	3,849	9,886	5,833

Sweet potato	Farmed in 2022	37	46	40
	Used improved planting materials (%)	0	3	1
	Average acres planted	0.4	0.4	0.4
	Yield harvested (in 100Kgs bag)	349	30	225
Sorghum	Farmed in 2022	38	55	44
	Used improved seeds (%)	0.0	1.6	1.6
	Average acres planted	0.5	1.3	0.8
	Yield harvested (in 100Kgs bag)	147	13,739	5,948
Banana	Farmed in 2022	7	6	6
	Used improved planting materials (%)	6	0	4
	Average acres planted	0.6	0.6	0.6
	Yield harvested (in bunches)	2,358,277	17,153	1,675,449
Poultry	Farmed in 2022	17	7	13
	Number of birds currently owned	2	3	2
Average total income earned (UGX)		37,405	43,506	39,471

5.3 OUTPUT 2: Livelihood diversification

5.3.1 OP-2.1.1: CSCG members' saving values

To assess the level of CSCG member's financial inclusion, respondents were asked whether they were saving and accessing loans. Table 6 shows that:

- Only 44% of the CSCGs were savings as 56% (highest among females, 59%) were not saving at all;
- Most savings take place in VSLAs (29%) as compared to formal financial institutions (1%).
- Only 11% of CSCG members (and especially males, 15%) were able to save an equivalent of UGX 10,000 weekly. Overall, the average weekly savings value is a dismal UGX 3,466.

These findings show a very low savings practice as well as savings accumulation necessary to build resilience. The KIIs revealed that the project targeted villages have largely not been targeted by financial inclusion projects be they from NGOs or government. Thus, the formation of CSCGs with VSLA methodology will go a long way in providing members opportunity to save and access loans [**baseline 11%**].

Table 6: CSCG members saving practices and values

Saving practices	Females	Males	Total
Where members save			
In formal financial institutions (%)	0	1	1
In the house (%)	9	16	12
In savings group (VSLA) (%)	30	28	29
On self (%)	2	6	3
Savings values			
Not savings (%)	59	50	56
Saving at least UGX 10,000 weekly (%)	9	15	11
Weekly average saving value (UGX)	3,391	3,614	3,466

5.3.2 OP-2.1.2: CSCG members' ownership of income generating activities

To build climate resilience, families need income diversification so as to smoothen their consumption. CSCG members were asked if they had an alternative income apart from farming. As table 7 shows, only one in three (33% and more females 34% than males) had an IGA especially in petty trade, produce trade and sales of poles, firewood and charcoal that degrade the environment. These IGAs however earn very meagre income averaging UGX 118,000 monthly and men earn almost three times what women earn (a marked gender income inequality) [**baseline 33%**].

Table 7: CSCG members ownership of IGAs and average income earned

	Females	Males	Total
Own an IGA (%)	34	29	33
Types of IGAs (%)			
Bar and restaurant	1	2	2
Barber shop	0	1	0
Boda boda	1	2	1
Brewing local alcohol	1	0	1
Construction	1	4	2
Carpentry	1	2	1
Poles, firewood and charcoal selling	4	4	4
Fish mongering	4	1	3
Produce trade	9	4	8
Petty trade	8	6	8
Tailoring and second-hand clothes	2	1	2
Sale of labour	1	1	1
Pottery and weaving	1	1	1
Income earned			
Average monthly income value (UGX)	75,699	216,216	118,314

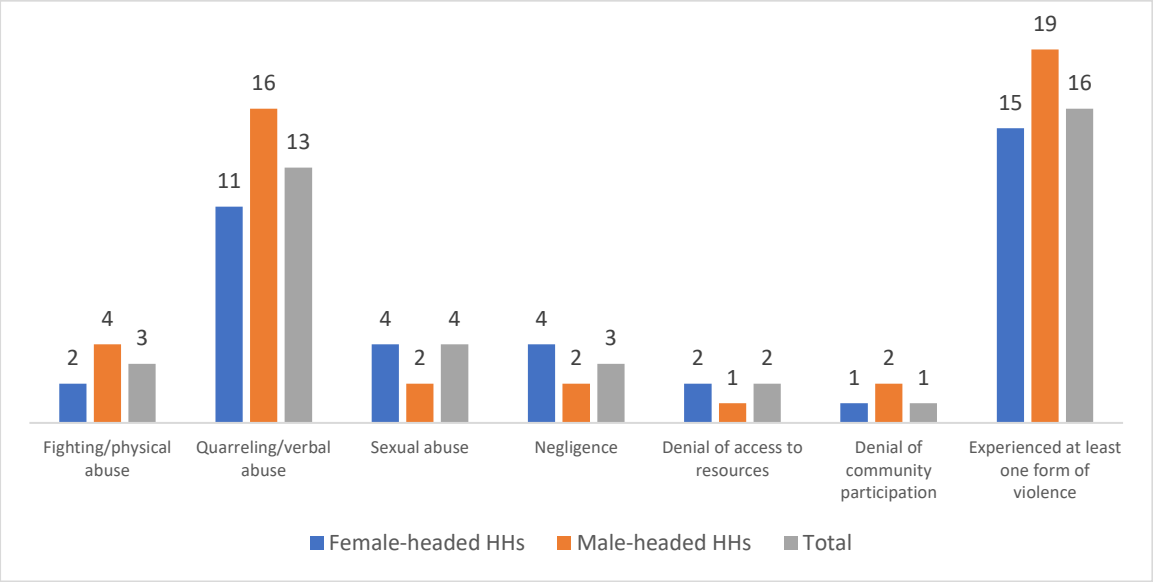
5.3.3 OP-2.1.3: One functional cooperative society is promoting cassava agribusiness

For smallholder farming to be productive, collective marketing of produce poled together is critical to provide farmers market position to ensure quality produce and better price negotiations. The CAM project seeks to promote a Cooperative business approach. The KII with local government and traditional and religious leaders revealed that in both parishes in the two sub counties, there is no producer Cooperative in which members participate. [**baseline 0 Cooperative**]

5.3.4 OP-2.1.4: Gender-based violence exposure of women in CSCG households

The CSCG members were also asked whether any female in their household in last 7 days ever experienced any form of gender-based violence. The study found that at least one in ten (16%) of households reported a case of at least one form of violence. The main form of abuse experience by women was verbal abuse (13%) [**baseline 16%**].

Figure 4: Women exposure to gender –based violence (%)



5.4 OUTPUT 3: Strengthening community health and disaster preparedness

5.4.1 OP-3.1.1: CSCG members' adoption of safe health practices

The feasibility study found out that due to climate change, communities were experiencing natural disasters that required preparedness to mitigate. The CSCG members were asked about their safe health practices that keeps everyone healthy in the face of any disaster. Using the composite index analysis method, the study found out that only 18% of the households were using safe health practices [**baseline 18%**] Table 8 presents a summary of the findings which indicates that:

- Overall, there was a very low use of safe sanitation facilities (19%). Few families have of utensil drying racks (44%) and bat shelter (58%). While 6 in 10 households had garbage pits only 7 in 10 households had other required facilities. Besides, field observations revealed that the condition and quality of these facilities need to be taken into consideration seriously if the CSCGs households are to realize health benefits.
- With respect to the use of safe food preparation, processing and preservation methods, 62% of CSCG households are using at least any 4 of the 7 recommended practices especially safe food storage (86%), washing hands with water and soap (85%) and integrating vegetables in family diets (77%). Major works will need to be done in the promotion of kitchen gardening, integrating fruits in family diets through fruit growing, and post-harvest handling to ensure within and between season access to foods.
- There is a very low use of safe protective measures against contracting COVID-19/Ebola in their households as only 41% use at least any 4 of the 7 recommended practices. Apart from vaccination with 73% uptake, all the other practices have 5 in 10 households or less practicing them. This will require improved knowledge for positive attitude and behavior change.

Table 8: CSCG members use of safe health practices (%)

	Females	Males	Total
Use of safe sanitation facilities			
• Pit latrine with hand washing facilities	69	84	74
• Appropriate utensil drying rack	44	43	44
• Bathing shelter	57	61	58
• Garbage pit	62	76	67
• Kitchen house separate from bed room	73	82	76
• Separate animal house from bed room	73	82	76
• Safe storage for household drinking water	77	76	76
• **Use all recommended facilities**	21	14	19
Safe food preparation, processing and preservation methods (%)			
• Having own kitchen garden	57	65	59
• Integrating fruits in a family diet	32	44	36
• Integrating vegetables in a family diet	75	81	77
• Planning meals according to the needs of the different household members (children, pregnant and lactating women, the sick, etc	34	45	37
• Practice good post-harvest food processes using 'dula' and 'Goga' for storage, drying vegetables, etc	15	17	16
• Washing hands with water and soap/ash before touching food (preparation, cooking and serving)	84	86	85
• Storing food in clean place such as covered containers	85	87	86
• **Use at least 4 of the 7 practices**	61	65	62
Use of safe protective measures against contracting COVID-19/Ebola (%)			
• Avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always	44	48	45
• Regular hand washing with soap or use of alcohol-based rub	58	61	59
• Use of face mask	38	43	40
• Keeping social distance, avoid body touching and overcrowding	22	27	24
• Measuring temperature	11	11	11
• Healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables)	54	62	57
• Taking full vaccination (Round 1, 2 and boaster dose)	77	74	73
• **Use at least any 4 of the 7 practices**	40	45	41
Use at least two recommended safe health practices	19	17	18

5.4.2 OP-3.1.2: CSCG members' sustainable disaster preparedness

To ensure CSCGs households are better prepared to meet the challenge of disaster, they need to have and use basic health kits. The CSCG members were asked whether or not they had and used these health kits. As figures 5 and 6 below shows, the proportion of households having and using the necessary health kits are very low. However, at the study time the project had not yet provided any health kit to the households [**baseline: 0].** Asked why this very deplorable situation, the key responses from CSCG members were:

- although government supplied them mosquito nets some 3-years ago, given that they were of poor quality, they got torn. The project therefore needs to procure

more durable types of mosquito nets e.g., the perma nets recommended for humanitarian environment.

- They had no money with which to buy the expensive mosquito nets, gum boats and hand washing devices.
- Since COVID 19/Ebola were no longer a major health issue, there was no need for wearing face masks. Yet with the on-going mutation of COVID-19 and ministry of health alerts, the project needs to continue reinforcing both knowledge and practice for prevention of infections.

Figure 5: CSCGs have health kits for sustainable disaster preparedness (%)

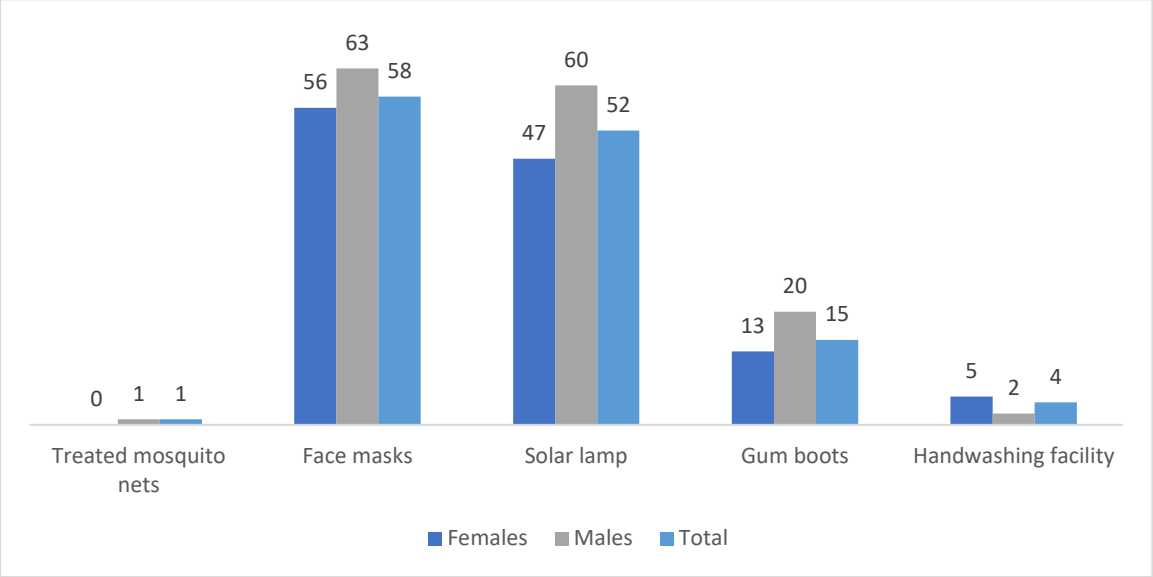
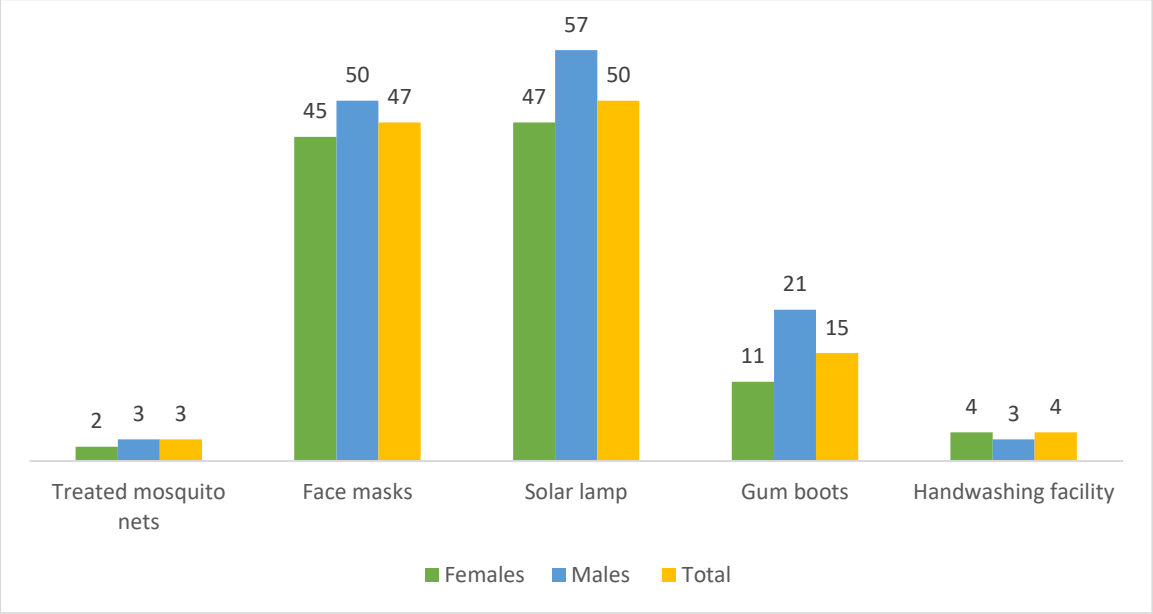


Figure 6: CSCGs use health kits for sustainable disaster preparedness (%)



5.4.3 OP-3.1.3: school children are aware and use of safe health practices

To reinforce safe health practices that mitigates disaster preparedness, the project seeks to improve both the health knowledge and positive behavior among school children. To benchmark this status, school children were asked whether or not they are aware of and use of assess their level of awareness and use of safe health practices especially of safe sanitation, safe nutrition, safe sexual and reproductive health and rights, and COVID-19/Ebola prevention practices. Table 9 below shows the findings. Although generally there was high level of awareness of safe health practices: sanitation 93%, nutrition 91%, sexual and reproductive health and rights 81%, and COVID-19/Ebola prevention practices 90% representing an overall status of 66%, the level of use of all these practices remained wanting given that only 77% used safe sanitation practices; 84% safe nutrition practices, 48% safe sexual and reproductive health and rights, and 46% safe COVID-19/Ebola prevention practices representing an overall status of 24%. There is therefore need to deepen both knowledge in ways that trigger positive behavior change for the effective use of these practices if the school children and their peers are to attain better health outcomes [**baseline: 66%]**.

Table 9: Awarness and use of safe health practices among school children (%)

Safe sanitation practices	**Awareness**	**Use**
Using pit latrine with hand washing facilities	94.7	93.2
Drying washed utensil on drying rack	94.7	86.5
Safe refuse disposing and regularly burning garbage in a garbage pit/bin	93.2	84.2
Sleeping in a bedroom that is not a kitchen /animal shelter	92.5	88.0
Aware/use of any 3 of 4 recommended practices	93.0	77.4
Safe nutrition practices		
Having own kitchen garden	81.2	63.2
Integrating fruits and vegetables in a family diet	80.5	75.2
Planning meals according to the needs of the different household population (children, pregnant and lactating mothers, the sick, etc)	31.6	21.1
Proper hand washing with water with soap/ash before touching food	94.7	90.2
Storing food in clean place	97.0	88.7
Aware/use of any 3 of 5 recommended practices	91.0	83.5
Safe sexual and reproductive health and rights practices		
Abstinence from teenage sex	88.7	92.5
Consistent use of condoms for every sexual intercourse	73.7	35.3
Avoiding multiple sexual partners	82.0	65.4
Testing one HIV status	70.7	34.6
Girls use clean sanitary towels and keep menstrual hygiene	83.5	53.4
Aware/use of any 3 of 5 recommended practices	81.0	48.1
Safe COVID-19/Ebola prevention practices		
Avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always	88.7	50.4
Regular hand washing with soap or alcohol-based rub	91.0	72.9
Use of face mask	88.0	42.1
Keeping social distance and avoid body touching ad overcrowding	89.5	29.3

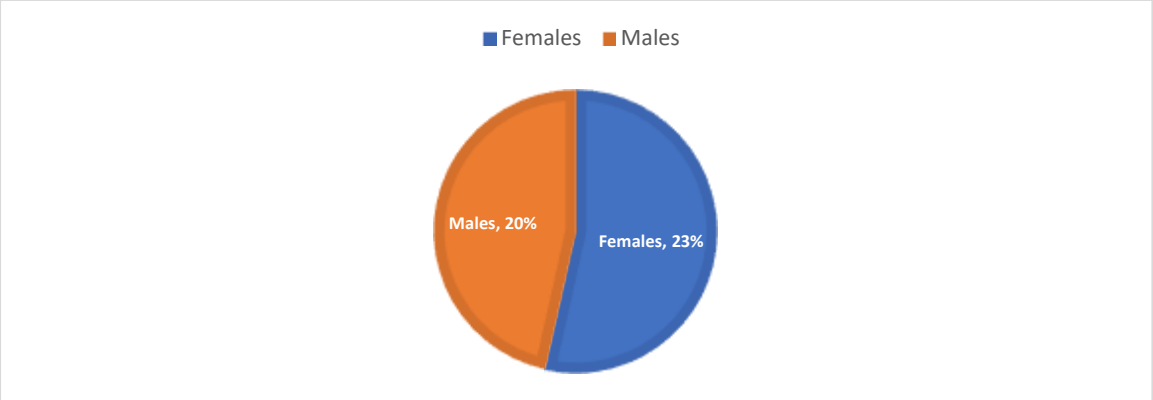
Measuring temperature	60.2	20.3
Healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables)	76.7	63.9
Taking full vaccination (Round 1, 2 and boaster dose)	71.4	41.4
Aware/use of any 4 of 7 recommended practices	90.0	45.9
Overall awareness/use of recommended practices	**66.0**	**24.0**

5.5 OUTPUT 4: Environment and biodiversity conservation

5.5.1 OP-4.1.1: CSCG members' use of improved energy saving stoves

The project feasibility study found that there was a high level of forest cover degradation. To avert this, the project plan to promote the use of energy saving stoves both as a means for reducing the high level of tree cutting to meet the ever-rising need to fuelwood and charcoal as well as to allow many of the trees to be planted grow to maturity. To assess the current use of this technology, CSCGs were asked whether they use or not improved energy saving stoves in their households. Figure 7 shows that very few (22%) of CSCGs households use improved energy saving stoves [**baseline: 22%]**.

Figure 7: CSCGs use of energy saving stoves (%)



5.5.2 OP-4.1.2: Schools have functional School Health and Environment Club (SHEC)

For school-based health promotion activities the project seeks to work with School Health and Environment Clubs (SHEC). The five targeted schools in the project areas had their school leaders (teachers and management committees) asked whether or not they have a functional SHEC with registered pupils, a patron and club elected leaders. The KII revealed that only 02 out of the 05 schools have functional SHECs that are engaged more or less in environment awareness than sexual and reproductive health. *The project therefore needs to expeditiously form new SHECs in the 03 schools that do not currently one but also strengthen the compressive education that includes both safe health practices and environment conservation* [**baseline: 2 schools with SHECs]**.

5.5.3 OP-4.1.3: Food forests are reforested

Another way the project seeks to promote a community-wide environmental conservation and food diversity is through the planting of food forests. To assess the existence and management of food forest in the community, KIIs were held with community (political, religious, traditional and opinion) leaders. These leaders pointed out that while community and school land exist for use for planting food forest, to date there is no such forest that has been planted in their communities. [**baseline: 0 food forest]**

5.5.4 OP-4.1.4: CSCGs members' planted tree seedlings

Apart from tree growing on community land, the project also seeks to promote household level tree growing so that the forest cover can be increased at a faster pace. The CSCG members were asked about the number of fruit, herbal/medicinal, firewood and timber trees that they have before the project intervention. The study found that on average the CSCG members have 9 fruit trees, 1 herbal/medicinal tree, 138 firewood trees and 87 timber trees. Although few in number, many households have fruit trees compared to other tree types. *To have a balanced tree population, the project will need to promote the growing of the tree types.* [**baseline: 0 project provided trees planted]**

Table 10: CSCG tree growing practices

Households with	**% Planted**			**Average number of trees per household**		
	Females	Males	Total	Females	Males	Total
Fruit trees	64	65	64	4	20	9
Herbal/medicinal trees	30	34	31	1	1	1
Firewood trees	19	21	20	125	164	138
Timber trees	24	27	25	124	14	87

5.6 Outcome -1.1.: CSCG households are food secure

One key outcome of the project is to ensure that the targeted households are food secure. Constructed using the composite index method (see below variables), CSCG households were asked questions related to the necessary parameters. Table 11 reveals that only 9% of the beneficiary households were food secure. Apart from positive feeding practices (equitable food sharing 94%, males eating green vegetables without complaints 88%, and females eating traditionally forbidden foods 76%), there is limited food availability (36%) and diversity (47%) in the targeted households. *The project therefore needs to increase the production and consumption of diverse foods while sustaining and/or increasing current feeding practices.* [**baseline: 9%]**

Table 11: Food security indicator status **(%)**

	Females	**Males**	**Total**
Had food all year round	36	36	36
Ate at least 3 meals of diversified foods daily	40	43	41
Ate or shared same food as a family	94	94	94
Ate 7 food types in the last one week	44	51	47
Girls and women ate forbidden foods	78	72	76
Boys and men do not complain eating green vegetables	89	86	88
Met all 6 indicators above	9	10	9

5.7 Outcome - 1.2: CSCG households are income secure

The availability of adequate income with which a household can meet its basic needs is critical for resilience against climate change. Given that rural households rely not only on cash income, the study adopted AFARD's use of asset poverty approach in order to gauge the level of income security.

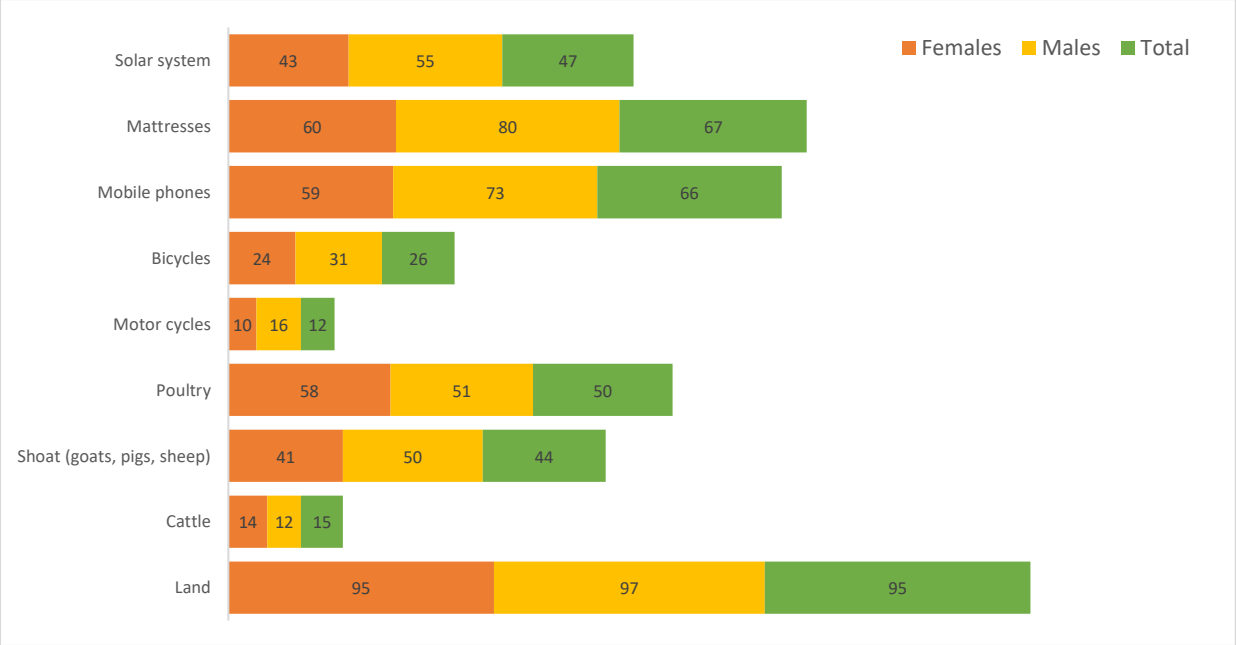
Asset poverty explained

AFARD uses asset poverty measurement approach as proposed by Haveman and Wolff (2004). The preference for this approach is because asset poverty measures the economic ability, using productive assets, an individual or household has to sustain a basic needs level of consumption during temporary hard times for a period of 3 months. Leonard and Di (2012: 1-4) stretched this period to 9 months because asset accumulation at levels equal to nine-months' worth of income at the international income poverty level or greater ably improves a family's odd of permanently escaping poverty. By use of this method, a household is asset poor if its net worth is unable to meet its consumption needs over a 3-month period. It is considered non-poor if its net worth is able to meet its 9-month consumption needs.

To compute a household's net worth first, all its productive assets are valued at the current market price. Second, the asset value is added to the current cash savings (i.e., cash at hand, bank, remittance, and debt lent to others). Third, the current value of debts taken from other people/firms is deducted from the asset and cash savings value to get a financial net worth. Finally, the financial net worth is subjected to the required household consumption at the international poverty line of US$ 1.90 per person per day. At USD 1= UGX 3,600, this means a household of 7 people needs UGX 47,880 per day or UGX 17,236,800 annually. Thus, any households with less than UGX 4,309,200 needed for its 3-month consumption is poor.

5.7.1 Ownership of Productive Asset

Figure 8: Household asset ownership by gender (%)



Productive assets are critical in asset poverty measurement because they are both stores of wealth but also means of resilience to poverty given that households in state of shocks can dispose of them for ready cash. CSCGs were asked about their ownership of productive assets. Figure 8 shows that the most common assets are the low-cost value assets like land, mobile phones, poultry, mattresses, and shoats (goats, sheep, pigs) as compared to those assets that need more money to buy like motor cycles, cattle, and bicycles. By gender, there was only a negligible difference among female and male CSCG members in the ownership of the assets especially of land and cattle (with -2%-point difference). Males-headed households owned more assets.

5.7.2 Asset poverty status

Using the above analysis, the study found out that the average total financial net worth of the targeted households was a dismal UGX 7,0 million (higher for males UGX 8,6 million than their female counterparts with UGX 6,2 million). This net worth value can barely afford a monthly cost of living for a 7-person household. Thus, as table 12 shows, 41% of the targeted households were asset poor/income insecure; highest among males (50%) than females (36%) [**baseline: income secure HHs, 41%]**.

Table 12: Asset poverty status (%)

	Females	Males	Total
Average value of productive assets (UGX)	6,077,926	8,494,748	6,896,423
Average value of liquid assets (UGX)	166,373	74,561	135,279
Net worth (UGX)	6,244,299	8,569,310	7,031,703
Annual cost of living (UGX)	18,365,166	18,486,963	18,406,415
Required 3-month cost of living (UGX)	4,591,292	4,621,741	4,601,604
Poor households (%)	36	50	41

5.8 Outcome - 1.3: CSCG households plan their family size

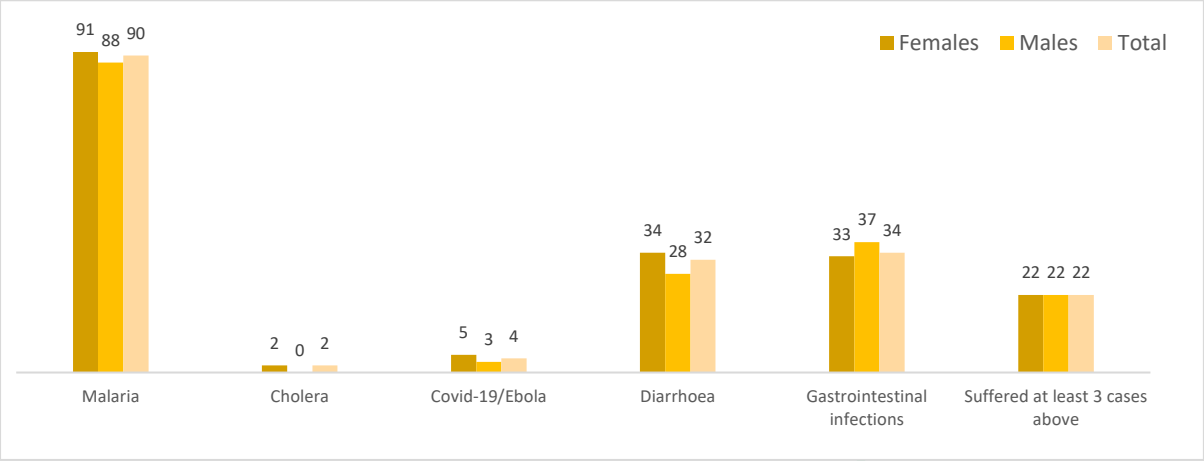
To understand how households, plan their family sizes, the CSCGs were asked about whether or not they are using any family planning method, the type of family planning method they are using, and if they have discussed their preferred family sizes with their spouses. Table 13 shows that only 26% of CSCG households were using any one form of family planning method and especially modern methods (20%). In addition, only 37% of the CSCGs members have ever discussed the number of children they desire with their partners. *Given the already large family sizes coupled with the very high unmet family planning needs, there is an urgent need for the project to create awareness about both the modern and traditional methods among all CSCG members and their spouses if the project is to result into higher health, nutrition, and income outcomes.* [**baseline: HHs planning their family sizes, 26%]**.

Table 13: Use of family planning methods in CSCG households (%)

	Female-headed HHs	Male-headed HHs	Total
Use any one family planning method	28	22	26
Use modern methods	23	13	20
Use natural methods	5	9	7
Discussed desired number of children with partner	40	32	37

5.9 Outcome - 1.4: Exposure to infectious and vector-borne diseases

Figure 9: Exposure to infectious and vector-borne diseases (%)



To assess the level of exposure of CSCGs households to the negative effects of climate related disasters, household respondents were asked if the last 1 month any member of their households suffered from malaria, Covid-19/Ebola, cholera and gastrointestinal worm infestation. Figure 9 shows that overall, 22% of CSCG household members suffered from at least any three diseases. The leading causes of sicknesses was malaria (90%) followed by gastrointestinal infections (34%) and diarrhoea (32%). COVID-19 cases too were experienced in the area. Female headed households also experienced more ailment from these cases than male households [**baseline: HHs exposure to preventable diseases, 22%]**.

5.10 Outcome - 1.5: Residents of the climate action model villages use food forests

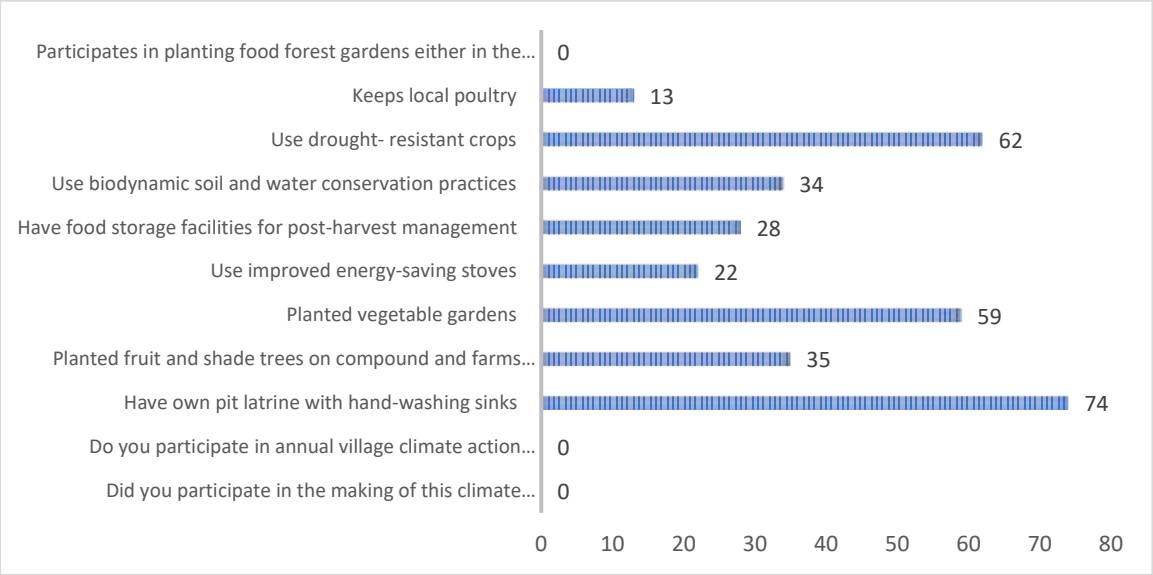
As was noted under 5.5.3 and 5.5.4 above that as the time of the baseline study neither food forests nor home-based tree growing had started, the KIIs with local leaders also revealed that so far there is no resident benefiting from any food forest that was planted with the project support [**baseline: HHs using food forest, 0%]**.

5.11 Outcome - 1.6: Climate action villages serve as models for replication through knowledge sharing

Given that the project was at the inception phase, KII with project staff intimated that so far there is no lesson shared with other stakeholders from local government, ministries, universities and research institutes as well as other AWO partners in Uganda. However, collaboration was being built to develop a legally working model for Climate Action Villages in consultations with different stakeholders [**baseline: climate action village serving as a model for replication, 0]**.

However, in line with the aspirations for promoting a Climate Action Village based on set standards, figure 10 show that all the project villages still do not have any model village action plan in place although majority of the households are already practicing some of the required standards such as having a pit latrine and using drought-resistant crops varieties. More work will need to be done in ensuring that all the villages comply with the recommended standards.

Figure 10: House compliance with model village standards (%)



5.12 Review of the logical framework

In the review of the log frame the 3-months of 2022 has been considered as the baseline period and the 3-months in 2026 has been considered as a result consolidation phase.

6 RECOMMENDATIONS

a) Although there are few persons with disabilities in the CGCS member household, those selected should be effectively reached out to using a very inclusion-sensitive approach to planning, implementation and monitoring processes. Where possible, their household members/spouses should be involved in all the processes so that they to derived same benefits as other members of their groups and households.

b) With majority of the CSCG members (85%) having formal education ranging from secondary and post-secondary levels, the project team should carefully select peer trainers to ensure that community-based extension services to social structures are facilitated by very competent members.

c) The good progress made with the initial formation of the CSCGs should be accompanied by further village level engagements so that a village-wide climate action plan is developed and enforced for implementation. The Village Climate Action Plan (VCAP) formulation and implementation however needs to: a) reorganize the government established Parish Local Environment Committees (LECs) that is dysfunctional through remobilization of the members and creating awareness on their roles and responsibilities; b) training the LECs together with the CSCG executives/peer trainers and local government officials on climate action planning; and c) facilitating them to develop for each village its member-owned VCAP.

d) Although the project seeks to use sustainable agricultural intensification approach, given the limited land holding capacity of CSCG members (average 2.9 acres), it is important that especially crop-mix is carefully discussed and demonstrated to the members so as to avoid the attitude of mass crop mix that will sap labour pooling efforts but also decrease productivity. In addition, for improved poultry production, it was noted that the project should establish an effective poultry vaccines management system. Leaders from both Pakwach and Nyaravur sub counties pointed out in the KII that none of their Veterinary offices have a cold chain (fridge) to store vaccines and make it accessible for the communities and paravets. Given the fact that Vet pharmacies are in Nebbi municipality and Pakwach Town Councils, the high cost of transport disincentivize the uptake of poultry agribusiness and thus setting up a cold chain within the project sub counties will promote effective use.

e) For the ATT to be sustainable, its promotion should be based on a group business approach targeting both CSCG members and non-members so that oxen handlers willingly generate income part of which is used to pay for their labour and for the routine maintenance of the technology. Accumulated income can then be used to procure own additional oxen and ox ploughs. Besides, to increase the participation of both females, there is need for sensitization and demonstration of results to demystify the existing cultural or traditional difficulties that hinder gender participation in animal traction technology.

f) The use of smartphones to aid digital weather forecast should be complemented by regular periodic updates from the national meteorological report. This will enable farmers to have a diverse source of information – community-based, smartphone and national level – to aid their decision making on farm activity planning.

g) The formation of CSCGs with VSLA methodology is critical for ensuring that members opportunity to save and access loans from within their villages as formal financial institutions do yet see them as high-risk customer category. Overtime, better performing VSLA can then be linked to formal financial institutions so that they can access wider financial products.
h) The absence of a functional Cooperative urgently calls for the early collaboration with the District Commercial Officer to kick-off the identification process of viable CSCGs that can be brought together to form a producer Cooperative. Experience shows that building trust among members and an effective corporate governance of the Cooperative takes time.
i) To address gender-based violence in a sustainable way, the project should use the proposed GALS methodology that is a proven transformative gender approach to empower CSCG members (at both group and family levels) to promote collaboration, equity and respect between men and women, boys and girls. During CSCG meetings, members should be encouraged to share their vision and progress in attaining it as well as how their gender norms are evolving and where cases of abuse emerge collective efforts are pursued to ensure harmony.
j) Generally, the use of the project priority safe health practices is very low. This will require a concerted effort that calls for the setting up of some Community health committees in each of CSCGs whose focus is on education, mentorship and monitoring of use of safe health practices. While the project design has provided effective CSCG member-managed structures for VSLA, production, and marketing no such provision is made for health and sanitation. It is crucial that Sanitation and Hygiene Champions are selected, trained and mentored to have within the CSCGs members who are able to provide peer training and monitor compliance with agreed sanitation and health practices and undertake sanitation entrepreneurship. Equally at school levels SHECs should be put in place in the 03 schools where they are lacking and the capacity of all the 05 SHECs are built.
k) To increase on the adoption of improved energy saving stoves, AFARD should borrow the lessons from RELIP of training energy savings champions as opposed to training all CSCG members. Champions have proved very effective because they are self-driven by financial incentives to offer services to both members and non-members thereby increasing community-wide environmental conservation initiatives.
l) Given that trees take time to start producing their desired benefits e.g., many fruits yield from 3 years and above, the project planning should kick-off early in 2023 tree planting at both food forests and individual homes. Meanwhile, the lessons from RELIP of providing tree seedlings according to need should be adopted s as to avoid the Operation Wealth Creation and National Forestry Authority experiences where farmers who have less interest in tree growing simply receive seedlings but do not plant and tend them causing colossal wastes (to project funds and results).
m) Given the already large family sizes coupled with the very high unmet family planning needs, there is an urgent need for the project to create awareness about both the modern and traditional methods among all CSCG members and

their spouses if the project is to result into higher health, nutrition, and income outcomes.

n) There is a need for the project team to prioritize and fast-track all the project output and outcome areas that have zero baseline values through strategic actions, innovations, and continuous performance improvement plans to ensure that the project targets are realized. Notably, the areas of concern are: a) climate-smart and sustainable agricultural intensification; b) implementation of annual production calendars; c) establishment of 1 co-operative; d) establishment of food forests; and e) supply and planting of tree seedlings for food and nutrition security, household income enhancement, and human health wellbeing (herbal medicines).

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OECD (2008) *Handbook on constructing Composite Indicators: Methodology and User guide*. https://www.oecd.org/sdd/42495745.pdf

Other documents

AWO International-AFARD: BENGO project Final Feasibility Study Report

AFARD: CAM Project proposal

AFARD: CAM Project Log frame

CAM project brief

Strengthening Resilient Livelihoods Project (RELIP I and II) log frame/result matrix

AFARD Strategy 2020-2025

AFARD Strategy Monitoring and Evaluation Plan

Annex 1: Study Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference

Consultancy to conduct project baseline study – CAM Project

1. Introduction

The Agency For Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) is a local non-denominational NGO operating in West Nile regions, Uganda. Our vision is a prosperous, healthy and informed people of West Nile. AFARD in partnership with AWO International secured funds from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to implementation a 3.5-year (Oct. 2022 – March 2026) **Climate Action Model Village (CAM) Project**. The overall project goal is, "Communities in Nebbi and Pakwach Districts are resilient to climate change, health and economic shocks" and its specific objective is, "Targeted communities in Nebbi and Pakwach districts have food and income security and serve as replicable examples for Climate Action Model Villages by March 2026." The key project results and performance measures are detailed in Annex 1.

The CAM Project, directly targeting 3,190 people of whom 60% will be female and at least 10% individuals with special needs, about 15% will be younger than 14 and about 80% will be poor or extremely poor, is planned to empower the population of at least ten villages in Nyaravur and Alwi sub-counties to transform their villages into Climate Active Model Villages through: 1) the establishment of 15 Climate Smart Champion Groups (CSCGs), 05 School Health and Environment Club (SHEC) and 1 Cooperative; and 2) capacity development of these civil society structures on sustainable agricultural intensification, income generation and management, gender equality, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR), preventive public health, environmental conservation, biodiversity and climate change mitigation. A cooperative will be formed with members from at least 06 CSCGs to drive inclusive and sustainable value-added market participation.

2. Objective and use of the study

The overall objective of the baseline study is to develop an evidence-based and gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation plan for benchmarking the project baseline status and to identify critical strategies necessary for improving project performance. This study will verify the baseline status of the project performance measurement indicators and establish profiles for each beneficiary household (demographic composition by gender, age groups, and inclusion). The results will be used to optimize the strategy and instruments and to evaluate the changes achieved over the project period.

3. Methodology

The baseline study, adhering to high research ethics and data privacy law of Uganda, will use a mixed method design approach that draws on quantitative, qualitative, and participatory methods of data collection and analysis as is indicated, but not limited to, below:

- Desk review of project documents (approved proposal, log frame, theory of change/result map feasibility study and other documents)
- Field mission for data collection using tools agreed upon with AFARD and AWO International.
- Data triangulation and analysis for report elaboration.

During the inception phase, the final methodology will be defined jointly by the Consultants and the team of AFARD and AWO International. Dialogue and Transparency is considered important throughout the process to create ownership and stimulate acceptance and application of the study results.

4. Scope of Work

The baseline study will be conducted in Pakwach and Nebbi districts, West Nile, Uganda in the project sub counties of Alwi and Nyaravur and strictly in the selected beneficiary households, villages, groups, and schools. It will run from November 28, 2022 to January 10, 2023 and will cover all the project stakeholders (smallholder farmers, local and district government officials, cultural, opinion and religious leaders, school teachers, pupils, parents, and school management committee members, private sector representatives, national actors like ministries, NGOs, and universities).

The Consultant will be required to submit:

- An Inception report with detailed study tools;

- Draft report (containing a revised project result chain and filled log frame); and
- A final report (soft copy containing all the photos, transcription, and cleaned data).

The assignment will cover a total of 20 days including preparation, development of the tools, testing and reviewing of the tools, actual field work, data analysis, draft and final report writing and dissemination to AFARD staff as below:

- 2 days for preparation incl. inception report and a Kick-Off / Q&A session
- 10 days for implementation at field level including travels and briefing/debriefing
- 6 days for draft report writing
- 1.5 days for final report writing and submission
- 0.5 day for internal presentation to AFARD staff

The **final report** should be complete and submitted by **January 10, 2023**.

5. Deliverables to be elaborated

- Inception Report with the study design, sample size, and data collection methods, analysis and ethics, and data collection instruments (incl. checklists and questionnaires);
- Online Kick-Off meeting with Power Point Presentations to discuss/review the Inception Report
- Designing approved tools in a digital KoboCollect software.
- Field mission to train data collectors and collect data through profiling all 375 beneficiary households.
- Draft study report no more than 30 pages excluding annexes for review and feedback.
- Final study report in English including annexes, data sheets, and relevant documents especially:
    - redrawn revised theory of change/result map from the feasibility study report
    - filled log frame (and where necessary with revised targets)
- Internal presentation of findings for learning of all AFARD staff

Requirements:

- The Reports shall be submitted in English language as a word and pdf document.
- The study report must include the following contents:
    1) A statement on the independence of the experts who conducted the study;
    2) An executive summary;
    3) The objectives and use of the study;
    4) Information on the study team (e.g., CVs) and the services provided;
    5) The methodology used and the participants;
    6) Findings of the study from the analysis of the data collected;
    7) Recommendations (on both, project delivery strategies and performance targets, and for all three levels, macro-, meso-, and micro).

Note: If the study does not comply with the requirements, it will be rejected.

6. Schedule

Indicative activities	Deliverable	Responsible	Target Date
a) Issuance of Call for proposal	Publishing of TOR	AFARD	November 04, 2022
b) Deadline for submission of proposal	Proposal	Consultant	November 20, 2022
c) Assessment of proposal and online interview	Short list of applicants	AFARD	November 21 to 22, 2022
d) Notification of award to selected applicant	Via email	AFARD	November 23, 2022
e) Signing of Contract	Contract	AFARD	November 24, 2022
f) Submission of Inception Report	Inception report	Consultant	November 29, 2022
g) Discussion of Inception report and agreement on tools, timelines, etc	Online meeting	AFARD/ Consultant	December 01, 2022
h) Field mission for data collection	Travel to Pakwach and Nebbi	Consultant	December 12-23, 2022
i) Submission of draft report	Soft copy of draft report	Consultant	December 31, 2022
j) Presentation of the draft report	Draft report to be presented to AFARD and AWO	Consultant	January 10, 2023

k)	Submission of final report	Final report	Consultant	January 12, 2023
l)	Internal presentation	PowerPoint	Consultant	January 13, 2023

7. Profile of the consultant

- A team of two independent Ugandan consultants with expertise in project cycle management, climate change adaptation, livelihoods, disaster risk management, adolescent and community preventive health (ideally including sexual and reproductive health), results-based management, profound knowledge of the Pakwach and Nebbi districts and fluency in Alur/Jonam local language and English.
- A minimum of Master's degree in a relevant field e.g., Agriculture, Environmental Science, Rural livelihoods, Development Studies, Business Administration and a minimum of 10 years working experience in project management as clearly reflected in the CVs.
- Expertise in the design and implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems with sound analytical and technical competence in research methods. The expertise shall be described in the application.
- Possess strong management and organizational skills

8. Payment modalities

Payments will be made against invoices to a Ugandan bank account with the following modalities:

- 30% upon signing the contract
- 40% upon the submission of draft study report
- 30% upon approval of the final study report and internal presentation to AFARD staff.

9. Application

Interested person/firm should send her/his proposal and all the necessary attachments to AFARD latest **December 5, 2022** to afard@afard.net

Expected application documentation in ONE PDF-document attachment MUST include the following:

1. A technical proposal with a clear description of the methodology, sampling procedures, and proposed activity schedule and a clear description of the different roles and tasks of the team (max 5 pages, CVs in the annex).
2. A separate financial proposal including all cost breakdowns in Ugandan Shillings indicating professional fees, research assistant(s), communication, travel costs and per diem (inclusive of food and accommodation, if required) (max 1 page).
3. Capability statement including: Updated CV of the two consultants and secondary staff (if any);
4. Two recent baseline reports (in PDF format) of similar assignments.

Polite Note.

- Only complete applications shall be accepted and considered for review.
- Only shortlisted candidates will be contacted.
- Proposals will be assessed taking into account the technical expertise, experience and financial offer.
- Women are strongly encouraged to apply.

Disclaimer: AFARD does not ask for fees for job opportunities. Whoever pays any such fees does so at their own risk. AFARD shall not be liable in anyway. The public is encouraged to report any such illicit solicitation to the police and AFARD authorities.

Annex 1: Key Project Results

Results	Performance measures
Outcome: Targeted communities in Nebbi and Pakwach districts have food and income security and serve as replicable examples for Climate Action Model Villages by March 2026.	O-1.1: 75% of target households are food secure by 2025. O-1.2: 65% of target households are income secure to withstand climate, health, and economic shocks by 2025. O-1.3: 45% of households plan their family size by 2025. O-1.4: Disaster preparedness interventions of Climate Smart Champion Groups (CSCGs) and School Health and Environment Clubs (SHECs) have resulted in a 25% decline of infectious and vector-borne diseases (malaria, covid-19, cholera, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal worms) by 2025

	O-1.5: By 2025, residents of the climate action model villages use the forest planted on 15 acres for their own food (e.g., mangoes and oranges), food preparation (firewood), and health (shade, and utilization of the bark, sap, or leaves for medicines). O-1.6: 8 climate action villages serve as models for replication through knowledge sharing with local governments, networks of AFARD, universities & partners of AWO International in Uganda.
Outputs 1 - Climate-smart and sustainable agriculture intensification *375 vulnerable smallholder households (60% female headed and 10% with persons with disabilities) adopt climate smart agriculture and produce and consume diversified foods for healthy diets for all household members.*	OP-1.1.1.: By 2023, 15 CSCGs are established, registered and strengthened, and operate according to their constitution. OP-1.1.2: From 2023 to 2025, 45 agro-ecology champions (i.e. 30 trained and equipped lead farmers (crop) and 15 trained and equipped poultry paravets) support CSCGs to establish and implement their annual production calendars. OP-1.1.3.: 375 households use their start-up agro-inputs (hand hoes, watering cans, spray pumps, rubber boots, tarpaulins, improved seeds and seedlings, and chickens) to sustainably intensify their agricultural activities starting in 2023. OP-1.1.4.: By 2023, 75 oxen handlers trained in Animal Traction Technology use the purchased oxen, ox ploughs, and ox carts to provide services to members of the CSCGs and beyond. OP-1.1.5.: By the end of 2025, the target groups (CSCGs), trained in over 300 sessions on climate-smart agriculture and digital weather forecasting, apply their knowledge in agricultural practice.
Outputs 2 - Livelihood Diversification *15 CSCGs and 01 Cooperative actively contribute to economic diversification of livelihoods and to healthy living without (gender-based) violence.*	OP-2.1.1: 50% of target households save at least 10,000 UGX per week by 2025. OP-2.1.2: 85% of targeted households have increased ownership of income generating activities by 2025. OP-2.1.3.: One functional cooperative society is promoting cassava agribusiness by 2024. OP-2.1.4.: 50% fewer women in target households report gender-based violence by the end of 2025.
Outputs 3 - Strengthening community health and disaster preparedness *15 CSCGs and 5 SHECs promote improved community health through disaster preparedness and gender sensitive interventions.*	OP-3.1.1.: 85% of targeted households adopt safe practices to keep everyone healthy by 2025 (use of sanitation facilities, use of hygiene measures in food preparation and cooking healthy meals, family planning, protective measures against contracting COVID-19). OP-3.1.2.: In 2024, 375 households use health kits (mosquito nets, face masks, solar lamps, gum boots, hand washing devices) for sustainable disaster preparedness at household level. OP-3.1.3.: 80% of targeted school children (11 to 14 years) are aware of relevant health practices by 2025 to better protect themselves, their peers and their families from diseases (sanitation, hygiene measures in terms of nutrition, SRHR, COVID-19).
Outputs 4 - Environmental and Biodiversity Conservation *Environment and biodiversity conservation is promoted in 10 villages to improve livelihoods and climate resilience*	OP-4.1.1: 85% of CSCG members use improved energy saving stoves by 2025. OP-4.1.2: 05 schools have functional SHECs by 2024. OP-4.1.3.: 15 food forests of each 1 acre (comprising of 100,000 fruit, shade and medicinal trees) are reforested by 2025. OP-4.1.4: 12,750 fruit, medicinal, firewood and timber tree seedlings for CSCGs are planted by 2023.

Annex 2: Study Work plan

Phases	Dates	Activities	Output (s)
Phase 1: Engagement and Inception report	November 25th	• Signing of contract and Entry meeting	• Contract signed • Study team briefed on the assignment • Study related documents received from client
	November 29th	• Production of inception report with detailed baseline instruments and work plan •	• Inception report submitted for review by consultant •
	December 2nd	• Online presentation & discussion of inception report (methodology, instruments, work plan) •	• Inception meeting held and agreement reached on study protocol
	December 5th	• Inception report is reviewed	• Final inception report submitted to client
	December 8th	• Review of inception report and study instruments, if needed	• Final study instruments designed and uploaded on Kobo collect App
Phase 2: Field mission	December 9th	• Travel to Nebbi (AFARD HQ)	•
	December 10th	• Entry meeting held and detailed planning developed • Train RAs in research methods and ethics pre-test instruments	• Field work time plan agreed with CAM Team • RAs trained
	December 11th – 21st	• CAM Team conduct respondent mobilization • RAs and consultants collect primary data from various respondents	• Raw data collected and entered in data mask
Phase 3: Reporting	January 3-25, 2023	• All field mission data are collated, cleaned, analyzed and triangulated into draft report • Draft report is submitted and presented to AFARD for review and feedback	• Clean data stored in line with data privacy regulations • Draft report is submitted and presented to AFARD team
Phase 4: Report Dissemination	January 31, 2023	• Feedback is received from AFARD team (Feedback session on 11 January 2023) • Final report is produced • Final report presentation is made to consideration AFARD team	• AFARD team provided feedback • Final report submitted with all annexure's

Annex 3: Study tool

2022 Baseline Survey Questionnaire

Date:	/12/2022
Prepared for:	CAM Project
Prepared by:	PDCC

INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

AFARD in partnership with AWO International secured funds from the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to implement the **Climate Action Model Village (CAM) Project** for which your household/school/village/local government is a beneficiary. The PDCC was contracted to conduct a baseline study that will assess the project benchmark status and provide recommendations for implementation improvement.

I would therefore like to know if you are willing to participate in this study. Yes, proceed. No. Stop and ask for and write the reason why……

If yes, state, I will for the next 45 mins to 1 hour ask you questions that seek credible information about your households/school/village particularly in terms of knowledge and practices with respect to food, nutrition, income, health, and environment conservation. This information will be used confidentially and no mention of your name will be provided to anyone. Your provision of correct and complete information will be appreciated. Thank you.

Identification

1. Date of survey:
2. Start time of survey:
3. End time of survey:
4. Name of Enumerator:
5. Name of Supervisor:
6. Name of District:
7. Name of Sub- County:
8. Name of Parish:
9. Name of Village:
10. Name of CSCG/SHEC:
11. Type of respondent: 1) CSCG member; 2) School pupil; 4) School teacher/management; 4) CAM project staff; 5) Local leaders (religious, cultural, and opinion)

Biodata	Name of respondent:				
Respondent (All)	**Sex**		1=Male; 2=Female		
	Age (in whole numbers)				
	Marital status		1=Married; 2=Single; 3= Divorced/separated; 4=Widow(er)		
	Educational status		1=None; 2=Primary; 3=O level; 4= A level; 5= Vocational; 6=Tertiary		
Respondent (CSCG member)			Males	Female	Total
	How many people live in your household including you?				
	Of this number, how many are persons with disabilities?				
	Of this number, how many are Persons living with HIV/AIDS?				
	Of this number, how many are Persons with chronic illnesses?				
	Number of people by age-group	0-14 years			
		15-24 years			
		25-35 years			
		36-60 years			
		61 years and over			
*** O-1.1.: households are food secure**	**O-1.1: 75% of target households are food secure by 2025.** • Since January 2022, did your household have food all year round? ☐Yes ☐No				

Respondent (CSCG member)	• Do you have three meals daily (Breakfast, lunch, supper)? ☐Yes ☐No • Do women and girls in your household eat traditionally forbidden foods? ☐Yes ☐No • Do men and boys in your household eat green vegetables without any compliant? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you eat or share the same food for everyone in your households? ☐Yes ☐No • In the last 7 days, list all food types your household ate? *(Tick all that apply-don't read them out for the respondents)* ☐Cereals (wheat, rice, maize, sorghum, millet etc) ☐Roots/tubers/plantain (potatoes, cassava, matoke, etc) ☐Pulse/Legumes/Nuts (Beans, peas, g-nuts, simsim, etc) ☐Vegetables (fresh and dry) ☐Fruits/fruit juices (fresh and dry) ☐Eggs ☐Dairy products (milk, cheese, yoghurt) ☐Meat (goat, beef, lamb, pork, chicken, duck, pigeon, offal) ☐Fish (fresh, smoked, and dry) ☐Oil//fats (ghee, butter, cooking oil) ☐Sugar, Honey ☐Condiments (spices, ketchup)
*** O-1.2: households are income secure** **Respondent (CSCG member)**	**O-1.2: 65% of target households are income secure to withstand climate, health, and economic shocks by 2025.** • How much money do you have in cash on you now, with family/friend or in the house (UGX)? _____ • How much money now do you have saved in the Bank, VSLA, SACCO, etc. (UGX)? _____ • How much money now have you lent out as credit to other people (UGX)? _____ • How much money now have you borrowed from people, banks, VSLA, etc. (UGX)? _____ • How many acres of land do you have now? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many cattle do you have now? _____ How much can it earn sold now? _____ • How many goats, pigs, sheep do you have now? __How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _ • How many poultry do you have now? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many motor cycles do you have now? __How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? ____ • How many bicycles do you have now? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many radios do you have now? _____How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many mobile phones do you have now? ___How much can it earn sold now? (UGX) ___ • How many mattresses do you have now? ___How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? _____ • How many solar systems do you have now? __How much can it earn sold now (UGX)? ___ • How much money (UGX) did you receive as remittance from government, NGO, church, or family members this year? ____
*** O-1.3: households plan their family size** **Respondent (CSCG member)**	**O-1.3: 45% of households plan their family size by 2025.** • How many children do you desire to have as a couple? -------, 99=Not applicable • Have you discussed about this number of children with your partner? ☐Yes ☐No, 99= n/a • Are you using any family planning method now? ☐Yes ☐No • If yes, what main family planning method are you using? ☐ Modern Contraceptives (Female sterilization e.g., tubal ligation; Male sterilization e.g. vasectomy; Oral pills Inserted devices – IUD, Vaginal rings, cervical cap, diaphragm; Injectables; Implants; Transdermal patch; Male condoms; Female condoms; Emergency contraception; Chemical barriers – spermicides, gels and cream, glycerin film) ☐ Natural methods (Abstinence; Lactational amenorrhea (LAM); Rhythm/Moon beads; Withdrawal (coitus interruptus)) •
*** O-1.4: decline of infectious and vector-borne diseases**	**O-1.4: Disaster preparedness interventions of Climate Smart Champion Groups (CSCGs) and School Health and Environment Clubs (SHECs) have resulted in a 25% decline of infectious and vector-borne diseases (malaria, covid-19/Ebola, cholera, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal worms) by 2025** • In the last 1-month, did any member of your household suffer from malaria? ☐Yes ☐No

Respondent (CSCG member)	• In the last 1-month, did any member of your household suffer from covid-19/Ebola? ☐Yes ☐No • In the last 1-month, did any member of your household suffer from cholera? ☐Yes ☐No • In the last 1-month, did any member of your household suffer from diarrhoea? ☐Yes ☐No • In the last 1-month, did any member of your household suffer from gastrointestinal worms' infestation? ☐Yes ☐No • **In the last 1-month members of the households faced at least 3 cases**
*** O-1.5: use of food forest planted** **Respondent (Village/School leaders)**	**O-1.5: By 2025, residents of the climate action model villages use the forest planted on 15 acres for their own food (e.g., mangoes and oranges), food preparation (firewood), and health (shade, and utilization of the bark, sap, or leaves for medicines).** • Do you have a project supported food forest planted in your village/school? ☐Yes ☐No • Are community/school members benefiting from the project supported food forest as a source of food (e.g., fruits, nuts)? ☐Yes ☐No • Are community/school members benefiting from the project supported food forest as a source of firewood? ☐Yes ☐No • Are community/school members benefiting from the project supported food forest as a source of healthy living (shade, and utilization of the bark, sap, or leaves for medicines)? ☐Yes ☐No
*** O-1.6: climate action villages serve as models for replication** **Respondent (CSCG member, AFARD project team. During evaluation, other targeted knowledge management beneficiaries should be included)**	**O-1.6: 8 climate action villages serve as models for replication through knowledge sharing with local governments, networks of AFARD, universities & partners of AWO International in Uganda.** • How many project villages have been declared climate action model villages? ------ • Have you shared your climate action villages models for replication with local governments? ☐Yes ☐No • Have you shared your climate action villages models for replication with networks of AFARD? ☐Yes ☐No • Have you shared your climate action villages models for replication with universities & other research institutions? ☐Yes ☐No • Have you shared your climate action villages models for replication with partners of AWO International in Uganda? ☐Yes ☐No • **Does your household currently comply with the following climate action model village standards (for grading scale 0; 1-2; 1-4; 1-6; 1-8; and 1-10):** Does your village have a climate action/environmental plans ☐Yes ☐No Did you participate in the making of this climate action/environmental plans ☐Yes ☐No Do you participate in annual village climate action implementation ☐Yes ☐No Have own pit latrine with hand-washing sinks ☐Yes ☐No Planted fruit and shade trees on compound and farms boundaries ☐Yes ☐No Planted vegetable gardens ☐Yes ☐No Use improved energy-saving stoves ☐Yes ☐No Have food storage facilities for post-harvest management ☐Yes ☐No Use biodynamic soil and water conservation practices ☐Yes ☐No Use drought- resistant crops (sorghum, highland banana, sweet potato, and cassava) Keeps local poultry ☐Yes ☐No Participates in planting food forest gardens either in the community or at school. ☐Yes ☐No
OUTPUT 1: Climate-smart and sustainable agriculture intensification **Respondent (Project staff)** **Respondent (Project staff)**	*** OP-1.1.1: 15 CSCGs are established, registered and strengthened, and operate according to their constitution.** • **How many CSCG are registered with the Sub County/district community development office? ----------** **OP-1.1.2: CSCGs establish and implement their annual production calendars.** • Do the CSCG have an annual production calendar agreed upon by all members that it is implemented? ☐Yes ☐No **OP-1.1.3: CSCG members sustainably intensify their agricultural activities.** • How many food crops have you grown this year? _____

	• Are you integrating crops and livestock farming to manage climate risk? ☐Yes ☐No
Respondent (CSCG member) **Respondent (CSCG member, Ox handlers)**	**OP-1.1.4: Use of Animal Traction Technology** • Do you use animal traction to plough your farm land? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you use ox cart to transport your commodities home or to the market? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you offer the ox ploughing and cart services to other community members/non CSCG members at a fee? ☐Yes ☐No

Respondent (CSCG member)	**OP-1.1.5: use of climate-smart agriculture and digital weather forecasting knowledge.**
	
	• **Did you this year use any of the following climate smart agricultural practices in your crop farming (4/6 recommended)?**
	  • use of drought resistant crop varieties ☐Yes ☐No
	  • crop - small livestock mix ☐Yes ☐No
	  • tree planting/agroforestry ☐Yes ☐No
	  • soil and water conservation (contours, mulching, intercropping with cover crops) ☐Yes ☐No
	  • integrated pest and disease control (organic pesticides, timely weeding, crop rotation, predators, etc.) ☐Yes ☐No
	  • good post-harvest management (better drying & storage facility) ☐Yes ☐No
	
	• **Did you this year use digital weather forecasting using smartphone in your crop farming? ☐Yes ☐No**
	
	• **Did you this year use any of the following climate smart agricultural practices in your poultry farming (3/5 recommended)?**
	  • Have a separate poultry housing ☐Yes ☐No
	  • Provided supplementary feeding to your birds ☐Yes ☐No
	  • Conducted routine vaccination ☐Yes ☐No
	  • Conducted routine parasite and disease control ☐Yes ☐No
	  • Used programmed hatching to increased production ☐Yes ☐No
	
	Production and productivity levels
	
	Did you grow cassava this year? ☐Yes ☐No
	What variety did you grow? 1= Local; 2= Improved drought resistant
	How many acres did you plant? -------
	What quantity did you harvest (in 100Kg bags)? -----
	How much money did you earn from the sales of cassava (UGX)? ----------
	
	Did you grow sweet potato this year? ☐Yes ☐No
	What variety did you grow? 1= Local; 2= Improved drought resistant
	How many acres did you plant? -------
	What quantity did you harvest (in 100Kg bags)? -----
	How much money did you earn from the sales of sweet potato (UGX)? ----------
	
	Did you grow sorghum this year? ☐Yes ☐No
	What variety did you grow? 1= Local; 2= Improved drought resistant
	How many acres did you plant? -------
	What quantity did you harvest (in 100Kg bags)? -----
	How much money did you earn from the sales of sorghum (UGX)? ----------
	
	Did you grow banana this year? ☐Yes ☐No
	What variety did you grow? 1= Local; 2= Improved drought resistant
	How many acres did you plant? -------
	What quantity did you harvest (in 100Kg bags)? -----
	How much money did you earn from the sales of banana (UGX)? ----------
	
	How many birds do you currently have? ------
	Number of birds did you sell this year?-------
	How much money did you earn from the sales of birds (UGX)? ----------
	How much money did you earn from the sales of eggs (UGX)? ----------

OUTPUT 2: **Livelihood diversification**	*** OP-2.1.1: 50% of target households save at least 10,000 UGX per week by 2025.** • How much money do you save weekly *(in UGX)?* _____

Respondent (CSCG member)	• Where do you save this money? 1=On self; 2=In house; 3= in saving group (VSLA); 4=In formal financial institution
Respondent (CSCG member)	*** OP-2.1.2: 85% of targeted households have increased ownership of income generating activities by 2025.** • Do you have a personal/family development goal/plan for which you work? ☐Yes ☐No • Apart from farming, do you have any other income generating activity? ☐Yes ☐No • If yes, name the type of enterprise…… …… • How much income do you earn on average from this business monthly *(in UGX)?* _____
Respondent (Coop executives, Project staff)	*** OP-2.1.3: One functional cooperative society is promoting cassava agribusiness by 2024.** • Are there any cooperative in the area that serves this village? • Where is it located…… • What does it do…….. (visit and discuss the below aspects) • How many functional Cooperatives have the project formed? ----- • How many members (males ……. and females …….) are in the Cooperatives? • Of these total members, how many are members of CSCGs (males ……. and females …….) and non-CSCG (males ……. and females …….) members? • How many tonnes of cassava chips did the Cooperative sell this season? -------- • How many tonnes of cassava flour did the Cooperative sell this season? -------- • How many tonnes of other cassava by-products did the Cooperative sell this season? ---- • How much money, altogether, did the Cooperative earn this season (UGX)? ------ • How much dividends did each member earn (UGX)? -----
Respondent (CSCG member)	*** OP-2.1.4: 50% fewer women in target households report gender-based violence by the end of 2025.** **In the last 7 days, did any female in your household experience any of the following cases (All recommended)?** • Fighting/physical abuse ☐Yes ☐No No. of females …. • Quarrelling/verbal abuse ☐Yes ☐No No. of females …. • Sexual abuse ☐Yes ☐No No. of females …. • Negligence ☐Yes ☐No No. of females …. • Denial of access to resources ☐Yes ☐No No. of females …. • Denial of access to participating in a community group ☐Yes ☐No No. of females ….
OUTPUT 3: Strengthening community health and disaster preparedness **Respondent (CSCG member)**	*** OP-3.1.1: 85% of targeted households adopt safe practices to keep everyone healthy by 2025 (use of sanitation facilities, use of hygiene measures in food preparation and cooking healthy meals, family planning, protective measures against contracting COVID-19/Ebola).** **Do you use any of the following safe sanitation facilities (all recommended)?** • Pit latrine with hand washing facilities ☐Yes ☐No • Appropriate utensil drying rack ☐Yes ☐No • Bathing shelter ☐Yes ☐No • Garbage pit ☐Yes ☐No • Kitchen house separate from bed room ☐Yes ☐No • Separate animal house from bed room ☐Yes ☐No • Safe storage for household drinking water ☐Yes ☐No **Do you use any of the following safe food preparation, processing and preservation methods (4/7 recommended)?** • Having own kitchen garden ☐Yes ☐No • Integrating fruits in a family diet; ☐Yes ☐No • Integrating vegetables in a family diet; ☐Yes ☐No • Planning meals according to the needs of the different household members (children, pregnant and lactating women, the sick, etc); ☐Yes ☐No • Practice good post-harvest food processes using 'dula' and 'Goga' for storage, drying vegetables, etc ☐Yes ☐No • Washing hands with water and soap/ash before touching food (preparation, cooking and serving); ☐Yes ☐No

	• Storing food in clean place such as covered containers ☐Yes ☐No **Do you currently use any of the following safe protective measures against contracting COVID-19/Ebola (4/7 recommended)?** • Avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always ☐Yes ☐No • Regular hand washing with soap or use of alcohol-based rub ☐Yes ☐No • Use of face mask; ☐Yes ☐No • Keeping social distance, avoid body touching and overcrowding ☐Yes ☐No • Measuring temperature ☐Yes ☐No • Healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables) ☐Yes ☐No • Taking full vaccination (Round 1, 2 and boaster dose) ☐Yes ☐No
Respondent (CSCG member) **Respondent (School pupils)**	*** OP-3.1.2: In 2024, 375 households use health kits (mosquito nets, face masks, solar lamps, gum boots, hand washing devices) for sustainable disaster preparedness at household level.** • Do you have treated mosquito nets to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you have face masks to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you have solar lamps to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you have gum boots to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you have hand washing devices to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you use treated mosquito nets to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you use face masks to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you use solar lamps to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you use gum boots to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No • Do you use hand washing devices to keep your family members free from any negative effects of disaster? ☐Yes ☐No For those not using ay of the above kit, state the reason why? • **treated mosquito …….** • **face masks ……..** • **solar lamps ……..** • **gum boots ……..** • **hand washing devices ……**

	*** OP-3.1.3: 80% of targeted school children (11 to 14 years) are aware of relevant health practices by 2025 to better protect themselves, their peers and their families from diseases (sanitation, hygiene measures in terms of nutrition, SRHR, COVID-19).**
	
	• **Are you aware of safe sanitation practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (3/4 recommended)?**
	  ○ Using pit latrine with hand washing facilities ☐Yes ☐No
	  ○ Drying washed utensil on drying rack ☐Yes ☐No
	  ○ Safe refuse disposing and regularly burning garbage in a garbage pit/bin ☐Yes ☐No
	  ○ Sleeping in a bedroom that is not a kitchen /animal shelter ☐Yes ☐No
	
	• **Are you aware of safe nutrition practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (3/5 recommended)?**
	  ○ Having own kitchen garden ☐Yes ☐No
	  ○ Integrating fruits and vegetables in a family diet; ☐Yes ☐No

	○ Planning meals according to the needs of the different household population (children, pregnant and lactating mothers, the sick, etc); ☐Yes ☐No ○ Proper hand washing with water with soap/ash before touching food; ☐Yes ☐No ○ Storing food in clean place ☐Yes ☐No • **Are you aware of safe sexual and reproductive health and rights practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (3/5 recommended)?** ○ Abstinence from teenage sex ☐Yes ☐No ○ Consistent use of condoms for every sexual intercourse ☐Yes ☐No ○ Avoiding multiple sexual partners ☐Yes ☐No ○ Testing one HIV status ☐Yes ☐No ○ Girls use clean sanitary towels and keep menstrual hygiene ☐Yes ☐No • **Are you aware of safe COVID-19/Ebola prevention practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (4/7 recommended)?** ○ Avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always ☐Yes ☐No ○ Regular hand washing with soap or alcohol-based rub ☐Yes ☐No ○ Use of face mask; ☐Yes ☐No ○ Keeping social distance and avoid body touching ad overcrowding ☐Yes ☐No ○ Measuring temperature ☐Yes ☐No ○ Healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables) ☐Yes ☐No ○ Taking full vaccination (Round 1, 2 and boaster dose) ☐Yes ☐No • **Do you use safe sanitation practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (3/4 recommended)?** ○ Using pit latrine with hand washing facilities ☐Yes ☐No ○ Drying washed utensil on drying rack ☐Yes ☐No ○ Safe refuse disposing and regularly burning garbage in a garbage pit/bin ☐Yes ☐No ○ Sleeping in a bedroom that is not a kitchen /animal shelter ☐Yes ☐No • **Do you use safe nutrition practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (3/5 recommended)?** ○ Having own kitchen garden ☐Yes ☐No ○ Integrating fruits and vegetables in a family diet; ☐Yes ☐No ○ Planning meals according to the needs of the different household population (children, pregnant and lactating mothers, the sick, etc); ☐Yes ☐No ○ Proper hand washing with water with soap/ash before touching food; ☐Yes ☐No ○ Storing food in clean place ☐Yes ☐No • **Do you use safe sexual and reproductive health and rights practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (3/5 recommended)??** ○ Abstinence from teenage sex ☐Yes ☐No ○ Consistent use of condoms for every sexual intercourse ☐Yes ☐No ○ Avoiding multiple sexual partners ☐Yes ☐No ○ Testing one HIV status ☐Yes ☐No ○ Girls use clean sanitary towels and keep menstrual hygiene ☐Yes ☐No • **Do you use any 4/7 safe COVID-19 prevention practices that protect yourself, your peers and your family from diseases (4/7 recommended)?** ○ Avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always ☐Yes ☐No ○ Regular hand washing with soap or alcohol-based rub ☐Yes ☐No ○ Use of face mask; ☐Yes ☐No ○ Keeping social distance and avoid body touching ad overcrowding ☐Yes ☐No ○ Measuring temperature ☐Yes ☐No ○ Healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables) ☐Yes ☐No ○ Taking full vaccination (Round 1, 2 and boaster dose) ☐Yes ☐No
OUTPUT 4: Environment and	*** OP-4.1.1: 85% of CSCG members use improved energy saving stoves by 2025.** • Does your household use improved energy saving stove (charcoal, briquette, etc)? ☐Yes ☐No

biodiversity conservation Respondent (CSCG member) **Respondent (School leaders)**	*** OP-4.1.2: 05 schools have functional School Health and Environment Club (SHEC) by 2024.** • Does your school have a functional SHEC or a similar kind of group? ☐Yes ☐No • How many members (boys and girls) are in this club? ---------- • Does the club have a patron? ☐Yes ☐No • Does the club have elected leaders? ☐Yes ☐No • State at least one major activity the Club implemented in 2022……
	*** OP-4.1.3: 15 food forests of each 1 acre of land (comprising of 100,000 fruit, shade and medicinal trees) are reforested by 2025.** • In total, how many food forest has the project planted in the village/school? ------ • How many acres of land do these food forest cover? -------- • How many trees were planted? ----------
Respondent (Village leaders, Project team) **Respondent (CSCG member; Project Team)**	*** OP-4.1.4:12,750 fruit, medicinal, firewood and timber tree seedlings for CSCGs are planted by 2023.** • How many fruit trees do you have? _____ • How many herbal/medicinal trees do you have? _____ • How many firewood trees do you have? _____ • How many timber trees do you have? _____ • How many fruit trees provided by CAM project did you plant? _____ • How many herbal/medicinal trees provided by CAM project did you plant? _____ • How many firewood trees provided by CAM project did you plant? _____ • How many timber trees provided by CAM project did you plant? _____ • How many fruit trees that your household got from CAM project and planted are surviving? ---------- • How many medicinal/herbal that your household got from CAM project and planted are surviving? ---------- • How many firewood trees that your household got from CAM project and planted are surviving? -------- • How many timber trees that your household got from CAM project and planted are surviving? ----------

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INDEPENDENT ACADEMIC AND DEVELOPMENT MANAGEMENT CONSULTANT
MSc. (Development Planning and Management – Kwame Nkrumah University of Science and Technology, Ghana and Technical University of Dortmund, Germany***); BSc (***Agriculture* – Makerere University, Uganda***)***

Specialization
Agriculture and Livelihoods, Gender, Development Planning and Management, Public Policy Analysis, Local Governance, Monitoring & Evaluation, Academic Research; and Resource Mobilization

On the job trainings
Modeling for Development Policy Analysis, Quantitative Methods for Policy Analysis, Statistical Methods and Computer Applications in Research with emphasis on STATA and SPSS packages, Information Competence and Management, Demand Driven Extension Service Approach; Agriculture and Environment Planning and Management; Crisis Prevention, Conflict Management and Development Planning; Environmental Planning; Participatory Rural Appraisal Methodology; and Research Methodology.

SUMMARY
I have 24 years of professional experience in University Teaching and Research, Development Planning and Management, Living Income Studies, Baseline Studies, Evaluation and Agricultural Livelihood Support in Communities in private sector organizations, local government, the academia and NGO sectors during which I participated in research and development projects as well as consultancies financed by agencies like AWO international, University of Calgary, Nuffic, Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), NUFFIC, CRS, SNV, USAID, Plan International Uganda, Send A Cow, National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), Caritas Uganda, We Effect and Gorta-Self Help Africa, among others. I am conversant with academic and development research in agricultural livelihoods and development project planning and management. I also have extensive consultancy engagements in feasibility studies, baseline studies, and monitoring and evaluation

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES & ORGANISATIONS
SPRING International Association of Development Planners-SIADP (registered member); registered member and chairperson of SIADP; Uganda chapter and registered member of Federation of Ugandan Farmers

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

1998-99:	Resource Centre Manager, COVOL Uganda
1999-01:	Quality Control Inspector, Olam Uganda
2001-06:	Extension Officer, Nebbi District Local Government
2007-08:	NAADS Coordinator, Nebbi District Local Government
2009-To Date	Visiting Lecturer, Part-Time Lecturer, Full-Time Lecturer and Head of Department, Mbarara University of Science and Technology
2010-To Date:	Chief Executive Officer and Consultant, Partnership for Development Capacity Consult (PDCC) Limited

2. FRED ONYAI

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INDEPENDENT ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT CONSULTANT

MA. (*Development Studies*, *Uganda Martyrs' University, Nkozi, Uganda****); PGD (****Environment Management and Sustainable Development, Maastricht School of Management, Netherlands); **PGD** (Monitoring and Evaluation, Uganda Management Institute****), PGC****(Monitoring and Evaluation in the Public Sector, University of Free State, South Africa); and **BA (****Geography* – Makerere University, Kampala, Uganda***)***

Specialization

Environment Management and Sustainable Development, Climate Change Management, Development Management, Monitoring and Evaluation

On the job trainings

Project design, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation; Public policy planning and analysis; Environmental planning and reporting; Environment and Social Impact Assessment; Environmental Audit; Climate Transparency and the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF); Aligning the Petroleum Sector with Climate, Energy and National Development Goals; Climate change and energy transition for oil and gas producing countries; Strategic planning and Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation; Corporate Governance and Results-Based policy performance management; System of Environmental and Economic Accounting (SEEA); Institutional capacity strengthening in environmental and social safeguards management; Training on No Net Loss for People and Biodiversity; International negotiations skills; Transformational Development Approach; Green economy and environment protection; Climate change adaptation and mitigation; Scenario analysis in the development of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) for effective climate change management; Training of Trainers (TOT) in Monitoring and Evaluation; Impact Evaluation; Human Rights- Based Approach to Development Management; Designing of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs); Low Carbon Green Growth; Results-Based Management, Implementation and Performance Indicators; Monitoring and Evaluation in the Public Sector; Economic valuation methods, among others.

SUMMARY OF WORK EXPERIENCE AND KEY ACHIEVEMENTS

I have 26 years of professional experience with 13 years in Nebbi District Local Government facilitating urban planning and development, decentralized environment and natural resources management, development planning, and implementation of sector/national policies, plans, programs and projects. For the last 13 years I have been at national level at the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) facilitating and participating in the designing, implementation, review and monitoring and evaluation of policies, plans, programs, projects and organizational efficiency and effectiveness with focus on environmental sustainability in development processes and climate resilience (sustainable development), multilateral environmental agreements (Conventions on biological diversity and climate change, Rio+20 and Agenda 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)). Furthermore, I am part of the International Peer Reviewers for National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans (NBSAPs)

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY

2014 to date:	Monitoring and Evaluation Manager, Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda.
2008-2014	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, NEMA, Uganda
2005-2008:	Ag. District Natural Resources Officer, Nebbi District Local Government
1998-2005:	District Environment Officer, Nebbi District Local Government
1999-2000	Ag. District Planner, Nebbi District Local Government
1995-1999	District Urban Planning and Development Officer, Nebbi District

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES & ORGANISATIONS

Uganda Evaluation Association (UEA), and Uganda Red Cross Society.

Annex 5: Revised project log frame

Organization: AFARD **Date: 05.03.2022**

Project Name: **Climate Action Model Village Project (CAM-Project)** Format 2022/01/07

Intended Impact (Overall Objective)**:**

I: Communities in Nebbi and Pakwach districts are resilient to climate change, health and economic shocks.

SMART Indicators Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound	**Indicator definition**	**Feasibility study baseline value**	**Baseline study baseline value**	**Variance**	**Baseline Data and Yearly Targets** In line with Budget/ Basis for Annual Plans						**Achievements** Reflected in annual/ final reporting					**Remarks** in context of Achievement
					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
* O-1.1.: 75% of target households are food secure by 2025.	The proportion of the target households: with food all year round (availability); eats at least three meals daily (adequacy); eats at least 7 of 12 food types weekly (diversity); shares food equitably among men and boys, women and girls as a family; women and girls eat traditionally forbidden foods; and men and boys eat green leafy vegetables without complaints (accessibility).	7%	9%	2%	9%	15%	55%	75%	75%	9%						Given the 2% variance between feasibility and baseline status, the target should be maintained
* O-1.2: 65% of target households are income secure to withstand climate, health, and economic shocks by 2025.	The proportion of the target households with net worth from both productive assets (acres of land, livestock, poultry, household property like bicycles, motorcycles, radios, solar systems) and liquid assets (cash, savings, remittances) able to afford its three-month cost of living above the US$ 1.90 international poverty line.	38%	41%	3%	41%	45%	55%	65%	65%	41%						Given the 3% variance between feasibility and baseline status, the target should be maintained

Organization: AFARD											**Date: 05.03.2022**						
Project Name: **Climate Action Model Village Project (CAM-Project)**											**Format 2022/01/07**						
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I: Communities in Nebbi and Pakwach districts are resilient to climate change, health and economic shocks.																	
SMART Indicators Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound	**Indicator definition**	**Feasibility study baseline value**	**Baseline study baseline value**	**Variance**	**Baseline Data and Yearly Targets** In line with Budget/ Basis for Annual Plans						**Achievements** Reflected in annual/ final reporting					**Remarks** in context of Achievement
					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
* O-1.3: 45% of households plan their family size by 2025.	The proportion of the target households that use any one of the family planning methods be it modern contraceptives such as Female sterilization e.g., tubal ligation; Male sterilization e.g. vasectomy; Oral pills Inserted devices – IUD, Vaginal rings, cervical cap, diaphragm; Injectables; Implants; Transdermal patch; Male condoms; Female condoms; Emergency contraception; Chemical barriers – spermicides, gels and cream, glycerin film) or Natural methods such as Abstinence; Lactational amenorrhea (LAM); Rhythm/Moon beads; Withdrawal (coitus interruptus).	19%	26%	7%	26%	35%	40%	45%	45%	26%						Given the higher values of baseline 7% more than target for 2022, this indicator target is revised with baseline value

Organization: AFARD **Date: 05.03.2022**

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					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
* O-1.4: Disaster preparedness interventions of CSCGs and SHECs have resulted in a 35% decline of infectious and vector-borne diseases (malaria, covid-19, cholera, diarrhoea, and gastrointestinal worms) by 2025.	The proportion of CSCG member households reporting decline of infectious and vector-borne diseases (malaria, covid-19, cholera, diarrhea, and gastrointestinal worms) as a result of disaster preparedness interventions, and the medical costs incurred due to these diseases.	0%	22%	22%	22%	19%	16%	14%	14%	22%						To avoid under-targeting given the indicator target (25%) compared to the baseline (22%) there is need to raise the target to 35 % by 2025. A 35% decline amounts to 8% that should be recorded in declining value.
* O-1.5: By 2025, residents of the climate action model villages use the forest planted on 15 acres for their	The number of model villages whose residents report various use of the project funded food forest/woodlots planted on 1-2 acres each of community and school lands with diverse tree species for food, firewood and health benefits	3	0	-3	0	3	10	13	15	0						While the feasibility indicator measured acreage of forested land, the target indicators that measure

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					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
own food (e.g., mangoes and oranges), food preparation (firewood), and health (shade, and utilization of the bark, sap, or leaves for medicines).																the number of villages can be retained
* O-1.6: 8 climate action villages serve as models for replication through knowledge sharing with local governments, networks of AFARD, universities & partners of AWO International in Uganda.	The number of villages with innovations and best practices of climate resilience documented and shared for replication with other stakeholders	0	-	-	0	2	4	6	8	0						Since this indicator is based on indicators O1.1-O1.5 and that food forests takes time to yield use value, it has been revised

Organization: AFARD **Date: 05.03.2022**

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					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
* OP-1.1.1: By 2023, 15 CSCGs are established, registered and strengthened, and operate according to their constitution.	The number Climate Change Champion Groups (CSCGs) who are promoting climate smart village model approach established and self operating using onw constitutions with which they are registred with local government	0	0	0	0	15				0						
* OP-1.1.2: From 2023 to 2025, 45 agro-ecology champions (i.e. 30 trained and equipped lead farmers (crop) and 15 trained and equipped poultry paravets) support CSCGs to establish and implement their annual	The number of annual production calendars developed and implemented by each CSCG with the support of agro-ecology champions and poultry paravets	0	0	0	0	30	15	15	15	0						

Organization: AFARD											Date: 05.03.2022						
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					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
production calendars.																
* OP-1.1.3: 375 target households use their start-up agro-inputs (hand hoes, watering cans, spray pumps, rubber boots, tarpaulins, improved seeds and seedlings, and chickens) to sustainably intensify their agricultural activities starting in 2023.	The proportion of CSCG households supported with various agro-inputs who report practicing integrated crop and poultry agricultural production mix.	0	0	0	0	375				0						

Organization: AFARD **Date: 05.03.2022**

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					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
* OP-1.1.4:By 2023, 75 oxen handlers trained in Animal Traction Technology use the purchased oxen, ox ploughs, and ox carts to provide services to members of the CSCGs and beyond.	The number of trained oxen handlers who report the provision of ox-traction technology (for ploughing, harrowing and transportation) to CSCG and none members to promote their agricultural production and marketing activities	0	0	0	0	75				0						

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SMART Indicators Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound	**Indicator definition**	**Feasibility study baseline value**	**Baseline study baseline value**	**Variance**	**Baseline Data and Yearly Targets** In line with Budget/ Basis for Annual Plans						**Achievements** Reflected in annual/ final reporting					**Remarks** in context of Achievement
					Target 2022	**Target 2023**	**Target 2024**	**Target 2025**	**Target 2026**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**	**Total**	
*OP-1.1.5:By the end of 2025, 75% of the target groups (CSCGs), trained in over 300 sessions on climate-smart agriculture and digital weather forecasting, are applying their knowledge in agricultural practice.	The proportion of CSCG members who apply climate-smart agricultural practices that refer to households that practice least any 5 good crop farming methods (use of drought resistant crop varieties; crop- small livestock mix; tree planting/agroforestry; soil and water conservation (contours, mulching, intercropping with cover crops; integrated pest and disease control (organic pesticides, timely weeding; crop rotation, predators; and good post-harvest management (better drying & storage facility), and least any 3 poultry management practices (poultry housing; supplementary feeding; routine vaccination ; routine parasite and disease control; and programmed hatching), and digital weather forecasting using smartphones.	0	21%	21%	21%	35%	45%	65%	75%	21%						The target indicator is not measurable because training sessions are different from application of knowledge. The indocator has been modified to focus on measuring application of CSA practices

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* OP-2.1.1: 50% of target households save at least 10,000 UGX per week by 2025.	The proportion of CSCG households who save at UGX 10,000 every week in their member-owned/managed VSLA	15%	11%	-4%	11%	30%	40%	50%	50%	11%						
* OP-2.1.2: 85% of targeted households have increased ownership of income generating activities by 2025.	The proportion of CSCG households who own an alternative income generating activity other than crop or livestock farming	16%	33%	17%	33%	50%	70%	85%	85%	33%						The indicator has been adjusted to reduce the under targeting of 35% target compared to 33% baseline

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* OP-2.1.3: One functional cooperative society is promoting cassava agribusiness by 2024.	A functional Producer cooperative is a voluntary member owned and controlled agribusiness registered with ministry of trade where members buy shares, trade collectively in a specific commodity under an elected Executive Board with Committee Members. An annual general meeting is held to plan, approve audits and agree on profits for growth and dividends.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0							

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* OP-2.1.4: 50% fewer women in target households report gender-based violence by the end of 2025.	The proportion of women who report experiencing least any one form of abuse (including fighting/physical, quarrelling/ verbal, sexual, negligence, or denial of access to resources or community group) that affects their enjoyment of gender equality that is equal enjoyment as men of human rights, socially valued goods, opportunities, and resources in ways that all have expanded freedoms and improved overall quality of life for all people	23%	16%	-7%	16%	13%	10%	8%	8%	16%						Because of the baseline value the target has been revised to reflect the anticipated 50% decline

* OP-3.1.1: 85% of targeted households adopt safe practices to keep everyone healthy by 2025 (use of sanitation facilities, use of hygiene measures in food preparation and cooking healthy meals, family planning, protective measures against contracting COVID-19).	The proportion of households that use all safe sanitation practices (pit latrine with hand washing facilities, appropriate utensil drying rack, bathing shelter, garbage pit, waste water soak pit, kitchen house separate from bed room, separate animal house from bed room, and safe storage for household drinking water); at least any 4 safe food preparation, processing and preservation methods (having own kitchen garden, integrating fruits and vegetables in a family diet, planning meals according to the needs of the different household members (children, pregnant and lactating women, the sick), practice good post-harvest food processes , washing hands with water and soap/ash before touching food (preparation, cooking and serving), and store food in clean place such as covered containers; and least any 4 of the following safe protective measures against contracting COVID-19: avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always ,regular hand washing with soap or use of alcohol-based rub ,use of face mask, keeping social distance, avoid body touching and overcrowding , measuring temperature, healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables), and taking full vaccination (round 1, 2 and boaster dose)	0%	18%	18%	18%	45%	65%	85%	85%	18%						With near 20% baseline, the indicator is adjusted to increase by a similar percentage annually to achieve the originally planned target

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* OP-3.1.2: In 2024, 375 households use health kits (mosquito nets, face masks, solar lamps, gum boots, hand washing devices) for sustainable disaster preparedness at household level.	Number of the target households that received project provided health kits (Treated mosquito nets; Face masks; Solar lamps; Gum boots; and Hand washing devices) and use them for sustainable disaster preparedness	0	**0**	0	0	375	375			0						

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* OP-3.1.3: 80% of targeted school children (11 to 14 years) are aware of relevant health practices by 2025 to better protect themselves, their peers and their families from diseases (sanitation, hygiene measures in terms of nutrition, SRHR, COVID-19).	Proportion of the targeted school children (11 to 14 years) who are aware of relevant health practices such as all sanitation facilities (use of pit latrine with hand washing facilities, drying washed utensil on drying rack, safe refuse disposing and regularly burning garbage in a garbage pit/bin, and sleeping in a bedroom that is not a kitchen /animal shelter); least any 3 safe nutrition practices (having own kitchen garden, integrating fruits and vegetables in a family diet, planning meals according to the needs of the different household population (children, pregnant and lactating mothers, the sick), proper hand washing with water with soap/ash before touching food, and storing food in clean place); and least any 3 safe sexual and reproductive health and rights practices (abstinence from teenage sex,	0%	**66%**	66%	66%	70%	75%	80%	80%	66%						This annual target indicator has been revised as the baseline value was quite higher. For effective behavior change, it is recommended that the use of these awareness be monitored too in order to ascertain positive health outcomes

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	consistent use of condoms for every sexual intercourse, avoiding multiple sexual partners, testing one HIV status, and girls use clean sanitary towels and keep menstrual hygiene); and least any 4 safe COVID-19 prevention practices ((avoid touching eye, nose and mouth always ,regular hand washing with soap or use of alcohol-based rub ,use of face mask, keeping social distance, avoid body touching and overcrowding , measuring temperature, healthy eating (Vit. C, fruits and vegetables), and taking full vaccination (round 1, 2 and boaster dose)															
* OP-4.1.1: 85% of CSCG members use improved energy saving	Proportion of the CSCG members that use improved energy saving stove that save at least 70-80% of fuel wood or charcoal consumption	17%	**22%**	5%	22%	40%	55%	75%	85%	22%						The target achievement year has been revised to 2026

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stoves by 2025.																
* OP-4.1.2: 05 schools have functional School Health and Environment Club (SHEC) by 2024.	Number of schools that have functional School Health and Environment Club (SHEC) with members and a patron engaged in the promotion of sexual and reproductive health and environment conservation among school pupils and their communities	0	2	2	2	5	5			2						
* OP-4.1.3: 15 food forests of each 1 acre (comprising of 100,000 fruit, shade and medicinal trees) are reforested by 2025.	Number of food forests woodlots established and maintained, each occupying 1 acre of land planted in a 3-dimensional agroforestry system with 100,000 trees of diverse layers (canopy, shrub, herbaceous, soil cover, rhizome and climbing) and species including fruit, shade and medicinal trees)	0	0	0	0	5	10	15	15	0						

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* OP-4.1.4:12,750 fruit, medicinal, firewood and timber tree seedlings for CSCGs are planted by 2023.	Number of fruit, medicinal, firewood and timber tree seedlings that were provided by the project and were planted by CSCG members on their homestead or garden borders	0	0	0	0	6,375	12,750			0						