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UGANDA REFUGEE RESILIENCE INITIATIVE (URRI)

FINAL BASELINE REPORT

DRC DANISH REFUGEE COUNCIL

Save the Children

Submitted by:

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1 LIST OF TABLES ... iii
2 LIST OF FIGURES ... iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT ... i
LIST OF ACRONYMS ... ii
GLOSSARY OF TERMS ... iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY ... iv
Recommendations: ... vi
1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND ... 1
1.1. Introduction ... 1
1.2. Background to the URRI project ... 1
1.3. Contextual Analysis ... 2
1.4. Purpose and Objectives ... 6
1.4.1. Purpose of the Baseline Study ... 6
1.4.2. Specific objectives of the baseline study ... 7
1.4.3. Scope of the study/URRI Project districts ... 7
2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY ... 9
2.1. Sampling approach ... 9
2.1.1. Phase 1: Baseline inception phase. ... 9
2.1.2. Phase 2: Field Data Collection ... 9
2.1.3. Phase 3: Reporting ... 9
2.2. Methodology ... 10
2.2.1. Quantitative Methods: ... 10
2.2.2. Qualitative Methods: ... 10
2.2.3. **Sampling and Sample Determination** ... 10
2.2.4. Sampling of the Respondents ... 11
2.2.5. Qualitative sample (FGDs and KIIs) ... 12
2.3. Measuring restoration ... 13
2.4. Data collection methods ... 13
2.4.1. Literature review ... 13
2.4.2. Key Informant interviews ... 14
2.4.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) ... 14
2.5. Digitalized data collection ... 14
2.6. Data handling and quality control ... 15
2.7. Data analysis ... 15
2.7.1. Quantitative data analysis ... 16
2.7.2. Qualitative data analysis ... 16
2.8. Ethical considerations ... 16
2.9. Limitations of the Study ... 17
3. BASELINE FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS ... 18
3.1. Survey demographics ... 18
3.2. Baseline survey results for each outcome ... 20
3.2.1. Findings for Outcome 1: Enhanced climate adaptation and resilience for women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities through inclusive climate-smart agriculture (CSA) ... 20
3.2.2. Findings for outcome 2: Sustainable management of the environment in refugee-affected areas through inclusive interventions leading to enhanced conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and productivity ... 57
3.2.3. Findings for Outcome 3: Enhanced gender equality and women's empowerment and rights among refugees and host communities in relation to agriculture, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of the environment. ... 68
4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ... 82
4.1. Conclusions ... 82
4.2. Baseline study recommendations ... 82

References 85
Annexes 86
Annex 1: Indicator Matrix **86**
Annex 2a. Indicator 1b. **99**
***Annex 2b. Indicator* 1c.** **101**
Annex 3: Data collection tools **102**
Annex 4: Terms of reference **102**

1 LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Sample for URRI baseline 11
Table 2: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 1 & 2, showing the nationality and age group of the respondents 11
Table 3: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 1 & 2 showing proportions according to disability status. 12
Table 4: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 3 and 4 according to Nationality and maturity status 12
Table 5: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 3 and 4 according to disability status 12
Table 6: Respondents for Qualitative interviews 13
Table 7: Data collection on study questions 14
Table 8: Demographic Characteristics of the respondents 19
Table 9: Households who are correctly practicing at least 4 of the promoted CSA practices by gender 21
Table 10: Maize production (kgs per acre) by gender, nationality, and disability 29
Table 11: Maize production (kgs per acre) by age 30
Table 12: Beans production (kgs per acre) by gender, nationality and disability 32
Table 13: Beans production (kgs per acre) by age 33
Table 14: Ground production (kgs/acre) by gender, nationality, and disability 35
Table 15: Ground production (kgs/acre) by age 36
Table 16: Simsim production (kgs/acre) by gender, nationality, and disability 38
Table 17: Simsim production (kgs/acre) by age 39
Table 18: Breakdown of earnings from CSA by gender, nationality, and disability 41
Table 19: Breakdown of earnings from CSA by age 43
Table 20: Farmers trained on CSA 45
Table 21: Households that have received support or services on regenerative CSA 46
Table 22: financial literacy, business, and marketing skills training 47
Table 23: Farmers saving their monthly income. 47
Table 24: Farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by age 48
Table 25: Farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by nationality 49
Table 26: Farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by disability status 49
Table 27: Farmers Participating in Markets 50
Table 28: Proportion of harvest sold by gender, nationality, disability, and age 52
Table 29: Respondents engaging in off-farm nature-based solutions 53
Table 30: Farmers trained in post-harvest handling 54
Table 31: Farmers trained in Value addition 54
Table 32: Household respondents reporting they have access to relevant and timely early warning information. 56
Table 33: Targeted women, men, and youth in refugee-affected areas that have adopted regenerative livelihood practices 59
Table 34: Farmers adopting sustainable land management practices 60
Table 35: Farmers trained on farmer-managed natural regeneration 62
Table 36: Household respondents using energy-efficient and clean technologies 64
Table 37: Households in the refugee-affected areas trained /sensitized on regenerative livelihoods activities. 65
Table 38: Households supported to implement their regenerative livelihood initiatives 66
Table 39: Targeted household respondents supported in tree growing in woodlots and or homesteads for poles, energy, timber, fruits/orchards, windbreaks, etc 67
Table 40**:** Women in the target communities who actively participate in decision-making processes regarding climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation, and environmental management 69

Table 41: Leadership positions in decision-making platforms on climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and environmental management. 71
Table 42: Community members and local government staff with a supportive attitude towards women's active participation 72
Table 43: Women respondents in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms..... 73
Table 44: Women and adolescent girls in groups/networks reporting feeling a sense of collective agency. 74
Table 45: Household respondents trained on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM. 75
Table 46: Women in the targeted households who feel they have a conducive environment to participate in decision-making at the household. 77
Table 47: Farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM 78
Table 48: Women, men, and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention 79
Table 49: Respondents reporting CSA and Climate Change adaptation concerns 81

2 LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Location of Project Districts (study area) 8
Figure 2: Waste management is an emerging problem near refugee settlements. Here, waste is dumped in an urban centre near Kyaka II refugee settlement, Kyegegwa. 25
Figure 3: Land owned Vs Land under restoration 57
Figure 4: Charcoal is gradually being replaced by firewood piles for sale at roadsides in some parts of West Nile due to the ban on commercial charcoal 63

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym		Meaning
AAP	:	Anticipatory Action Plans
CARE	:	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBF	:	Community-Based Facilitators
CRRF	:	Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework
CSA	:	Climate-Smart Agriculture
DANIDA	:	Danish International Development Agency
DRC	:	Danish Refugee Council
FGDs	:	Focus Group Discussions
FLT	:	Financial Literacy Training
FMNR	:	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
GBV	:	Gender-Based Violence
GCR	:	Global Compact on Refugees
IRB	:	Institutional Review Board
KIIs	:	Key Informant Interviews
LULC	:	Land Use and Land Cover
NDVI	:	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
NRM	:	Natural Resource Management
NVivo	:	Qualitative Data Analysis Software
PSEA	:	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
PwDs	:	Persons with Disabilities
RAs	:	Research Assistants
REACH	:	REACH Initiatives
REC	:	Research Ethics Committee
ReHope	:	Refugee and Host Population Empowerment Strategy
SCI	:	Save the Children International
SDGs	:	Sustainable Development Goals
SLM	:	Sustainable Land Management
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SRHR	:	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
SRI	:	Self-Reliance Index
STA	:	Settlement Transformation Agenda
UNCDF	:	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCST	:	Uganda National Council for Science and Technology
UNHCR	:	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
URRI	:	Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative
USF	:	Uganda Country Strategic Framework
VSLAs	:	Village Savings and Loan Associations
WERRP	:	Water and Environment Refugee Response Plan

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Anticipatory Action Plans: Plans developed to enable communities to prepare for and respond to anticipated climate and environmental shocks in a proactive and timely manner.

Climate-Smart Agriculture: An approach to agriculture that sustainably increases productivity, enhances resilience (adaptation), reduces or removes greenhouse gas emissions (mitigation), and enhances achievement of national food security and development goals.

Community-Based Facilitators: Local individuals trained to support community members in adopting project-promoted practices, including Climate Smart Agriculture, sustainable Natural Resources Management, and gender-responsive approaches.

Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework: A global framework to improve the international response to large refugee situations and protracted refugee situations.

Disability-Inclusive Approaches: Programmatic strategies that deliberately include Persons with Disabilities to ensure their equitable access to services, resources, participation, and decision-making.

Early Warning and Early Action Systems: Community-based mechanisms to detect early signs of climate and environmental hazards and enable timely responses to minimize impacts.

Ecosystem Services: The benefits people obtain from ecosystems, including provisioning (e.g., food, water), regulating (e.g., climate regulation), supporting (e.g., nutrient cycling), and cultural services.

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration: A low-cost, sustainable land restoration technique that involves the systematic regeneration and management of naturally occurring trees and shrubs.

Focus Group Discussions: A qualitative data collection method that gathers perceptions, beliefs, and opinions through group discussions guided by a trained facilitator.

Gender-Based Violence: Harmful acts directed at individuals based on their gender, including physical, sexual, psychological, and economic violence.

Inclusive Governance: Approaches that ensure representation and meaningful participation of all community members, women, men, youth, Persons with Disability, refugees, and host populations in decision-making processes.

Land Use and Land Cover Analysis: A spatial analysis method used to classify land use and land cover types, track changes over time, and inform natural resource management planning.

Natural Resource Management: The sustainable management and use of natural resources such as land, water, soil, plants, and animals, to ensure their long-term viability.

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index: A satellite-based index used to measure live green vegetation cover and monitor trends in ecosystem restoration.

Persons with Disabilities: Individuals who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual, or sensory impairments that may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.

Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse: Policies and practices designed to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian and development actors.

Refugee and Host Population Empowerment: A Ugandan national strategy to foster resilience and self-reliance among both refugee and host communities.

Regenerative Agriculture: Farming practices that restore soil health, increase biodiversity, and improve ecosystem services while enhancing productivity.

Research Assistants: Trained field staff who collect quantitative and qualitative data from study participants.

Self-Reliance Index: A composite measure used to assess household progress towards self-reliance and resilience.

Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights: The right of individuals to make informed decisions about their sexual and reproductive health, including access to information, services, and support.

Sustainable Land Management: Land use practices that integrate ecological, social, and economic principles to maintain and enhance land productivity and ecosystem services.

Village Savings and Loan Associations: Community-based financial groups where members save money, access small loans, and improve their financial literacy and resilience.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative is a four-year, multi-sectoral program funded by the Royal Danish Embassy and implemented by two consortia, one led by the Danish Refugee Council implementing across six refugee-hosting districts of West Nile that include Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi, Madi Okollo, Terego and Koboko and another consortia led by Save the Children International in three refugee-hosting districts of Lamwo, Adjumani and Kyegegwa in Western Uganda. The objective of URRI is to contribute to enhanced climate resilience of women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities and promote inclusive, cohesive, and environmentally sustainable development in refugee-affected areas in line with local priorities. URRI aligns with the Denmark-Uganda Country Strategic Framework (2023–2028) and contributes to the objectives of the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) and the Sustainable Development Goals SDGs).

Ikocila Associates Limited conducted this baseline study in May 2025, and it aimed to establish reference data to guide implementation, tracking of program progress, and support adaptive management. A mixed-methods approach was employed, combining quantitative household surveys with qualitative tools such as key informant interviews, focus group discussions, and literature reviews. Data was collected from 3,211 household representatives across the nine districts and stratified by age, gender, disability, and nationality. The study was also conducted with 36 FGDs, and over 50 Key informant interviews were held in the project districts. Spatial analysis using NDVI and Land Use Land Cover analysis was used to determine land use in three districts (Lots 3 & 4) of the 9 districts.

Findings under Outcome 1: Improved Livelihoods and Resilience through Climate-Smart Agriculture

- 38% of households correctly apply at least 4 regenerative CSA practices, adoption is higher among host nationals (46%) compared to refugees (29%), and among males (40%) vs. females (36%). knowledge and skills on CSA approaches among targeted farmers and Farmer Groups revealed moderate awareness of climate-smart agriculture, with CSA practices largely related to indigenous sustainable farming practices such as mulching, organic fertilizer application, and early planting. 29% of refugees and 46% of Host communities in the survey sample were familiar with CSA concepts. Only 19% of farmers had received CSA training at baseline, with more females (66%) and youth (32%) trained than men and those aged 60+ years. Low adoption of CSA (38%) was mainly caused by cultural and behavioral barriers, limited access to inputs and markets, inadequate institutional support and financial constraints. Higher CSA uptake was among male respondents (34%), host nationals (70%), and persons with disabilities (20%). The 31–40 age group showed the highest adoption (35%), while refugees (26%) and female household respondents were 66%. The presence of extension services, community-based trainers, and access to village savings and loan associations provide an opportunity for the URRI project to promote CSA and regeneration initiatives in the target districts.
- Only 4–9% of households produce over 1,000 kg/acre; the majority (over 60%) harvest less than 500 kg/acre, indicating low productivity across most groups. For maize, 61% of hosts and 63% of refugees reported low yields; 65% of females and 61% of males in Lots 1 & 2 reported producing less than 500kgs per acre. Beans had the poorest performance, with 88% of both genders and both refugee and host communities below 500 kgs. Among PWDs, 86% had low bean yields, close to 88% for non-PwDs. In groundnuts, 37–38% of respondents produced low yields, with refugees showing higher non-participation. For simsim, 33% of females and 29% of males had low yields, with similar trends among PWDs.
- 82% of households earned an annual income below UGX 200,000 from CSA-related and nature-based enterprises, showing the need for market access and diversification, while only 6% earned above UGX 600,000. Income poverty was highest among refugees (87%), males (84%), females (78%), and persons with disabilities (83%), who were overrepresented in the lowest income category. In terms of training on financial literacy 1,208 individuals (35%) had received this type of training and that related to business and marketing skills. Of these, 66% were male and 34% female, with 29% youth (18–30 years) and only 4% elderly (65+ years). Refugees made up 34% and persons with disabilities 19% of those trained.

- Women, men, and youth are engaged in off-farm nature-based and climate-adaptive enterprises and income-generating activities were 933 of the respondents. Market engagement was higher among males 606 compared to women 327, and youth (18–30 years) made up 261, with refugees 229 and PWDs 178 also showing lower participation. 1,121 farmers were trained in value addition, with 749 males and only 372 females. Adults aged 31–40 years made up 378, while youth (18–30 years) were 324, and the elderly 65+ years were only 4. Persons with disabilities comprised 16%, and refugees were 367.
- Regarding strengthened anticipatory capacity of communities to mitigate climate and environmental shocks, which can disrupt agricultural production 44% (1,414) of respondents reported access to relevant and timely early warning information. Access was higher among males (66%), hosts (67%), and those aged 31–40 years were 451(32%), while women 485 (34%), refugees 464 (33%), PWDs (17%), and the elderly 50 (4%) had notably lower access.

Overall, CSA adoption and productivity are low and are positively correlated with land access, access to inputs, and training, highlighting a recommendation to prioritize scaling high-performing practices among women, refugees, and youth; strengthen value chain access and agribusiness skills.

Findings under Outcome 2: Sustainable management of the environment

- **SLM Training & Adoption:** 41% of targeted farmers reported that they were applying at least four of the SLM practices, such as mulching, crop rotation, agroforestry, or composting. Regarding training on SLM and FMNR, 55% males and 45% females had received it, with 69% from host communities and 31% refugees. Adoption of SLM was higher among farmers aged 31–40 years (33%), followed by youth aged 18–30 (30%), and only 4% of those aged 65+ years. SLM practices adopted included crop residue mulching, composting, agroforestry, crop rotation, intercropping, and the use of energy-efficient stoves, among others. Only 146 farmers (5%) of the total respondents reported receiving training on FMNR, with most (26%) from Lots 1 & 2 and 14% from Lots 3 & 4.
- **Tree Growing and Land Restoration**: 977 households (30%) reported receiving support in tree growing for woodlots or homesteads. The promotion of sustainable environmental management practices by different partners in supporting the surveyed households to restore approximately 152 hectares of degraded land, and 650 of the surveyed households were supported in tree planting initiatives.
- **Energy-Efficient and Clean Technologies:** Only 35% of households reported using improved cooking stoves, with higher uptake among women. Environmental degradation driven by fuelwood dependency and bush burning, as well as poor waste management, was of concern, while water scarcity and poor early warning systems compounded climate vulnerability for both the refugees and the host communities.

Findings under outcome 3: Gender responsive and Participation in NRM and CSA

- on promoting gender equality and women's empowerment in climate governance show that 1,816 women (57%) across URRI districts reported actively participating in climate-related decision-making. Participation was slightly higher in Lots 3 & 4 (61%) than in Lots 1 & 2 (56%). Disaggregated data showed 63% were from host communities, 37% refugees, and 28% were PWDs. By age, 32% were aged 31–40 years, 29% were youth (18–30), and 4% were 65+ years. Leadership roles in climate and environment platforms were reported by 1,184 females (54%), with 37% refugees, 19% PwDs, and 35% in the 31–64 age group.
- Despite these efforts, only 11% of women and adolescent girls reported a sense of collective agency in networks or groups. 1,301 female household respondents (41%) reported being trained on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM. Furthermore, 1,419 women (44%) were trained on social norm change, and 1,137 respondents (65% female) were trained on SRHR/GBV prevention.
- A total of 1,406 females (44%) reported safety concerns related to CSA or climate adaptation, with 38% refugees, 20% PWDs and 34% aged 31– 40 years. These were mostly referred to NGOs and local government authorities. The minimal male engagement in gender-related trainings and reporting mechanisms presents a major programmatic gap. The cut in U.S. Government funding risks stalling further progress, particularly in leadership development, land access advocacy, and institutional gender transformation.
- Gender inequalities exist in the targeted districts. Women were underrepresented in decision-making platforms and leadership roles. Cultural norms restrict women's access to land, mobility, and participation

in climate-related programs. Refugee women faced additional challenges due to their social marginalization. However, an emerging concern is the declining participation of men in key programs and activities. In several project areas, male engagement in livelihood training, gender-based violence prevention, and other initiatives was observed to be low. This creates the need for men to be engaged in different interventions.

Across all outcomes, gaps in local governance and community structures were evident. While parish development and disaster risk committees existed, they were inactive due to a lack of facilitation, coordination, and trust. Weak enforcement of environmental bylaws, low local budget allocations, and exclusion of vulnerable groups from planning processes further hindered resilience-building efforts.

Recommendations:

Both host and refugee farmers across the project districts practice some form of sustainable land management or traditional farming, but these are inconsistently applied and lack technical support. There was little to no standardized CSA training, and we therefore recommend area-specific, culturally appropriate training that integrates Indigenous Knowledge with practical techniques. Training should address soil degradation, bushfires, and low fertility through composting, mulching, agroforestry, and FMNR, adapted to communal land tenure issues described in the report. CSA training can also focus on improving high-value crop production and soil and water conservation in some areas. Refugees who are often limited to 30x30m plots need specialized CSA training for small spaces, such as sack gardening and small livestock keeping. The project should build on positive examples like Terego, where land access is formalized through community agreements. Additionally, reallocation of underused refugee settlement land could increase access. Collaborating with the Office of the Prime Minister and camp commandants to identify and manage such land will be key to expanding meaningful participation in CSA activities.

Smallholder farmers, especially women, youth, and refugees, face low incomes due to exploitation by intermediaries, limited value addition, and poor market access. To address this, the project should invest in localized, group-based value addition such as cassava flour and snack production in West Nile, simsim and groundnut paste in Lamwo and Adjumani, and banana wine and coffee processing in Kyegegwa, combined with packaging and branding support. These efforts should be paired with collective bulking, marketing training, and private sector linkages to enhance farmers' bargaining power. Additionally, integrating financial literacy into VSLA, youth, and farmer groups is essential, covering budgeting, saving, and investment skills. Promoting smallholder livestock enterprises like poultry and goats, especially for women and youth, can further support resilience by providing quick income and manure to sustain climate-smart agriculture practices.

We recommend restoration efforts to consider focusing on communal and public lands and ensuring there are extra efforts regarding the protection of planted trees for at least two years to improve survival. We recommend the integration of nature-based income-generating activities such as beekeeping and climbing crops like aerial yams and lablab to build ownership and reduce tree felling. To strengthen Early Warning Systems, the project should work with UNMA, district, and sub-county structures to generate and disseminate timely climate alerts through accessible platforms like radios and community meetings. Urgent action is needed to address poor waste management in refugee-hosting towns by involving local governments and private sector actors in waste collection, especially for plastics.

To strengthen gender-responsive programming, URRI should promote inclusive engagement with both women and men, rather than relying on one-off gender trainings. This should include regular dialogue with community leaders and the creation of enabling environments that support women's participation in local governance. Targeted efforts should empower women through leadership development, mentorship, and support for active involvement in decision-making processes. Simultaneously, addressing low male participation in project activities is critical; tailored training can enhance men's engagement in gender equality, GBV prevention, and resilience building. Furthermore, revitalizing local governance structures such as Parish Development Committees and Disaster Risk Committees can help in ensuring inclusive planning and coordination. These structures must be supported to operate effectively and inclusively, particularly in representing women, youth, and persons with disabilities, to strengthen community ownership and impact.

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Introduction

This baseline study is part of the Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative (URRI), which aims to enhance the self-reliance and climate resilience of displacement-affected populations, including women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities. The initiative promotes inclusive, cohesive, and environmentally sustainable development aligned with local priorities in refugee-hosting areas. The program is implemented by two consortia led by the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and Save the Children International (SCI). The program operates across 9 districts that include eight refugee-hosting districts[1] and Moyo. It is designed to contribute to Denmark's Strategic Framework 2023–2028 for Uganda Country Strategic Framework (USF)[2]. The USF is aligned with Denmark's Strategy for Development Co-operation, which includes addressing environmental and climate challenges while working to reduce poverty and inequality, which are key priorities in refugee-hosting areas.

In May 2025, DRC contracted Ikocila Associates Limited[3] to conduct the Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative baseline survey. The baseline provides insights that will directly inform decision-making and a basis for providing services that may create greater resilience among refugees and host communities in the districts of Madi Okollo, Terego, Koboko in Lot 1, Yumbe, Moyo, Obongi under Lot 2, Adjumani, and Lamwo in Lot 3, and Kyegegwa in Lot 4.

1.2. Background to the URRI project

The global refugee crisis has reached unprecedented levels, with millions of people displaced due to conflicts, persecution, climate change, and economic instability. As of 31st May 2025, Uganda was hosting 1,873,651 refugees mainly from South Sudan (52.8%), DRC (32.7%), Sudan (4.2%), Eritrea (3.1%), Somalia (2.6%), Burundi (2.3%), Rwanda (1.3%), Ethiopia (0.8%) and others are from. According to UNHCR's annual Global Trends Report of April 2025, there were 122.1 million individuals who had been forced to flee their homes, with over 43.5% officially recognized as refugees[4]. The majority of these refugees are hosted in low and middle-income countries, placing immense pressure on national resources and infrastructure. While international frameworks such as the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)[5] and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) aim to provide solutions, the burden on host nations is overwhelming. These countries, particularly in Africa, struggle to balance humanitarian assistance with long-term integration strategies.

Uganda has historically enacted progressive refugee policies. Freedom of movement and access to employment are key refugee rights enshrined in its 2006 Refugee Act. The majority of refugees in Uganda reside in open settlements rather than in restricted camps, and approximately 7% of the refugee population lives in urban areas (UNHCR, 2023). This strategy is largely premised on providing access to land for settlement, whereby, on arrival, refugee households in the settlements are allocated land plots of about 30 meters by 30 meters. However, this open-door policy comes with significant challenges. The influx of refugees has led to environmental degradation, depletion of natural resources, and increased competition for land and water. Public services in refugee-hosting districts, such as education and healthcare, are overstretched, and while refugees are legally allowed to work, economic opportunities are limited due to high unemployment and restricted access to financial services. Climate change further exacerbates these difficulties, with unpredictable rainfall patterns affecting agricultural productivity and food security[6].

While refugee women in Uganda benefit from the self-reliance model and have the right to work, they are still less likely to find jobs than refugee men are. As Betts et al. (2019, p. 39) observe, "Women tend to be less

[1] The Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative (URRI) is implemented across nine refugee-hosting districts: Yumbe, Madi Okollo, Koboko, Lamwo, Adjumani, Kyegegwa, Terego, Moyo, and Obongi.

[2] Kyomuhendo, P., Kabasindi, H., Kobugabe, F., Acanakwo, E., Mendum, R., Wakaba, D., & Njenga, M. (2024). *Capacity needs for gender integration and women's engagement in energy, environment and climate change action in refugee-hosting districts in Uganda* (Reducing Environmental Degradation in the Refugee Context in Uganda, Brief Series No. 2). CIFOR-ICRAF. Available

[3] Ikocila Associates Ltd is a private Ugandan consultancy firm established in 2017. See more information here

[4] UNHCR Global Trends: Forced Displacement 2023. Retrieved from https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends

[5] Global Compact on Refugees. Retrieved from https://www.unhcr.org/globalcompactonrefugees.html

[6] IPCC, Climate Change 2022: Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability

likely to have a job in all groups (13 percentage points for refugees in Uganda and Kenya, and 15 percentage points among hosts). Girls tend to be less educated than boys." This is due to several structural factors, including cultural barriers, education gaps, and weaknesses in the job market within settlements (CARE, 2022). Results from an assessment conducted by REACH Initiatives in 2020 in Rhino camp showed that sexual and gender-based violence is the third most reported barrier to market access in the settlement, the first and second most reported barriers being 'the long distance to the market' and 'disability,' respectively (REACH, 2020).

To address these challenges, the Ugandan government, in collaboration with international organizations, has established several initiatives aimed at enhancing refugee resilience and integration. The Refugee Act of 2006 and the Refugee Regulations of 2010 provide a strong legal framework that guarantees refugees' rights and responsibilities. The Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), launched in 2017[7], integrates refugee assistance into national development plans, ensuring that both refugees and host communities benefit from interventions. The Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA) and the ReHope Strategy emphasize long-term solutions, focusing on education, healthcare, and economic empowerment. Additionally, the Water and Environment Refugee Response Plan (WERRP) and Jobs and Livelihood Integrated Response Plan were developed to mitigate environmental degradation in refugee-hosting areas. Despite these efforts, gaps in funding, coordination, and implementation remain, making it essential for donor-supported programs to complement government efforts.

The URRI was established as a four-year program funded by the Royal Danish Embassy (DANIDA) to support refugee and host communities in building resilience, promoting environmental sustainability, and enhancing economic opportunities. These consortia work alongside national, refugee-led partners and international partners to ensure inclusive, community-driven approaches to development. URRI aims to promote inclusive and sustainable development, targeting 374 community-based extension workers, 1,874 farmer groups, 50,196 individual farmers, and 250,980 household members, with an emphasis on supporting women and youth. The initiative seeks, first, to enhance climate adaptation and resilience by training service providers and small-scale farmers in climate-smart agriculture and market access. Second, it focuses on environmental conservation by equipping local governance structures with the knowledge and tools needed for natural resource management and restoration. Lastly, the program is dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment, increasing women's participation in decision-making and addressing gender-based violence through access to information and services[8].

Given the scale and ambition of the URRI program, a joint baseline assessment was conducted to establish reference data for tracking project outcomes and impact. This baseline study provides insights into existing conditions in refugee and host communities, measuring key indicators aligned with URRI's log frame.

The findings from this baseline study will serve as a foundation for monitoring and evaluating URRI's progress, and this will help to ensure that the project remains responsive to the needs of refugees and host communities. The data collected will guide implementation strategies, inform policy recommendations, and contribute to broader discussions on refugee resilience and integration.

1.3. Contextual Analysis

Climate-smart agriculture has emerged as a vital strategy for enhancing agricultural productivity, building resilience to climate change, and reducing emissions in resource-constrained settings. In refugee-hosting districts of Uganda, where both host and refugee communities depend heavily on subsistence farming, CSA and other sustainable farming practices can help in addressing food insecurity and environmental degradation. However, farming practices across these regions where URRI is implemented vary due to differences in ecological conditions, land access, farmers' skills, and cultural traditions.

In West Nile and Northern regions Households in refugee settlements such as Bidibidi, Imvepi, Rhino Camp, Lobule, Terego, and Palorinya the prevailing agricultural systems are predominantly rain-fed, low-input, and

[7] Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), 2017. Retrieved from here

[8] Terms of Reference for Conducting a Baseline Survey for the Uganda Refugee Resilience Initiative (URRI), Danish Refugee Council & Save the Children International (2025)

labor-intensive. Refugees and host communities rely heavily on manual tools like hand hoes for land preparation, with minimal access to mechanized or improved technologies. A widespread practice among smallholder farmers both Host community and refugees, is bush burning to quickly clear land before planting. While this method is cost-effective and time-saving, especially for those with limited labor and resources, it comes at a high environmental cost, degrades soil fertility, destroys organic matter, undermines regenerative ecosystems, and contributes to greenhouse gas emissions, all of which conflict with the goals of climate-smart agriculture (CSA). Compounding these challenges are several current dynamics affecting both refugees and host communities:

Food Aid Reductions and Vulnerability Targeting: Recent cuts in food assistance have left many refugee households particularly those not classified under LWF's "Highly Vulnerable" category with limited access to food and no means to supplement their needs through agriculture due to constrained land access or productivity. This has increased pressure to utilize any available land quickly and cheaply, often reinforcing destructive practices like bush burning but also leaving many refugee households with limited ability to meet there basic needs.

Monetization of Land by Host Communities: With increased demand for land, especially for CSA and food production, host community members are increasingly monetizing land access, renting it out to refugees. This transactional shift, while offering income to hosts, has limited refugee farmers' investment in long-term sustainable practices, as short-term land rental has no guarantee to use land for a longer period of time and composting, or other regenerative approaches. Limited Land Sizes and Mobility, most refugees receive small plots of land (often 30x30 per household), constraining both productivity and adoption of CSA techniques like crop rotation, mulching, or tree planting. Furthermore, insecurity of tenure and unclear land agreements reduce the incentive for adopting sustainable land management practices.

In the West Nile and Northern regions, where settlements including Bidibidi, Imvepi, Rhino Camp, Lobule, Ayilo, and Palabek are located, the dominant agricultural system is rain-fed, low-input, and largely manual. Refugees and host communities rely on traditional tools like hand hoes for land preparation and clearing land using bush burning. While this practice is fast and affordable, it is environmentally destructive, leading to loss of soil fertility, largely destroying farming ecosystems, and increased greenhouse gas emissions[9]. Studies have shown that bush burning is common in this region due to limited access to mechanized equipment and the need to quickly prepare small plots of land allocated to refugees by the government or rented from host community landowners[10].

The main crops grown in Northern Uganda refugee settlements and host communities include sorghum, millet, cassava, maize, beans, groundnuts, and simsim (which are staple and low to medium-value crops) selected for their drought tolerance and cultural significance. However, yields are low due to declining soil fertility, erratic rainfall patterns, and pest infestations. While there is growing awareness of practices such as crop rotation and agroforestry, adoption remains limited. Refugee farmers often lack extension support, quality inputs, or secure land tenure, which hinders their willingness to invest in long-term soil fertility practices such as composting or minimum tillage[11].

Mulching and organic manure application are practiced in some areas, particularly where NGOs have introduced training, but are more common in Kyegegwa (amongst host communities) than in refugee-hosting districts in Northern and West Nile regions. Agroforestry, especially intercropping food crops with nitrogen-fixing trees such as sesbania, calliandra, and grevillea, particularly in settlements where environmental

[9] FAO. (2022). *Rapid Environmental Assessment in Refugee-Hosting Areas of West Nile*. Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Available here

[10] Laird S, Awono A, Okia C, Anaya GA, Ingram V, Sola P, Watson C, Muthuri C, Gilruth P, Mendum R and Njenga M. 2022. Social and environmental transformation of refugee and hosting community landscapes in Central and Eastern Africa. Occasional Paper 229. Bogor, Indonesia: CIFOR. Available here

[11] U-Learn. (2025). *Application of Climate-Smart Agriculture Approaches in Uganda's Refugee Response:* U-Learn Uganda. Available here

restoration is a focus, especially by NGOs. However, the limited land size and high dependency on fuelwood continue to undermine reforestation practices.

Kyaka II Settlement in Kyegegwa district presents a different agricultural context. The western region enjoys a bimodal rainfall pattern and relatively fertile soils, which allow for two cropping seasons per year. Farmers here engage in more diversified agriculture, including banana/coffee intercropping systems, a traditional practice that optimizes shade, soil moisture retention, and household income[12]. Additionally, horticultural crops such as tomatoes, onions, cabbage, and leafy greens are commonly grown, often in home gardens that support household nutrition and small-scale trade.

Farmers in Western Uganda are more likely to use compost pits, terraces on sloped land, and even basic irrigation where water sources allow. However, challenges such as land fragmentation, pest and disease outbreaks (such as banana bacterial wilt), and limited access to extension services still pose threats to sustainability. Despite being located in a more productive agroecological zone, refugees and host communities face significant hurdles, including issues related to land ownership, financial inclusion, and market connectivity. These challenges hinder the effective implementation of sustainable agricultural practices and limit the potential benefits of CSA in these communities.

Despite regional differences, a common theme across refugee settlements is that most farming remains low-yield and labor-intensive. The limited adoption of CSA technologies such as drought-tolerant seeds, water harvesting systems, or improved agronomic practices is attributed to poverty, displacement-related vulnerability, and institutional barriers. Humanitarian agencies have introduced CSA demonstration plots (such as in Farmer Field Schools) and training, but long-term behavior change, or mindset change is often undermined by insufficient follow-up, lack of inputs, and insecure access to land[13].

Indigenous practices are part of traditional knowledge systems and include methods such as crop rotation, intercropping, composting, agroforestry, mulching, etc. These practices vary across different agro-ecological zones. In Kyegegwa, farmers may use terraces to manage soil erosion due to hilly terrain. The application of such knowledge is often shaped by local context and land availability, rainfall patterns, community norms, and even past exposure to extension services. In refugee-hosting areas, where land access is often insecure and displacement affects continuity in farming, these traditional methods are applied inconsistently. Some farmers, especially among host communities, retain and practice Indigenous technologies, while others may abandon them in favor of faster methods due to pressure to produce quickly on small plots.

Agricultural production is largely subsistence, with some disparities between refugees and host communities in West Nile, Northern, and Western Uganda. Refugees typically cultivate a smaller diversity of crops, with households growing an average of 2.7 types compared to 3.6 among host communities. The type of crops sold is also lower for refugee households, who sell only about 0.6 crop types on average, while host communities' market approximately 1.3 types of crops. This difference in productivity is influenced by several factors, including limited access to arable land, low soil fertility, inadequate inputs, and poor access to extension services[14]. In settlements such as Bidibidi and Rhino Camp, refugees engage in farming maize, beans, cassava, and groundnuts, but challenges such as degraded soils, irregular rainfall, and a lack of farming tools continue to constrain yields[15].

Refugee households earn significantly less from agriculture than their host community counterparts, with average seasonal earnings estimated at UGX 34,361 compared to UGX 159,794 for host households[16]. This income gap is primarily driven by differences in land access, input availability, and market integration. Refugees

[12] Uganda Investment Authority. (2021). *Kyegegwa District Investment Profile*. Uganda Investment Authority. Available here
[13] U-Learn. (2025). *Application of Climate-Smart Agriculture Approaches in Uganda's Refugee Response: Desk Review*. U-Learn Uganda.
[14] Opio, F., Van den Broeck, G., & Maertens, M. (2023). Land access, livelihoods, and dietary diversity in a fragile setting in northern Uganda: A comparative analysis of refugee and host communities. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 7, Article 1178386 Available here
[15] UNHCR. (2022). *Uganda: Bidibidi Settlement Fact Sheet – Agriculture and Livelihoods*. Available here
[16] Opio, F., Van den Broeck, G., & Maertens, M. (2023). Land access, livelihoods, and dietary diversity in a fragile setting in northern Uganda: A comparative analysis of refugee and host communities. *Frontiers in Sustainable Food Systems*, 7, Article 1178386 Available here

often cultivate on smaller plots, typically ranging between 0.09 to 0.25 acres (referred to as a *quarter*), which limits their production capacity[17]. Most refugees grow staple crops such as maize, beans, cassava, and groundnuts; their output remains low due to poor soil fertility, erratic rainfall, and limited access to quality seeds and extension services[18]. As a result, over half of refugee households in certain settlements still rely on aid as their main source of income[19]. In refugee settlements such as Rhino Camp, Palabek, Imvepi, and Bidibidi, over 50% of refugee households report humanitarian aid as their primary source of income.

Financial literacy is a crucial yet often underdeveloped component of household resilience in these areas. Refugee populations frequently lack familiarity with basic financial concepts such as budgeting, saving, or the use of formal financial services. Humanitarian organizations have introduced targeted financial literacy training (FLT) programs, aiming to enhance refugees' capacity to manage cash assistance, engage with village savings and loan associations (VSLAs), and access mobile money platforms[20]. In Kyaka II, for instance, initiatives supported by the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and partners have promoted digital financial education as a pathway to increased economic inclusion[21]. Overall uptake remains limited due to low literacy levels, poor connectivity, and ongoing livelihood instability.

The private sector is gradually getting involved in changing the financial plight of the refugees. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) has collaborated with telecom companies and financial institutions to promote digital financial literacy, expand mobile money access, and introduce tailored financial products to refugees and host communities. These interventions aim to strengthen household financial management. There are also initiatives such as the Master Card access to savings and credit, and Foundation's Young Africa Works program, in collaboration with the Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU), are supporting private agribusinesses, input suppliers, and micro and medium enterprises to deliver skills training, business development services, and market linkages in refugee hosting areas[22].

There are several environmental challenges affecting refugee-hosting regions in Uganda, in the northern and western parts of the country. Governance of natural resources remains weak, with limited enforcement of land use regulations and minimal community involvement in resource management. These include deforestation, land degradation, water scarcity, and climate variability, all of which are exacerbated by high population pressures and limited land availability, among others.

Deforestation has become widespread as communities rely heavily on wood for cooking fuel and shelter construction. The demand for firewood and poles has led to the depletion of nearby tree cover, with satellite imagery and field assessments showing significant vegetation loss in areas surrounding refugee-hosting locations[23]. This has had a ripple effect on biodiversity, soil stability, and the availability of non-timber forest products. The land is often cleared through bush burning, a practice that accelerates nutrient loss and contributes to air pollution, further degrading the natural environment[24].

Land degradation is also pronounced due to the continuous cultivation of small plots with minimal soil fertility management. Both refugee and host community farmers face constraints in accessing organic or inorganic fertilizers, and the overuse of land without fallow periods has led to reduced soil productivity. Water scarcity is an equally pressing concern. Access to safe water for both domestic and agricultural use is constrained by seasonal variability and limited infrastructure. Boreholes, shallow wells, and surface water sources are often

[17] UNDP. (2018). *Understanding Land Dynamics and Tenure Security in Refugee-Hosting Areas of Northern Uganda.* Available here
[18] UNHCR. (2022). *Bidibidi Settlement Fact Sheet. Agriculture and Livelihoods.* Available here
[19] World Bank. (2019). *Informing the Refugee Policy Response in Uganda: Results from the Uganda Refugee and Host Communities 2018 Household Survey. Available* here
[20] UNHCR. (2022). *Uganda: Bidibidi Settlement Fact Sheet – Agriculture and Livelihoods*. Available here
[21] UNHCR. (2022). *Uganda: Refugee Livelihoods and Resilience Sector Strategy (2022-2025)*. Available here
[22] Mastercard Foundation & PSFU. (2022). Young Africa Works in Uganda: Strategy Overview. Available here
[23] World Bank. (2019). *Rapid Assessment of Natural Resource Degradation in Refugee Hosting Areas.* Available here
[24] CIFOR. (2020). *Deforestation and Energy Use in Northern Uganda's Refugee Settlements.* Center for International Forestry Research. Available here

insufficient, particularly during extended dry seasons[25]. In some areas, climate-induced flooding during the rainy season leads to contamination of water sources and crop damage, exacerbating vulnerabilities.

Land degradation is exacerbated by climate change, which continues to compound these pressures. Irregular rainfall patterns, prolonged dry spells, and increasing temperatures disrupt agricultural calendars and reduce overall livelihood resilience. These shifts pose a threat not only to food security but also to the broader environmental stability of the affected regions. Erratic rainfall, prolonged dry spells, and flash floods have disrupted traditional planting calendars, reduced agricultural productivity, and strained already limited natural resources. These areas depend largely on rain-fed agriculture, making both refugee and host communities highly susceptible to seasonal shifts and climatic shocks. As climate risks escalate, they further threaten food availability, access, and utilization, especially among the poorest households[26].

Climate change and displacement intersect with existing gender inequalities to deepen the vulnerabilities of women and girls in refugee-hosting communities. Women are often responsible for food production, water collection, and fuelwood gathering, roles that are directly impacted by environmental degradation. Yet, they face structural barriers such as restricted access to land, limited control over productive assets, and underrepresentation in decision-making platforms. These limitations reduce their capacity to adapt to environmental stresses[27].

Women and girls in Uganda's refugee-hosting districts face vulnerabilities due to gender, displacement, and environmental stressors. As primary caregivers and food producers, women bear disproportionate responsibility for household survival, particularly in managing food production, water collection, and fuelwood gathering roles that are directly impacted by environmental degradation, insecure land tenure, and climate variability[28]. Despite their critical roles, women have limited access to and control over productive assets such as land, quality inputs, and agricultural extension services, which constrains their adaptive capacity in the face of climate change[29]. In most settlements, land is allocated to male household heads, with women largely excluded from land-related decision-making and ownership rights. This perpetuates structural inequality and undermines women's ability to make investments in sustainable agriculture or climate-resilient livelihoods[30]. There is also an issue of underrepresentation of women in local governance structures and farmer groups, which continues to limit their voice in planning and decision-making processes.

Youth and persons with disabilities also face distinct barriers. Many young people, especially refugee youth, lack access to land and capital, which marginalizes them from agricultural opportunities and sustainable income generation. Vocational and skills training opportunities are limited, resulting in low uptake of sustainable agricultural practices among youth[31]. PwDs still face exclusion, ranging from poor physical access to agricultural plots to being overlooked in community consultations and training sessions. Social stigma and inadequate, inclusive programming have further marginalized PwDs in the use and control of natural resources. The risk of gender-based violence remains, especially in northern Uganda settlements where reports of sexual exploitation, intimate partner violence, and survival sex persist[32].

1.4. Purpose and Objectives

1.4.1. Purpose of the Baseline Study

[25] ACODE. (2025). *Enhancing Resilience, Livelihoods and Climate Justice in Uganda.* Available here
[26] World Food Programme. *Uganda: Why Funding for Climate Adaptation is Key to Any Refugee and Hunger Response* (2023). Available here.
[27] CIFOR-ICRAF. *Capacity Needs for Gender Integration and Women's Engagement in Energy, Environment and Climate Action in Refugee-Hosting Districts in Uganda* (2022). Available here
[28] UN Women. (2021). *Gender Equality in the Context of Humanitarian Action. Available* here
[29] UNHCR. (2024). *Uganda – Strategy 2023–2025. Available* here
[30] FAO Uganda. (2023). *Gendered Impacts of Climate Change on Food Security in Refugee Settings. Available* here
[31] NRC. (2023). *Understanding Refugee Experiences and Gender Dynamics in Uganda. Nowegian Refugee Council. Available here.*
[32] UNHCR. (2023). *Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women and Girls. Available* here.

The purpose of the baseline survey was to establish robust reference data for effectively tracking the performance and impact of the URRI.

1.4.2. Specific objectives of the baseline study

The baseline survey sought to achieve the following specific objectives:

i. To determine the baseline values of key outcome and output indicators as outlined in the project log frames of the DRC and SCI consortia, thereby enabling future comparisons and measurement of change over time.

ii. To generate context information about the project's relevant thematic areas through qualitative data collection approaches such as key informant interviews and focus group discussions.

1.4.3. Scope of the study/URRI Project districts

The URRI baseline study was conducted across four implementation lots covering nine districts and multiple refugee settlements in Uganda. These include Lot 1 (Madi Okollo, Terego, Koboko), Lot 2 (Yumbe, Obongi, Moyo), Lot 3 (Lamwo, Adjumani), and Lot 4 (Kyegegwa), and the refugee settlements of Bidibidi, Imvepi, Rhino Camp, Lobule, Ayilo, Palabek, and Kyaka II. The study was geographically implemented in over 30 sub-counties selected based on the operational footprint of the DRC and SCI-led consortia and partners. The study engaged a diverse range of stakeholders to capture a comprehensive picture of the existing conditions. These included: district technical officers (e.g., Agriculture, Natural Resources, Community Development), sub-county technical staff, community-based extension workers, project technical staff from implementing partners, and community members, including refugees, host farmers, women, youth, and persons with disabilities.

Key data sources also included local leaders, refugee welfare councils, farmer group representatives, and business actors. The study's qualitative component was particularly instrumental in understanding enablers and barriers to CSA adoption, gender dynamics, environmental degradation, and access to GBV and SRHR services. Spatial analysis using Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) mapping was also carried out in selected SCI sub-counties within Lamwo, Adjumani, and Kyegegwa to assess trends in vegetation cover and ecosystem restoration efforts.

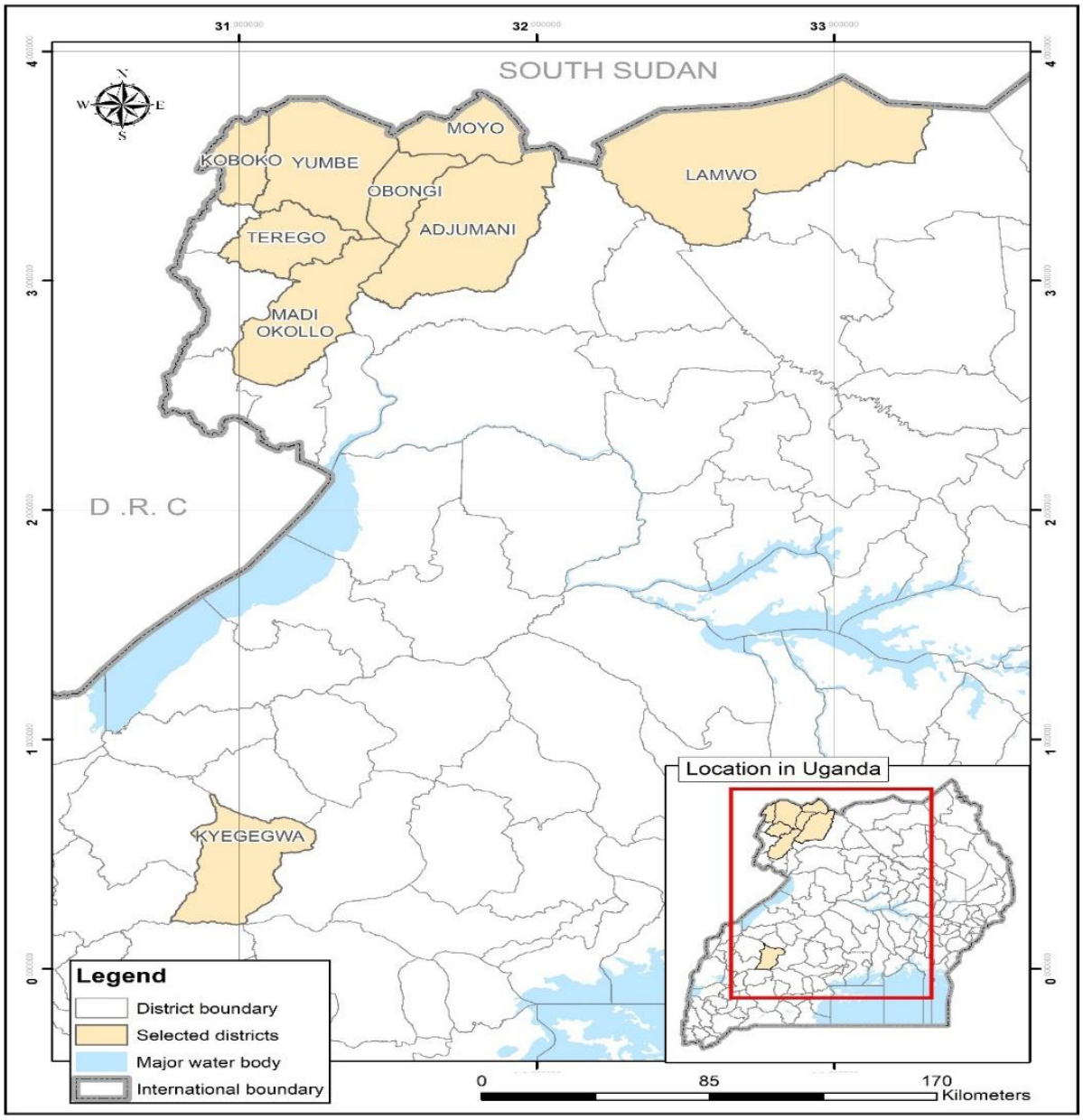

Figure 1: Location of Project Districts (study area)

2. APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

2.1. Sampling approach

Ikocila Associates conducted URRI baseline survey using a phased approach comprising three distinct stages: (1) Inception, (2) Field data collection phase, and (3) Reporting. Each phase consisted of defined activities, deliverables, and assigned responsibilities.

2.1.1. Phase 1: Baseline inception phase.

The inception phase began immediately upon signing the contract, followed by a pre-inception meeting to agree on the detailed project timelines and clarify study outputs. After this initial engagement, the consultants proceeded to draft the Inception Report. This included refining the methodology, developing detailed study and data collection tools, specifying the sampling strategy, outlining data collection and analysis methods, assigning key roles and responsibilities within the data collection team, and preparing a detailed indicator analysis plan.

Upon submission of the draft inception report, the DRC and SCI consortia undertook a thorough review and provided feedback. During this review period, coordination actions included securing letters of approval to access the refugee settlements, preparing and finalizing study protocols, translating the study tools into selected local languages, and initiating the Institutional Review Board (IRB) application process to secure ethical clearance. Following consortia feedback, the consultants reviewed and submitted the final Inception Report, including the finalized study tools. Field teams were constituted, and Research Assistants (RAs) were recruited. A meeting was convened to finalize data collection plans. This phase culminated in the formal training of RAs and pre-testing of data tools to ensure their reliability, cultural appropriateness, and accuracy before the data collection commenced.

2.1.2. Phase 2: Field Data Collection

The second phase involved actual data collection, with concurrent teams deployed across all four lots. Four teams, each led by an experienced supervisor, were deployed in targeted refugee-hosting districts as follows:

- Team 1, Northwest-Nile districts (Yumbe, Obongi, and Moyo).
- Team 2, Southwest Nile districts (Madi Okollo, Terego, Koboko).
- Team 3, Lamwo, and Adjumani districts.
- Team 4, Kyegegwa district.

Each team collected both quantitative and qualitative data from households, key informants, and targeted farmer groups. Field data collection adhered to the established baseline study protocols, ethical standards, and quality assurance measures. Monitoring of data quality was emphasized, and a team leader supervised each district.

2.1.3. Phase 3: Reporting

Upon completion of field data collection, Phase 3 focused on data cleaning and management, overseen by a data analyst. The consultants compiled, analyzed, and interpreted the data, which led to the writing of the baseline survey report. The initial draft presents study findings, insights, and recommendations based on the indicators outlined in the inception report.

This draft report is to undergo a review process by the consortium to ensure alignment with project expectations and to capture essential stakeholder perspectives. The consultants will incorporate all feedback from the consortia and then produce a revised draft. After another detailed review by the consortium, further refinements will be integrated, and a final baseline report will be produced for validation.

A national-level dissemination meeting is to be convened by the consortia where the findings, conclusions, and recommendations of the baseline survey will be presented to key stakeholders and implementing partners. Feedback and recommendations from this validation workshop will be incorporated into the final baseline report, which will then be formally submitted as the project's concluding deliverable.

2.2. Methodology

2.2.1. Quantitative Methods:

The baseline survey employed quantitative methods to assess the outcome indicator values of the URRI Program. Baseline values were established for all the indicators in the log frame, and these values shall be used to monitor program progress and eventually assess change created by the program. The baseline survey team subjected the sampled target beneficiaries to a structured questionnaire to generate the statistical information required to measure the status of indicators.

2.2.2. Qualitative Methods:

The consultants also used qualitative methods to collect data on the perceptions of the target beneficiaries. These included individual interviews with key informants. Such as farmer group leaders, local leaders, district officials, and Agricultural officers (at district and sub-county level). FGDs were also conducted with women, men, and youth. The study team also reviewed existing literature to obtain information on climate-smart agriculture, gender, and the environment in the target districts. This method helped the team to generate information on shocks, conflict resilience, agriculture, and income generation for women and youth in refugee settlements and host communities. Qualitative data collection helped to beef up information on community adaptation to climate change and environmental degradation.

2.2.3. Sampling and Sample Determination

Sampling is the process of choosing a subgroup from a population to participate in the baseline survey. For this URRI baseline survey, the study population was household heads who had been enrolled to participate in the URRI project activities. The consultants used Krejcie, R.V. & Morgan, D.W. (1970) to determine the sample sizes for each target district. To arrive at the sample sizes for each district, the consultants used the following formula:

$$S = \frac{X^2 . N . P(1 - P)}{d^2 . (N - 1) + X^2 . P(1 - P)}$$

Where:

S = required sample size

X^2 = Chi-Square value for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841 for 95%)

N = Population size

P = Population proportion (assumed to be 0.5 for maximum variability)

D = margin of error (0.05 for 5%)

After applying the above formula to the target household representatives (farmers), each district had its sample size determined.

Table 1: Sample for URRI baseline

District	Target farmers (Population), N	Sample Size (n)
Madi-Okollo	3,975	351
Terego	5,775	362
Koboko	4,175	353
Yumbe	7,200	369
Moyo	2,500	333
Obongi	4,500	354
Lamwo	4,943	356
Adjumani	7,404	367
Kyegegwa	7,723	366
Total	**48,195**	**3211**

2.2.4. Sampling of the Respondents

The consultants used a multistage sampling technique. Key Informant interviews were purposively sampled at the district, sub-county, and community levels. Having determined the sample size of farmers for each district, the consultants went ahead to form different strata based on the URRI target. The main strata included host communities and refugees that were further stratified into women, men, youth, and people with disabilities, and included all the categories of target groups in the sample to guarantee their representation and selection. Based on the project target, each stratum was determined based on the project-planned proportions that include 65% host communities and 35% refugees. Detailed distribution of the respondents across the different strata is in Tables 2 and 3 below. Important variations not in Tables 2, 3, 4 and 5 are the proportion of the youth which is 60% and 40% elderly for Lots 3 & 4 whereas for Lots 1 & 2 target is 50% youth and 50% elderly as shown in table 2 &3. Youth is defined as a person of 18 to 30 years old and elderly is any person above 31 years of age. Another difference between Tables 4 & 5 is that Lots 3 & 4 are targeting to reach out to 3% PwDs, while Lots 1 & 2 are targeting 5% PwDs. Therefore, the proportions were determined based on the different targets.

Table 2: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 1 & 2, showing the nationality and age group of the respondents

District	Sample Size (n)	Hosts (65%)	Refugees (35%)	Hosts		Refugees		Hosts Female		Hosts Male		Refugees Female		Refugees Male	
				Female (60%)	Male (40%)	Female (60%)	Male (40%)	Elderly (50%)	Youth (50%)	Elderly (50%)	Youth (50%)	Elderly (50%)	Youth (50%)	Elderly (50%)	Youth (50%)
Madi-Okollo	350	228	123	137	91	74	49	68	68	46	46	37	37	25	25
Terego	360	234	126	140	94	76	50	70	70	47	47	38	38	25	25
Koboko	352	229	123	137	92	74	49	69	69	46	46	37	37	25	25
Yumbe	365	237	128	142	95	77	51	71	71	47	47	38	38	26	26
Moyo	333	216	117	130	87	70	47	65	65	43	43	35	35	23	23
Obongi	354	230	124	138	92	74	50	69	69	46	46	37	37	25	25
Total	**2114**	**1374**	**740**	**824**	**550**	**444**	**296**	**412**	**412**	**275**	**275**	**222**	**222**	**148**	**148**

Table 3: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 1 & 2 showing proportions according to disability status.

District	Sample Size (n)	Hosts (65%)	Refugees (35%)	Hosts Elderly Female		Hosts Youth Female		Hosts Male Elderly		Hosts Male Youth		Refugees Elderly Female		Refugees Youth Female		Refugees Male Elderly		Refugee Male Youth	
				Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)	Normal (95%)	PwD (5%)
Madi-Okollo	350	228	123	65	3	65	3	43	2	43	2	35	2	35	2	23	1	23	1
Terego	360	234	126	67	4	67	4	44	2	44	2	36	2	36	2	24	1	24	1
Koboko	352	229	123	65	3	65	3	43	2	43	2	35	2	35	2	23	1	23	1
Yumbe	365	237	128	68	4	68	4	45	2	45	2	36	2	36	2	24	1	24	1
Moyo	333	216	117	62	3	62	3	41	2	41	2	33	2	33	2	22	1	22	1
Obongi	354	230	124	66	3	66	3	44	2	44	2	35	2	35	2	24	1	24	1
Total	**2114**	**1374**	**740**	**392**	**21**	**392**	**21**	**261**	**14**	**261**	**14**	**211**	**11**	**211**	**11**	**141**	**7**	**141**	**7**

Table 4: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 3 and 4 according to Nationality and maturity status

District	Sample Size (n)	Hosts (65%)	Refugees (35%)	Hosts		Refugees		Hosts Female		Hosts Male		Refugees Female		Refugees Male	
				Female (60%)	Male (40%)	Female (60%)	Male (40%)	Elderly (40%)	Youth (60%)	Elderly (40%)	Youth (60%)	Elderly (40%)	Youth (60%)	Elderly (40%)	Youth (60%)
Lamwo	356	231	125	139	93	75	50	56	83	37	56	30	45	20	30
Adjumani	365	237	128	142	95	77	51	57	85	38	57	31	46	20	31
Kyegegwa	366	238	128	143	95	77	51	57	86	38	57	31	46	20	31
Total	**1087**	**707**	**380**	**424**	**283**	**228**	**152**	**170**	**254**	**113**	**170**	**91**	**137**	**61**	**91**

Table 5: Sample distribution of respondents in Lots 3 and 4 according to disability status

District	Sample Size (n)	Hosts (65%)	Refugees (35%)	Hosts Elderly Female		Hosts Youth Female		Hosts Male Elderly		Hosts Male Youth		Refugee Elderly Female		Refugee Youth Female		Refugees Male Elderly		Refugee Male Youth	
				Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)	Normal (97%)	PwD (3%)
Lamwo	356	231	125	54	2	81	2	36	1	54	2	29	1	44	1	19	1	29	1
Adjumani	365	237	128	55	2	83	3	37	1	55	2	30	1	45	1	20	1	30	1
Kyegegwa	366	238	128	55	2	83	3	37	1	55	2	30	1	45	1	20	1	30	1
Total	**1087**	**707**	**380**	**164**	**5**	**247**	**8**	**110**	**3**	**164**	**6**	**89**	**3**	**133**	**4**	**59**	**2**	**89**	**3**

2.2.5. Qualitative sample (FGDs and KIIs)

For qualitative data, a purposive multi-stage sampling procedure was adopted and used to select the respondents for the baseline survey. The target respondents were selected at the district level, sub-county, and community levels. The table below provides specific categories of respondents who were interviewed at each level.

Table 6: Respondents for Qualitative interviews

SN	Category of Stakeholder Interviews	Sample
	District	
1.	District Agriculture Officers	7
2.	District Forest Officers	8
3.	District Natural Resources Officer	9
4.	District Community Development Officers	9
5.	District Production Officer	9
6.	Gender Officers	6
7.	Office of the Prime Minister	8
8.	Relevant NGOs	18
	Total	**74**
	Sub-County Level	
9.	Community Development Officers/ Agriculture Extension Officers	9
10.	PwDs (Leaders at district and sub-county)	6
	Total	**15**
	Community	
11.	Farmer group leaders	18
12.	Refugee Welfare Association Leaders (women)	8
13.	Businessmen, women, and Youth	18
	Total	**44**
	Focus Group Discussions	
14.	Youth Women	9
15.	Youth Men	9
16.	Women	9
17.	Men	9
	Total FGDs	**36**

2.3. Measuring restoration

Land Use and Land Cover (LULC) mapping was conducted for selected SCI project sub-counties using satellite imagery from 2020 and compared with 2025 imagery to assess trends in forest cover and land restoration. Land use types were classified, such as forest, grassland, agricultural land, bare areas, and settlements, to provide a spatial baseline against which future changes can be measured for Lamwo, Adjumani, and Kyegegwa districts. In addition, Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) analysis was used to detect greening trends over time in selected sub-counties. NDVI values will help quantify improvements in vegetation cover in areas under restoration. Land Maps from 2020 were compared with updated 2025 imagery to assess changes in forest cover across three refugee-hosting districts: Kyegegwa, Adjumani, and Lamwo. The analysis revealed both forest cover gains and losses.

2.4. Data collection methods

A number of tools and methods were used during the baseline data collection. These methods included: the literature review, Key Informant Interviews, and Focus Group Discussions.

2.4.1. Literature review

Project documents like the proposal and the results framework were reviewed, and these enlightened the consultants about the URRI project. The consultants also reviewed relevant literature related to refugee and host community interventions in the target districts. Among the documents reviewed were: The National Development Plan III, the SDGs, the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), the Settlement Transformation Agenda (STA) and the ReHope Strategy, the Water and Environment Refugee Response Plan (WERRP), and the Jobs and Livelihood Integrated Response Plan, among others.

2.4.2. Key Informant interviews

In-depth interviews with individual respondents were held, and the responses informed the qualitative data in the report. In consultation with DRC and SCI, key stakeholders were identified, mobilized, and interviewed. Table 4 above provides details of all the Key Informant Interviews held.

2.4.3. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs)

A total of 36 Focus Group Discussions attended by 288 participants (167 females and 121 males) were held in all 9 districts. Each district had four FGDs involving each of the following categories: Youth males, Youth females, adult males, and adult females. A checklist was used to guide the discussions, and the sessions were conducted in the local languages spoken in the districts targeted by the URRI project. Participatory tools like seasonal calendars and ranking exercises were used to engage community members in the assessment process. These tools enabled participants to visually map their resources and challenges, document seasonal patterns affecting livelihoods, and prioritize local issues based on collective insights.

2.5. Digitalized data collection

The consultants were given access to use the KOBO Collect platform managed by DRC as opposed to using other open-source platforms. The consultants uploaded the questionnaire into KOBO Collect, which was then accessed by the research assistants using tablets or their smartphones. Access to the KOBO platform was restricted only to the consultants as a way of ensuring that data and personal information were kept secure.

Table 7: Data collection on study questions

No.	Study questions	Data collected	Method of data collection	Data source
1.	What are the perceptions, knowledge, and attitudes of the women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities regarding climate-smart agriculture? What are the most effective climate-smart agricultural practices for enhancing resilience among women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities? How do different community members perceive and adopt regenerative agricultural practices?	Perceptions, knowledge, and attitudes of the host communities and refugees regarding climate-smart agriculture	Interviews using structured questionnaires.	Primary data collection with women, youth, men, and PwDs Secondary data
2.	What are the existing enablers and barriers to the adoption and implementation of climate-smart, regenerative livelihood, biodiversity conservation-focused practices among women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities? What lessons can be learned from existing practices to inform URRI implementation strategies? What coping mechanisms do households currently employ to manage climate-related shocks?	Existing enablers and barriers to the adoption and implementation of climate-smart, regenerative livelihood, and biodiversity-focused practices. Lessons learned from existing practices. Current household coping mechanisms	Interviews using structured questionnaires. Interviews using interview guides	Primary data collection with women, youth, men, and PwDs Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews. Secondary data

		used to manage climate-related shocks		
3.	How do cultural norms, practices, and gender roles influence women's participation and decision-making in agriculture and environmental conservation activities? What challenges do women face in accessing resources and participating in agricultural decision-making, and how can we explore these issues without reinforcing existing gender inequalities or putting participants at risk?	Influence of cultural norms, practices, and gender roles on women's participation in decision-making in agriculture and environmental conservation activities.	Interviews using structured questionnaires. Interviews using interview guides	Primary data collection with women, youth, men, and PwDs Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews Secondary data
4.	What are the existing enablers, safety concerns, and barriers to accessing and utilization of GBV-related information and services among women, women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities, particularly in the context of climate-smart and negative livelihood, and biodiversity and conservation? What are the most effective strategies for ecosystem restoration and natural resource management in refugee-affected areas? How do local governance structures influence the success of environmental management initiatives? What role do women and youth play in environmental conservation efforts?	Existing enablers, safety concerns, and barriers to accessing and utilization of GBV-related information and services among the target refugees and host communities in the context of climate-smart and negative livelihoods, and biodiversity and conservation.	Interviews using structured questionnaires. Focus Group Discussions Key informant interviews	Primary data collection with women, youth, men, and PwDs. Secondary data
5.	What are the key factors influencing the sustainable management of the environment in refugee-affected areas?	Factors influencing sustainable management of the environment	Interviews using structured questionnaires. Focus Group Discussions Key informant interviews	Primary data collection with women, youth, men, and PwDs Secondary data

2.6. Data handling and quality control

The data management and handling process involved daily data downloads from tablets and smartphones by consultants and field supervisors. The data was reviewed for errors and inconsistent entries. Data capture forms are designed with inbuilt skips and validation keys to reduce inconsistent entries and ensure all questions are answered. Data processing included editing, cleaning, and storage, with only consultants having access rights. Data quality control involved training interviewers and close supervision, with regular random checks. The sample size and sampling plan ensured unbiased results. Questionnaires were pre-tested and translated into local languages for consistency and accurate responses.

2.7. Data analysis

The data analysis plan was premised on clean and high-quality data from the data processing stage. The data cleaning process involved identifying incomplete responses, repetitions, and correcting inaccurate data. Data was disaggregated to provide data for the different indicators, especially gender, age, disability, and nationality.

The analysis was further presented in line with the different lots, i.e., Lot 1&2 and Lot 3 & 4. The following approaches were used to guide the analysis.

2.7.1. Quantitative data analysis

Quantitative data processing involved editing questionnaires and coding of open-ended responses. Data was collected using the KOBO data collection tool, and data analysis was done using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. Before data was analyzed, it was cleaned and validated by checking the range, structure, and internal consistency of the data tables. The analysis results are presented in graphical and tabular forms. Data has been presented in a disaggregated form in line with the indicators. The table in Annex 1 provides details on how values for each indicator were analysed.

2.7.2. Qualitative data analysis

Data recorded in the local language during FGD discussions was transcribed into English. Field notes were used to enhance and substantiate data from the transcripts. Audio recordings of each FGD, key informant interviews, and in-depth interviews were reviewed to get an adequate impression and meaning of the discussion and to make a verbatim transcription.

Qualitative data analysis was run concurrently with fieldwork. A content-driven theme approach was used. This process involved coding the data, generating the themes, defining and naming the themes, and then actually writing up the content. The focus of the analysis was to provide information on the baseline objectives and study questions. The consultants used NVivo 15.1.0 to draw meanings and implications out of the data collected.

Findings, together with pertinent quotations, were organized according to the different themes. New themes and unique responses from the FGDs were also included in the analysis and presentation. Furthermore, verbatim quotes, which were common in the FGDs, were considered for analysis.

2.8. Ethical considerations

Ikocila Associates addressed ethical considerations in the process of data collection, analysis, and presentation as described below:

- **Institutional Review Board (IRB) approval** was sought before the actual baseline line survey was conducted. Ikocila Associates applied for expedited approval of the study from the Research Ethics Committee (REC) of Uganda Christian University, which is accredited by the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) to review and oversee all research activities.
- **Informed consent**. The Research Assistants explained the purpose of the study and the expected use of the results to the respondents before the interviews were conducted. Voluntary informed consent was obtained from all respondents. All the sampled respondents were requested to sign consent forms as a way of confirming their acceptance to voluntarily participate in the survey. All respondents consented to undertaking the study and signed the consent forms.
- **Confidentiality**: Respondents' confidentiality was upheld, and all respondents remained anonymous. Signatures and thumbprints were only obtained on data collection instruments to specify consent.
- **Beneficence "Do no harm"**. The consultants did not put respondents in a situation where they were at risk of physical or psychological harm because they participated in the baseline. Interviews were conducted in open, safe, and convenient places within the community. The consultants encouraged female Research Assistants to interview female respondents and male Research Assistants to interview male respondents.
- **Integrity:** The consultants strived to ensure that data is presented fairly and honestly without bias. The consultants also adhered to moral standards relevant to the communities where the baseline was done.
- **Gender and disability-sensitive data collection:** Data collection tools were designed to ensure that gender-disaggregated data is collected. The consultants also ensured sensitivity while collecting data from Persons with Disabilities (PwDs) to ensure their full participation and accurate representation by deliberately involving them in the study.

- **Expectations:** The consultants managed the expectations of interviewees and instructed the RAs not to raise the expectations of participants during the survey. Therefore, the interviewer did not make promises about any support and referred the respondents to the URRI program staff for more information.
- **Data protection and Data sharing:** The consultants embedded data protection features and data privacy-enhancing technologies directly into the baseline design and included risk mitigation measures such as ensuring that data sets have passwords to minimise the risk of compliance failure. Data protection mechanisms were enforced to prevent access from irresponsible or unauthorized access & use of data. Use the password-protected laptops and tablets by team leads with access to the data provided. Consultants understand and agree not to use or disclose any data collected or reports received to any third parties, including any foreign or domestic researchers or companies.
- **Safeguarding and Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse**: Ikocila Associates ensured that all the staff involved in the study were trained on the Child Safeguarding and Protection Policy. In addition, the staff were asked to sign the DRC Uganda safeguarding policy declaration. The project partners were invited to train the study team on the safeguarding and prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse. Ikocila Associates were keen and monitored the study team during the study, and as such, there were no cases of this nature that arose during the exercise.

2.9. Limitations of the Study

The baseline study faced some limitations that affected data collection and required adaptation by the research team. These included:

i. Poor road access in several refugee-hosting districts caused delays in reaching some remote communities. The consultants increased the number of data collection days from 5 to 7 days. This, therefore, enabled the target respondents to be reached. Focus group discussions were mainly planned for the afternoon to allow adequate travel time to the different field sites.
ii. Additionally, some planned KIIs could not be conducted face-to-face as scheduled due to their busy schedules and the competing commitments of key stakeholders. In such cases, telephone interviews were conducted instead to ensure their insights were still captured.
iii. The team also encountered missing or inaccurate records, especially concerning farmers' reports of crop yields and harvests, which relied heavily on recall and self-reporting. The consultants and the Research Assistants used local units for measuring yield, for example, basins and bags, and for crops like coffee, kgs were used.
iv. Competing priorities among refugees and host communities also contributed to delays, as the fieldwork period coincided with a critical period for garden tending and household agricultural activities, making it difficult to reach certain respondents on schedule. Target respondents were mobilized through their group leaders, and in cases where the farmers were not at home, the Research Assistant waited for them to return home from the garden.

3. BASELINE FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

3.1. Survey demographics

The URRI baseline survey was conducted in all 9 project districts, including Lamwo, Adjumani, Moyo, Obongi, Yumbe, Koboko, Madi Okollo, Terego, and Kyegegwa. This survey established the initial status of key URRI core indicators related to *climate-smart agriculture (CSA) adoption, household resilience, market access, gender equity in decision-making, and natural resource management* before project interventions. The data was collected from 3,211 farmers, with a demographic breakdown of 2,203 (69%) females and 1,008 (31%) males**.** Regarding the nationality status, 2,085 (65%) respondents were host and 1,126 (35%) were refugees**.**

The age distribution across the project areas reveals a predominantly youthful population, with the majority falling within the 18–40 year bracket. Specifically, individuals aged 18–30 years constitute 29% of the overall sample, while those aged 31–40 years account for the highest proportion at 33%. This implies that nearly two-thirds of the population are in their productive years, which has significant implications for programming in areas such as livelihoods and regeneration initiatives. Older age groups (41 years and above) represent a smaller proportion of the respondents, with only 4% being 65+ years. The demographic composition of the sample, which includes youth, women, refugees, and persons with disabilities, was a result of the sampling approach directed by the client. This was designed to ensure that diverse population segments were captured in line with the project's inclusive programming.

Persons with Disabilities interviewed were 18%. Lots 1 & 2 had 20% and Lots 3 and 4 had 16% PwDs above the project target of 5%. While non-PwDs make up the largest number of the respondents (83%), the results of this study are therefore inclusive of a diversity of opinions, and especially a significant contribution from PwDs.

The overall female respondents were 18%. Lots 1 & 2 had 16% female respondents, and Lots 3 & 4 had 18%. Male-headed households are high across all lots. Lots 1 and 2 had 84% and Lots 3 & 4 had 82%, with a total average of 83%. However, female respondents were 69% against 31% male respondents.

Across all lots, married respondents formed the highest number of respondents, for example 79% in Lots 1 & 2 and 77% in Lots 3 & 4, giving an overall average of 78%. Minor variations appear among other categories: Lots 3 & 4 show a slightly higher incidence of separated and widowed respondents compared to Lots 1 & 2. Those that were divorced, widowed 3% for Lots 1 & 2 and 2% for Lots 3 & 4, separated were 5 for Lots 1 & 2 and 6% for Lots 3 & 4, single were 5% for Lots 1 & 2 and 4% for Lots 3 & 4 and widowed were 8% for Lots 1 & 2 and 10 for Lots 3 & 4. These results show that the respondents who were not married had a significant number that may require special consideration.

Education levels show differences across the lots. In Lots 1 & 2, the proportion of respondents with no formal education averaged around 32%, while Lots 3 & 4 had 18%. Primary education was the most common highest level attained in both areas, accounting for 51% in Lots 1 & 2 and 64% of respondents in Lots 3 & 4. Respondents who had attained a secondary level of education in Lots 1 & 2 were 16% and 15% in Lots 3 & 4. Across all lots, only about 2% had attained tertiary education. These results show that the URRI project may consider using approaches that are friendly and match the literacy levels of the respondents, especially during training and sensitisation meetings.

Table 8: Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

Background Characteristic	Lots 1&2							Lots 3 &4				Grand Total
	Madi Okollo	Terego	Koboko	Yumbe	Obongi	Moyo	S/Total	Adjumani	Lamwo	Kyegegwa	S/Total	
Gender (%)												
Female	67%	71%	71%	79%	70%	63%	**70%**	69%	61%	67%	**65%**	**69%**
Male	33%	29%	29%	21%	30%	37%	**30%**	31%	39%	33%	**35%**	**31%**
Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Nationality (%)												
Refugee	42%	43%	28%	41%	42%	0%	**33%**	41%	37%	39%	**39%**	**35%**
Host	58%	57%	72%	59%	58%	100%	**67%**	59%	63%	61%	**61%**	**65%**
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Age (%)												
18 - 30 Years	29%	32%	33%	28%	23%	29%	**29%**	31%	28%	28%	**29%**	**29%**
31-40 years	31%	35%	29%	31%	47%	35%	**35%**	30%	32%	31%	**31%**	**33%**
41-50years	21%	14%	16%	21%	18%	20%	**18%**	20%	21%	19%	**20%**	**19%**
51-60 years	11%	10%	13%	11%	6%	10%	**10%**	11%	11%	14%	**12%**	**11%**
61-64 years	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%	4%	**3%**	4%	4%	4%	**4%**	**4%**
65+ years	6%	4%	6%	5%	3%	3%	**5%**	3%	3%	4%	**3%**	**4%**
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	100%	100%	100%	**100%**	**100%**
Disability (%)												
Not PwDs	86%	75%	69%	88%	81%	84%	**80%**	84%	86%	82%	**84%**	**82%**
PwDs	14%	25%	31%	12%	19%	16%	**20%**	16%	14%	18%	**16%**	**18%**
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Head of Households (%)												
Female headed	15%	12%	24%	17%	10%	20%	**16%**	16%	18%	21%	**18%**	**17%**
Male headed	85%	88%	76%	83%	90%	80%	**84%**	84%	82%	79%	**82%**	**83%**
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Marital Status (5)												
Divorced	5%	0%	8%	5%	2%	0%	**3%**	2%	2%	2%	**2%**	**3%**
Married	80%	83%	69%	80%	88%	71%	**79%**	80%	77%	75%	**77%**	**78%**
Separated	3%	6%	7%	4%	4%	5%	**5%**	3%	3%	11%	**6%**	**5%**
Single	4%	8%	3%	1%	2%	13%	**5%**	4%	8%	2%	**4%**	**5%**
Widowed	8%	4%	12%	11%	5%	11%	**8%**	11%	10%	10%	**10%**	**9%**
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Highest education level (%)												
None	20%	27%	24%	51%	58%	9%	**32%**	9%	15%	29%	**18%**	**27%**
Primary	66%	50%	58%	40%	37%	56%	**51%**	67%	67%	59%	**64%**	**56%**
Secondary	13%	19%	17%	8%	5%	32%	**16%**	20%	16%	10%	**15%**	**16%**
Tertiary	1%	4%	1%	0%	1%	3%	**2%**	3%	2%	2%	**2%**	**2%**
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

3.2. Baseline survey results for each outcome

This section presents baseline findings on the extent of CSA awareness and adoption among refugee and host communities. It highlights current practices, barriers, and levels of inclusion across gender, age, and disability that can for a basis for refining project interventions aimed at strengthening the resilience and adaptive capacity of target communities.

3.2.1. Findings for Outcome 1: Enhanced climate adaptation and resilience for women, men, and youth in refugee and host communities through inclusive climate-smart agriculture (CSA)

Outcome: % of targeted households who are correctly practicing at least 4 of the promoted regenerative, climate-smart practices as a result of the training, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head

Overall, 38% of the target respondents were correctly practicing at least four (4) of the regenerative, climate-smart practices. These practices mainly included at least four of the following: crop residue mulching, composting, cover cropping, crop rotation, agroforestry, intercropping, mixed farming, and use of energy-efficient stoves, apiary, and zero tillage.

There were significant differences in adoption among the project Lots. Lots 1 & 2 recorded a higher average adoption rate of 49%, with some districts achieving practice rates above 90%. In contrast, Lots 3 & 4 showed a much lower average of 16%, with the highest-performing district in this group reaching only 20%. While Madi-Okollo at 14% and Terego at 17% recorded the lowest CSA adoption rates under Lots 1 & 2, all districts in Lots 3 & 4 remained below 21%, with Kyegegwa at 20%, Adjumani at 16%, and Lamwo at 14%. The highest levels of CSA adoption were observed in Moyo at 93% and Koboko at 75%, while the lowest were recorded in Lamwo and Madi-Okollo, both at 14%, reflecting stark contrasts in practice uptake across districts. This disparity points to stronger integration of CSA practices in Lots 1 & 2 and highlights the need for targeted support and extension efforts in Lots 3 & 4 to improve uptake. This was attributed to outreaches by the district local government extension staff and the presence of NGOs and CBOs that are actively promoting regeneration and climate-smart Agriculture. Partners that were promoting CSA included PICOT, World Vision, Rice West Nile, UNHCR, Lutheran World Federation, among others. The low extension services for farmers were discussed in FGDs and with KII, with Kyegegwa reporting having very few partners in CSA.

Across all districts, male respondents consistently reported higher adoption rates of CSA practices compared to female respondents. 40% of males correctly practiced at least four promoted CSA techniques, compared to 36% of females. This trend is evident in nearly all districts. For example, in Yumbe, 65% of males adopted CSA practices versus 53% of females; in Obongi, it was 43% for males versus 37% for females. In Kyegegwa, the rates were 22% for males and 18% for females, and in Lamwo, 19% against 11% females. Moyo was the exceptional one, where both male and female respondents had equally high adoption rates at 93%. This gender gap may reflect differences in access to extension services, resources, or decision-making authority, and points to a need for more gender-responsive approaches in promoting CSA across most districts.

When analyzed by disability status, persons with disabilities made up 19% of those who responded to the CSA adoption question. Their adoption rate stood at 37%, nearly equal to the 38% reported among non-disabled respondents.

The majority of respondents who were correctly practicing at least four CSA practices were in the 18–40-year age bracket, with 39% aged 18–30 years and 42% aged 31–40 years, demonstrating strong participation from younger and middle-aged adults. This age group is typically more receptive to new knowledge and more actively engaged in farming, which may explain their higher involvement in CSA. When comparing Lots 1 & 2 with Lots 3 & 4, the findings show slightly higher CSA adoption among the youngest age group (18–30 years) in Lots 3 & 4 at 34%, compared to 28% in Lots 1 & 2. However, Lots 1 & 2 had a higher proportion of CSA practitioners in the 31–40-year group at 36%, compared to 30% in Lots 3 & 4. Adoption among older respondents (51 years and above) was consistently lower across both lots, highlighting the need for tailored strategies to engage and support older farmers. This comparison suggests that while youth-driven adoption

was higher in Lots 3 & 4, sustaining CSA at scale will require a balanced focus on both young and middle-aged farmers in all locations. While the indicator seeks to measure the proportion of targeted households correctly practicing at least four of the promoted regenerative CSA practices, FGDs and field observations reveal an implementation gap. Closer analysis shows that farmers apply the practices intermittently and inconsistently. Basic techniques such as planting crops in lines were not practiced, and farmers reported early planting that did not align with seasonal forecasts or agronomic advice. There still exists a gap between knowledge and correct practice, likely due to limited knowledge and extension support, inadequate access to extension services, and competing livelihood priorities.

Traditional CSA practices were different across districts and were influenced by agroecological conditions, land availability, and livelihood preferences. Kyegegwa had widespread use of mulching in banana plantations, adoption of trenches for soil and water conservation, and use of organic manure. Across nearly all districts, mixed cropping of maize with beans or groundnuts was common. In the West Nile sub-region and Northern Uganda project districts, households predominantly cultivated cassava, sorghum, simsim (sesame), and groundnuts. There was intercropping and mulching observed, especially for high-value crops such as tomatoes and cabbage; practices such as composting and manure application were far less common, especially among refugees. Crop and livestock integration remained limited, primarily due to low livestock ownership that led to limited access to organic manure, especially in refugee settings. However, one notable practice in these regions was the presence of apiary in districts like Yumbe, Obongi, Lamwo, and Moyo, which was not mentioned in Keyegegwa. The potential for apiary across the Northern and West Nile districts remains significant and can be demonstrated for farmers, especially in host communities.

FGDs and consultations with KIs confirmed that CSA practices were prioritized for high-value crops, whereby both host and refugee households invested in improved seed, fertilizers, and pesticides to maximize market returns. In contrast, staple crops such as beans, maize, and sorghum, especially when not intended for sale, were cultivated using conventional or neglected methods, with minimal application of CSA practices. Therefore, farmers tend to concentrate CSA efforts on income-generating crops, sidelining staple food that are largely grown and critical for household food security.

Table 9: Households who are correctly practicing at least 4 of the promoted CSA practices by gender

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male (n=408)	Female (n=802)	Refugee (n=312)	Host (n=898)	PwDs (n=235)	Not PwDs (n=975)	18-30 years (n=345)	31-40 years (n=429)	41-50 years (n=219)	51-60 years (n=133)	61-64 years (n=38)	65+ years (n=46)	(n=1210)
Madi-Okollo	15%	14%	13%	15%	16%	2%	12%	19%	13%	14%	13%	0%	14%
Terego	19%	17%	14%	20%	14%	26%	16%	21%	21%	16%	13%	0%	17%
Koboko	79%	74%	75%	76%	75%	75%	75%	72%	77%	78%	62%	95%	75%
Yumbe	65%	53%	61%	52%	55%	60%	50%	60%	55%	60%	54%	53%	56%
Obongi	43%	37%	35%	42%	37%	45%	35%	44%	41%	13%	38%	22%	39%
Moyo	93%	93%	0%	93%	93%	94%	92%	95%	92%	97%	83%	91%	93%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**52%**	**47%**	**37%**	**54%**	**48%**	**52%**	**46%**	**51%**	**50%**	**48%**	**45%**	**43%**	**49%**
Adjumani	22%	13%	10%	19%	17%	9%	18%	16%	8%	22%	13%	8%	16%
Lamwo	19%	11%	8%	17%	13%	20%	15%	13%	11%	20%	7%	25%	14%
Kyegegwa	22%	18%	19%	20%	22%	8%	24%	18%	17%	23%	15%	0%	20%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**21%**	**14%**	**12%**	**19%**	**17%**	**12%**	**19%**	**16%**	**12%**	**22%**	**12%**	**11%**	**16%**
Overall	**40%**	**36%**	**29%**	**46%**	**37%**	**38%**	**39%**	**42%**	**37%**	**38%**	**35%**	**34%**	**38%**

Enablers and barriers to the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture

Factors influencing (enablers) the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural practices and regenerative livelihoods

In the URRI project target districts, several key factors have emerged as critical enablers in the successful adoption of climate-resilient agriculture and regenerative livelihood practices. These factors are interlinked and reflect the social, institutional, and ecological dynamics unique to West Nile, Northern, and Western Uganda.

Interviews with District and Sub Country agriculture and environment staff indicated that their presence, together with other community-based structures like TOTs at the group level critical knowledge in promoting the uptake and application of sustainable CSA and regeneration interventions. Through practical demonstrations and peer learning, farmers can adopt techniques such as composting, mulching, agroforestry, and crop rotation with minimal risk.

> *"Moyo has agriculture extension staff in every sub-county. Through government programs, these extension staff move into the community to provide support to farmers. This has provided the opportunity for farmers to receive various support inform of training and advisory services, specifically on CSA and regeneration activities."* District Production Officer, Moyo District.

Communities in the West Nile and refugee-hosting districts draw on traditional knowledge of land use, seed selection, and water conservation. To ensure the adoption of CSA, community buy-in is critical since culture plays a critical role in their farming practices.

> *"Our great-grandparents and elders in our village taught us to plant trees like shea and mangoes. These trees provide fruits that we eat, and sometimes we sell them. Now, we are told these trees are important because they are medicinal and also help maintain the environment."* Farmer group member, Yumbe District.

The availability of improved seeds that are drought-resistant and the use of small-scale irrigation systems have been transformative, especially in semi-arid areas such as Moyo, Yumbe, and Koboko. These have improved crop yields since farmers do not solely rely on unreliable rainfall.

> *"With the improved crop varieties like new maize, groundnuts, simsim, even when the rains farmers can realise some harvest. Before, we would lose everything."* Refugee farmer, Obongi District.

To complement government efforts, implementing partners such as NGOs have played a catalytic role in mobilizing farmers and facilitating the distribution of inputs and training. In districts like Kyegegwa, Lamwo, and Terego, multi-stakeholder coordination has amplified adoption.

> *"We have NGOs here in Lamwo, who are supporting both Refugees and us, the natives. They give us improved seeds, provide training on improved farming, and make follow-ups. This has helped us to improve our farming methods, especially in trying to maintain our soil by promoting the use of organic manure.* Youth beneficiary, Lamwo District.

Access to Savings and loans through VSLAs and the Parish Development Model (PDM) has empowered communities, especially underprivileged women, to invest in small agricultural ventures and diversify livelihoods into beekeeping, poultry, and soap making. This economic resilience underpins environmental sustainability as these provide alternative income streams to households instead of relying on the environment, like charcoal burning.

"With the loan I got, I started growing vegetables and also bought chicken and goats. Now I do not depend on only one crop. I now grow cassava, beans, and vegetables, especially tomatoes," VSLA female group member, Madi Okollo District.

Secure access to land, even within refugee-hosting communities, has been instrumental. Host communities that support shared use of land arrangements with refugees enable regenerative farming to take root. In Lamwo and Adjumani, this has encouraged longer-term soil regeneration practices.

"We were given land to use for five years by the host communities. Because we know we will stay here for some time, we planted trees and we use compost to keep the land healthy." Refugee farmer, Lamwo District.

Barriers to market access, resource utilization, and technology adoption, particularly among vulnerable groups like women, men, youth, and people with disabilities

Despite targeted interventions aimed at improving livelihoods and building resilience in the URRI districts, significant structural and social barriers were noted during the baseline exercise. The most affected were women, youth, and PwDs. These barriers limit their full participation in value chains and affect their ability to adopt transformative agricultural practices that are sustainable and resilient to climate change. The key barriers noted during the baseline exercise included:

- Limited access for women in rural and refugee-hosting districts to markets due to socio-cultural and economic barriers. Although women and youths are at the back of agriculture in the target districts, some reported not having the authority to sell their produce to sell the harvest unless authorized by a man. Due to entrenched gender roles, women often have limited mobility and time for economic engagement, as they shoulder a burden of household and caregiving responsibilities. Additionally, women often lack access to market information, networks, and bargaining power, which results in low pricing for their produce and restricted access to higher-value markets.

  "Even when I have a harvest to sell, I cannot go far because I have to look after the children. My husband can go to the market, not me," Female farmer, Adjumani District.

- Access to land, inputs, and finance is a challenge among women, youth, PwDs, and refugees. The URRI project area has customary land tenure systems, where women and youth often rely on male relatives for land use rights, which can be revoked at any time, discouraging long-term investments such as agroforestry or soil regeneration.
- Adoption of agricultural technologies like improved seeds, irrigation tools, and mobile-based market platforms is affected by low awareness, limited training, and affordability. Youth and women in particular face challenges accessing improved agriculture technologies due to cost and awareness levels. PwDs also face specific barriers related to assistive technology, which is often unavailable or unaffordable, excluding them from modern farming innovations and adaptive equipment.
- Poor road networks, particularly in remote sub-counties of Obongi, Lamwo, Moyo, Terego, and Madi Okollo, significantly hinder physical access to markets. The high cost of transport further isolates rural producers, especially women and youth who typically rely on intermediaries and receive less favorable market prices.

  "We can grow vegetables, but getting them to the market before they spoil is very hard. The roads are bad, and transport is expensive," Youth group member, Terego District.

- Deep-rooted social norms continue to restrict the full participation of women and PwDs in training and leadership roles. These norms result in low confidence, underrepresentation in decision-making structures, and reduced access to information and benefits. Similarly, in some areas, PwDs reported being excluded from community meetings or decision-making forums where vital market information

and resources are shared. However, in districts such as Koboko and Madi-Okollo, PwDs reported that there is an increase in their participation that needs to be amplified during this project.

- The mindset of the youth is that agriculture is unprofitable and labor-intensive, especially when they lack access to start-up capital. This has led to migration to urban areas in search of wage labor. Even where technology and innovations are available, the perceived risk and lack of mentorship deter youth from investing in agriculture as a viable livelihood. Youth can be mentored to join agricultural value chains that are beneficial.

Coping/ adaptation mechanisms that households use to manage climate-related shocks

In response to the increasing climate-related shocks, such as prolonged droughts, floods, erratic rainfall, crop failures, and livestock loss, households in the districts targeted by the URRI project have developed a variety of coping mechanisms. These strategies vary by household vulnerability, access to resources, and social support systems. While some are adaptive and promote resilience, others are unsustainable in the long term.

- There is an attempt by households to respond to climate stress by diversifying their income sources. In addition to widely practiced subsistence farming, they engage in casual labor, petty trade, brick making, charcoal burning, and artisanal crafts. This diversification spreads risk and reduces dependence on rain-fed agriculture.
- One of the most common immediate responses to crop losses is the sale of household assets such as goats or chickens. While this provides short-term relief, it also erodes long-term productive capacity and deepens vulnerability to future shocks. Moreover, during the baseline survey and when transect walks were conducted in the villages, small livestock, including goats and chickens, were very few.
- There were also negative coping mechanisms reported by communities. In Kyegegwa, for instance, encroachment on wetlands for farming and brick making was widespread. This has contributed to deforestation, wetland degradation, and increased flood risks. In Yumbe, Obongi, and Madi Okollo, KIs and FGDs reported that households leave farming altogether during dry seasons to engage in charcoal burning and firewood collection as alternative sources of income. These activities are accelerating tree cover loss and land degradation. In Lamwo and Terego, brick laying was also reported as a common alternative income source for the youth.

> *"We sold our last two goats to buy food after the floods destroyed everything last year. Now we have nothing left to sell."* Farmer in Obongi District.

- Among the refugees and host communities, households often rely on food rations from NGOs and UN agencies. However, reductions in food assistance exacerbate coping burdens.
- A widely practiced coping mechanism is reducing the number of meals per day, cutting portion sizes, and shifting to cheaper, less nutritious food. This has long-term consequences for child nutrition and health, particularly in female-headed and PwD households.
- Men and youth move to trading centres and urban areas in the neighboring districts in search of employment. Remittances are then used to supplement household needs, though this often disrupts family cohesion and overburdens women left behind.

> *"My son went to Kampala for boda boda work after our harvest failed in 2024. He sends money when he can, and he has helped cushion the burden for the family. The only problem is that when he does not send any money, then I have to struggle to make sure that the family has something to eat."* Farmer group member in Yumbe District.

- Households have joined VSLA groups to access loans for short-term support. Especially when there are climate-related shocks like flooding or prolonged dry spells. VSLAs provide access to money that households use as income to start small-scale businesses, which protects them in times of scarcity of food.

- Due to unpredictable weather patterns, some households have adopted low-input, early-maturing, and drought-tolerant crops such as drought-tolerant sorghum and millet varieties; they have also reduced their acreage and planted similar crops multiple times during a season. Others use traditional methods such as intercropping and mulching to retain moisture.

Adaptive and anticipatory capacity of the communities to respond and recover from environmental and economic shocks

Community capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from environmental and economic shocks

The URRI project will be implemented in both host and refugee districts that are located in some of Uganda's most environmentally and economically vulnerable regions. These areas are frequently affected by climate-related events such as prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, flash floods, and land degradation, alongside economic shocks linked to market volatility, limited infrastructure, and disrupted livelihoods. Community capacity to anticipate, respond to, and recover from these shocks varies significantly across districts, influenced by social cohesion, access to information, institutional support, and the presence of humanitarian and development actors. While signs of resilience are evident in some areas, challenges exist that hinder sustainable adaptation and recovery.

Across all the districts, the capacity to anticipate environmental and economic shocks was low due to limited access to reliable early warning systems and climate information. In rural settlements such as Palabek (Lamwo), Ofua Zone (Adjumani), communities often rely on indigenous knowledge, such as wind patterns, animal behavior, and seasonal changes to predict weather events. While traditional forecasting helps inform some farming decisions, it lacks accuracy and cannot support large-scale preparedness.

Figure 2: Waste management is an emerging problem near refugee settlements. Here, waste is dumped in an urban centre near Kyaka II refugee settlement, Kyegegwa.

Efforts to improve climate anticipation through Uganda Meteorological Authority quarterly weather updates and NGO-led farmer field schools' weather information are common methods. These are communicated through extension staff during their farm/community visits, community notice boards, radio, and other digital platforms, including social media. However, due to limited access to digital systems, access to such information is a challenge. There is a significant gap in anticipatory planning, especially at the household level, where savings, food storage, or asset planning for shocks are rarely practiced due to high levels of poverty.

When faced with immediate environmental or economic shocks, communities across the URRI districts demonstrate modest response capacity. Most households adopt short-term, reactive, and *ad hoc* coping mechanisms such as reducing food intake, selling livestock, engaging in petty trade, or migrating for labor. In the refugee settlements, the situation is more fragile due to high aid dependency and limited access to land and employment.

Community response is often strengthened by informal social networks, particularly through VSLAs and faith-based groups. These associations enable access to small loans for emergency needs, communal labor for replanting, and food sharing among neighbors. Host communities with strong clan-based ties displayed higher mutual support than transient refugee communities, still building trust.

Across the URRI districts, recovery capacity is deeply influenced by structural inequalities and recurring environmental stress. In some districts like Kyegegwa and Terego, where long-term NGO programming has focused on regenerative agriculture and youth skilling, households show signs of gradual recovery through diversified income sources such as poultry, vegetable gardening, and small businesses. In other areas, especially those with recent refugee influxes and prolonged droughts (e.g., Obongi and Moyo), recovery was slow, fragile, and required heavy external support.

Community capacity to manage shocks remains limited, and women and youth face challenges in accessing land, finance, and markets, which restricts their ability to prepare for and recover from crises. For PwDs, limited mobility and social exclusion undermine recovery, despite existing inclusive NGO interventions. Additionally, psychosocial support is largely absent, with mental health needs often overlooked. These barriers weaken anticipatory action and delay effective recovery, especially for vulnerable groups.

Gaps in local governance and community structures that affect resilience building.

Effective local governance and strong community structures are critical pillars for building resilience in areas exposed to environmental and economic shocks. In the URRI target districts, significant gaps exist in institutional capacity, coordination, and inclusivity, all of which undermine the ability of communities to anticipate, respond to, and recover from shocks.

Limited coordination between local governments and NGOs/UN agencies was reported across all URRI project target districts. While coordination within refugee settlements was generally strong and there existed between NGOs and district and sub-county authorities in planning and joint implementation. Although district local governments are mandated to oversee services for both host and refugee populations, their ability to convene and lead coordinated resilience-building efforts was often constrained by limited resources and unclear engagement frameworks. In Lamwo and Madi-Okollo, for instance, the distance between the district headquarters and refugee settlements is a challenge, with coordination requiring fuel and logistical support to reach these locations. At the national level, limited alignment between ministry-led planning and district-level implementation further weakened coordination and reduced the effectiveness of anticipatory action and long-term recovery planning.

At the community level, structures such as parish development committees and disaster risk management committees exist in form but were inactive due to a lack of training and facilitation, and were not trusted by the community.

Although Uganda has a progressive legal and policy framework on disaster risk reduction, refugee protection, and environmental conservation, implementation at the local level remains inconsistent. There was limited awareness among local leaders, inadequate staffing, and poor monitoring systems. For example, while bylaws on wetland protection and environmental protection exist, enforcement was often influenced by political interests.

"We have bylaws on charcoal burning and bush burning, but no one follows them because the leaders also benefit," Group leader in Moyo.

Resilience-building requires deliberate financing, yet local governments in URRI districts operate under severely constrained budgets. Most rely heavily on conditional grants from the central government and have minimal capacity for local revenue generation. In times of crisis, they are unable to mobilize emergency resources or sustain recovery programs once humanitarian support phases out.

Outcome: Agriculture productivity (kgs per acre) per household in the last harvest season disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head

The analysis below is primarily focused on the four of the most commonly grown crops maize, beans, groundnuts, and simsim which are cultivated by both refugee and host communities, but farmers grow a wider range of other crops including rice, bananas, tomatoes, leafy vegetables, sorghum, and in Kyegegwa, coffee, mostly by host farmers. Especially women often grew vegetables and tomatoes in small plots or home gardens. Despite this diversity, crop productivity across all types remains low. Farmers cited several reasons for the poor yields, which included limited access to quality seeds and fertilizers, declining soil fertility, pest and disease pressure, and unreliable rainfall. Farmers also had limited training on improved farming practices, and those who used traditional methods were struggling to meet household food needs or generate meaningful surplus for sale.

Maize production:

There are significant variations in maize production levels among households across the different districts targeted under Lots 1 & 2 and Lots 3 & 4. These differences may point to several gaps in the agricultural capacity of the districts, access to land and inputs, and climate conditions. Harvest was low in all project lots, with the majority of households reporting harvests of less than 500 kg. In Lots 1 & 2, 65% of female respondents and 61% of male respondents harvested less than 500 kg. This is similar to 64% of both refugees and host community members in these lots who reported low maize harvest. Only 3–6% of respondents produced 1,000 kg or more.

Lots 3 & 4 reported slightly higher yields, but 60% of female respondents and 51% of males reported harvests under 500 kg; higher proportions in these lots achieved medium to high yields. Among male respondents, 25% harvested 500–999 kg, and 14% reached 1,000 kg or more, compared to only 11% and 6% in Lots 1 & 2, respectively. This shows that households in Lots 3 & 4, especially in Kyegegwa and Adjumani, may be having better agricultural inputs and more stable environmental conditions.

In Yumbe**,** the vast majority of households reported very low yields, with 88% of female respondents and 81% of male respondents harvesting less than 500 kg. Kyegegwa stood out as a more productive area, with only 57% of males and 74% of females in the lowest yield bracket and a combined 32% of male respondents harvesting 500 kg or more. Similarly, Adjumani shows better productivity than the Lot 1 districts, with 46% of males producing less than 500 kg, and 31% and 15% producing medium and high yields, respectively.

Refugees reported the lowest production levels overall, with 63% harvesting less than 500 kg, and only 3% reaching yields above 1,000 kg. Additionally, 25% did not grow maize at all, due to different factors, including maize not being a staple food crop in some areas. Host communities had 61% respondents reporting to have produced less than 500 kg, and 4% achieving over 1,000 kg. Only 17% of host households did not grow maize, which shows more host community members were involved in maize farming than the refugees.

Among non-PwDs, 62% harvested less than 500 kg, and 5% attained high yields. About 19% did not grow maize. Among the PwDs 62% produced less than 500 kg, and only 5% exceeded 1,000 kg, while 22% did not grow maize at all.

Young people between the ages of 18 and 30 were less involved in growing maize, as represented by 61% of them not growing maize in lots 1 & 2, 66% in lots 3 & 4. Middle-aged farmers were more involved in maize production, as shown by 10% harvesting 1,000 kilograms and 27% harvesting 500-999 kilograms. More than 60% of older farmers did not cultivate maize. According to the data, there are systemic issues that call for focused interventions like youth-specific agricultural assistance, land access initiatives, and age-appropriate extension services.

These findings highlight the need for interventions that increase productivity among vulnerable groups, especially in West Nile districts. Enhancing access to land, climate-resilient seed, extension services, and inclusive farmer support programs will be critical to improving maize yields in both refugee and host communities.

Table 10: Maize production (kgs per acre) by gender, nationality, and disability

	Females					Males					Refugees					Hosts					Non PwDs					PwDs				
Districts	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total
Madi_Okollo	56%	8%	3%	33%	100%	63%	13%	7%	17%	100%	52%	9%	4%	35%	100%	63%	10%	4%	22%	100%	59%	11%	4%	26%	100%	54%	4%	6%	35%	100%
Terego	64%	3%	3%	30%	100%	70%	1%	4%	25%	100%	62%	0%	0%	38%	100%	68%	4%	5%	22%	100%	65%	3%	4%	28%	100%	67%	1%	0%	32%	100%
Koboko	75%	13%	4%	8%	100%	59%	18%	6%	18%	100%	80%	9%	2%	9%	100%	67%	16%	5%	12%	100%	69%	14%	4%	13%	100%	74%	14%	5%	7%	100%
Yumbe	88%	5%	0%	7%	100%	81%	8%	3%	9%	100%	89%	4%	1%	6%	100%	84%	6%	1%	8%	100%	86%	5%	1%	7%	100%	87%	7%	0%	7%	100%
Obongi	32%	12%	4%	52%	100%	32%	15%	8%	45%	100%	29%	11%	5%	55%	100%	34%	14%	6%	46%	100%	32%	15%	6%	47%	100%	30%	6%	4%	60%	100%
Moyo	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	68%	11%	5%	16%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	70%	13%	4%	14%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	69%	19%	4%	9%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**65%**	**9%**	**3%**	**23%**	**100%**	**61%**	**11%**	**6%**	**22%**	**100%**	**61%**	**6%**	**2%**	**30%**	**100%**	**65%**	**11%**	**4%**	**20%**	**100%**	**64%**	**10%**	**4%**	**23%**	**100%**	**64%**	**8%**	**3%**	**25%**	**100%**
Adjumani	62%	21%	7%	11%	100%	46%	31%	15%	9%	100%	60%	21%	5%	14%	100%	55%	26%	12%	7%	100%	55%	26%	9%	10%	100%	67%	10%	12%	10%	100%
Lamwo	43%	24%	11%	23%	100%	51%	20%	18%	11%	100%	61%	6%	8%	25%	100%	37%	32%	17%	15%	100%	48%	21%	13%	18%	100%	33%	27%	18%	22%	100%
Kyegegwa	74%	12%	2%	11%	100%	57%	25%	7%	10%	100%	78%	6%	0%	16%	100%	62%	24%	6%	8%	100%	68%	17%	4%	10%	100%	70%	14%	2%	15%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**60%**	**19%**	**6%**	**15%**	**100%**	**51%**	**25%**	**14%**	**10%**	**100%**	**66%**	**11%**	**4%**	**18%**	**100%**	**51%**	**27%**	**12%**	**10%**	**100%**	**57%**	**22%**	**9%**	**13%**	**100%**	**58%**	**16%**	**10%**	**16%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**63%**	**12%**	**4%**	**21%**	**100%**	**58%**	**16%**	**9%**	**18%**	**100%**	**63%**	**8%**	**3%**	**25%**	**100%**	**61%**	**16%**	**7%**	**17%**	**100%**	**62%**	**14%**	**5%**	**19%**	**100%**	**62%**	**11%**	**5%**	**22%**	**100%**

Table 11: Maize production (kgs per acre) by age

	18-30 years					31-40 years					41-50 years					51-60 years					61-64 years					65+ years				
Districts	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_maize	Total
Madi_Okollo	4%	9%	35%	52%	100%	4%	10%	22%	63%	100%	4%	9%	35%	52%	42%	4%	10%	22%	63%	100%	4%	9%	35%	52%	100%	4%	10%	22%	63%	100%
Terego	0%	0%	38%	62%	100%	5%	4%	22%	68%	100%	0%	0%	38%	62%	43%	5%	4%	22%	68%	100%	0%	0%	38%	62%	100%	5%	4%	22%	68%	100%
Koboko	2%	9%	9%	80%	100%	5%	16%	12%	67%	100%	2%	9%	9%	80%	28%	5%	16%	12%	67%	100%	2%	9%	9%	80%	100%	5%	16%	12%	67%	100%
Yumbe	1%	4%	6%	89%	100%	1%	6%	8%	84%	100%	1%	4%	6%	89%	41%	1%	6%	8%	84%	100%	1%	4%	6%	89%	100%	1%	6%	8%	84%	100%
Obongi	5%	11%	55%	29%	100%	6%	14%	46%	34%	100%	5%	11%	55%	29%	42%	6%	14%	46%	34%	100%	5%	11%	55%	29%	100%	6%	14%	46%	34%	100%
Moyo	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	13%	14%	70%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	4%	13%	14%	70%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	4%	13%	14%	70%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**2%**	**6%**	**30%**	**61%**	**100%**	**4%**	**11%**	**20%**	**65%**	**100%**	**2%**	**6%**	**30%**	**61%**	**33%**	**4%**	**11%**	**20%**	**65%**	**100%**	**2%**	**6%**	**30%**	**61%**	**100%**	**4%**	**11%**	**20%**	**65%**	**100%**
Adjumani	5%	21%	14%	60%	100%	12%	26%	7%	55%	100%	5%	21%	14%	60%	41%	12%	26%	7%	55%	100%	5%	21%	14%	60%	100%	12%	26%	7%	55%	100%
Lamwo	8%	6%	25%	61%	100%	17%	32%	15%	37%	100%	8%	6%	25%	61%	37%	17%	32%	15%	37%	100%	8%	6%	25%	61%	100%	17%	32%	15%	37%	100%
Kyegegwa	0%	6%	16%	78%	100%	6%	24%	8%	62%	100%	0%	6%	16%	78%	39%	6%	24%	8%	62%	100%	0%	6%	16%	78%	100%	6%	24%	8%	62%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**4%**	**11%**	**18%**	**66%**	**100%**	**12%**	**27%**	**10%**	**51%**	**100%**	**4%**	**11%**	**18%**	**66%**	**39%**	**12%**	**27%**	**10%**	**51%**	**100%**	**4%**	**11%**	**18%**	**66%**	**100%**	**12%**	**27%**	**10%**	**51%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**3%**	**8%**	**25%**	**63%**	**100%**	**7%**	**16%**	**17%**	**61%**	**100%**	**3%**	**8%**	**25%**	**63%**	**35%**	**7%**	**16%**	**17%**	**61%**	**100%**	**3%**	**8%**	**25%**	**63%**	**100%**	**7%**	**16%**	**17%**	**61%**	**100%**

Beans production:

Overall, the data of beans production at baseline shows low yields, with the majority of farmers harvesting less than 500 kilograms of beans per acre, in which puts emphasis on production practices, input use, and climatic or agronomic factors.

Both female and male respondents exhibited similar trends in productivity, with 88% of females and 88% of males producing less than 500 kilograms of beans per acre. However, there was higher production by males (5%) compared to females (3%) respondents, as they achieved yields between 500 and 999 kilograms. 2% of both male and female respondents harvested over 1,000 kilograms per acre. More female respondents (7%) reported not cultivating beans compared to male respondents (6%). While the differences are not substantial, they highlight the need for gender-responsive programming to address existing disparities in productivity.

Refugee and host community respondents reported nearly identical production levels, with 88% of each group harvesting less than 500 kilograms per acre. Nonetheless, refugees had a higher proportion (9%) who did not engage in bean cultivation, compared to 5% among host communities. This may suggest that refugees face greater limitations in accessing cultivable land, agricultural support services due to land tenure systems. Furthermore, the proportion of refugees attaining higher yields (above 500 kg) was low, due to limited access to improved seeds, fertilizers, and extension services. These findings highlight the need for refugee farmers to enhance their participation and productivity in agricultural production.

Among persons without disabilities, 88% harvested less than 500 kilograms, 4% produced between 500–999 kilograms, and 2% exceeded 1,000 kilograms. Comparatively, 86% of persons with PWDs produced under 500 kilograms, 3% achieved mid-level yields, and only 1% exceeded 1,000 kilograms. PwDs had a higher proportion (10%) of respondents who did not engage in bean farming, compared to 6% among non-PwDs.

All age groups are engaged in beans farming, but productivity was low across the board. Among younger farmers aged 18–30 years, 89% reported producing less than 500 kilograms per acre, with only 3% achieving yields above 1,000 kilograms. Farmers in the 31–40 age bracket registered the highest rate of non-participation, possibly due to competing livelihood demands. Similarly, the 41–50 age group exhibited comparable productivity patterns, with 89% producing below 500 kilograms per acre. Older farmers, particularly those aged 61–64 and 65 years and above, reported the highest levels of non-participation, likely attributable to age-related physical constraints. Overall, only 3% of the farmers attained high yields exceeding 1,000 kilograms per acre. These findings highlight the need for age-responsive agricultural support that addresses the specific constraints faced by different age groups to improve productivity and ensure equitable benefits.

Beans production of across all groups was low, with nine out of ten farmers producing under 500 kilograms per acre. While overall patterns are consistent across gender and nationality, refugee and disabled farmers show higher levels of non-participation and lower productivity. These findings emphasize the importance of adopting inclusive, context-sensitive agricultural interventions that address the unique barriers faced by female farmers, refugees, and persons with disabilities to ensure equitable improvements in agricultural outcomes for URRI.

Table 12: Beans production (kgs per acre) by gender, nationality and disability

	Females					Males					Refugees					Hosts					Non PwDs					PwDs				
Districts	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_beans	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_beans	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_beans	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_beans	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_beans	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_beans	Total
Madi_Okollo	98%	1%	0%	0%	100%	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Terego	80%	2%	4%	14%	100%	79%	3%	6%	12%	100%	78%	0%	0%	22%	100%	81%	4%	8%	7%	100%	79%	2%	6%	13%	100%	80%	2%	1%	16%	100%
Koboko	87%	8%	5%	0%	100%	83%	10%	7%	0%	100%	93%	4%	3%	0%	100%	83%	10%	6%	0%	100%	84%	9%	6%	0%	100%	91%	6%	4%	0%	100%
Yumbe	97%	2%	1%	0%	100%	97%	3%	0%	0%	100%	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%	97%	2%	0%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%	96%	0%	2%	2%	100%
Obongi	57%	0%	0%	42%	100%	58%	2%	0%	40%	100%	52%	1%	0%	46%	100%	61%	0%	0%	38%	100%	61%	1%	0%	37%	100%	42%	0%	0%	58%	100%
Moyo	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	98%	2%	1%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**87%**	**2%**	**2%**	**10%**	**100%**	**86%**	**3%**	**2%**	**9%**	**100%**	**83%**	**1%**	**1%**	**15%**	**100%**	**88%**	**3%**	**3%**	**7%**	**100%**	**87%**	**3%**	**2%**	**8%**	**100%**	**83%**	**2%**	**1%**	**13%**	**100%**
Adjumani	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%	95%	4%	1%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%	96%	3%	0%	0%	100%	97%	3%	0%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%
Lamwo	80%	9%	6%	5%	100%	90%	8%	1%	1%	100%	95%	3%	2%	0%	100%	77%	12%	6%	5%	100%	84%	8%	5%	4%	100%	86%	12%	0%	2%	100%
Kyegegwa	93%	5%	2%	0%	100%	89%	8%	2%	0%	100%	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%	88%	9%	3%	0%	100%	92%	6%	2%	0%	100%	92%	5%	3%	0%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**91%**	**5%**	**3%**	**2%**	**100%**	**91%**	**7%**	**2%**	**0%**	**100%**	**97%**	**2%**	**1%**	**0%**	**100%**	**87%**	**8%**	**3%**	**2%**	**100%**	**91%**	**6%**	**2%**	**1%**	**100%**	**92%**	**6%**	**1%**	**1%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**88%**	**3%**	**2%**	**7%**	**100%**	**88%**	**5%**	**2%**	**6%**	**100%**	**88%**	**2%**	**1%**	**9%**	**100%**	**88%**	**5%**	**3%**	**5%**	**100%**	**88%**	**4%**	**2%**	**6%**	**100%**	**86%**	**3%**	**1%**	**10%**	**100%**

Table 13: Beans production (kgs per acre) by age

	18-30 years					31-40 years					41-50 years					51-60 years					61-64 years					65+ years				
Districts	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_beans**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_beans**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_beans**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_beans**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_beans**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_beans**	**Total**
Madi_Okollo	99%	0%	1%	0%	100%	97%	2%	1%	0%	100%	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	99%	0%	1%	0%	100%
Terego	74%	3%	6%	17%	100%	86%	2%	2%	10%	100%	73%	2%	6%	19%	100%	82%	3%	5%	11%	100%	7%	0%	80%	13%	100%	74%	3%	6%	17%	100%
Koboko	88%	6%	6%	0%	100%	86%	11%	3%	0%	100%	86%	2%	11%	2%	100%	87%	11%	2%	0%	100%	8%	8%	85%	0%	100%	88%	6%	6%	0%	100%
Yumbe	97%	2%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	95%	3%	1%	1%	100%	95%	5%	0%	0%	100%	0%	8%	92%	0%	100%	97%	2%	1%	0%	100%
Obongi	71%	0%	0%	29%	100%	43%	1%	0%	56%	100%	70%	3%	2%	25%	100%	70%	0%	0%	30%	100%	0%	0%	77%	23%	100%	71%	0%	0%	29%	100%
Moyo	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	98%	1%	1%	0%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**88%**	**2%**	**3%**	**7%**	**100%**	**82%**	**2%**	**1%**	**14%**	**100%**	**88%**	**2%**	**3%**	**7%**	**100%**	**90%**	**4%**	**1%**	**5%**	**100%**	**3%**	**3%**	**88%**	**7%**	**100%**	**88%**	**2%**	**3%**	**7%**	**100%**
Adjumani	97%	3%	1%	0%	100%	97%	3%	0%	0%	100%	99%	1%	0%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	97%	3%	1%	0%	100%
Lamwo	84%	7%	6%	3%	100%	83%	11%	2%	3%	100%	79%	11%	5%	4%	100%	90%	5%	3%	3%	100%	13%	0%	80%	7%	100%	84%	7%	6%	3%	100%
Kyegegwa	93%	6%	1%	0%	100%	90%	5%	4%	0%	100%	92%	7%	1%	0%	100%	88%	10%	2%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	93%	6%	1%	0%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**92%**	**5%**	**3%**	**1%**	**100%**	**90%**	**6%**	**2%**	**1%**	**100%**	**90%**	**6%**	**2%**	**1%**	**100%**	**92%**	**6%**	**2%**	**1%**	**100%**	**5%**	**0%**	**93%**	**2%**	**100%**	**92%**	**5%**	**3%**	**1%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**89%**	**3%**	**3%**	**5%**	**100%**	**85%**	**4%**	**1%**	**10%**	**100%**	**89%**	**3%**	**3%**	**5%**	**100%**	**91%**	**5%**	**1%**	**3%**	**100%**	**3%**	**2%**	**90%**	**5%**	**100%**	**89%**	**3%**	**3%**	**5%**	**100%**

Groundnuts production

Productivity in groundnut farming across all demographic categories was also low, with the majority of farmers producing less than 500 kilograms per acre. Across the entire sample, 38% of female and 37% of male respondents reported yields below 500kg per acre, presenting minimal gender disparity in groundnut production. Meanwhile, only about 9–10% of both genders achieved yields in the range of 500–999kg, and 3% surpassed 1,000kg per acre. A significant proportion of 50% of both male and female farmers reported not growing groundnuts at all, due to factors like limited land access, seed availability, and prioritization of other crops.

Refugee farmers had even lower productivity and engagement in groundnut farming. Only 5% of refugees reported yields between 500–999kg per acre, and 3% exceeded 1,000kg. Notably, 62% of refugees did not engage in groundnut production, compared to 43% of host community members. These findings show disparities in access to agricultural inputs, land, and extension services among refugee farmers.

PwDs were less engaged in groundnut production overall compared to non-PwDs. Among PwDs, 36% produced below 500kg per acre, 7% produced 500–999kg, and 3% achieved over 1,000kg, with a significant 54% not engaged in groundnut cultivation. Non-PwDs had 38% respondents that produced less than 500kg, 10% produced 500–999kg, and 3% surpassed the 1,000kg mark, while 49% did not grow the groundnuts. These trends suggest that disability may be linked to reduced participation in agricultural activities, possibly due to mobility, labour, and support limitations.

The majority of farmers across all age brackets produced less than 500 kilograms per acre, with the youngest group (18–30 years) reporting 39% in this category and the oldest (65+ years) at 39%. Moderate yields between 500–999 kilograms were reported by only 8–10% across the groups, while high yields of over 1,000 kilograms per acre were achieved by 3–4%. Those who were not involved in groundnut farming increased with age: while 48% of farmers aged 18–30 years did not grow groundnuts, this figure rises to 55% among those aged 65 and above. There is a need for age-responsive interventions that address specific constraints across the farming lifecycle to improve participation and productivity in groundnut cultivation.

Table 14: Ground production (kgs/acre) by gender, nationality, and disability

	Females					Males					Refugees					Hosts					Non PwDs					PwDs				
Districts	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_groundnuts	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_groundnuts	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_groundnuts	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_groundnuts	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_groundnuts	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	1000kgs and above	Did_not_grow_groundnuts	Total
Madi_Okollo	42%	6%	3%	49%	100%	45%	7%	3%	46%	100%	47%	8%	6%	39%	100%	40%	5%	0%	54%	100%	42%	6%	2%	50%	100%	50%	6%	6%	38%	100%
Terego	33%	3%	2%	63%	100%	46%	2%	2%	50%	100%	19%	0%	1%	79%	100%	50%	4%	2%	44%	100%	36%	3%	2%	59%	100%	40%	2%	0%	58%	100%
Koboko	34%	10%	3%	53%	100%	34%	13%	0%	53%	100%	12%	1%	0%	87%	100%	43%	15%	3%	40%	100%	36%	11%	3%	51%	100%	30%	11%	0%	59%	100%
Yumbe	71%	5%	0%	24%	100%	61%	5%	1%	33%	100%	70%	3%	1%	27%	100%	68%	6%	0%	25%	100%	69%	5%	1%	25%	100%	64%	4%	0%	31%	100%
Obongi	19%	4%	3%	74%	100%	21%	6%	2%	71%	100%	22%	5%	1%	72%	100%	18%	4%	3%	74%	100%	20%	5%	3%	72%	100%	16%	3%	1%	79%	100%
Moyo	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	45%	26%	4%	25%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	22%	7%	21%	100%	50%	22%	6%	22%	100%	50%	20%	13%	17%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**42%**	**7%**	**3%**	**47%**	**100%**	**41%**	**10%**	**2%**	**46%**	**100%**	**36%**	**3%**	**2%**	**59%**	**100%**	**45%**	**11%**	**3%**	**41%**	**100%**	**43%**	**8%**	**3%**	**46%**	**100%**	**39%**	**8%**	**3%**	**51%**	**100%**
Adjumani	39%	21%	8%	32%	100%	36%	21%	9%	34%	100%	37%	18%	7%	38%	100%	39%	23%	9%	29%	100%	37%	24%	8%	31%	100%	43%	7%	9%	41%	100%
Lamwo	17%	13%	2%	69%	100%	16%	4%	4%	75%	100%	11%	4%	2%	83%	100%	20%	13%	3%	65%	100%	16%	9%	2%	72%	100%	18%	8%	6%	67%	100%
Kyegegwa	33%	0%	0%	66%	100%	39%	2%	1%	58%	100%	16%	0%	1%	83%	100%	47%	2%	0%	51%	100%	37%	1%	0%	61%	100%	24%	0%	2%	74%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**30%**	**12%**	**4%**	**55%**	**100%**	**30%**	**9%**	**5%**	**57%**	**100%**	**22%**	**8%**	**4%**	**67%**	**100%**	**35%**	**13%**	**4%**	**48%**	**100%**	**30%**	**12%**	**4%**	**55%**	**100%**	**29%**	**5%**	**5%**	**61%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**38%**	**9%**	**3%**	**50%**	**100%**	**37%**	**10%**	**3%**	**50%**	**100%**	**30%**	**5%**	**3%**	**62%**	**100%**	**42%**	**11%**	**3%**	**43%**	**100%**	**38%**	**10%**	**3%**	**49%**	**100%**	**36%**	**7%**	**3%**	**54%**	**100%**

Table 15: Ground production (kgs/acre) by age

	18-30 years					31-40 years					41-50 years					51-60 years					61-64 years					65+ years				
Districts	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_groundnuts**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_groundnuts**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_groundnuts**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_groundnuts**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_groundnuts**	**Total**	**Less than 500kg**	**500_999kg**	**1000kgs and above**	**Did_not_grow_groundnuts**	**Total**
Madi_Okollo	46%	4%	3%	47%	100%	46%	9%	4%	41%	100%	39%	4%	0%	57%	100%	43%	11%	3%	43%	100%	63%	0%	0%	38%	100%	46%	4%	3%	47%	100%
Terego	40%	2%	0%	59%	100%	32%	3%	4%	61%	100%	38%	2%	2%	58%	100%	37%	5%	0%	58%	100%	40%	0%	0%	60%	100%	40%	2%	0%	59%	100%
Koboko	42%	10%	3%	45%	100%	31%	10%	2%	57%	100%	32%	9%	0%	59%	100%	33%	9%	4%	53%	100%	23%	31%	0%	46%	100%	42%	10%	3%	45%	100%
Yumbe	72%	3%	2%	23%	100%	76%	4%	0%	20%	100%	56%	8%	0%	36%	100%	80%	5%	0%	15%	100%	46%	8%	0%	46%	100%	72%	3%	2%	23%	100%
Obongi	23%	4%	4%	70%	100%	16%	4%	2%	78%	100%	22%	8%	5%	65%	100%	26%	0%	0%	74%	100%	23%	0%	0%	77%	100%	23%	4%	4%	70%	100%
Moyo	44%	27%	4%	24%	100%	51%	19%	9%	21%	100%	54%	14%	11%	22%	100%	63%	31%	0%	6%	100%	33%	17%	8%	42%	100%	44%	27%	4%	24%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**45%**	**8%**	**2%**	**44%**	**100%**	**40%**	**8%**	**3%**	**48%**	**100%**	**41%**	**7%**	**3%**	**49%**	**100%**	**48%**	**10%**	**1%**	**40%**	**100%**	**48%**	**10%**	**1%**	**53%**	**100%**	**45%**	**8%**	**2%**	**44%**	**100%**
Adjumani	37%	22%	7%	34%	100%	41%	20%	5%	34%	100%	34%	22%	12%	32%	100%	39%	22%	12%	27%	100%	27%	20%	13%	40%	100%	37%	22%	7%	34%	100%
Lamwo	13%	15%	3%	69%	100%	18%	5%	2%	75%	100%	18%	11%	3%	68%	100%	15%	8%	5%	73%	100%	33%	0%	0%	67%	100%	13%	15%	3%	69%	100%
Kyegegwa	33%	0%	0%	67%	100%	36%	1%	2%	61%	100%	38%	1%	0%	61%	100%	38%	4%	0%	58%	100%	31%	0%	0%	69%	100%	33%	0%	0%	67%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**28%**	**13%**	**3%**	**56%**	**100%**	**32%**	**9%**	**3%**	**57%**	**100%**	**30%**	**11%**	**5%**	**54%**	**100%**	**32%**	**11%**	**5%**	**53%**	**100%**	**30%**	**7%**	**5%**	**58%**	**100%**	**28%**	**13%**	**3%**	**56%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**39%**	**10%**	**3%**	**48%**	**100%**	**38%**	**8%**	**3%**	**51%**	**100%**	**37%**	**9%**	**4%**	**50%**	**100%**	**42%**	**10%**	**3%**	**45%**	**100%**	**34%**	**9%**	**3%**	**55%**	**100%**	**39%**	**10%**	**3%**	**48%**	**100%**

Simsim production:

Farmers in Lots 1 & 2 showed a slightly higher level of engagement in simsim farming than those in Lots 3 & 4. In Lots 1 & 2, 36% of females and 30% of males reported low yields, with moderate yields at 11% and 13%, respectively. The respondents who did not plant simsim were 52% for females and 57% for males. In contrast, Lots 3 & 4 recorded even higher numbers of respondents who did not plant simsim (66%) for females and (65%) for males, with lower moderate yields (8% each). This suggests more active simsim farming in West Nile, possibly due to better agroecological suitability and more supportive interventions.

Among female respondents, 33% produced less than 500kg per acre, 10% produced (500–999kg), and 57% did not grow simsim at all. Male respondents represented 29% in the low-yield category, 11% had moderate production, and 60% did not grow simsim. This suggests that while simsim productivity gaps are relatively narrow between genders, female farmers face more constraints in participating in simsim cultivation, potentially due to access to land, inputs, and other competing responsibilities.

More farmers (59%) from host communities did not plant simsim compared to refugees (57%). Persons with disabilities (PwDs) and non-PwDs show comparable trends. For PwDs, 32% reported low yields, 11% moderate yields, and 57% did not grow simsim. Among non-PwDs, 67% had low yields, 17% moderate yields, and 16% non-participation.

Younger farmers (18–30 years) largely fall within the low to medium yield categories, with only 32% producing 1,000 kilograms or more, and 11% respondents reporting low yields (less than 500 kg). The 31–40 and 41–50 age groups perform slightly better, with over one-third reaching high yields, though still with notable proportions in the lower bands. Farmers aged 51–60 years show a balanced distribution across all yield levels, while the oldest group (61–64 and 65+ years) reported mixed results with up to 30% achieving yields above 1,000 kg despite age-related limitations. Overall, Lots 1 & 2 reflect stronger performance, with higher farmer participation in production and slightly better yield distribution compared to Lots 3 & 4, where two-thirds of respondents did not grow the crop. While some districts like Yumbe and Koboko report moderate yields among those who grew, others, such as Moyo and Obongi, show limited engagement, with over 70% reporting no production.

Table 16: Simsim production (kgs/acre) by gender, nationality, and disability

	Females				Males								Refugees				Hosts				Non PwDs				PwDs			
Districts	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_maize	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total
Madi_Okollo	71%	15%	14%	100%	62%	20%	18%	100%	66%	22%	12%	100%	69%	13%	18%	100%	67%	17%	16%	100%	71%	17%	13%	100%				
Terego	36%	18%	45%	100%	40%	24%	37%	100%	28%	10%	63%	100%	45%	28%	28%	100%	38%	18%	44%	100%	36%	24%	40%	100%				
Koboko	20%	10%	71%	100%	9%	4%	87%	100%	30%	5%	65%	100%	11%	9%	80%	100%	16%	9%	75%	100%	17%	6%	76%	100%				
Yumbe	50%	11%	39%	100%	52%	13%	35%	100%	59%	10%	32%	100%	45%	12%	43%	100%	50%	12%	38%	100%	56%	4%	40%	100%				
Obongi	16%	8%	76%	100%	9%	16%	75%	100%	10%	7%	82%	100%	17%	13%	71%	100%	14%	12%	75%	100%	16%	4%	79%	100%				
Moyo	23%	3%	73%	100%	11%	5%	84%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	19%	4%	77%	100%	19%	4%	78%	100%	19%	6%	76%	100%				
Total Lots 1 & 2	**36%**	**11%**	**52%**	**100%**	**30%**	**13%**	**57%**	**100%**	**39%**	**11%**	**50%**	**100%**	**32%**	**12%**	**56%**	**100%**	**35%**	**12%**	**53%**	**100%**	**32%**	**11%**	**57%**	**100%**				
Adjumani	42%	13%	45%	100%	45%	17%	39%	100%	40%	9%	51%	100%	44%	18%	37%	100%	45%	16%	39%	100%	29%	9%	62%	100%				
Lamwo	37%	12%	51%	100%	36%	8%	56%	100%	20%	7%	73%	100%	46%	12%	42%	100%	36%	9%	55%	100%	43%	16%	41%	100%				
Kyegegwa	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%				
Total Lots 3 & 4	**26%**	**8%**	**66%**	**100%**	**20%**	**5%**	**65%**	**100%**	**20%**	**5%**	**75%**	**100%**	**30%**	**10%**	**60%**	**100%**	**27%**	**8%**	**65%**	**100%**	**22%**	**8%**	**71%**	**100%**				
Grand Total	**33%**	**10%**	**57%**	**100%**	**29%**	**11%**	**60%**	**100%**	**32%**	**9%**	**59%**	**100%**	**32%**	**11%**	**57%**	**100%**	**67%**	**17%**	**16%**	**100%**	**71%**	**17%**	**13%**	**100%**				

Ibrahim
Badawi Biga

Table 17: Simsim production (kgs/acre) by age

Districts	18-30 years				31-40 years				41-50 years				51-60 years				61-64 years				65+ years			
	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total	Less than 500kg	500_999kg	Did_not_grow_simsim	Total
Madi_Okollo	15%	14%	72%	100%	18%	19%	64%	100%	13%	16%	71%	100%	19%	11%	70%	100%	13%	38%	50%	100%	33%	5%	62%	100%
Terego	24%	38%	38%	100%	18%	45%	38%	100%	12%	44%	44%	100%	24%	50%	26%	100%	33%	33%	33%	100%	13%	50%	38%	100%
Koboko	7%	75%	18%	100%	9%	76%	15%	100%	9%	79%	13%	100%	7%	71%	22%	100%	23%	69%	8%	100%	0%	76%	24%	100%
Yumbe	12%	41%	48%	100%	10%	37%	53%	100%	10%	40%	50%	100%	18%	28%	55%	100%	8%	38%	54%	100%	11%	47%	42%	100%
Obongi	15%	69%	16%	100%	7%	83%	10%	100%	13%	68%	19%	100%	13%	74%	13%	100%	15%	62%	23%	100%	0%	78%	22%	100%
Moyo	2%	81%	17%	100%	6%	74%	20%	100%	3%	75%	22%	100%	6%	78%	16%	100%	0%	92%	8%	100%	0%	82%	18%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**13%**	**52%**	**35%**	**100%**	**11%**	**57%**	**32%**	**100%**	**10%**	**52%**	**38%**	**100%**	**14%**	**50%**	**35%**	**100%**	**16%**	**55%**	**28%**	**100%**	**11%**	**52%**	**37%**	**100%**
Adjumani	14%	47%	39%	100%	15%	45%	39%	100%	11%	41%	49%	100%	20%	34%	46%	100%	27%	33%	40%	100%	0%	33%	67%	100%
Lamwo	11%	55%	34%	100%	6%	60%	34%	100%	11%	45%	44%	100%	13%	48%	40%	100%	20%	40%	40%	100%	17%	58%	25%	100%
Kyegegwa	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**8%**	**67%**	**25%**	**100%**	**7%**	**69%**	**24%**	**100%**	**7%**	**61%**	**31%**	**100%**	**10%**	**64%**	**26%**	**100%**	**16%**	**56%**	**28%**	**100%**	**5%**	**65%**	**30%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**11%**	**57%**	**32%**	**100%**	**10%**	**61%**	**29%**	**100%**	**9%**	**55%**	**36%**	**100%**	**13%**	**55%**	**32%**	**100%**	**16%**	**56%**	**28%**	**100%**	**10%**	**55%**	**35%**	**100%**

Average household income generated from CSA and nature-based and climate adaptive enterprises in the last 6 months, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head

On average, 82% of households across Lots 1 & 2 and Lots 3 & 4 reported earning less than UGX 200,000 per month, with Lots 1 & 2 at 80% and Lots 3 & 4 slightly higher at 85%. The districts with the highest share of households in this lowest income bracket were Obongi at 98% followed by Terego 94%, then Kyegegwa at 92%, while Moyo had the lowest at 58%, suggesting relatively better income. In the highest income bracket (UGX 600,001–800,000), Moyo 16% and Madi Okollo 14% were the highest, while Obongi and Kyegegwa recorded 0–1%. Mid-range income brackets of UGX 200,001–600,000 were the lowest at 8% for UGX 200,001–400,000 and 4% for UGX 400,001–600,000, with Moyo highest at about 25% and the lowest being Obongi at about 2.5% of respondents reporting incomes in that range.

When analysed by sex, 84% of male respondents reported earning less than UGX 200,000, compared to 78% of females, indicating that men were slightly more concentrated in the lowest income bracket. At the same time, a higher proportion of women, 9% were in the highest income bracket of UGX 600,001–800,000 compared to 5% of men, suggesting that while poverty was more prevalent among both sexes, a small segment of women reached higher income levels than men. Mid-range incomes (UGX 200,001–600,000) were nearly identical between sexes, with 8% of males and 9% of females in the UGX 200,001–400,000 category, and 4% of males vs. 5% of females in the UGX 400,001–600,000 category.

Among refugees, 87 percent of respondents reported earning less than UGX 200,000, compared to 79 percent among host community members, indicating a higher concentration of poverty within refugee households. In the highest income category of UGX 600,001–800,000, only 4 percent of refugees reached this level, while 7 percent of host community members did, which may mean that there are better earning opportunities for hosts. The mid-range categories showed mild differences, with both groups having low representation between UGX 200,001 and 600,000.

When comparing disability status, 82 percent of individuals without disabilities earned less than UGX 200,000, closely matched by 83 percent of persons with disabilities. In the top income bracket, 6 percent of non-disabled respondents earned UGX 600,001–800,000, slightly above the 6 percent recorded among PWDs. These findings suggest that while overall income levels remain low across the board, refugee status has a more pronounced effect on income disparities than disability status.

These results show that most households, especially refugees and people with disabilities, earn very low incomes (less than UGX 200,000 per month). This makes it hard to meet basic needs. Refugees are generally worse off than host communities, and while persons with disabilities face similar income challenges, their earnings are not significantly different from others. The project should therefore focus on increasing income-generating opportunities for the poorest households, with special attention to refugees and other vulnerable groups through its array of livelihoods strengthening interventions.

Table 18: Breakdown of earnings from CSA by gender, nationality, and disability

District	Males					Females					Refugees					Host					Not PWDs					PWDs				
	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total
Madi_Okollo	69%	12%	9%	10%	100%	63%	7%	9%	22%	100%	68%	12%	8%	12%	100%	66%	9%	10%	15%	100%	69%	10%	9%	12%	100%	56%	13%	13%	19%	100%
Terego	96%	2%	1%	1%	100%	89%	3%	1%	8%	100%	97%	1%	1%	1%	100%	91%	4%	1%	4%	100%	93%	3%	1%	3%	100%	96%	2%	1%	1%	100%
Koboko	82%	9%	3%	6%	100%	67%	17%	8%	9%	100%	75%	14%	2%	9%	100%	78%	10%	6%	6%	100%	77%	11%	5%	7%	100%	77%	11%	5%	7%	100%
Yumbe	87%	8%	2%	3%	100%	73%	9%	10%	8%	100%	78%	9%	3%	10%	100%	88%	7%	5%	0%	100%	85%	7%	4%	4%	100%	80%	13%	2%	4%	100%
Obongi	99%	0%	0%	0%	100%	95%	4%	1%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	97%	2%	0%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Moyo	56%	18%	9%	16%	100%	61%	14%	10%	16%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	58%	17%	9%	16%	100%	58%	18%	10%	15%	100%	57%	13%	7%	22%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**82%**	**8%**	**4%**	**6%**	**100%**	**74%**	**9%**	**6%**	**11%**	**100%**	**84%**	**7%**	**3%**	**6%**	**100%**	**78%**	**9%**	**5%**	**8%**	**100%**	**80%**	**8%**	**5%**	**7%**	**100%**	**80%**	**8%**	**4%**	**8%**	**100%**
Adjumani	79%	11%	6%	4%	100%	70%	11%	6%	12%	100%	81%	9%	7%	3%	100%	74%	12%	6%	8%	100%	75%	12%	6%	7%	100%	86%	3%	10%	0%	100%
Lamwo	89%	5%	2%	3%	100%	91%	4%	1%	4%	100%	98%	2%	1%	0%	100%	86%	7%	2%	5%	100%	91%	5%	1%	3%	100%	86%	2%	4%	8%	100%
Kyegegwa	95%	5%	0%	0%	100%	86%	9%	2%	2%	100%	97%	2%	1%	0%	100%	89%	9%	1%	1%	100%	91%	7%	1%	1%	100%	97%	0%	2%	2%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**88%**	**7%**	**3%**	**2%**	**100%**	**83%**	**8%**	**3%**	**6%**	**100%**	**92%**	**4%**	**3%**	**1%**	**100%**	**83%**	**9%**	**3%**	**5%**	**100%**	**85%**	**8%**	**3%**	**4%**	**100%**	**90%**	**2%**	**5%**	**3%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**84%**	**8%**	**4%**	**5%**	**100%**	**78%**	**9%**	**5%**	**9%**	**100%**	**87%**	**6%**	**3%**	**4%**	**100%**	**79%**	**9%**	**5%**	**7%**	**100%**	**82%**	**8%**	**4%**	**6%**	**100%**	**83%**	**6%**	**4%**	**6%**	**100%**

Earnings from CSA by Age

In Lots 1 & 2, the majority of respondents across all age groups earned less than UGX 200,000 from CSA, with the average ranging from 78% to 89%. The youth of 18–30 years and older adults of over 65 years had the highest concentration in the lowest bracket at 81% and 74% respectively, while the 51–60 years group had slightly better incomes with 8 percent earning in the highest bracket of UGX 600,001–800,000. Moyo District has better performance in this category, i.e, 27% of the 41–50 years and 18 percent of the 65+ group earned from CSA in the top two income brackets, far above the average of approximately 5% across the districts. Obongi and Terego performed poorly across all age groups, with over 97 percent earning less than UGX 200,000 and virtually no one earning above UGX 400,000.

In Lots 3 & 4, CSA earnings are similar, with an average of 85 to 89 percent of respondents aged 18–60 years reporting income below UGX 200,000. This lot had slightly better income reported among older age groups, particularly those aged 61–64 years and 65+, where up to 19 percent earned above UGX 200,000 in some districts. For instance, Adjumani and Lamwo had more balanced distribution in the 31–40 and 61–64 age brackets, with 13 percent or more earning in the upper income brackets. Kyegegwa, however, consistently had the highest share of low-income earners in all age groups, with over 90 percent of all age groups earning below UGX 200,000, and no representation in the top earners.

Overall, income from CSA is generally low across all age groups and locations, but patterns show that middle-aged adults (31–50 years) earn slightly more than both the youth and the elderly. Moyo (in Lots 1 & 2) and Adjumani (in Lots 3 & 4) emerged as highest income districts among adults aged 41–64, while Obongi and Kyegegwa were low-performing across age categories. These findings create the need to improve CSA productivity and market access for youth and elderly farmers, and prioritizing support to the most disadvantaged districts like Obongi and Kyegegwa. Special attention should be drawn to youth, with specific interventions tailored to build their capacity, improve access to productive resources, and enhance their participation in profitable CSA value chains.

Table 19: Breakdown of earnings from CSA by age

District	18-30 years					31-40 years					41-50 years					51-60 years					61-64 years					65+ years				
	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Total
Madi_ Okollo	72%	7%	9%	13%	100%	64%	10%	9%	17%	100%	67%	12%	11%	11%	100%	59%	14%	11%	16%	100%	75%	13%	0%	13%	100%	71%	14%	5%	10%	100%
Terego	94%	3%	1%	3%	100%	94%	2%	1%	3%	100%	90%	8%	0%	2%	100%	92%	0%	3%	5%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Koboko	73%	10%	8%	9%	100%	77%	11%	3%	9%	100%	80%	11%	2%	7%	100%	84%	9%	2%	4%	100%	92%	0%	8%	0%	100%	67%	29%	5%	0%	100%
Yumbe	88%	6%	1%	5%	100%	80%	8%	6%	6%	100%	88%	4%	5%	3%	100%	83%	10%	3%	5%	100%	77%	23%	0%	0%	100%	74%	21%	5%	0%	100%
Obongi	99%	0%	1%	0%	100%	98%	2%	0%	1%	100%	97%	3%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%
Moyo	59%	18%	8%	15%	100%	61%	15%	9%	14%	100%	46%	20%	11%	23%	100%	66%	13%	6%	16%	100%	83%	17%	0%	0%	100%	36%	18%	27%	18%	100%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**81%**	**7%**	**5%**	**7%**	**100%**	**81%**	**7%**	**4%**	**8%**	**100%**	**78%**	**10%**	**5%**	**8%**	**100%**	**80%**	**8%**	**4%**	**8%**	**100%**	**89%**	**8%**	**1%**	**1%**	**100%**	**74%**	**15%**	**6%**	**4%**	**100%**
Adjumani	77%	10%	6%	7%	100%	73%	11%	11%	5%	100%	84%	7%	4%	5%	100%	76%	20%	0%	5%	100%	67%	13%	7%	13%	100%	83%	8%	0%	8%	100%
Lamwo	87%	8%	2%	3%	100%	92%	4%	2%	2%	100%	89%	5%	1%	4%	100%	93%	0%	0%	8%	100%	93%	0%	7%	0%	100%	92%	0%	0%	8%	100%
Kyegegwa	91%	7%	1%	1%	100%	92%	6%	0%	2%	100%	92%	7%	1%	0%	100%	96%	2%	2%	0%	100%	85%	8%	8%	0%	100%	92%	8%	0%	0%	100%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**85%**	**8%**	**3%**	**4%**	**100%**	**86%**	**7%**	**4%**	**3%**	**100%**	**88%**	**6%**	**2%**	**3%**	**100%**	**89%**	**7%**	**1%**	**4%**	**100%**	**81%**	**7%**	**7%**	**5%**	**100%**	**89%**	**5%**	**0%**	**5%**	**100%**
Grand Total	**82%**	**8%**	**4%**	**6%**	**100%**	**82%**	**7%**	**4%**	**6%**	**100%**	**81%**	**8%**	**4%**	**6%**	**100%**	**83%**	**7%**	**3%**	**6%**	**100%**	**86%**	**8%**	**3%**	**3%**	**100%**	**78%**	**13%**	**4%**	**4%**	**100%**

Output 1.1: Increased knowledge and skills of CSA approaches among targeted farmers and Farmer Groups

The number of relevant local actors (local government, private extension staff, project staff, and CBFs) who are providing services to the target population at least once per month, after having been trained in CSA approaches.

The baseline established that across all the districts, none of the beneficiaries reported that they were visited and supported in CSA activities. However, the 4 main categories of actors (according to KIs and FGDs) were providing support to the community in each of the districts. These included District Local Government staff, Community-Based Facilitators, NGOs staff, and the Private sector, especially the input dealers. The respondents in FGDs reported that these individuals visited them at least once in the past six months. The purpose of the visits varied depending on the support received and was not necessarily CSA-related.

Average capacity score of private and public sector service providers'* provision of regenerative CSA services. *Public sector service providers are local government extension workers.

This indicator value was rated zero (0) at baseline because it will be assessed during the actual training of the Local Government Extension Workers. During each training for the public sector service providers, they will fill out a pre-and post-training self-assessment form. There were a few private sector players who were mentioned to be playing an active role in the CSA extension service delivery. In West Nile, the dominant one was Omia agribusiness was providing extension services to some of the farmers who were purchasing their products, including seed and solar systems for irrigation.

Output 1.2: Improved saving capacity and market access for farmers and Farmer Groups.

# of farmers trained on CSA, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality.

At baseline, 624 (19%) farmers representing 18% of respondents had received training on CSA. Of these, 411 (66%) were women and 213 (34%) were men; therefore, more women had participated in CSA training than men. Among those trained, 126 (20%) were persons with disabilities, while 498 (80%) were not PwDs. Lots 1 & 2 had a higher number of trained farmers, 436 (70%), compared to Lots 3 & 4 at 188 (30%). The highest number of farmers trained in CSA was in Koboko (80), Terego (77), and Obongi (76), while Lot 3 & 4, Adjumani, Lamwo, and Kyegegwa had the lowest at 59, 65, and 64, respectively.

According to the age of the respondents, in Lots 1 & 2, a total of 132 (21%) farmers aged 18–30, 147 (24%) aged 31–40, 79 (13%) aged 41–50, 51 (8%) aged 51–60, 11 (2%) aged 61–64, and 16 (3%) aged 65+ years were trained. In Lots 3 & 4, 55 (9%) farmers aged 18–30, 54 (9%) aged 31–40, 41(7%) aged 41–50, 24 (4%)aged 51–60, 9 (1%) aged 61–64, and 5 (1%) aged 65+ years received training. This distribution shows that younger and middle-aged farmers were trained across both lots, with fewer older farmers being reached.

The overall number of respondents trained on CSA was low, which shows that there is a gap in capacity building from the stakeholders promoting CSA. However, these results also show that women are more likely to attend CSA trainings than men, and the elderly remain significantly underrepresented despite still being active in farming. Given that these are baseline findings, project implementation can focus on expanding CSA training coverage, with deliberate strategies to engage men and elderly farmers.

Table 20: Farmers trained on CSA

District	Sex		Nationality		Disability		Age group						Over all
	Males	Females	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	25	41	37	29	8	58	22	21	13	5	2	3	66
Terego	27	50	36	41	22	55	23	27	9	13	2	3	77
Koboko	24	56	14	66	24	56	26	22	12	13		7	80
Yumbe	12	52	23	41	8	56	16	19	20	7	1	1	64
Obongi	22	54	35	41	12	64	17	38	12	4	4	1	76
Moyo	24	49		73	14	59	28	20	13	9	2	1	73
Total Lots 1 & 2	**134**	**302**	**145**	**291**	**88**	**348**	**132**	**147**	**79**	**51**	**11**	**16**	**436**
Adjumani	23	36	23	36	9	50	15	16	18	8	1	1	59
Lamwo	31	34	3	62	15	50	20	20	11	6	5	3	65
Kyegegwa	25	39	19	45	14	50	20	18	12	10	3	1	64
Total Lots 3 & 4	**79**	**109**	**45**	**143**	**38**	**150**	**55**	**54**	**41**	**24**	**9**	**5**	**188**
Overall	**213**	**411**	**190**	**434**	**126**	498	**187**	**201**	**120**	**75**	**20**	**21**	**624**

# of households who have received support or services on regenerative CSA from project, private, and public service providers (age, sex, nationality, disability)

Of the total 508 respondents who reported having received support or services on regenerative CSA from various projects, private and public service providers, across Lots 1 & 2 and Lots 3 & 4, there were 331 (65%) were female, while 177 (35%) were male. This gender distribution was consistent across all districts, with Terego (76 females), Moyo (45 females), and Koboko (42 females) having the highest number of females who had been supported. The strong representation of women highlights the importance of integrating gender-responsive approaches into URRI project interventions, like livelihoods, environment management, regeneration initiatives, and gender-based violence prevention.

In terms of nationality, 186 respondents (37%) were refugees, while 322 (63%) were members of host communities. Refugee respondents who had received support on regenerative CSA were higher in districts such as Kyegegwa and Lamwo, which are home to large refugee settlements. The presence of both refugee and host community respondents highlights the importance of maintaining balanced programming that fosters social cohesion while addressing the specific vulnerabilities of each group.

The analysis also indicates that PwDs who had received support on regenerative CSA were 111 respondents, representing 22% of the total that benefited. The highest numbers of PwD respondents were in Terego (28) and Koboko (24), showing the inclusive nature of CSA interventions in those districts. There is a need for deliberate efforts to ensure that project activities are disability-inclusive and that barriers to participation are identified and addressed.

Age distribution analysis shows in Lots 1 & 2, support reached 115 households aged 18–30, 60 aged 31–40, 38 aged 41–50, 7 aged 51–60, 14 aged 61–64, and 349 households overall. In Lots 3 & 4, 50 households aged 18–30, 34 aged 31–40, 14 aged 41–50, 3 aged 51–60, 6 aged 61–64, totaling 159 households were supported. This shows existing support focused on younger and middle-aged groups across all lots, with fewer older households engaged.

Table 21: Households that have received support or services on regenerative CSA

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	12	7	7	12	2	17	3	5	4	5	1	1	19
Terego	36	76	36	76	28	84	36	43	14	13	2	4	112
Koboko	23	42	22	43	24	41	25	18	11	7	2	2	65
Yumbe	17	45	35	27	13	49	23	20	9	6	1	3	62
Obongi	9	21	3	27	6	24	7	10	9	3		1	30
Moyo	16	45	0	61	9	52	21	19	13	4	1	3	61
Total Lots 1 & 2	**113**	**236**	**103**	**246**	**82**	**267**	**115**	**115**	**60**	**38**	**7**	**14**	**349**
Adjumani	24	40	23	41	12	52	21	19	16	6	1	1	64
Lamwo	29	36	35	30	7	58	24	21	14	4		2	65
Kyegegwa	11	19	25	5	10	20	7	10	4	4	2	3	30
Total Lots 3 & 4	**64**	**95**	**83**	**76**	**29**	**130**	**52**	**50**	**34**	**14**	**3**	**6**	**159**
Overall	**177**	**331**	**186**	**322**	**111**	**397**	**167**	**165**	**94**	**52**	**10**	**20**	**508**

# of women, men, and youth trained in financial literacy, business, and marketing skills, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status

From the baseline study, 1,208 respondents, representing approximately 35% of respondents, had received training in financial literacy, business, and marketing skills. Of these, 801 (66%) were men and 407 (34%) were women. This is in contrast to CSA training, where more women than men participated. In terms of age, Lots 1 & 2 had 270 aged 18–30, 166 aged 31–40, 91 aged 41–50, 30 aged 51–60, 45 aged 61–64, and 244 females who received the training. In Lots 3 & 4, a total of 121 aged 18–30, 78 aged 31–40, 35 aged 41–50, 10 aged 51–60, and 13 aged 61–64 had been trained. Youth (18–30 years) and middle-aged adults (31–40 years) formed the largest groups trained across both lots.

As for the PwDs, 224 (19%) were trained compared to 81% respondents without disabilities. This indicates that some effort had been made to reach PwDs. By nationality, 412 (34%) of those trained were refugees, and 796 (66%) were hosts. Lots 1 & 2 accounted for 846 trained individuals (70%), while Lots 3 & 4 accounted for only 362 (30%). The highest training numbers were recorded in Moyo (206), Koboko (171), and Terego (134), all in Lots 1 & 2, while Kyegegwa (60) had the lowest.

These findings show that women were less represented in this training, unlike in the CSA training, where men were less represented. This is evidence of what participants pointed out during FGDs and KIIs, that women are often left out of the money economy and market-oriented activities. Their roles remain largely in production and home consumption, with limited engagement in enterprise development or value addition. This was the same for PwDs, the elderly, and refugees showed lower participation rates, suggesting deeper barriers related to access, mobility, and inclusion. To ensure equal participation and meaningful economic empowerment, the project needs to address these gaps by designing inclusive, gender-responsive, and training approaches that bring all groups into the financial and market systems.

Table 22: financial literacy, business, and marketing skills training

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Males	Females	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	43	36	35	44	12	67	21	26	16	9	0	7	79
Terego	91	43	58	76	31	103	44	48	20	13	3	6	134
Koboko	125	46	65	106	59	112	55	49	30	18	7	12	171
Yumbe	110	34	63	81	18	126	41	42	30	20	5	6	144
Obongi	79	33	37	75	11	101	29	33	31	8	7	4	112
Moyo	132	74	0	206	35	171	54	72	39	23	8	10	206
Total Lots 1 & 2	**580**	**266**	**258**	**588**	**166**	**680**	**244**	**270**	**166**	**91**	**30**	**45**	**846**
Adjumani	109	56	67	98	21	144	50	51	39	17	2	6	165
Lamwo	72	65	42	95	21	116	42	45	27	13	7	3	137
Kyegegwa	40	20	45	15	16	44	13	25	12	5	1	4	60
Total Lots 3 & 4	**221**	**141**	**154**	**208**	**58**	**304**	**105**	**121**	**78**	**35**	**10**	**13**	**362**
Overall	**801**	**407**	**412**	**796**	**224**	**984**	**349**	**391**	**244**	**126**	**40**	**58**	**1208**

# of targeted farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.

Across all URRI districts, savings behavior shows low or no savings. Although 2,544/3,211 were saving income monthly. The savings, however, varied from under UGX 20,000 to over UGX 100,000. Out of 3,211 respondents, 21% (667) do not save at all, while 43% (1,394) save less than UGX 20,000 monthly. Only 7% (225) save between UGX 50,000–100,000, and a mere 2% (73) save more than UGX 100,000. Districts like Obongi (31%) and Terego (26%) have particularly high proportions of non-savers, which shows financial vulnerability. In contrast, Kyegegwa stands out with 80% of respondents saving something, mostly in the lowest bracket, highlighting both financial engagement and limitations in capacity. Overall, the baseline results reflect widespread financial constraints, with minimal accumulation of savings across both host and refugee communities.

Table 23: Farmers saving their monthly income.

District	Number of households saving their monthly income					
	Does not save	Less than UGX 20,000	UGX 20,000-50,000	UGX 50,000-100,000	More than UGX 100,000	Total
Madi_Okollo	58	65	163	50	15	293
Terego	96	137	89	34	6	266
Koboko	39	165	125	15	9	314
Yumbe	49	198	108	13	1	320
Obongi	110	182	31	22	9	244
Moyo	45	120	139	26	3	288
Total Lots 1 & 2	**397**	**867**	**655**	**160**	**43**	**1725**
Adjumani	128	110	93	26	10	239
Lamwo	89	125	87	38	17	267
Kyegegwa	53	292	17	1	3	313
Total Lots 3 & 4	**270**	**527**	**197**	**65**	**30**	**819**
Grand Total,	**667**	**1394**	**852**	**225**	**73**	**2544**

Number of farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by age.

Respondents aged 31–40 years were the largest savers in every savings range. For savings less than UGX 20,000, the 31–40-year group leads with 480 savers, followed by 392 savers aged 18–30 years. In the UGX

20,000–50,000 category, the 31–40-year group remains highest with 259 savers, while the 18–30-year group follows with 241 savers. Similarly, for savings between UGX 50,000–100,000, the 31–40-year group has 85 savers, more than the 18–30-year group with 58 savers. In the highest savings category above UGX 100,000, the 31–40 year group again led with 16 savers, while the 18–30 year group had 33 savers. Across all categories, the older age groups, 41–50 years, 51–60 years, 61–64 years, and 65+ years, had smaller numbers of savers.

Although saving was being practiced, the amounts are generally low, especially among youth and the elderly. This shows limited income and a need to improve financial literacy skills. There is a clear need for financial literacy and capacity building among existing groups to help them plan better and invest more in their livelihoods. There is also a need to change the mindset of these groups to "dream big" and save for investment, not consumption.

Table 24: Farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by age

	Less than UGX 20,000							More than UGX 100,000							UGX 20,000-50,000							UGX 50,000-100,000							Total saving	Grand Total
District	18-30 years	31-40 year	41-50 years	51 - 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	Total	18-30 years	31-40 year	41-50 years	51 - 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	Total	18-30 years	31-40 year	41-50 years	51 - 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	Total	18-30 years	31-40 year	41-50 years	51 - 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	Total		
Madi_Okollo	18	22	14	6	2	3	65	8	2	4	1			15	44	47	38	18	4	12	163	16	19	8	5		2	50	**293**	351
Terego	43	51	16	15	4	8	137	4	2					6	24	33	14	8	6	4	89	12	7	8	5	1	1	34	**266**	362
Koboko	51	49	26	24	7	8	165	6	1	2				9	43	33	19	14	5	11	125	3	5	2	2	1	2	15	**314**	353
Yumbe	60	59	39	19	9	12	198		1					1	26	33	29	13	2	5	108	1	7	3	2			13	**320**	369
Obongi	36	93	31	11	5	6	182	3	5	1				9	9	3	9	5	4	1	31	5	8	4	2	1	2	22	**244**	354
Moyo	34	40	21	15	6	4	120	1				1	1	3	37	51	32	12	3	4	139	7	12	4		1	2	26	**288**	333
Total Lots 1 &2	242	314	147	90	33	41	867	22	11	7	1	1	1	43	183	200	141	70	24	37	655	44	58	29	16	4	9	160	**1725**	2122
Adjumani	32	33	31	6	4	4	110	3	3	2	1		1	10	28	31	15	14	4	1	93	6	8	6	3	1	2	26	**239**	367
Lamwo	41	45	16	12	6	5	125	6	2	5	3	1		17	23	23	20	10	6	5	87	8	18	7	3	2		38	**267**	356
Kyegegwa	77	88	63	42	10	12	292	2			1			3	7	5	2	3			17		1					1	**313**	366
Total Lots 3&4	150	166	110	60	20	21	527	11	5	7	5	1	1	30	58	59	37	27	10	6	197	14	27	13	6	3	2	65	**819**	1089
Grand Total	**392**	**480**	**257**	**150**	**53**	**62**	**1394**	**33**	**16**	**14**	**6**	**2**	**2**	**73**	**241**	**259**	**178**	**97**	**34**	**43**	**852**	**58**	**85**	**42**	**22**	**7**	**11**	**225**	**2544**	**3211**

Number of farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by nationality

A total of 47 refugees (19%) do not save, compared to 420 (31%) hosts. However, hosts save higher amounts than refugees do. Hosts were more in all savings categories, particularly in higher brackets: 68 host community members save more than UGX 100,000 compared to only 5 refugees, and 180 Ugandans save between UGX 50,000–100,000 versus 45 refugees. In Lots 1 & 2, refugee-dominated districts like Terego, Obongi, and Yumbe show high numbers of refugee respondents saving less than UGX 20,000, reflecting economic marginalization. In Lots 3 & 4, although nationals remain the majority in higher savings brackets, refugees in Adjumani and Lamwo show slightly better saving involvement compared to those in the West Nile districts. Kyegegwa still records very few refugees in the higher savings ranges. The baseline survey data shows an economic gap between refugees and Ugandans, particularly in their ability to save significant amounts. This calls for targeted financial inclusion strategies to support refugee communities, especially in savings mobilization and income-generating activities.

Table 25: Farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by nationality

District	Does not save			Less than UGX 20,000			More than UGX 100,000			UGX 20,000-50,000			UGX 50,000-100,000			Total number of savers
	Refugees	Hosts	Total	Refugees	Hosts	Total	Refugee	Hosts	Total	Refugee	Hosts	Total	Refugee	Hosts	Total	
Madi_Okollo	21	37	58	25	40	65	1	14	15	82	81	163	18	32	50	293
Terego	39	57	96	92	45	137	1	5	6	18	71	89	6	28	34	266
Koboko	6	33	39	53	112	165		9	9	39	86	125	1	14	15	314
Yumbe	27	22	49	65	133	198		1	1	53	55	108	7	6	13	320
Obongi	42	68	110	88	94	182	1	8	9	14	17	31	2	20	22	244
Moyo		45	45		120	120		3	3		139	139		26	26	288
Total Lots 1&2	**135**	**262**	**397**	**323**	**544**	**867**	**3**	**40**	**43**	**206**	**449**	**655**	**34**	**126**	**160**	**1725**
Adjumani	49	79	128	42	68	110	1	9	10	48	45	93	9	17	26	239
Lamwo	47	42	89	61	64	125	1	16	17	21	66	87	2	36	38	267
Kyegegwa	16	37	53	123	169	292		3	3	5	12	17		1	1	313
Total Lots 3&4	**112**	**158**	**270**	**226**	**301**	**527**	**2**	**28**	**30**	**74**	**123**	**197**	**11**	**54**	**65**	**819**
Grand Total	**247**	**420**	**667**	**549**	**845**	**1394**	**5**	**68**	**73**	**280**	**572**	**852**	**45**	**180**	**225**	**2544**

Number of farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by disability status.

Of the total 3,211 respondents**,** 247 PwDs (37%) do not save at all, while 257 (29%) save less than UGX 20,000/month, indicating significant financial marginalization. Only 11 (1.3% of the total PwDs that save) save more than UGX 100,000, compared to 62 of the hosts' PwDs constituted just 13% of those saving UGX 50,000–100,000. Lots 1 & 2 had 397 respondents who were not saving, especially in Obongi (110) and Terego (96), both of which also have high numbers of PwD non-savers. Lots 3 & 4 show better savings trends. In Kyegegwa, 345 out of 366 respondents save.

There is active promotion of saving in refugee settlements; however, many households lack steady income, making it difficult to save consistently. The barrier may not awareness but limited earning capacity.

Table 26: *Farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by disability status*

District	Does not save			Less than UGX 20,000			More than UGX 100,000			UGX 20,000-50,000			UGX 50,000-100,000			Total number of savers
	Not PwD	PwD	Total	Not PwD	PwD	Total	Not PwD	PwD	Total	Not PwD	Pww	Total	Not PwD	PwD	Total	
Madi_Okollo	51	7	58	56	9	65	15		15	133	30	163	48	2	50	293
Terego	69	27	96	110	27	137	5	1	6	59	30	89	28	6	34	266
Koboko	29	10	39	104	61	165	5	4	9	96	29	125	10	5	15	314
Yumbe	39	10	49	170	28	198	1		1	103	5	108	11	2	13	320
Obongi	88	22	110	143	39	182	7	2	9	30	1	31	19	3	22	244
Moyo	34	11	45	103	17	120	3		3	116	23	139	23	3	26	288
Total Lots 1&2	**310**	**87**	**397**	**686**	**181**	**867**	**36**	**7**	**43**	**537**	**118**	**655**	**139**	**21**	**160**	**1725**
Adjumani	99	29	128	98	12	110	8	2	10	81	12	93	23	3	26	239
Lamwo	79	10	89	114	11	125	16	1	17	71	16	87	27	11	38	267
Kyegegwa	42	11	53	239	53	292	2	1	3	16	1	17	1		1	313
Total Lots 3&4	**220**	**50**	**270**	**451**	**76**	**527**	**26**	**4**	**30**	**168**	**29**	**197**	**51**	**14**	**65**	**819**
Grand Total	**530**	**137**	**667**	**1137**	**257**	**1394**	**62**	**11**	**73**	**705**	**147**	**852**	**190**	**35**	**225**	**2544**

# of targeted farmers who save part of their income in URRI-supported VSLAs (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality)

This indicator is **Zero (0) at baseline**. URRI is yet to support the identified VSLA groups. However, existing VSLA activity among refugee groups is evident in the project districts. These groups are predominantly composed of women who save amounts ranging from UGX 5,000 to 20,000 per month. Each of the groups set aside 10% of their collections as a social fund, used for emergencies and social support to the members. While members do borrow money from the VSLA to purchase seeds or other farm inputs, financial discipline remains a challenge. The members often withdrew their savings primarily to buy household items, timing withdrawals around festive seasons.

# of farmer groups with production and marketing plans developed

This indicator is **Zero (0) at baseline**, none of the farmer groups sampled during the baseline survey had having Production and marketing plan. This reflects a capacity gap in structured farm planning. While groups were engaged in collective farming or savings activities, there was no evidence of organized planning around what to produce, when to produce, how to access markets, or how to aggregate and negotiate better prices. The absence of such plans leaves farmers vulnerable to poor pricing, post-harvest losses, and exploitation by intermediaries.

# of targeted small-scale farmers who participate in markets disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality, as measured by the proportion of crop harvest [in kgs] sold in the market

There was a significant (2199) 68% of respondents who reported that they participate in markets, which means that the rest of the households still produce for subsistence, limiting their ability to generate income. There were 731 (33%) females who participated in the market compared to 1468 (67%) men. This can be aligned to discussions from FGDs where it was noted that women are often excluded from the "money economy," especially when it comes to selling crops or accessing profitable markets. The youth aged 18-31 years who accessed the market were 625 (28%), and PwDs 407 (19%) and, refugees were 665 (30%).

Respondents in Lots 1 & 2 were 1,508 respondents who reported selling part of their harvest, compared to 691 in Lots 3 & 4. For instance, Terego (307) and Yumbe (269) had the highest levels of market engagement, while Kyegegwa (189) and Lamwo (258) were among the lowest districts. When disaggregated further, male respondents outperformed women in market access, e.g., Koboko had 188 male market participants versus 79 females, and Yumbe had 206 males versus 63 females.

Among refugees, 63 in Kyegegwa, 66 in Lamwo, and 72 in Koboko reported selling produce. Participation by persons with disabilities was low only 26 in Kyegegwa, 31 in Yumbe, and 29 in Madi-Okollo engaged in market sales.

According to age, respondents aged 31–40 years were 714 farmers, followed closely by those aged 18–30 years, numbering 662. Farmers aged 41–50 years were 403 participants, while those aged 51–60 years were 240. The 61–64-year group had 87 farmers, and those aged 65+ years were the smallest number, 93 participants. This age distribution was similar across both Lots 1 & 2 and Lots 3 & 4, showing strong involvement of farmers aged 18–40 years in market participation, while older age groups remain less active.

There was limited participation of women, persons with disabilities, and elderly farmers in the market engagement, which the project can enhance. There were also differences in Lots 1 & 2 and Lots 3 & 4, which highlight where future investments should be targeted to avoid widening inequalities. The relatively low market participation of refugees creates the need for their integration into structured value chains for commercial production.

Table 27: Farmers Participating in Markets

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	141	93	99	135	29	205	70	76	40	27	7	14	234
Terego	210	97	116	191	72	235	103	106	38	33	14	13	307
Koboko	188	79	72	195	88	179	93	72	46	30	10	16	267
Yumbe	206	63	108	161	31	238	78	84	53	29	10	15	269
Obongi	132	65	48	149	41	156	48	90	36	9	8	6	197
Moyo	156	78	0	234	43	191	65	82	46	21	9	11	234
Total Lots 1 & 2	**1033**	**475**	**443**	**1065**	**304**	**1204**	**457**	**510**	**259**	**149**	**58**	**75**	**1508**
Adjumani	166	78	93	151	35	209	80	69	48	27	12	8	244
Lamwo	152	106	66	192	42	216	73	81	55	31	12	6	258
Kyegegwa	117	72	63	126	26	163	52	54	41	33	5	4	189
Total Lots 3 & 4	**435**	**256**	**222**	**469**	**103**	**588**	**205**	**204**	**144**	**91**	**29**	**18**	**691**
Overall	**1468**	**731**	**665**	**1534**	**407**	**1792**	**662**	**714**	**403**	**240**	**87**	**93**	**2199**

Output 1.3 Women, men, and youth are engaged in off-farm nature-based and climate-adaptive enterprises and income-generating activities.

Proportion of Harvest Sold in the Market by targeted Small-Scale Farmers (Disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality).

The analysis of the proportion of harvest sold in the market by targeted farmers, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality, highlights important variations across demographic groups, pointing to differences in market participation, commercialization, access to market infrastructure, and decision-making power at the household level.

Male respondents demonstrated a slightly higher market engagement, with 38% of their harvest sold on average compared to 32% among female respondents. This difference reflects gender inequalities in access to productive resources, extension services, mobility, and decision-making authority over agricultural income. Female farmers produce mainly for household consumption.

Farmers aged 51–60 years reported the highest market sales at 36%, followed closely by those aged 41–50 and 65+ years, both at 35%. Farmers aged 31–40 years and 18–30 years sold relatively lower proportions (32–33%), due to either limited yields or restricted access to markets. Older farmers (65+), despite potential physical constraints, still maintain relatively high levels of market engagement.

Host community farmers sold a higher proportion of their harvests (36%) compared to refugees (30%). This gap could be attributed to refugee farmers' more limited access to land, inputs, and market networks.

These findings show that while small-scale farmers across all groups participate in the market to some extent, barriers, especially those related to gender and refugee status, continue to constrain full engagement. Tailored support strategies, including access to market information, infrastructure, collective marketing, and inclusive value chain development, are essential to enhance equitable market participation.

Table 28: Proportion of harvest sold by gender, nationality, disability, and age

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	46%	31%	37%	35%	36%	31%	35%	39%	28%	41%	40%	40%	36%
Terego	42%	32%	25%	42%	37%	30%	35%	36%	30%	36%	31%	41%	35%
Koboko	44%	36%	38%	39%	38%	40%	38%	38%	43%	37%	35%	34%	38%
Yumbe	44%	41%	43%	40%	42%	37%	44%	42%	39%	38%	49%	36%	41%
Obongi	19%	16%	13%	20%	18%	13%	19%	13%	24%	14%	32%	14%	17%
Moyo	31%	30%	0%	31%	30%	34%	29%	31%	33%	28%	31%	43%	31%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**38%**	**31%**	**26%**	**34%**	**33%**	**31%**	**33%**	**33%**	**33%**	**32%**	**36%**	**35%**	**33%**
Adjumani	38%	33%	30%	37%	35%	34%	35%	33%	34%	37%	37%	31%	34%
Lamwo	43%	38%	28%	47%	39%	46%	40%	38%	42%	42%	39%	30%	40%
Kyegegwa	37%	30%	24%	38%	33%	27%	31%	30%	35%	40%	27%	23%	32%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**39%**	**34%**	**27%**	**41%**	**36%**	**36%**	**35%**	**34%**	**37%**	**40%**	**34%**	**28%**	**35%**
Overall	**38%**	**32%**	**30%**	**36%**	**34%**	**32%**	**35%**	**32%**	**34%**	**36%**	**35%**	**34%**	**34%**

% annual increase in the value of regenerative CSA products and services sold (desegregated by gender, age, and nationality)

This indicator was zero at baseline. At the time of the baseline, the URRI project had not yet set the CSA products and their minimum values to be used to assess the project's progress towards achieving the outcomes.

# of targeted farmers accessing financial services (VLSA, MFIs, etc) for CSA nature based and climate adaptive enterprises in URRI supported VLSAs (desegregated by gender, age and nationality)

Although the URRI project has not established its VSLAs, baseline data shows that 2,544 out of 3,211 respondents, 79% are already members of existing VSLAs and actively saving. This indicates a strong community foundation for financial inclusion. However, savings levels are low, limiting the potential of these groups to support investment in climate-smart or nature-based enterprises. This presents an opportunity for URRI to work with and strengthen existing VSLAs, rather than creating new ones.

# of targeted farmers who save part of their income in URRI supported VLSAs (Desegregated by gender, age disability status and nationality)

As per this indicator, the URRI project has not yet established or directly supported any VSLAs, and therefore, no farmers are currently saving through URRI-supported groups. However, there is a clear opportunity for the project to align with existing community saving systems and strengthen them to meet its resilience and inclusion objectives

# of targeted women, men, and youth engaging in off-farm, nature-based solutions, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality.

From the baseline responses, 933 (27%) of surveyed households reported engaging in off-farm, nature-based income-generating activities such as beekeeping, tree nurseries, charcoal briquette production, and agroforestry-related enterprises. By gender, 606 (65%) males and 327 (35%) females. Persons with disabilities were 178 (19%) of respondents, while 755 (81%) were not disabled. Host communities were 704 (75%) of those engaged, while 229 (25%) refugees said they participated. Lots 1 & 2 had 670 (72%) respondents, compared to 263 (28%) in Lots 3 & 4. At the district level, Yumbe 159 and Obongi 134 recorded the highest numbers, while Kyegegwa 29 had the lowest number. Older farmers had the lowest numbers participating in off-farm nature-based activities. Women were more active in CSA training but are much less involved in off-

farm engagements, caused by barriers such as limited access to capital. While persons with disabilities were taking part, the numbers were still low, which creates the need to make these opportunities inclusive.

The majority of the respondents who engaged in off-farm nature-based solutions were in the 18–30-year age group and were represented by 261 farmers, and those aged 31–40 years were 327 farmers, presenting strong youth and young adult involvement. The respondents who were aged 41–50 years were 181, followed by 96 aged 51–60 years. Those aged 61–64 years and 65+ years had fewer respondents, represented by 34 individuals each. This trend highlights that engagement in off-farm, nature-based livelihood activities is highest among younger populations, with less involvement as age increases.

In Lost 1 & 2, beekeeping, tree nursery management, and charcoal briquette production were the most commonly reported activities. In Lots 3 & 4, there were agroforestry tree seedlings sales reported. However, communities struggled to understand what constitutes a nature-based enterprise despite attempts to clarify. URRI capacity building may need to focus on nature-based enterprises that align with the conservation and restoration goals of the URRI project. Demonstrations and technical support may also help improve the understanding and appreciation of nature-based solutions.

Table 29: Respondents engaging in off-farm nature-based solutions

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	13	19	16	16	5	27	9	12	4	5	1	1	32
Terego	78	53	33	98	30	101	45	46	17	11	7	5	131
Koboko	49	28	23	54	32	45	28	24	12	8	3	2	77
Yumbe	124	35	60	99	14	145	42	55	37	19	2	4	159
Obongi	88	46	26	108	27	107	25	68	23	7	7	4	134
Moyo	87	50	0	137	29	108	38	45	32	11	4	7	137
Total Lots 1 & 2	**439**	**231**	**158**	**512**	**137**	**533**	**187**	**250**	**125**	**61**	**24**	**23**	**670**
Adjumani	85	41	45	81	20	106	37	36	25	15	5	8	126
Lamwo	64	44	19	89	17	91	29	32	25	16	5	1	108
Kyegegwa	18	11	7	22	4	25	8	9	6	4		2	29
Total Lots 3 & 4	**167**	**96**	**71**	**192**	**41**	**222**	**74**	**77**	**56**	**35**	**10**	**11**	**263**
Overall	**606**	**327**	**229**	**704**	**178**	**755**	**261**	**327**	**181**	**96**	**34**	**34**	**933**

# of farmers trained in post-harvest handling, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality

A total of 1,227 (38%) respondents reported having received training in post-harvest handling. Of those trained, 809 (66%) were males and 418 (34%) females. By age, 31- 64 years formed the bulk of trainees with 814 (66%), while youth aged 18 - 30 years were 358 (29%). Only 55 (5%) respondents aged 65+ years reported receiving this training. There were 231 (19%) persons with disabilities who were trained. Refugees and host community members had an equal representation in the training, each accounting for 418 (34%). Lots 1 & 2 had a higher number of trained farmers, 851 (69%), compared to Lots 3 & 4, 376 (31%). Among districts, Koboko had the highest number of trained farmers (209), followed by Moyo (172) and Terego (137). Kyegegwa had the lowest number of trained individuals (42).

By age, the 31–40-year-olds were the largest proportion trained on post-harvest handling, represented by 394 respondents, followed by the 18–30-year group with 371 respondents. The respondents aged 41–50 years were 241 respondents, while those aged 51–60 years were 138 respondents. The older age groups, 61–64 years and 65+ years, were the least trained, with 42 and 41 participants, respectively. This shows a higher engagement of younger and middle-aged adults by the already existing interventions, with clear limited participation among the elderly.

The low participation of women, youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities may be an indicator that training approaches provided by partners may not be inclusive. This may be due to poor outreach, limited accessibility, and failure to deliberately target these groups. The URRI project, as already planned, should consider more targeted and accessible training, use of inclusive training materials, and be strict with inclusion as defined in the programme proposal, despite difficulties in mobilising minority groups.

Table 30: Farmers trained in post-harvest handling

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	38	48	40	46	11	75	21	30	15	11	2	7	86
Terego	96	41	48	89	32	105	43	54	15	16	5	4	137
Koboko	155	54	72	137	71	138	74	58	37	23	6	11	209
Yumbe	101	34	72	63	18	117	38	44	27	17	4	5	135
Obongi	80	32	31	81	13	99	31	33	28	9	7	4	112
Moyo	102	70	0	172	28	144	45	63	31	22	5	6	172
Total Lots 1 & 2	**572**	**279**	**263**	**588**	**173**	**678**	**252**	**282**	**153**	**98**	**29**	**37**	**851**
Adjumani	125	52	66	111	18	159	61	51	40	20	4	1	177
Lamwo	84	73	55	102	28	129	48	47	37	15	8	2	157
Kyegegwa	28	14	34	8	12	30	10	14	11	5	1	1	42
Total Lots 3 & 4	**237**	**139**	**155**	**221**	**58**	**318**	**119**	**112**	**88**	**40**	**13**	**4**	**376**
Overall	**809**	**418**	**418**	**809**	**231**	**996**	**371**	**394**	**241**	**138**	**42**	**41**	**1227**

# of farmers trained in value addition, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality

A total of 1,121(35%) farmers were trained in value addition. Of these, 749 (67%) were males and 372 (33%) were women. By age, adults aged 31–64 years formed the largest number trained at 766 (68%), while 305 (27%) were youth aged 18–30 years, and only 50 (4%) respondents were aged 65 years. In terms of vulnerability, 216 (19%) persons with disabilities were trained compared to 905 (81%) non-disabled individuals. Host community members were 754 (67%), compared to 367 refugees (33%). Lots 1 & 2 had 814 (73%) trained respondents, while Lots 3 & 4 had only 307 (27%). At the district level, Koboko (197), Obongi (165), and Moyo (169) had the highest trained respondents, while Kyegegwa (30) had the lowest. There are persistent gender, age, and regional differences in access to value-added training. Women, youth, the elderly, persons with disabilities, and refugee communities were all underrepresented. This calls for a need to strengthen the participation of these groups to ensure equitable skills development.

Table 31: Farmers trained in Value addition

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	38	41	36	43	9	70	18	29	13	10	2	7	**79**
Terego	63	29	40	52	20	72	27	39	11	10	3	2	**92**
Koboko	147	50	68	129	67	130	67	57	34	21	5	13	**197**
Yumbe	87	25	52	60	14	98	31	35	24	15	4	3	**112**
Obongi	113	52	45	120	31	134	41	63	37	9	10	5	**165**
Moyo	105	64	0	169	26	143	39	61	35	18	6	10	**169**
Total Lots 1 & 2	**553**	**261**	**241**	**573**	**167**	**647**	**223**	**284**	**154**	**83**	**30**	**40**	**814**
Adjumani	101	45	57	89	13	133	55	43	25	17	3	3	**146**
Lamwo	75	56	46	85	25	106	40	41	27	13	8	2	**131**
Kyegegwa	20	10	23	7	11	19	6	10	8	5	1	0	**30**
Total Lots 3 & 4	**196**	**111**	**126**	**181**	**49**	**258**	**101**	**94**	**60**	**35**	**12**	**5**	**307**
Overall	**749**	**372**	**367**	**754**	**216**	**905**	**324**	**378**	**214**	**118**	**42**	**45**	**1121**

Output 1.4 Strengthened anticipatory capacity of communities to mitigate climate and environmental shocks, which can disrupt agricultural production

# of community members trained by URRI in early warning and early action systems, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality

Zero (0), participants received training in early warning and early detection systems. No participants reported receiving formal training in early warning systems across all URRI target districts. During focus group discussions, community members consistently noted that no structured training or capacity-building sessions on early warning or response systems had been delivered to them. While some groups mentioned receiving climate-related information through radio broadcasts. This is zero at baseline; however, it represents a gap in building community resilience, especially given the increasing frequency of climate-related shocks such as floods, prolonged dry spells, and erratic rainfall that were widely reported across the districts.

# of Anticipatory Action Plans (AAP) developed

At baseline, no Anticipatory Action Plans (0) had been developed across any of the surveyed communities. This represents a gap that the project must address in the face of growing climate risks, which means that the communities remain vulnerable due to the lack of local actions that can incorporate early measures to mitigate the impacts of extreme climate events.

# of targeted households reporting they have access to relevant and timely early warning information, disaggregated by gender, disability status, age, and nationality

The respondents who reported having access to relevant and timely early warning information were 1,414 (44%). This indicates that more than half of the targeted population (56%) still lack access to early warning information. Disaggregated data shows that access was higher among male respondents, 929 (65.7%), compared to female household respondents that were 485 (34.3%), and host communities, 950 (67.1%), than among refugees, 464 (32.8%). Persons with disabilities were 247 (178%) who reported access to the information, compared to 1167 (83%) among those without disabilities. The districts with the highest numbers having access to timely early warning information included: Adjumani (258), Terego (183), Koboko (160), and Moyo (161). The districts with the least numbers were Obongi (94) and Madi-Okollo (121).

Across both lots, the respondents aged 31–40 years reported having had access to relevant and timely early warning information; there were 287 respondents in Lots 1 & 2 and 164 respondents in Lots 3 & 4. The 18–30-year group followed, representing 258 respondents in Lots 1 & 2 and 170 respondents in Lots 3 & 4. The 41–50 year olds had 158 in Lots 1& 2 and 121 respondents in Lots 3 & 4. Those who reported access to relevant and timely early warning information reduced among groups, with those aged 51–60-years represented by 91 in Lots 1 & 2 and 65 respondents in Lots 3 & 4, those that were aged 61–64 years were 26 in Lots 1 & 2 and 23 in Lots 3 & 4, and those 65+ years were represented by 32 in Lots 1 & 2 and 18 in Lots 3 & 4. This shows access to early warning information among younger and middle-aged populations across all districts.

The baseline results show that refugees, women, persons with disabilities, and the elderly had limited access to early warning information. This puts them at greater risk during climate-related shocks because they are less informed and less able to prepare or respond in time. Early warning messages must be better targeted, more inclusive, and easier to access for these groups, especially in all the districts.

Table 32: Household respondents reporting they have access to relevant and timely early warning information.

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	74	47	67	54	18	103	38	39	21	13	3	7	**121**
Terego	118	65	61	122	41	142	50	67	25	23	9	9	**183**
Koboko	104	56	36	124	45	115	60	47	24	19	4	6	**160**
Yumbe	102	33	64	71	16	119	36	45	34	15	1	4	**135**
Obongi	67	25	25	67	10	82	29	32	19	5	5	2	**92**
Moyo	105	56		161	25	136	45	57	35	16	4	4	**161**
Total Lots 1 & 2	**570**	**282**	**253**	**599**	**155**	**697**	**258**	**287**	**158**	**91**	**26**	**32**	**852**
Adjumani	175	83	107	151	43	215	83	72	56	27	10	10	**258**
Lamwo	85	60	46	99	16	129	39	51	31	13	6	5	**145**
Kyegegwa	99	60	58	101	33	126	49	41	34	25	7	3	**159**
Total Lots 3 & 4	**359**	**203**	**211**	**351**	**92**	**470**	**170**	**164**	**121**	**65**	**23**	**18**	**562**
Overall	**929**	**485**	**464**	**950**	**247**	**1167**	**429**	**451**	**279**	**156**	**49**	**50**	**1414**

While 44% of respondents reported access to relevant and timely early warning information, FGDs and KIs discussed concerns about the reliability, timing, and utility of the messages. For example, the technical staff in Kyegegwa and Madi Okollo noted that official weather alerts often arrive late and are not tailored to local realities, reducing their effectiveness for timely action. Community members across districts, especially in Obongi, Madi-Okollo, and parts of Lamwo, highlighted that even where early warning messages are shared, the channels used (such as radio or posters) rarely reach the last mile in time or with sufficient clarity. In addition, local communities emphasized the value of traditional early warning indicators, including bird migrations, flowering of trees such as *Erythrina abyssinica*, emergence of strong winds, or patterns in insect behavior as immediate and context-relevant clues of impending climatic changes. Some of these traditional signals are well understood and trusted, and participants proposed that such indigenous knowledge should be amplified and integrated into formal early warning systems. Innovations such as WhatsApp groups and direct messaging platforms were also suggested, with an emphasis on ensuring the inclusion of LC1s and community structures to strengthen dissemination.

3.2.2. Findings for outcome 2: Sustainable management of the environment in refugee-affected areas through inclusive interventions leading to enhanced conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and productivity

Hectares of land are restored with improved soil health, increased biodiversity, and enhanced ecosystem services.

The baseline assessment reveals that a total of 152 acres of land were under restoration across the URRI target districts, reflecting ongoing efforts to promote environmental sustainability and climate resilience within refugee and host communities. In Lots 1 & 2, a total of 91 hectares were being restored, with the largest numbers reported from Yumbe (20 acres), Terego (20 acres), Moyo (19 acres), and Madi-Okollo (17 acres). Koboko and Obongi districts reported smaller restoration efforts, with 6 acres and 9 acres, respectively. In Lots 3 & 4, a total of 61 acres were being restored, led by Kyegegwa (30 acres), followed by Lamwo (17 acres) and Adjumani (14 acres). Though based on farmers' estimates, these results show that there is a commitment to ensure restoration of degraded land on farmers' land, and they demonstrate a positive commitment to environmental conservation; however, in order to scale up restoration, the project may also consider interventions on public and communal land. There are opportunities to restore Local forest reserves and central forest reserves, as well as other degraded spaces in each of the districts. The district's natural resources departments and settlement management structures can help the project identify these spaces for restoration. Stakeholders involved in these efforts range from local farmer groups and village leadership to NGOs and local government agricultural officers. Some of the institutions mentioned include UNHCR, World Vision, Rice West Nile, PICOT, CEFORD, among others.

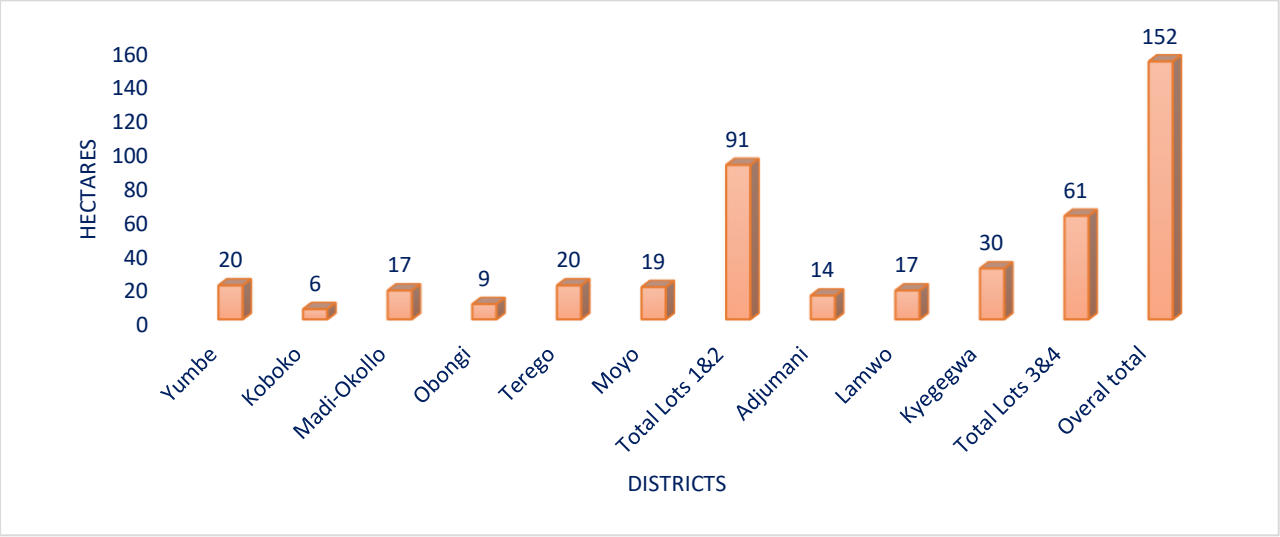

Figure 3: Land owned Vs Land under restoration

The land analysis conducted under the URRI baseline shows that average household landholding across all surveyed districts is approximately 0.29 hectares. This is significantly lower than the national average of 1.5 hectares for agricultural households in the Northern sub-region, as reported by UBOS. The situation is even more constrained in districts like Adjumani, Koboko, Terego, Moyo, and Obongi, where landholdings average just 0.16 hectares per household. Refugee households are disadvantaged, typically receiving only 0.09 hectares (a 30x30 meter plot) for both residential and agricultural use. Such limited land access reduces the feasibility of SLM and long-term restoration practices such as woodlots, fallowing, or agroforestry.

Kyegegwa district has the highest total land ownership of over 459 hectares, averaging 1.3 hectares per respondent, primarily among host communities. This relatively large land size was reflected in the broader uptake of SLM practices reported during the survey, including trenching, mulching, and agroforestry. The better land access in Kyegegwa enables more flexibility for integrated land use, commercial farming, and investment in long-term soil fertility and productivity improvements. In contrast, districts with limited land access face

high land pressure, fragmented holdings, and intensive subsistence cultivation, which hinders ecological regeneration and increases vulnerability to land degradation.

The average land under restoration across the URRI districts is about 0.045 hectares per household, far below what is required to meaningfully reverse degradation trends. Districts like Adjumani and Yumbe have made moderate progress in restoring degraded land, but others, such as Koboko and Obongi, are only restoring a small fraction of what is degraded.

% of targeted women, men and youth in refugee affected areas that have adopted regenerative livelihood practices (sex, nationality, age, disability).

Regenerative livelihood practices were more prominent in Lots 1 & 2 (45%) than in Lots 3 & 4 (28%). In terms of gender, female respondents accounted for a greater share of adopters in both sets of lots, with 51% in Lots 1 & 2 and 31% in Lots 3 & 4. Host community members were the dominant group adopting regenerative practices across both clusters, comprising 45% in Lots 1 & 2 and 30% in Lots 3 & 4, while refugee adoption was relatively lower at 44% and 26% respectively. Participation of persons with disabilities was comparable, at 47% in Lots 1 & 2 and 37% in Lots 3 & 4. In terms of age, the majority of adopters in both clusters fell within the 31–50 year range, particularly those aged 31–40 years, who constituted 44% in Lots 1 & 2 and 30% in Lots 3 & 4. Youth aged 18–30 years accounted for 42% in Lots 1 & 2 and 26% in Lots 3 & 4, while older age categories (61 years and above) were less represented across both clusters. These findings underscore higher overall engagement in regenerative practices in Lots 1 & 2, with a notable dominance of female, host community, and middle-aged participants.

When desegregated by sex, women comprised 36% of those adopting regenerative livelihood practices, compared to 42% females, reflecting strong uptake by women. High female participation was observed in districts such as Terego (71%), Koboko (66%), and Yumbe (63%) of the respondents. In contrast, men's engagement was relatively higher in districts such as Koboko (62% male) and Yumbe (51% male of the respondents in those districts.

In terms of nationality, 40% of those adopting regenerative livelihood practices were from host communities, while 37% were refugees. The lower adoption among refugees may stem from limited access to land, inputs, and information, as well as possible exclusion from formal community decision-making structures. Madi-Okollo (50% refugees) and Obongi (47% refugees) reported higher refugee participation compared to other districts, representing the potential for positive change when refugees are intentionally included in livelihood programming.

Disaggregation by disability status indicates that 42% of regenerative livelihood adopters were PWDs, with the highest participation reported in Koboko (64%) and Terego (53%). While these figures are encouraging, they also point to the need for further inclusive interventions that address the specific barriers faced by PwDs in accessing and benefiting from regenerative livelihood opportunities.

In terms of age of respondents, those aged 31–64 years (i.e., 31–40, 41–50, 51–60, and 61–64) represented 66% of regenerative livelihood adopters, showing this age group's dominance in household decision-making and economic activities. Youth aged 18–30 years made up 39% of adopters overall, with Terego (54%) and Madi-Okollo (48%) showing the highest youth participation. Interestingly, the elderly population aged 65 years and above accounted for 45% of adopters overall, with particularly high adoption in Moyo (73%), Koboko (76%), and Adjumani (67%). The higher youth participation in regenerative activities shows that if given appropriate support, young people can play a transformative role in advancing environmentally sustainable livelihoods.

Across the surveyed population, regenerative livelihood activities varied by gender. Women predominantly practiced intercropping, mulching, and water harvesting, reflecting their role in managing household food systems and conserving soil moisture. Men, on the other hand, more frequently engaged in agroforestry, mulching, and tree planting, aligning with their involvement in activities requiring greater physical labour and

land access. There is a shared practice of mulching across both groups; however, all these practices were inconsistently implemented and were very low among refugees, where there are small land holdings. The practices differed by district. In West Nile, practices reported include FMNR, apiculture, intercropping, and crop rotation. In Lamwo FMNR, tree planting and agroforestry. In Kyegegwa, composting, backyard gardening, and banana, coffee intercropping were reported and unique from other areas.

Table 33: Targeted women, men, and youth in refugee-affected areas that have adopted regenerative livelihood practices

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male (n=443)	Female (n=814)	Refugee (n=421)	Host (n=836)	PwDs (n=260)	Not PwDs (n=997)	18 - 30 Years (n=365)	31-40 years (n=399)	41-50 years (n=238)	51-60 years (n=144)	61-64 years (n=45)	65+ years (n=66)	Total (n=1257)
Madi-Okollo	37%	59%	50%	41%	33%	46%	48%	42%	41%	46%	50%	48%	44%
Terego	49%	71%	46%	62%	53%	56%	54%	57%	50%	63%	53%	50%	55%
Koboko	62%	66%	71%	60%	64%	63%	61%	64%	63%	62%	62%	76%	63%
Yumbe	51%	63%	51%	55%	62%	52%	45%	57%	59%	58%	46%	53%	53%
Obongi	10%	9%	11%	9%	4%	11%	10%	8%	5%	17%	31%	22%	10%
Moyo	40%	44%	0%	42%	57%	39%	39%	43%	48%	31%	17%	73%	42%
Total Lots 1&2	**42%**	**51%**	**44%**	**45%**	**47%**	**44%**	**45%**	**42%**	**44%**	**49%**	**43%**	**56%**	**45%**
Adjumani	37%	41%	32%	43%	38%	39%	39%	36%	36%	37%	40%	67%	38%
Lamwo	23%	29%	15%	31%	49%	21%	24%	22%	33%	28%	20%	17%	25%
Kyegegwa	19%	25%	31%	15%	27%	20%	21%	20%	21%	23%	31%	15%	21%
Total Lots 3&4	**27%**	**31%**	**26%**	**30%**	**37%**	**27%**	**29%**	**26%**	**30%**	**29%**	**30%**	**32%**	**28%**
Overall	**36%**	**42%**	**37%**	**40%**	**42%**	**36%**	**39%**	**37%**	**39%**	**41%**	**34%**	**45%**	**39%**

% of targeted farmers adopting sustainable land management (SLM) practices (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality).

Among the sampled 3211 farmer respondents, 1,309 (41%) respondents were practicing sustainable land management at the project baseline. Any four of the following practices mentioned by the respondent were considered; crop residue mulching, mixed farming, apiary, compositing, cover cropping, use of improved high yield crops, crop rotation, inter cropping, agro forestry, irrigation, minimum or zero tillage, horticulture use of energy efficient stoves, terraces and bands, strip and contour cultivation. During FGDs, respondents confirmed that nearly all farmers had implemented some form of sustainable land management at some point, but it was often applied inconsistently and not maintained across seasons. FGD respondents also acknowledged that they did not practice SLM systematically or on all their plots.

The findings have been disaggregated by gender, nationality, disability status, and age group of respondents. These findings help shed light on the inclusiveness, reach, and equity of climate-resilient interventions and identify key areas where targeted support is necessary.

Gender disparities in practicing Climate-smart agriculture and nature-based practices.

Of the 1,309 respondents practicing sustainable land management, 51% were male and 31% were female, based on the responses provided. District-level analysis shows that in Moyo (38% male, 62% female), more female respondents practiced sustainable land management than males. However, in most other districts such as Yumbe (66% male, 28% female), Koboko (55% male, 39% female), and Terego (64% male, 27% female), male respondents reported to domantly practice agriculture. In Adjumani with 67% of those practicing sustainable land management were male, compared to only 12% female. There could be deliberate inclusion of females in training sessions, and supporting women-led farmer groups is needed to enhance female involvement in sustainable land management.

Nationality of respondents (Refugee and Host Community).

Analysis based on nationality shows that regenerative livelihood practice adoption was higher among host communities at 43% than among refugees, 32% across Lots 1 and 2. This trend is similar in Lots 3 and 4, where 45% of host community members adopted regenerative practices compared to 41% of refugees. District figures show that Lamwo had the highest refugee adoption rate, 73%; other districts like Moyo, 53% and Koboko, 45% had the highest community members' participation. In contrast, districts such as Adjumani and Obongi recorded lower refugee participation, with 28% and 19%, respectively. Refugee households face barriers such as limited land ownership and resource insecurity, which impede their ability to fully implement regenerative practices. The low practices of sustainable land management among the refugee respondents highlight the need to ensure that refugee-responsive agricultural models are promoted.

Disability Status and Inclusion.

From a disability perspective, 17% or 222 respondents who reported practicing SLM were persons with disabilities (PwDs), while 1,087 (83%) were non-PwDs. Among PwDs, the districts with higher proportions of respondents practicing SLM were Koboko at 32% and Terego at 35%. These results show that there are unmet accessibility needs for PwDs to fully practice regenerative activities. The barriers include physical barriers like access to training venues, communication gaps in training, access, and ownership of land.

Age distribution and uptake of sustainable land management practices.

Adoption of SLM practices by age group shows relatively higher participation among younger and middle-aged farmers. In Lots 1 & 2, adoption was highest among those aged 51-60 years (41%), 31–40 years (39%), and 18–30 years (40%), followed closely by those aged 41–50 years were 39%. In Lots 3 & 4, the trend was similar, with respondents aged 18–30 years at 47% and 31–40 years, 44% showing the highest adoption rates. Participation gradually among older groups is also modest, with respondents aged 51–60 years accounting for about 39% in Lots 1 & 2 and 52% in Lots 3 & 4, while those aged 65+ years constituted less than 35% in both lots.

Table 34: Farmers adopting sustainable land management practices

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male (n=719)	Female (n=590)	Refugee (n=402)	Host (N=907)	PwDs (n=222)	Not PwDs (n=1087)	18-30 years (n=391)	31-40 years (n=438)	41-50 years (n=233)	51- 60 years (n=157)	61-64 years (n=44)	65+ years (n=46)	(n=1309)
Madi-Okollo	59%	30%	39%	41%	31%	41%	42%	37%	37%	49%	38%	38%	40%
Terego	64%	27%	28%	46%	35%	39%	37%	35%	35%	58%	40%	31%	38%
Koboko	55%	39%	40%	45%	46%	43%	47%	45%	39%	38%	46%	38%	44%
Yumbe	66%	28%	38%	35%	33%	36%	34%	39%	29%	50%	23%	32%	36%
Obongi	49%	17%	19%	31%	16%	29%	23%	29%	32%	13%	31%	0%	26%
Moyo	38%	62%	0%	53%	59%	52%	53%	56%	60%	28%	50%	55%	53%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**54%**	**33%**	**32%**	**43%**	**37%**	**40%**	**40%**	**39%**	**39%**	**41%**	**38%**	**34%**	**39%**
Adjumani	67%	12%	28%	29%	9%	33%	34%	30%	22%	27%	33%	17%	29%
Lamwo	78%	60%	73%	63%	80%	65%	67%	65%	66%	83%	47%	58%	67%
Kyegegwa	51%	29%	26%	42%	35%	36%	39%	36%	27%	46%	31%	31%	36%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**66%**	**32%**	**41%**	**45%**	**39%**	**45%**	**46%**	**44%**	**38%**	**51%**	**37%**	**35%**	**44%**
Overall	**51%**	**31%**	**36%**	**46%**	**39%**	**43%**	**43%**	**42%**	**39%**	**46%**	**39%**	**35%**	**41%**

% of targeted sub-counties with by-laws on natural resource management reviewed or enacted.

At baseline, zero (0) of the targeted sub-counties had bylaws on NRM that were actively reviewed or implemented. While some community rules existed for the protection of specific species like Shea nut trees and *Afzelia africana*, these were not formalized as bylaws and lacked enforcement mechanisms.

Output 2.1: Increased knowledge on sustainable management and protection of the environment

# of farmers trained on farmer-managed natural regeneration disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and nationality.

Household respondents who reported that they were trained on Farmer-Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) were 146 (5%) of the total respondents. These have been disaggregated across sex, nationality, disability status, and age categories. Regionally, Lots 1 & 2 (West Nile region) had 129 (88%) of the 146 trained respondents, while Lots 3 & 4 (Lamwo, Adjumani, Kyegegwa) contributed only 17 (12%). However, Lots 1 &2 have 6 districts, and Lots 3 & 4 have 3 districts. Despite this difference in the number of districts, the number of respondents who reported having received FMNR training was generally low in Lamwo, Adjumani, and Kyegegwa. In Lots 1 & 2, Terego and Obongi alone had 68 of all trained individuals in FMNR, reflecting that FMNR interventions were being implemented there. This regional imbalance calls for amplified FMNR training in the entire URRI target district since they are at risk of land degradation due to poor regeneration practices.

Gender representation in FMNR training.

Out of the 146 trained farmers, 82 (56%) were male and 64 (44) were female. While the gender gap is relatively narrow, variations exist by district. For instance, Madi-Okollo and Moyo districts had more women trained than men. While Terego, Obongi, and Kyegegwa had, more males trained in FMNR. Districts like Terego, Koboko, Adjumani, and Lamwo have almost equal numbers of males and females who had been trained on FMNR, although males were slightly more. These results point towards potential barriers for women in those districts to participate in training, and the barriers include time constraints, household responsibilities, and limited access to information. To achieve equitable participation, future training sessions should incorporate deliberate strategies such as flexible training schedules, women-only groups, and targeted mobilization efforts in male-dominated districts.

Refugee and Host Community members trained in FMNR.

Host community farmers had 109 (75%) out of 146 respondents who had received training on FMNR, and there were 37 (25%) refugees. This disparity is most notable in Moyo district (100%) because it does not host any refugees. Although Obongi hosts refugees, it had 83% of the respondents trained on FMNR as hosts. Adjumani is the only district where refugee participants outnumbered hosts. These figures show that both refugees and host communities have limited access to FMNR trainings due limited number of partners focusing on natural regeneration interventions in the URRI target districts. There is a need to carry out extensive FMNR training in both refugee and host communities, especially among those with agroforestry potential, as a way of ensuring inclusive ecological restoration and improving food security.

Persons with Disabilities trained on FMNR.

Like the refugees and the host communities, 37 (25%) farmers with disabilities received the FMNR training. Obongi (13 PwDs) and Koboko (8 PwDs) had the highest number of PwDs trained on FMNR, whereas districts such as Lamwo (3) and Kyegegwa (4) had the least. These figures show existing efforts to ensure inclusion in regeneration initiatives. URRI needs to integrate disability-sensitive approaches, including accessible training materials, mobility support, use of sign language, and pictorial aids, as a way of ensuring that FMNR training benefits all community members equitably.

Age group categorization of respondents who attended FMNR training.

Farmed aged 18–30 years and those aged 31–40 years were represented by 32% (47 farmers) and 32% (46 farmers) respectively. Those aged 41–50 years were 21% (30 farmers), while older farmers aged 51 years and above were represented by less than 8% of those trained. This indicates that younger and middle-aged farmers were more engaged in FMNR training and practices. Older farmers were less engaged, which could pose challenges for the widespread adoption of sustainable land management across generations. Overall, Lots 1 & 2 reported numbers trained on FMNR than Lots 3 & 4. However, the relatively low youth participation, particularly in districts like Obongi and Madi-Okollo, where no youth received training on FMNR, highlights a

risk whereby the next generation of land stewards may degrade it. Incorporating FMNR into youth livelihood and skilling programs could boost the ability to sustainably use and benefit from land.

Table 35: Farmers trained on farmer-managed natural regeneration

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	1	6	3	4	1	6	2	2	2	1			7
Terego	20	19	6	33	7	32	12	12	7	2	4	2	39
Koboko	12	11	6	17	8	15	9	1	7	3	1	2	23
Yumbe	12	2	4	10	2	12	3	5	3	2	0	1	14
Obongi	19	10	5	24	13	16	5	19	5	0	0	0	29
Moyo	7	10	0	17	4	13	8	3	2	2	1	1	17
Total Lots 1 & 2	**71**	**58**	**24**	**105**	**35**	**94**	**39**	**42**	**26**	**10**	**6**	**6**	**129**
Adjumani	6	4	8	2	1	9	7	1	2	0	0	0	10
Lamwo	2	1	1	2		3	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
Kyegegwa	3	1	4	0	1	3		2	1	1	0	0	4
Total Lots 3 & 4	**11**	**6**	**13**	**4**	**2**	**15**	**8**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**17**
Overall	**82**	**64**	**37**	**109**	**37**	**109**	**47**	**46**	**30**	**11**	**6**	**6**	**146**

# of local governance structures trained in ecosystem restoration and management, disaggregated by level (parish, sub-county, and district)

At baseline, no local governance structures (0) at the parish, sub-county, or district level had received training in ecosystem restoration and management across the URRI target areas. This points to a critical capacity gap among local institutions expected to lead or support environmental conservation efforts. Local leaders in Moyo, Yumbe, and Obongi expressed interest in restoration during FGDs and KIIs but reported that they lacked the technical knowledge, tools, and training to effectively engage in planning, supervising, or promoting restoration activities.

# of households using energy efficient and clean technologies, disaggregated by type of technology, gender, age and nationality of household head

At baseline, 1123 (35%) household respondents were using energy-efficient and clean technologies. Use of energy-efficient and clean technologies is an important component of sustainable development, especially in rural and refugee-hosting contexts where traditional biomass use is widespread. Clean technologies in this analysis refer to improved cook stoves, solar lighting, and other alternatives that reduce reliance on firewood and charcoal. Lots 1 & 2 had 995 (89%) of all clean energy users, highlighting the presence of energy interventions in West Nile districts. Terego (224 users) and Moyo (240) stood out with the highest numbers using energy-efficient and clean technologies. Lots 3 & 4 had 128 (11%) users of energy-efficient and clean technologies. This result shows a huge regional disparity in access to energy technologies. Adjumani had 57, Kyegegwa (54), and Lamwo (17), which was the least. There is a need to promote access in the districts with low numbers to amplify both environmental and health benefits while reducing household reliance on traditional fuels.

Figure 4: Charcoal is gradually being replaced by firewood piles for sale at roadsides in some parts of West Nile due to the ban on commercial charcoal

Use of energy-efficient and clean technologies by different gender respondents

Out of the total household respondents, 763 (68%) were males and 360 (32%) were females. While male respondents mainly reported the use of energy-efficient and clean technologies, it should be noted that these represented their households. Female household respondents are low despite their central role in household energy management. Moyo (81 female users) and Obongi (67 female users) districts show above-average female household respondents who were using energy-efficient and clean technologies. Yumbe (20 female users), Kyegegwa (14), and Lamwo (7) were the lowest female respondents. Involvement of both males and females in promoting the use of energy-efficient and clean technologies is critical since there is a need to invest some resources, especially money, in their acquisition or establishment.

Refugee and Host Community use of energy-efficient and clean technologies

In terms of household nationality, refugees who were using energy-efficient and clean technologies were 379 (34%), while hosts were 744 users (66%). These results show that both refugees and the host communities were involved in the promotion and use of energy-efficient and clean technologies in the URRI target districts. The highest number of refugee users of efficient energy and clean technologies was in Terego (111) and Obongi (75). However, lower numbers were reported in Madi-Okollo (35), Adjumani (18), Kyegegwa (26), and Lamwo (2). This reflects structural challenges such as access to stable shelter, low income, and limited awareness among the refugee households. Integrating clean energy initiatives into broader refugee support, such as cash-for-energy and shelter-based solar access can help expand their use.

Use of energy-efficient and clean technologies by PwDs

240 (21%) of household respondents were represented by persons with disabilities, while 883 (79%) were not. This reveals that existing interventions in the URRI target districts have reasonably included PwDs in the energy-efficient and clean technologies interventions, particularly in Terego (62), Koboko (48), and Moyo (46). Lamwo (3), Adjumani (9), and Kyegegwa (9) show minimal inclusion of PwDs in efficient and clean technologies interventions. Challenges such as mobility, inaccessible designs, and a lack of adapted communication may explain this. Mainstreaming ensures PwD-focused interventions can improve equitable energy access, ensuring no one is left behind in clean energy.

Use of energy-efficient and clean technologies by different age groups

Clean energy use was highest among respondents aged 31–40 years, represented by 406 (36%) respondents, followed by those who were aged 18–30 years, represented by 333 (30%) respondents, and the farmers aged 41–50 years were 198 (18%). Those aged 51–60 years were 106 (9%), 61–64 years were 33 (3%), and 65+ years were 47 (4%) respondents. This shows that younger and middle-aged households are more likely to

adopt energy-efficient and clean technologies, possibly due to their greater openness to innovation. Comparing the two lots, Lots 1 & 2 had 995 farmers using clean technologies, and this was higher than the 128 respondents in Lots 3 & 4. Youth use of energy-efficient and clean technologies was high in Moyo (95) and Terego (88), highlighting prospects to engage younger populations in energy entrepreneurship and awareness drives. Those above 60 years were significantly fewer across all districts, indicating a need for targeted support in introducing accessible and age-friendly energy technologies.

Table 36: Household respondents using energy-efficient and clean technologies

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	61	46	35	72	13	94	34	35	22	9	1	6	107
Terego	161	63	111	113	62	162	83	75	28	24	6	8	224
Koboko	108	41	60	89	48	101	50	40	21	20	4	14	149
Yumbe	61	20	52	29	12	69	25	27	14	13	1	1	81
Obongi	127	67	75	119	38	156	43	98	33	8	7	5	194
Moyo	159	81	0	240	46	194	69	85	50	20	7	9	240
Total Lots 1 & 2	**677**	**318**	**333**	**662**	**219**	**776**	**304**	**360**	**168**	**94**	**26**	**43**	**995**
Adjumani	36	21	18	39	9	48	11	22	13	6	3	2	57
Lamwo	10	7	2	15	3	14	4	4	6	2	1		17
Kyegegwa	40	14	26	28	9	45	14	20	11	4	3	2	54
Total Lots 3 & 4	**86**	**42**	**46**	**82**	**21**	**107**	**29**	**46**	**30**	**12**	**7**	**4**	**128**
Overall	**763**	**360**	**379**	**744**	**240**	**883**	**333**	**406**	**198**	**106**	**33**	**47**	**1123**

# of district local governments in refugee-affected areas that have developed, adopted, and implemented capacity-building plans with district leadership ownership.

At baseline, no district local governments in refugee-affected areas had formal capacity-building plans with clear leadership ownership. However, district leaders expressed strong commitment to the URRI goals and showed readiness to support and own the process. Many had taken initial steps, such as identifying training needs and aligning URRI priorities with work plans, demonstrating that, with support, they are both willing and able to lead capacity-building efforts moving forward.

Output 2.2: Strengthened sustainable community structures for environmental and natural resource protection and restoration.

# of households in the refugee-affected areas trained /sensitized on regenerative livelihoods activities.

At baseline, 520 households in refugee-affected areas across the target districts had been trained or sensitized on regenerative livelihood activities. Across Lots 1 & 2, a total of 332 households received training or sensitization efforts. Within these districts, Terego (93) and Yumbe (69) recorded the highest number of trained household respondents. Madi-Okollo and Moyo had lower numbers trained, with only 24 and 46 households trained, respectively. Lots 3 & 4 reported a total of 188 respondents trained, which was lower than Lots 1 & 2. Within these, Lamwo (93) followed by Adjumani (68) had the highest, and Kyegegwa had 27 respondents. This difference shows that regenerative livelihood efforts in Lots 3 & 4 require more significant support.

Across all districts, women who reported having received the regenerative livelihood training constituted 62.5% (325) of the trained individuals compared to 37.5% (195) males. Emphasizing the importance of them as key players in agricultural production and natural resource management.

With respect to nationality, 333 host community respondents were trained, making up 64% of the total, while 187 refugee households (36%) were also trained. The lower number of refugees trained was mainly in Kyegegwa and Lamwo. This could be linked to restricted land access or limited livelihood opportunities among refugee populations.

Regarding disability inclusion in regenerative trainings and sensitisation, 110 household respondents with PwDs reported to have received the training, representing 21% of the total. This was reported in Koboko (26 PwDs) and Yumbe (12 PwDs), although some districts, such as Obongi (8) and Madi-Okollo (11), reported small numbers of PwDs trained.

In terms of age distribution, the majority of the trained households were in the 18–30 years age bracket there were 161 respondents, followed by 156 respondents in the 30-40 years category. The elderly (65+ years) constituted only 19 out of the trained population. Youth engagement was highest in Terego and Yumbe, which shows involvement of younger populations who are essential for the sustainability of regenerative practices in the long term.

To enhance the effectiveness and equity of regenerative livelihood programs, there is a need to prioritize targeted support to underrepresented groups, ensure accessibility of training, and address the barriers limiting participation.

Table 37: Households in the refugee-affected areas trained /sensitized on regenerative livelihoods activities.

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	14	10	11	13	4	20	5	5	6	6	1	1	**24**
Terego	34	59	29	64	18	75	28	31	15	13	2	4	**93**
Koboko	24	37	24	37	26	35	23	11	15	4	3	5	**61**
Yumbe	18	51	41	28	12	57	27	22	11	6	2	1	**69**
Obongi	13	26	8	31	8	31	11	13	11	2	2		**39**
Moyo	12	34		46	9	37	13	16	7	7		3	**46**
Total Lots 1 & 2	**115**	**217**	**113**	**219**	**77**	**255**	**107**	**98**	**65**	**38**	**10**	**14**	**332**
Adjumani	28	40	22	46	13	55	24	21	14	5	2	2	**68**
Lamwo	42	51	31	62	14	79	25	29	24	11	2	2	**93**
Kyegegwa	10	17	21	6	6	21	5	8	9	2	2	1	**27**
Total Lots 3 & 4	**80**	**108**	**74**	**114**	**33**	**155**	**54**	**58**	**47**	**18**	**6**	**5**	**188**
Overall	**195**	**325**	**187**	**333**	**110**	**410**	**161**	**156**	**112**	**56**	**16**	**19**	**520**

# of households supported to implement their regenerative livelihood initiatives.

The baseline findings indicate that 508 households across the URRI target districts had been supported to implement regenerative livelihood initiatives. A total of 349 respondents reported having received support to implement regenerative livelihoods initiatives in Lots 1 &2, compared to Lots 3 & 4, which had 159 respondents. Within Lots 1 & 2**,** Terego had 112 respondents, and Koboko (65) had the highest numbers that had been supported with regenerative livelihood initiatives, while Madi-Okollo (19) and Obongi (30) had fewer respondents. In Lots 3 & 4**,** Kyegegwa (30) was the highest, while Adjumani (64) and Lamwo (65) were the lowest.

Across all districts, female respondents received a higher proportion of support, with 331 women compared to 177 males. This reflects a deliberate attempt to empower women, who often bear the burden of household responsibilities and agricultural production.

In terms of nationality, host community households that had received support to implement regenerative initiatives were 322 respondents, and refugee households were 186**.** These numbers were mainly higher in Obongi and Koboko, where the host community support was higher. While the inclusion of refugees was

visible, especially in Kyegegwa, where 30 refugee respondents had been supported, the actions by refugees to undertake regenerative agriculture are limited by several other limitations, including access to land and seed capital.

The data also reflect the inclusion of vulnerable groups, with 112 respondents who were PwDs having been supported to implement regenerative initiatives. This was mainly reported in Obongi and Koboko, which show relatively higher support for PwDs.

With regard to age distribution, the supported respondents were mainly within the 18–30 years of age, representing 165**,** followed by 94 who were aged 31–40 years. Those 65+ years had only 20 respondents. The farmers supported were lower and require specific strategies to boost engagement of this critical demographic for sustainability.

Table 38: Households supported to implement their regenerative livelihood initiatives

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51-60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	12	7	7	12	2	17	3	5	4	5	1	1	19
Terego	36	76	36	76	28	84	36	43	14	13	2	4	112
Koboko	23	42	22	43	24	41	25	18	11	7	2	2	65
Yumbe	17	45	35	27	13	49	23	20	9	6	1	3	62
Obongi	9	21	3	27	6	24	7	10	9	3		1	30
Moyo	16	45		61	9	52	21	19	13	4	1	3	61
Total Lots 1 & 2	113	236	103	246	82	267	115	115	60	38	7	14	349
Adjumani	24	40	23	41	12	52	21	19	16	6	1	1	64
Lamwo	29	36	35	30	7	58	24	21	14	4		2	65
Kyegegwa	11	19	25	5	10	20	7	10	4	4	2	3	30
Total Lots 3 & 4	64	95	83	76	29	130	52	50	34	14	3	6	159
Overall	**177**	**331**	**186**	**322**	**111**	**397**	**167**	**165**	**94**	**52**	**10**	**20**	**508**

# of targeted households supported in tree growing in woodlots and or homesteads for poles, energy, timber, fruits/orchards, windbreaks, etc. disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head.

A total of 977 household respondents reported that they received support in tree growing in woodlots and homesteads for energy, timber, fruit/orchards, and to act as a windbreaker. The support for the household respondents reflects an important component of regenerative, climate-smart agriculture, aligning with reforestation, soil protection, energy security, and household income diversification.

Household respondents who received support in tree growing in woodlots and homesteads according to gender.

Out of the total respondents that received support in tree planting, 647 (66%) were males and 330 (34%) were females, showing a significant gender gap in access to tree-growing support. This disparity was consistent across all districts, though some areas presented better gender balance. For instance, Koboko recorded approximately 38 (38%) female household respondents, while Terego had 69 (34%) and Obongi 52 (36%) had the highest numbers of women supported. Yumbe and Kyegegwa showed the lowest, with only 21 (23%) and 15(34%) females supported in tree growing, respectively. These figures highlight a need to improve the inclusivity of agroforestry support for women, possibly by addressing structural barriers such as access to land, labor, and inputs, as well as integrating tree growing into women-led livelihood initiatives.

Refugees and hosts who received support in tree growing in woodlots and homesteads.

Among the respondents who received agroforestry support, there were 363 (37%) refugee household respondents who received the support, and host households' respondents were 614 (63%)**.** Districts like

Terego had 87 refugees, and Obongi had 57, which shows refugee participation in agroforestry-related interventions. Kyegegwa (35 refugees and 9 hosts), which shows that agroforestry intervention in Kyegegwa re mainly targeting refugees.

Disability inclusion in tree growing.

Persons with disabilities (PwDs) among the respondents who received support in tree growing were 228 (23%), while 749 households (77%) were not PwDs. Districts such as Terego (50 PwDs), Koboko (46 PwDs), and Obongi (29 PwDs) reported to have received support in tree growing, which shows strong inclusion of PwDs in agroforestry interventions. However, Kyegegwa (12 PwDs) and Yumbe (14 PwDs) show limited reach, which may indicate challenges such as mobility constraints, lack of customized support, or limited information access. This creates a strong reason for embedding inclusion in training delivery.

Respondents who received support in tree growing in woodlots and homesteads by age.

Tree growing in woodlots and homesteads support was largely concentrated among respondents aged 18–30 years, represented by 276 respondents (28%), and those aged 31–40 years were 34 (34%) respondents. Those aged 41–50 years were represented by 185 (19%) respondents, while those aged 51–60 years were 96 (10%), 61–64 years were 36 (4%), and 65+ years were 50 households (5%). These findings reveal high engagement of younger and middle-aged respondents in tree growing initiatives, which may be linked to their longer-term livelihood interests and energy needs. Comparing the two lots, Lots 1 & 2 reached a higher number of respondents (733) than Lots 3 & 4 (244). These findings show the need for equitable support in tree growing across all target age groups.

Youth engagement that had been supported was notable in districts like Terego (81 youth) and Obongi (23 youth), showing that younger farmers are being successfully engaged in reforestation and long-term land management. However, the very low engagement of the elderly, in districts such as Madi-Okollo and Yumbe (each having only 1 person who received agroforestry support), signifies a need for inclusive approaches to extension services delivery, which is already strong in the project approach.

Lots 1 & 2 (West Nile region) had 733 supported households, representing 75% of the total respondents who had reported receiving tree-growing support. Districts such as Terego had 202 and Obongi had 143 respondents who had received the agroforestry support. This shows the presence of other partners that are intervening in tree planting. Lots 3 & 4 had 244 (25%) respondents. Lamwo (102) had the highest number of respondents who had received agroforestry support. The refugee agroforestry support in Kyegegwa and Adjumani was attributed to the presence of partners in these districts; for example, the Lutheran World Federation was providing support to farmers in Adjumani.

Table 39: Targeted household respondents supported in tree growing in woodlots and or homesteads for poles, energy, timber, fruits/orchards, windbreaks, etc

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	35	21	28	28	7	49	16	19	11	8		2	56
Terego	133	69	87	115	50	152	63	69	30	21	8	11	202
Koboko	87	38	60	65	46	79	34	35	21	16	6	13	125
Yumbe	70	21	43	48	14	77	18	33	19	14	2	5	91
Obongi	91	52	57	86	29	114	34	63	24	8	9	5	143
Moyo	74	42	0	116	27	89	36	39	24	10	1	6	116
Total Lots 1 & 2	**490**	**243**	**275**	**458**	**173**	**560**	**201**	**258**	**129**	**77**	**26**	**42**	**733**
Adjumani	66	32	27	71	21	77	35	28	19	7	4	5	98
Lamwo	62	40	26	76	22	80	31	32	27	8	3	1	102
Kyegegwa	29	15	35	9	12	32	9	16	10	4	3	2	44
Total Lots 3 & 4	**157**	**87**	**88**	**156**	**55**	**189**	**75**	**76**	**56**	**19**	**10**	**8**	**244**
Overall	**647**	**330**	**363**	**614**	**228**	**749**	**276**	**334**	**185**	**96**	**36**	**50**	**977**

# of landscapes rehabilitated to improve vegetation cover, enhance ecosystem services (e.g. water for domestic and livestock use, non-timber forest products, etc), conserve soil and water, contribute to climate smart agriculture and provide other nature based solutions (NbS).

This indicator was at zero at the time of the baseline. No district local governments in refugee-affected areas had formal capacity-building plans with clear leadership ownership. However, district leaders expressed strong commitment and showed readiness to support and own the process. Some, such as Koboko district, had taken initial steps, such as identifying training needs around similar areas of training on ecosystem services for some key staff, and Kyegegwa had integrated key capacity gaps and needs in their district development plan.

 # and proportion of trees planted by URRI-supported households and institutions that are surviving, disaggregated by district.

At the time of the baseline, zero (0) trees had been planted by the URRI project, though some households were already engaged in agroforestry practices. Refugee communities expressed a strong preference for indigenous fruit trees, which offer both nutritional and income benefits. It is recommended that future tree planting efforts prioritize communal and public lands such as degraded forests, schools, and other shared spaces in collaboration with District Forestry Officers and local governments. To ensure sustainability and higher survival rates, all planted trees should be actively managed and protected for at least two years, supported by community involvement and integrated livelihood activities such as beekeeping.

Proportion of the planted trees that have survived at least one year after having been planted by targeted farmers, households or institutions.

The proportion of planted trees that have survived at least one year was reported as zero, because farmers had not yet started to plant trees under the URRI project.

# of landscape restoration plans developed.

At the time of the baseline, no district or local-level landscape restoration plans had been developed under URRI. However, Uganda has made strong national commitments, including a pledge under the AFR100 to restore 2.5 million hectares of degraded land by 2030. The IUCN, in collaboration with the Government of Uganda, has developed a Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) Opportunity Assessment that guides national-level restoration efforts. This strategy emphasizes multi-stakeholder engagement, ecological functionality, and alignment with climate and development goals. The full document is available here.

# of community-based natural resource management committees that have been trained, disaggregated by level (district/sub-county).

At the time of the baseline, CBNRM committees were largely absent or inactive across the URRI project districts. In many areas, these structures were either not formally organized, had become dormant due to a lack of facilitation, or did not exist at all. This institutional gap limits community participation in environmental stewardship and weakens decentralized natural resource governance. To address this, the URRI project will need to form new committees or revitalize existing ones, ensuring they are inclusive, functional, and aligned with local governance systems**.**

3.2.3. Findings for Outcome 3: Enhanced gender equality and women's empowerment and rights among refugees and host communities in relation to agriculture, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of the environment.

% of women in the target communities that actively participate in decision-making processes regarding climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation and environmental management, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status

Across all the URRI target districts, 1266 (57%) of women surveyed actively participate in climate-related decision-making processes. Lots 3 & 4 had a higher (61%) average of women actively participating decision-making process regarding climate-smart practices, climate adaptation, and environment management, and Lots

1 & 2 had 56%. This shows meaningful engagement of women across all project areas by the existing programmes in the URRI target districts. Kyegegwa (69%) and Lamwo (67%) were the districts with the highest proportion of women respondents reporting actively participating in decision-making processes regarding climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation, and environmental management. Obongi (45%) and Yumbe (49%) were the lowest, indicating the existence of context-specific barriers that may include limited access to information, restricted opportunities to decision-making platforms, and low confidence in community engagements.

Women's participation in decision-making processes regarding climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation, and environmental management by nationality

Among host community women, 57% reported active participation, while among refugee women, 57% also indicated participation, showing an overall parity at the aggregate level. However, there are important district-level variations. In Madi-Okollo and Terego, host women reported slightly higher participation rates at 74% and 65% respectively, than refugee women at 63% and 68% respectively. In Koboko and Lamwo, refugee women had higher levels of participation at 61% and 75% respectively, compared to hosts 54% and 63%. In Adjumani, host participation was at 46% compared to 50% among refugee women, and in Kyegegwa, participation was higher among host women at 75% than refugee women at 61%.

Disability inclusion in climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation, and environmental management decision-making

Disaggregation by disability status reveals that 55% of PwDs, which is slightly lower than the 58% recorded among women without disabilities. There was relatively high participation of PwDs in Madi-Okollo (66%) and Terego (68%) districts. However, some districts still exhibit participation gaps, with lower engagement of PwDs in districts such as Koboko (50%) and Adjumani (41%).

Women who actively participate in decision-making processes regarding climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation, and environmental management by age group

Women's participation in decision making on climate-smart practices was strong across all age groups, with the highest participation reported among those aged 18–30 years were 60% as well as those in the age bracket 51–60 years (60%), and followed closely by 41–50 years, 59% and 31–40 years 55%. Even among elderly women (65+ years), participation was 57%. This highlights the broad engagement of women across generations, indicating that age is not a major barrier to involvement in climate and environmental governance. Women are central to climate resilience in refugee and host communities. The findings indicate that over half of the women are actively engaged in decision-making processes around climate-smart practices and environmental management. To realize the full potential of gender-responsive climate action, focused strategies that remove socio-cultural and physical barriers to equitable participation should be promoted.

Table 40: Women in the target communities who actively participate in decision-making processes regarding climate-smart practices, climate change adaptation, and environmental management

District	Females	Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Female (n=1266)	Refugee (n=472)	Host (n=794)	PwDs (n=250)	Not PwDs (n=1016)	18-30 years (n=372)	31-40 years (n=411)	41-50 years (n=248)	51- 60 years (n=137)	61-64 years (n=44)	65+ years (n=54)	(n=1266)
Madi-Okollo	69%	63%	74%	66%	70%	66%	66%	71%	70%	100%	73%	69%
Terego	66%	68%	65%	68%	66%	70%	64%	61%	73%	73%	70%	66%
Koboko	56%	61%	54%	50%	60%	56%	50%	65%	57%	36%	79%	56%
Yumbe	49%	43%	53%	46%	49%	55%	46%	48%	46%	40%	43%	49%
Obongi	45%	46%	44%	45%	45%	51%	47%	36%	50%	20%	33%	45%
Moyo	51%	0%	51%	49%	0%	59%	46%	54%	47%	57%	29%	51%
Total	**56%**	**56%**	**56%**	**54%**	**56%**	**60%**	**53%**	**56%**	**57%**	**51%**	**58%**	**56%**

Lots 1 & 2												
Adjumani	47%	50%	46%	41%	49%	46%	50%	50%	41%	60%	30%	47%
Lamwo	67%	75%	63%	58%	69%	69%	61%	65%	84%	50%	86%	67%
Kyegegwa	69%	61%	75%	71%	68%	67%	67%	76%	71%	60%	56%	69%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**61%**	**61%**	**61%**	**56%**	**62%**	**60%**	**59%**	**64%**	**64%**	**57%**	**54%**	**61%**
Overall	**57%**	**57%**	**57%**	**55%**	**58%**	**60%**	**55%**	**59%**	**60%**	**53%**	**57%**	**57%**

% of leadership positions in decision making platforms on climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation and environmental management held by women, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.

Lots 1 & 2 recorded 17% of female respondents in leadership positions, which was slightly higher than Lots 3 & 4 at 13%. Within Lots 1 & 2, Terego 25%, Obongi 25%, and Moyo, 24% had the highest female participation, while Madi-Okollo reported the lowest at 3%. Kyegegwa, in Lots 3 & 4, also reflected limited female leadership at 3%, with male dominance at 10% in the district.

With regard to nationality, host community members accounted for 20% of all leadership roles, compared to 16% among refugee households. The gap was particularly visible in Moyo, where leadership roles were solely reported by host respondents (24%), and in Koboko and Terego, where host community leadership participation reached 20% and 40%, respectively.

On disability, individuals from households with PWDs held 19% of leadership roles, compared to 17% among non-PWD households. However, some districts still exhibited gaps, such as Madi-Okollo, 8% and Koboko, 19% for PWDs, calling for deliberate inclusion strategies.

In terms of age distribution, leadership positions were most commonly held by individuals aged 31–40 years (20%), followed closely by the 18–30 age group was 21%. Leadership declined across older cohorts, with 14% among those aged 61–64 years, but rose slightly to 19% for those aged 65+. This highlights an encouraging level of youth and middle-aged involvement in environmental governance, which can be leveraged for intergenerational sustainability.

Table 41: Leadership positions in decision-making platforms on climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and environmental management.

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male (n=244)	Female (n=349)	Refugee (n=160)	Host (n=433)	PwDs (n=130)	Not PwDs (n=463)	18-30 years (n=183)	31-40 years (n=210)	41-50 years (n=107)	51-60 years (n=54)	61-64 years (n=14%)	65+ years (n=25)	(n=593)
Madi-Okollo	9%	3%	9%	3%	8%	5%	5%	7%	4%	5%	0%	5%	5%
Terego	43%	25%	18%	40%	32%	30%	28%	29%	31%	34%	20%	56%	30%
Koboko	29%	14%	16%	20%	19%	18%	28%	15%	21%	13%	8%	0%	19%
Yumbe	24%	12%	12%	16%	13%	15%	16%	16%	9%	13%	8%	26%	14%
Obongi	36%	25%	20%	34%	37%	26%	24%	31%	30%	17%	15%	44%	28%
Moyo	24%	24%	0%	24%	37%	22%	22%	25%	29%	22%	8%	18%	24%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**27%**	**17%**	**15%**	**23%**	**25%**	**19%**	**21%**	**22%**	**20%**	**17%**	**11%**	**22%**	**20%**
Adjumani	20%	15%	15%	17%	17%	16%	17%	14%	15%	22%	13%	33%	16%
Lamwo	26%	23%	16%	29%	16%	25%	32%	22%	26%	15%	27%	0%	24%
Kyegegwa	10%	3%	8%	3%	11%	4%	6%	9%	1%	4%	0%	0%	5%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**19%**	**13%**	**13%**	**16%**	**14%**	**15%**	**18%**	**15%**	**14%**	**13%**	**14%**	**11%**	**15%**
Overall	**21%**	**15%**	**16%**	**20%**	**19%**	**17%**	**21%**	**20%**	**18%**	**17%**	**14%**	**19%**	**18%**

% of community members and local government staff with supportive attitude towards women's active participation in - and decision-making on - climate-smart agricultural practices and environmental management by age, nationality, and disability status.

Overall, findings show that only 26% of the respondents had a supportive attitude towards women's active participation in decision-making on climate-smart agricultural practices and environmental management. Lots 1 & 2 recorded a slightly higher average of 27%, compared to 24% in Lots 3 & 4. A disaggregated view by district shows notable variations, with Madi-Okollo (33%), Yumbe (31%), and Moyo (30%) showing relatively higher levels of support. In contrast, Obongi (16%) and Adjumani (20%) recorded the lowest levels of overall support. Male support remained generally low across all districts, with the highest male support being 34% in Moyo and 30% in Obongi, indicating persistent gender norms that limit widespread endorsement of women's participation in environmental decision-making.

When examined through the lens of nationality, host community members demonstrated slightly higher levels of support (27%) for women's leadership in climate and environmental management compared to refugees (25%). While the difference is modest, it suggests that host communities should be integrated into existing governance and decision-making structures.

Similarly, the inclusion of PwDs remains modest, with 25% of respondents from households with PwDs expressing supportive attitudes towards women's leadership in climate and environmental management, compared to 26% of non-PwD households. While the overall gap is small, certain districts show bigger differences. For example, Lamwo at 10% recorded the lowest support among PwDs, which may be due to marginalization in environmental decision-making spaces. The supportive attitudes towards women's active engagement were relatively balanced across age groups, with individuals aged 31–64 years averaging around 27%, closely followed by youth aged 18–30 years at 29%, and older adults aged 65+ at 24%. This reflects a promising level of youth engagement and suggests that middle-aged adults continue to play a strong role in shaping community decisions, while also emphasizing the need to further engage and empower elderly members to ensure intergenerational participation in climate-smart agriculture and environmental governance.

Gaps exist particularly among refugee populations, persons with disabilities, older community members, and men. Strengthening supportive attitudes among these groups is critical for ensuring inclusive, participatory, and sustainable environmental governance.

Table 42: Community members and local government staff with a supportive attitude towards women's active participation

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male (n=242)	Female (n=595)	Refugee (n=281)	Host (n=556)	PwDs (n=144)	Not PwDs (n=693)	18-30 years (n=268)	31-40 years (n=257)	41-50 years (n=159)	51- 60 years (n=83)	61-64 years (n=38)	65+ years (n=32)	(n=837)
Madi-Okollo	18%	40%	48%	23%	35%	33%	32%	31%	35%	35%	38%	38%	33%
Terego	32%	23%	17%	32%	24%	26%	28%	22%	23%	32%	33%	19%	25%
Koboko	30%	27%	16%	32%	27%	28%	31%	19%	27%	36%	54%	24%	28%
Yumbe	28%	32%	21%	38%	27%	32%	36%	33%	27%	20%	62%	16%	31%
Obongi	30%	10%	21%	12%	12%	17%	19%	14%	22%	9%	0%	11%	16%
Moyo	34%	28%	0%	30%	31%	30%	40%	28%	23%	16%	42%	36%	30%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**29%**	**27%**	**25%**	**28%**	**25%**	**28%**	**31%**	**24%**	**26%**	**26%**	**38%**	**25%**	**27%**
Adjumani	10%	25%	24%	17%	16%	21%	20%	22%	22%	17%	13%	17%	20%
Lamwo	19%	27%	22%	25%	10%	26%	23%	25%	25%	28%	13%	17%	24%
Kyegegwa	19%	32%	28%	27%	38%	25%	30%	25%	31%	17%	46%	31%	28%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**16%**	**28%**	**25%**	**23%**	**23%**	**24%**	**24%**	**24%**	**26%**	**20%**	**23%**	**22%**	**24%**
Overall	**24%**	**27%**	**25%**	**27%**	**25%**	**26%**	**29%**	**24%**	**26%**	**24%**	**32%**	**24%**	**26%**

% of targeted women in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.

The data in the table below shows women's participation in leadership roles within climate-smart agriculture, climate change, and environmental decision-making platforms. The number of respondents to this question was 1,184, representing 37% of the total female sample. Overall participation remains low, which may be due to entrenched gender norms, limited literacy, and exclusion from customary leadership spaces.

Nationality of women in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms.

Refugee women respondents in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms were 39% and hosts were 36%. While this reflects commendable inclusion of refugees in decision-making roles, it also highlights a gap. The data shows that refugee women still face barriers to leadership, including limited access to land and lower socio-political visibility. Madi Okollo (46%), Yumbe (44%), and Adjumani (41%) districts show higher levels of refugee women's engagement. Providing mentorship and refugee-specific leadership capacity building is essential to balance representation across the refugees and hosts.

Disability inclusion of women in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms.

For PwDs, women reported participation in leadership of 39%, nearly equal to non-PwDs at 37%. Across districts, PwDs had higher participation in some areas, for example, Lamwo 50%, Adjumani 50%, and Madi-Okollo 48% showing that women with disabilities can have an active role in decision-making. However, districts like Obongi, 13% show stark gaps, pointing to persistent barriers. Information collected from the FGDs and KIIs also highlights that women with disabilities remain outside decision-making spaces. To strengthen inclusion, programming should incorporate adaptive support mechanisms such as accessible venues, sign language interpretation, transportation assistance, and inclusive leadership development tailored to women

with different types of disabilities. This report emphasizes the need for inclusive programming and leadership pathways that intentionally engage and empower women with disabilities at all levels.

Inclusion of women in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms according to different age groups.

Women's leadership in climate-smart agriculture and environmental decision-making was highest among those aged 31–40 years at 40%, closely followed by women aged 18–30 and 51–60 years, both at 38% to 40%. Overall, 37% of women reported holding leadership roles across the target areas. Youth representation was relatively consistent across regions, with Lots 3 & 4 showing a slightly higher proportion of 39% of young women leaders aged 18–30, compared to 38% in Lots 1 & 2. Districts like Moyo, 36% and Terego, 30% showed moderate engagement of younger women in decision-making roles. However, elderly women remain low, and this may result in missing rich indigenous ecological knowledge and traditional authority. Age-inclusive opportunities need to be promoted to ensure meaningful engagement across all age groups.

Table 43: Women respondents in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms.

District	Female	Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group					Overall
	(n=1184)	Refugee (n=443)	Host (n=741)	PwDs (n=226)	Not PwDs (n=958)	18-30 years (n=355)	31-40 years (n=374)	41-50 years (n=234)	51- 60 years (n=131)	61-64 years (n=47)	65+ years (n=44)	(n=1184)
Madi-Okollo	73%	46%	51%	48%	49%	48%	43%	61%	41%	63%	48%	49%
Terego	46%	34%	32%	37%	31%	30%	34%	29%	34%	47%	31%	33%
Koboko	50%	38%	34%	38%	34%	34%	41%	23%	40%	46%	29%	35%
Yumbe	54%	44%	41%	36%	44%	53%	40%	44%	30%	31%	32%	43%
Obongi	29%	22%	19%	13%	22%	24%	14%	27%	30%	31%	11%	20%
Moyo	53%	0%	33%	41%	32%	36%	33%	35%	25%	42%	18%	33%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**51%**	**37%**	**35%**	**35%**	**36%**	**38%**	**33%**	**38%**	**34%**	**42%**	**31%**	**36%**
Adjumani	62%	45%	41%	50%	41%	39%	44%	46%	44%	47%	42%	43%
Lamwo	57%	36%	34%	39%	34%	38%	30%	29%	53%	27%	42%	35%
Kyegegwa	61%	50%	35%	50%	39%	39%	45%	44%	37%	38%	31%	41%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**60%**	**44%**	**37%**	**47%**	**38%**	**39%**	**40%**	**39%**	**44%**	**37%**	**38%**	**40%**
Overall	**54%**	**39%**	**36%**	**39%**	**37%**	**38%**	**35%**	**39%**	**38%**	**40%**	**33%**	**37%**

% of women and adolescent girls in groups/networks reporting feeling a sense of collective agency, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status

There were 16% or 354 respondents of women and girls, who reported a sense of collective agency. This indicator assessed only females; hence, no males contributed to this indicator.

Lots 1 & 2 reported a higher average leadership participation rate at 14%, compared to 20% in Lots 3 & 4. Adjumani (25%), Lamwo (21%), Koboko (17%), and Madi Okollo (17%) were the highest; Obongi (8%) and Yumbe (12%) were the lowest. This may be due to a lack of women's empowerment platforms.

The refugees had a slightly higher representation in leadership positions at 17% than the hosts at 15%. While this gap is not extreme, it shows that there may be barriers that refugees and host community members still face in fully participating in decision-making forums. Madi Okollo (21%), Koboko, and Terego recorded relatively high refugee leadership participation at 71% and 46% respectively. However, hosts still dominate in most districts, which calls for continued advocacy and facilitation to promote equitable participation.

In terms of PWDs, there were 16%, slightly more than those from non-PWD households at 16%. This is a positive trend showing inclusion of persons with disability in governance. Madid Okollo had 21%, Koboko at 21%, Adjumani at 16%, and Kyegegwa at 21% were the highest as positive examples where persons with disabilities or their household representatives were actively involved in leadership. Obongi was 4% and Yumbe

at 8% were the lowest. These may indicate a need for interventions to address barriers to leadership for people with disabilities.

Leadership participation was strongest among individuals aged 65 and above at 21%, followed by those aged 51–60 were 17% and 41–50 were 16%, indicating a strong role of older adults in decision-making platforms. Interestingly, youth aged 18–30 also held 19% of leadership positions, which is a representative of meaningful engagement of younger people in environmental governance. While the 61–64 age group had low participation, 10%. There is a significant presence of older adults that may be highlighting the continued trust placed in elders in many communities.

Table 44: Women and adolescent girls in groups/networks reporting feeling a sense of collective agency.

District	Sex	Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Female (n=354)	Refugee (n=142)	Host (n=212)	PwDs (n=71)	Not PwDs (n=283)	18-30 years (n=117)	31-40 years (n=102)	41-50 years (n=68)	51- 60 years (n=39)	61-64 years (n=8)	65+ years (n=20)	(n=354)
Madi-Okollo	17%	21%	14%	21%	16%	26%	4%	19%	22%	0%	27%	17%
Terego	16%	18%	14%	17%	15%	15%	14%	18%	27%	9%	10%	16%
Koboko	17%	12%	19%	19%	16%	21%	18%	13%	14%	9%	14%	17%
Yumbe	12%	12%	12%	8%	12%	12%	10%	13%	11%	10%	14%	12%
Obongi	8%	7%	9%	4%	9%	8%	6%	13%	17%	0%	11%	8%
Moyo	16%	0%	16%	15%	16%	22%	18%	15%	0%	14%	0%	16%
Total Lots 1 & 2	14%	14%	14%	15%	14%	17%	11%	15%	15%	7%	14%	14%
Adjumani	24%	25%	22%	16%	25%	23%	23%	23%	22%	20%	50%	24%
Lamwo	21%	22%	21%	15%	22%	25%	18%	18%	28%	0%	43%	21%
Kyegegwa	15%	22%	10%	21%	14%	18%	14%	14%	11%	20%	22%	15%
Total Lots 3 & 4	20%	23%	18%	18%	21%	22%	18%	18%	20%	14%	38%	20%
Overall	16%	17%	15%	16%	16%	19%	14%	16%	17%	10%	21%	16%

Output 3.1: Increased participation of women and adolescent girls in leadership and decision-making processes in relation to CSA, and sustainable management of the Environment and Natural resources

# of households trained on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head.

The household respondents who reported having received the training on gender roles and *joint* decision-making in agriculture and NRM were 1301 (41%). Lots 1 & 2 had 807(62%) trained women, with high participation in Koboko (151), Yumbe (167), and Madi-Okollo (190). Lots 3 & 4 had 494 (38%) respondents, with Kyegegwa (203) having the highest. While many respondents trained were from West Nile, Lots 3 & 4 show higher refugee and PwD inclusion.

Gender Inclusion of respondents who reported having received the training on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM.

All household respondents who reported having received the training on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM across all districts were females. While this shows strong targeting of women, the complete absence of male participation in such training raises concerns. Effective joint decision-making essentially requires engagement of both men and women, especially in male-controlled societies where men often hold decision-making power over household land, labor, and finances. The lack of males trained shows that gender roles are still viewed as "women's issues," which affects the potential for achieving gender transformation in agricultural and NRM systems. The URRI programme should actively involve men in training sessions to challenge gender stereotypes, promote shared responsibilities, and foster mutual respect in household and community decision-making.

Nationality of household respondents who reported having received the training on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM.

Of the total respondents, 464 (36%) were from refugee households, and 837 (64%) were from host communities. This result shows the inclusion of both groups' gender-transformative trainings. The districts with the highest number of refugees who had received the training included Madi-Okollo (82), Kyegegwa (78), and Yumbe (66). Districts like Obongi (25) and Kobko (43) show fewer refugee women trained. There is a clear need to strengthen the inclusion of refugee women in all the URRI target districts where CSA and NRM activities will be implemented.

Disability Inclusive of household respondents who reported having received the training on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM.

Out of all trained respondents, 240 (18%) were persons with disabilities (PwDs), while 1,061 (82%) were not. These results show that PwD engagement in training was happening, and this was mainly in Koboko (53) and Kyegegwa (37). Districts that had fewer PwD respondents reporting to have been trained included Obongi (5) and Lamwo (17). This difference may have been caused by challenges such as accessibility, limited awareness, and unintentional exclusion during training. URRI programme should ensure equitable accessibility and involvement of disability-specific partners in the execution of trainings and adapt training methods that include visual aids, sign language, and mobility support to reach all eligible women equitably.

Age groups of household respondents who reported having received the training on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM.

Across the target districts, household respondents trained on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and natural resource management were mainly aged 18–30 years (29%) and 31–40 years (33%). Farmers trained reduced as the age group increases, for example, those aged 41–50 years were 19%, those aged 51–60 years were 11%, and those above 60 years were less than 8% combined. These results show that middle-aged women were critical in agricultural production and community-level decision-making. The participation of youth highlights efforts to cultivate a new generation of gender-aware leaders. Youth were mainly reported in Madi-Okollo (54) and Terego (65), showing youth engagement. Low representation of elderly women was high, and this was attributed to barriers such as limited mobility, health challenges, and reduced participation in public forums. Their wealth of traditional knowledge and social influence presents an untapped resource. The URRI programme should deliberately engage older women as custodians of cultural wisdom and role models in promoting gender equity and inclusive environmental interventions.

Table 45: Household respondents trained on gender roles and joint decision-making in agriculture and NRM.

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	0	190	82	108	31	159	55	49	52	18	5	11	190
Terego	0	133	57	76	31	102	37	57	16	13	6	4	133
Koboko	0	151	43	108	53	98	49	47	17	23	8	7	151
Yumbe	0	167	66	101	20	147	52	50	36	16	7	6	167
Obongi	0	54	25	29	5	49	12	22	10	7	2	1	54
Moyo	0	112	0	112	21	91	37	42	21	6	5	1	112
Total Lots 1 & 2	**0**	**807**	**273**	**534**	**161**	**646**	**242**	**267**	**152**	**83**	**33**	**30**	**807**
Adjumani	0	156	64	92	25	131	43	49	34	20	5	5	156
Lamwo	0	135	49	86	17	118	35	45	23	22	4	6	135
Kyegegwa	0	203	78	125	37	166	55	67	40	22	9	9	203
Total Lots 3 & 4	**0**	**494**	**191**	**303**	**79**	**415**	**133**	**161**	**97**	**64**	**18**	**20**	**494**
Overall	**0**	**1301**	**464**	**837**	**240**	**1061**	**375**	**428**	**249**	**147**	**51**	**50**	**1301**

# of women and adolescent girls trained in collective agency and leadership skills.

At baseline, zero (0) women and adolescent girls had been trained in collective agency and leadership skills across the URRI target districts. This highlights a critical gap in building the confidence, capacity, and voice of women and girls in community leadership and decision-making processes related to agriculture, climate adaptation, and natural resource management.

# of local level bylaws developed to enhance female representation in CSA and NRM.

At the time of the baseline, zero (0) local-level bylaws had been developed under the URRI project to enhance female representation in CSA and NRM. This is a new initiative being introduced through the project. While some partners were already supporting women's empowerment in agriculture, their efforts were not specifically focused on CSA or environmental governance**.**

# of women and youth supported to engage OPM and land lords on issues of access to land for CSA and NRM, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status

At baseline, zero (0) women and youth had been supported to engage OPM or land lords on issues of land access for CSA and NRM. This indicates a key gap in promoting inclusive land governance.

% of women in the targeted households who feel they have a conducive environment to participate in decision making at household and/or community level in relation to climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of the environment.

Across all districts surveyed, women held an average of 11% of leadership positions in climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation, and environmental management platforms. When disaggregated by project implementation lots, Lots 1 & 2 showed slightly higher female leadership participation at 12% compared to 8% in Lots 3 & 4. Koboko (35%) and Yumbe (13%) led in female leadership within Lots 1 & 2, while Kyegegwa reported the lowest in Lots 3 & 4, at only 2%. This suggests that, despite more districts in Lots 1 & 2 having lower average development indices, they have relatively strong female engagement in leadership platforms.

When comparing refugee and host communities, refugee women held 12% of the leadership roles, slightly above the 10% recorded among host women. Koboko (48%) and Yumbe (17%) were standouts where refugee women showed strong participation. Kyegegwa (1%) had the lowest engagement/representation. These rates create a need for empowerment programming in refugee settlements across the project locations.

PWDs were at a 12% participation rate in leadership, slightly above the 10% of those from non-PWD households. Districts such as Lamwo (18%) and Koboko (33%) showed encouraging levels of inclusion for PwD households, while Obongi (6%) and Terego (0%) revealed areas needing significant improvement. There is recorded progress in mainstreaming disability inclusion within leadership spaces, particularly in areas with active programming or awareness campaigns, but also, these figures underline the need for targeted advocacy and inclusive leadership development in the districts of URRI.

In terms of age, women aged 31–40 years were 13% and 18–30 years were 9% and these held the highest shares of leadership roles. Participation declined gradually with age, falling to 7% for women aged 61–64 and 9% for those 65 and above. This trend suggests that leadership opportunities are more accessible to younger and middle-aged women, possibly due to greater mobility, education exposure, or engagement in development programs. However, the marginalization of older women may indicate socio-cultural biases or limitations related to health, literacy, or perceived relevance in leadership structures. Promoting intergenerational inclusion and leadership mentoring could help balance representation and ensure the benefits of experience are not lost.

Table 46: Women in the targeted households who feel they have a conducive environment to participate in decision-making at the household.

District	Females	Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
		Refugee (n=94)	Host (n=140)	PwDs (n=54)	Not PwDs (n=180)	18-30 years (n=82)	31-40 years (n=66)	41-50 years (n=45)	51- 60 years (n=26)	61-64 years (n=6)	65+ years (n=9)	(n=234)
Madi-Okollo	7%	10%	4%	3%	8%	6%	9%	2%	13%	17%	7%	7%
Terego	2%	3%	0%	0%	2%	4%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Koboko	35%	48%	30%	33%	37%	37%	34%	43%	31%	9%	43%	35%
Yumbe	13%	17%	10%	16%	12%	21%	8%	11%	11%	10%	0%	13%
Obongi	2%	1%	3%	6%	1%	6%	0%	5%	0%	0%	0%	2%
Moyo	12%	0%	12%	12%	12%	12%	9%	15%	16%	14%	14%	12%
Total Lots 1 & 2	**12%**	**14%**	**11%**	**13%**	**11%**	**15%**	**9%**	**12%**	**14%**	**7%**	**12%**	**12%**
Adjumani	10%	11%	10%	6%	11%	13%	13%	8%	6%	0%	10%	10%
Lamwo	13%	12%	13%	18%	11%	11%	11%	18%	12%	25%	0%	13%
Kyegegwa	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	1%	2%	4%	0%	0%	2%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**8%**	**8%**	**9%**	**8%**	**8%**	**9%**	**8%**	**8%**	**7%**	**7%**	**4%**	**8%**
Overall	**11%**	**12%**	**10%**	**12%**	**10%**	**13%**	**9%**	**11%**	**11%**	**7%**	**9%**	**11%**

Output 3.2: Positive social and cultural norms and practices promoted to enhance safety for women, men and youth working in agriculture and their access to SRHR /GBV information and services

# of farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and nationality.

Across all the target districts, 1419 (44%) respondents had been trained and or mentored on social norms change in CSA and Sustainable NRM. Lots 1 & 2 had 893 (63%) women respondents trained, while Lots 3 & 4 had 526 (37%). Higher numbers were trained in Kyegegwa (218), Yumbe (209), Koboko (164), and Madi-Okollo (199). Districts with the least numbers included Obongi (60) and Moyo (117).

Farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM by gender.

All (100) the respondents who received training on social norms change in CSA and Sustainable were women. This shows that existing interventions deliberately focus on engaging women in shifting the social and cultural norms that shape agricultural and environmental practices. This emphasis is important, especially given the historical marginalization of women in land and resource-related decisions. Districts such as Yumbe had (209 women) and Madi-Okollo (199 women), while Obongi (60) and Moyo (117) present low numbers. The exclusion of males in such trainings highlights a critical gap since social norms are reinforced by both women and men, and sustainable transformation in gender dynamics within CSA and NRM requires joint commitment. Integrating men and boys into future norm change trainings will be essential to secure shared ownership of gender equality and reduce traditional norms that limit equal participation in trainings.

Nationality of farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM

Out of all respondents who reported they were trained, 529 (37%) were from refugee households, while 890 (63%) were from host communities. These results show an effort put towards refugee inclusion in trainings on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM, especially in districts like Kyegegwa (87), Madi-Okollo (85), and Yumbe (94). It also highlights that refugee women have been considered as key stakeholders in climate-smart and sustainable development practices. Districts with few refugee respondents that had been

trained included Obongi (25) and Koboko (53). URRI should amplify refugee inclusion in their programming, and the emphasis should be on addressing barriers such as language, land access, and community cohesion.

Disability status of farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM

Of the total respondents, 279 (20%) were women with disabilities (PwDs), while 1,140 (80%) were non-PwDs. This shows that there are already interventions that are promoting inclusion, especially in districts like Koboko (59), Terego (37), and Madi-Okollo (33). However, challenges such as accessibility of venues, training materials, and communication formats need to be inclusive.

Age group of farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM.

The majority of the respondents who said they received the training on norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM were aged 18–30 years (30%) and 31–40 years (32%). Older farmers aged 41–50 years were 19%, 51–60 years were 11%, and those above 60 years were less than 8%. These figures show that existing interventions are mainly targeting active and decision-making age groups, with youth involvement noted in districts such as Terego (77 youth) and Kyegegwa (53 youth). However, the minimal involvement of older women, particularly those aged 65+ years, highlights a gap in intergenerational inclusion.

Table 47: Farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	0	199	85	114	33	166	58	53	52	20	5	11	199
Terego	0	144	60	84	37	107	45	52	20	13	7	7	144
Koboko	0	164	53	111	59	105	52	46	22	25	9	10	164
Yumbe	0	209	94	115	26	183	64	63	46	19	6	11	209
Obongi	0	60	25	35	6	54	15	23	11	7	2	2	60
Moyo	0	117	0	117	24	93	37	44	21	9	5	1	117
Total Lots 1 & 2	**0**	**893**	**317**	**576**	**185**	**708**	**271**	**281**	**172**	**93**	**34**	**42**	**893**
Adjumani	0	170	69	101	33	137	49	53	36	20	6	6	170
Lamwo	0	138	56	82	19	119	41	49	20	19	3	6	138
Kyegegwa	0	218	87	131	42	176	62	69	45	24	9	9	218
Total Lots 3 & 4	**0**	**526**	**212**	**314**	**94**	**432**	**152**	**171**	**101**	**63**	**18**	**21**	**526**
Overall	**0**	**1419**	**529**	**890**	**279**	**1140**	**423**	**452**	**273**	**156**	**52**	**63**	**1419**

# of women, men and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention, disaggregated by age and nationality.

In all the URRI target districts, 1137 (35) women, men, and youth sampled respondents reported having received training on SRHR and GBV prevention. Lots 1 & 2 had 739 (65%) respondents, and high numbers were reported in Madi-Okollo (184), Yumbe (114), and Koboko (155). These numbers show the presence of various interventions in these districts that focus on SRHR and GBV prevention among both the refugees and the host communities. Lots 3 & 4 had 398 (35%) respondents. Under these lots, Kyegegwa had 174 as the highest number, and Adjumani had the lowest with 89 respondents.

Gender Inclusion of women, men, and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention.

Of the total number that received the training on SRHR and GBV, female participants were represented by 739 (65%), while male respondents were 398 (35%). This shows that females were being targeted with SRHR and GBV trainings by stakeholders that were active on the ground, especially the NGOs and CBOs. GBV prevention and SRHR are shared societal responsibilities, and without deliberate male involvement, behavioral and cultural change may not be achieved. Districts with the highest numbers of females trained included, like

Koboko (155) and Kyegegwa (174). URRI should ensure balanced gender participation in trainings, particularly by encouraging male champions of SRHR and GBV prevention in the community.

Refugee and host community representation of women, men, and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention.

The training on SRHR and GBV was reported by refugee (35%) and host (65%) respondents. Refugee participation in trainings was high in Kyegegwa (58) and Koboko (47). However, Obongi (32) and Adjumani (35) had the lowest number of refugees trained. To build equitable and effective programming, refugee-specific SRHR and GBV strategies should include integration of cultural mediators, and safe spaces should be established to overcome access barriers and ensure refugee communities are not left behind.

Disability Inclusion in women, men, and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention.

Among those trained respondents, 220 (19%) were PwDs, while 917 (81%) were not. This level of inclusion demonstrates a fair start toward disability-responsive SRHR and GBV programming. Districts such as Koboko (104 PwDs) and Moyo (23) registered relatively high participation from PwDs, showing that training was accessible in some contexts. Yumbe (18) and Obongi (8) registered the lowest. Accessible venues, sign language interpretation, simplified content, and transportation support are critical measures to ensure that persons with disabilities, especially women and girls, can benefit from SRHR and GBV trainings and services.

Age groups of women, men, and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention.

The highest number of respondents who had received training on SRHR and GBV prevention were aged 18–30 years, and were represented by 29% and 31–40 years were 32%. The findings show that existing interventions focused on younger populations who are most at risk and most at risk of SRHR and GBV abuses. Those aged 41–50 years were represented at 20%, while those who were aged 51 years and above had low levels of training. The strong focus on middle-aged participants shows that existing interventions focus on the age group with caregiving responsibilities, critical in family protection decisions. Youth trained on SRHR, GBV were high in Terego (45), and Kyegegwa (41), which is appropriate targeting since youth are a high-risk group for SRHR challenges, including early marriage, unplanned pregnancies, and limited contraceptive access. The low number of older adults trained reflects generational discomfort with SRHR discussions. URRI programme may need to adapt age-appropriate content, but ensure that all the categories are targeted, including males, females, PwDs, the youth, and adults.

Table 48: Women, men, and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male	Female	Refugee	Host	PwDs	Not PwDs	18-30 years	31-40 years	41-50 years	51- 60 years	61-64 years	65+ years	
Madi-Okollo	0	184	81	103	29	155	52	51	47	18	5	11	**184**
Terego	0	98	41	57	24	74	32	37	11	10	5	3	**98**
Koboko	0	155	47	108	51	104	49	49	28	16	7	6	**155**
Yumbe	0	114	61	53	18	96	37	30	30	10	4	3	**114**
Obongi	0	66	32	34	8	58	23	15	18	4	4	2	**66**
Moyo	0	122	0	122	23	99	35	47	22	9	5	4	**122**
Total Lots 1 & 2	**0**	**739**	**262**	**477**	**153**	**586**	**228**	**229**	**156**	**67**	**30**	**29**	**739**
Adjumani	0	89	35	54	16	73	29	29	18	7	3	3	**89**
Lamwo	0	135	47	88	21	114	34	51	20	20	4	6	**135**
Kyegegwa	0	174	58	116	30	144	43	59	33	25	7	7	**174**
Total Lots 3 & 4	**0**	**398**	**140**	**258**	**67**	**331**	**106**	**139**	**71**	**52**	**14**	**16**	**398**
Overall	**0**	**1137**	**402**	**735**	**220**	**917**	**334**	**368**	**227**	**119**	**44**	**45**	**1137**

% of registered safety concerns related to CSA, climate change adaptation, or environmental management that have been addressed or referred

Across the URRI target district, 1406 **(**44%) respondents registered safety concerns related to CSA and climate change adaptation concerns. All the respondents who reported these concerns were female. The safety

concerns related to CSA and CCA were mainly reported to NGOs and the government through the sub-county and district staff. The number of those who reported was low, and that was caused by limited knowledge about the referral pathways. Respondents from Lots 3 & 4 exhibited a higher overall level of concern at 70% regarding CSA and climate change adaptation compared to 61% in Lots 1 &. Within Lots 3 & 4, Kyegegwa had the highest concern at 87%, showing greater climate-related awareness. Lamwo and Adjumani had 66% and 58%, respectively. Lots 1 & 2 displayed more variability, Madi-Okollo reported the highest concern at 86%, but districts like Moyo (49%) and Koboko (50%) showed relatively lower levels of concern.

Respondents who registered safety concerns related to CSA, climate change adaptation, or environmental management that have been addressed or referred to

All 1,406 respondents (100%) in this assessment were female, implying that existing interventions specifically targeted women, enabling them to identify and report risks related to CSA, climate change adaptation, and environmental management. The complete absence of male reporting of safety concerns related to CSA is something that requires further investigation. There is a need for URRI to ensure that feedback mechanisms are deliberately made inclusive of both genders as a way of ensuring that safety issues affecting all community members are responded to.

Refugee and host community respondents who registered safety concerns related to CSA, climate change adaptation, or environmental management that have been addressed or referred to

In terms of nationality, refugees reported a slightly higher level of concern 66% about CSA and climate change adaptation compared to 63% among host community members. This indicates that refugee communities are not only aware of environmental challenges but are also actively concerned about adapting to climate risks, perhaps due to their heightened vulnerability and reliance on natural resources for livelihoods. Concern levels were highest in Lamwo at 71% and Kyegegwa at 75%, which means strong engagement in areas where targeted programming may be present. However, Koboko recorded the lowest concern among refugees (43%). There is a need to strengthen refugee-sensitive protection systems, ensuring that displaced populations can report risks without fear.

Disability status of respondents who registered safety concerns related to CSA, climate change adaptation, or environmental management that have been addressed or referred to

When disaggregated by disability status, respondents from households with PWDs reported a slightly lower concern level was 62% compared to 66% among households without PWDs. While the overall difference appears modest, it suggests that households with PWDs may face barriers in accessing information or participating in CSA and climate change adaptation activities. Some districts, like Kyegegwa, were 83% and Lamwo was 61% showing relatively high concern levels among PWDs, indicating promising inclusion in certain contexts. However, in districts such as Moyo, at 44% and Obongi, was 57% their engagement is lower. These results show that PwDs still face vulnerabilities in climate and environmental contexts, such as physical access to farmlands and exclusion from group activities. To reduce the gap, it is essential to ensure accessibility of reporting mechanisms, possibly through community focal points, sign language interpretation, and disability-specific sensitization sessions.

***Age groups of respondents who* registered safety concerns related to CSA, climate change adaptation, or environmental management that have been addressed or referred to**

When analyzed by age, the highest levels were reported among individuals aged 31–40 and 41–50 years, both at 65%, followed by youth at 62%. Older adults aged 51–60 and 65+ years each registered 64%. The middle-aged women respondents reported more about safety concerns, and this could be due to their role in agricultural production, resource use, and household management, positioning them at the forefront of climate-smart agriculture and environmental interventions. The lower participation of both youth and elderly women could be a result of gaps in age-inclusive engagement, particularly in building awareness around environmental risks and how to report them. To address this, URRI should adopt age-responsive communication strategies such as youth-led awareness campaigns and elderly peer-support groups that

empower all age groups to identify, report, and act on safety concerns in climate and natural resource programming.

Table 49: Respondents reporting CSA and Climate Change adaptation concerns

District	Sex		Nationality of HH Head		Disability		Age group						Overall
	Male (n=0)	Female (n=1406)	Refugee (n=539)	Host (n=867)	PwDs (n=279)	Not PwDs (n=1127)	18-30 years (n=401)	31-40 years (n=485)	41-50 years (n=267)	51- 60 years (n=144)	61-64 years (n=48)	65+ years (n=61)	(n=1406)
Madi-Okollo	0	86%	79%	91%	87%	85%	91%	81%	92%	78%	83%	73%	86%
Terego	0	70%	73%	67%	79%	66%	70%	66%	68%	68%	91%	90%	70%
Koboko	0	50%	43%	53%	48%	52%	47%	53%	40%	60%	64%	50%	50%
Yumbe	0	55%	51%	57%	49%	56%	55%	55%	60%	46%	40%	57%	55%
Obongi	0	55%	67%	47%	57%	55%	57%	62%	44%	61%	30%	33%	55%
Moyo	0	49%	0%	49%	44%	50%	55%	51%	46%	37%	57%	14%	49%
Total Lots 1 & 2	0	**61%**	**64%**	**59%**	**60%**	**61%**	**62%**	**61%**	**61%**	**59%**	**60%**	**57%**	**61%**
Adjumani	0	58%	63%	54%	47%	61%	55%	60%	65%	53%	40%	60%	58%
Lamwo	0	66%	71%	63%	61%	67%	66%	71%	53%	76%	25%	100%	66%
Kyegegwa	0	87%	75%	97%	83%	88%	90%	87%	84%	82%	90%	100%	87%
Total Lots 3 & 4	**0**	**70%**	**70%**	**71%**	**64%**	**72%**	**70%**	**73%**	**69%**	**69%**	**54%**	**85%**	**70%**
Overall	**0**	**64%**	**66%**	**63%**	**62%**	**66%**	**65%**	**65%**	**65%**	**64%**	**60%**	**64%**	**64%**

Opportunities and strengths within URRI target districts that may impact the program implementation.

There are several opportunities and strengths in the URRI target districts that can be leveraged to enhance effective and sustainable programme implementation. These include:

- Presence of Refugee and Host community structures all the target districts, such as the Refugee Welfare Councils (RWCs), Local councils, youth groups and associations, Women's Associations and Savings Groups (e.g., VSLA Groups), cultural and religious institutions. Districts like Adjumani, Terego, Yumbe, and Koboko reported having active community structures.
- The districts host a large youth population, many of whom have shown interest in CSA, environmental initiatives, and SRHR/GBV prevention efforts. Youth groups in the URRI target districts present opportunities for peer-to-peer education**,** innovation, and scaling of environmentally friendly practices.
- There is growing female involvement in leadership and decision-making as a result of increased participation of women in community activities like being in groups and attending trainings that are related to CSA and sustainable environment management.
- Established humanitarian and development partner coordination mechanisms among NGOs, UN agencies, and government departments. This provides an opportunity for partnerships and enhances resource pooling, referral systems, and technical support, particularly in SRHR, GBV response, and environmental protection. Existing partnerships can facilitate quicker scale-up of interventions.
- Rural communities in the URRI target districts possess valuable traditional knowledge in land and forest management. Combined with the availability of natural resources (e.g., communal lands, woodlots, wetlands), this creates opportunities for community-led climate resilience and natural resource management**.**
- Uganda's progressive refugee policy, including the Settlement Transformative Agenda and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), supports integrated programming. This will enable URRI interventions to reach both refugees and host populations equitably, promoting social cohesion and sustainability.

4. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Conclusions

The URRI baseline survey highlights persistent challenges that both refugee and host communities continue to face in managing their environment, sustaining livelihoods, and building climate resilience. Traditional farming systems in these areas do include practices that align with modern CSA, but farming was predominantly subsistence. In addition, simple yet effective techniques such as planting in lines, crop rotation, and other soil fertility management are sometimes neglected or inconsistently applied. Even where farmers report adopting CSA practices, these are rarely sustained from season to season. Maize and beans dominate local production, primarily for household consumption, with only small marketable surpluses. Adoption of some CSA practices is unsustainable, especially among refugee farmers who encounter access to land constraints. Many refugees rely on rented land, which is often costly and insecure, discouraging long-term investments in soil health and regenerative agriculture. Environmental degradation continues to be driven by different pressures, with bush burning, charcoal production, and the extraction of young poles for fencing remaining widespread due to different reasons.

Among refugee settlements, soil exhaustion is widespread due to continuous cultivation on small plots without adequate soil management, while biomass was the dominant energy source for cooking across all communities. The rise of waste management issues, such as the growing problem of polyethylene (kaveera) pollution in both settlements and surrounding host communities, requires urgent attention. Bush burning and charcoal burning continue to undermine sustainability efforts, despite the existence of a presidential executive order on charcoal production and respective district ordinances intended to regulate the trade. Enforcement of these measures was weak at the district level due to limited capacity, resource constraints, and competing local priorities. As a result, the commercial charcoal trade persists, due to market demand and the absence of affordable alternative energy sources. Population growth, both from natural increase and ongoing refugee inflows, is intensifying pressure on land, forests, and water resources.

Women are increasingly participating in farming activities, CSA initiatives, and community structures, and there are signs of empowerment and leadership at local levels. However, GBV is a concern, and harmful social norms continue to limit women's full participation in decision-making and access to productive resources. Among refugees, women's vulnerabilities are compounded by displacement-related stresses and economic marginalization.

Access to early warning information is low overall and even lower for vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and persons with disabilities. Some refugee households, particularly those from regions with historically more favorable climates, are being hit harder by new weather extremes and variability in the Ugandan context, adding to their adaptation challenges. Financial literacy was low in many areas, with savings group participation relatively high, but the actual savings levels were low. Savings in many VSLAs are often timed for consumption needs around festive periods such as Easter and Christmas, rather than being used for meaningful or productive investment.

4.2. Baseline study recommendations

Based on the URRI baseline findings, the recommendations have been categorized in line with the project's outcome areas.

Recommendations under outcome 1

i. There is a need for tailored CSA training interventions that are context-specific. In West Nile districts, including Madi-Okollo, Terego, Koboko, Yumbe, Obongi, and Moyo, farming systems were largely subsistence, mainly for staple food crops production. The training must consider the communal tenure arrangements and land sensitivities in districts like Lamwo and Adjumani, where land disputes and the presence of the Balaalo complicate access and restoration efforts.

ii. The CSA training package should focus on improving agronomic practices for high-value crops, soil and water conservation, compost use, and integrated pest management. Training for refugees, youth, the elderly, and PwD needs to be tailored to suit specific contexts for sustainable and commercial

agricultural production. These trainings should prioritize the use of small space techniques like sack gardening, vertical farming, organic manure application, and smallholder poultry and goat rearing. These groups are organised through VSLAs, youth groups.

iii. The project should support refugee groups to negotiate formal land access agreements with District Land Boards**,** District Land Committees, and host communities. A target of at least one acre per group is proposed to enable viable CSA production, particularly for high-value crops that can contribute to both food security and household income.

iv. **Enhancing market access and promoting value addition:** To address issues of low prices and to minimize exploitation by the middlemen, the project should invest in basic value addition at the community level, for example, supporting groups/ individuals to make groundnut paste (odii), simsim paste, fruit drying**,** and packaging.

v. The project should promote group-based bulking and collective marketing can strengthen farmers' bargaining power and enable them to engage with larger buyers. There may be partnerships with the private sector that will further improve market linkages and create more sustainable value chains.

vi. **Focus on financial literacy:** To address skills gaps on financial literacy and business skills, the project should integrate comprehensive financial literacy training into platforms such as VSLAs**,** farmer groups, and youth groups. Training should go beyond basic savings mobilization to cover budgeting**,** investment in productive assets**,** credit management**,** record keeping, and setting financial goals**.**

vii. **Promoting smallholder livestock enterprises:** The project should promote smallholder livestock enterprises, such as poultry and goat keeping, as complementary livelihood activities that can strengthen household resilience and support integrated farming systems. These enterprises are particularly well suited for women and youth, as they require relatively low land and capital investment and can provide quick returns through the sale of eggs, poultry meat, milk, and live animals. In addition to their direct income potential, poultry and goats also contribute manure to farms. The use of manure from small livestock to enrich soils can improve vegetable production and sustain CSA practices.

Recommendations under outcome 2:

viii. **A sustainable approach to restoration:** Trees planted under the project should be supported for at least two years after planting. This will help ensure proper management and protection for better survival. Fruit trees preferred by the farmers were indigenous species, which are easier for communities to manage than grafted seedlings.

ix. **Integrating IGAs into restoration sites:** The URRI project should promote income**-**generating activities that are nature-based and can easily be integrated into restoration sites, for example, an apiary was identified as a particularly promising option. Apiary can provide short to medium-term incomes while encouraging community members to protect and maintain restored areas.

x. **Dissemination of Early Warning Information on Climate:** The project should strengthen Early Warning Systems and the dissemination of climate information at the district and community levels. The project should work closely with district and sub-county authorities to improve both the generation and dissemination of timely, localized weather alerts and environmental information. This can be done using accessible channels such as community radios, WhatsApp groups, public notice boards, and village meetings.

xi. **Waste management:** The project should sensitise both refugees and host communities on environmental issues**,** including proper waste disposal, plastic waste management, and bush burning. There is a need to engage Town Councils, which currently lack effective waste management systems. The project should facilitate collaboration between local governments and the private sector to promote waste collection, including the establishment of town bins for plastic waste collection.

Recommendations for Outcome 3:

xii. The project's gender programming should address the persistent inequalities identified through the gender analysis conducted during the baseline. The project should establish mechanisms for regular sensitisation and dialogue with men**,** community leaders, and local governance structures to cultivate supportive environments for gender equality. At the same time, targeted efforts should be made to encourage and support women to take up leadership positions within local governance structures**.** This should be backed by leadership development initiatives, mentoring, and the provision of resources and opportunities that enable women to actively participate and local planning and decision-making.

xiii. The project should intentionally engage men through targeted outreach, male champions, and training modules that emphasize the importance and benefits of male participation in building climate resilience, promoting positive gender relations**,** and advancing community wellbeing.

xiv. The project should prioritize the revitalization of local governance structures, including Parish Development Committees and Disaster Risk Committees, many of which were established during the baseline data collection due to limited facilitation, poor coordination, and low trust. Practical support should be provided to enable regular meetings, strengthen collaboration between NGOs, local governments, and community stakeholders, and promote joint planning and shared learning. Strengthening these platforms is essential for fostering inclusive local planning, ensuring the participation of vulnerable groups, including women, youth, and PwDs, and improving the targeting and impact of resilience investments.

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Annexes

Annex 1: Indicator Matrix

<table>
<tr><th>Outcome and output statements</th><th>Ind #</th><th>Indicator</th><th>Baseline result</th></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="3">Outcome 1: Enhanced climate adaptation and resilience for women, men and youth in refugee and host communities through inclusive climate-smart agriculture (CSA)</td><td>1a (joint)</td><td>% of targeted households who are correctly practicing at least 4 of the promoted regenerative, climate-smart practices as a result of the training, disaggregated by gender, age and nationality of household head</td><td>Overall =38% (1210)
<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Lots 1&2</th><th>Lots 3&4</th><th>Overall</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>52%</td><td>21%</td><td>40%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>47%</td><td>14%</td><td>36%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>37%</td><td>12%</td><td>29%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>54%</td><td>19%</td><td>46%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>48%</td><td>17%</td><td>37%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>52%</td><td>12%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>46%</td><td>19%</td><td>39%</td></tr>
<tr><td>31-40 years</td><td>51%</td><td>16%</td><td>42%</td></tr>
<tr><td>41-50 years</td><td>50%</td><td>12%</td><td>37%</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>48%</td><td>22%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>45%</td><td>12%</td><td>35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>65+ years (48)</td><td>43%</td><td>11%</td><td>34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>49%</td><td>16%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>1b (joint)</td><td>% annual increase in agriculture productivity (kgs per acre) per household disaggregated by gender age, and nationality of household head.</td><td>Refer to Annex 2a.</td></tr>
<tr><td>1c (joint)</td><td>% of targeted households reporting increased income generated from CSA and nature-based and climate adaptive enterprises compared to baseline, disaggregated by gender, age and nationality of household head</td><td>Refer to Annex 2b.</td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="2">Output 1.1: Increased knowledge and skills of CSA approaches among targeted farmers and Farmer Groups</td><td>1.1a (joint)</td><td>Number of relevant local actors (local government, private extension staff, project staff and CBFs) who are providing services to the target population at least once per month, after having been trained in CSA approaches</td><td>4 categories identified
District Local Government staff
Community-Based Facilitators
NGOs staff
Private sector</td></tr>
<tr><td>1.1b DRC</td><td>Average capacity score of private and public sector service providers'* provision of regenerative CSA services. *Public sector service providers are: local government extension workers</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output 1.2: Improved saving capacity and market access for farmers and Farmer Groups.</td><td>1.2a (joint)</td><td># of farmers trained on CSA, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status and nationality.</td><td>Overall =624
<table>
<tr><th>Category</th><th>Lots 1&2</th><th>Lots 3&4</th><th>Overall</th></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>134</td><td>79</td><td>213</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>302</td><td>109</td><td>411</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>436</td><td>188</td><td>624</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

			Nationality			
			Refugee	145	45	190
			Host	291	143	434
			Total	**436**	**188**	**624**
			Disability			
			PwD	88	38	126
			Not PwD	348	150	498
			Total	**436**	**188**	**624**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	132	55	187
			31-40 years	147	54	201
			41-50 years	79	41	120
			51-60 years	51	24	75
			61-64 years	11	9	20
			65+ years	16	5	21
			Total	**436**	**188**	**624**
			Overall	**436**	**188**	**624**
	1.2b DRC	# of households who have received support or services on regenerative CSA from project, private and public service providers (age, sex, nationality, disability).	**Overall =508**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	113	64	177
			Female	236	95	331
			Total	**349**	**159**	**508**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	103	83	186
			Host	246	76	322
			Total	**349**	**159**	**508**
			Disability			
			PwD	82	29	111
			Not PwD	267	130	397
			Total	**349**	**159**	**508**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	115	52	167
			31-40 years	115	50	165
			41-50 years	60	34	94
			51-60 years	38	14	52
			61-64 years	7	3	10
			65+ years	14	6	20
			Total	**349**	**159**	**508**
			Overall	**349**	**159**	**508**
	SCI	# of women, men and youth trained in financial literacy, business, and marketing skills, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Overall =1,208**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	580	221	801
			Female	266	141	407
			Total	**846**	**362**	**1208**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	258	154	412
			Host	588	208	796
			Total	**846**	**362**	**1208**
			Disability			
			PwD	166	58	224
			Not PwD	680	304	984
			Total	**846**	**362**	**1208**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	244	105	349
			31-40 years	270	121	391

41-50 years	166	78	244
51-60 years	91	35	126
61-64 years	30	10	40
65+ years	45	13	58
Total	**846**	**362**	**1208**
Overall	**846**	**362**	**1208**

	SCI	# of targeted farmers with increased monthly savings disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Total =2544**		
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	522	282	804
			Female	1203	537	1740
			Total	**1725**	**819**	**2544**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	566	313	879
			Host	1159	506	1665
			Total	**1725**	**819**	**2544**
			Disability			
			PwD	327	123	450
			Not PwD	1398	696	2094
			Total	**1725**	**819**	**2544**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	491	233	724
			31-40 years	583	257	840
			41-50 years	314	167	491
			51-60 years	177	98	275
			61-64 years	62	34	96
			65+ years	88	30	118
			Total	**1715**	**819**	**2544**
	1.3d (joint)	# of targeted farmers who save part of their income in URRI supported VSLAs (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality)	**Zero (0)**			
	SCI	# of farmer groups with production and marketing plans developed	**Zero (0)**			
	SCI	# of targeted small-scale farmers who participate in markets disaggregated by gender, age and nationality, as measured by the proportion of crop harvest [in kgs] sold in the market	**Overall =2,199**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	1033	435	1468
			Female	475	256	731
			Total	**1508**	**691**	**2199**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	443	222	665
			Host	1065	469	1534
			Total	**1508**	**691**	**2199**
			Disability			
			PwD	304	103	407
			Not PwD	1204	588	1792
			Total	**1508**	**691**	**2199**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	457	205	662
			31-40 years	510	204	714
			41-50 years	259	144	403
			51-60 years	149	91	240
			61-64 years	58	29	87
			65+ years	75	18	93

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>1508</td><td>691</td><td>2199</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>1508</td><td>691</td><td>2199</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output 1.3 Women, men and youth are engaged in off-farm nature-based and climate adaptive enterprises and income-generating activities.</td><td>1.3a (joint)</td><td>Proportion of Harvest Sold in the Market by Targeted Small-Scale Farmers (Disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality).</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>38%</td><td>39%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>31%</td><td>34%</td><td>32%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>26%</td><td>27%</td><td>30%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>34%</td><td>41%</td><td>36%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>33%</td><td>36%</td><td>34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>31%</td><td>35%</td><td>32%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>33%</td><td>35%</td><td>35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>31-40 years</td><td>33%</td><td>34%</td><td>32%</td></tr>
<tr><td>41-50 years</td><td>33%</td><td>37%</td><td>34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>32%</td><td>40%</td><td>36%</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>36%</td><td>34%</td><td>35%</td></tr>
<tr><td>65+ years</td><td>35%</td><td>28%</td><td>34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>33%</td><td>35%</td><td>34%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1.3b DRC</td><td>% annual increase in the value of regenerative CSA products and services sold (Disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality).</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1.3c DRC</td><td># of targeted farmers accessing financial services (VSLAs, MFIs, etc) for CSA, nature-based and climate adaptive enterprises in URRI supported VSLAs (Disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality).</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>1.3d DRC</td><td># of targeted farmers who save part of their income in URRI supported VSLAs (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality)</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td># of targeted women, men and youth engaging in off-farm, nature-based solutions, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =933</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>439</td><td>167</td><td>606</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>231</td><td>96</td><td>327</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>670</td><td>263</td><td>933</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>158</td><td>71</td><td>229</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>512</td><td>192</td><td>704</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>670</td><td>263</td><td>933</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>137</td><td>41</td><td>178</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>533</td><td>222</td><td>755</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>670</td><td>263</td><td>933</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>187</td><td>74</td><td>261</td></tr>
<tr><td>31-40 years</td><td>250</td><td>77</td><td>327</td></tr>
<tr><td>41-50 years</td><td>125</td><td>56</td><td>181</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>61</td><td>35</td><td>96</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>24</td><td>10</td><td>34</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

			65+ years	23	11	34
			Total	**670**	**263**	**933**
			Overall	**670**	**263**	**933**
	SCI	# of farmers trained in post-harvest handling, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality.	**Overall =1,227**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	572	237	809
			Female	279	139	418
			Total	**851**	**376**	**1,227**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	263	155	418
			Host	588	221	809
			Total	**851**	**376**	**1,227**
			Disability			
			PwD	173	58	231
			Not PwD	**678**	**318**	**996**
			Total	**851**	**376**	**1,227**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	252	119	371
			31-40 years	282	112	394
			41-50 years	153	88	241
			51-60 years	98	40	138
			61-64 years	29	13	42
			65+ years	37	4	41
			Total	**851**	**376**	**1227**
			Overall	**851**	**376**	**1,227**
	SCI	# of farmers trained in value addition, disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality.	**Overall =1,121**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	553	196	749
			Female	261	111	372
			Total	**814**	**307**	**1,121**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	241	126	367
			Host	573	181	754
			Total	**814**	**307**	**1,121**
			Disability			
			PwD	167	49	216
			Not PwD	647	258	905
			Total	**814**	**307**	**1,121**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	223	101	324
			31-40 years	284	94	378
			41-50 years	154	60	214
			51-60 years	83	35	118
			61-64 years	30	12	42
			65+ years	40	5	45
			Total	**814**	**307**	**1,121**
			Overall	**814**	**307**	**1,121**
Output 1.4 Strengthened anticipatory capacity of communities to mitigate climate and environmental shocks which can disrupt agricultural production.	SCI	# of community members trained by URRI in early warning and early action systems, disaggregated by gender, age and nationality	**Zero (0)**			

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>SCI</td><td># of Anticipatory Action Plans (AAP) developed.</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SCI</td><td># of targeted households reporting they have access to relevant and timely early warning information, disaggregated by gender, disability status, age, and nationality.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =1,414</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>570</td><td>359</td><td>929</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>282</td><td>203</td><td>485</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>852</td><td>562</td><td>1,414</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>253</td><td>211</td><td>464</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>599</td><td>351</td><td>950</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>852</td><td>562</td><td>1,414</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>155</td><td>92</td><td>247</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>697</td><td>470</td><td>1167</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>852</td><td>562</td><td>1,414</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>258</td><td>171</td><td>429</td></tr>
<tr><td>31-40 years</td><td>287</td><td>164</td><td>451</td></tr>
<tr><td>41-50 years</td><td>158</td><td>121</td><td>279</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>91</td><td>65</td><td>156</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>26</td><td>23</td><td>49</td></tr>
<tr><td>65+ years</td><td>32</td><td>18</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>852</td><td>562</td><td>1,414</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>852</td><td>562</td><td>1,414</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Outcome 2: Sustainable management of the environment in refugee-affected areas through inclusive interventions leading to enhanced conservation of natural resources, biodiversity, ecosystem services, and productivity</td><td>2a (joint)</td><td>Hectares of land restored with improved soil health, increased bio-diversity and enhanced eco system services.</td><td>Total 152 Hectares.
Lots 1 & 2=91 hectares
Lots 3 & 4=61 hectares</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2b (joint)</td><td>% of targeted farmers adopting sustainable land management practices (disaggregated by gender, age, disability status, and nationality).</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =41% (1,309)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>54%</td><td>66%</td><td>59%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>33%</td><td>32%</td><td>33%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>32%</td><td>41%</td><td>36%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>43%</td><td>45%</td><td>44%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>37%</td><td>39%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>40%</td><td>45%</td><td>41%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>40%</td><td>46%</td><td>42%</td></tr>
<tr><td>31-40 years</td><td>39%</td><td>44%</td><td>41%</td></tr>
<tr><td>41-50 years</td><td>39%</td><td>38%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>41%</td><td>51%</td><td>45%</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>38%</td><td>37%</td><td>38%</td></tr>
<tr><td>65+ years</td><td>35%</td><td>35%</td><td>34%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>39%</td><td>44%</td><td>41%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>2c (joint)</td><td>% of targeted women, men and youth in refugee affected areas that have adopted regenerative</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =41% (1,309)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

		livelihood practices (sex, nationality, age, disability)	**Gender** | | | | Males | 54% | 66% | 51% Female | 33% | 32% | 31% **Nationality** | | | | Refugee | 32% | 41% | 36% Host | 43% | 45% | 46% **Disability** | | | | PwD | 37% | 39% | 39% Not PwD | 40% | 45% | 43% **Age group** | | | | 18-30 yes | 40% | 46% | 43% 31-40 years | 39% | 44% | 42% 41-50 years | 39% | 38% | 39% 51-60 years | 41% | 51% | 46% 61-64 years | 38% | 37% | 39% 65+ years | 34% | 35% | 35% **Overall** | **39%** | **44%** | **41%**
	SCI	% of targeted sub counties with by-laws on natural resource management reviewed or enacted	**Zero (0)**
Output 2.1: Increased knowledge on sustainable management and protection of the environment	2.1a (joint)	# of farmers trained on farmer managed natural regeneration disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and nationality	**Overall =146** **Category** | **Lots 1&2** | **Lots 3&4** | **Overall** **Gender** | | | | Males | 71 | 11 | 82 Female | 58 | 6 | 64 **Total** | **129** | **17** | **146** **Nationality** | | | | Refugee | 24 | 13 | 37 Host | 105 | 4 | 109 **Total** | **129** | **17** | **146** **Disability** | | | | PwD | 35 | 2 | 37 Not PwD | 94 | 15 | 109 **Total** | **129** | **17** | **146** **Age group** | | | | 18-30 yes | 39 | 8 | 47 31-40 years | 42 | 4 | 46 41-50 years | 26 | 4 | 30 51-60 years | 10 | 1 | 11 61-64 years | 6 | 0 | 6 65+ years | 6 | 0 | 6 **Total** | **129** | **17** | **146** **Overall** | **129** | **17** | **146**
	2.1b (joint)	# of local governance structures trained in ecosystem restoration and management, disaggregated by level (parish, sub county and district)	**Zero (0)**
	2.1c (joint)	# of households using energy efficient and clean technologies, disaggregated by type of technology, gender, age and nationality of household head	**Overall =1,123** **Category** | **Lots 1&2** | **Lots 3&4** | **Overall** **Gender** | | | | Males | 677 | 86 | 763 Female | 318 | 42 | 360 **Total** | **995** | **128** | **1,123** **Nationality** | | | | Refugee | 333 | 46 | 379

			Host	662	82	744
			Total	**995**	**128**	**1,123**
			Disability			
			PwD	219	21	240
			Not PwD	776	107	883
			Total	**995**	**128**	**1,123**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	304	29	333
			31-40 years	360	46	406
			41-50 years	168	30	198
			51-60 years	94	12	106
			61-64 years	26	7	33
			65+ years	43	4	47
			Total	**995**	**128**	**1,123**
			Overall	**995**	**128**	**1,123**
	2.1d DRC	# of district local governments in refugee-affected areas that have developed, adopted, and implemented capacity-building plans with district leadership ownership.	**Zero (0)**			
Output 2.2: Strengthened sustainable community structures for environmental and natural resource protection and restoration	2.2a DRC	# of households in the refugee affected areas trained /sensitized on regenerative livelihoods activities.	**Overall =520**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	115	80	195
			Female	217	108	325
			Total	**332**	**188**	**520**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	113	74	187
			Host	219	114	333
			Total	**332**	**188**	**520**
			Disability			
			PwD	77	33	110
			Not PwD	255	155	410
			Total	**332**	**188**	**520**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	107	54	161
			31-40 years	98	58	156
			41-50 years	65	47	112
			51-60 years	38	18	56
			61-64 years	10	6	16
			65+ years	14	5	19
			Total	**332**	**188**	**520**
			Overall	**332**	**188**	**520**
	2.2b DRC	# of households supported to implement their regenerative livelihood initiatives.	**Overall =508**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	236	95	331
			Female	113	64	177
			Total	**349**	**159**	**508**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	103	83	186
			Host	246	76	322
			Total	**349**	**159**	**508**
			Disability			
			PwD	82	29	111
			Not PwD	267	130	397

			Total | **349** | **159** | **508** **Age group** 18-30 yes | 115 | 52 | 167 31-40 years | 115 | 50 | 165 41-50 years | 60 | 34 | 94 51-60 years | 38 | 14 | 52 61-64 years | 7 | 3 | 10 65+ years | 14 | 6 | 20 **Total** | **349** | **159** | **508** **Overall** | **349** | **159** | **508**
	2.2c (joint)	# of targeted households supported in tree growing in woodlots and or homesteads for poles, energy, timber, fruits/orchards, windbreaks, etc. disaggregated by gender, age and nationality of household head	**Overall =977** **Category** | **Lots 1&2** | **Lots 3&4** | **Overall** **Gender** Males | 490 | 157 | 647 Female | 243 | 87 | 330 **Total** | **733** | **244** | **977** **Nationality** Refugee | 275 | 88 | 363 Host | 458 | 156 | 614 **Total** | **733** | **244** | **977** **Disability** PwD | 173 | 55 | 228 Not PwD | 560 | 189 | 749 **Total** | **733** | **244** | **977** **Age group** 18-30 yes | 201 | 75 | 276 31-40 years | 258 | 76 | 334 41-50 years | 129 | 56 | 185 51-60 years | 77 | 19 | 96 61-64 years | 26 | 10 | 36 65+ years | 42 | 8 | 50 **Total** | **733** | **244** | **977** **Overall** | **733** | **244** | **977**
	2.2d DRC	# of landscapes rehabilitated to improve vegetation cover, enhance ecosystem services (e.g. water for domestic and livestock use, non-timber forest products, etc), conserve soil and water, contribute to climate smart agriculture and provide other nature based solutions (NbS).	Zero (0)
	2.2e (joint)	# and/or proportion of trees planted by URRI supported households and institutions that are surviving disaggregated by district.	**Zero (0)**
	2.2f (joint)	Proportion of the planted trees that have survived at least one year after having been planted by targeted farmers, households or institutions	Zero (0)
	SCI	# of landscape restoration plans developed	**Zero (0)**
	SCI	# of community-based natural resource management committees that have been trained, disaggregated by level (district/sub county).	**Zero** (0)

Outcome 3: Enhanced gender equality and women's empowerment and rights among refugees and host communities in relation to agriculture, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of the environment	3a (joint)	% of women in the target communities that actively participate in decision-making processes regarding climate smart practices, climate change adaptation and environmental management, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Overall =57% (1816)**

Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
Gender			
Female	56%	61%	57%
Total			
Nationality			
Refugee	56%	61%	57%
Host	56%	61%	57%
Disability			
PwD	54%	56%	55%
Not PwD	56%	62%	58%
Age group			
18-30 yes	60%	60%	60%
31-40 years	53%	59%	55%
41-50 years	56%	64%	59%
51-60 years	57%	64%	60%
61-64 years	51%	57%	53%
65+ years	58%	54%	57%
Overall	**56%**	**61%**	**57%**

	3b (joint)	% of leadership positions in decision making platforms on climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation and environmental management held by women, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Overall =18% (593)**

Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
Gender			
Males	27%	19%	21%
Female	17%	13%	15%
Nationality			
Refugee	15%	13%	16%
Host	23%	16%	20%
Disability			
PwD	25%	14%	19%
Not PwD	19%	15%	17%
Age group			
18-30 yes	21%	18%	21%
31-40 years	22%	15%	20%
41-50 years	20%	14%	18%
51-60 years	17%	13%	17%
61-64 years	11%	14%	14%
65+ years	22%	11%	11%
Overall	**20%**	**15%**	**18%**

	3c DRC	% of community members and local government staff with supportive attitude towards women's active participation in - and decision-making on - climate-smart agricultural practices and environmental management by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Overall =26% (837)**

Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
Gender			
Males	29%	16%	24%
Female	27%	27%	27%
Nationality			
Refugee	25%	25%	25%
Host	28%	23%	27%
Disability			
PwD	25%	23%	25%
Not PwD	28%	24%	25%
Age group			
18-30 yes	31%	24%	29%
31-40 years	24%	24%	24%
41-50 years	26%	26%	26%
51-60 years	26%	24%	24%
61-64 years	38%	32%	32%
65+ years	25%	24%	24%

			Overall	**27%**	**24%**	**26%**
	SCIU	% of targeted women in leadership positions in formal and informal climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of the environment decision-making platforms, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Overall =37% (1,184)**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	0	0	0
			Female	51%	60%	54%
			Nationality			
			Refugee	37%	44%	39%
			Host	35%	37%	36%
			Disability			
			PwD	35%	47%	39%
			Not PwD	36%	38%	37%
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	38%	39%	38%
			31-40 years	33%	40%	35%
			41-50 years	38%	39%	39%
			51-60 years	34%	44%	38%
			61-64 years	42%	37%	40%
			65+ years	31%	38%	33%
			Overall	**36%**	**40%**	**37%**
	SCI	% of women and adolescent girls in groups/networks reporting feeling a sense of collective agency, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.	**Overall =16% (354)**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Female	14%	20%	16%
			Nationality			
			Refugee	14%	23%	17%
			Host	14%	18%	15%
			Disability			
			PwD	15%	18%	16%
			Not PwD	14%	21%	16%
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	17%	22%	19%
			31-40 years	11%	18%	14%
			41-50 years	15%	18%	16%
			51-60 years	15%	20%	17%
			61-64 years	7%	14%	10%
			65+ years	14%	38%	21%
			Overall	**14%**	**20%**	**16%**
Output 3.1: Increased participation of women and adolescent girls in leadership and decision-making processes in relation to CSA, and sustainable management of Environment and Natural resources.	3.1a (joint)	# of households trained on gender roles and joint decision making in agriculture and NRM, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head	**Overall =1300**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	0	0	0
			Female	807	493	1300
			Total	**807**	**493**	**1300**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	273	191	464
			Host	534	302	836
			Total	**807**	**493**	**1300**
			Disability			
			PwD	161	79	240
			Not PwD	646	414	1060
			Total	**807**	**493**	**1300**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	242	133	375
			31-40 years	267	161	428
			41-50 years	152	97	249

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>
<table>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>83</td><td>64</td><td>147</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>33</td><td>18</td><td>51</td></tr>
<tr><td>65+ years</td><td>30</td><td>20</td><td>50</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>807</td><td>493</td><td>1300</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>807</td><td>493</td><td>1300</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3.1b DRC</td><td># local leaders in refugee and host communities sensitized and trained on gender responsive leadership. disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3.1c (joint)</td><td># of women and youth supported to engage OPM and landlords on issues of access to land for CSA and NRM, disaggregated by age, nationality, and disability status.</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>3.1d DRC</td><td>% of women in the targeted households who feel they have a conducive environment to participate in decision making at household and/or community level in relation to climate-smart agriculture, climate change adaptation and sustainable management of the environment.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =11% (234)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall (234)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>12%</td><td>8%</td><td>11%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>14%</td><td>8%</td><td>12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>11%</td><td>9%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>13%</td><td>8%</td><td>12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>11%</td><td>8%</td><td>10%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>15%</td><td>9%</td><td>12%</td></tr>
<tr><td>31-40 years</td><td>9%</td><td>8%</td><td>9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>41-50 years</td><td>12%</td><td>8%</td><td>11%</td></tr>
<tr><td>51-60 years</td><td>14%</td><td>7%</td><td>11%</td></tr>
<tr><td>61-64 years</td><td>7%</td><td>7%</td><td>7%</td></tr>
<tr><td>65+ years</td><td>12%</td><td>4%</td><td>9%</td></tr>
<tr><td>Overall</td><td>12%</td><td>8%</td><td>11%</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SCI</td><td># of women and adolescent girls trained in collective agency and leadership skills.</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>SCI</td><td># of local level bylaws developed to enhance female representation in CSA and NRM.</td><td>Zero (0)</td></tr>
<tr><td>Output 3.2: Positive social and cultural norms and practices promoted to enhance safety for women, men and youth working in agriculture and their access to SRHR /GBV information and services</td><td>3.2a (joint)</td><td># of farmers trained and/or mentored on social norm change in CSA and sustainable NRM, disaggregated by gender, age, disability, and nationality.</td><td>
<table>
<tr><td colspan="4">Overall =1,419</td></tr>
<tr><td>Category</td><td>Lots 1&2</td><td>Lots 3&4</td><td>Overall</td></tr>
<tr><td>Gender</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Males</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr>
<tr><td>Female</td><td>893</td><td>526</td><td>1419</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>893</td><td>526</td><td>1,419</td></tr>
<tr><td>Nationality</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Refugee</td><td>317</td><td>212</td><td>529</td></tr>
<tr><td>Host</td><td>576</td><td>314</td><td>890</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>893</td><td>526</td><td>1,419</td></tr>
<tr><td>Disability</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>PwD</td><td>185</td><td>94</td><td>279</td></tr>
<tr><td>Not PwD</td><td>708</td><td>432</td><td>1140</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total</td><td>893</td><td>526</td><td>1,419</td></tr>
<tr><td>Age group</td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>18-30 yes</td><td>271</td><td>152</td><td>423</td></tr>
</table>
</td></tr>
</table>

			31-40 years	281	171	452
			41-50 years	172	101	273
			51-60 years	93	63	156
			61-64 years	34	18	52
			65+ years	42	21	63
			Total	**893**	**526**	**1,419**
			Overall	**893**	**526**	**1,419**
	3.2b DRC	# of government and project extension workers trained on GBV, SRHR, and gender responsive extension services.	**Zero (0)**			
	SCI	# of women, men and youth trained on SRHR and GBV prevention, disaggregated by age and nationality.	**Overall =1,137**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	0	0	0
			Female	739	398	1137
			Total	**739**	**398**	**1,137**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	262	140	402
			Host	477	258	735
			Total	**739**	**398**	**1,137**
			Disability			
			PwD	153	67	220
			Not PwD	586	331	917
			Total	**739**	**398**	**1,137**
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	228	106	334
			31-40 years	229	139	368
			41-50 years	156	71	227
			51-60 years	67	52	119
			61-64 years	30	14	44
			65+ years	29	16	45
			Total	**739**	**398**	**1,137**
			Overall	**739**	**398**	**1,137**
	3.2c (joint)	% of registered safety concerns related to CSA, climate change adaptation or environmental management that have been addressed or referred.	**Overall =64% (1,406)**			
			Category	**Lots 1&2**	**Lots 3&4**	**Overall**
			Gender			
			Males	0	0	0
			Female	**61%**	**70%**	**64%**
			Nationality			
			Refugee	64%	70%	66%
			Host	59%	71%	63%
			Disability			
			PwD	60%	64%	62%
			Not PwD	61%	72%	66%
			Age group			
			18-30 yes	62%	70%	65%
			31-40 years	61%	73%	65%
			41-50 years	61%	69%	65%
			51-60 years	59%	69%	64%
			61-64 years	60%	54%	60%
			65+ years	57%	85%	64%
			Overall	**61%**	**70%**	**64%**

Annex 2a. Indicator 1b.

Agriculture productivity (kgs per acre) per household in the last harvest season disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head.

Maize production

Category	Lots 1&2			Lots 3&4			Overall		
	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above
Gender									
Males	61%	11%	6%	51%	25%	14%	58%	16%	9%
Female	65%	9%	3%	60%	19%	6%	63%	12%	4%
Nationality									
Refugee	61%	6%	2%	66%	11%	4%	63%	8%	3%
Host	65%	11%	4%	51%	27%	12%	61%	16%	7%
Disability									
PwD	64%	8%	3%	58%	16%	10%	62%	14%	5%
Not PwD	64%	10%	4%	57%	22%	9%	62%	11%	5%
Age group									
18-30 yes	2%	6%	30%	4%	11%	18%	3%	8%	25%
31-40 years	4%	11%	20%	12%	27%	10%	7%	16%	17%
41-50 years	2%	6%	30%	4%	11%	18%	3%	8%	25%
51-60 years	4%	11%	20%	12%	27%	10%	7%	16%	17%
61-64 years	2%	6%	30%	4%	11%	18%	3%	8%	25%
65+ years (48)	4%	11%	20%	12%	27%	10%	7%	16%	17%

Beans production

Category	Lots 1&2			Lots 3&4			Overall		
	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above
Gender									
Males	86%	3%	2%	91%	7%	2%	88%	5%	2%
Female	87%	2%	2%	91%	5%	3%	88%	3%	2%
Nationality									
Refugee	83%	1%	1%	97%	2%	1%	88%	2%	1%
Host	88%	3%	3%	87%	8%	3%	88%	5%	3%
Disability									
PwD	83%	2%	1%	92%	6%	1%	86%	3%	1%
Not PwD	87%	3%	2%	91%	6%	2%	88%	4%	2%
Age group									
18-30 yes	**88%**	**2%**	**3%**	92%	5%	3%	89%	3%	3%
31-40 years	**82%**	**2%**	**1%**	90%	6%	2%	85%	4%	1%
41-50 years	**88%**	**2%**	**3%**	90%	6%	2%	89%	3%	3%
51-60 years	**90%**	**4%**	**1%**	92%	6%	2%	91%	5%	1%
61-64 years	**3%**	**3%**	**88%**	5%	0%	93%	3%	2%	90%
65+ years (48)	**88%**	**2%**	**3%**	92%	5%	3%	89%	3%	3%

Groundnuts

Category	Lots 1&2			Lots 3&4			Overall		
	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	1000 Kgs/Acre and above
Gender									
Males	41%	10%	2%	30%	9%	5%	37%	10%	3%
Female	42%	7%	3%	30%	12%	4%	38%	9%	3%
Nationality									
Refugee	36%	3%	2%	22%	8%	4%	30%	5%	3%
Host	45%	11%	3%	35%	13%	4%	42%	11%	3%
Disability									
PwD	39%	8%	3%	30%	12%	4%	38%	10%	3%
Not PwD	43%	8%	3%	29%	5%	5%	36%	7%	3%
Age group									
18-30 yes	45%	8%	2%	28%	13%	3%	39%	10%	3%
31-40 years	40%	8%	3%	32%	9%	3%	38%	8%	3%
41-50 years	41%	7%	3%	30%	11%	5%	37%	9%	4%
51-60 years	48%	10%	1%	32%	11%	5%	42%	10%	3%
61-64 years	48%	10%	1%	30%	7%	5%	34%	9%	3%
65+ years (48)	45%	8%	2%	28%	13%	3%	39%	10%	3%

Simsim production

Category	Lots 1&2		Lots 3&4		Overall	
	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre	Less than 500kgs/Acre	500-999 Kgs/Acre
Gender						
Males	30%	13%	27%	8%	29%	11%
Female	36%	11%	26%	8%	33%	10%
Nationality						
Refugee	39%	11%	20%	5%	32%	9%
Host	32%	12%	30%	10%	32%	11%
Disability						
PwD	32%	11%	27%	8%	67%	17%
Not PwD	35%	12%	22%	8%	71%	17%
Age group						
18-30 yes	13%	52%	8%	67%	11%	57%
31-40 years	11%	57%	7%	69%	10%	61%
41-50 years	10%	52%	7%	61%	9%	55%
51-60 years	14%	50%	10%	64%	13%	55%
61-64 years	16%	55%	16%	56%	16%	56%
65+ years (48)	11%	52%	5%	65%	10%	55%

Annex 2b. Indicator 1c.

Average household income generated from CSA and nature-based and climate adaptive enterprises in the last 6 months, disaggregated by gender, age, and nationality of household head

Category	Lots 1&2				Lots 3&4				Overall			
	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000	Less than UGX 200000	UGX 200,001 - 400000	UGX 400,001 - 600000	UGX 600,001 - 800,000
Gender												
Males	82%	8%	4%	6%	88%	7%	3%	2%	84%	8%	4%	5%
Female	74%	9%	6%	11%	83%	8%	3%	6%	78%	9%	5%	9%
Nationality												
Refugee	84%	7%	3%	6%	92%	4%	3%	1%	87%	6%	3%	4%
Host	78%	9%	5%	8%	83%	9%	3%	5%	79%	9%	5%	7%
Disability												
PwD	80%	8%	4%	8%	90%	2%	5%	3%	83%	6%	4%	6%
Not PwD	80%	8%	5%	7%	85%	8%	3%	4%	82%	8%	4%	6%
Age group												
18-30 yes	81%	7%	5%	7%	85%	8%	3%	4%	82%	8%	4%	6%
31-40 years	81%	7%	4%	8%	86%	7%	4%	3%	82%	7%	4%	6%
41-50 years	78%	10%	5%	8%	88%	6%	2%	3%	81%	8%	4%	6%
51-60 years	80%	8%	4%	8%	89%	7%	1%	4%	83%	7%	3%	6%
61-64 years	89%	8%	1%	1%	81%	7%	7%	5%	86%	8%	3%	3%
65+ years (48)	74%	15%	6%	4%	89%	5%	0%	5%	78%	13%	4%	4%

Annex 3: Data collection tools

English_URRI_Household_Survey_Questio

English_KII Private Sector and Scb county

English_Key Informant Interview V

English_Key Informant Interview G

English_Key Informant Guide for P

English_ Interview guide for the RWCs V

Annex 4: Terms of reference

Annex F - Terms of Referance _ URRI Base

Ibrahim Badawi Biga