



Citation: Arts and Crafts Group members in Nyumanzi displays a Bed-cover piece that will be valued at Ugx. 100,000 after knitting

EMPOWERING YOUTH IN ADJUMANI DISTRICT (REFUGEE SETTLEMENT AREAS AND HOST COMMUNITIES): A SOLUTIONS ORIENTED APPROACH, UGANDA

ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION

REPORT

APRIL, 2017

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

CAD	Canadian Dollars
CAR	Children At Risk Households
CHH	Child Headed Households
CLWR	Canadian Lutheran World Relief Services
FEW	Field Extension Workers
FHH	Foster Households
GAC	Global Affairs Canada (Gac)
HC	Host Communities
HHS	Households
IGA	Income Generating Activities
INDS	Individuals
IWS	Incentive Workers
KAPS	Knowledge, Attitude And Practices
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
MM	Mobile Money
PSN	People With Special Needs
REHOPE	Refugee And Host Population Empowerment Strategy
RRRP	Regional Refugee Response Plan
RSA	Refugee Settlement Areas
SBGV	Sexually Based Gender Violence
TOT	Training Of Trainers
UAM/SC	Unaccompanied Minors Or Separated Children
UGX	Ugandan Shillings
VSLA	Village Saving And Lending Approach/Association
YHH	Youth Headed Households

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This assessment report provides highlights of the endline survey and end of project evaluation for the **“Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda”** that commenced on 1st April, 2016 and ended 31st March, 2017. The one year project is part of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) 2017 whose objective was to allow vulnerable refugee households fostering unaccompanied minors or separated children (UAM/SC) and child headed households (CHHs) to address immediate needs by providing vouchers to purchase essential items and improving access to shelter and latrine coverage. The project was also intended to provide refugee and host community youth the opportunity to develop marketable skills and competencies to help them become economically self-sufficient and better prepared for future shocks.

In order to assess the impact and effectiveness of project implementation against the baseline, project outcomes and related indicators, LWF & CLWR commissioned Granit-Research to undertake the evaluation. The endline and evaluation was mainly guided by the principles of objectivity, neutrality, and transparency, participation, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination ethical codes of conduct, was consistent with SPHERE standards and was organised to ensure full participation of key participants. **The team deployed a summative evaluation approach to assess the impact (outcome) and effectiveness of the interventions amongst the beneficiaries and not all the beneficiaries were interviewed however a fairly representative sample size was reached based on a scientific approach advanced by Krecjie & Morgan, 1970. Therefore 334 (F=237, M=47) Households were interviewed, 140 (F=88, M=52) Individual Youth assessed on KAPs, 635 (M=201, F=434) Members of Youth groups participated in FGDs, 10 LWF Adjumani and Kampala Staff and 2 Business Owners (Suppliers in Market Fair) were interacted with. The assessment undertaken was structured and grounded to ensure that the three layers of indicators at Ultimate, Intermediate and Immediate outcome level are evaluated against the baseline and target level.**

Ultimate Outcomes:

Through the market fair and voucher approach, it was anticipated that HHs would have access to NFI. The approach assumed that HH would be compelled not sell off their food in pursuit of NFIs. There was decrease from 58% to 6% of HHs selling off food rations which is partly attributed to increased access to Non-food items.

However there was an emerging trend of selling off of Non-food down on access to basic items and eventually food items will be sold off.

In as much as almost all the target youth are engaged in IGAs that incl. Piggery, Poultry, Soap making, Arts & Craft, Apiary and Bakery, no youth was found to be earning the target income of UGX. 180,000 except for a handful that were earning atleast Ugx. 63,053 per month. The low earnings are attributed to the fact that the IGAs are still in their infancy stage and have not yet matured to the level of earning income (majority are just spending and investing into the IGAs). In relation to the set indicator which projected that youth would use income from IGAs to meet their immediate needs, it implied that no youth is using income from the CLWR project specific IGA to meet their immediate needs. With the gained skills and expertise and in wait for the maturity of the IGAs, the youth have made an effort to use their learnt skills from the entrepreneurship and vocation-skill training to provide casual labor onto other people's farms, while others have engaged in construction of shelter and latrine to earn income that is later used to meet their needs. Unfortunately a vast majority (27%) wait on donations from LWF, UNHCR and other agencies for Non-food Items and food items

Intermediate Outcomes

It was envisaged that through the IGAs, youth would earn some income of atleast Ugx. 180,000 per month. The endline survey findings revealed that no youth was found earning target UGX. 180,000 income from any of the CLWR initiated small-enterprises. During the baseline survey, it was observed that not earning any income from any IGA specific to the CLWR project however by the close of the project atleast 21.4% (N=140, M=16, F=14) of sampled youth were found to be earning an average UGX. 63,503 per month.

It was targeted as well that atleast all the youth would join in the CLWR established VSLA groups however it was established that only 31.4% of the youth group members belong to a VSLA, save and borrow with the same group as of April, 2017. Compared to the 24.7% during the August, 2016 baseline, there is a slight improvement in the effort to have the youth enjoy the ripple benefits associated with VSLAs. The slight increase in the membership in VSLA groups is attributed to the trainings that were facilitated by the IWs after the initial TOTs with FEWs.

Almost 7 of every 10 households that received NFIs Items through the Market-fair and voucher system were satisfied while an

approximate 7% rated the items as average – the satisfaction levels were assessed based on the quality and quantities received. There seemed to be no change in satisfaction levels when the endline results are compared with the baseline findings. In the baseline survey, 7 of every 10 households in Ayilo-1 and 6 of every 10 households in Nyumanzi were satisfied with the quality of the Non-food items that they had received from the various organizations including UNHCR, LWF and others.

An approximate 67% of the households claimed to be satisfied compared to the 44% at the baseline with the support that they received from Shelter and Latrine construction support.

The current average area of shelter per person stands at 3.5m² compared to the average coverage of 3m² at the baseline survey. The minimal increase in the average space per person from the baseline to the endline survey even with the increased shelter and latrine construction is partly explained by influx of refugees that have to be accommodated into the existing shelter structures, the need for more shelters with latrines continues to widen.

Immediate Outcomes

An approximate 99.8% of the target 1,000 households were able to redeem their vouchers having participated in the market-fairs. While the Quarterly reports indicate that 99.8%, the assessment feedback during the endline survey revealed that 69% of the households claimed to have purchased an essential NFI from the market fair. The variation in the quarterly report and the assessment figures are attributed to the fact that respondents who were responded on behalf of the HHs may not necessarily be those that actually participated in the market fair and purchased the NFIs.

While 7 of the 10 households believed that the distribution approach to non-food item acquisition is more effective than the voucher and market-fair approach during the baseline survey, 7 of every 10 households believed that the cash voucher and market fair is much more effective than the procure and distribute during the endline. The total reverse was attributed to the increased sensitization and understanding of the market fair and voucher approach.

Compared to the average 19% of the youth who had attended and participated the trainings on Entrepreneurship, Vocational Specific e.g. Piggery, Goat rearing etc, Life Skills, Legal skills at the inception of the CLWR project, the endline shows there was a 68 percentage increase to 97%

Concerning youth that attest to being knowledgeable on the Entrepreneurship, vocational skills, legal skills which was set out as an indicator, there was a noted decline on the level of knowledge on basic concepts related to the trainings from 87% in August, 2016 to the current 82% in April, 2017. An average, it was established

that majority of the youth were not knowledgeable on child rights especially for the UAM/SC while a vast majority continued to reflect low levels of esteem and confidence to make decisions on their own. There was however, a great improvement in the knowledge levels of vocational test (IGA specific) from 87% to 89%, Life skills related to Sexual Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS management.

At least 100% of the youth had received their Start-up kits by April, 2017 compared to the 0% registered during the baseline survey of August, 2016 who had indicated to have not received any IGA start-up kits specific to the CLWR project – the endline figure is also compared to the 6.3% who had received IGA start-up kits from other institutions and projects. It was also desired that the youth would use learned skills to run their IGA. An assessment into if the youth were using skills such as marketing, value addition, record-keepings and others, it was established that all of the shared business management concepts are not being applied except records keeping. 8 of every 10 youth were able to articulate with ease the benefits that have been registered from the trainings

Instead of the planned 250 PSN shelters and latrine, 170 more shelters and latrines were constructed which development provided access to comfortable and well aerated shelters to at least 2,520 individuals. The additional shelter and latrines were able to be constructed through realized savings. To measure change resulting from the construction of shelter and latrine, an indicator related to the extent of feeling safe and comfortable amongst Household was set. Compared to the baseline, there was an increment of 35% from the baseline to endline of those households that reported to be feeling comfortable and safe – the findings suggest that there are more 3 Households of the every 10 Households whose shelter was made safer throughout the one-year project.

Through the construction of more latrines, it was envisaged that the latrine coverage would be increased and this would eventually reduce open defecation. Evidence gathered revealed in as much as there has been increased latrine ownership and elimination of public latrine use as a result of increasing latrine access at household level, traces of open defecation can be found. There still exists households especially in Agojo where open defecation is practiced to a tune of 4% from the 6.7% at the endline.

Throughout the life-line of the project, there has been realized increase in the use of covers on the latrine holes at least an additional 2 households of every 10 now cover their latrine holes to control flies and bad odours out of the latrine into the household utensils and food. Finally, according to the endline survey, it was established that there was a slight reduction in the number of HHs registering children passing loose stool from 6.7% during the baseline to the 4% during the endline.

Aspects of relevancy were measured to establish the extent to

which the desired results were achieved. The provision of the vouchers to purchase NFIs saw at least 998/1000 newly arrived household access the most needed mattresses for sleep, plastic cups for feeding, plates, Blankets, saucepans for preparing meals, sleeping mats, plastic sheets, mosquito Nets (Insecticide Treated Nets) for protection against malaria, Jerry-can, Basins, soap, sanitary pads etc. Since foster homes are often depleted and overcrowded because they have to accommodate UAM/SC, the construction of shelter and latrine provided immediate solutions for decongestion and provision of labour support especially to PSNs that are unable to construct structures on their own. For beneficiaries whose shelters and latrines have been completed, households acknowledged that they are now enjoy their privacy since their households are somewhat decongested guaranteeing them a dignified and safe life.

Gender issues were tackled by considering a vast of young mothers and effort was placed on providing them life-skills that help them make decisions on their own for the betterment of their families. Savings were realized on some cost-centers such as Shelter and Latrine construction and Trainings which were ploughed back into the planned activities. For examples, originally the budget didn't provide resources for procurement of VSLA Skits that include Log-books, safes, records books etc. however the project was able to procure and provide these – this is proper evidence of efficiencies in the project implementation framework. Youth groups were

provided with trees from CLWR established nursery beds to plant as an alternative of providing environmental protection amidst the degradation that continues to take root.

The “Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda” has made every effort to provide comprehensive and integrated interventions that address the needs of the refugees and the host community as well. The Adjumani Sub program however need to be supported with enough manpower and resources to ensure that similar projects are started on the planned time and that coordination is homogeneous. General observations in the area of sustainability indicate that both the Households and Youth are not yet fully empowered to sustain the current results (increased access to NFIs, gained vocational skills on selected IGA & access to IGA start-up kits and access to shelter & latrines). There is therefore need to intensify the IGA Skilling and Expertise, avenues need to be created to explore provision of extension and advisory services for all groups in small animal rearing. For refugee youth groups, options of collective animal rearing could be weighed to address inadequate grazing space challenges. To ensure continuity of the IGAs, the VSLA operations need to be made mandatory where Households are supported to engage in Food and nutrition activities. Since the market fair and Voucher system was identified as one of the best practices, there is need to automate and upscale it.

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SECTION I:

INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION & BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This assessment report provides highlights of the endline survey and end of project evaluation for the “Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda” that commenced on 1st April, 2016 and ended 31st March, 2017. The one year project is part of the South Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) 2016 which elevates the need for protection and humanitarian interventions of an anticipated 1.89 million South Sudanese refugees by 31 December 2017. The unending conflict in the South Sudan has seen over 2,218 refugees arriving daily as of March, 2017 compared to 100 per day in March 2016 when the empowering youth project started which consequently has widened resource mobilization need. As asylum seekers continue to influx into the Uganda, preliminary assessments reflect that there are essential needs that still remain unaddressed to include unemployment for the youth, inadequate access to essential non-food items and low latrine coverage that would need redress.

This collaborative project between Lutheran World Federation (LWF) Uganda Program secured funding from Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR) and Global Affairs Canada (GAC) therefore aimed at reducing the vulnerability and dependency of 7,650 South Sudanese refugees and 600 host community members in Adjumani, Uganda by targeting vulnerable youth beneficiaries (age 15–30). Specifically, the proposed project focused on: Allowing vulnerable refugee households fostering Unaccompanied minors or Separated children (UAM/SC) and Child Headed Homes (CHHs) to address immediate needs by providing vouchers to purchase essential items, improving access to shelter with latrine coverage and providing refugee and host community youth the opportunity to develop marketable skills and competencies to help them become economically self-sufficient and better prepared for future shocks. **Project results were to be achieved through the following activities:**

1. 1,000 vulnerable refugee households, prioritizing households fostering UAM/SC and CHH, were to receive vouchers to purchase essential non-food items to meet their basic needs;
2. 1,800 host and refugee youth were to be organized into Village, Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) groups and provided with training and start-up kits to support income generating activities (IGAs);

3. 200 host and refugee youth were to be employed in project activities to repair and construct shelters and latrines for vulnerable refugee households fostering UAM/SC and CHH. The benefits of this activity was designed to be twofold; youth would be employed and trained with in-demand skills as the latrine and shelter coverage was also being improved for 250 vulnerable households in the settlements.

1.2 RATIONALE & OBJECTIVES OF ENDLINE SURVEY

To complement and strengthen the M&E plan, LWF-Uganda carried out a baseline survey at the start of the project. As the project came to an end on 31st March 2017, it was also deemed fit to assess the impact and effectiveness of the project implementation against the baseline findings and project outcomes, Granit Research and Development an independent firm was therefore contracted by LWF to conduct this endline survey and evaluation. The overall aim of the endline was to assess the impact and effectiveness of project implementation against the baseline, project outcomes and related indicators.

Specific objectives included:

1. To assess the extent to which the project met, or did not meet, its stated immediate, intermediate and ultimate outcomes.
2. To assess the overall performance of the project, with special attention to the following factors:
 - a. **Relevance** of the project in relation to the needs of beneficiaries;
 - b. **Appropriateness** of project activities, strategies and resources, including staff;
 - c. **Efficiency**, including timeliness of the project and use of financial and other resources;
 - d. **Gender equality and inclusiveness** approaches that may have been employed, the success of their implementation and the degree to which the project was attentive to the different needs, capabilities and vulnerabilities of girls, women, boys and men of all ages and abilities;

- e. Any impacts, positive or negative, intended or unintended, to the **natural environment** and how negative impacts were mitigated;
 - f. **Participation** of beneficiaries and other stakeholders in all stages of the project cycle;
 - g. **Humanitarian coordination** with other non-governmental organizations, United Nations structures, and local and national leadership; and
 - h. **Safety and Security** issues that may have emerged and how they were addressed.
3. To identify lessons learnt and best practices, and to present recommendations for similar interventions in the future; and
 4. To assess the level of sustainability (financial, institutional, etc.) achieved by the project.

1.3 GUIDING EVALUATION PRINCIPLES

The endline and evaluation was guided by the principles of objectivity, neutrality, and transparency, participation, gender equality, inclusion and non-discrimination ethical codes of conduct. The study concentrated particularly on the settlement areas of, **Ayilo 1, Nyumanzi, Pagirinya and Agojo and on the sub-counties of Dzapi and Adropi, where LWF-Uganda is operational and where the CLWF/GAC project was implemented.**

The endline survey and end of project evaluation was consistent with SPHERE standards – NFIs received by Households were measured against the standard package that new arrival/continuing refugees ought to receive every other 6months while Livelihood projects were assessed against those recommended for refugees as manageable and the Shelter and Latrine components were measured against the standard quality and measurements e.g. distance from shelter of approximately 30m, required ventilation, circumference of shelters (space per HH member). Considered too were the principles of the Humanitarian Charter

that elevate emergency response compared to the development programmatic response.

The endline survey was organised to allow participation of LWF staff, research assistants, local actors and project beneficiaries. All stakeholders were directly involved in the discussion and provision feedback on the implementation process of the CLWR project, the challenges encountered and recommendation. **LWF Kampala Programme** were fully consulted in the development of tools while the FEWs and IWs participated in the visits to the IGA/Vocational Specific enterprises to document lessons learnt, best practice and draw recommendations. As part of the requirement, the assessment was conducted in-line with LWF Code of Conduct and Child Protection Policy – issues pertaining to child protection were assessed.

1.4 EVALUATION DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

The team deployed a summative evaluation approach to assess the impact (outcome) and effectiveness of the interventions amongst the beneficiaries. Summative evaluation model was chosen as the best fit because of its renowned functionalities to identify the extent of the effectiveness of the projects (interventions). Summative evaluations are also often associated with short-term project. In addition, the assessment made an effort to map-out the different layers of outcomes (Ultimate, Intermediate and Immediate) to measure whether predetermined targets were met or not (Owen & Roger, 1999¹).

Documents related to the project were reviewed and information used to guide the development of inception. A comprehensive inception report was documented highlighting draft tools, the actual number of sample respondents that would be interviewed and draft schedule involving the travels, the training of enumerators & data collection processes in Adjumani. **Below is the summary of the categories of the beneficiaries reached and the respondent sample-size**

¹ Owen, J. M & Rogers, J. P. (1999). **Program Evaluation: Forms and Approaches.** Sage Publications: Canada

TABLE 1: SURVEY RESPONDENTS INTERVIEWED (SAMPLE SIZE DETERMINED)

Sub-sector	Beneficiary type	Reached	Sample-planned	Sample-reached
Non Food Items	Households	1,000	278	334 (M=47,F=287)
	Local Businesses	12	10	2 (M=2,F=0)
	FEWs	4	4	4 (M=3, F=1)
Livelihoods	Youth Groups	60, 1800	60, IND 400	635 (M=201,F=434)
	Youth Individuals	1,800	322	140 (M=52,F=88)
	Incentive Workers	20	10	8 (M=7,F=2)
	Project Coordinator	1	1	1 (M=1, F=0)
	Skills Trainers	5	2	0 (M=0, F=0)
Shelter & Latrine	Construction Groups	20	30,	0 (M=0,F=0)
	Households	420	150	159 (M=37,F=122)
	Contractors	1	1	1 (M=1, F=0)

Source: Compilation made by Authors, April 2017

The sample size in terms of numbers was reached based on a scientific approach advanced by Krecjie & Morgan, 1970²³. Prior to the actual data collection, LWF vetted and selected 8-10 enumerators who were trained by Granit-Research team in a half-day engagement on 9th April, 2017 at the Pakelle Inn, Adjumani District – the hiring and contracting of locals helped ensure that local context of the project is catered for but also minimized data quality losses that come with mistranslation. The data collection process started from 10th through 14th April 2017. A mini-plot aimed at testing tools was undertaken within the Pakelle Township from which minor errors were corrected on the tools. The Field Extension Workers ably mobilized the IWs to move around with the Enumerators and also coordinated the Youth Group visits. Youth Groups were mainly visited on their business sites from which the consultants fully appreciated the context of operations and the challenges they encounter as they operate their IGAs.

As the team of enumerators moved from household to household, reference was to a list of household beneficiaries provided by LWF as a matter of validation, no household that did not benefit from the CLWR was visited. It was based on the list that enumerators selected randomly final households that were interviewed. The tools used to guide interactions with the above respondents included the Key Informant Guides, Questionnaires for Youth Individuals and Household representatives and Focus Group Discussion Guides for Youth Groups. In the design of the tools, the guiding principles, scope, context and objective of the evaluation

were adhered to.

- a) **Key Informant Guide** – Was designed to focus on guiding interactions with Project Coordinators, Skills Trainers, Incentive Workers, Local Businesses, Field Extension Workers, Block Elders, District Officials and Other LWF Staff (Accountant, Administrators and Team Lead) who are also considered as the most knowledgeable persons on the project status. The tools was designed to ensure it ably ascertains the extent of relevance, effectiveness, coordination and appropriateness. **As summarized above, 16 Key informants were interviewed during the assessment.**
- b) **Focus Group Discussion Guide** – Was designed to mainly ensure that groups are fully involved and participate in the evaluation process. Initially, it was desired that Households would also be organized into groups and discussed with on issues pertaining the NFI and Shelter/Latrine interventions however after a thorough scan of the preliminary data collected through the questionnaires which was satisfactory enough to make rational analysis, Granit-Research took a decision to focus on discussions with the youth. **During the FGD an approximate 635 Youth were interacted with during the discussion as indicated in the table above.**
- c) **Household Questionnaire** – A standard questionnaire was developed to collect data pertaining to the indicators mainly of projects on mainly NFIs and Shelter/Latrine Construction. A draft formal household questionnaire

²³ Krecjie & Morgan, 1970. Sample Size Determination. Retrieved from <https://www.quirks.com/imgs/ewebeditor/20061209-1.gif>

was shared with LWF at Kampala and Adjumani Sub Program for input before revisions were made and further duplication. As earlier iterated, a live pilot test was undertaken within the Sub-counties of the Host Communities to fine tune the questionnaire prior to the main data collection exercise. **An approximate 409 Households were interviewed however in the data analysis only 334 were considered**

- d) **Youth Questionnaires** – A self-administered questionnaire was developed and provided to the youth to answer questions related to the indicators of the project on: knowledge, attitudes and practices related to the livelihood interventions (IGA, Vocational Skills and

VSLAs). The low literacy and numeracy levels amongst the youth limited desired reach of youth individuals – only 140 youth were interviewed instead of the planned 322 youth.

- e) **Case Studies (Stories of Change)** – Selected project beneficiaries within settlement areas and host communities were interviewed to study possible project impact at household level(not included).
- f) **Direct Observation within Communities** – This approach was mainly be used by the enumerators and lead consultants to see interventions on the ground in line with practices and adoption.

1.5 EXIT ENGAGEMENT WITH ADJUMANI SUB PROGRAM

At the end of the data collection process, an exit engagement was held with the LWF Adjumani Sub-program management team. The team was comprised of the Team Lead, Administrator, Project Coordinator and M&E Officer in which preliminary findings and challenges were shared as summarized

TABLE 2: PRELIMINARY FINDINGS PRESENTED TO ADJUMANI SUB-PROGRAMS TEAM

Sub-sector	Key Observations	Challenges Documented	Proposed Interventions
Non Food Items	<p>Selection of beneficiaries was well managed by LWF. Distribution of vouchers was hectic for the FEWs & IWs while organization of Market-fair was well coordinated</p> <p>Predetermined list of NFI and inability of supplier to supply what HHs required limited choice of selection</p> <p>Some items such as the Jerrycans were not durable</p>	<p>HHs are already mishandling the provided NFIs (compromises on the durability) and some HHs have already sold off their NFIs</p> <p>Quantities are not enough for Households especially with more UAM/SCs arriving and being absorbed into Foster homes</p>	<p>Continuous sensitization maybe required for HHs on proper management of NFIs</p> <p>Brand the NFIs as was done for Shelter and Latrines esp. Ayilo-I and Nyumanzi</p>
Livelihoods	<p>Trainings on small-animal rearing were comprehensive however the trainings of Arts & Crafts, Soap-making and Bakery were not as practical or illustrative since trainers lacked some materials for proper illustration</p> <p>Youth groups that changed from poultry to piggery enterprises was a choice to a more lucrative enterprise based on the cost-benefit analysis where it was noted that poultry would be more expensive than piggery. Visits to some piggery, goat-rearing and Apiary sites revealed that some groups have not constructed structures for animals – this exposes them to thefts and harmful weather conditions</p> <p>TOT was not too effective, IWs are not able to deliver some complex concepts e.g. VSLA, IGAs</p>	<p>The delays in the procurement and distribution of IGA and VSLA Kits has greatly affected the realization of income for many enterprises. Some kits are only in part</p> <p>Some small-animals have already died due to improper handling (groups are not vaccinating the animals) and the para-veterinary service providers are not well knowledgeable. Feeding pigs is becoming more expensive especially in the dry spells (temporarily) however the ready market across border in DR. Congo where a mature pig can fetch upto UGX. 1,500,000 to compensate for the heavy investment.</p> <p>Groups have not yet agreed on how to managed themselves, IGA incomes e.g. only one group has agreed on how new born piglets will be shared</p>	<p>Stores team need to be empowered to conduct Quality assurance, to eliminate delivery of ingredients that are either expired or meant for some IGAs e.g. Chemical (called CMC) needed for soap-making was delivered but it was later found out that chemical was that used for cooking</p> <p>Work with Agriculture and Production desk of the district to extend extension services</p>

Shelter Latrine	&	Decision to extend intervention from Ayilo-I & Nyumanzi to Agojo & Pagirinya was appropriate and relevant to the emergency needs for shelter and latrine Equipping and not retraining of existing construction youth group was cost-effective but also expedited completion of works	The OPM/Oxfam latrine model that is being adopted for PSN Shelter and Latrine has poor ventilation (not aerated, too humid and uncomfortable) Termites are already eating away some latrines, latrines may not last for long	Revise the depth of the latrine, the less than 6ft are filling up fast and this may skyrocket the costs related decommissioning in the near future Improvise insecticides to spray the termites or treat the poles being used
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During the data collection some challenges were encountered to include several activities were ongoing at the time of activities (trainings, report compilations exercise and distribution of NFIs), the long Easter holiday that was around the corner and misunderstanding of the exercise (Data collection) by some youth saw all group members ended up showing up for the group discussion which affected the logistics. The endline and evaluation survey preliminary findings presented in the

subsequent paragraphs are used on the endline and evaluation survey objectives namely;

- a) Extent Project Met or Did not Meet Outcomes
- b) Overall Performance of Project (Relevance, Appropriateness, Efficiency, Gender issues)
- c) Lessons Learnt, Best Practices and Recommendations
- d) Sustainability of the Project Outcomes

SECTION II:

EXTENT PROJECT MET
EXPECTED OUTCOMES

2.1 INDICATOR-BY-INDICATOR PERFORMANCE SCORECARD (AS AT APRIL, 2017)

Note: There is no indication that the CLWR and LWF collaboratively set the targets for each indicator however to draw logical conclusion and for the purposes of enhancing the performance measurement of this one year project, some judgment through consultation with the existing, desired state of results and expertise consideration

have been drawn to ensure that some draft targets were crafted. The scorecard employed some colour coding where three color codes with the Green color-coding indicating 75%-100% using planned/executed *100% as a working formula, Yellow indicating 74-50% and Red representing less than 50%.

TABLE 3: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BASELINE vs. ENDLINE STATISTICS FOR CLWR PROJECT

Project Name: "Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda". Started on 1 st April, 2016 and ended on 31 st March, 2017					
Agreed Project Indicator	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Endline (E)	Gap (T-E)	Comments
Ultimate Outcome: Reduced vulnerability and dependency of 8,250 South Sudanese refugees and host community members (7,650 refugees; 600 host) in Adjumani district, especially among children and youth					
% of HH (%M, %F) selling off their food rations to meet their immediate needs	57% (162/258) M=68, F=94	0% (0/1,000) M=0, F=0	6% (19/334) M=7, F=12	(6%)	There was a slight decrease in the level of selling off food rations to purchase NFIs since HH have access to select NFIs. However there was emerging trend of selling off NFIs to purchase other items incl. food
% of youth participants (%M, %F), who are able to meet their needs using income from CLWR project specific IGAs	0% (0/348) M=0, F=0	100% (1,800/1,800) M=410, F=1,390	1% (1/140) (M=0, F=1)	(99%)	Delays in the distribution of start-up kits and re-training of youth groups affected the outputs and later outcomes
Note: Target income is UGX. 180,000 per month.	30.5% ³ (118/348) M=24, F=74		30% ⁴ (41/140) (M=23, F=18)		
Intermediate Outcome: South Sudanese refugees and host community members are empowered to better cope with the consequences of the refugee crisis and to improve their living conditions					
Monthly income generated by youth participants (#M, #F) through project specific income generating activities	0.6% (4/348) M=4, F=0	50% (900/1,800) M=205, F=695	0% (0/140) M=0 F=0	(50%)	No youth was found earning UGX. 180,000 per month from CLWR IGAs however at least 21.4/% (M=16, F=15) are earning an average of UGX. 63,503 per month for mainly IGAs in Arts and Crafts and Soap-making

³ For other IGAs either started as individually or funded through other agencies

⁴ While the 1% considers those Youth claimed to be earning from CLWR specific IGAs namely Apiary, Soap-making, Piggery, Goat-rearing, Bakery and Arts & Crafts, the 30% considers all youth who said they are currently engaged in other IGA (non-project specific) from which some income is earned, those in construction and those who earn from provision of casual labour in the gardens around the Host communities and within the settlement area.

Project Name: "Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda". Started on 1st April, 2016 and ended on 31st March, 2017

Agreed Project Indicator	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Endline (E)	Gap (T-E)	Comments
% of participant youth (%M, %F) saving and borrowing from VSLA groups <u>started through the project</u> (and amount saved or borrowed)	0% (0/348) M=0, F=0 <hr/> 11.8% ⁵ (41/348) M=10, F=31	100% (1,800/1,800) M=410, F=1,390	28.6% (40/140) M=19, F=21	(71.4%)	While VSLA activities are active in almost all youth group not every member is mandated to save and borrow with the VSLA. The delayed delivery of VSLA materials also affected the VSLA activities amongst the youth groups.
% of targeted HH (%MH, %FM) satisfied with the shelter support they received	0% (0/258) M=0, F=0 <hr/> 57% ⁶ (71/174) M=21, F=50	100% (250/250) (M=0, F=150)	67% (110/159) (M=27, F=83)	(33%)	Variance is explained the incomplete shelter and latrine construction that was ongoing especially in Pagirinya and Agojo
% of targeted HH (%MH, %FH) satisfied (<u>Quantity and Quality</u>) with the NFIs they were able to obtain through the use of NFI vouchers	0% (0/258) M=0, F=0 <hr/> 4.5% ⁷ (102/158) M=41, F=61	80% 800/1,000HHs (4,386 INDs) M=2,041, F=2,345	69% 230/334 (M=19, F=211)	(11%)	The minimal variance is as a result of supplying some low quality NFIs that were not long-lasting. The quantity parameters, it has become a norm for refugees to indicate that provided quantities are not always sufficient
Average living area per person among HH receiving shelter assistance	3m ² per person ⁸	3.5m ² per person	3.5m ² per person	0.0m² per person	The desired SPHERE Standard was achieved as a result of the increased Shelter and latrine construction not just in Nyumanzi and Ayilo-l but also in Agojo and Pagirinya.
100 Non Food Items Outcomes: 1, 000 refugee HHs (5,000 individuals) are able to purchase priority items using cash-vouchers					
# of refugee households (UAM/SC, CHH or Youth headed) (%MH, %FH) that redeemed cash vouchers	0% (0/258) M=0, F=0	100% 1,000/1,000HHs (5,482 INDs) M=2,552, F=2,930	99.8% 998/1000 HHs (5480/5482 INDs) M=2561, F=2920	(0.2%)	The missing HH were traced down and it was established that probably they could have returned temporarily to South Sudan.
% of HH (UAM/SC, CHH or Youth headed) (%MH, %FM) who purchase essential NFIs (kitchenware, school supplies, soap, water storage, containers etc.) using cash vouchers	0% (0/258) M=0, F=0	100% 1,000/1,000HHs (5,482 INDs) M=2,562, F=2,921			
% of households (%MH, %FH) who indicate satisfaction with the quality and selection of items available at the market fairs.	See above				

⁵ These are participants saving and borrowing from other non-CLWR Project initiated VSLA projects

⁶ Considers satisfaction levels of assistance based on shelter and latrine construction support received in previous projects

⁷ Considers satisfaction levels of HHs based on items received in previous projects that are not necessarily LWF initiated projects. Only the Quality elements (High Quality not even Average) are considered in the assessment since individuals will never enough on the aspects of Quantity

⁸ SPHERE Standards provide that a surface area of 30m² to 45m² per person to include an area where their shelter and latrine shall be indicating that if a household has a standard of 5 persons then each person is entitled to 6-9m² per person

Project Name: "Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda". Started on 1st April, 2016 and ended on 31st March, 2017

Agreed Project Indicator	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Endline (E)	Gap (T-E)	Comments
%age of households who perceive vouchers as more effective (satisfaction level of market fairs) than distribution	0% (0/258) M=0, F=0 30% ⁹ (11/39) M=3, F=8	50% 500/1,000HHs (2,741 INDs) M=1,281, F=1,460	69% 229/334 (M=30, F=199)	19%	The fairly high increment from 30% to 69% is a result of gained knowledge on the operation of voucher system and also perceived freedom of selection during the purchase exercise.
200 Livelihood Outcomes: 1,800 vulnerable youth (1,260 refugee; 540 host) are equipped with vocational skills and life skills training to improve employment opportunities					
# of youth trained (entrepreneurial skills, vocational skills, VSLA methodology, legal rights and life skills)	17.5% ¹⁰ 61/348 (M=17, F=44)	100% (1,800/1,800) M=410, F=1,390	86.8%* (1,562/1800) M=1243, F=319	13.2%	The variance is partly explained by low attendance due to coinciding activities within the settlement areas.
% of youth (%M, %F) that have knowledge regarding entrepreneurial skills, vocational skills, VSLA methodology, legal rights and life skills	86% 290/336 (M=49, F=241)	100% (1,800/1,800) M=410, F=1,390	82% (243/297) M=80, F=163	18%	The overall score on the knowledge were mainly affected by life-skills assessment that scored low.
Percentage of youth (%M, %F) who received IGA start-up kits and are running IGA using skills provided	0% (0/348) M=0, F=0 4% ¹¹ (14/348) (M=2, F=12)	100% (1,800/1,800) M=410, F=1,390	100% (1,800/1,800) M=389, F=1,411	0%	Even with the delays in the distribution of IGA kits, by the time of the evaluation efforts had been made to ensure that IGA Start-up kits are provided. Except for some youth under Arts and Crafts, Bakery and Soap-making enterprises, all the other groups are using optimally the kits (Piggery, Goat-rearing and Apiary.)
Perceived benefits or impact of the training undertaken by the Youth Groups	0% (0/348) (M=0, F=0)	100% (1,800/1,800) M=410, F=1,390	81% (114/140) M=42, F=72	19%	Only 8 of every 10 youth could articulate the benefits that have been attained from the various trainings so far.
300 Shelter/latrines Outcomes: 250 vulnerable refugee households are supported with shelter and latrine construction through the hire of 200 local youth (140 refugee; 60 host)					

⁹ Scores are based on HHs who believe that Cash vouchers are more effective even without having full knowledge of its operations

¹⁰ An average is considered based on the baseline data for all the trainings undertaken as assessed during the baseline, the computations are shown in Appendix 1, table a where for N=348, F=282 and M=66 however the statistic above only provide findings related to CLWR project.

¹¹ Whereas it was noted that 6.3% of N=348 (F=21, M=1) have received kits from other sources other than those through CLWR Project, only 4% actually acknowledged having received kits and are applying vocational skills.

Project Name: "Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda". Started on 1st April, 2016 and ended on 31st March, 2017

Agreed Project Indicator	Baseline (B)	Target (T)	Endline (E)	Gap (T-E)	Comments
# of households with new shelters & latrines	0% (0/258) M=0, F=0	100% ¹² (250/250) M=100, F=150	168% (420/250) M=Na, F=Na Na=Not Available	68%	Savings were realized from not trainings youth groups in construction but the funds were ploughed into equipping with necessary construction tools for existing youth. The savings were used to construct latrines and shelters for new arrivals in new settlement areas of Agojo and Pagirinya.
% of HH (%MH, %FH) that report feeling safe in their shelters	34% ¹³ (87/258) (M=22, F=65)	100% (420/420) M=120, F=300	69% (110/159) M=25, F=85	(31%)	Overall, an additional 3 household of every 10 were made safer through the construction of shelter and latrines.
% of targeted HH (%MH, %FH) in which no one practices open defecation	94% (238/258) M=73, F=165	100% (420/420) M=120, F=300	99% (157/159) M=36, F=121	(1%)	The increased access latrines had provided alternatives to eliminate open defecation however Agojo HHs still need latrine interventions – some were found defecating out
% of targeted HH (%MH, %FH) who are using hygienic sanitation facilities	42% (109/258) (M=31, F=78)	100% (420/420) (M=120, F=300)	46% (73/159) M=16, F=57	(54%)	There was almost no change in the behavior and practice of hygienic sanitation facilities.
% of children under 36 months in the target HH (%MH, %FH) passing loose stools three or more times in the last 24 hours	7% (18/258) (M=3, F=15)	0% (0/420) M=0, F=0	4% (6/159) M=2, F=4	(4%)	There was only a 3% reduction in the households that have children under the age of 3yrs passing loose stool three or more time in 24hours.

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

2.1.1 ULTIMATE OUTCOME INDICATORS

The ultimate outcome of the CLWR project was to ensure that there is reduced vulnerability and dependency of 8,250 South Sudanese refugees and host community members (7,650 refugees; 600 host) in Adjumani district, especially among children and youth.

To track down progress on reduced vulnerability two indicators were set for the households fostering UAM//SC and youth. It was originally anticipated that the increased access to basic NFIs would reduce the selling off food ration in pursuit of non-food items

¹² Originally, 250 HHs were originally targeted to benefit from the PSN Shelter and Latrine construction however due to realized saving and the increased need to respond to the emergency that manifested through opening of new settlement areas.

¹³ Based on Average scores, see table c in Appendix I

amongst FHHs and CHHs. For the youth, the equipping with saving and lending methods, entrepreneurship skills, empowerment with vocational specific techniques in manageable IGAs like piggery, apiary, goat-rearing, soap making, arts and crafts and baking complimented by access to start-up kits with the support of LWF would ensure that youth sustainably earn a monthly income to meet their immediate incomes. An amount totaling to Ugx. 180,000 per month per youth was envisaged to be earned from the IGAs.

I: % OF HH SELLING OFF FOOD RATIONS TO MEET IMM. NEEDS

The increased access to NFIs was intended to ensure that Households do not sell off their food to purchase and access NFIs. An assessment into the tendencies to sell-off food items showed that there was a great degree in decrease in the households that are selling off food.

TABLE 4: EXTENT OF SELLING OFF FOOD RATIONS BY HOUSEHOLDS

	Endline Survey, April 2017 (N:334, M=37, F=237)				Baseline Survey, August 2016 (N:258, M=80, F=178)			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Foster Homes	3	7	10	3%	14	34	48	19%
Youth Headed Homes	1	1	2	1%	21	22	43	17%
Child Headed Homes	1	0	1	0.3%	17	17	34	13%
Others e.g. Elderly	2	4	6	2%	4	21	25	10%
CLWR Project	7	12	19	6%	56	94	150	58%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

The decrease from 58% to 6% of HHs selling off food rations is partly attributed to increased access to the Non-food items. Observations made denoted that there is an emerging trend where Households are now selling off of Non-food items. The selling of non-food items cuts down on access to basic items and once NFIs are no longer a resort then Households will eventually sell off food items. Households as also expressed in the findings need to be supported on food security activities through the establishment and following through of back-yard gardening. The establishment of IGAs like small businesses, animal rearing as has been done for the youth would reduce the selling off of food item through empowering of Households to a sustainable income.

II: % OF YOUTH USING CLWR IGA INCOME TO MEET IMM. NEEDS

In as much as almost all the target youth are engaged in IGAs that incl. Piggery, Poultry, Soap making, Arts & Craft, Apiary and Bakery,

no youth was found to be earning the target income of UGX. 180,000 except for a handful that were earning atleast Ugx. 63,053 per month. Since there was no tangible evidence to show that youth are earning, it was also noted that no youth was found to be using income from the CLWR project to meet their immediate needs. As the youth wait for their IGAs to reach a break-even point where some income is being generated will tending to their IGA youth are also using their learnt skills from the entrepreneurship and vocation-skills to provide casual labor onto other people's farms, while others have engaged in construction of shelter and latrine to earn income that is later used to meet their needs in the interim. Unfortunately a vast majority (27%) wait on donations from LWF, UNHCR and other agencies for non-food items and food items (see table below). It was noted that some youth are hopeful and are very vigilant in hope that CLWR IGAs will provide them an alternative to a reliable and routine income.

TABLE 5: MEANS USED BY YOUTH TO MEET THEIR IMMEDIATE NEEDS (COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS)

	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
	Endline, Survey – April, 2017				Baseline, Survey – August, 2016			
Construction	-	1	1	1%	-	-	-	-
Depends on Donations	7	31	38	27%	13	64	77	22.1%
No Response	14	35	49	35%	29	144	173	49.7%
Waiting on maturity of CLWR IGAs	8	4	12	9%	-	-	-	-
Provide Casual Labor	20	12	32	23%	-	-	-	-
Using Income from other IGAs	3	5	8	6%	24	74	98	28.2%
CLWR Project	52	88	140	100%	66	282	348	100.0%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

Compared to baseline findings in August, 2016 that showed that according to the youth, their main needs were Food and Non-food-items, the endline findings show that the youth currently have majority of their needs as Intermediate needs to include access to

the capital and more machinery. **The main immediate needs are Food, Non-food Items and access to quality social services (see table below)**

TABLE 6: COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BASELINE vs. ENDLINE YOUTH IMMEDIATE NEEDS

Category of Need	Male, Youth	Female, Youth	Total, Endline	%age	Baseline	%age
Food	2	6	8	5.7%	82	23.6%
Non-Food Items	3	21	24	17.1%	96	27.6%
Social Services	15	16	31	22.1%	47	13.5%
WASH Needs	8	5	13	9.3%	23	6.6%
Intermediate Needs	18	35	53	37.9%	58	16.7%
No Response	6	5	11	7.9%	42	12.1%
Grand Total	52	88	140	100.0%	348	100.0%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

Note: Non-Food Items incl. clothes, mattresses, sandals while Social services include access to education fees & scholastic materials, health services and medicine. For intermediate needs, these mainly include more capital for their IGAs, Ox-ploughing machines to garden in Host community, further training in advanced skills in IGA and business management. With youth supported to start up IGAs through the provision of start-up kits and further training, it was envisaged that the income earned from the IGAs would actually be used to support the youth in meeting their immediate needs. Unfortunately, the IGA initiatives amongst the youth that have been established through the effort of the LWF and CLWR

collaborations had not yet been fully functional to even generate income for the vast majority of the youth. It is only a select few youth that are earning some income from CLWR funded IGAs namely the construction and Soap-making groups. For example a group in Nyumanzi has made more than 8 20 Litre Jerrycans of Liquid Soap for sale of which 6 Jerrycans have been sold at Ugshs. 40,000 per Jerrycan however the returns are being ploughed back into the business. On a conclusive note, it would be rational to assert that youth IGAs that are being funded by the CLWR have not yet matured to a level where youth are able to earn income to meet their immediate and intermediate needs.

2.1.2 INTERMEDIATE OUTCOME INDICATORS

The intermediate were designed to cater for all the three (3) sectors or thematic areas of interventions namely; the NFIs, Livelihood and PSN Shelters/Latrines. In accordance with the performance measurement framework the different indicators are measured against the baseline target as further elaborated subsequent.

I: MONTHLY INCOME PER MONTH GENERATED BY YOUTH

With World Bank poverty line threshold emphasizing that at least an individual should have access and consume USD1.9 per day, it was earmarked therefore that youth should earn at least a monthly income of UGX. 180,000 (USD 1.9 x 30 Days x UGX 3000). In order to realize the desired monthly income, youth were trained with skills in entrepreneurship and provided with knowledge and techniques on running lucrative IGAs. Later youth were provided with starter-kits (ingredients, equipment and small animals)

depending on the selected enterprise however the supply of kits was slightly delayed due to procedural constraints and unforeseen procurement technicalities.

In the determination of monthly income, first the youth were assessed on estimate income incurred in the last one month, three month and since inception on their respective IGA. The Net income or profitability was attained by reducing all expenses from which income (profits). Table G in the appendix provides some estimates of the income, expenses and net income for the last one month of operation, last three month and since the IGA inception accordingly. For this endline, the net income for the last one month was considered and compared to the baseline findings. It was observed that whereas the IGA kits were provided at individual level, some groups have chosen to take on a combined effort to manage through their IGAs a group e.g. each group member received a goat but some groups have chosen to gather goats in one place for grazing and proper management.

TABLE 7: ESTIMATED MONTHLY INCOME FROM CLWR INITIATED ENTERPRISES

	Income from CLWR IGAs (N=140, n=13: M=7, F=6)			Expenses from CLWR IGAs (n=47: M= 26, F=21)			Net Income from CLWR IGAs (N=140, n=30: M= 16, F=14)		
	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female	Average	Male	Female	Average
Arts & Crafts	80,000		80,000	40,000		40,000	40,000	-	40,000
Bakery									
Piggery	125,000	100,000	112,500	12,000	46,167	31,182	113,000	53,833	81,318
Goat rearing									
Soap-making	200	70,000	46,733	150	26,717	46,733	50	30,000	20,016
Tailoring	500,000		500,000	200,000	6,000	500,000	300,000	(6,000)	-
Apiary	47,500	20,000	337,500	49,353	17,385	337,500	(1,853)	2,615	-
CLWR Project	63,333	132,171	100,400	52,390	17,714	36,897	10,943	114,457	63,503

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

According to the baseline survey, No youth was earning from any CLWR initiated IGA since no small business was being funded under the CLWR however an approximate 1% (N=348, M=4, F=0) of the sampled youth beneficiaries were earning atleast UGX. 180,000 per month from other institute funded IGAs. According to with the endline and evaluation assessment, no youth is earning from any of the CLWR initiated small-enterprises however there is an improvement from 0% to atleast 21.4% (N=140, M=16, F=14) of sampled youth earning some income of average UGX. 63,503 per month. The youth earning some income are those who engaged

in enterprise that have a quick return on investment such as Soap-making, Arts and Crafts (making of Bed-sheets, Bed Cover and others) etc. Whereas some youth mentioned that they were already earning from Piggery, no evidence could be traced on the exact product that was being sold to earn – it was considered these youth are merely using the skills and techniques learnt from the CLWR to enhance their other piggery enterprises and also providing expertise advisory to other farmers thus earning some income.

II: YOUTH SAVING AND BORROWING FROM VSLA ESTABLISHED

Approximately 80% of the established youth groups have instituted a VSLA operation within their group activities where members save and later borrow for the pooled funds. According to interactions with the youth group leaders, joining and being a part of the VSLA activities is not mandatory. It was therefore established that at least 31.4% of the youth group members belong to a VSLA group

as of April, 2017 compared to the 24.7% during the August, 2016 baseline. The slight increase in the membership in VSLA groups are attributed to the trainings that were facilitated by the IWs after the initial TOTs with FEWs. Whereas a TOT was conducted for IWs to train Youth groups, it was later established that the IWs could not deliver the content of the VSLA training therefore FEWs had to retrain the youth groups.

TABLE 8: VSLA OPERATIONS AMONGST BENEFICIARY YOUTH GROUPS

	Endline, April 2017 (N=140, M=52, F=88)				Baseline, August 2016 (N=348, M=66, F=282)			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Belongs to VSLA Group	20	24	44	31.4%	15	71	86	24.7%
Saves with VSLA Group	19	21	40	28.6%	10	31	41	11.8%
Borrows from VSLA Group	6	7	13	9.3%	10	31	41	11.8%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

On the amounts borrowed and saved, female and male youth members have different abilities to save and borrow since the female youth have the responsibility of fully care-taking for their families to include roles of providing food. It was observed that each group has instituted a range of requirements that members have to fulfil e.g. Members have to save per head, interest rate of 10% has to be paid borrowed funds, time to repay the borrowed funds has to be adhered to, members have to attend weekly engagement etc.

Table 9 summarizes the average amounts saved and borrowed per individual. Nyumanzi has the lowest average amount of funds saved per month and also the lowest amounts borrowed. As earlier noted in the baseline findings, it was noted that members save between Ugx. 2,000 per month to a highest of Ugx. 40,000. On borrowings, members are eligible to borrow to a highest amount of Ugx. 600,000 and as low as Ugx. 100,000 payable within a month at an interest rate of 10% for a period of 6-12months. Currently, majority of the youth group members involved in the VSLA are borrowing for a period of less 4months.

TABLE 9: AMOUNTS BORROWED AND SAVED BY YOUTH GROUP MEMBERS

	Ayilo-I			Host Community			Nyumanzi		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Amt. saved per month.	19,167	31,500	24,100	20,444	18,750	19,923	14,000	7,750	9,000
Amt. borrowed per month	51,667	183,333	95,556	216,250	362,500	265,000	150,000	155,000	153,333

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

Based on the analysis above, it is evident that members are borrowing more than saving which means the VSLA stands a big risk. It would be important too in the near future to assess associated risk such as default rates, contribution failures etc. Inquiries into the reasons for borrowing funds amongst youth revealed that the funds borrowed have been used for

- a) Acquisition of more small animals such as piglets, goats and
- b) Buy foods, pay off school dues and recapitalize their business

On the other side, saved funds attract some dividends (interest earned from lent funds), to this end an assessment was also initiated. From the findings, it was established that the youth who started VSLA activities much earlier (in December, 2016), had shared some of the interest earned from lent funds amounting to an average of Ugx. 10,000 per member. Further inquiries into what the interest earned was used for, it was established that some youth invested back the earnings into VSLA, while other recapitalized their business. It was envisaged that the soap-making groups and bakery who have not received all ingredients would use their VSLA funds to close these gaps however no effort has been made by groups to use their savings to close off the gap.

III: HOUSEHOLDS SATISFIED WITH NFI ACCESSED THROUGH MARKET FAIR

According to the assessment on the satisfaction level based on the quantities and quality of NFIs where quality mainly considered factors such as durability, comfort, ease of use and storability, almost 7 of every 10 households that received items through the Market-fair and voucher system were satisfied while an approximate 7% rated the items as average.

There seems to be no change in satisfaction levels when the endline results are compared with the baseline findings. In the baseline survey, 7 of every 10 households in Ayilo-1 and 6 of every 10 households in Nyumanzi were satisfied with the quality of the Non-food items that they have received from the various organizations including UNHCR, LWF and others. Similarly, the quantities of NFIs provided seemingly perceived as not adequate and scored low across the settlement areas during the endline. Compared to the baseline survey, it was established that 4 of every 10 households in Ayilo-1 and a similar proportion in Nyumanzi were not satisfied with the quantities of non-food items they had received in the past.

TABLE 10: SATISFICATION LEVELS OF NFIs BASED ON QUANTITIES AND QUALITY

	Satisfaction Level on Quantities of NFI Received				Satisfaction Level on Quality of NFI Received				Average			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Not Satisfied	20	61	82	25%	22	56	78	23%	21	59	80	24%
Average	11	33	44	13%	1	4	5	1%	6	19	24.5	7%
Satisfied	14	194	208	62%	23	228	251	75%	18.5	211	230	69%
CLWR	45	288	334		46	288	334		45.5	288	334	

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

IV: PSN HOUSEHOLDS SATISFIED WITH SUPPORT RECEIVED

Instead of the planned 250 PSN Households that were originally earmarked to be supported, the efficiencies in the cost management where it was established that it would be cheaper to build a model shelter with a latrine at a lower cost, more 170 PSN households were earmarked to benefit from the construction intervention. Priority was also given to the new settlement areas of

Agojo and Pagirinya where there are diverse and urgent emergency needs for new arrivals. During the endline and evaluation survey, visits were made to all the settlement areas in which 40 of 56 reached Households in Nyumanzi were assessed, 38 of the 150 reached households in Pagirinya were assessed, 41 of 44 in Ayilo-1 and 40 of the 170 Households in Agojo.

TABLE 11: LEVEL OF SATISFICATION WITH THE CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT RECEIVED

	Endline Survey, April 2017				Baseline Survey, August 16			
	N=159: M=37, F=122				N=258, n=194: M=13, F=115			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Construction completed on time (considered here are those who mentioned yes)								
Shelter	31	112	143	90%	31	68	99	57%
Latrine	31	109	140	88%	31	68	99	57%
Construction team were knowledgeable and expertise (these are responses for those who mentioned yes)								
Shelter	26	88	114	72%	31	68	99	57%
Latrine	25	88	113	71%	31	68	99	57%
There was wastage, reworks were frequent								
Shelter	14	50	64	40%	31	68	99	57%
Latrine	13	53	66	42%	31	68	99	57%
Average	23	83	107	67%	31	68	99	57%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

It was originally planned that construction of the PSN Shelters and Latrines would be implemented by youth groups after being training through the supervisory coordination of LWF Shelter Engineer. Instead, existing youth groups were equipped with tools to embark on work however for the new settlement areas – services of a construction company were procured to expedite the work. The decision was also reached since there were no existing youth construction group in Agojo and Pagirinya yet the training of new ones would take longer time. Figure E in the appendix shows the extent to which HHs received the vouchers, materials and support. In the assessment of the assistance provided, the following parameters were considered timely delivery of the latrine/shelter, exhibited knowledge/experts by construction groups/vendor and an indication of minimized wastage in terms of reworks. On timely delivery, it shall be noted that it would take an approximately 5-10 days to build and complete a shelter depending on the model being built while for a latrine it would require at least 7-15 days since there it involves pitting (digging the hole).

The scaling framework used in the measure of satisfaction levels during the baseline of 1-2 (Low), 3 (Moderate) and 4-5 (High) where 3-5 (moderate to high) was deferred from and the low (no) and high (yes) scale during the endline was what was considered. Overall, an approximate 67% of the households claimed to be satisfied with the NFIs on both quantities and quality compared to the 44% at the baseline. Households seemed to observe wastage and reworks especially in the settlement areas where the youth groups predominantly spearheaded the construction. There is need to expose the youth to more construction projects to ensure

that they gain mastery in the construction. There seemed to be more satisfaction in areas where contractors (professionals) were hired to construct the latrine and shelters. The idea of branding and labeling both the PSN latrines and shelters made it easy to move locate beneficiaries as enumerators from house-to-house – this best practice should be considered in similar projects.

V: AVERAGE LIVING SPACE PER PERSON IN HOUSEHOLD

SPHERE Standards provide that a surface area of 30m² to 45m² per person to include an area where their shelter and latrine shall be indicating that if a household has an average of 5 persons then each person is entitled to 3.5m² per person to include space for shelter, latrine, compound and gardening. Similar to the baseline, the surface area covered by each shelter was measuring using a more traditional approach where steps (each step accounted for 1metre) were taken around the shelter to determine the circumference.

Table K in the appendix provides the computed household size that stands at 6 people per household and the subsequent Table J also shows the average space which stands at 21m². From the computation, it means that current average area per person stands at 3.5m² compared to the average coverage of 3m² at the baseline survey. The minimal increase in the average space per person from the baseline and endline survey even with the increased shelter and latrine construction is partly explained by influx of refugees. There may be a need to undertake more shelter and latrine assessment to establish the HHs that may need to be decongested.

2.1.3 IMMEDIATE OUTCOME INDICATORS

Similar to the intermediate outcome indicators, the immediate outcomes were designed to cater for all the three (3) sectors or thematic areas of interventions to include the NFIs, Livelihood and PSN Shelters/Latrines. In accordance with the performance measurement framework the relevant indicators are measured against the baseline target as further elaborated in the subsequent assessment

I: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLD THAT REDEEMED CASH VOUCHERS

An approximate 99.8% of the target 1,000 household were able to redeem their vouchers having participated in the market-fairs. It was established that two (2) households were not able to redeem their vouchers and efforts to trace them down were futile. It was suspected that probably the households could have moved temporarily back to South Sudan. **Through the redeeming of the cash-vouchers via the suppliers, the households recognize that they are now able to:**

- a) Collect and store water using the new jerrycans, guaranteeing them of enough supply of water
- b) Children are no longer sharing mattresses, therefore sleep comfortably
- c) The soap acquired has helped them keep some level of personal and household hygiene

While the cash voucher approach was considered efficient, efforts could actually be made towards ensuring that the automation is made of the vouchers. The automation could be tagged to the Registration ID of the refugee through a bar-coding system.

II: PERCENTAGE OF HH WHO PURCHASED ESSENTIAL NFIs USING CASH VOUCHERS

While the Project quarterly reports indicate that 99.8% of HH has participated in the market fair and redeemed their vouchers, the assessment feedback during the endline survey revealed that 69% of the Household claimed to have participated and purchased essential NFIs from the market fair. The variation in the quarterly report and the assessment figures are attributed to the fact that respondents who responded on behalf of the HHs may not necessarily be those that actually participated in the market fair and purchased the NFIs. The official figure should be considered is of the CLWR Project Quarterly Reports for the Period October, 2016 to March, 2017.

III: PERCENTAGE OF HH WHO PERECIVE VOUCHERS AS MORE EFFECTIVE

During the baseline survey, it was established that there was an inadequate understanding of the voucher and market fair

operations. Only 15% of the household representatives (N=258) were therefore able to respond to the inquiry into what they perceive would be more effective – either voucher & market fair or procure & distribute system. During the endline survey, an approximate 99% responded to the inquiry on their preferred mode of NFI acquisition which meant that the project has gained tract on building understanding of market fair operations.

Similar to the baseline, the endline survey defined effective as having full control of what commodities to choose, proximity to their homes, safety among others. IN as much as during the baseline survey, 7 of the 10 households believed that the distribution approach to non-food item acquisition is more effective than the voucher and market-fair approach, 7 of every 10 households believed that the cash voucher and market fair is much more effective than the procure and distribute approach during the baseline survey. The reverse in the percentages is attributed to the following

- a) The Household had a full experience and interaction with the market fair and voucher approach therefore gained understanding and can identify the different benefits (including the disadvantages)
- b) Compared to the procure and distribute, the Market fair and voucher approach is considered effective since it comes with freedom to choose, variety of items to choose from, empowers local businesses to earn, reduces on the costs related to the movements from one place to another etc.

Even with the suggested improvements on managing market fair such as proper assessment of suppliers, widening the categories of items, market fair and voucher system should be used in the distribution of NFI and if possible in food-ration distribution. It was noted that some households suggested that rather that cash could be provided to them to procure the NFIs and verifications can be made during the household visits.

IV: NUMBER OF YOUTH TRAINED IN SELECT SKILLS

The final cumulative figures in the progress report indicate that approximately 86.8% (1,562/1,800, M=319, F=1,243) of the youth were trained in Entrepreneurship. During the assessment, an approximate 85% (119/140, m=45, F=79) claimed that to have participated in the training – the variance is almost negligible. For VSLA training, the progress report indicate 87.8% (1,580/1,800, M=306, F=1,274) had attended the training in comparison to a 76% (107/140, M=44, F=63) according to the survey. Lower figures are registered for youth who claim to have participated in legal rights standing at 76% (107/140, M=39, F=68), child protection standing at 70% (98/140, M=37, F=61) and vocational at 79% when compared to progress report that has an indication of 87.8%, 87.8% and 96.8% (1,742/1,800, M=374, F=1,368) respectively.

TABLE 12: PARTICIPATION OF YOUTH INDIVIDUALS IN SELECT CLWR TRAININGS

	Endline Survey, %age (N=140, M=52, F=88)			Baseline Survey, %age (N=348, M=66, F=282)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T
Entrepreneurship	45	74	119	87%	84%	85%
Vocational skills	42	68	110	81%	77%	79%
Legal rights	39	68	107	75%	77%	76%
Child Protection/Life Skills	37	61	98	71%	69%	70%
VSLA Concepts	44	63	107	85%	72%	76%
Average	41	67	108	80%	76%	77%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

The variances in the attendance numbers for survey and progress report is partly explained by the selection of respondents that was random that those who attended and those that were interviewed were different. The low participation is mainly attributed to the coinciding activities in the settlement areas that included food distributions and registration which could have affected the full concentration of youth in the trainings. When the endline findings are compared to the baseline survey findings where an average of 19% of the youth had attended the trainings at the inception of the CLWR project, the endline findings shows there was a 68 percentage increase. In the subsequent sections, an assessment is made on the extent to which the training added skills, expertise and knowledge.

V: PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH KNOWLEDGE REGARDING CLWR TRAININGS

In the compilation of the knowledge test questions, the assessment team reviewed the training materials for all the modules that were conducted and simplified questions were set accordingly – the table below considers responses that were considered correct. There was a noted decline on the level of knowledge on basic concepts related to the trainings from 87% in August, 2016 to the current 82% in April, 2017. An average, it was established that majority of the youth were not knowledgeable on child rights especially for the UAM/SC while a vast majority continued to reflect low levels of esteem and confidence to make decisions on their own

TABLE 13: LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AMONGST YOUTH IN REGARDS TO CLWR TRAINING

	Baseline Survey, Aug 2016				Endline Survey, April 2017			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Entrepreneurship -test 1	55	265	320	93%	49	79	128	91%
Entrepreneurship -test 2	55	265	320	93%	35	73	108	77%
Vocational test (IGA specific)	41	249	290	87%	165	398	563	89%
Legal test 1 (child protection)	39	225	264	78%	35	70	105	75%
Legal test 2 (refugee law)	44	262	306	91%	188	403	591	93%
Life skill test 1 (HIV/AIDS)	48	206	254	79%	46	68	114	81%
Life skill test 2 (Decision making)	66	242	308	89%	44	51	95	68%
Average	50	245	295	87%	80	163	243	82%
Sample	66	282	348		52	88	140	

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

There was a great improvement in the knowledge levels of vocational test (IGA specific) from 87% to 89%, Life skills related to Sexual Reproductive Health and HIV/AIDS management. Inquiries made into the nature of skills that were learnt from the workshops revealed that majority of the Youth Group members have learnt mainly how to

- a) Pool funds that can be borrowed,
- b) how to identify and protect vulnerable children,
- c) running successfully a business that is productive,
- d) How to identify diseases of small animal and their treatment amongst others.

The knowledge of the concepts is highly attributed to the high quality training content, simplicity of delivery, practicability of knowledge and the professionalism of consultants. In similar projects, similar curriculums could be deployed to ensure that youth have a full grip of skills and knowledge that will empower them to survive and become less dependent in the medium and long-term. From the knowledge gained, youth have been able to start-up businesses while others are now eager to protect children

from any levels of harmful. On the other hand, some youth have gone ahead to open-up business outside the small-businesses that are being funded and facilitated through the support of the CLWR project. With these operations, youth will be less dependent on aid, food rations and others therefore they will be able to cope-up with the emergency situation.

VI: PERCENTAGE OF YOUTH WITH START-UP KITS & RUNNING IGAS WITH ACQUIRED SKILLS

According to the activity-based performance comparative detailed in Section 2.2, at least 100% of the youth had received their Start-up kits by April, 2017 compared to the 0% registered during the baseline survey of August, 2016 who had indicated to have not received any IGA start-up kits specific to the CLWR project – the endline figure is also compared to the 6.3% who had received IGA start-up kits from other institutions and projects. An assessment was also made on the satisfaction levels of the start-up kits by the youth and this has been summarized in the appendix figure D. The extent to which the youth are deploying their acquired skills in the running of the small businesses is summarized in the table below

TABLE 14: EXTENT TO WHICH YOUTH ARE INTEGRATING IGASKILLS IN SMALL BUSINESS OPERATIONS

	Endline Survey, April 17 (N=140: M=52, F=88)				Baseline Survey, Aug 16 (N=348: M=66, F=282)				Extent of increment	
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age		%age
Record keeping	46	63	109	78%	2	12	14	4%	Increase	74%
Marketing	21	42	63	45%	2	12	14	4%	Increase	41%
Partnerships	32	30	62	44%	2	12	14	4%	Increase	40%
Recapitalization	22	15	37	26%	2	12	14	4%	Increase	22%
Value addition	19	28	47	34%	2	12	14	4%	Increase	30%
Average	28	36	64	45%	2	12	14	4%		4%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

From the findings above, records keeping seemed to be only concept that was being practiced amongst the small-businesses. The low scores on the other skills are attributed to infancy of the business, the IGAs are not yet at the level of value addition. It would be expected that recapitalization, working with others and marketing should be present even at this level of the business however they were found absent or at minimal level. Groups should be encouraged to rethink of how they run their small-business if they are to get the best yields and profitability.

For the bakery group, it would be ideal to construct more eco-friendly baking stove that are made out of sand and mud. Not only

do these consume less firewood but they also can be used to bake at a more commercial level depending on the level of demand. The groups could be provided with an exposure visits to bakeries in Lira and Gulu that have built similar ovens. Soap-making groups need to be given safety tips (first aid) on especially how to manage the storage of chemicals and how to manage in case children came into contact with the chemicals. It was observed that the manner in which the soap-making ingredients are being kept within the youth shelters is alarming and is too exposed.

VII: PERCEIVED BENEFITS OF TRAININGS AMONGST YOUTH

8 of every 10 youth were able to articulate with ease the benefits that have been registered from the trainings. The following were acknowledged as benefits realized so far

- a) Since majority of the asylum seekers are unaccompanied minors or separated children, some youth have taken it upon themselves to actually identify and report any abused children to the authority for proper follow-up. In order to appreciate the extent to which youth are reporting on child abuse related cases based on the skills gained from the child protection trainings, it was thought wise to establish from the local police the state of child protection and abuse cases however due to time constraints and the unavailability of data persons at the stations no record was ascertained
- b) From the life-skill trainings, youth have been able to assert that they are make better decisions than they used to before the training. The decisions are mainly related to living a productive and healthy life manifesting through their involvement in the personal and community developmental activities.
- c) Youth were also able to articulate that they are now able to successfully run their businesses using the new skills gained. In addition, the youth attributed their new appetite for saving within their groups to the new knowledge that was gained from the VSLA trainings.

In addition to the training that have been conducted, the youth participants expressed interest in having concepts of brick-laying, construction energy saving stoves, borehole repair, value addition, environmental conservation, business plan writing, horticulture, driving, soil improvement, computer skills, financial literacy, basic functional adult literacy (numeracy and literacy) equipped with them too.

VIII: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS WITH NEWLY CONSTRUCTED SHELTERS & LATRINES

The construction of new shelters with latrines was originally intended to support foster homes to accommodate UAM/SC under their care, provide shelter to CHHs/YHHs who did not have access to shelter and latrines – it was also envisaged that construction of new shelter and latrine would decongest household with many individuals of more than 12 people. Through the increased access to less congested households, the burden on spread of communicable disease and would provide refugees a more

dignified life. Due to the time constraints no Health Centre was visited to establish the rate of prevalence and the questionnaire too didn't evaluate the rates of felling sick on the communicable diseases.

Instead of the planned 250 PSN shelters and latrine, 170 more shelters and latrines were constructed providing access to comfortable and well aerated shelters to atleast 2,520 individuals. The additional shelter and latrines were able to be constructed through realized savings. Instead of training new youth construction groups in Nyumanzi and Ayilo-I, existing youth groups were equipped with materials such pangas machetes, diggers and others – the groups were able to complete the construction within the timeframes. Since there were no youth construction groups in Agojo and Pagirinya, services of a contractor were procured and some additional youth trained to complete the construction within the necessary timelines. Household recognized that through the increased access to the new shelters and latrine, the subsequent benefits have been realized so far

- a) There has been reduced prevalence of sickness such as colds, coughs, skin rashes that result from sharing of beddings and also congestion within a shelter. Indirectly, the reduced rates of infection has also reduced the costs incurred on medical bills.
- b) Households now live in peace and harmony with their neighbors since they no longer have to continuously request for space to host some of their members that couldn't be hosted within their existing shelters. Since some of the children had to sleep outside, the same children testify of protection from bad weather.
- c) The access to the latrine has directly reduced sharing of latrine and open defecation

IX: NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS REPORTING FEELING SAFE IN NEW SHELTERS

The degree of feeling safe was measured based on parameters that included 1) strength of walls to protect its inhabitants against the harsh weather such as winds or storms, 2) the volatility of roofs to protect inhabitants against heat and its ability to last for a fairly long span of time, 3) there are enough air inlet and outlet provisions within the shelter allow enough aerations, 4) Texture of the floor allows ease of cleaning for continued general cleanliness and finally 5) adherence or conformity with the SPHERE standards.

Different from the baseline survey assessment parameters, the privacy factors were not included in the final assessment.

TABLE 15: LEVELS OF SATISFICATION WITH CONSTRUCTION SUPPORT PROVIDED

	Endline Survey, April 2017				Baseline Survey, August 2016			
	N=159: M=37, F=122				N=258: M=80, F=178			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
a) Shelter space allows privacy for children & adults, for latrines the doors are firm to allow privacy.								
Shelter	Na	Na	Na	Na	5	28	33	13%
Latrine	Na	Na	Na	Na	5	28	33	13%
b) Strength of walls to protect its inhabitants against the harsh weather such as winds or storms								
Shelter	32	107	139	87%	30	84	114	44%
Latrine	33	111	144	91%	30	84	114	44%
c) Volatility of roofs to protect inhabitants against heat and its ability to last for a fairly long span of time								
Shelter	24	84	108	68%	30	84	114	44%
Latrine	31	105	136	86%	30	84	114	44%
d) There are air inlet/outlet provisions within the shelter allow enough aerations								
Shelter	32	106	138	87%	Na	Na	Na	Na
Latrine	29	103	132	83%	Na	Na	Na	Na
e) Texture & Gravel of the floor allows ease of cleaning for continued general cleanliness								
Shelter	20	64	84	53%	Na	Na	Na	Na
Latrine	28	103	131	82%	Na	Na	Na	Na
e) Final constructed Shelter and Latrine meets SPHERE Standards (Distance of 30m from Shelter for Latrine and circumference of atleast 30metre for Shelter structures)								
Shelter	9	28	37	23%	Na	Na	Na	Na
Latrine	11	35	46	29%	Na	Na	Na	Na
Average	25	85	110	69%	22	65	87	34%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

As summarized in the table above, there is an increment of 35% from the baseline to endline of those households that report feeling comfortable and safe. The implication of the findings indicate that there are more 3 of every 10 Households that were made safer in their households throughout the one-year project. Observations made on the PSN Latrine showed that most of the latrines are not well ventilated and termites were actually eating out the wood/

poles that support the structures (latrine and shelter) meaning if immediate action is not taken then the latrines may not last for long. Insecticides should be provided to the households and in the near future the poles could be treated fully before being supplied. The adopted Oxfam/OPM Latrine may also need some improvement to allow more aeration, the design doesn't provide any aeration out except for the pipe that allows mainly air exchange from the pit.

X: PERCENTAGE OF HH IN WHICH NO-ONE PRACTICES OPEN DEFECATION

Open defecation is one of the leading drivers for outbreaks of Diarrhea, Dysentery, Typhoid and other diseases related to poor sanitation and hygiene practices. On the other hand, high population influxes have been associated with propagated strain or stress

of existing sanitation facilities which means that as populations increase so do the latrines. With several refugees seeking asylum in Uganda, it would be expected that existing latrines would not have the capacity to accommodate the increased population – if no alternatives are provided often individuals would find immediate solutions such as using the bush.

TABLE 16: HOUSEHOLDS PRACTICING OPEN DEFECATION IN TARGET SETTLEMENT AREA

	Endline Survey, April 2017 (N:159, M=37, F=122)				Baseline Survey, August 2016 (N:258, M=80, F=178)			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Open defecation	1	1	2	1%	4	11	15	6%
Neighbor's latrine	4	9	13	8%	30	80	110	43%
own Latrine	28	90	118	74%	43	85	128	50%
Public Latrine	2	12	14	9%	-	-	-	-
No Response	2	10	12	8%	3	2	5	2%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

Based on the findings above, it is evident that there has been increased latrine ownership and elimination of public latrine use as a result of increasing latrine access at household level. Unfortunately, there still exists households especially in Agojo where open defecation is practiced – since the settlement area is fairly new, the need for sensitization and more intense WASH intervention would be recommendable in the long and short run. As earlier iterated, the reduced open defecation could easily reduce outbreaks of sanitation related epidemics. Unfortunately, no effort was made to establish the prevalence of cholera, typhoid, and Diarrhea outbreaks in order to measure the intermediate impact of increased access to latrine.

XI: PERCENTAGE OF HH USING HYGENIC SANITATION FACILITIES

Whereas there is a range of required sanitation facilities that should be established within the household based on the SPHERE standards to include among other dish racks, composite pit, rubbish pit, handwashing kits etc., the sanitation facilities assessed in both the endline and baseline surveys are those that related to the interventions that were made through the project – latrine construction.

TABLE 17: HOUSEHOLDS USING SELECT HYGENIC SANITATION FACILITIES

	Endline Survey, April 2017 (N:159, M=37, F=122)				Baseline Survey, August 2016 (N:258, M=80, F=178)			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Latrine hole has cover	16	63	79	50%	15	57	72	28%
Has cleaning materials	16	49	65	41%	41	97	138	53%
Floors are clean & dry	28	102	130	82%	55	99	154	60%
Latrine area has no flies	1	2	3	2%	13	57	70	27%
Has hand-washing kit	18	70	88	55%	Na	Na	Na	Na
CLWR Project (Average)	16	57	73	46%	31	78	109	42%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

As shown in the Table above, through the life-line of the project, there has been increased use of covers on the latrine holes atleast an additional 2 households of every 10 now cover their latrine holes to control flies and bad odours out of the latrine into the household utensils and food. It was noted that there has been reduced effort by households to place cleaning materials such as leaves, ash or even paper that is used to clean after defecating – this practice presents personal hygienic concerns.

XII: PERCENTAGE OF UNDER 3YRS CHILDREN PASSING LOOSE STOOLS

The passing of loose stools amongst 3years old and below children for 3 times or more in 24hours is a sign of Diarrhea which deficiency is caused by poor practice of required sanitation and hygiene standards such not washing hands before feeding the baby, not washing hands after cleaning the baby/children's bottoms etc. According to the endline survey, it was established that there was slight reduction in the number of HHs registering children passing loose stool from 6.7% during the baseline to the 4% during the endline.

TABLE 18: HOUSEHOLDS WHERE UNDER 3YRS CHILDREN PASSING LOOSE STOOLS

	Endline Survey, April 2017 (N:159, M=37, F=122)				Baseline Survey, August 2016 (N:258, M=80, F=178)			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Passed normal Stool	17	58	75	47%	22	63	85	33%
Passed loose stool - Once	0	1	1	1%	17	29	46	18%
Passed loose stool - Twice	1	1	2	1%	10	36	46	18%
Passed loose stool - Thrice +	2	4	6	4%	5	12	17	7%
No Response	17	58	75	47%	22	40	62	24%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

2.2 ACTIVITY BASED PERFORMANCE SCORECARD (AS AT APRIL, 2017)

Project performance scorecard is based on the completion status of planned interventions against executed activities for the period (April, 2016 – March, 2017). The scorecard has three color codes with the Green color-coding indicating 75%-100% using planned/ executed *100% as a working formula, Yellow indicating 74-50% and Red representing less than 50%. **Reference is made to the**

Q3 Progress Report for the CLWR Project, cross-examination of documents (training reports and participants list) and face-to-face consultation also interactions made with the Project Coordinator, Field Extension Workers and the Incentive Workers

TABLE 19: OUTPUTS-BASED PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT MEASUREMENT

CLWR Project Component	Planned Intervention	Status, April 2017	Performance Remarks
Non Food Items	Households Identified for Cash voucher (NFIs) support	100% 1,000/1,000 HHs CHHs: 91 Foster: 909 5,482 Individuals M: 2,562 F: 2,921	Identification of beneficiary HHs was successfully conducted for 500 HHs in Nyumanzi and 500 HHs in Ayilo-1 by the Field Extension Workers (FEW) through Incentive workers and local refugee leaders (block leaders. LWF staff used the list of Persons with Specific Needs (PSN) HHs provided by UNHCR and the Refugee Welfare Committee
	Cash vouchers distributed for NFIs to use Market fair	100% 1,000/1,000 HHs CHHs: 94 Foster: 906 5,482 Individuals M: 2,552 F: 2,930	1,000 HHs from both Ayilo 1 & Nyumanzi received cash vouchers (526,000 UGX per HH or 200 CAD per the exchange rate at the time). Orientation on the use of the cash vouchers was conducted and scouts amongst youth were also identified
	Market fairs Organized for HH to purchase NFIs	100% 2/2 Market fairs conducted	6 of 9 suppliers were selected from a pool, negotiated with on NFI prices based on commodity price market assessment and finally contracted to supply agreed items. 2 market fairs were organized in Nyumanzi and Ayilo-1 respectively. 998 HHs who received & redeemed vouchers participated in the two NFI market fairs. The two (2) that missed could have returned to South Sudan or been on movement
	Follow-up visits to monitor HH condition and impact of voucher	100% (800/1000) M: 417, F: 383 CHHs: 59, FHH: 741	The most popular items purchased were mattresses and soap though the quality of some items was slightly poor especially on Jerrycans. Reports from the follow-up visits indicated increased access to NFI however visits to some HHs also revealed missing NFIs in some homes

CLWR Project Component	Planned Intervention	Status, April 2017	Performance Remarks
Livelihood (Income Generating Activities and Village Saving & Lending Approach)	Youth Groups established	100% 1,800/1,800 M: 410 F: 1,390 Host: 540 Refugee: 1,260	60 groups (30 members in each group totaling 1,800 individuals) were established. After rigorous training in Entrepreneurship skills through FEW and IWs, the youth selected viable enterprises namely: Goat-rearing (21 groups), Piggery (6), Apiary (4), Bakery (9), Arts & Craft (10) & Soap-making (10)
	ToT for 20FEW and 20 IWs in entrepreneurship training to train youth groups (2IW & 2FEWs assigned to train 6 Groups each)	70% 28*/40 M: 22 F: 6 *Doesn't consider double-counting, if one participant attended both trainings for Q1 & Q4 – participant is counted as one (1)	First training was conducted within Quarter 1 focusing on Entrepreneurship, VSLA and Legal/ Life Skills concepts (20 INDs trained M: 17 & F: 3). Quarter 4 training which was earlier intended to focus on a refresher TOT for the earlier trained staff. Another group was selected since targeted LWF Staff were engaged in the coordination of other emergency response activities while other IWs had relocated (20 INDs were trained M: 17 & F: 3, New trainees were M: 5 & F: 3)
	Youth Groups trained in Entrepreneurship Skills	100% 60/60 groups 1,800/1,800 youth M: 410 F: 1,390 Cumulatively: Host: 540 Refugee: 1,260	Trainings were conducted within the youth group who had chosen specific enterprises starting with Goat-rearing, soap making, bakery and then piggery. Final trainings were conducted in Quarter 4 due to changes in enterprises by a one group that selected Piggery having previously selected Poultry. The group changed their mind after a rigorous cost-benefit analysis. As indicated earlier on, the training informed the selection of enterprises
	Youth Groups trained in vocational-specific skills: tailoring, poultry, goat rearing, piggery, Arts and Craft, apiary and soap-making	100% 60/60 groups 1,742/1,800 youth M: 374 F: 1,368 Cumulatively: Host: 319 Refugee: 1,423	All youth groups were trained in vocation-specific skills. The trainings were conducted by firms hired through a competitive procurement process. Firms included Amba Heritage (Piggery, Poultry & Goat-rearing & Soap making) Genex Agribusiness (Goat rearing), the Hive (Apiary), Surface Uganda (Art & Craft).

CLWR Project Component	Planned Intervention	Status, April 2017	Performance Remarks
	Youth Group trained in VSLA Methodology	87.8% 60/60 groups 1,580/1,800 youth M: 306 F: 1,274 Cumulatively: Host: 419 Refugee: 1,161	Even with the budget limitation, all the youth were trained in VSLA methodology. To ensure the concepts of VSLA are implemented by the groups, savings in the budget were used to purchase VSLA Saving kits that include Saving Safes/Boxes, Record Books, Stamp Pads, Padlocks, Pens and Members books) and these were distributed to all the 60 youth groups in the varied settlement areas.
	Youth Groups trained Legal/Life-Skills	87.8% 60/60 groups 1,580/1,800 youth M: 306 F: 1,274 Cumulatively: Host: 419 Refugee: 1,161	Majority of the youth group members were trained accordingly. Initially the trainings were meant to be delivered through the IWs who had undergone the TOTs however after a few trainings, it was decided that the training would be delivered through FEWs. The last trainings were combined sessions covering VSLA methodology and Legal/Skills concepts.
	Youth groups provided with Vocational specific start-up Kits	100% 60/60 groups 1800/1,800 youth M: 389 F: 1,411 Cumulatively: Host: 540 Refugee: 1,260	Goat rearing groups (21) were provided with Female African small goats, spraying pumps, assorted drugs, and ear tags etc., Piggery groups (6) were provided with Large white and land race piglets with assorted equipment, Apiary groups (4) were also provided with beehives, complete gears, smokers, buckets, and others. Bakery groups (9) were provided ovens, charcoal stoves, queen cake cups, butter, sugar, flour. Soap making groups (10) were provided with chemicals while finally the Arts & Crafts were provided with sewing machines, needles, threads, bead etc.
PSN Shelter & Latrine Construction	Identification of Vulnerable HHs (People Special Needs, PSN)	168% (420/250) Gender break-down couldn't be established during the assessment and the final report compilation	Saving from within budget provided some resources for the construction of additional Shelters and Latrines in Agojo and Pagirinya increased the target from 250 to additional 170 in Agojo. The new areas of Agojo and Pagirinya did not have trained youth in shelter or latrine construction in Agojo, it was resolved that services of a local contractors are procured instead of youth under cash for work.

CLWR Project Component	Planned Intervention	Status, April 2017	Performance Remarks
	Vulnerable HHs (PSNs) that received vouchers for shelter and latrine support	168% (420/250) Gender break-down couldn't be established during the assessment and the final report compilation	420 HHs were provided with the vouchers for shelter and latrine construction for labor provided for youth and construction provided by suppliers. The suppliers were able to redeem the vouchers for materials upon delivery of materials.
	Market fairs organized for shelter/latrine materials	0% 0/2	No market fairs were organized because of concern that construction items may be at risk of being stolen when beneficiaries bring the materials back to their plots of land. Instead LWF signed contracts with suppliers of materials after vetting them. It was agreed that the suppliers would be paid with the cash vouchers upon delivery of all required materials.
	Youth trained in shelter and latrine construction standards	0% 0/200	Pre-existing youth groups trained in shelter and latrine construction under other LWF projects were used instead of training new youth to avoid saturating the market. The budget line was used to buy tools for use by the preexisting groups in latrine excavation and construction. The tools included spades, hoes, pick axes (mattocks), wheel barrows and jerry cans. 30 youth and 15 youth in Ayilo I and Pagirinya settlements respectively, were trained and equipped with tools, to speed up construction of shelters and latrines in Ayilo I and Pagirinya.
	Shelters with latrines constructed	168% (420/250)	Shelter completed: Nyumanzi (56), Ayilo-I (44), Pagirinya (150) & Agojo (170) Latrine completed: Nyumanzi (54), Ayilo-I (46), Pagirinya (150) & Agojo (170)

e: CLWR Project Progress Report for Q1-Q4

SECTION III:

OVERALL PROJECT PERFORMANCE

In view of the executed activities, the CLWR project achieved its intended results in mainly the NFIs sub-component while notable indications evidently show that the other two (2) sub-components (Livelihood and PSN Shelter & Latrine) are still under implementation even during the evaluation period of April, 2017. Partial completion of shelter and latrine construction and delays in the delivery of kits (VSLA and Enterprise specific kits) directly affected the achievement of the desired results yet the delayed materials were considered core e.g. **the delayed delivery of VSLA kits impeded the groups from starting to save yet the accumulated or pooled funds could have later been used as source of capital to procure the missing materials for soap-making, bakery and Arts and crafts. Majority of the youth groups that are engaged in these enterprises received start-up kits but not in their completeness therefore are waiting for full package to embark on work. If groups has some saved funds, perhaps they would have bought the remaining ingredients on their own so the project was not able to achieve its desired results.**

3.1 RELEVANCE OF THE EMPOWERING YOUTH PROJECT

Aspects of relevance measured the extent to which the desired results were achieved or did not achieve the results but also looked into whether the right approaches and interventions were deployed. Factors such as significance of the interventions regarding the local context of the operation area and targets. Since most of registered results assessed against the planned or desired results are detailed in Section 2.1 and later in the comparative of baseline against endline indications, the components of the relevance looked into for this section are those to measure the extent to which the project attempted to address prevailing needs.

New arrivals normally have limited access to Non-food-items defined under the SPHERE Standards that include mattresses, kitchenware, beddings, clothing etc. With the South Sudanese conflict anticipated to continue as evidenced in the increased influx of refugees where 2,200 arrivals per day as of January, 2017 are registered compared to where 100 arrivals per day as of January, 2015, refugees in Adjumani are likely prolong their stay longer therefore would need to be empowered to survive and become less dependent. Finally, children and young children (aged between 15-30years) form majority of refugees seeking asylum with many fostered under homes of elderly or people with special needs. Such vulnerable people require support through provision of labor to construct shelters with latrine.

Non-food Items: the provision of the vouchers to purchase NFIs saw at least 998/1000 newly arrived household access the most needed mattresses for sleep, plastic cups for feeding, plates, Blankets, saucepans for preparing meals, sleeping mats, plastic

sheets, mosquito Nets (Insecticide Treated Nets) for protection against malaria, Jerry-can, Basins, soap, sanitary pads etc. The SPHERE Standard requires that new arrivals are provided with a set of standards and based on previous assessment, new arrivals were found in need of these basic needs. The project was therefore relevant in addressing this aspect of the refugees needs. The increased access to NFI has provided comfort to children especially those that previously slept on either rugged clothes, shared mattresses with other children (exposing them to communicable diseases) or slept direct on the shelter floors. Children are also less traumatized since the movement from one shelter to another in search for accommodation has been minimized (on average each beneficiary HH has at least 3 mattresses)

Livelihood Interventions: The deepening emergency manifesting through opening of more settlement areas in Moyo and within Adjumani (Pagirinya and Agojo), means that refugees need to be empowered with skills and resources to generate income to sustain themselves in the medium and long-term. With majority of the asylum seekers ranging between the ages of 15-30years, the project ably empowered 1,800 youth (540 Host Communities & 1,260 refugees) with skills on Entrepreneurship (starting and managing a business), Life skills (negotiating, self-confidence and quick decision making), legal rights and child protection. In as much as some youth already had some level of skills in regards to small business management, more vocational skills knowledge was transferred to on enterprise that familiar to the youth. For example, a group of young women already knew how to bake South Sudanese bread that can be bought however with the bakery training the recipients of the training now can bake cookies, cakes (birthday and wedding), daddies, bagiyas etc. Once the start-up kits are fully delivered, then youth groups should be able to rear the small animals (piggery & goat-rearing) for further rearing, beef; apiary for honey; make soap, bake cakes, make some crafts (handmade bed-covers and bed sheets) etc. from which income can be generated to help youth meet their immediate needs. Since the youth groups

Shelter and Latrine Construction: Foster homes often have depleted and overcrowded since they have to accommodate UAM/ SC, in addition the conflict has also displaced PSN that would need support in the construction of shelter and latrine. Slightly more than 400 PSNs against a planned 250 PSNs were able to receive support in construction through existing youth construction groups in Nyumanzi, Ayilo-I except for Agojo and part of Pagirinya where a contractor was engaged to build shelters and latrines in order to complete works within the project timeframes. For beneficiaries whose shelters and latrines have been completed, households acknowledged that they are now enjoy their privacy since their households are somewhat decongested guaranteeing them a dignified and safe life. There has been somewhat reduced sharing of bedding, creating some safety and reduced chances of

SBGVs. There is also peaceful co-existence between foster families and the UAM/SCs since the foster homes are indirectly benefiting from the UAM/SCs.

3.2 APPROPRIATENESS OF THE PROJECT

In as much as the trainings were delivered based on predefined concepts and in a simplistic manner, the low levels of literacy and numeracy amongst the refugees affected the absorption of concepts. The workload on the Field Extension Workers and Incentives Workers is heavy therefore there is need to increase on either the FEWs and Incentives to manage the FEW to Beneficiary ratio which stood at 1:2062 (4 FEWs for 8,250 beneficiaries)

3.3 EFFICIENCY OF THE PROJECT

The final financial and resource report could be attained at the evaluation however from the Q3 progress report, there were indications of over-expenditures except for design and printing of vouchers, training of youth in entrepreneurship and training of youth construction groups that was deferred. Against this background, there were realized savings were realized on some cost-centers such as Shelter and Latrine construction and Trainings which were ploughed back into the planned activities. For examples, originally the budget didn't provide resources for procurement of VSLA Skits that include Log-books, safes, records books etc however the project was able to procure and provide these – this is proper evidence of efficiencies in the project implementation framework.

In terms of timeliness, the project didn't start on the envisaged time of March, 2016 as earlier planned however the recruitment and selection of the beneficiaries was only completed in April, 2016 and subsequently the baseline in August, 2016. It essentially took an approximate 9months for the project implementation team to realize the objectives that were intended to be realized over a period of 12months.

3.4 EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

The extent to which objectives were achieved and the main factors influencing the achievement are discussed in the section 2.1 above. Illustrated too in the presentation are the challenges that were encountered in the implementation process that could be addressed in similar project.

3.5 IMPACT OF PROJECT INTERVENTION

Through the NFI interventions, there is a registered decrease from 58% to 6% of HHs selling off food rations – it could be asserted that Households are able to have the standard three meals since the required quantities of food are not sold off. No assessments were made on the number of meals taken per day by Household members. The decrease was attributed to increased access to the Non-food items where there is a realized decrease in selling off food rations unfortunately there is an emerging trend where Households are now selling off of Non-food items. The increased access to essential NFIs like Jerrycans, Households are now able to collect and store water using the new jerrycans, guaranteeing them of enough supply of water while the children are no longer sharing mattresses, therefore sleep comfortably. It was deemed ideal to assess the water per day per person however the scope of the evaluation couldn't allow this extensive impact evaluation.

Through the gained skills and knowledge in Entrepreneurship, VSLA specific skills e.g. Piggery, Apiary, Goat-rearing, Arts and Crafts, select youth have moved into settlement areas and host communities alike to use their learnt skills to earn some income through the provision of casual labor onto other people's farms, while others have engaged in construction of shelter and latrine to earn income that is later used to meet their needs. The increased access to start-up kits has seen an estimated 21.4% (N=140, M=16, F=14) of sampled youth now earn average UGX. 63,503 per month from the various small businesses mainly for group members engaged in Arts and Crafts and Soap-making. The youth earning some income are those who engaged in enterprise that have a quick return on investment such as Soap-making, Arts and Crafts (making of Bed-sheets, Bed Cover and others) etc.

Existing youth construction groups who did not have both the tools and work have been engaged and have earned some cash for work. A few youth under the category interacted with seem to show that the earned income from construction has supported them meet their immediate need. The increased access to the new shelters and latrine, has reduced open defecation a trait that could lead to disease outbreak. Since PSN households especially foster homes were congested, there has been some decongestion. Overall, the households now live in peace and harmony with their neighbours since they no longer have to continuously request for space to host some of their members that couldn't be hosted within their existing shelters.

3.6 PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT

Participation revolves around creating platforms for both beneficiaries to engage with implementers and providing space for recipients of the interventions to make decision that pertain the delivery of the project activities in order to create ownership that will ensure continuity of the achieved outcomes.

Non-Food Item Intervention: Based on their knowledge of individuals (PSNs, UAM/SC, CHH and other vulnerable HHs) and understanding of the South Sudanese cultures and norms, Block leaders were involved in the assessment, identification and verification of beneficiaries. The 1,000 HHs and 5,000 individuals selected to benefit from the cash-voucher NFIs were further involved in the selection process that determined that category of NFIs that were supplied at the market fair – only 10% of the total HHs were interviewed. Interactions with HHs during the assessment seemed to reveal that materials provided by the suppliers seemed to be limited especially in Ayilo-I where the first NFI fair was held. Several youth group members were also involved in the scouting and supporting HHs select the most appropriate and relevant NFIs based on their needs without necessarily influencing their selection. This extent of participation has greatly contributed to ownership of the NFIs amongst HHs and Individuals.

Livelihood Interventions: Again, the block leaders and youth group leaders were involved in the selection of beneficiary youth whom later were established into groups. The involvement helped out with eliminating double counts (having members from the same family amongst the groups) and extend empowerment to other vulnerable youth. Not every Youth group is currently involved in VSLA approximately 80% are currently however for those that are involved the youth themselves were involved in selection of eligible VSLA members since every person cannot afford a weekly commitment into the saving. As part of their contribution especially for the youth that received small animals, youth groups were involved in the building of shelter for their Piggery, Goat-rearing and Apiary. Visits made to some youth-groups showed effort to build the shelters for pigs and goats estimated at UGX. 200,000 (temporary one) and UGX. 600,000 (standard one built from mortar and brick).

3.7 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION EFFORTS

The Apiary enterprise demands the existence of sufficient flora (in terms of trees), to this end youth groups involved in these specific IGAs of whom most are in the host communities were requested to plant trees that they would pick from Bread of Life

(BROT) (Nyumanzi) and CLWR Project (Ayilo-I) nursery beds – the planting of trees could partly replace cut down trees in the creation of space for shelters and trees used in the construction of shelter and latrine. Sample visits to youth group did not provide sufficient evidence to support the fact that the youth groups have planted the trees. Bakery groups of which most of are in refugee settlement areas (RSA) were distributed to energy-saving stoves to reduce on the pressure on forests for firewood and charcoal. In addition, these bakery groups were also sensitized on how to make briquettes instead of using firewood and charcoal.

3.8 COORDINATION IN PROJECT

District Local Government (DLG) officials were highly involved in the procurement of the vocational-specific skills trainers because of their technical expertise and experience. The trainings in almost all the vocational-enterprises were found to be relevant and appropriate except for Arts & Crafts, Soap-making and Bakery which were found not fully adequate because the trainers lacked some critical ingredient to display to the trainers.

LWF Adjumani-Sub Program also coordinates project activities of other partners such as ECHO, BROT, Church of Sweden, BPRM and others. CLWR project used the knowledge of the BPRM team and their mode of approach in the identification of existing youth construction who were later equipped and trained to construct shelter and latrines – unfortunately majority of the youth construction group members were from the host communities. Refugees still have a mindset inertia toward works. Host communities on their part were involved in the supply of materials for cash.

3.9 GENDER ISSUES IN THE CLWR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Going by the South Sudanese culture and norms, final decision about the family and even the woman's welfare are made by the men. Women are therefore voiceless yet remain pivotal to providing food for the entire family and caretaking in terms of fetching waters, building household fences etc. Women empowerment messages were relied to young mothers during the life-skills training on how they should survive. It shall be noted that almost 75% of the youth beneficiaries are lactating mothers or female headed CHHs. Issues of SBGV exist however with the ongoing emergency, effort has been mainly placed on addressing the emergency and these psycho-social detriments are believed to be handled later.

SECTION IV:

LESSONS LEARNT,
BEST PRACTICES &
RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 LESSONS LEARNT

Non-Food Items (Voucher System): The voucher assistance has been observed to have a genuine and crucial contribution to the beneficiaries' lives. It is seen to have increased choices for diversity of basic needs and the impact is felt beyond the immediate objectives of the project and that the voucher program is the only consistent support beneficiary families have been relying on to meet some of the basic needs when LWF delays to supply food ration. There was also need to ensure that NFIs are well labelled to minimize thefts but guarantee proper identification of the items.

Livelihood Interventions: The creation of non-farm employment opportunities are particularly important for female refugees youth who have limited educational opportunities beyond primary education and desire to acquire and invest in skills that they may use within Uganda and, when they return to their country when peace returns are in urgent need to access tools, capital and other business development services to start their identified enterprises. The host community have embraced the Village saving and Loan Association Training ideology and approach since they have many livelihood option to start saving on unlike the refugees community who do not have such other livelihood option for starting the saving, although they are willing to embrace the approach.

Shelter and Latrine Construction: More time is needed if at all the youth construction groups are to be used to construct the shelter and latrines. The involvement of the youth in the construction chain means that investment into the community. The Oxfam model of the Latrine provide low intake of aeration.

Collaborations with Host Communities: Assistance to host communities can alleviate the pressure on resources experienced due to the arrival of big refugee influxes, the current intervention has empowered both the host and refugee communities to identify their priorities, plan, manage and monitor their own development projects. It works to empower vulnerable families to make decisions affecting their own lives and livelihoods, empowering them to collectively contribute to increased human security. Community participation in implementing the identified Income generating Activities has helped to reduce tensions among the refugees as it has a clear communications strategy on the criteria of identifying the beneficiaries.

4.2 BEST PRACTICES

Voucher and Market Fair Approach: The approach was very effective that households access the NFIs. Elimination of the long-process in procuring and transportation of items has created some level of efficiency and effective through the introduction of the voucher and market fairs.

Phase-by-Phase training: Training of the youth first in entrepreneurship then into vocational skills created a foundation for the youth to appreciate how to run businesses however VSLA training were not as effective. The holistic trainings package offered to the beneficiary prior to the distribution of IGA start up kits by the Programme staff has empowered the refugees and host communities to protect their children from abuse, support children's education, identify common diseases of animals and treat their goats, piggery, a clear manifestation of relevancy of the project and an inbuilt sustainability strategy.

Creation of Project Ownership: The use of existing community and refugee structures to deliver the project results has enabled the project beneficiaries to be monitored by both the LWF Staff and the Incentive workers, this has greatly minimized wastage and created increased ownership among the beneficiary groups on the enterprises supported. The impression among the refugees and host communities is that LWF has a flexible implementation mechanism that has positive and widespread, appreciated by communities that would otherwise have suffered greater deprivation and stress. Not only do such interventions promote greater community harmony and lessen the risk of conflict over resources, they can be cost-effective life-saving mechanisms to vulnerable individuals

Importance of Life-Skill training as supplement skilling: Building up the psychosocial skills of the project staff is crucial and enabled the staff to cope with beneficiaries' emotional pressure, anger and blame, this has greatly increased project staff ability to maintain a duty of care, monitor and promote peer support staff network among the teams.

4.3 INDICATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

Most of the challenges are highlighted within the assessment provided in the previous section of the report and based on those gaps, the following recommendations are deemed important.

Intensifying the IGA Skilling and Expertise: There is need for both follow-on training and exposure engagement for

To avert the seemingly reported tensions between host communities and refugees over grazing areas, the district leadership should be involved to sensitize the local population on peaceful co-existence and the rights of refugees. Encouraging interaction and dialogue between refugees and host communities will put in place better mechanisms for the identification and resolution of points of conflict.

Post CLWR Intervention Assessment: the CLWR Project have been implemented for the last two (2) years however there is need to gather evidence of the impact even after the exit of the

last two (2) projects. These assessment could be combined with rigorous assessment of impact of hosting, it would be useful to conduct studies that look at the same group of families before and after hosting, as well as studies that explicitly compare the vulnerabilities of host families with those of non-host families. It would also be useful to systematically collect and analyze data on vulnerable families to see how many of these are hosting

Provision of extension services: There is need to ensure that extension and advisory services are provided to the IGAs that are directly involved in the animal rearing. In addition to the extension services, there is need to ensure quality and timely delivery of agricultural inputs and other IGA tools to the beneficiary groups. The timely distribution and the quality of tools distributed should by no means be compromised as it jeopardizes not only the impact but also the process of introducing recommended practices and the self-esteem of the groups and their ability to become self-reliant. Hence, it is recommended that inputs and tools with no exception is distributed in time, and that the possibility of verifying the tools prior to the distribution in order to hold suppliers and contractors accountable for the quality of tools.

Collective animal rearing esp. for Goat rearing: Youth groups rearing small animals such as goats in the settlement area are struggling with shortage of grazing land. It is therefore recommended that efforts are initiated that encourage Joint refugee and host community projects to support livelihoods enhance refugee-host community cohesion, and obtain greater grazing land access for refugees in host community lands and small animals should be encouraged since they have a relatively

low environmental footprint, and are in high demand by both the refugee and host communities.

Make VSLA Mandatory: Village savings and loan associations (VLSAs), savings and credit cooperative (SACCOs), and other refugees- owned financial institutions should be strongly supported by providing start -up capital (revolving fund) with the emergency programs within the refugee settlements. VSLA approach serves different purposes to include among others provision of alternative sources of capital for the business for recapitalization but also from the savings – members are able to earn an income. VSLA operations should be made mandatory amongst all youth groups and mentoring should be provided for the groups to ensure that they transparently save and borrow.

Upscale Market fair and Voucher system: The Voucher system was very popular and much applauded by the beneficiary refugees and requested that the voucher be extended to cover more areas to enable the refugee's benefits. However, under the NFIs, LWF needs to reexamine its procurement plan to ensure timely delivery of NFIs and strengthen follow-up on households who are receiving items including those who receive incomplete items.

Explore supporting Food security Initiatives: Therefore, IGAs should continue to be promoted as a measure to support household food security and contribute to the prevention of malnutrition. It is important to ensure that market feasibility studies and sufficient time for identification, mobilization and training of the beneficiaries are given to improve IGA ownership and sustainability and allow for maturation of the various businesses. Key proxy indicators should be monitored in a timely and comprehensive manner.

SECTION V:

SUSTAINABILITY STATUS & CONCLUSIONS

5.1 LEVEL OF PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

General observations indicate that both the Households and Youth are not yet fully empowered to sustain the current results (increased access to NFIs, gained vocational skills on selected IGA & access to IGA start-up kits and access to shelter & latrines). For example whereas Youth groups have received the start-up kits for the various IGAs, they would need handholding on how to manage their enterprises. The VSLAs provide a sustainable avenue through which youth groups mobilize funds amongst themselves that can be borrowed for recapitalization into their enterprises. With the VSLA still partially operational, efforts will be made to empower the VSLA but also extend support to the groups in the running of their enterprises. The FEWs and IWs should be deliberate in participating in the VSLA engagements which are often held every week. While it was projected that VSLA savings by the group would complement or capitalize the required funds to run the small businesses for the youth groups especially in the absence of some materials/ingredients, only a few youth groups are savings and not

to their fully capacity because the VSLA kits were not delivered by the end of the Project (April, 2017). Households still have no alternative source of funds to procure NFIs in case they wore out even though the SPHERE Standards require that a package of select NFI materials are provided to each refugee every 6months.

5.2 CONCLUSIVE REMARKS

The “Empowering Youth in Adjumani District (Refugee Settlement Areas & Host Communities): A solutions Oriented Approach, Uganda” has made every effort to provide comprehensive and integrated interventions that address the need of the refugees and the host community as well. The Adjumani Sub program however need to be supported with enough staff time and resourcing to ensure that the similar project are started on the planned time and that coordination is homogeneous. The project overall was able to achieve its immediate outcomes however lagged behind on some intermediate and ultimate outcomes as demonstrated in the assessment above.

APPENDIX I:

STATISTICAL TABLES ON RELATED CLWR PROJECT SECTORS

TABLE A: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH TRAINED ON CLWR SPECIFIC CONCEPTS

Youth trained	Ayilo-1			Host Comm.			Nyumanzi			Project		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Entrepreneurship	2	8	10	5	6	11	7	13	20	14	27	41
Vocational concepts	1	9	10	5	1	6	7	8	15	13	18	31
Legal basics	0	23	23	7	10	17	13	41	54	20	74	94
Basic construction	1	24	25	7	1	8	4	11	15	12	36	48
Life Skills	0	19	19	9	12	21	12	31	43	21	62	83
VSLA	2	15	17	15	20	35	5	14	19	22	49	71
Average	1	16	17	8	8	16	8	20	28	17	44	61
Sample Size	6	103	109	28	41	69	32	138	170	66	282	348

Source: Baseline Survey Data, August 2016

TABLE B: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH ON VOCATIONAL SKILL/KNOWLEDGE TEST

Parameters used	Respondents Reached			No. who responded			Responded correctly			Scores
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Entrepreneurship -test	66	282	348	62	282	344	55	265	320	93%
Vocational test	66	282	348	64	269	333	41	249	290	87%
Legal test 1	66	282	348	58	279	337	39	225	264	78%
Legal test 2	66	282	348	58	278	336	44	262	306	91%
Life skills-test 1	66	282	348	48	272	320	48	206	254	79%
Life skills-test 2	66	282	348	66	282	348	66	242	308	89%
Average	66	282	348	59	277	336	49	242	290	86%

Source: Baseline Survey Data, August 2016

TABLE C: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF HH SATISFIED WITH SHELTER AND LATRINE

	Respondents Reached			HH who responded			%age Respondents		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Privacy between adults and children	80	178	258	5	28	33	6%	16%	13%
Safe from volatility of roof	80	178	258	30	84	114	38%	47%	44%
Strength of walls	80	178	258	40	97	137	50%	54%	53%
Average	80	178	258	25	70	95	31%	39%	37%

Source: Baseline Survey Data, August 2016

TABLE D: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY CLWR BENEFICIARY CATEGORIZATION

	Ayilo-I			Host Community			Nyumanzi			CLWR Project		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Former Combatants	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Out of school	11	17	28	29	12	41	6	9	15	46	38	84
Young mother	-	30	30	-	6	6	-	9	9	-	45	45
Traumatized Youth	1	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	5
None	2	1	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	4	1	5
Total	15	51	66	31	18	49	6	19	25	52	88	140

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE E: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH BY EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

	Ayilo-I			Host Community			Nyumanzi			CLWR Project		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Didn't Complete Primary	3	36	39	12	7	19	3	13	16	18	56	74
Completed primary	8	9	17	6	4	10	1	4	5	15	17	32
Didn't Complete secondary	4	2	6	6	5	11	2	1	3	12	8	20
Completed secondary	-	2	2	2	1	3	-	-	-	2	3	5
Tertiary education	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	-	4
Missing	-	2	2	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	4	5
Grand Total	15	51	66	31	18	49	6	19	25	52	88	140

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE F: FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF YOUTH AGE GROUP

	Ayilo-I			Host Community			Nyumanzi			CLWR Project		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Above 30years	1	5	6	1	1	2	0	3	3	2	9	11
Between 26-30years	6	20	26	8	5	13	2	11	13	16	36	52
Between 20-25years	3	15	18	16	9	25	0	5	5	19	29	48
Less than 20years	5	11	16	6	3	9	4	0	4	15	14	29
Grand Total	15	51	66	31	18	49	6	19	25	52	88	140

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE G: ESTIMATION OF INCOME GENERATION FROM THE CLWR ENTERPRISES (AVERAGE)

	Last One (1) Month			Last three (3) months			Since IGA Inception		
	Income (N=13)	Expense (N=47)	Net Income	Income (N=10)	Expense (N=20)	Net Income	Income (N=10)	Expense (N=16)	Net Income
Arts & Crafts	80,000	40,000	40,000	80,000	40,000	40,000	80,000	40,000	40,000
Bakery	Not started			Not started			Not started		
Piggery	112,500	31,182	81,318	284,333	133,429	150,905	100,000	198,571	(98,571)
Goat-rearing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soap-making	46,733	26,717	20,017						
Tailoring	500,000	103,000	397,000	999,999	600,000	399,999	999,999	800,000	199,999
Apiary	33,750	35,500	(1,750)	999,999	361,167	638,833	800,000	189,625	610,375
CLWR Project	100,400	36,897	63,503	785,300	293,400	491,900	633,333	231,688	401,646

Note: Data presented as provided by the individual youth during the assessment, reveals too that poor records keeping which needs to be revealed. Most of the Youth were providing estimates of income and expenses.

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE H: PARTICIPATION IN SELECT CLWR EMPOWERMENT TRAINING

	Ayilo-I			Host Community			Nyumanzi			CLWR Project			Project (N=140, M=52, F=88)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Entrepreneurship	11	44	55	28	15	43	6	15	21	45	74	119	87%	84%	85%
Vocational skills	10	40	50	27	14	41	5	14	19	42	68	110	81%	77%	79%
Legal rights	7	38	45	26	15	41	6	15	21	39	68	107	75%	77%	76%
Child Protection	10	38	48	21	9	30	6	14	20	37	61	98	71%	69%	70%
VSLA Concepts	10	33	43	28	15	43	6	15	21	44	63	107	85%	72%	76%
Average	10	39	48	26	14	40	6	15	20	41	67	108	80%	76%	77%

Note: These table above needs to be compared with the actual Q3 and Q4 Progress report to establish the numbers of the youth that actually were trained however these indications are provided based on an assessment during the evaluation.

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE J: EXTENT OF INTEGRATION OF IGA SKILLS IN RUNNING OF SMALL BUSINESSES

	Ayilo-I (N=66: M=15, F=51)			Host Community (N=49: M=31, F=18)			Nyumanzi (N=25: M=6, F=19)		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Record keeping	10	33	43	30	16	46	6	14	20
Marketing	3	3	6	12	28	40	6	11	17
Partnerships	4	9	13	22	10	32	6	11	17
Recapitalization	3	2	5	13	4	17	6	9	15
Value addition	3	15	18	11	4	15	5	9	14
Average	5	12	17	18	12	30	6	11	17

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE K: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZES PER SETTLEMENT AREA BY HH CATEGORY

Settlement Area	Variations in HH Sizes			Average HH Size per Category					
	Max	Ave.	Min	CHH	CAR	FHH	PSN	YHH	OTH
Agojo	15	5	1	5	-	6	-	3	-
Ayilo-I	22	6	1	4	6	7	7	2	-
Nyumanzi	22	8	1	2	6	8	-	1	3
Pagirinya	12	5	1	3	-	6	-	2	-
CLWR Project	22	6	1	4	6	7	7	2	3

Note: CHH-Child Headed Houses, CAR-Children at Risk, FHH-Foster Households, PSN-Person with Special Needs Households, YHH-Youth Headed Household and OTH-Others to include HHs with elderly people, people with physical disabilities etc.

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE L: AVERAGE SPACE (CIRCUMFERENCE) COVERED BY SHELTER BY HH CATEGORY

Settlement Area	Variations in HH Sizes			Average meters per shelter					
	Max	Ave.	Min	CHH	CAR	FHH	PSN	YHH	OTH
Agojo	30	22	10	21	-	22	-	30	-
Ayilo-I	35	23	10	22	27	22	16	23	-
Nyumanzi	30	17	12	18	27	17	-	10	17
Pagirinya	35	23	10	23	-	23	-	20	-
CLWR Project (Average)	35	21	10	22	27	21	16	23	17

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

TABLE M: SELLING OFF OF FOOD ITEMS AND NON-FOOD ITEMS

	Ayilo-I				Nyumanzi				CLWR Project			
	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age	M	F	T	%age
Both NFIs & Food Items	1	1	2	2%	1	4	5	2%	5	2	7	2%
Food Items	3	2	5	4%	2	7	9	4%	9	5	14	4%
Non-food Items		2	2	2%	2	4	6	3%	6	2	8	2%
None	9	102	111	90%	28	160	188	89%	262	37	299	90%
Missing	1	2	3	2%		3	3	1%	5	1	6	2%
CLWR Project	14	109	123	100%	33	178	211	100%	287	47	334	100%

Source: Endline & Evaluation Survey, April 2017

APPENDIX II:

HOUSEHOLD INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE



AN ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION ON THE CLWR PROJECT IN ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT – APRIL, 2017

SUB COMPONENT: NON-FOOD ITEMS AND LATRINE & SHELTER SUPPORT

HOUSEHOLD ADMINISTERED QUESTIONNAIRE

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Before starting the interview with the household member, kindly introduce yourself and request the respondent if they are comfortable and ready to give us their responses on the CLWR Youth Empowerment project. Before or as they respond, kindly avail them the guarantee that **all the information that will be provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality and no identity will be revealed to anyone. You can use the content below to communicate to the respondent.**

My names are _____, an enumerator of Granit Research, a company contracted by Lutheran World Foundation to undertake an endline and evaluation survey for the CLWR endline and evaluation survey. We have a series of questions that we would like to ask you to respond about the project and how your life has changed as a result of this one year project. All your responses will be treated with utmost confidentiality and your identity will remain concealed. **Could you kindly spare us approximately 20-30minutes to respond to these questions herein?, thank you.**

SETTLEMENT AREA: 1 Nyumanzi 2 Ayilo-1 3 Pagirinya 4 Agojo

INDICATE BLOCK IF IT ACCORDINGLY: _____

DATE OF INTERVIEW: _____

INTERVIEWER NAME: _____ **MOBILE NO.** _____

COMPLETION **1. COMPLETED** **2. POSTPONED** **3. PARTLY COMPLETED**

OBSERVATIONS: _____

SECTION A: HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

A1.	What household category does the respondent fall under?	1- Foster home to UAM/SC 2- Youth Headed-Household 3- Child Headed Household 4- Others (Specify) _____	
A2.	What is the gender of the respondent?	1- Female	2- Male
A3.	What is your role in this household?	1- Household Head 2- Spouse 3- Dependent	
A4.	What is the gender of the household head?	1- Female	2- Male
A5.	How old are you?	_____ years	
A6.	How many people live in this household regularly or atleast for the last 6months?	1- Female _____ 2-Male _____ 3- Adults (> 30years) ____ 4-Children ____ 4- Youth(15-30years) _____	
A7.	Do you have any of the following categories of people living under your household? (Tick as many)	1-Out of school youth 2-Former Combatants 3-Young mother (Lactating, expecting etc.) 4- Youth displaced many times, traumatized 5-Persons with disabilities/Elderly 6-Persons living with HIV/AIDS 7-Others _____	
A8.	What role did you play in the CLWR Project especially in the delivery of Non-food Items, Cash vouchers, Conducting Market-fairs etc.?	_____ _____	
A9.	To what extent would say you have an understanding of the project and its objectives?	1- Small extent 2- Moderately 3- Large extent	
A10	In which year did you arrive in the settlement area?	_____	
A11	Which of the following services do you currently have access to satisfactorily?	Health Services 1.Y 2.N Educational services 1.Y 2.N Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (L 1.Y 2.N Non-food Items (Clothes, beddings, Soap etc.) 1.Y 2.N Food Items (3meals per day) 1.Y 2.N Shelters 1.Y 2.N	

SECTION B: NON-FOOD ITEMS RESPONSE USING CASH VOUCHERS

B1	What are your current regular/routine needs as a household, in order of their priority (Instruction: Capture atleast three needs, these needs will be compared with need identified at baseline)												
As a household	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	Needs for Children	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>										
B2	How many of the following items do you have in your possession/houses (Instruction: Capture numbers to be used in the computing ratios and also establishing other factors such as gender and equality)												
Mattresses	<hr/>	Sleeping mats	<hr/>										
Blankets	<hr/>	Plastic plates	<hr/>										
Saucepans	<hr/>	Plastic cups	<hr/>										
Plastic Sheets	<hr/>	Basins	<hr/>										
Soap	<hr/>	Jerry-can	<hr/>										
Underwear	<hr/>	ITNs (Mosquito Nets)	<hr/>										
Sanitary pads	<hr/>	Water storage facility with cover	<hr/>										
B3	How did you acquire the non-food-items mentioned above? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bought them using own funds (Go to B4) 2. Bought them using LWF Cash vouchers 3. Provided through another organization <hr/> 4. Others <hr/> 												
B4	If items were acquired using the Household's own funds as mentioned above, what was your source of funds that you used to buy the item (Instruction: leave blank if otherwise) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Used received money from relatives in south-Sudan 2. Used money from income of LWF IGA 3. Used money from another organizational IGA 4. Sold some food rations and non-food items 5. Others <hr/> 												
B5	Have you been involved in the following activities in the past 12 months...? <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Received a cash voucher</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Participated in Market fair</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Purchased item from fair</td> <td>1. Yes</td> <td>2. No</td> </tr> </table>				Received a cash voucher	1. Yes	2. No	Participated in Market fair	1. Yes	2. No	Purchased item from fair	1. Yes	2. No
Received a cash voucher	1. Yes	2. No											
Participated in Market fair	1. Yes	2. No											
Purchased item from fair	1. Yes	2. No											
B6	Why do you consider the items that you choose the most appropriate items? <hr/>												
B7	What was your experience with the cash-voucher and market-fair? <hr/> <hr/>												

B8	What would be your preferred mode of acquiring Non-food items in the short and medium term (tick only one)?	1. Procure and distribute approach 2. Cash voucher and market fair 3. Empower to earn income to purchase their own items 4. Others _____
B9	How effective is the preference you have highlighted above? _____	
B10	Kindly rate your level of satisfaction with the quantities and quality of the items you received from LWF using the cash-vouchers based on rank of 1-10 with 1 indicating lowest and 10 as highest)	
	Quantities were ideal	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	(Instruction: Quantities mainly considers number of items & their ability to meet people's needs)	
	Comments _____	
	Quality met my expectation	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
	(Instruction: Quality covers size of item, durability, comfort-ability, ease to use and easily storable)	
	Comments _____	
B11	How have you benefited from having access to the items mentioned above? _____	
B12	In case the items in B2 wear out, what plans do you have to replace them? _____	
B13	How were you helped during the support visit to this HH by LWF Staff? _____	
B14	What are some of items that you desire to acquire that you have not been able to access (buy) in the last 12months? <i>(Instruction: Capture mainly non-food-items however also enlist as many items as possible)</i>	
	1. _____	3. _____
	2. _____	4. _____
B15	There has been a tendency of selling off items by refugees to acquire funds to meet needs such as meals, which of the following have you personally sold....	
	1. Non-food-items 2. Food Items 3. Both Non-food and food items 4. Others _____ 5. None of the above	

B16	What is your main source of food as a households?	1. Back-yard garden 2. Market (Buys food) 3. Depends on Food rations 4. Others _____
B17	How many times have you received food rations in the last three (3) months?	_____
B18	Approximately, how much of the food rations did you receive and how much did you sell off?	_____ Amount of Food ration received (kgs) _____ Description of food ration received _____ Amount of money received (Ugshs)
B19	What did you use the money from which you sold the food ration for?	_____

SECTION C: SHELTER AND LATRINE CONSTRUCTION

SETTLEMENT AREA: 1 Nyumanzi 2 Ayilo-1 3 Pagirinya 4 Agojo

C1	What household category does the respondent fall under?	1- Foster home to UAM/SC 2- Youth Headed-Household 3- Child Headed Household 4- Others (Specify) _____																						
C2	How many people live in this household on regular basis (includes those that have not spent sometime around the home)	Children (below 3years) F _____ M _____ Children (4-15years) F _____ M _____ Youth (15-30years) F _____ M _____ Adults (above 30years) F _____ M _____																						
C3	Since you were identified as PSN recipient, kindly indicate if have you received the following	Received construction material voucher 1. Yes 2. No Has collected and redeemed materials 1. Yes 2. No Was assisted in the construction 1. Yes 2. No																						
C4	To what extent are you satisfied with the support that youth groups gave you in relation to the following parameters (adequacy, appropriate, professionalism, timeliness and wastage), use x or ✓	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Shelter</th> <th>Latrine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Work was completed on time</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Construction team seemed to be knowledgeable and experts</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Some works had to be repeated, there were reworks (wastage)</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Shelter	Latrine	a. Work was completed on time	_____	_____	b. Construction team seemed to be knowledgeable and experts	_____	_____	c. Some works had to be repeated, there were reworks (wastage)	_____	_____									
	Shelter	Latrine																						
a. Work was completed on time	_____	_____																						
b. Construction team seemed to be knowledgeable and experts	_____	_____																						
c. Some works had to be repeated, there were reworks (wastage)	_____	_____																						
C5	Kindly rate your level of satisfaction with the latrine and shelter that you were assisted to construct based on the parameters below, using yes (✓) and no (x)	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Shelter</th> <th>Latrine</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>a. Construction is complete</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b. Walls are strong to protect against extreme condition (moderate temps)</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>c. Roofs stable enough to protect inhabitants against extreme weathers</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>d. Shelter/Latrine is well aerated and ventilated</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>e. Floor is smooth enough to allow cleaning and proper maintenance</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> <tr> <td>f. Meets general SPHERE standards e.g. distance from shelter (atleast 30m)</td> <td>_____</td> <td>_____</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Move around the shelter and count the number of steps you have taken, record them here _____</p>			Shelter	Latrine	a. Construction is complete	_____	_____	b. Walls are strong to protect against extreme condition (moderate temps)	_____	_____	c. Roofs stable enough to protect inhabitants against extreme weathers	_____	_____	d. Shelter/Latrine is well aerated and ventilated	_____	_____	e. Floor is smooth enough to allow cleaning and proper maintenance	_____	_____	f. Meets general SPHERE standards e.g. distance from shelter (atleast 30m)	_____	_____
	Shelter	Latrine																						
a. Construction is complete	_____	_____																						
b. Walls are strong to protect against extreme condition (moderate temps)	_____	_____																						
c. Roofs stable enough to protect inhabitants against extreme weathers	_____	_____																						
d. Shelter/Latrine is well aerated and ventilated	_____	_____																						
e. Floor is smooth enough to allow cleaning and proper maintenance	_____	_____																						
f. Meets general SPHERE standards e.g. distance from shelter (atleast 30m)	_____	_____																						
C6	How have you benefited from having access to this LWF constructed shelter and latrine? _____ _____																							

C7	Where do most of the household members defecate or urinate in the course of day or night? <u>Instruction: Make observations below yes (✓) or no (x)</u>	<div> <div>1. Neighbor's latrine</div> <div>2. Uses container and disposes off later</div> <div>3. Bush or another open place</div> </div> <div> <div>4. Own latrine</div> <div>5. Public latrine</div> </div> <p><i>Tick only one above and below tick according with</i></p> <div> <div>___ Latrine hole has cover</div> <div>___ Floor is clean & dry</div> <div>___ Latrine has cleaning materials</div> <div>___ Has handwashing kit</div> </div>
C8	How many times have children below the age of 3years passed watery stool (Feaces) in the last 24hours?	<div> <div>_____ Observe: Flies around latrine 1.Y 2. N</div> <div>Observe: Flies around Home 1.Y 2. N</div> </div>
C9	What recommendations do you have for the project?	_____

APPENDIX III:

SELF ADMINISTERED YOUTH QUESTIONNAIRE



AN ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION ON THE CLWR PROJECT IN ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT – APRIL, 2017

SUB COMPONENT: NON-FOOD ITEMS, LIVELIHOOD AND LATRINE & SHELTER SUPPORT

SELF-ADMINISTERED YOUTH QUESTIONNAIRE

You are kindly requested to provide some responses in the questionnaire underneath in order to indicate the extent to which you have benefited from the CLWR Youth Empowerment project.

SETTLEMENT AREA: 1 Nyumanzi 2 Ayilo-1 3 Host Community (Village name _____)

NAME OF YOUTH GROUP: _____

SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTIC OF YOUTH

A1	In which year did you arrive into this settlement area (for host community, don't fill in this...)		
A2	Under which of the following do you fall....	1- Out of school youth 2- Former Combatants 3- Young mother (Lactating, expecting etc.) 4- Youth displaced many times, traumatized 5- Others _____	
A3	What is your gender?	1- Female 2- Male	
A4	What is your highest level of Education?	1- Didn't complete primary 2- Completed Primary 3- Didn't Complete secondary 4- Completed Secondary 5- Tertiary education 6- Degree and above	
A5	How old are you?	_____ years	
A6	How many people do you live with in your home?	1- Female _____	2- Male _____
A7	What are your current regular/routine needs as a household and also as an individual, in the order of their priority (Instruction: <u>Capture atleast three needs, these needs will be compared with need identified at baseline</u>) <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> As a household _____ _____ _____ </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> As an individual _____ _____ _____ </div> </div>		
A8	How have you ensured that you avail yourself with the needs above? _____		
A9	What role did you play in the CLWR Project e.g. planning, monitoring, implementation, scout during market fair, construction of latrine and shelter etc.? _____		
A10	How has your life changed as a result of your involvement with and in the CLWR project? _____		
A11	Which of the following do you have	Mobile money account	1. Yes 2. No
		MFI/Bank Account	1. Yes 2. No
		Other (specify) _____	
A12	Which of the following services do you currently have access to satisfactorily?	Health Services	1.Y 2.N
		Educational services	1.Y 2.N
		Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (Latrine)	1.Y 2.N
		Non-food Items (Clothes, beddings, Soap etc.)	1.Y 2.N
		Food Items (3meals per day)	1.Y 2.N
		Shelters	1.Y 2.N

SECTION B: ENTREPRENUERSHIP TRAINING AND IGAS

B1	Which of the following trainings have you attended in the last 12months	1. Entrepreneurship Skills 1. Y 2. N 2. Training on Pigs, Goats, and Chicken etc. 1. Y 2. N 3. Legal Rights 1. Y 2. N 4. Child Protection 1. Y 2. N 5. Village Saving and Lending Approach 1. Y 2. N
B2	Which skills have you attained as a result of different trainings you have attended under this project?	_____
B3	How have you been able to apply the skills you have highlighted above?	_____
B3	In order to ascertain the level of knowledge acquired through the trainings, kindly respond to the following statement and tick on the provided answers as either TRUE (CORRECT) or FALSE (NOT CORRECT)	
	a. In order to establish if my business is making a profit or loss, I add my income and subtract my expenses (Profit/Loss=Income-Expenses)	1. Correct 2. Not correct
	b. There is only one type of business – one woman/man business	1. Correct 2. Not correct
	c. Children below the age of 12years can work to earn some money within the settlement areas and outside in the host communities	1. Correct 2. Not correct
	d. I am able to make my own decisions without the influence of my friends	1. Correct 2. Not correct
	e. HIV/AIDS can be treated through circumcision and using herbal medicine	1. Correct 2. Not correct
	Note: Tests on vocational skills undertaken in the focus group discussion e.g. diseases of poultry, pigs, goats etc, measurements used for baking or even tailoring etc.	
B4	How has your life changed as a result of being knowledgeable and also applying the range of skills above (legal skills, child protection skills, ...)	_____ _____ _____
B5	Which of the following Income generating activities are currently involved ...	1. Poultry 2. Tailoring 3. Piggery 4. Bakery 5. Soap making 6. Arts and Crafts 7. Others _____
B6.	What IGA Starter-kit did you receive from LWF to support your IGA?	_____
B7.	Kindly rate the starter-kit that you received from LWF in terms of appropriateness using a scale of 1-5 with 1- very poor, 3-Moderate and 5-very good	1. Quantities were enough 1 2 3 4 5 2. Quality was good 1 2 3 4 5 3. Simple to use & maintain 1 2 3 4 5 Remarks _____ _____

SECTION B: ENTREPRENEURSHIP TRAINING AND IGAS

B8.	Kindly estimate how much is your income and how much do you spent per month as you run this IGA?		Expenses	Income
		Last month		
		Last 3months		
		Since start		
B9.	How have you used the earnings from your IGA that you were helped start by LWF?	<hr/> <hr/>		
B10.	To what extent are you using the income earned from the IGA to meet your individual needs?	1. Small extent 2. Moderate extent 3. Large extent <hr/> <hr/>		
B11.	Which of the following have you been able to apply in the daily-running of your the IGA	Records keeping	1. Yes	2. No
		Marketing products/Services	1. Yes	2. No
		Working with other businesses	1. Yes	2. No
		Adding more capital in the biz	1. Yes	2. No
		Adding value to the products	1. Yes	2. No
		e.g. packing honey, roasting chicken/pork etc		
B13	What challenges do you face as you run the IGA as a group or even as an individual?	<hr/>		
B14	What other support has LWF provided you other than IGA Start-up kits and the training?	<hr/>		
B15.	What recommendations do you for the group to improve the IGA running?	<hr/>		
B16.	What other trainings or skills do you propose to LWF to conduct to enable you run the IGA that you involved without their full help?	<hr/>		

SECTION C: SAVING AND LENDING BY YOUTH

C1	Do you belong to any group where group members come together to save and borrow?	1. Yes 2. No If yes, kindly mention the name of the saving group here _____ _____
C2	Do you save with this group? How much do you save with the group per month?	1. Yes 2. No If yes, how much do you save per month Ugshs? _____ Note: Reasons for failing to pay shall be captured in the Youth focus group discussion
C3	Usually when you save with a group, you would get profits/interest. Have you earned interest on your savings or even withdrawn your savings?	How was earned Ugshs. _____ (leave blank if no) What do you use the savings or interest for? _____ _____
C4	How much have you borrowed from the saving and lending group since March, 2016?	Ugshs. _____ Time taken to pay _____ What do you use borrowings for? _____ _____
C5	What should be done to improve the operations of the saving and lending in your group?	_____ _____ _____

APPENDIX IV:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR YOUTH



AN ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION ON THE CLWR PROJECT IN ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT – APRIL, 2017

SUB COMPONENT: LIVELIHOOD, LATRINE & SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE – YOUTH GROUP

GROUP MANAGEMENT, APPROACHES AND SUSTAINABILITY

1. What is the vision or objective of this group and to what extent has the group met its vision so far? **Find out what the needs of the group members are/were at the start and if such needs have been addressed so far and how they have been addressed and which organization has contributed the most. To what extent were the approaches relevant and effective**
2. What structures and systems have been put in place to ensure that the group continues to operate even without LWF intervention? **Find out Number of members in group (#F,#M), establish frequency of meetings, leadership composition (#F,#M), records keeping, working relationships with other groups, existence of bank account, membership cards, existence of constitution or code of conduct, registration with subcounty or district office**

ENTERPRISE TRAINING, VOCATIONAL SKILLING & VSLA

1. How have the group members benefited from the trainings, provision of start-up kits and support visits on their IGAs? **Find out what enterprise they are involved in, what current challenges are being faced, what are some of the achievements (purchases made and profits from sales), risks foreseen, gauge knowledge on e.g. diseases of goats, pigs or poultry, measurements in tailoring/bakery**
2. What is the current performance of the VSLA for this group and current challenges being encountered? **Find out, members that are saving, how much they are saving, amounts being borrowed per member, interest rate, security, default rate, reasons for failing to pay borrowings, sharing of profits and challenges, recommendations**
3. What improvements can be made in the current state of the group to ensure that youth are more empowered to survive and earn sustainably to meet their needs? **Find out, what plans the groups have to continue operating sustainably without any input from the LWF and other organizations**
4. How have the group members applied other learned skills such legal rights, life skills and child protection? **Find out; what skills they learnt, how they have applied and the kind of change that they have caused within the communities they leave in e.g. increased demand for services, increased reporting of abuse e.g. SGBV, child abuse etc.**

LATRINE AND SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

1. Amongst the group members that have supported PSN construct latrines and shelters, how have their earnings changed their lifestyles? **Find out; what effort has the group has put in place to ensure that members continue to provide support to other potential households in need of such services? e.g. purchase of more equipment, movement to new settlement areas, purchasing & re-selling materials**

APPENDIX V:

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION GUIDE FOR PROJECT STAFF

ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION ON THE CLWR PROJECT IN ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT – APRIL, 2017

SUB COMPONENT: LIVELIHOOD, LATRINE & SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION or KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

[IMPLEMENTERS – LWF PROJECT STAFF, FEW, IW, BLOCK ELDERS]

1. To what extent has the project achieved its objective (goals) based its performance in terms of planned activities against executed activities, anticipated impact against actual impact (positive and negative). **Find out: if the respondents can qualify their reasons with possible evidence**
2. Increased access to NFI, empowerment of youth through Livelihood support and support for PSN through construction of Shelter and latrine were the main approaches for the project: **Find out: To what extent in were these the most appropriate strategies incl. cash vouchers, market fairs, using existing youth construction groups? What alternatives could have been provided to address the needs prevailing then? How have the youth and households been prepared to sustainably continue accessing NFI and income to meet their immediate needs?**
3. What major challenges and risks were encountered during the implementation of this project and how were these risks or challenges mitigated? **Find out: how effective then were the interventions in attempting to reach the target refugee and host communities?**
4. What efforts were made to ensure that beneficiaries and other agencies participate in the implementation process of this project? **Find out: which organization were collaborated with and what their contribution was during the implementation period? Have efforts been made to ensure that the partnerships continue**
5. What needs have remained unaddressed in the short and long run? **Find out: What solutions would you propose to address the needs that have remained unaddressed? What recommendations would you provide for a similar projects?**

Data Requests

1. PSN identified by Settlement area and Block
2. Form used in the support visits to the Youth groups and Individual Households
3. Health Reports to track down diarrhea amongst Infants (children below 36months)
4. Child Protection or Abuse Reports (To assess effort towards child protection)
5. Training curriculum for VSLA, Entrepreneurship, Vocational Skills, Child Protection

APPENDIX VI:

KEY INFORMANT GUIDE FOR SUPPORT OFFICIALS



AN ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION ON THE CLWR PROJECT IN ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT – APRIL, 2017

SUB COMPONENT: LIVELIHOOD, LATRINE & SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION or KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

[TRAINERS AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS E.G. GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS]

1. What was your role in the implementation of the project?
2. How has the project made significant contribution in equipping refugees to be more self-reliant and less dependent through the LWF interventions of Shelter and Latrine support, Livelihood and increased access to NFI through cash vouchers and market fairs?
3. In your opinion, how relevant and appropriate were the modes of delivery deployed by the CLWR Project in addressing the needs that were identified as critical amongst the refugees and host communities? **Find out also; How effective were the intervention both in the settlement areas and in the host communities?**
4. Moving forward, how best should the refugee and host communities be prepared to ensure that youth in their localities are helped to be more self-reliant and less dependent on hand-outs since the south Sudanese conflict may continue in the long and short –run meaning that majority may continue in asylum for a longer time
5. What challenges do the refugees face currently that would need immediate response? **Find out: for each challenges, what solutions would the respondent recommend that LWF can uptake to reduce the vulnerability of refugees in Uganda?**
6. As an institution that supports the interventions and programmatic work of LWF at national and local level, what capacity gaps do you encounter that may need redress in the long and short run?

APPENDIX VII:

KEY INFORMANT GUIDE FOR LOCAL SUPPLIERS



AN ENDLINE SURVEY AND EVALUATION ON THE CLWR PROJECT IN ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENT – APRIL, 2017

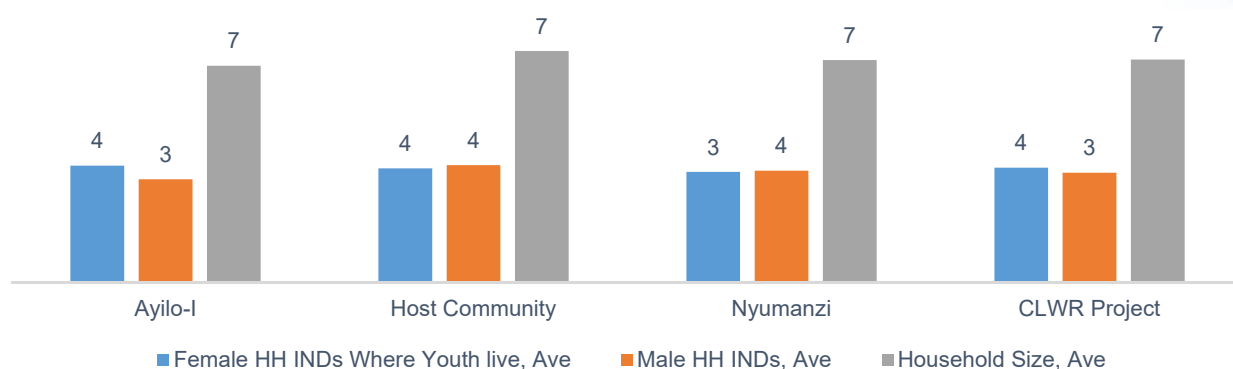
SUB COMPONENT: LIVELIHOOD, LATRINE & SHELTER CONSTRUCTION

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION or KEY INFORMANT GUIDE

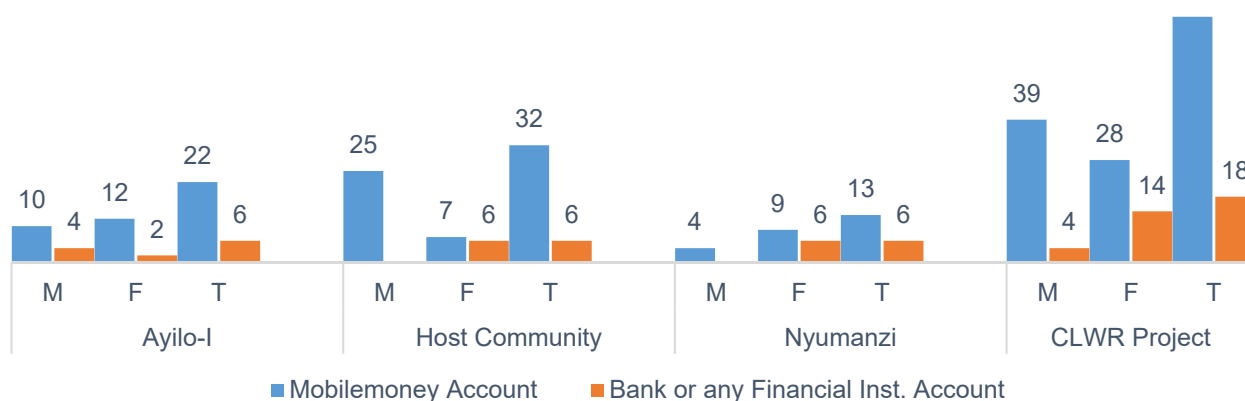
[LOCAL BUSINESS MEN]

1. How long have you been a service provider for LWF? **Find out; what other services do you provide that LWF could optimize on the near future?**
2. What benefits have you registered through the partnership with the LWF? **Find out; In your opinion how has LWF made any significant economic difference in the communities in which refugees reside?**
3. What are your opinions on the cash-vouchers and market-fair approach? **Find out; what risks or challenges did they encounter in the process? What alternatives should be considered in helping refugees access Non-food Items**
4. What proposals would recommend that LWF should consider in empowering economically local businesses while also equipping youth/refugees with skills to survive?

APPENDIX VIII: STATISTICAL FIGURES ON RELATED CLWR PROJECT SECTORS

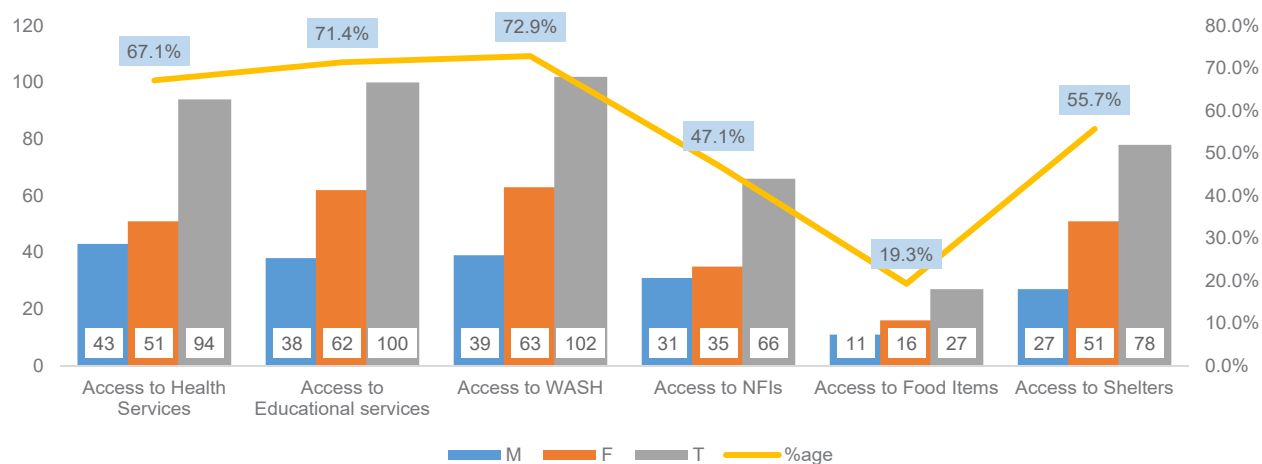
FIGURE A: AVERAGE HOUSEHOLD SIZE FOR YOUTH HOUSEHOLDS


Source: CLWR Endline Survey, April 2017

FIGURE B: YOUTH WITH MONEY SAVING ENHANCEMENT PLATFORM (MM & BANK ACCOUNTS)


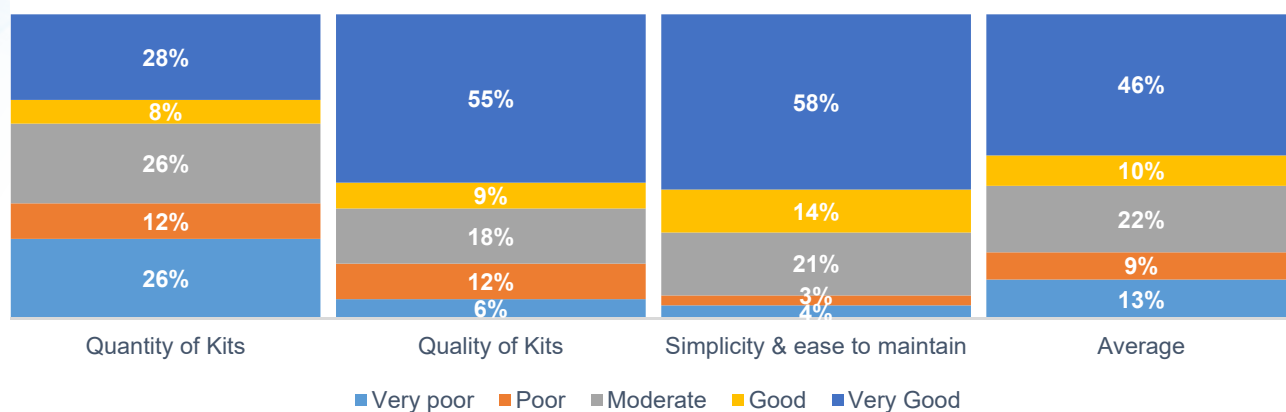
Note: Ayilo-I (N=66, M=15, F=51), Nyumanzi (N=25, M=6, F=19), Host Community (N=49, M=31, F=18)

Source: CLWR Endline Survey, April 2017

FIGURE C: ACCESS TO BASIC SERVICES AMONGST YOUTH REFUGEES


Source: CLWR Endline Survey, April 2017

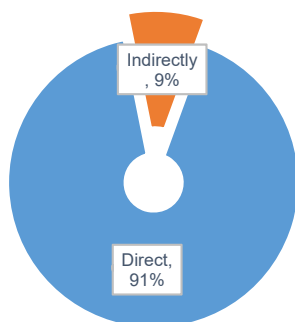
FIGURE D: RATING OF START-UP KITS BY THE YOUTH GROUPS



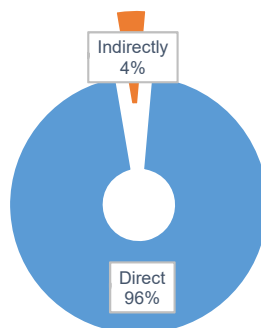
Source: CLWR Endline Survey, April 2017

FIGURE E: EFFORT TO SUPPORT HH IN SHELTER AND LATRINE CONSTRUCTION

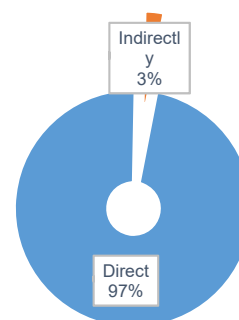
Received construction materials
vouchers



Received materials



Assisted in Construction



Definition of Directly means that LWF delivered the vouchers and materials to HHs while Indirect means that an external contractor was hired to provide the materials and continue with the construction.

Source: CLWR Endline Survey, April 2017

APPEND IX :

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS (YOUTH GROUPS)

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
1. Unity Goats group			
1	Akuul Magoor Piok	784053173	
2	nyanluak Roda Ajang		
3	Kuei Malek Anyang		
4	Athech Chol Bol		
5	Anyieth Bul Kuol		
6	Atong Garang Khot		
7	Lith Thiany Ghai		
8	Yah Thiany Ghai		
9	Nyankuer Daul Aglum		
10	Agok Atong Ajak		
11	Guet Akon		
12	Yar Dhieu Kuang		
13	Anyieth Atem Garang		
14	Ajak Garang Aleu	787491195	
15	Diing Ayien Deng		
16	Atheng Ngor Lueth		
17	Awak Marol Garang		
18	Yom Dau Akech		
19	Nyang Kuol Ayol		
20	Phillip Jeng Amos	0777082288	
21	Angok Arok Garang		
22	Abuk Yom Jeng		
2. Theiwuock goat group			
1	Ajah Mathueh Madut		
2	Ayak Moyol Majak		
3	Ding Deng Aron		
4	Akuol Kuch Amiot		
5	Amou Manyok Bul		
6	Aluei Deng Anyuat		
7	Ajoh Lueth Bior		
8	Adhieu Achiek Anyang		
9	Ajook Mabior Anyieth		
10	Atong Choi Maria		
11	Awuoi Alier Deng		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
12	Abuol Wel Mayom		
13	Achol Amol Mayen		
14	Akur Solomon Leek		
15	Agaau Bol Kuier		
16	Ayak Deng Ajhok		
17	Khol Garang		
18	Achol Ajak Bul		
19	Amer Juop Kuewel		
20	Boi Kur Thokbor		
21	Akuol Kur Malual		
22	Achol Malueth Anyang		
23	Yuol Marier Amin		
24	Ameur Abuol Khok		
25	Abuk Kueir Arou		
26	Ayen Rech Manyang		
27	Amour Ghai Riak		
28	Abiei Alony Ploi		
29	Ngong Thueh Ngong		
30	Yar Matiop Deng		
3. Mat Group Block C			
1	Akuo Bioi Kuir	0780144093	
2	Akuo Agok Garang	0774216883	
3	Akuoi Akoi Mayom	0787490352	
4	Akech Agurot Jok		
5	Alang Garang Monyre		
6	Ajar Thiong Aduot		
7	Anyieth Maduku Deng		
8	Akei Amour Kio		
9	Mary Kaya Ateny		
10	Amer Hersok Akuei		
11	Ajuem Abuol Keer		
12	Aguer Alwong Mangar	07788557494	
13	Akuol Ayool Akueny		
14	Yar Thiong Mayen		
15	Kuei Maduk Deng		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
16	Achol Malith Aluong		
17	Akuol Akol Garang		
18	Amcor Ateng Guet		
19	Achol Deng Manyok		
20	Yom Matuong Kuol		
21	Achol Kuol Dok	0777965972	
22	Deng Lual Kelei		
23	Ding Panchol Agoot		
4. Dutwiyk Group (Ayilo 1)			
1	Athieng Riak Mach		
2	Abuk Anyang Gai		
3	Athieng Bol Mach		
4	Atong Gai Alith	0774155019	
5. Konywouk Group (Ayilo 1)			
1	Monica Akon Daniel	0780170608	
2	Abol Ghai Nhial		
3	Ateny Mayen Kuer	0778693918	
4	Akeer Kur Mayen		
5	Achul Bior Ngong		
6	Achul Deu Yak		
7	Achol Ateny Garang	0771396133	
6. Jonglei Group (Ayilo 1)			
1	Gong Alier Agot	0783402757	
2	Akwor Biar Angok		
7. Abi-door Art and Craft (Ayilo 1)			
1	Arop Nyok Ret		
2	Achol Malek Dot		
3	Achol Atem Akech	0785160432	
4	Ayen Kelei Ghor	0785592610	
5	Nyangot Kuol Gong		
6	Rebecca Aliet Yoor		
8. Chieng Pieth Group			
1	Ayen Madol Khom	0782813432	
2	Amour Manyok Riak		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
3	Abuk Nyok Barach		
4	Nyankiir Bul Deng		
5	Gisima Angelo Chuei		
6	Ajah Deng Deu		
7	Kuei Aguto Alier		
9. Violet (Flowering and soap making)			
1	Abuk Elizabeth Dau		
2	Puou Thok Thokriel		
3	Khot Elizabeth Chol		
4	Ajak Deng		
5	Yar Dau Bul		
6	Nyandeng Bul Deng		
7	Aker Deng Nhial		
8	Athieng Garang Khot		
9	Nyandeng Thuch Wel		
10	Aweng Lual		
10. Peace and Freedom Group (Bakery)			
1	Chol Isaac Garang		
2	Agot Dau Deng		
3	Roda Aliet Maker		
4	Diing Kuck Deng		
5	Ayen Majak Wet		
6	Adut Kuol Madol		
7	Adiar Thon Atem		
8	Becky Akon Aliau		
9	Madol Kuol Madol		
10	Elizabeth Abuk Majok		
11. Peace Group B (Soap Making)			
1	Akech Rongor		Female
2	Kuei Amor		Female
3	Ayen Malual		Female
4	Along Kuer		Female
5	Ayak Amol		Female
6	Amer Akoom		Female
7	Arok Dau Maketh		Female

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
8	Ajah Lueth		Female
9	Abul Bior		Female
10	Achol Angok		Female
11	Akuol Garang		Female
12	Ayor Madok		Female

12. Nyumanzi Soap Making

1	Alew Mun		
2	Thon Makuach Yack		
3	Nyalith Monyok Garkal		
4	Nyanbol Kom Monyyang		
5	Azen Achieck		
6	Nzangun Achuil Monyyik		
7	Kuei Mayen		

13. Wu Nhier Uganda

1	Khot Thiong Alith		
2	Abul Mayen Yei		
3	Akuol Nuun Gak		
4	Alek Thon Deng		
5	Diing Garang Magok		
6	Rebecca Ayen Manyok		
7	Angeth Mamer Angok		
8	Achol Deng Maluk		
9	Awel Akol Thokjang		
10	Ayen Akol Thokjang		
11	Achok Ajith Duot		
12	Ayen Anyany		

14. Liech Wu UN (Goat Rearing)

1	Adut Kuir Aguer		
2	Alakir Deng Garang		
3	Atong Tiit Mabiei		
4	Aluet Majok Deng		
5	Yuoi Nhidi Chol		
6	Achol Manyok Maril		
7	Rhoda Yar Ajak		
8	Kuei Atem Biar		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
9	Atog Kul		
10	Ayem Deng Mabior		

15. Akwendriku (Goat Rearing Group)

1	Moimale Ark		Male
2	Ituka Venenzio		Male
3	Kinya Fred		Male
4	Ambayo Nobert		Male
5	Maridio Gloria		Female
6	Mania Jackline		Female
7	Edema Sunday		Male
8	Lulua Rose		Female

16. Riir Farmer Group

1	Ayen Maguet Riak		
2	Awoui Alam Boi		
3	Nyaluak Mach Magot		
4	Anyieth Ajak Ariik		
5	Road Ajah		
6	Marial Boh		
7	Bior Manland		

17. Kolnyang Iga (Goat rearing)

1	Akur Awudu		
2	Yar Lueth Ayen		
3	Ateng Machar Jok		
4	Akur Awudu		
5	Akok Alier Chol		
6	Kuir Majok Atem		
7	Anger Chol Achiek		
8	Duom Biar Bul		
9	Wal Mayen Nyanchai		
10	Gong Jok Paul		

18. Hard working Group (Goat rearing)

1	Akow Gai Malak		
2	Akuot Manguak		
3	Yar Malek Deng		
4	Abiei Ayuen Lual		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
5	Manyok Deng Alek		
6	Athok Deng Mabior		
7	Riak Amuor Piok		
8	Aguil Deng Duot		
9	Nyok Kuany Gach		
10	Adhieu Akoch Kor		
11	Amoch Atem Deng		
12	Athieng Akol Athor		
13	Ayen Anyang Alier		

19. Chuei A Group (Art and Craft)

1	Ayen Mareu Aguyo		
2	Yar Duot Deng		
3	Ayuen Kur Wuol		
4	Abuk Akau Mach		
5	Nyibol Deng Garang		
6	Ajor Aruar Anyieth		
7	Nyawluar Kuol Kur		
8	Akuol Arok Reech		
9	Ayen Yool Nyok		
10	Alek Arok Akok		
11	Amer Alier But		
12	Yom Alier Deng		

20. Panda Group (Bakery)

1	Agok Liai Anyang		
2	Abiei Anyuon Agang		
3	Yar Panchol Magar		
4	Achol Aropit Jok		
5	Akuch Magar Yuot		
6	Ayuen Bul Majok		
7	Rabeca Anyieth Mantiel		
8	Rabeca Achol Chicha		
9	Awalith Chol Garang		
10	Monica Apadang Apou		
11	Athiei Thuch Deng		
12	Yom Nyau Akon		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
13	Thon Gai Makuei		
14	Yar Herjok Anyieth		
15	Nyiriak Malou Deng		
16	Amol Akuch Akech		
17	Thiong Makuei Gak		
18	Ajah Kool Deng		
19	Achol Tour Abuol		
20	Abuk Chier Yuol		

21. Door Group (Art and Craft)

1	Kur Anywar Anyieth		
2	Ayuen Mabior Duom		
3	Adhieu Chol Bul		
4	Yar Deer Ayiei		
5	Nyaluba Mijak Chol		
6	Atong Manyok Deng		
7	Akon Kwirich Kur		
8	Achol Dau Miyen		
9	Nyaluak Mou Tiir		
10	Dhieu Akol Monydhong		
11	Nyanayol Miareng Arop		
12	Nyanyok Miareng Arop		
13	Mary Nyanyok Dau		
14	Adhieu Biar Diing		
15	Ayuen Abuol Kur		
16	Sarah Nyanyok Mijak		

22. Chuei E (Art and Craft)

1	Nyangieth Mareng Arop		
2	Ayuel Thon Thuch		
3	Achuil Makuei Deng		
4	Ajoh Ayuen Chot		
5	Nyanluak Angui Nyok		
6	Ater Ayuel Monyawan		
7	Bol Apajok		
8	Elizabeth Angeth		
9	Ajok Guet		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
10	Terega Nyantiok Nyok		
11	Nyanchar Thon Mayiik		
12	Amou Deng Chol		
13	Akol Dau Amom		
14	Thon-Chol Deng		
15	Nyandingwei Amol		
16	Ayuen Majok Kuol		
17	Akuol Diing Maker		
18	Ngol Mafom Monykat		

23. Baidit Group IGA (Bakery)

1	Aluong Anyang Kuot
2	Angelina Agok Majak
3	Sunday Kuol Chan
4	Abuk Achuoch Duot
5	Akul Achiek Madol
6	Nyantet Monyluak Deng
7	Ator Chol Bul
8	Aduom Maluak Deng
9	Teresa James Monyluak
10	Mark Adui Chol
11	Panam Thuch Miakuei
12	Angelina Mapper Deng
13	Nyanman Monyok Wal
14	Ajok Salker Chol
15	Nyaunity Chol Mayol
16	Nyanayul Angok Tem
17	Mary Thon Choch
18	Thon Chon Gumyak

24. Parieng Group IGA

1	Nyanjok Majok Deng
2	Nyandeng Bioch Khor
3	Akut Miyen Machar
4	Apiok Machar Biu
5	Jackline William Aduok
6	Nyantiok Monyluak Akok

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
7	Nyibol Riak Jiel		
8	Lina Monyroor Mijak		
9	Abok Mijok Akoug		
10	Ayak Deng Akol		
11	Helen Amou Nyok		
12	Nyangan Thon Akok		
13	Angelina Arop Majok		
14	Nyangier Mayiik Thon		
15	Nyanamou Bith Akut		
16	Thon Yar Monywiir		
17	Akon Nyok Tugdhir		

25. Peace group (Bakery)

1	Kuei Aleer Nyinch
2	Nyalour Akuot Chol
3	Nyanwot Panchor Gak
4	Sunday Simon Bol
5	Ajok Chol Mayen
6	Yar Dau Bilien
7	Jenen Dak Bieu
8	Nyanjima Gatluak Chuol
9	Aduot Deng Khot
10	Achol Mayen Machar
11	Akuany Makuach Garang
12	Khot Kongoor Deng
13	Saram Amat Thon

26. Mangaat Group (Art and Craft)

1	Ajang Mabile Ater
2	Bol Awan Nyok
3	Ayen Dau Makur
4	Ajah Malaak Deng
5	Akuel Aleer Kachuol
6	Jong Deng Bul
7	Mary Anyiel Yiei
8	Nyathiec Mayiik Dau
9	Nyankuer Dau Makur

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
10	Yar Maker Mach		
11	Amour Gai Aret		
12	Aluel Jok		

27. Tim Group (Art and Craft)

1	Ayen Yuang Abuk		
2	Ajok Wuoi Agot		
3	Ayak Tor Nyok		
4	Adit Guet Malual		
5	Rhoda Achol Mayen		
6	Amour Mabior Lual		
7	Akur Alier Kur		
8	Lith Mach Deng		
9	Anyieth Kuot		
10	Angeth Aduot		
11	Nyanroor Chuang		
12	Amou Abiel		
13	Nyanyok Gon		
14	Abuk Waat		
15	Adau Mawut		
16	Ayen Madiing		
17	Sunday Micheal		

28. Save for Betty (Goat rearing)

1	Akech Wour Jal		
2	Kuei Mach Maluk		
3	Ngor Maler Alier		
4	Amour Deng Ayool		
5	Ahou Bior Chal		
6	Pach Maker Dot		
7	Apiu Bol Twon		
8	Awan Aguta Deng		
9	Alier Bol Deng		
10	Abul Deng Barch		

29. Unity brothers and sisters

1	Ayen Ajak Kelei		
2	Garang Ayuen		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
3	Deng Jol Deng		
4	Jool Mabeng		
5	Alier Kelei		
6	Monica Akuot Ngang		
7	Akur Garang Chol		
8	Afiith Madol Angieth		
9	Ayak Jool Kuol		
10	Bior Manyang		

30. Tadrudru group

1	Abiku Gloria		Female
2	Mazapkwe Christine	0775709096	Female
3	Kareo Agnes		Female
4	Lada Patrick		Male
5	Unzia Christine		Female
6	Amandria christine		Female

31. Alera Group

1	Edema simon acini	0781412614	Male
2	Olega Richard		Male
3	Drichil Patrick		Male
4	Aluma Patrick	0772373410	Male
5	Amadrio harriet		Female
6	Obulejo godfrey		Male
7	Iraleo harret		Female
8	Mandera patricia		Female
9	Vuzaa magerati		Female
10	Mawadri james	0778705362	Male

32. Good Lucky

1	Kouyio Doreen	0783150453	Female
2	Eimvia Folora		Female
3	Aserua Juliet		Female
4	Unzia Alice		Female
5	Auma Lily	0785543982	Female
6	Endred Jane		Female
7	Mazdra Aneat	0788978223	Female
8	Eimani Scove		Female

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
9	Amadrio Becreth		Female
33. Drizalimi			
1	Atabuga Simon	0778815173	Male
2	Ondoga Justine	0785545526	Female
3	Dranzo Rose Mary		Female
4	Tabu Godfrey	0772952014	Male
5	Obulejo Micheal	0787490279	Male
6	Apiku Simon L	0781412811	Male
7	Ariku William	0789120369	Male
34. Envokozo Group			
1	Ayaa Patricia		Female
2	Madraa Jane		Female
3	Kakayo Irene	0783541913	Female
4	Dipio Agnes	0775596818	Female
5	Mandera Christine		Female
6	Obulejo Augustine	0778863225	Male
7	Mawadri Patrick	0793993112	Male
8	Dulua Night		Female
35. Califania			
1	Apiku Moses Akena	0789059348	Male
2	Adrupo Rose		Female
3	Idhaa Charles	0785293156	Male
4	Ashara Christine		Female
5	Amadrio Gloria		Female
6	Battuu Scovia		Female
7	Obulejo Thomas	0785591458	Male
8	Adrupio Magraty	0777444663	Female
9	Akuku Charles	0785697446	Male
10	Iranjo Godfrey	0774430741	Male
11	Adrupio Everline		Female
12	Walea Joyce		Female
13	Ekuo Patricia		Female
14	Nyadru Dominick		Male
15	Olega Sunday		Male
16	Eriga Savior	0778901131	Female

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
17	Adrupo Agnes		Female
18	Chandia Beatrace		Female
19	Manguci Sahra		Female
20	Dropia Christine		Female
21	Drania Stella		Female
22	Amadria Jane		Female
36. Ameku group			
1	Unzi Martine	0777047162	Male
2	Andrumai Stephen		Male
3	Masudio Florance		Female
4	Mawa Geoffrey	0781604685	Male
5	Opio George		Male
6	Odrata Anefa		Female
7	Mocimuku Lilian		Female
8	Akuku John Bosco	0788633417	Male
37. Amatandru Group			
1	Obulejo Bosco		Male
2	Eiman Dorety		Female
3	Tarakpe Giloria		Female
4	Drichi George Charles		Male
5	Adrupio Harry		Female
6	Mawadri Patrick		Male
7	Razio Rose		Female
38. Rifty Valley			
1	Abio Jane Sarah	0777049969	Female
2	Anyama Godfrey		Male
3	Akuku Dominick	0793190768	Male
4	Dravu Christoph	0778703997	Male
5	Irama Alex	0777049422	Male
6	Anzoo Margret		Female
7	Adrupio Agnes		Female
8	Chandia Rose	079349228	Female
9	Mandera Jovia		Female
10	Atimavu Scovia	0779372093	Female

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
39. Peace Group A			
1	Choi Garang Kuir		
2	Akuak Chiek Akuak		
3	Nyahich Panchoi		
4	Nyawuoir Wal Nyok		
5	Monica Kuwany Choi		
40. Gem Ku Loot (soap making)			
1	David Akol		
2	Achok Atem		
3	Anger Atem		
4	Amer Piol		
5	Adol Ajak		
6	Awok Buol		
7	Nyibol Atem		
8	Yar Makuol		
9	Abany Acauol		
10	Biar Kuol		
41. Mat co-operative group (Goat rearing)			
1	Nyanchol Mayen		
2	Nyandach Duot		
3	Aruch Reng Narwei		
4	Anai Makeer Maketh		
5	Achol Kuol Yak		
6	Mayen Nhial Ayen		
7	Anat Chuor		
8	Manyang Kuol Piok		
9	Nyainut Leek Mayok		
10	Nhial Achol Mayen		
11	Awel Chol Deng		
12	Akeer Maguet Mach		
13	Ajoh Magen Paul		
14	Abuk Alier Makol		
15	Amer Chol Chan		

SN	Name	Phone No	Sex
42. Chuei Door groups			
1	NyanditAchueiAchouth		
2	Yar Arok Duor		
3	Akon Boi Alier		
4	Achol Buol Kur		
5	Achuei Kuel Chol		
6	Achol Rok Leet		
43. Jonglei Group			
1	Bor Ajuk		
2	Akuol Dhuor		
44. Baidit group			
1	Alat Thon Nyot		
45. Looc Ku Nhiali			
1	Ngor Kuot Jok		
2	Achol Angok Arok		

APPEND X:

PHOTO GALLERY



Citation: The shelter and Latrine that was constructed during the CLWR Youth Empowering Project in Nyumanzi – the best of practice of labelling both the Shelter and Latrine made it easy to locate the CLWR specific structures.



Citation: Some of the Small Animals (Goats) that were received by the different Youth Groups in both Ayilo-I and Nyumanzi including those in the Host Communities. It shall be noted that Groups have adopted the approach of gathering animals in one place and having them graze there.



Citation: The Bakery-kit that was delivered to the Youth Group in Nyumanzi, unfortunately the team has not yet embarked on baking since they are missing some ingredients.



Citation: Youth Group have already built a pig sty to provide shelter to their newly acquired piglets



Citation: Different data collection processes including the household interviews, the briefing of the youth groups before they were divided up into smaller groups for focus group discussions at their business sites. Also shown is the exit engagements with the Project Leadership at the Adjumani Sub-Program Office.



Citation: Some of the Households that received/procured some NFIs pose for a picture moment while the Groups that received Apiary Starter-up Kits also display their equipment and protection gear in the host community



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