



Progress Report NIGI Uganda 2020

Nutrition and Income Generation Intervention, West Nile, Uganda

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Photo cover: David Baguma, EWS-KT Team Leader and a Youth Farmer

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Progress Report¹

Reporting Period	1 January 2020 - 20 December 2020	Reporting Institution	Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation
Reporting Manager	Katherine Pittore	Date	25 June 2021

1 Key Project Data

Project Title	Nutrition and Income Generation Intervention (NIGI)					
Duration of Project	Current Phase	2 years	Project Launch	1 Nov 2018	Closing date	30 June 2021
Budget	Budget for reporting period	€ 680,507	Overall Budget	€1,581,316	Overall contribution By Partners	

2 Executive Summary

- a. Main Results or progress towards achieving results, lessons learned and conclusions

Main results: 2020 was supposed to be the final year of the project, however national lock-downs in Uganda to reduce the spread of COVID-19 meant that the project was not able to complete all activities. Therefore a request for no cost extension for an additional 6 months was submitted and approved.

Overall project level: An intensive media campaign improved the visibility of the project in the region, implementation was scaled up and partnerships/collaborations with different stakeholders were further developed and improved. A large-scale RIMA survey was conducted and data was analysed and reported upon. The report has been shared widely, including a session at the 4th International Global Food Security Conference as well as in a seminar as part of the Home Gardens for Resilience and Recovery Seminar series.

Household nutrition: The project established one learning site in the Omugo refugee settlement, supported the set-up of 1217 nutrition sensitive home gardens (990 by East West Seeds Knowledge Transfer and 227 by the local Wageningen University Uganda staff), and trained 506 refugee households in nutrition. In order to sustain the transfer of knowledge, NIGI trained 170 local extension officers and community-based trainers in promoting nutrition sensitive agricultural practices. The RIMA survey carried out in July 2020 found that, as a result of the first 1.5 years of the project, refugee households who participated in NIGI were able to produce an average of 30KG of vegetable and fruit, were twice as likely to consume vegetables than those who did not participate in the project, and had a statistically higher dietary diversity compared to non-project participants.

Commercial vegetable production: 106 key farmers in the host community were supported to establish demonstration plots where another 1418 farmers attended trainings. Host community farmers who participated in the project produced an average of 105KG of fruits and vegetables, with key farmers (those who received the highest level of support) producing much more. As a result of the trainings and support, key farmers earned an average of 1,003,377 UGX from vegetable production. A one-year training of vegetable trainers programme targeting 25 sector professionals was conducted by Wageningen Plant Research. In the end, 21 professionals (6 Knowledge Transfer Officers and 15 others from various organizations in the region) had fully participated in the training over the past year.

Quality Declared seed: The NIGI project supported 43 Local Seed Businesses (LSB) in the region as well as the West Nile Local Business Association (until June 2020). As a result of this support, the LSBs (collectively) were able to earn 46,995,000 UGX more than in 2019, despite related to COVID-19. This was mainly as a result of increases in both production and marketing. The LSBs were able to produce 5 nutrient dense crops including soy beans, ground nuts, iron rich beans, cow peas and sesame. As a result of good work (under the LSB methodology) in their communities, 5 LSBs were supported by government to establish stores, factory and cassava plants projects under the Accelerated Cluster Development project-a government initiative.

¹ The template is meant as a default option. It may be used by implementing partners and adjusted according to specific needs.

Suggests that progress reports by implementing partners do not exceed a maximum of 15 pages in font size 10 or 11. The reports should be written in English

Systems Innovation: NIGI is a 2 year pilot project which was designed to answer a number of key questions about how to improve both access to nutritious foods as well as stimulate increased incomes for both host and refugee populations. Key research questions that the project has now answered include:

1. Does this type of approach improve the dietary diversity of refugee and host communities?
2. Is the West Nile Region viable for commercial vegetable production? How much can farmers earn?
3. What is the best mix of crops to plant that meets both dietary diversity, is suited to the local context and meets local dietary preferences?
4. How much (quantity) of nutrient dense vegetables and fruits can be produced on a small plot of land?
5. What nutrients are depleted from the soil? What is necessary to replace these?

Key lessons for 2020: 2020 was an unprecedented year in terms of the extent to which the COVID-19 pandemic affected national and global economies. The project had to make a large number of adaptations to quickly respond to a national lock-down in Uganda. Examples of adaptive strategies undertaken include: training a cadre of community based volunteers who supported farmers, even when other staff were unable to travel to the field, providing support to farmers via phone calls, and changing to online training modalities. The increased use of community volunteers has illustrated the possibilities of what can be achieved working remotely, while also highlighting when travel and face-to-face travel is important. For example, 6 of the vegetable trainees were unable to complete the training as they did not have sufficient access to the internet to fully engage in online training.

Conclusion: The project was able to achieve most of the intended outcomes and impact, including:

1. An increase in dietary diversity among refugees who participated in the project
2. Refugee households who participated in the project produce more and earn more income as a result
3. Refugees that participate in the project were twice as likely to consume vegetables than non-participants
4. Host community farmers who participated in the project produced an average of 105KG of fruits and vegetables, with key farmers (those who received the highest level of support) producing much more
5. Local seed businesses in the region were able to earn (collectively) more than 45,000,000 UGX compared to earnings last year.

These findings are particularly remarkable given the challenging conditions presented by the COVID-19 pandemic and the resulting lock-down and restrictions on movement. Refugees were also affected by a significant reduction (to 60%) of food rations on which they depend. In addition, a number of both implementing and operational partners stopped their operations, especially in the refugee settlement, increasing the demand for services delivered through the NIGI project.

b. Main Steering implications for the next reporting period

In the No Cost Extension period, the project will focus on:

- Increasing institutional strengthening efforts through stakeholder engagement especially through training and capacity building initiatives
- Supporting farmers to develop plans to deal with potential shocks from Covid-19
- Finalization of action research carried out by plant research (crop samples sent for analysis measuring quantity of vegetables that can be produced in a small area, and soil analysis)
- Establishment of a kiosk to sell QDS in the refugee settlement to improve access to seed
- Consolidation and documentation of work carried out under the project, for example nutrition training modules, nutrition sensitive home garden design and fertilizer recommendation for the home gardens
- Collection of qualitative data on project impacts through the end-term review.

3 Introduction

a. Description of project and intervention strategy

The Nutrition and Income Generation Intervention (NIGI) project is being implemented by Wageningen University and Research and East West Seed Knowledge Transfer (EWS-KT). From Wageningen University and Research three units support the project: Wageningen Centre of Development Innovation (WC DI) provides management, technical input, and strategic guidance to the project, in addition to leading the monitoring and evaluation work. Wageningen Plant Research (WPR) provides technical advice in terms of agronomic practices (research and training), and Wageningen University Uganda (WUU) leads the project implementation. East West Seed Knowledge Transfer Foundation (EWS-KT) provides technical agronomic support to the lead farmers in both the refugee and host communities.

The overall goal of the project is to increase consumption of vegetables, fruits, legumes, and bio-fortified crops among targeted communities in Omugo. This will be accomplished through four pathways: (1) increased production and consumption of vegetables, fruits and biofortified crops (such as iron rich beans) from home gardens in the settlement areas, (2) improved production of vegetables combined with business services leading to increased income and employment of commercial farmers in Omugo host communities (3) support to local seed businesses to be able to supply quality seed and support the development of a vibrant and market-based seed system and (4) documenting best practices and lessons learned to in order to develop innovative 'product packages' and approaches to promote effective solutions for improved access and consumption of nutritious crops in protracted refugee situations.

b. Review of follow-up measures taken since last reporting period

Key Priority 2020 Household nutrition: *focus will be on training additional human resources, expanding work with the malnutrition graduates to the host community, documentation of training approach.*

A significant number of **additional human resources** were recruited and trained in 2020 including: 1 agronomist to support the settling up of nutrition sensitive home gardens in community spaces in the settlement, and 1 agri-business development expert. Additionally, a large group of community-based trainers were recruited including: 3 Nutrition trainees, 4 Community Resource Persons, as well as 50 Community Based Volunteers Trainers (CBVTs). These individuals were provided with training, and in some cases supported with transportation (a bicycle) to enable them to support project implementation in the context of reduce travel to the field. The project **increased support directly targeting Malnutrition graduates** (those that have successfully gone through treatment for malnutrition at a health clinic) supporting 506 households with agricultural inputs and necessary training and technical support to enable them to establish nutrition sensitive gardens (this was the key area of focus for the newly hired agronomist). After a competitive selection process, the Diet Clinic was hired to support the documentation of the NIGI approach development of training manuals, translated into multiple languages, which will be left with the health centres and other nutrition and livelihood partners.

Key priority 2020 Commercial vegetable production: *exploring option to expand (where possible) in the settlement, ToT on best agricultural practices for vegetable trainers; explore options to increase sustainability when project stops.*

The project was not able to expand into commercial vegetable production in the settlement, as challenges related to the covid-19 lock-down and inability to travel meant that the project prioritize an alternative approach of training community volunteers. The **ToT on vegetable production was successfully delivered to a group of 27 trainees** from a wide range of backgrounds including government extension agents, educators from local training institutes, NGO staff supporting agricultural projects and the East West Seed Knowledge Transfer Officers (EWS-KTOs). Two of the trainings were delivered face to face in Arua, the other two were delivered online. In the end 21 individuals graduated from the training. The **cadre of community volunteer trainers can support increased sustainability of the project** providing ongoing training and support to local farmers.

Key Priorities 2020 Quality Seed: *exploring various approaches to ensure sustainability of the association or alternative ways to support the LSB after the project; focus on marketing and stimulating seed purchase.*

The WENILOSBA was established as a pilot association, in 2016, to experiment with alternative ways of supporting the local seed businesses after the ISSD project ended (ISSD closed the West Nile Office in 2016). However, despite ongoing capacity development to the association around issues such as fund raising, coordination of procurements, as well as market linkages, the association was still not performing and was not yet able to be commercially viable. It was decided that the NIGI project should no longer continue financially supporting the association after June 2020. The association still exists but is no longer able afford to pay for full time staff.

Capacity building for the LSBs continued with a focus on marketing strategies and supporting the LSBs to stimulate demand for quality seed focusing on marketing seed at regular village markets rather than organizing large seed fairs as well as through media campaigns. Additionally, the project focused specifically on stimulating demand for quality seed in the refugee settlement areas where the LSBs had not previously engaged in demand generation activities.

Key Priorities 2020 Systems innovation: focus on documentation of stories of change and best practices, dissemination of those stories; gather evidence to support initial success stories from project.

In 2020 a number of action research projects were carried out including: a RIMA survey in the host and settlement area to understand the impact of the project on those who participated, research into the soil and nutrient use of various crops in the region and development of suggestions both in terms of soil fertility and potential crops, and documentation of the nutrition training approach. This information was shared in both national (TV pieces, Newspaper articles) as well as internationally (the project was presented at multiple international conferences).

c. *Relevant context changes and their potential impact*²

The **outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020**, resulted in a **total lock-down of the country preventing** any movement, in or out of the settlement, and across the district. The lock-down negatively affected the project activities as staff were unable to regularly visit farmers for support or organize trainings. With **partial lifting of the lockdown in June 2020**, staff were able to move back to the field locations, but with restrictive operation guidelines (Standard Operating Procedures or SOPs) that did not allow full implementation of activities as initially planned, especially those requiring gatherings of large groups. The restrictions slowed down all activities of the NIGI, and resulted in a need to adjust in some of the targets downwards. These were discussed with the donor in May of 2020 and a revised set of targets and activities was agreed.

Additionally, **localized violence**, including around Arua in the run-up to the Ugandan presidential election in early 2020 limited some staff movement especially to the field and settlement.

4 Results and Outcome

The NIGI project, 2 years of implementation has expanded its visibility and created significant demand for its services among both the targeted, and non-targeted communities. Over 5,000 beneficiaries have been reached since the start of the project through the four pathways of the project.

a. Comparison between planned and achieved results³

In 2019 the project concentrating establishing the office, demo plots and building brand visibility. In 2020 the planned focus shifted from establishing the project to further expanding the number of beneficiaries, improving project implementation (for example moving from 3-4 crops promoted in kitchen gardens in the first season of 2019 to 16 nutrient dense crops promoted by the second season in 2020), and focusing on building and strengthening capacity of local institutions to support vegetable production. In the first quarter of 2020 activities were implemented as planned, however, in March 2020 Uganda went into total lock down. At this point, the concept of working with community-based volunteer trainers (the lead farmers) was born and 50 CBVTs were identified and trained to be able to reach and train the farmers.

After two months of total lock down of the country, there was a partial lifting of some restrictions, allowing the staff to travel to the field and train small groups of people (up to 5). Community volunteers continued to be used for training activities to allow larger groups of individuals to be reached. Activities that required larger gatherings like seed fairs and farmer field days were postponed to 2021. Annex 1 presents the logframe and a comparison between the adjusted 2020 targets and what was achieved.

b. Description of results (Outcomes and outputs) or progress towards achieving results, including indicators measured against baseline and target values (if available)⁴

Pathway 1: Household Nutrition

This pathway initially (mid 2020 and before) focused on activities related to the demonstration plots carried out in the settlement areas. However, due to the demand from health centers to support those who completed treatment for malnutrition with livelihoods activities, additional activities were added to this component. Based on the original plan for pathway 1, Two KTOs of EWS, support farmers in Omugo settlement (village 2, 3 and 4). A total of 40 key farmers and 521 satellite farmers (those attached to the key farmers for mentorship and any necessary assistance, 10-15 satellite farmers per key farmer).

² Sectorial, economic, political and social context with a view of risks and opportunities

³ Outcomes and outputs, based on agreed logframe

⁴ The description should reflect quantitative and qualitative achievements. The significance and relevance of the achievement should also be explained.

Particular attention should be given to the reporting on standard indicators. In case additional outcomes have been achieved, they should be indicated.

A nutrition officer and agronomist employed by WUU reached an additional 506 farmers who had graduated from the malnutrition clinic (target 200) who were supported to set up nutrition sensitive home gardens. These graduates initially were not included in the initial concept, but came up due to the needs expressed by the communities as well as a desire to focus some efforts on those most in need.

Working with the malnutrition graduates is a coordinated effort between NIGI, Save the Children, and IRC which run health facilities that manage malnourished individuals. Once discharged, these individuals are referred from the health facilities to NIGI for further support to prevent future relapses. This support is being given both in the settlement, and the surrounding host communities.

While the graduates were supported 100% with the inputs, capacity building and gardening tools (seeds/seedlings, pesticides, fertilizers, watering cans, hoes, recks, pangas, machetes, forked hoes) for a full season, the key and satellite farmers are supported with seeds, fertilizers (100% in the first season and 50% in the second season) and capacity building.

outcome 1.1: Strengthened farming capacity among targeted households in the settlements

One Nutrition baseline survey was conducted in Omugo host and settlement community (output 1.1.1). Results from this survey show that farmers in the settlement were able to produce an average of 30 KG of vegetables on their plots. Under output 1.1.2, 61 key farmers (target 60) hosted 5 trainings on improved agronomic practices each season (10 trainings in the year) by the two EWS-KTOs who support the settlement farmers. Continuous improvements were made to the design of the intervention. New garden designs key hole gardens, sack mounts, mandala gardens, food towers, tyre gardens were piloted to cater for settlement-based graduates who had inadequate space for raised beds for home gardening (output 1.1.5).

Additional nutrient dense crops including butternut, pachoi, beetroot, red cabbage and green gram were added to the existing 12 (QDS, EWS and traditional) crop variety mix, bringing the total number of nutrient dense crops being promoted to the project to 20 (output 1.1.7).

The project mapped and linked 1002 malnutrition program graduates to key farmers (output 1.1.9), key graduates and satellite farmers. Some of these graduates were supported to set-up gardens, where as others were simply linked to key farmers where they can get additional information. Additional capacity provided by community volunteers and trainees allowed for additional trainings to be carried out specifically targeting the malnutrition graduates including: 56 trainings on land preparation, 125 trainings on seedling production for nutrition sensitive home gardening, 50 trainings on QDS agronomic practices, 75 trainings on fertilizer application for nutrition sensitive home gardening, 83 trainings on crop protection for nutrition sensitive home gardening, 29 trainings on soil and water conservation, 6 trainings on irrigation, 41 trainings on safe use of pesticides and 2 trainings on harvesting and post-harvest handling. These trainings were not previously planned and thus not included in the logframe.

(outcome) 1.2: Increased knowledge of nutrition and nutritious crops among refugees and host communities

In order to provide additional support to malnourished individuals, the project collaborated with Save the Children, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and CEFORD in village 2 at Rhino Camp Extension Health Centre and built their capacities in nutrition sensitive home gardening practices (1.2.3). To support this work, 3 nutrition trainees, 3 CRPs were trained on effective ways of conducting community nutrition sensitization sessions and cooking demonstrations. They were then able to train ten community-based peer nutrition educators in the settlement, who conducted 44 Nutrition sensitizations and cooking demonstration. In the host community 12 community-based peer nutrition educators were trained on different aspects of vegetable handling and cooking demonstration.

Outcome 1.3: Increased capacity to promote consumption of nutritious foods by NGOs and extension officers

85 Extension officers (50 CBVTs, 27 NPEs, 3 NTs, 5 CRPs)were trained in nutrition activities where they each supported and conducted a community nutrition sensitization and cooking demonstrations. This activity was adjusted. The original plan was to support 10 staff members with in depth training, however the limitations on group trainings as well as the need for additional capacity to carry out more trainings, this modality was thought to be a more effective way of reaching a larger group.

2. Commercial Vegetable Production:

The activities carried out in Pathway 2 focus on commercial vegetable production, working directly with farmers in the host community who are supported to produce vegetables for commercial purposes. Four (4) EWS-KTOs supported the host community activities in 2020, supporting 106 lead farmers (target with seeds and other inputs (100% first season, 50% second season) to grow 1-2 vegetable crops (tomato, onion, peppers, eggplant, watermelon, pumpkins or cabbage) on a 25m X 25m plot. The farmers themselves choose which crop they will grow.

(outcome) 2.1: Increased knowledge of key farmers to promote best fit agricultural practices in their communities

A total of 106 key farmers (target 125) in the host community were identified, trained, and supported with agricultural inputs to set up 106 demonstration plots (output 2.3.5), covering a total of 26,500m² (target 30,000m²) in vegetable production from which farmers were able to earn an average of 1,003,677 UGX. Targets were not fully reached due to the SOPs and limitations on travel to the field which made it impossible to set the full number of targets in season B.

These demo plots are well labeled with signs translated into the local which shows how to grow the vegetables seen in the demonstration plot (output 2.1.3). A package of trainings was also organised at each demonstration plot covering a range of topics including seedling production, water and soil conservation, crop nutrition, fertilization as well as pest and disease prevention (output 2.1.1. and 2.1.2). Through these trainings, 1418 beneficiaries were reached in 2020, despite the restrictions to control the spread of Covid-19. Trainings also ensure the production and consumptions of green vegetables throughout the year, including the dry season.

(outcome) 2.2: Increased knowledge of extension staff to promote best fit agricultural practice

A one-year (divided into 4 1-week modules) TOT programme targeting 25 sector professionals was conducted by WUR-PR and 21 (6 KTOs and 15 others from various sectors in the region) sector professionals successfully completed the training and graduated in 2020 (loss of 6 trainees was due to challenges some faced in shifting to online training modalities). Trained extension officers are able to effectively promote best fit agricultural practices and 90% of farmers express satisfaction with extension services delivered to them (through the EWS App) (output 2.2.1). Under output 2.3.1, 98.9 % of farmers in the areas of operation have adopted at least one of the promoted farming technologies.

(outcome) 2.3: Increased knowledge of farmers to farm commercially

Two learning plots were set up (1 in the settlement and another 1 in the host community) with the purpose of training CBVTs and other interested community members. These learning plots serve to improve project visibility and also promote vegetable growing (a visual way for interested farmers to learn about the project) and serve as a place where EWS KTOs and other interested community members are able to learn and practice new farming skills. Additionally, there are trainings on best fit agricultural practices by WUR agronomist and EWS-KTOs where farmers and other community members can learn new skills.

3. Quality Declared Seed (QDS)

(Outcome) 3ab.1: Increased capacity of local seed businesses (LSB) in quality seed production

In 2020, the project coordinated the activities of the 43 functional Local Seed Business (LSB) groups spread across the 12 districts of West Nile. These groups are made up of a minimum of 25 farmers, although the number of active members in each of the groups varies. NIGI specifically seeks to support increased access to quality seed in the settlement areas by linking the LSBs to the targeted community in Omugo, and supporting marketing and awareness creation activities (outcome 3ab.1).

In 2020, 8 LSBs (target 8) with the support of the NIGI project, together with monitoring and supervisory roles of the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and local district offices supplied quality declared seed for soy, groundnut, beans (including iron rich beans), cowpeas, sesame to refugee and surrounding host communities.

The LSBs in the region were also supported with trainings by the Local Seed Business Trainer (LSB-T) in all relevant aspects of running the business. These trainings include leadership and governance, financial literacy, proposal development, record keeping, seed production planning (43 LSBs), cost benefit analysis for seed production (43 LSBs), post-harvest handling (41 LSBs), seed demand forecasting (43 LSBs), and marketing (41 LSBs) and others. The number of LSBs producing seed increased from 25 in the first season of 2020 to 31 in the second season.

Sensitization of key individuals such as District Agricultural Officers (DAOs), and Chief Administrative Officer (CAOs) to ensure the districts include QDS activities as part of the district work plan. LSBs were also trained on how to effectively market their seed directly to communities (output 3.1.4).

Ensuring that gender issues are considered in the seed business by the LSBs was a key priority for the project in 2020; including ensuring equal contributions and participation, and leadership roles by women and men in the LSB activities. A number of trainings (5) in line with gender issues using the GALS methodology were done, in addition to the 29 LSBs that were trained in 2019. Some (17) of the well performing LSBs were coached on leadership and governance (Output 3.1.5).

(outcome) 3ab.2: West Nile LSB Association better able to coordinate LSB input procurement as well as market linkages to emerging demands in refugees/host communities

NIGI took over support for the West Nile Local Seed Business Association (WENILOSEBA) from ISSD in July of 2019. The major role of the association is to provide day-to-day support to the LSBs allowing NIGI staff to focus on co-ordination activities. One of the major goals for the NIGI project is to support WENILOSEBA to become a sustainable business. In 2020 the projected help WENILOSEBA to identify strengths as well as areas of potential further organizational development using the 5 capacities approach. Twelve LSBs were assessed with the same

methodology to identify areas of organizational strength as well as areas for potential improvement, and the leaders of the groups were coached on how to assess the groups on their own using the 5C methodology. From the initial assessment (beginning of 2020), most of the groups identified leadership as a key focus area to reduce dependency on the need for external support.

The association was supported by 38 LSBs in West Nile region (target was 30) who paid membership fees to the association. Additional activities to increase the sustainability of WENILOSEBA include the provision of trainings on business plan development and proposal writing. Linkages with private seed companies and other seed buyers have also been fostered, including 2 meetings with GADCO (organization that partners with sesame seed producers), Mukwano industry and 5 meetings with NGOs interested in procuring seed for distribution in the settlement from local producers (output 3.2.4).

The NIGI project prioritized linking LSBs to the refugee and host communities who are supported in other pillars of the project. The association (WENILOSBA) was supported to improve coordination of the supply of QDS going to the refugee and host community. The association has been able to support the bulking of seed for 29 (80%) LSBs (target 15) and facilitate linkages between the target communities and the 8 LSBs (target 5). Eight (08) LSBs were able to sell their inputs (QDS) to Omugo/refugee/host community.

(outcome) 3c.1: Increased awareness of QS (Certified and QDS) among seed users

Activities to increase awareness of QDS among seed users in the West Nile Region include: 5 “one-acre strategy trial demos” which were established in 5 different districts in the region to demonstrate QDS, as well as correct applications of fertilizers and chemicals to control pests and diseases, 22 village markets were held (out of the 20 planned) as alternatives seed marketing strategies since seed fairs could not be organized (Output 3.3.2). In addition, print media (2 newspaper articles) and 1 documentary were created to showcase the work of the LSBs. Social media was also used to raise awareness and stimulate interest and demand for quality seed.

2. Systems Innovation

Outcome 4.1 Increased access to products, product packages and tools to support capacity development of farmers in vegetable production

This pathway includes the documentation of answers to key questions posed by the NIGI project including:

Household Nutrition: Does this type of approach improve the dietary diversity of refugee and host communities? What is the best mix of crops to plant that support increased dietary diversity, is suited to the local context and meets local dietary preferences? How can nutrition education and agronomic training be better linked? How much (quantity) of nutrient dense vegetables and fruits can be produced on a small plot of land?

Commercial vegetable production: Is the West Nile Region viable for commercial vegetable production? How much can farmers earn farming vegetables commercially? What nutrients are depleted from the soil? What is necessary to replace these nutrients?

Promotion of contextually relevant nutrient dense home gardens: While EWS-KT has significant experience in working on commercial vegetable production, working with home gardens, is a new activity for them. In 2020 additional nutrient dense crops were added to the home garden design, bring the total number of crops promoted to 20 (a mix of EWS, QDS and indigenous crops). To improve the sustainability of the project and ensure that necessary nutrients are added back to the soil, soil studies were carried out with over 100 soil samples picked from key farmer gardens, both in the settlement and host communities in Omugo sub-county. There was a delay in the process due to the Covid-19 lock-down as samples were sent for analysis in Limuru (Kenya) meaning this activity continued into 2021.

Better linking of health/ nutrition support projects to livelihoods capacity development: Settlements in West Nile Region have some of the highest rates of Global Acute malnutrition in Uganda, 7.2 (UDHS report 2016). One of the challenges identified by the project is that there are few linkages between health and nutrition projects supporting undernourished individuals and projects that support livelihoods activities to increase access to food and incomes. In 2020 the project focused on providing specific support to staff and individuals from nutrition programmes to allow them to set-up nutrition sensitive home gardens. The nutrition training, which links knowledge of production and consumption, was also documented manuals have been produced and disseminated.

Outcome 4.2 Increased knowledge about how to best support seed system development in protracted refugee contexts

Increased access to (locally produced) seeds

Access to all agricultural inputs is still a key challenge in the rural areas of the region and Omugo settlement and host communities are not exceptional, with lack of financial resources combined with uncertainty leading to very few actors being willing to set-up agro-input services. Additionally, while several actors are distributing (free) seeds (including DCA and CEFORD), many would like to be able to source this seed locally but are unsure of how to do so. In 2020, the NIGI project a number of potential ways to address this challenge including exploring the

set-up of a QDS outlet in Omugo and other potential future collaborations with FAO to supply seed. Setting up the outlet was not possible in 2020 but will be taken forward in 2021 (NCE period).

Improved understanding of the relation between food and nutrition security and access to food through rations, production and local markets in protracted refugee situations (joint funded with KB work)

We have also leveraged a small amount of additional funding from Wageningen University and Research to explore how the influx of refugees is impacting the food system of Arua, to map potential future scenarios and to work with stakeholders to consider what scenario they think is preferable, and to support actions to move them in the direction of that scenario. To support this work, a partnership with Muni university was developed.

c. Unintended positive and negative effects of the intervention

The NIGI approach of vegetable production is of interest to other stakeholders in the region, as other actors have been less successful in supporting vegetable production. Unintended positive effects of the intervention including: interest by other partners to implement a similar project, involvement of some refugees in commercial vegetable production using land which they have obtained from the host community (often the host will allow refugees to use land that is not in use in exchange for clearing the land, or rent), some farmers abandoning tobacco farming for vegetable farming (which is something that the government has sought to promote but been unable to achieve).

One challenge which is often seen with projects that promote increased vegetable production is a lack of market for the crops. However, there seems to be a huge demand for vegetables in Northern Uganda, starting with the region itself and stretching to the neighboring countries (South Sudan and DRC). In the settlement, the project has registered change stories about how farmers are using seeds that they have received from other NGOs to plant home gardens using the new techniques introduced by the project. A lesson from project staff is that the sessions on nutrition and the value of consuming nutritious crops have led to increased desire to purchase vegetables. This was evidenced by the mid-term survey carried out in mid-2020. In the settlement, especially, there is real demand for vegetables and other foods to supplement rations and people quickly taking up gardening. However, plant research colleagues have cautioned that while the intervention is working well now, because of the virgin soil, efforts need to be made to ensure that we are investing in soil fertility and pest management, otherwise the productivity of the soil will decrease substantially in the coming years. Trainings of farmers on productivity are held all year round to avoid complete depletion of the soil fertility.

d. Progress of the implementation of cross cutting themes, gender, youth and climate, based on the monitoring results

Pathway 1: All the pathways of the project have a strong focus on gender, and specifically supporting women and female farmers. In particular, activities around vegetable preparation and consumption, are targeted at female farmers. Support given to malnutrition graduates from the Save the Children Programme also specifically supports women (as the graduates are largely young children and their caregivers, who are mainly women). This support will be extended to 2021 NCE period. The training and coaching of CBVTs, CRPs and NTs will allow more support to be given to the malnutrition graduates and also to expand this support to the host community after the project has ended. The project support the use of indigenous crops, which are suited to local climate and the use of organic production methods.

Pathway 2: Most of the key farmers selected by EWS using a set of criteria, including choosing individuals who are respected and known in the community, are male. However, the KTOs try to train the entire household, and report that households where both husband and wife work together have the most productive plots. Many of the lead farmers are also young and efforts have been made to showcase their work (for example, development of videos about young key farmers) are shared on social media platforms and can serve as inspiration for other young farmers. EWS promotes the use of integrated pest management (IPM) and responsible use of pesticides to prevent excessive pesticide runoff.

Pathway 3: Gender training and coaching, using the GALs (Gender Action Learning System) was carried out for 34 LSBs in West Nile Region in 2020 and the remaining LSBs will be trained on gender this gender approach in the NCE period of 2021.

e. Overall project visibility

In 2020, a number of activities were carried out to increase and improve the project visibility including media campaigns, bilateral and multi-stakeholder meetings as well as promotional activities that could be done with in the regulations set by COVID. Signs were also placed near the demons on how to best grow vegetables to increase project visibility. In terms of external visibility, we have had a number of pieces on the local and national news, showcasing the project and key achievements in newspaper, TV and through online means including short clips about the project which were shared on YouTube. The communications officer at WUU regularly shares updates about the project through social media channels such as twitter.

We have tried to use the interest and excitement generated by the NIGI project, and interest in working in refugee settlements more broadly, to try to build up a portfolio of projects in the area, to increase synergies and collaborations and to find additional funding to continue the NIGI project. We have been able to identify a number of potential funding sources including an ICP grant from NUFFIC which will allow for the nutrition training to continue and funding from the Ikea foundation to support ongoing work in the region around issue of regenerative and sustainable agriculture.

- f. Other

5 Sustainability⁵

- a. Measures identified to enhance project sustainability

One of the key focus of the project is capacity development, including of government, NGO, and staff from other higher education institutes. In 2020, the project focused on providing high quality training to those who have the opportunity to train others on farming practices, as a key way of ensuring sustainability of the project. The project further supported capacity development of staff from Muni University and IABC, and sector professionals from other implementing partners. Additionally, the project engaged as many interested farmers as possible, enabling participation of all interested individuals (as much as possible while following SOPs). Nutrition messaging also seeks to move beyond the usual targets of pregnant and lactating women and engage others about the importance of eating vegetables.

One of the unique elements of the NIGI project is its focuses on private sector led solutions. East West Seed has already been working to expand operations in Uganda and hopes to be able to move forward with their commercial work after the conclusion of the project. Additionally, the focus on supporting access to agro-inputs and market linkages, will support the development of a more effective agricultural sector. Strong markets (with links to both South Sudan and DRC as well as the local market) mean that supported farmers have been able to easily find markets for their crops, increasing the likelihood of project sustainability.

The project specifically seeks to prevent beneficiary dependence by focusing on developing capacities and effective support systems and slowly scaling back the support offered by the project (providing 100% of inputs and technical support the first year, but only 50% the second year for host communities) while strengthening input supply systems and expertise, with a focus on enabling farmers to build sustainable and profitable businesses. Experience in transitioning from full support in season 1 to partial support in season 2 shows that this is working as almost all farmers continued engagement despite no longer receiving full inputs from the project. Commercial farmers are able to generate significant profits which they are then able to reinvest in production.

The NIGI approach emphasizes working through local structures and supports and promotes local leadership. The main project office is based in the local Zonal Agricultural Research Institute (Abi ZARDI) offices with a sub-office at the Office of the Prime Minister to ensure strong collaboration with local structures and institutes. Activities were implemented with support from the already existing structures and local leadership structures including the Refugee Welfare Councillors, Local councillors, health workers from health centres within project areas of operations, and sub-county agricultural extension workers. Finally, while COVID-19 restrictions made much of the ongoing work carried out under the project challenging, one advantage was that the project shifted its implementation strategy to focus on training community volunteers, who will be able to contribute to the sustainability of the project.

- b. Description of exit strategy (if applicable)

In 2020, the project focused on institutionalization of the approach, and setting up structures to ensure project sustainability. The project partnered with both government and non-government offices to deliver its activities, including the joint monitoring of the project activities with prime minister's office, DAOs, LC5s as well as the project beneficiaries. In terms of work in the settlement, project closure will involve meetings with key stakeholders and sharing of project achievements, results, success stories and lessons learnt with relevant partners and the local government.

The close collaboration on work with other stakeholders throughout the year geared towards ensuring a safe exit, with minimal negative impacts after the project closure. Additional funding has been obtained to allow some additional activities to continue in the region, thus the office at Abi-Zardi will continue. EWS-KT will also have KTOs employed in the region for at least an additional year. Status of exit strategy implementation (if applicable) While we have not yet started to implement the exit strategy as we still have a full year of project implementation left (half of the overall project time). However, as the exit strategy is implemented it will be with full involvement of the district, sub-county, association and local community leaders. Support to WENILOSBA in 2020 will focus on supporting the association to be better able to coordinate LSB activities with limited direct support from the WUR staff.

- c. Other

6 Risks

- d. Please elaborate a short description of the following potential or already materializing risks, a risk analysis and suggestion for mitigation measures:

⁵ As evaluations of supported projects have repeatedly shown sustainability as a weak point, implementing partners are kindly requested to share their reflection on sustainability in the progress report

The following section contains the key ongoing risks that were mentioned in the proposal, the suggested mitigation strategy, and any observations or changes around the risk in 2020. Risks that were mentioned in the proposal but which did not provide any operational challenges in 2019 are not included for the sake of brevity and clarity.

Ongoing risk from 2019 Report	Risk Mitigation strategy from Proposal	Observations from 2020
NIGI can be successfully implemented in an environment where refugees' land for horticultural production is of poor to medium quality and where recurrent drought affect production on sandy soils. Shocks, like droughts, and trend of increased rainfall variability (in particular western part of intervention area) may negatively impact on uptake of improved horticultural practice.	Design horticulture interventions requiring minimum water use to produce variety of crops during dry season. Demonstrate soil moisture retaining strategies, simple water storage facilities, and efficient use of (limited amounts of) water as integrated product options.	Action research carried out in 2020 focused on better understanding the soil conditions and providing specific, targeted advice to farmers to maintain/ increase soil fertility- this was done by taking soil samples at 10 farmer households in the settlement and 10 in the host community. These samples were analyzed in a laboratory in Kenya and specific recommendations were developed to maintain soil quality.
Fear of recurrent shocks (in particular drought) causing loss of crops and input investment (seed and fertiliser) make households wary of adopting best practice.	NIGI will develop and demonstrate a portfolio of cost-effective and practical interventions that reduce crop failure risk. NIGI to include interventions beyond vegetable production to introduce more drought resistant tubers.	While the rainfall was less good in 2020 (compared to 2019) the main shock of COVID-19. However, this shock also provided an opportunity in the project was forced to consider other ways of implementing, for example the use of trained community volunteers which may also help support the longer term sustainability of the project.
Crop and varietal diversity may not be increased as a result of the programme.	Track the extent to which programme participants maintain or expand their crop diversity.	The project was able to substantially increase the variety of crops being promoted by the project, moving from 2-4 in the home garden in the first season to a portfolio of 20 nutrient dense crops in the second season including nutrient dense QDS as well as selection of indigenous crops.
Improved crop and varietal diversity leads to better nutrition outcomes.	Adjust programme strategies to promote crop and varietal diversity and consumption including the use of PVS trials that include indigenous and improved varieties.	RIMA survey has demonstrated that refugee households who participate in NIGI grow more vegetables and have an increased dietary diversity compared to households who do not participate in the project, suggesting the theory that improved crop diversity does lead to better nutrition outcomes in this context.
More integrated value chains have no causal effect on access and use for quality seed of new, improved and/ or farmer preferred varieties	LSBs through their West Nile association will be linked directly to refugee/host community farmers as well as to all refugee livelihood support partners.	While support for the WENILOSBA was discontinued in June 2020, other means to support improved linkages between farmers in the settlement and LSBs are being considered. ISSD, overall, has decided that LSB associations are likely not a sustainable model however this provides opportunities to test other ideas.
Increased local production results in increased local purchase and consumption of nutrition dense foods. Market does not demand for nutrition dense foods because of weak purchasing power or interest to consume nutrition rich foods.	Engage with OPM, UNHCR, WFP and NGOs to see how introduction of cash-based transfers can contribute to increased spending on nutrition dense foods.	The results from the RIMA survey actually found that the weak purchasing power may have had a positive impact in terms of project outcomes linked to dietary diversity, as refugee farmers were more likely to consume what they grow.

7 Institutional / Organisational Development and Human Resources

- a. General comments on relevant institutional /organisational and HR Issues (including diversity management)

The ISSD project, which provided operational support for NIGI, is due to close April 2021 and all linked projects (NIGI) are being asked to also complete all field activities by the end of April 2021 to allow adequate time for project reporting. This may be challenging for the NIGI project both because of the timing of the growing season in West Nile Region as well as the short overall duration of the project and may need to be discussed.

Obviously COVID-19 and the resulting full lock-down in Uganda (March to June 2020) as well as limits to staff from the Netherlands traveling to the project (from Feb 2020-end 2020) had implications for the project. Support to farmers was provided via phone and community volunteers, trainings were shifted to online formats, and large gatherings were cancelled. The greatest impact on the lock-down was on the numbers reached, as the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) issued by the Government of Uganda placed strict limits on the numbers of people who could gather.

b. Changes, Challenges and mitigation measures that affected the management of the project

c. Other

N/A

8 Finance

Presented in a separate document

9 Lessons learned

a. Key lessons and emerging best practices

- Introduction and training of the Community Based Volunteer Trainers is a key sustainability strategy as well as an effective strategy when travel to the field is limited.
- The learning plots are key components of the project in terms of reaching different categories of people integrating various components of the project.
- Sharing the 'Return on Investment' Report of previous demos with the farmers during trainings motivates and makes them understand the possible profits as well as the costs of production, and to also plan appropriately.
- There seem to be a significant market for vegetable, both locally and for South Sudan and DRC, however specific details about market opportunities and linkages remain hard to find and additional research in this area might be useful.
- Links between humanitarian actors and longer-term development, leading to durable solutions, could be improved. Almost all actors working in the settlement are from the UN or NGOs and there are few private sector or other types of actors who could also support in developing more durable and sustainable solutions.
- There is interest in commercial vegetable production, especially by those farmers with adequate plots (key farmers), where we see the majority continue for a second season despite only receiving 50% of their inputs.
- There is interest by many refugee farmers to get involved in commercial vegetable production, however a number of limitations, including access to land and capital, make it challenging for them to get started.

b. Difficulties, challenges and mitigation measures

The project has experienced overwhelming calls from different stakeholders for expansion of project activities and to expand the project into other villages, especially given the withdrawal of many livelihoods partners active in the settlement.

WENILOSBA proved to not be a sustainable model to provide longer term support to the LSBs as the association costs too much to run and does not provide significant value addition to members. However many of the LSBs have strong capacity and will likely be able to support themselves after the project ends, even without the support of the association.

Limited internet and telephone communication in and around the settlement has proved to be a particular challenge this year when so much support need to be provided from a distance.

c. Issues for policy dialogue

Institutionalize capacity development the project has focuses on developing capacity including developing a number of modules that are targeted for specific conditions in the region. We have been focusing on training lectures at local training organizations, but this training package and direct support to farmers could be further institutionalised.

How to stimulate market and private sector led solutions in a humanitarian context there are few private sector actors currently working in the settlement areas in North Western Uganda. However, despite limitations in terms of water and land, many refugees are interested in commercial opportunities and farming, especially vegetable farming which produces relatively incomes on small amounts of land is attractive. How can we support

commercial production for both host and refugee farmers, while also focusing on improved diets and increased vegetable consumption?

Seed- stimulate awareness of QDS seeds and value of purchasing quality inputs, especially seed, are critical for high yields. Increasing demand for QDS seeds will support both the farmers, with higher yields, and the LSBs, with an increased market for the product, thereby increasing their sustainability.

10 Conclusions for Steering and next Steps (with schedule)

<p>The 2021 NCE period will focus on activities that ensure sustainability after the project closes. These include;</p> <p>Household Nutrition: continued training and support to CBVTs, CRPs and the NTs, expanding work with the malnutrition graduates both in the settlement and host communities, support to demos in public places, (hospitals and schools), documentation of training approach.</p> <p>Commercial vegetable production: Supporting the key farmers mostly through the CBVTs, and reducing the support to these key farmers. Final in person session for ToT (if possible) to share outcomes of soil mapping and recommendations.</p> <p>Quality Seed: Involving the DLGs (District Local Governments) more in the project activities, invest in capacity building of the LSBs to ensure sustainability after the project; focus on marketing and stimulating seed purchase to increase demand for quality seed.</p> <p>Systems innovation: focus on documentation of stories of change and best practices, dissemination of those stories; gather evidence to support initial success stories from project.</p>
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Next Steps	Date
Document, translate and disseminate nutrition training approach	Q1 of 2021
Final ToT session run by WUR Plant Research to share soil recommendation mapping	April 2021
Support community volunteers and other actors to take over support when the project ends	First half of 2021
Hire additional capacity to support seed work including establishment of a QDS outlet in Omugo settlement	Q1 of 2021

11 Annex: NIGI 2020 Log-frame targets vs achieved

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COIVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
GOAL: Increased consumption of vegetables, fruits, legumes, tubers and bio-fortified crops among targeted communities in Omugo	number of undernourished people reached		No target set	252	200	200	506	
	self-reported changes in nutrition dense food consumption				1,500	800		RIMA survey shows a statistically significant change in the dietary diversity of households participating in NIGI
	average Household Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS)				Increase by 1 FG	Increase by 1 FG	1	
Strategic objective (impact) 1: Improved production of vegetable /fruit /legume /tuber production among targeted households and Omugo	Number of households producing crops at home (establish successful home gardens)		250 (25 lead farmers x 10 linked farmers)	313	2,114 home-gardens	Refugees 1200 home gardens 200 individuals who have complete treatment for malnutrition	1217 home gardens) (990 EWS 227 WUU)	
intermediate result (outcome) 1.1: Strengthened farming capacity among targeted refugee households	Number of households receiving seedlings		250	313	2,500	1400	1,403	
	Number of households that participated in training at demo plots		500 (25 lead farmers plus 10 supports over 2 seasons)	Trained 379 (209 Females and 170 Males) farmers	2,500	1400	1772 (763 male and 959 female)	
	% of HH that rate themselves knowledgeable and skilled in farming		No target set		60%	60%	70%	With the more trained community structures in the community, we expect increased rate of knowledge circulation on farming
	Number of households that report increased farming capacity		No target set		2,000	1400	1152	numbers reduced due to restrictions on number of people who can attend gatherings

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 1.1.1 Report with recommendations on agronomics	Report on baseline studies to identify agro-ecological conditions and recommendations		1	1	0	1	1	
Output 1.1.2 demonstration and learning sites for home gardens in settlement area by EWS (East West Seed)	Locations for home gardens identified		25	40	80	80	66 (40 in season A and 26 in season B)	
	Number of demonstration and learning sites for home gardens in settlement area		25	40	1 learning sites; 80 home garden demonstrations	1 learning sites; 80 home gardens	1 learning sites; 66 (40 in season A and 26 in Season B) home garden demonstrations	We didn't meet the target because the demo numbers were reduced to meet the covid-19 prevention SOP
	Number of lead farmers among settlement communities Identified		25	40	80	80 (40 season A and 40 season B)	120	26 lead farmers (from 2020) will continue
	Nutrition sensitive home garden designed for settlement		1 garden design	1	1	1	2	
Output 1.1.3 Interested refugee community members trained to promote best fit agricultural practices for home gardens	Training developed and carried out on home gardening		No target set	1 training module	1		10 trainings	
	Number of refugee trained to promote best fit agricultural practices for home gardens.		300	379 (refugee)	500-(25 lead farmers each supporting 10 in each season)	1200 (80 demos 15 attached farmers = 1200)	1418 (990 by EWS, 428 by WUU)	Additional number of attached farmers to allow for support without large gatherings, some support is offered by "model farmers" who completed their training last year.

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
	Number of individuals who have completed treatment for malnutrition linked to project for ongoing livelihoods support		No target set	252	200	200	506	Will be trained on the public demo sites, and technically supported- but not facilitated with most inputs (except the extra seeds and seedlings from the public demos)
Output 1.1.4 Extension materials (signboards, posters, radio)	Number of extension materials				30 (5 categories)	30 (5 categories)		-banners, plot guides/manuals and the Nutrition manual
	Nutrition messages			100	10	10	15	
	Posters			200	4 categories	4 categories		
	Radio				2 radio talk shows	0	0	Nutrition sensitisation will be done during radio talk shows
Output 1.1.5 Farmer Field Days	Number of farmer field days organised		2	8	10	0	2	The 2 were conducted before covid-19 lockdown
intermediate result (outcome) 1.2: Increased knowledge of nutrition and nutritious crops among refugees and host communities	Number of households receiving BCC messages		No target set		250 households	50 households	503 households	Increased reach in 2020 due to lifting of Covid-19 restrictions in the late last quarter
	Number of households that participated in nutrition training		No target set	484	300	200	503 households	Approach to use is through neighbouring households at least 4 people reached per session (Key farmer, satellite farmer, at least 1 graduate)
	Number of households that report increased knowledge of nutrition		No target set		300	200	-	Reduced to restrictions on size of gatherings
	Number of women from malnutrition programme (save the children) - participated in nutrition training		No target set	252	200	200	711	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 1.2.1 Demonstrations in community	Number of demonstrations of new recipes or preparation of new vegetables or promotion of nutritious indigenous vegetables (cooking demonstrations) including for EWS Key and satellite farmers		No target set	54 demonstrations	50	30	61	This was reduced from 50 due to restrictions on gatherings. However, after the partial lifting, the project was able to achieve beyond the initial plan
	Number of participants in demonstration by sex		1500	total: 1834 (931 male: 903 female)	600 (200 males, 400 females)	500 (100 males, 400 females)	3512 (1602 males : 1910 females)	5 people per training but this increased as a maximum of 200 people were later allowed per training
Output 1.2.2 Mass media campaign	inventory of ongoing campaigns and materials, identify which are appropriate and can be used by the project, identify any key gaps.		1	1	1	1		Completed in 2019
	Number of media campaign activities to promote increased consumption of vegetables (use of radio) in both refugee language and host language		No target set	100 banners	15	5	3 (1 on Television, 1 radio and then on the print-newspapers)	Television Documentaries, print (newspapers & newsletters), as well as radio messages
Output 1.2.3 Farmer field days including promotion of nutrition	Number of field days promoting utilization of nutritious crops		No target set	8 in settlement 321 (126 Male: 195 Female) 18 in Host 755 (550M: 205F)	50	0	2	
	Types of nutritious crops promoted			6 types (Tubers, fruits, vegetables, cereals, bio-fortified, hybrids)	12 (6 EWS varieties, & 6 indigenous varieties)	12 (6 EWS varieties, & 6 indigenous varieties)	20 types	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
intermediate result (outcome) 1.3: Increased capacity to promote consumption of nutritious foods by NGOs and extension officers	reported capacity among extension officers				10	10	85 Extension officers (50 CBVTs, 27 NPEs, 3 NTs, 5 CRPs)	The initial approach was to train NGO and extension officers in a workshop kind of setting but with restrictions on gathering, some are being trained at learning sites especially those based at health centres (Save the children, IRC, in-charges and health centre nutritionists) due to their busy schedules that might not allow them time to entirely attend one- or two-weeks' workshop.
	reported capacity among NGOs				10	10	7	
	number of participants in nutrition training (WUR)			4 CRPs, 3 NTs	50	20	7	
Output 1.3.1 Training materials	Needs assessment (including situation analysis) carried out, including identification of existing materials related to promoting dietary diversity		No target set	1	1 (completed 2019)	0	0	
	Training materials to support others to train on nutrition and vegetable consumption (ToT materials)			1 banners /posters	1	1 training manual	1 training manual	Nutrition manual
Output 1.3.2 staff of implementing agencies trained to carry out behaviour change communication to promote increased consumption of nutrient dense crop	Number of staff trained on Behaviour change communication to encourage increased consumption of fresh fruits and vegetables and bio-fortified crops		10	30	10	5	-	In 2021 there will be refresher trainings and follow up of the staff trained in 2020 but concentration will be based on respective learning sites to which some of the trained staff will be linked for follow up

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 1.3.3 staff of implementing agencies supported to carry out behaviour change communication to promote increased consumption nutrient dense crop	Number of trained extension officers linked to demonstration plots, farmer field days and individual farmers for capacity development		10	30	10	5	85 Extension officers (50 CBVTs, 27 NPEs, 3 NTs, 5 CRPs)	
	Number of trained extension officers coached in their participation in planned activities		10	10	10	10	85	
Strategic objective (impact) 2a: Increased production and marketing of crops by targeted farmers in Omugo host communities	Produce sold per season - see definition app EWS KT – average volume per farmer per crop (crop dependant, crop is chosen by the farmer)	For Tomato – 800 Kg/250m2 Cabbage 2,000 Kg/250m2 Onion 1000 kg/250m2	For Tomato – 800 Kg/250m2 Cabbage 2,000 Kg/250m2 Onion 1000 kg/250m2	Tomatoes 1,222kg Watermelon 1,250kg Onions 414kg Cabbages 1,105kg Egg plants 1,122kg			Tomatoes 1,134 Kg per 250M2 Watermelon 904 Kg per 250 M2 Onions 332 kg per 250M2 Cabbages 1,055 Kg per 250M2 Egg Plants 657 kg per 250M2	There was a prolonged dry season in season 2020 A which ran upto June hence affecting the production quantity. Since that season had majority 80 demos compared to 26 demos in the second which was a rainy season.
	Total number of hectares of farmland reached (extrapolation based on interviewed farmers)	30,000 m2	30,000 m2	1.525	30,000 m2	30,000 m2	26,500 M ²	The demos were reduced due to outbreak of Covid-19 to meet the Covid-19 prevention SoPs hence reduced farmland under production
Strategic objective (impact) 2b: Increased income and employment among commercial farmers of target crops in Omugo host communities	Total income from crop sales per annum (average key farmers)	Crop / market dependant	Crop / market dependant	2164894.8 UGX	Crop / market dependant	Crop / market dependant	1,003,677 UGX	During the initial days of Covid-19 outbreak transport means were banned and the farmers were forced to sell their produce at available market price in their areas of residence hence reduced profit margin

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
	Annual profit from crop sales (average key farmers)	3X amount invested	3X amount invested	1727848.8 UGX	3X amount invested	3X amount invested	717,695 UGX	During the initial days of Covid-19 outbreak transport means were banned and the farmers were forced to sell their produce at available market price in their areas of residence hence reduced profit margin
	No of labourers in crop production							
intermediate result (outcome) 2.1: Increased knowledge of key farmers to promote best fit agricultural practices in their communities	number of key farmers with demo plots		60 (30 per season)	61	120	125 80 (season A) 45 (season B)	106 (80 Season A and 26 For season B)	The demos in season 2020 B Were reduced to work with in the set MoH Covid-19 Prevention SOPs
	number of key farmers with nurseries		60 (30 per season)	61	120	125	106 (80 in Season A and 26 in Season B)	All the key farmers had nurseries
	number of key farmers with improved knowledge		60 (30 per season)	61	120	125	106 (80 in Season A and 26 in Season B)	All key farmers were trained
	% of farmers that rate themselves knowledgeable and skilled in farming		60 (30 per season)		85%	85%	87 %	We expect the farmers knowledge to improve further due to the presence of the trained CBVTs in their communities
Output 2.1.1 Training / information material developed	training / information needs identified		No target set		0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	
	Number of training manuals / information packages developed		No target set		Based on needs asses (mainly 2019)	Based on needs asses (mainly 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	
Output 2.1.2 interested community members capacitated to promote best fit agricultural practices	Number of key farmers and other interested community members engaged in EWS training		1500 (30 lead farmers , connected to 25 others x 2 seasons)	1781	25 per training per key farmer (120) = 3000	5 per training per key farmer (85) = 400 (season A) 15 per training per key farmer (45) = 675 Total: 1075	1418	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 2.1.3 Signboards developed that promote suitable agronomic practices within the community	Number of signboards created to promote identified agronomic practices within the community		No target set		120	125	125	Training materials about different crops to be used by CBVTs and KTOs during trainings
intermediate result (outcome) 2.2: Increased knowledge of extension staff to promote best fit agricultural practice	% farmers satisfied with extension services delivered to them		No target set		85%	85%		
	Number of KTOs certified vegetable trainers in the target area		5 EWS KTOS	6 EWS KTOs	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	40 Community volunteers (20 from the Host community and 20 from the settlement)	At the start of the project, this indicator related to capacitating the KTOs, but as the project draws to a close the focus has shifted to training community-based volunteers who can help with the sustainability of the project. CBVTs were brought on board for training as a strategy to empower the community structures with practical knowledge and skills to reach the communities during the Covid-19 pandemic initial period.
Output 2.2.1 Training material developed	Report on training needs		1	1	Based on needs asses (mainly 2019)	Based on needs asses (mainly 2019)		
	Number of modules for ToT designed by WUR Plant Research		No target set		4 modules	3 modules		Hopefully face to face
Output 2.2.2 Staff of research and governmental/non-governmental/private extension staff capacitated to promote best fit agricultural practices	Number of key individuals to participate in trainings and setting up of veg brigades identified		20	0	25	25	21	27 started the training- and 21 completed. Several people struggled with continuing the course when it was shifted online due to challenges related to internet access/ computers/ phones etc
	Number of staff trained		20	0	25	25	21	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
intermediate result (outcome) 2.3: Increased knowledge of farmers to farm commercially	% and number of key farmers who have adopted at least one promoted technology		98.7%		90% of the 120 key farmers	90% of the 125 key farmers	98.9 %	
	% of targeted farmers that are not solely dependent on gifts for investments in their farm			53% of key farmers contributed 50% of inputs season 2 96 % of all targeted farmers (1721 out of 1782) receive no inputs from the project	85%	85%	40% of key farmers contributed 50% of inputs and 60 % of them were given 100 % inputs	Under our approach, the second season key farmers contribute 50 % of the production cost and new key farmers are given 100% production costs
Output 2.3.1 Baseline study and reporting	Baseline studies carried out to inform the development of recommendations for crops, crop guides, training materials		10	3	1	1		Final report on soil fertility
	NIGI Project Seasonal reflection		1	1	1	1		Planning exit strategy
Output 2.3.2 Local support for training secured	Inception meetings at different levels (Local leaders, Community and OPM)				Depends on expansion	Depends on expansion		
	Community mobilisers recruited		3	3	1	1		
	Number of KTOs trained in the app data management		5	6	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	
Output 2.3.3 Training material developed	Training manuals developed				0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	
	Translated crop guide and training banners in 3 main languages ie Lugbara, Arabic and Bari			3 languages translation	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	(completed 2019)	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 2.3.4 Learning plots (1) established	Identification, preparation and management of the learning site		1	1	1	1	1	
	Commercial variety demonstration gardens in host community		1	1	120	125	??	
Output 2.3.5 Farmers from host communities trained in commercial production of vegetables /fruits/legumes /tubers and bio-fortified crops in rainy and dry season (250-500sqm gardens).	Number of participants identified		60	61	120	125	106	
	Number of key farmers mobilised and selected		60	61	120	125	106 (80 in Season A and 26 in season B)	
	Number of key farmers receiving Distribution of inputs to key farmers		60	61	120	125	50% Inputs distributed to continuing farmers and 100% inputs to new key farmers (106 (71 received 100% demo inputs and 35 received 50% Inputs)	Under our approach, the second season key farmers contribute 50% of the production cost and new key farmers are given 100% production costs
	Radio Programmes				5 (combined - nutrition, farming, QDS)	5 (combined-nutrition, farming, QDS)	???	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Strategic objective (impact) 3a: Increased access to quality seeds by local seed businesses	number of nutrition rich crops and varieties for which quality seed is available		6 crops, 8 varieties	5 crops, 10 varieties	6 (soy, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, cow peas, sesame (13 varieties)	6 (soy, groundnuts, beans, sweet potatoes, cow peas, sesame (13 varieties)	5 (soy, groundnut, beans, cowpeas, sesame)	This output area will be got mainly through the data for 2020B production and reported in 2021A hence the need for having it also pushed to NCE
	number of QDS outlets		1	0	2 outlets	0 outlets	0	In the sub-county
Strategic objective (impact) 3b: Increased income of LSBs from producing and marketing of quality seed crops in Omugo refugee and host communities	reported income changes among LSB				5% increment among the refugees 10% increment in host	5% increment among the refugees 10% increment in host	0 No LSBs in both the host and refugee communities of Omugo 2019 total sale amounted to 70,745,000 , 2020 was 117,740,000/= giving increase of 46,995,000/= .	
intermediate result (outcome) 3ab.1: Increased capacity of local seed businesses (LSB) in quality seed production	Number of local seed businesses providing targeted refugees and host communities with quality seed		8	10	8	8	8	This will be got from sales data of 2021A sales (2020B production)
	% LSBs that have their crop seed QA tested (for LSBs with seed bulk over 500kg in a season)			20% (2019A) 24% (2019B)	44%	44%	44.2% (19 LSBs)	This activity will be done for 2020B production and done in Jan-feb 2021
	% LSB that fail QA CROP tests (for LSBs with seed bulk over 500kg in a season)			2019A- 0% 2019B- 11%	10%<	10%<	0% failed	

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
	% LSB that have been inspected twice per season by inspection DAO			For 2019A- 67% For 2019B- 50%	44%	0%	2019B- 1 st Inspection- 26LSBS (60.5%) 2 nd Inspection- 01 LSB 2020A0 1 st - 13LSBS (30%) 2 nd - 0LSBS	
	Average (%) utilisation of fertiliser per LSB			0% - 2019A	25%	10%	7%	
Output 3.1.1 Complete seed certification process supported	joint external field inspection by DAO, MAAIF		15 LSBs inspected once per season; 30 inspected twice	2019A- 17 LSBs received 1st field inspection 2019B- 26 LSBs received 1st field inspection 2019A- 02 LSBs received 2nd field inspection 2019B- 01 LSB received 2nd field inspection	20 LSBs inspected twice in season A; 30 LSBS inspected twice in season b	30 LSBS inspected twice in season B	2020A- 13LSBS 1 st Inspection 2020A- 0LSB 2 nd Inspection	sampling and testing for 2020B production and the activity done in 2021 between Jan to Feb
	seed sampling and testing by NSCS		15 Samples per season	09 LSBs for 2019A 11 for 2019B	20 samples per season	20 samples in season B	19 LSBs seed sampled 21 samples tested	This is seed samples taken from 2020B production
	acquisition of QDS labels		10 LSBs; 400	990 labels	15 LSBs 500 labels	10 LSBs 500 labels	0 Labels	Those who are sampled get labels
Output 3.1.2 LSBs trained on good practices (based on needs)	Conduct trainings on seed quality assurance		30 LSBs trained	43LSB-Ts trained	40 LSBs trained	40 LSBs trained	1 Training (37 LSBs)	This training will be in form of a workshop with seed quality control committees
	Technical backstopping session organized to train LSBs on crop specific fertilizer blend		15 LSBs trained	0	30 LSBs	30 LSBs	1 TOT (25 participants from different LSBs)	This will not be supported in NCE

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
	Training organized on QDS production planning, bulking and sales; and coaching on bylaws at LSB level			0	43 LSBs; 43 adopt	30 LSBs	30	This is in preparation for seed sampling and testing especially for the bulking of QDS
	Post-harvest handling						28	This will be coaching for 2020B harvested QDS
	Backstopping and linkage of LSBs to Seed Receipt Financing (SRF) and other input financing services.						0	For the LSBs that have group stores
Output 3.1.3 LSBs accessing foundation seed	Number of LSBs supported to pre-book foundations seeds per season		30 LSBs supported	43 LSBs supported	30 LSBs	30 LSBs	10 LSBs	- Due to harsh weather, not all LSBs produce seed in season A hence pre-booking foundation seed for season A is usually low
	Support LSBs to access foundation seeds		25 LSBs accessing 3125 kg foundation seed	2019A-23 LSB connected to NARO and 12,152.5 Kg of foundation seed bought 2019B-06 LSBs bought Foundation seed from NARO 781Kg	30 LSBs	30 LSBs	23 LSBs	This will be coaching for 2020B harvested QDS
Output 3.1.4 LSBs supported in marketing	Organize workshop for LSB's marketing committees		1 workshop	1 workshop	2 workshops	2 workshops	2	
	Seed demand forecasting training		1 workshop	1 workshop	1 workshop	0 workshops	0	Shifted to NCE due to COVID restrictions
	Train district agricultural officers on quality seed uptake and QDS		11 DOAs trained	26 Agricultural officers	11 DAOs	11 DAOs	0	Support MAAIF, NSCS to design quality assurance framework and LSB support systems, this help institutions to provide service like inspection, sampling, testing and label acquisition

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COIVD 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 3.1.5 Professional ly organized trainings of LSB conducted	Train LSB in gender using the GALS methodology		35 LSBs trained	29 LSBs trained	13 LSBs	0	5	No new trainings will be organized however technical backstopping and compiling gender related data and stories for the end project will be carried out
	Monitor changes in membership after the gender training		35 Gender champions trained	29 champions trained	30 LSBs	30 LSBs	12	-monitor changes in LSBs already trained (in term of gender)
	Coach LSBs on leadership and governance		45 LSBs coached	32 LSB coached in 2019	43 LSBs	43 LSBs	12+	
Output 3.1.6 LSBs supported to supply QDS to the refugee and host community	Support LSBs to open sales outlet for QDS within and around refugee and host communities		1 Sales outlets created	0	2	0	0	
	Coordinate the supply of seed by the LSBs through the Association to refugee and host communities		5 LSBs supplying seed	08 LSBs	5 LSBs able to sell their inputs (QDS) to Omugo/refugee/host community	5 LSBs able to sell their inputs (QDS) to Omugo/refugee/host community	8 LSBs	This will be coordinated through the association executives
	Support LSB Association to coordinate bulking at LSB level		15 LSBs bulking 80% of QDS produced	21 LSBs 2019A- 12 LSBs 2019B- 9 LSBs	35 LSBs with 80%	35 LSBs with 80%	29 LSBs with 80%	This will be done virtually by NIGI staff, not association staff
intermediate result (outcome) 3ab.2: West Nile LSB Association better able to coordinate LSB input procurement as well as market linkages to emerging demands in refugees/host communities	satisfaction with services delivered to LSB			No complaint so far registered			No assessment study done	
	# and % of local seed businesses (LSBs) that have paid members to the West Nile LSB Association.		30 (70%)	38 (88%)	30 LSBs (70%)	30 (70%)	38	Got from the data on membership and subscription paid annually

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
	level of organisational capacity			3/5 average using 5Cs			0	Final 5c capacity assessment workshop organized for 10 new LSBs, second capacity assessment carried out for LSBs who participated in original meeting
	\$ income per member – annually				2,000,000	2,000,000	708,696	This will decrease since some groups that have managed to produce seed in 2020A have been affected by drought and market access resulting from Covid bans
	diversity income sources – annually (season)		1	1	2 enterprises	2 enterprises	2 enterprises	
Output 3.2.1 LSB Data/records streamlined and disseminated to relevant stakeholders	Data base (planting return, LSB membership, production data sales, CBA)				1 database updated	1 database updated	0	Use the general Data base of Kenga to capture the data
	planting returns of the LSBs compiled and submitted			43 LSBs compiled planting returns and submitted	35 LSBs	20 LSBs	35	Planting season for 2021A stretches beyond project life time
Output 3.2.2 Trained NIGI and Association Staff	No of staff that participate in the TOT		1	1	1	1	1	If there will be a refresher in 2021
	Staff trained on facilitation skills		5	5	0 (2019 completed)	0 (2019 completed)	0	Not in NCE
	Staff exchange visits to old zones		1	1	1 exchange visits	1 exchange visits	0	Not in NCE
	staff trained on specific knowledge gaps, including gender issues		2	2	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	0	Not in NCE
	review meetings organised focusing on QDS activities in the zone		1	3	2 review meetings	1 review meetings	2	Not in NCE
	experience sharing at least twice a year for association and all LSBs		2	1	3 meetings	1 meeting	1	One Meeting as the project closes

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
Output 3.2.3 Business plan developed	association board members on leadership and management trained/supported		9 Board members trained	9	0 (2019 completed)	0 (2019 completed)	9 members trained	Not in NCE
	association board members trained on proposal writing and business plan development		9 Board members trained	9	1 exchange visits	1 exchange visits	09	Not in NCE
	exchange visit of association staffs and board		1 Visit organized	1	0 (completed 2019)	0 (completed 2019)	0	Not in NCE
Output 3.2.4 Linkages with private seed companies established	Bilateral meeting between association and BSD provides		2 meetings	2 sets of meetings	6 meetings	6 meetings	2 meetings	Not in NCE
	meetings targeting association and Refugees/host communities			2 meetings	4 meetings	4 meetings	2 meetings	In preparation for seed sales in the refugee and host of Omugo
	Annual General Meeting		1 Meeting organized	1	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting	Not in NCE
	multi stakeholder meeting once a year		1 Meeting organized	1	1 meeting	1 meeting	1 meeting organized	In preparation for Phase out
	bilateral meeting with key stakeholders		5 Meetings organized	5 meetings	8 meetings	6 meetings	1 meeting	In preparation for phase out
	business meeting with seed companies per season (Identify their interest and make business deals)		2 Meetings; 2 companies supplying seed	0	2 meetings	0 meetings	1 meeting	
Strategic objective (impact) 3c: Increased uptake of quality seed by farmers and households in settlement and host communities	reported utilisation of quality seed by farmers in refugee and host communities				500 refugees 1000 host communities	250 refugees 500 host communities	No assessment study done	Reduced by half ; few promotion activities are possible

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
intermediate result (outcome) 3c.1: Increased awareness of QS (Certified and QDS) among seed users	Satisfaction with QS availability among farmers by sex		1500	0	Refugee 350 females 150 male Host communities 700 males 300 females	Uncertain	No assessment/seed fairs done	Such data is best collected during promotional activities
	willingness to buy seeds by sex		1300 (800 male, 300 female)	17	500 females 800 males	Uncertain	No assessment/seed fairs done	Without promotion activities it is uncertain how many people will be reached
	number of people reached through awareness activities by sex			Estimate numbers for Roadshows For 2019A- 2,050 people For 2019B- 2,220 people	Refugees 1,000 females 500 males Host community 1,000 females 1,500	Uncertain	457 (215 males, 242 females)	Affected by COVID 19
Output 3.3.1 Various promotional events	Exhibitions organised (trade shows)		2 Exhibitions	2	2	0-1 exhibitions	1 trade show	
	Public gatherings in which QDS are sold		2 Gatherings	2 Gatherings	4 Gatherings	2 Gatherings	0	Not possible with COVID 19
	Organo-leptic events in host communities for new varieties and nutritional QDS varieties		2 Events; 4 crops	0	4 events; 6 crops	2 events, 3 crops	2 events	
	Seed fairs organised		7 Fairs	13 in 2019	10 fairs	0	0	Depends on COVID 19 situation in the country
	Weekly village markets organised		20 Markets	7 markets (2019A) 12 Markets (2019B)	50 markets	0	22	Can be done even with small food markets
	Extension messages for radio talk shows about LSBs and quality seed (translated into local language)		4 Radio talk shows	2 Radio talk shows	6 radio talk shows	6 radio talk shows	0	Good way to reach people now that large events are not possible
	Radio stations for running the advert		1 Radio stations	1 radio station	2 radio stations	2 radio stations	0	As project phase out

Project Strategy	Key performance Indicators	Total targets for the entire program (as agreed on at the start)	2019 targets	2019 Achieved	2020 Targets Planned	Targets 2020 adjusted (due to COVID 19)	Targets 2020 achieved	Reason for Change
	Routine running of radio adverts about availability and varieties of seed present with the LSBs		50 Adverts	856 adverts	50 adverts	50 adverts	0	This should be done since seed fairs may not happen
	LSB association organized field days (on farm)		1 Field day	0 field day	2 on farm-field day	2 on farm-field day	0	Not Possible in NCE. Crops will not have reached level that will require field day
	Participants in field days		25 participants		50 participants	50 participants	3 (46 participants)	
	Promotion materials on quality seed use benefits developed; leaflets in local languages and Arabic, caps, t-shirts		5000 Copies	76,724 copies	5000 copies	5000 copies	0	
	Learning demos at LSB level		10 Demos	15 demos 8 Demos at LSB level and 7 QDS demo plots at Omugo settlement and Hosts community	10 demos	10 demos	10	
	Yield verification trials		9 Trials	6 trials	6 trials	6 trials	5	
	One acre strategy trials		15 Trials; 3 crops	0	6 trials	6 trials	5	
	Meetings with community leaders and stakeholders to create awareness on the NIGI project and its seed related activities in the settlement area		25 Meetings	40 meetings with stakeholders	0 meeting (completed 2019)	0 meeting (completed 2019)	1	
Output 3.3.2 Workshops with key stakeholders on seed policy and QDS regulation	Workshops on seed policy and QDS regulation held		1	1	1 workshop	1 workshop	1	
	Number of participants		50	48	50 participants	50 participants	47	
	Stakeholder categories		10	5	10	10	8	

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