



Donor

European Union through OPM



Period

Jan 2020 to Feb 2023



Targeted Districts

Abim, Kotido, Karenga, Kaabong, Kitgum, Moroto, Amudat, Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk, Napak, Katakwi and Gulu



Total Budget

€8,200,000



Reach

323,448 people

Direct Reach - 50,448

(M 19,422 · F 31,026)

Indirect Reach - 273,000

(M 105,105 · F 167,895)



Partners

CRS, DADO, SORUDA, GADC

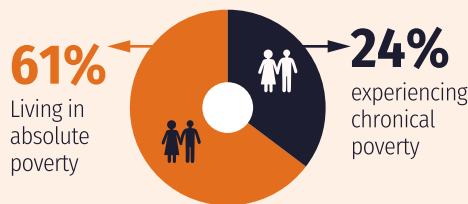


CMP

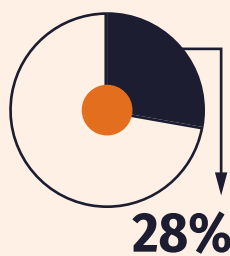
CARE DenMark

The Central Problem

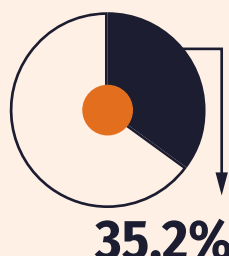
Karamoja is the poorest sub-region



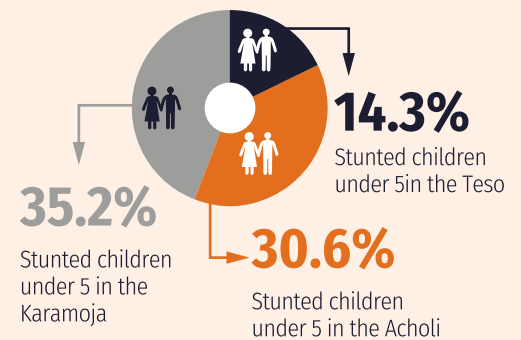
Teso Poverty Rates



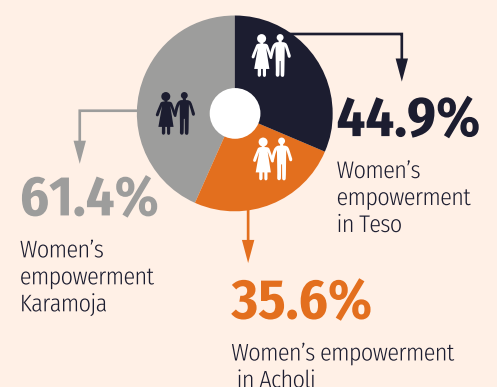
Acholi Poverty Rates



Uganda Demographic & House Survey - 2016



Uganda Demographic & House Survey - 2016



Expected Results

The smallholder farmers, especially females will be expected to realise: (1) Increased adoption and production of diverse food crops and animal products, (2) Increased access to key input and output markets for women and men small-scale farmers, (3) Improved access to credit along the value chain through community saving and credit schemes, (4) Sustainable Strong linkages between

smallholder farmers, agro-processors and market operators established, (5) Market opportunities and product niches identified along the value chain and market exchanges and contractual agreements increased, (6) Increased adoption of community-based gender transformative nutrition initiatives, and (7) Increased community appreciation of SRHR (family planning).

Intervention Approaches

The project is using an inclusive Market Development approach, which fosters equal access to and control over economic resources, assets and opportunities, including incentivising smallholder farmers to produce for selected market destinations. This has promoted cohesion and working together amongst the smallholder farmers. Intandem, it has facilitated working with existing structures aimed at changing the social norms and economic structures that benefit women and men equally. As such other approaches layered include community-based nutrition for promoting nutrition aspects, and

gendered-sexual reproductive health and family planning that is used for cascading gender and sexual reproductive health best norms and practices. The project emphasizes district ownership and participation and engagement of private sector entities, and linkages between smallholder farmers, producer groups, and agro-processors as a way to foster sustainability. Generally, the project promotes multi-stakeholder engagement and building of synergies with existing government and development partners' initiatives.

Participant Quote

After selling my simsim and cotton, I have been able to buy 3 piglets with EUR28 and construct their shelter. I will multiply and sell them to traders and other customers. In the first year of selling, I expect to get EUR771, and this will be increasing as time goes on. **Said a female farmer in Orom Sub-county, Kitgum District**

The Soybean is very drought tolerant, and we will multiply and have it shared amongst members of our farmer group. We are happy that already the project has got has market for this, said a chairperson of Anti-violence farmer group in Lokori Sub-county, Karenga District

The consortium implementing the action is composed of not-for-profit organizations and a private sector entity leading with CARE working with local governments to provide oversight guidance and support to the implementing partners.

Innovations

The project is using model groups as “centers of excellence” to promote farming practices, marketing, nutrition, and sexual reproductive health rights and family planning. These groups are used for learning of technologies through demonstrations by other community groups, and multiplication to promote a “pass on a gift” model. The project is piloting the model “engaging men and boys” to promote gender equality around value chains and promoting practices around nutrition and sexual reproductive health and family planning

Achievements

- To date 73,892 (108.2%) small holder farmers out of an overall target of 68,250 Farmers have been mobilized and trained on climate smart agriculture practices.
- % ge of small holder farmers' direct beneficiaries reporting an improvement in food and nutrition security in the household. -☒ Overall, 61.3 % of the sampled population of the smallholder farmers reported an improvement in food production (60.3 % female, 63.2% male) from 25% at baseline
- % Of smallholder farmers, who report increase in income -☒ Overall, 63.4% of the sampled smallholder farmers reported net income increase.
- % Of farmers (sex disaggregated), adopting production of diversified food crops and animal products. -☒ 50% of the sampled population had adopted production of diversified food crops and animal products (35.8% Male: 64.2% Female) from 33.7% at baseline
- % Increase of smallholder farmers, accessing quality agro- inputs. -☒ Overall, of the 80.6 % of the smallholder farmers sampled were accessing agro-processing inputs (75.5% - males; 83.3 %- females) from 30.5% at baseline
- % Of smallholder farmers accessing financial products from VSLA -☒ Overall, 98.6 % of smallholder farmers sampled were accessing financial products from VSLAs (96.6% males: 96.5% females) from 54% at baseline
- % Of smallholder farmers who are active users of informal and formal financial services -☒ Overall, 75.7% of the small holder farmers sampled used formal and informal financial services (71.1 % males: 78.1 % females) from 54.2% at baseline
- % Of smallholder farmers that belong to community groups that have partnered with, or connected to financial & technical institution, or market operators -☒ Overall, 56.5 % of the sampled smallholder farmers had been connected to financial & technical institution, or market operators (Male: 65.4%; Female: 51.8%) from 13.1% at baseline
- % Of smallholder farmers who have sold any of their produce through collective marketing/ bargaining -☒ 21% of all the sampled smallholder farmers sold their produce through collective marketing or bargaining; from 16.9% at baseline
- % Of women of reproductive age in target area who adopt 3 – 5 recommended feeding practices -☒ 55.3% of women in reproductive age sampled were engaged in the recommended feeding practices, from 17.6% at baseline

