

## Comparing recommendations in the Feasibility Study (FS) Report and requirements in the URRI Call for Proposal (CfP)

Where the guidance given in the CfP documents varies from the recommendations in the Feasibility Study Report, the information given in the CfP documents shall prevail. Below is a comparison between the requirements in the CfP documents and recommendations from the FS report:

<b><i>Study area</i></b>	<b><i>Recommendation from the Feasibility Study</i></b>	<b><i>How the recommendations have been applied in the URRI call for proposal (CfP) documents</i></b>
1) Building on NURI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work closely with local government in alignment with all national and local policies and strategies (including DDPs and PDM) relevant to the intervention.</li> <li>• Continue commitment to working directly and consistently with local partners (farmer groups and associations, VSLAs, CBO, CSOs) through existing structures.</li> <li>• Continue farmer and HH approach with skills developments and continuous support through catalyzing knowledge transfer.</li> <li>• Ensure participation and inclusion of youth in the agricultural production sector.</li> </ul>	<p><i>No deviations between recommendations of the Feasibility Study Report and the requirements in the application documents i.e. background document and the guidelines for application</i></p>
2) Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue implementation in Northern Uganda.</li> <li>• Expansion to West/Southwest as a pilot with possibility of scaling up.</li> <li>• Focus on refugee hosting districts (RHDs) with attention to neighbouring districts based on needs.</li> </ul>	<p><i>No deviations between recommendations of the Feasibility Study Report and the requirements in the CfP documents. The ambition in the CfP is to cover 8 RHDs and 1 neighboring district</i></p>
3) Refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adopt a pragmatic approach to government 50:50 host: refugee ration with flexibility and adjustment to local context.</li> <li>• Continue active participation in local level coordination with OPM, UNHCR and DLG refugee liaison officers to ensure interaction with humanitarian sector.</li> </ul>	<p><i>The CfP has exercised flexibility and deviated from the 50-host : 50-refugee ratio. The ambition in the CfP documents is to reach 35% refugees and 65% host population.</i></p>
4) Coordination and alignment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure alignment with government policies and frameworks.</li> <li>• RDE should identify key strategic areas for learning, experience sharing and influencing policy agendas at national level. Input for this should come from implementing partners.</li> <li>• Continue active participation in CRRF, DP group, etc promoting identified key strategic areas for learning, experience sharing and influencing policy agendas at national level</li> </ul>	<p><i>No deviations between recommendations of the Feasibility Study Report and the requirements in the CfP documents.</i></p>

<b>Study area</b>	<b>Recommendation from the Feasibility Study</b>	<b>How the recommendations have been applied in the URRI call for proposal (CfP) documents</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Identify mechanisms for strong coordination of new implementation modality in order to formalise coordination and learning across geographical areas based.</li> </ul>	
5) Climate change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adopt a holistic approach to climate resilience of smallholder farmers with agriculture and environment as primary sectors and water and rural infrastructure as complementary sectors.</li> <li>Include environment sector focus through innovative activities for protection and regeneration of soil and biodiversity to support and promote a sustainable, inclusive and green transformation in Uganda inspired by NbS Standards.</li> <li>It is recommended to move from supply-led programming to establishment of sustainable market driven systems for service delivery.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Slight variation between recommendation of the Feasibility Study Report and the requirements in the CfP documents. The CfP documents adopts the prioritization of agriculture and environment as primary sectors with sustainable land and water management as complementary. Include rural infrastructure when complimentary to agriculture, environment and WRM. Include roads only when strategically relevant.</i></p>
6) Operational sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supplement production systems with market driven approach by maintaining focus on farmers and agriculture production and increasing commercialisation and market participation of farmers.</li> <li>Establish strong partnerships with private sector actors and financial institutions from the design phase.</li> <li>Risk analysis need to consider the trade-offs of a market driven approach with mitigating measure identified.</li> </ul>	<p><i>No deviations between recommendations of the Feasibility Study Report and the requirements in the CfP documents</i></p>
7) Implementation modality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is advisable for the RDE to undertake a facilitated process to identify the most suitable implementation modality, make necessary strategic decisions to guide the process and help establish clear criteria for selection of suitable implementers for a new phase of NURI.</li> </ul>	<p><i>No deviations between recommendations of the Feasibility Study Report and the requirements in the CfP documents</i></p>
Gender perspectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Mainstream gender throughout the project based on initial gender analysis.</li> <li>Ensure capacities and budget for gender sensitive services at all levels.</li> <li>Ensure strong linkages between a new phase of NURI and the Danida funded WAY project to maximize efforts of SRHR, GBV and WEE.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Slight variation i.e. in addition to a strong link with SAY, the successor to WAY, ensure a strong link between agriculture and women empowerment in new URRI</i></p>