

RESULTS SUMMARY

Block Farming in Bidibidi: Resilience, Inclusivity, and Social Cohesion

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PROJECT	<i>Title:</i>	Resilience and Livelihoods improvement Programme in Yumbe District
	<i>Partner:</i>	Caritas Uganda (CU)
	<i>Country:</i>	Uganda
	<i>Period:</i>	2022-2026

CHANGE	CU, introduced the Block Farming model in 2021 in Bidi Bidi refugee settlements. Through 2022-2026 Strategic Partnership Programme, the model have expanded refugee land access from small plots, to at least one acre per household. This increased yields, production, and surplus, strengthening self-reliance among refugee and host households. Staple food prices dropped, strengthening local markets, and household incomes were reinvested in their needs. Land-sharing between host and refugee communities also increased cooperation and trust.
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CONTEXT	Bidibidi refugee settlement is characterized by high food insecurity, land access scarcity, and dependency on humanitarian assistance, within a complex humanitarian-development nexus context involving many stakeholders. Social tensions over land and resources between host and refugee communities have been a core challenge. The block farming model responded to these constraints by enabling shared land access, climate-resilient production, and integrated peacebuilding, aligning with district development plans and national refugee policies.
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CONTRIBUTION	Targeted households received agricultural inputs, and training, while 75% increased accessed arable land. 86% then re-invested in farming activities. Yields improved significantly, specifically maize and cassava, and 90% of farmers reported yield increases from improved practices. Internal and external M&E evidence connects these gains to training, land expansion, and improved practices, leading to increased income, food surplus, and reduced aid dependency. Market outcomes further substantiate causal links.
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IMAGES	 Rashid can now finance the education of his children from cassava sales. Photo: CU	 Semira, South Sudanese, says coexistence and livelihoods have improved. Photo: CU
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[See next page for more details](#) →

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

ACTIVITIES

The programme directly targeted land access through CU's duty-bearer and host-community negotiations and dialogue, with the allocation of at least one acre per household in block farms. Distribution of agricultural inputs (seeds, tools, pesticides, tarpaulins) along with training in agronomy, climate-smart practices, and post-harvest handling shown to be effective in increasing household yields and food security. Additionally, introducing drought-resistant crops and seed saving, establishment of micro-irrigation systems, formation and supporting savings and loan and farmer groups strengthened income retention, and support to marketing and surplus production improved the long term effects of the Model, strengthening long-term resilience. Lastly, integration of peacebuilding and conflict mitigating elements (refugee and host-community peace committees, land-sharing arrangements) have been critical in furthering social cohesion locally. Lastly, linking the programme to school gardens and community food production system supported helped scale knowledge.

LESSONS

Locally governed land access was transformative for results reached, moving to 1-acre plots is critical for meaningful production and income, where low-cost inputs can be effective with continuous support as simple tools and practices achieved strong productivity gains. CDK and CU confirmed that locally led integrated programming are highly effective, combining agriculture, peacebuilding, and livelihoods yields stronger, multi-dimensional results. Along the same line, evaluation evidence highlighted that community ownership drives sustainability, loan and savings groups, seed saving, and local dialogue structures reduce dependency on aid. For the sustainability of results reached, social cohesion is essential. Peacebuilding enabled land sharing, which underpins the model's success. However some gaps remain. Limited mechanisation, consistent market access, and inclusion of people with disabilities constrain long term impact. These learnings is integrated into future programming.

EVIDENCE

The development, achievements and results from the Block Model implemented by Caritas Uganda (CU is well documented in Programme Documents and results reporting submitted to Caritas Denmark (CDK), such as quarterly and annual reports. The 2024 Danida Review of CDK, also visited programme sites in Uganda and confirmed CDK's contribution in the partnership. The 2025 End-of-Programme evaluation of the programme confirmed its Relevance, Coordination, Efficiency, Effectiveness, Sustainability and Impact, and provided valuable lessons learnt and future recommendations, along with evidence and data complementing regular monitoring and evaluation information collected through the programme.

DOMAINS

Development strategy priorities:

Insert strategy priority

Changes in the lives of people facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

X

Changes in laws, policies and practices that affect people's rights

X

Changes in the capacity of organisations and communities to support rights

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Changes in partnerships and collaborations that support people's rights

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Changes in participation of groups facing poverty, marginalisation or vulnerability

X

Changes in local leadership of development and humanitarian work

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GUIDANCE NOTE

This format consists of two overall sections: on page one, the results summary communicates results to an external audience using a brief summary of what has been achieved; while page two provides an opportunity to explain the background and evidence behind the claims made as part of the summary.

Page 1: Results summary

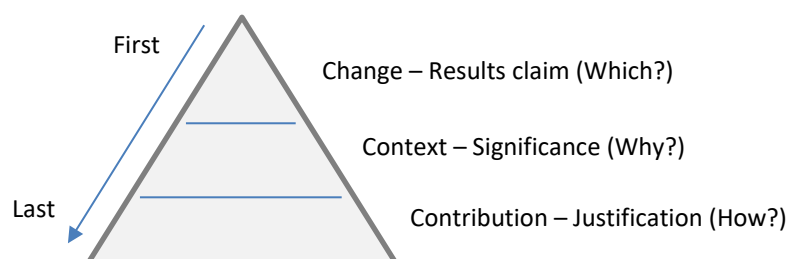
The results summary should outline of the overall change. This should be phrased in a clear and concise manner, focusing on the benefits for target groups or communities, and preferably start out by stating the overall key message as a one-line statement. It is thus important to prioritise what the key message should be and not attempt to describe every possible change that may have occurred.

Note that case studies should not describe all of the activities carried out during the implementation. Instead, it should focus on one or two key messages to be highlighted – which may also span several projects – and only outline activities to backup contributions to the highlighted change.

This can be illustrated as a “reverse funnel.” First, the “change” section introduces the overall results claim, which answers the “which.” Note that this is done before any details have been provided. Second, the “context” section outlines the problem being addressed by the project and the significance of the change. For example, by explaining “why” it benefits target groups or communities.

Finally, and lastly, the “contribution” section should provide examples to justify for “how” the intervention contributed to realising change. Note that this should focus on the plausible linkage between the change and intervention rather than describing details from activities. It is often useful to think of this as a reverse theory-of-change, i.e. “After we did X, then Y occurred, because of Z.”

Figure 1:
Reverse funnel for communication



Page 2: Additional information

The second page should provide background and evidence for project’s contribution to change. It can also address technical issues that do not fit in the results summary. The section consists of the following sections:

- **Activities:** Whereas the “contribution” section on page one provides a brief summary of the project contributions to change, the “activities” section allows for more detail on the project design, organisation and underlying activities in support of the contributions made.
- **Lessons:** Describes lessons learned through the implementation. These should relate to the results claim or alternatively the project(s) as a whole. Please consider (1) novelty – i.e. whether the change represents something new – and (2) the potential to scale and/or build on lessons going ahead.
- **Evidence:** A narrative comparison between results claims and the underlying evidence. It should answer “X led to Y, because of Z,” although it does not need to be phrased this way. It is useful to include references to a few selected documents for further details. Please see guidelines for more.
- **Domains and development strategy:** Describes contributions to defined domains and the Danish development strategy. Please consider limiting the number of domains to a few selected ones.