Semiannual reflection report

July 2025 to Dec 2025



Submitted to EKN-Kampala January 2026

1.0 Introduction

This report presents a summary of activities undertaken by the CommonGround Project during the period July to December 2025, with a focus on highlighting key achievements. July 2025 marked the beginning of the final sixteen months of the project. During the 6 months that are covered in this report, the CG team and implementing partners concentrated their efforts on major activities and results on the ground in preparation for project closure. This was accompanied with substantial increases in budget spending (pronounced, for instance, in road-development efforts) and smart alignment of project procedures.

The report is organized as follows: the first three chapters reflect on the project's three main pathways stating key achievements in the reporting period, ensuring a structured overview of progress achieved, and reflections thereof. The consecutive chapters reflect on the MEL progress, the comparative PIP study between the CG and BRIGHT project, the organizational changes that happened at the beginning of the reporting period and ends with a reflection on the management of CG.

2.0 Pathway 1 – resilient farming systems

Empowered and motivated households

PIP has now been rolled out across all communities and amongst all intended generations. PIP scaling was done by means of Farmer-to-Farmer trainings in all 117 CG target communities across the three operational regions. PIP scaling in target communities encompasses the 1st and 2nd PIP competitions, so reaching Generation-2 farmers. For 108 communities, both the 1st and 2nd PIP competitions were successfully completed, while in the last 9 (Elgon) communities (onboarded early 2025) the 2nd PIP competition is underway. Consequently, all the 117 communities held graduation days where either the PIs or G1s were "graduated" as PIP trainers with a certificate, resulting in a cumulatively validated 83,369 households that had created their household PIPs by 31st December 2025 through this PIP process. Over the next months our database is expanded with the procedural validation of additional (already reached) PIP households, as well as additional households that are reached also on the basis of the work performed by IFTs (more on that below).

Empowered and motivated farmer communities

In line with the above, a cumulative 108 community vision committees have produced their final community PIPs and have prioritized activities for investment. Over the past 6 months, the participatory review and validation of the final community visions and action plans, together with the assessment of motivation and collective actions happened in 84 communities. We regard this as a great achievement and big step towards strengthening the communities in their self-determination, and advocacy (empowerment). The visions have been in draft and reviewed by the community vision committee members for approximately one year, and are now taken ownership over by the greater community populous. The remaining 9 communities in Elgon will finalize their draft community PIPs over the next reporting period. On the basis of prioritized investments stemming from final community PIPs in 108 communities, CG fast-tracked implementation support at scale and is anticipated to continue throughout the first months of 2026.

Another success was the roll-out of community strengthening workshops across all 117 communities. Community strengthening training manuals and materials were developed, validated and printed, based on earlier prioritization of the communities when developing their first community visions. From the developed materials, highest priority topics were selected by the communities and the CG staff was trained in conducting the trainings on for instance gender equity, WASH and advocacy. The workshops equipped participants with knowledge and capacities for analyzing social issues in their respective communities. Participants were trained to develop, facilitate or coordinate social cohesion actions on the basis of community needs. CG's intention here was and is promoting positive changes in attitudes and capacities towards collective actions in (often remote) highland communities in Uganda that thrive better with higher social cohesion.

Better performing farming systems

Next to social engagement, CG has also been active with the establishment of demonstration sites across 115 target communities (34 in Rwenzori, 36 in Kigezi, and 45 in Elgon). The site committees now demonstrate strong field-level implementation capacity, after training sessions facilitated by CG. The demonstration sites provide practical learning platforms where farmers observe, engage with, and replicate improved crop and land management practices on their own farms and plots. Here, farmers showcase integrated soil and water conservation measures and good agronomic practices, in a combined effort to improve the management of adjacent plots of agricultural land. The sites offers communities hands-on experience with experimental learning and provides them with a clearer understanding of labor requirements, implementation processes, and the complexities of sustainable erosion control and integrated soil fertility management. Continuous monitoring, technical backstopping, and organized farmer field exchange visits during this period have further strengthened farmer learning, understanding, and adoption of sustainable practices.

Over the past months, CG has capacitated the 702 recruited Integrated Farm Trainers (IFTs), 6 from each community. These IFTs have been reinforcing the scaling efforts of PIP and IPP activities across all project areas and into adjacent communities, by onboarding and training new PIP farmers in an intensive training program. The IFTs are supervised and monitored by CG staff, and first results are highly positive and will continue to be monitored over Q1 2026. Building on this foundation, CG plans to further equip IFTs as well as livestock enterprise groups with practical skills in improved livestock management practices, thereby specifically strengthening crop–livestock integration, which remained a somewhat under-prioritized aspect of CG's activity repertoire.

Environmental Education

The support to environmental education has been phased out as requested by the EKN in Kampala, with residual activities in a stage of finalization.

Overall, environmental awareness was successfully promoted across 59 supported schools. This was achieved through multiple dialogue sessions facilitated by CG, the provision of talking compounds showcasing educational materials (signposts displaying environmental awareness messages), creative wall paintings carrying key environmental conservation messages and implementing the PIP approach following the delivery of the environmental awareness module and the creation of environmental clubs. This entailed club members and their patrons being guided on how to develop their own school PIPs.

With these activities completed at the remaining 17 schools, all 59 schools have now completed drawing school PIPs and will be using their action plans for developing their school's (environmental) outlook over the coming years. During this same period, a partnership was established with the Kisoro District Local Government Environmental Office, through which administrators and environmental club patrons of five additional schools were trained in the PIP approach. The District Environmental Officer in Kisoro, Ms. Eunice, commended the progress made by schools supported under the CommonGround Project and requested that more schools in Kanaba sub-county be trained.

A total of forty schools have been supported with implementing their school PIPs. This involved reviewing and discussing school action plans to identify activities that could not be implemented independently due to limited budgets. The schools were then supported with assorted items such as rainwater harvesting tanks, dustbins, handwashing facilities, and compound fencing. These interventions aimed to promote sanitation and hygiene, proper waste management, and improved school security.

During the third school term of 2025 (September–December), EE activities were significantly affected by a nationwide strike by public school teachers over salary increments. The strike lasted until November, slowing down implementation since most of the supported schools are government aided. By the time the strike ended, primary schools were preparing for the Primary Leaving Examinations (PLE), while secondary schools were in the midst of UNEB examinations. Although preparations had been made for an

environmental awareness march and community clean-up involving environmental club members, these activities were postponed to February 2026 (first school term).

Monitoring at 26 schools in the Elgon region showed that 73% of these schools successfully elected new environmental club leaders and recruited new club members from lower classes without direct support or presence from the project team. This is a positive outcome, demonstrating a willingness to continue with the environmental education initiatives and a continued functionality of environmental clubs.

3.0 Pathway 2 – watershed restoration

During the second half of 2025, CommonGround successfully implemented land restoration and tree nursery strategies, achieving notable progress in both site restoration and community-driven nursery initiatives.

Restored degradation hotspots

A total of 62 promising nursery operators received technical training in grafting, cloning, and sustainable management. These 62 were selected on the basis of an extensive examination of their viability. 17 of these nurseries have already transitioned into viable entrepreneurial initiatives, through entrepreneurial trainings as provided under Pathway 3. By the end of quarter two 2025, over 975,000 seedlings were raised in the nurseries, with more than 80% of them transplanted into restoration sites and farmlands. It is also positive to note that four nursery groups formally registered as legal entities at their respective sub-county government offices. By creating more synergies between pathway 2 and pathway 3 activities, we managed to actively strengthen the business development capacity of the nursery operators, especially those dealing in more income generating species such as coffee and cocoa seedlings. We see that this motivates the nursery operators and contributes to the nurseries long-term viability and uptake within the communities.

In Rwenzori in particular, we have recently seen the emergence of household-managed tree nurseries. On the basis of self-financing the inputs, multiple nurseries were established with a focus on coffee and cocoa and other diversified agroforestry tree species. This clearly demonstrates a translation of skills gained from joining the community nursery trainings provided by CG, and harnesses the mentality of self-reliance, resilience, and sustainability. Such developments lay a strong foundation for continued land restoration and livelihood improvement beyond the project support.

In terms of land restoration, site committees have finalized their visions and action plans for 200 prioritized restoration sites (out of 522 in total). On these sites, targeted technical training and backstopping by CG has strengthened implementation of SLM practices. In addition, CG facilitated the procurement, delivery, and distribution of tools, grasses, and tree seedlings, supporting slope stabilization and agroforestry interventions – all considering local contextual factors. We observed preferences among site committees for grass compared to trees, but this varied per region. For example, in Kigezi and Elgon, farmers actively use grasses for stabilizing slopes and as fodder for feeding their livestock. In Rwenzori farmers favor tree planting, citing small plot sizes that only allow boundary planting to act as windbreaks, and use the clippings for firewood and livestock fodder.

Building on the strengthened capacity of field staff in the design and implementation of key SLM practices, the project continues to provide targeted technical training and hands-on backstopping to site groups and committees. Support follows community demand and therefore focusses on the application of contour reversed bench terraces (CRBTs), contour water-retention trenches (CWRTs), contour check dams, contour agroforestry live hedges, as well as grass and stone bunding for effective land restoration. Also, the project organised quarterly joint stakeholder monitoring and intra-community exchange visits, which promoted adoption of best practices and motivated landowners to enhance implementation. Going into 2026, we continue the restoration support where possible to all sites (200 existing prioritized sites and 322 new ones).

(Sub-) watershed management

For the this review period, revision and phasing out of activities under Result Areas 2.2, and 2.3 allowed for more realistic and effective land and watershed restoration interventions at smaller scale. Although watershed-specific activities were phased out, CG was already committed and continued to support integrated landscape restoration initiatives, thereby sustaining momentum in community engagement and environmental management. Consequently, undertook support activities in collaboration with Ministry of Water and Environment and district stakeholders on community awareness activities, with a focus on promoting restoration of fragile ecosystems. Targeted messages on land restoration particularly for degraded steep slopes, wetlands, and riverbanks continue to be delivered to reach wider audiences through weekly radio talk shows.

4.0 Pathway 3 – improved marketing

Pathway 3 has continued to enhance smallholder farmers' economic resilience by expanding roadworks, market opportunities and strengthening organizations as sustainable, member-owned business entities. The project contribution focused on professionalizing farmer organisations in governance, financial management, and business development, alongside improving access to output markets, quality inputs, and finance, contributing to more commercially viable and resilient organisations. Outlined below are the key achievements.

Roadworks

The need for improving road infrastructure was clearly represented in the majority of the final community PIPs. CG endeavoured to collaborate with local districts and roadworks authorities to facilitate road opening or much-needed maintenance. Participatory prioritization with communities led to the selection of 56 roads. Communities agreed to provide murram and labour (if needed) and signed consent forms to allow the use of part of their land to either open or expand the road.

From the selection, 13 roads were rehabilitated by December 2025, with 23 estimated to be completed by the end of February 2026. All the ten prioritized roads in Rwenzori were worked on, completed successfully and handed over to the district in December 2025. In Kigezi, three out of ten prioritized roads were worked and completed, with six roads at the stage of grading, dumping murram and drainage work – to be completed by the end of February 2026. One road dropped due to continued and unsolvable resistance of a landowner. In Bududa, 17 out of the 36 prioritized roads are under rehabilitation with the estimated time of completion February 2026. The remaining 20 roads shall be re-evaluated on the basis of rehabilitation feasibility, considering time and budget constraints (roads in Bududa can generally only be worked on during the dry season, and roadworks require coordinated planning with hired contractors and district engineers). We intend to work on 10 selected roads between February and March 2026.
The process included preparatory meetings held with District Engineers with reference to signed MOUs and 'bills of quantities'. From these meetings, we noted that the mode of operation was not always clear to all parties. A conciliatory measure was taken by means of a letter sent to the District Chief Administrative Officers and copied to the District Engineers for respective districts clarifying as follows.

1. Project will not use Force on Account approach for road maintenance;
2. CommonGround will have a contractor to supply all needed materials and to do installation of culverts and construction of Bridges;
3. District/ sub-counties and communities should prepare for the road works accordingly through community engagement meetings if need be;
4. District should prepare to avail machinery, equipment and operators;
5. Operators' fee and fuel for road works will be catered for by Common Ground Project;
6. For communities that committed to provide gravel/murram, they should prepare the sites;
7. District Engineers will be responsible supervision of the road works and to be available for road inspection visits as will be communicated in due course.

During the meeting with district Engineers, we agreed that we shall do the roadworks in three (3) phases; (1) Road opening and widening, excavation of rocks and levelling, grading and compacting (to be done by district & hired machinery), (2) Drainage, bridges and culvert work (Hired contractors) and (3) Spot gravelling, grading and compacting (District & Hired machinery).

It is important to note that the implementation of roads has been affected by (i) Heavy, sporadic rains, especially in Bududa, (ii) Frequent Machine breakdowns which slowed the work progress and, (iii) Delays in releasing the district machines by the district officials caused a setback in the work schedules. However, we were able to work through these challenges effectively and delivered the road works component to the best of our ability in most districts, with some final roads still in progress.

Strengthening farmer organisations

During this period, the project directly supported the strengthening of 6 cooperatives and 4 SACCOs and onboarded 60 farmer groups, 528 emerging entrepreneurial groups, and 420 VSLAs, with a membership of 77,443 farmers. A major emphasis was placed on capacity building and the professionalization of farmer organisations through advice, training, and exchange visits. Farmer organisations benefited from structured technical training in governance, financial management, and business development, complemented by hands-on mentoring and technical assistance. Strategic plans, business plans, key policies and procedural manuals were developed by the target groups to strengthen their institutional governance and operational efficiency. As part of the graduation pathway, farmer organisations were categorised, supported in setting clear multi-annual performance goals and milestones, and nine farmer groups successfully transitioned into registered cooperatives, thereby enhancing their legal status and market readiness.

Access to quality inputs

The project significantly improved access to agricultural inputs by deliberately engaging 13 private-sector actors aligned with priority value chains. Six cooperatives and 30 farmer groups were linked to quality input suppliers through a Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs), while innovative delivery models, including cooperative-based agro-input shops, mobile input shops, village agents, and strengthened local seed businesses, brought inputs closer to farmers, especially in remote areas. Over the past six months, 1,200 smallholder farmers have accessed 81.5 MT of quality inputs, and seven cooperative-led agro-input shops have been established.

Access to output markets

Farmer organisations' business capacities were enhanced to facilitate participation in formal markets. 10 Cooperatives and 30 farmer groups were linked to 15 off-takers through formal contracts. Six aggregator models at the cooperative and farmer-group levels were promoted, resulting in 1,018 smallholder farmers who aggregated and sold 267.67 MT of produce through cooperative-led marketing arrangements. Key crops that were aggregated and collectively sold under this arrangement included coffee, onions and potatoes.

Access to Finance

Access to and uptake of financial services improved significantly. SACCOs and cooperatives were strengthened through targeted capacity building in governance, financial management, and operational systems, enhancing their bankability and responsiveness to the financial needs of smallholder farmers. Financial products and credit manuals were reviewed and refined, resulting in loan products being better aligned with smallholder farmers' cash-flow cycles and investment needs. Through strategic partnerships with social lenders and microfinance institutions, farmer organisations mobilized UGX 750 million for

onward lending and working capital, of which UGX 700 million was secured from Pearl Capital Partners. As a result, 850 smallholder farmers gained access to credit.

Extension services

By December 2025, over 1,200 farmers were accessing extension services through cooperatives and farmer groups, demonstrating strengthened institutions that are increasingly capable of sustainably supporting smallholder farmers' productivity, incomes, and market participation.

Women and Youth Inclusion

Strong participation of women and youth across farmer group trainings, governance programmes, access to cooperative services, and cooperative leadership structures was seen. Under this component, deliberate efforts are made to ensure that at least 50% of training participants are women and youth. Within the promoted governance structures, youth and women are encouraged to occupy a minimum of 30 - 40% of positions. The project also promotes targeted capacity-building interventions, including Female Leadership Training and Youth Kick-Off sessions. These initiatives result in the establishment of Women Councils and Youth Councils mandated to advance women's and youth interests, strengthen their participation in governance, and prepare them to sustainably manage the farmer organisations they belong to. As a result, women and youth participation in organisational leadership and decision-making has significantly improved.

Progression notwithstanding, access to quality seed potato remains a significant challenge, and inadequate working capital continues to limit farmer organisations' business investment options and their compliance with private-sector partners. Among the key lessons learnt, engagement with private sector actors remains essential to ensuring the sustainability of interventions.

5.0 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning

A milestone in terms of MEL was a restructuring in September 2025, designed to enhance the efficiency, effectiveness, and strategic responsiveness of the MEL function. This process led to a strengthened governance and coordination arrangement with clarified roles and shortened accountability lines between regional teams, and improved alignment of the MEL department's planning and program activities to overall project priorities. Concretely, the online reporting system was updated to be fully transparent and purposively collaborative in nature, reducing back-and-forth communication and removing redundancies in reporting. While the transition phase initially affected the timeliness of the November and December reports, a targeted staff orientation and continued MEL support now mitigated these challenges.

Post-restructuring, the MEL function demonstrated improved strategic planning and execution. MEL workplans were more closely aligned with program implementation schedules, enabling systematic monitoring coverage across all regions. Monitoring efforts focused on both results verification and implementation quality, supporting early identification of operational risks and timely corrective actions. The integration of physical field verification with digital verification tools strengthened the credibility and reliability of reported results, reinforcing management decisions and enhanced confidence in program performance data through validation.

The period also marked significant progress in digital transformation and real-time performance monitoring. Expanded use of digital data collection enabled faster access to and analysis of monitoring information, reduced reporting lag, and further operationalized data for adaptive program management. Any remaining analog datasheets are finalized being entered into the online databases.

Quality assurance and learning remained central to MEL implementation. Systematic data quality checks and weekly in-field verification activities contributed to improved accuracy and consistency of reported data. At the same time, MEL facilitated structured reflection and learning processes with project teams and

partners, ensuring that lessons learned informed ongoing implementation. The collaboration between MEL and the communications department further supported the integration of qualitative evidence into change and impact narratives, complementing quantitative data analysis.

In conclusion, the June–December 2025 period reflects a more strategic, systems-oriented MEL function that was positioned to support evidence-based decision-making, adaptive management, and accountable use of resources.

6.0 PIP comparison study

The PIP approach has become a prominent and widely applied feature of EKN-supported programming in Uganda, with multiple partner organisations adopting PIP as a core methodology. As WENR continues to refine and adapt the approach to ensure its relevance across diverse agro-ecological and socio-economic contexts, EKN has both championed PIP and requested rigorous evidence on its outcomes and impact.

A Peer Monitoring field visit revealed that CommonGround and BRIGHT-two EKN-funded projects with comparable objectives, geographies and target groups-have made different strategic choices in how PIP is embedded within their program design. This raised questions about how different ways of operationalizing PIP contribute to meaningful and lasting change, and what trade-offs they entail in terms of reach, depth and resource use. To examine these strategic differences and their implications, WENR, in collaboration with IFDC, commissioned a comparative PIP study.

The consultant selection process was deliberately rigorous and extended over multiple rounds, as the initial pool of applicants did not meet the required standards. The initial call in November 2024 produced four proposals; a subsequent call in March 2025 attracted ten submissions. After presentations by the strongest candidates, it became clear that no single applicant combined sufficient contextual knowledge with the necessary mixed-methods expertise. Following joint deliberation, two consultants were invited to collaborate, with the expectation that their complementary strengths would produce a more balanced and analytically robust study. The two consultants submitted a jointly developed inception report and detailed study proposal in September.

The study covered two districts in the Rwenzori region (two villages per district). For CG, data collection focused on Nyambigha and Kakindo (Ntoroko District). Primary respondents included PIP Innovators (PIs) and Generation 1 (G1) farmers, complemented by local leaders and project staff. A mixed-methods design was applied, combining household interviews, focus group discussions with farmers and staff, key informant interviews, direct observation, and document review. A draft report was shared in December 2025 and is currently being finalized based on consolidated feedback from both projects. The final report will be shared with EKN once it is completed. Preliminary findings offer the following insights:

- **CG households show stronger problem-solving and adaptive capacity**. While both projects report meaningful household-level changes, CG farmers more frequently demonstrate the ability to diagnose challenges, identify solutions, and adjust actions over time. As similar external constraints (e.g. financial, climatic, labor) were reported across both projects, this pattern suggests that stronger embedded learning processes contribute to deeper planning capacity
- **High continuity and perceived usefulness of action plans over time** Nearly all PIP Innovators in CG report that they regularly refer to their action plans for seasonal and longer-term decision-making and intend to develop subsequent plans. This suggests that planning is not treated as a one-off exercise, but as an ongoing practice embedded in household decision-making.
- **High levels of satisfaction among CG participants.** The study reports that 99.3% of CG farmers indicated that their expectations were met, with 76% fully met, pointing to strong perceived relevance of the approach and the general project.
- **Inclusive planning strengthens household cohesion and facilitates implementation**. CG deliberately includes women, youth, elderly household members, children, and persons with

disabilities in PIP processes. Respondents reported that such inclusion helps coordinate household roles and mobilize labor, which appears to facilitate implementation of planned actions. This highlights how inclusion may enhance both equity and practical effectiveness at household level.

Noting a trade-off between depth and scale, the consultants recommend a hybrid PIP model that blends CG's procedural rigor and sustained facilitation with BRIGHT's flexible, clustered, and practical delivery to optimize both effectiveness and long-term sustainability. Prior to receiving the draft report, WENR had already begun adapting PIP for greater cost-efficiency, conducting a cost assessment of PIP (July-September 2025) and designing an integrated module that merges Modules 2 and 3 to reduce the number and duration of sessions.

7.0 Organizational restructuring

The organizational structure of CommonGround was initially a 3x3 matrix structure, i.e. 3 regions by 3 pathways, with regions headed by regional coordinators and pathways by experts. Experts would plan and provide technical guidance for their respective pathways, based on annual plans broken down to monthly plans. The regional coordinators would ensure efficient integration and correct sequencing of activities for the three pathways. They would also oversee the implementation in their region and manage field supervisors and field officers.

Field officers covered all pathways, to ensure maximum integration between pathways and to foster a close trustful relationship with the farmers. This is particularly important in approaches like PIP that focus on mindset changes. It contrasts with projects using specialized field officers that provide technical support but don't develop the same deep connection with the farmers and holistic understanding.

The integrated approach requires more training of field officers to enable them to support all subjects covered by the three pathways. It also has high coordination and reporting overhead. Since everybody depends on everybody else, delays, accidents, sicknesses etc. ripple through much of the project, unlike more compartmentalized structures.

The outsourcing of pathway 3 to Agriterra included field officers that would implement only pathway 3 activities. CommonGround was therefore faced with a situation where two different organizational setups were used within the project, which was untenable. Consequently, it was decided to switch to a pathway-based approach for pathways 1 and 2. Field officers and field supervisors were allocated to one pathway only and managed directly by pathway experts. The result is a leaner structure requiring less coordination. Training of field officers can be done for one pathway at a time, so field activities can continue under the other pathway. Training needs are also reduced because of the narrow focus of their tasks. In the old structure, field activities were paused when field officers were trained.

Because the field officers and supervisors have worked with the integrated approach for 2+ years, they have a deep understanding of the integration of the pathways, the farmers and communities. The risk of losing the integrated and holistic approach is therefore low at this stage. With lowered coordination requirements, it was also possible to simplify reporting, as mentioned in a previous section on MEL. The new structure was developed through a consultative process in July and August and rolled out in September.

8.0 CG Management

In the second half of 2025, WENR emboldened its resolve to advance results both within CommonGround and beyond. With an increased availability of capacity in this last year, key aspects of WENR's task portfolio in terms of Management, Technical support, MEL and Research are briefly presented in this section.

Management of CG continues to be led by WENR through its staff in Uganda and the Netherlands. WENR continues to adhere to requests by EKN while managing the CG project with fervency and determination. Adaptive decision making resulted in a change in the operational structure and flow of reporting, installed

in September 2025. The result is an improved workflow in the team, clearer reporting expectations, more purposive decision-making, and a more manageable workload for team members.

In this period, WENR provided additional key technical support to ISSD staff and local implementing partners on landscape restoration and erosion control measures, as well as facilitating the ISSD team and local implementing partners with trainings on sustainable crop management practices and integrated pest management – with expert contributions from colleagues at WUR's department of Plant Research (PPS). Both trainings were received with great success and motivation of the team. The strong and continuous professional development of the CG team is a core success factor of the project, since the accrued in-house knowledge and motivation translates directly and visibly to the communities the team is working in.

On a continuous basis, the international and local WENR staff provides support to ISSD with PIP-expertise, strategic knowledge-sharing discussions, and geospatial mapping of project implementation areas and communities.

In terms of MEL, WENR continues to support the ISSD team with structural advice and operations, including the processing collected data into bite-size analyses used for managerial project decisions (e.g., the ad-hoc assessment of Integrated Farm Trainers). Supervision has been strengthened by the contributions of a MEL expert at Wageningen Economic and Social Research (WESR). Over the past half year, WENR has fast-tracked the in-depth PIP assessments to feed into PIP-impact narratives. This was streamlined with the communications and MEL department at ISSD, and final high level summary impact stories are to come out soon. As such, WENR instigated a survey to gauge the depth of change from the PIP process, shedding light on the theory of change of PIP, and built an impact narrative framework for capturing key lessons learnt into narratives. Along similar lines in terms of PIP research, WENR coordinated the long-awaited consultative study comparing PIP implementation and its outcomes between BRIGHT and CG. Preliminary results are shared in the previous section of this report. We believe that we are stepwise nearing an improved and substantiated understanding of PIP's contribution to household resilience.