



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2021 – Revised Template



Period covered: 11 December 2020 to 30 June 2021

1. Basic Project Data

General Information

Region:	Africa																												
Country (ies):	Uganda																												
Project Title:	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production in Uganda, through a Farmer/Agro-pastoralist Field School Approach																												
FAO Project Symbol:	GCP /UGA/043/LDF																												
GEF ID:	7997																												
GEF Focal Area(s):	Land degradation and Biodiversity																												
Project Executing Partners:	Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)																												
Project Duration:	5 years																												
Project coordinates: (Ctrl+Click here)	<p>GPS coordinates for the Districts</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th><i>District</i></th> <th><i>District GPS Coordinates</i></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr><td>Abim</td><td>N 2°45'0.00" E 33°45'0.00"</td></tr> <tr><td>Amolatar</td><td>N 1°37'59.99" E 32°49'59.99"</td></tr> <tr><td>Amudat</td><td>N 1°56'59.99" E 34°56'59.99"</td></tr> <tr><td>Amuria</td><td>N 2°01'60.00" E 33°38'59.99"</td></tr> <tr><td>Buyende</td><td>N 1°09'60.00" E 33°09'60.00"</td></tr> <tr><td>Kaberamaido</td><td>N 1°49'59.99" E 33°09'60.00"</td></tr> <tr><td>Kamuli</td><td>N 0°56'25.19" E 33°07'18.00"</td></tr> <tr><td>Katakwi</td><td>N 1°54'59.99" E 33°56'59.99"</td></tr> <tr><td>Kayunga</td><td>N 1°00'0.00" E 32°51'59.99"</td></tr> <tr><td>Luwero</td><td>N 0°49'12.00" E 32°36'50.40"</td></tr> <tr><td>Nakasongola</td><td>N 1°18'32.00" E 32°27'23.00"</td></tr> <tr><td>Nakaseke</td><td>N 1°00'0.00" E 32°09'60.00"</td></tr> <tr><td>Napak</td><td>N 2°11'60.00" E 34°17'60.00"</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Project interventions will be implemented in villages and parishes located in 28 sub-counties in the 13 districts across five Agro-Ecological Zones (AEZ), within Uganda's dry land areas, commonly referred to as the cattle corridor.</p>	<i>District</i>	<i>District GPS Coordinates</i>	Abim	N 2°45'0.00" E 33°45'0.00"	Amolatar	N 1°37'59.99" E 32°49'59.99"	Amudat	N 1°56'59.99" E 34°56'59.99"	Amuria	N 2°01'60.00" E 33°38'59.99"	Buyende	N 1°09'60.00" E 33°09'60.00"	Kaberamaido	N 1°49'59.99" E 33°09'60.00"	Kamuli	N 0°56'25.19" E 33°07'18.00"	Katakwi	N 1°54'59.99" E 33°56'59.99"	Kayunga	N 1°00'0.00" E 32°51'59.99"	Luwero	N 0°49'12.00" E 32°36'50.40"	Nakasongola	N 1°18'32.00" E 32°27'23.00"	Nakaseke	N 1°00'0.00" E 32°09'60.00"	Napak	N 2°11'60.00" E 34°17'60.00"
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Milestone Dates:

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	11 Feb 2019
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	11 July 2019

Proposed Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2024
Revised project implementation end date (if applicable) ²	N/A
Actual Implementation End Date³:	N/A

Funding

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,886,838
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc⁴:	29,269,269
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2021 (USD m):	1,721,290
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2021⁵	Not yet determined as project is still in start up phase.

Review and Evaluation

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee Meeting:	Expected on September 23, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	January 6, 2022
Actual Mid-term review date:	N/A
Mid-term review or evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022)⁷:	No
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date:	N/A
Terminal evaluation due in coming fiscal year (July 2021 – June 2022):	No

¹ As per FPMIS

² In case of a project extension.

³ Actual date at which project implementation ends - only for projects that have ended.

⁴ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁵ Please see last section of this report where you are asked to provide updated co-financing estimates. Use the total from this Section and insert here.

⁶ The MTR should take place about halfpoint between EOD and NTE – this is the expected date

⁷ Please note that the FAO GEF Coordination Unit should be contacted six months prior to the expected MTR date

Tracking tools/ Core indicators required⁸	No
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Ratings

Overall rating of progress towards achieving objectives/ outcomes (cumulative):	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall implementation progress rating:	Moderately Satisfactory
Overall risk rating:	Substantial

Status

Implementation Status <i>(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):</i>	2 nd PIR
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
National Project Coordinator	Sheila Kiconco, FAO Uganda	Sheila.Kiconco@fao.org
Project Manager	Kennedy Igbokwe, GEF Focal Point, FAO Uganda	Kennedy.Igbokwe@fao.org
Lead Technical Officer	Calles Ramirez, Teodardo Jose, Agricultural Officer (NSP)	teodardo.calles@fao.org
Budget Holder	Querido Antonio Luis Ferreira, FAO Uganda	Antonio.Querido@fao.org
GEF Funding Liaison Officer	Fritjof Boerstler, Technical Officer (OCBD)	Fritjof.Boerstler@fao.org

⁸ Please note that the Tracking Tools are required at mid-term and closure for all GEF-4 and GEF-5 projects. Tracking tools are not mandatory for Medium Sized projects = < 2M USD at mid-term, but only at project completion. The new GEF-7 results indicators (core and sub-indicators) will be applied to all projects and programs approved on or after July 1, 2018. Also projects and programs approved from July 1, 2014 to June 30, 2018 (GEF-6) must apply core indicators and sub-indicators at mid-term and/or completion

2. Progress Towards Achieving Project Objectives and Outcome (DO)
(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Project objective and Outcomes (as indicated at CEO Endorsement)	Description of indicator(s) ⁹	Baseline level	Mid-term target ¹⁰	End-of-project target	Level at 30 June 2021	Progress rating ¹¹
Objective(s): To contribute to enhancing long-term environmental sustainability and resilience of food production systems in the Karamoja Sub-Region						
Outcome 1: Knowledge on CCA, natural resources, agrarian systems and agrobiodiversity produced and disseminated through an integrated knowledge sharing system to male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists, and institutions that support them (MAAIF, NARO, DLG,	Outcome indicator 1.1: Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products and systems carried out (AMAT Indicator 6)	There is no in-depth understanding, based on scientific assessments, of the natural resources, the agrarian systems, gender dynamics, agrobiodiversity, and their ongoing transformation under the changing climate in the 13 districts. A CCAKB ICT system has been set up in 3 districts (Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola) der the GCCA project. No ICT system is in place at the AP/FFS level to share knowledge amongst farmers.	Comprehensive study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts of intervention Study on the agrarian systems in place in the 13 districts Study on the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts of intervention • Study on the agrarian systems in place in the 13 districts • Study on the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Letter of Agreement was signed with National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) to conduct a comprehensive study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts The following progress have been registered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed a detailed work plan and study methodologies, process of data collection, data collection tools, data analysis tools and budget, including other relevant formats/protocol for natural resources and agrarian systems assessments. ○ Completed desk review on natural resources study with focus on: i) land use assessment and mapping; ii) forest assessment and mapping, including forest composition inventory; iii) water resources assessment and mapping; and iv) wetland assessment and mapping • A Letter of Agreement was signed Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies, 	S

⁹ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project. Please add cells when required in order to use one cell for each indicator and one rating for each indicator.

¹⁰ Some indicators may not identify mid-term targets at the design stage (refer to approved results framework) therefore this column should only be filled when relevant.

¹¹ Use GEF Secretariat required six-point scale system: **Highly Satisfactory (HS)**, **Satisfactory (S)**, **Marginally Satisfactory (MS)**, **Marginally Unsatisfactory (MU)**, **Unsatisfactory (U)**, and **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)**.

<p>NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to ensure resilience</p>			<p>Assessment of agrobiodiversity in all project sites</p> <p>KMCT teams are in place in all project districts</p>	<p>and land use practices</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of agrobiodiversity in all project sites • CCAKB in place in all 13 districts, and set up at the national level <p>The Digital green ICT system is used in 40 AP/FFS, and integrated in the CCAKB</p>	<p>to conduct study on “Gender analysis to understand gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use in the Districts of Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak”. The progress on this study is as follows;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed the analytical framework and the data collection methodology (Qualitative and Quantitative) for the study ○ Completed primary data collection in 6 sampled districts (Abim, Amudat, Kamuli, Kayunga, Nakasongola and Napak). Completed secondary data collection in all the 13 GEF project target districts (Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak); to identify the gender gaps, inequalities, vulnerabilities and priorities in the context of climate change, natural resources management, agrarian systems and land use in the selected 13 districts of the cattle corridor ○ Completed Primary and secondary data analysis and interpretation, including the draft report to inform Gender Action Plans at districts and community levels • A Letter of Agreement was signed with Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES) to develop an integrated knowledge management system to generate and disseminate information on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices at district and national level. The following achievements have been registered: 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed framework for establishing functional knowledge management system for climate change adaptation at district ○ Reviewed and updated of the existing (local and national) climate knowledge management systems (KMS in preparation for the needs assessment. This can be accessed on (https://muccri.mak.ac.ug/content/climate-change-adaptation-knowledge-base-0) and National Climate Change KMS (https://muccri.mak.ac.ug/content/climate-change-knowledge-management-system)) ○ Completed the tools and protocols for conducting needs assessment. However, the needs assessment exercise (at national and district levels) is now on hold because of travel restrictions imposed by government to contain the spread of COVID-19. Inter district travels are banned and this activity has been postponed to start mid-July up to end of August 2021. ● A draft Letter of Agreement with Digital Green Foundation has been developed and currently under procurement review for processing. This aims to use ICT to promote Climate Resilience through a Farmer Field School Approach in Uganda”. It is expected that the Letter of Agreement will be signed in July for implementation 	
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					<p>A draft Letter of Agreement with Biodiversity International has been developed and currently under procurement review for processing. This aims to “Assess agrobiodiversity and develop action plans in the project sites selected in the Districts of Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak”. It is expected that the Letter of Agreement will be signed in July for implementation.</p>	
<p>Outcome 2:</p>	<p><u>Outcome Indicator 2.1:</u> Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices (AMAT Indicator 4)</p>	<p><u>Land Management:</u> According to SHARP, 81% of the population assessed declared using at least one practice – with an average of two practices - to preserve the quality of the soil on their agricultural land. About one-third of the population still practicing techniques that are harmful for the environment such as slash and burn.</p> <p><u>Pest Management:</u> Only 65% of the people declared to have used any practice or technique to manage pest and diseases, of which 55% used synthetic pesticides (of which 66% never use protective gear) and 23% natural ones</p>	<p>150 AP/FFS set up by project in the 13 districts</p>	<p>300 AP/FFS in total set up by the project in the 13 districts with at least 30% female and 30% young participants (age 18-30)</p> <p><u>Land management:</u> at least 90% of the AP/FFS participants (at least 30% of which are women) use at least 3 improved resilient land management practices</p> <p><u>Pest management:</u> at least 70% of AP/FFS participants (at least 30% of which are women) use integrated pest management practices</p>	<p>FAO signed eight Letters of Agreement titled “Building Household Livelihoods and Ecosystem Management Capacities using Farmer Field School and Watershed Management Approaches” with 8 implementing partners (Non-governmental organizations) covering 9 out of 13 targeted districts. The following achievements have been registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 270 new Agro-Pastoral/ Farmer Field Schools have been established to promoting climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices benefitting 6,750 vulnerable farmers, of which about 58% are women and 42% men. • 43 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS)Facilitators and Coordinators trained • Four draft Letters of Agreement have been developed with three NGO implementing partners to establish 90 Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools in Amuria, Abim, Napak and Amodat Districts. They are currently under procurement review for processing and it is expected that the Letters of Agreement will be signed in July for implementation <p>Assessing the percentage progress on the utilisation or adoption of the different targets at this stage in the</p>	<p>S</p>

<p>Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved climate resilient practices (agroecological practices, improved soil, water, crop, varietal diversity, crop-associated biodiversity, livestock and ecosystem management practices, integrated pest management practices, etc.) through the AP/FFS approach</p>		<p><u>Water Management:</u> Two-thirds of the sampled households declared to have used at least one practice to preserve the water quantity in the past 12 months.</p>		<p><u>Water management:</u> at least 90% of AP/FFS participants (at least 30% of which are women) use improved water management practices. This will include practices such as: (1) Farm selection and management taking into account availability and quality of water; (2) Integrated crop management using conservation agriculture techniques to minimize the delivery and transport of agriculturally derived pollutants to surface water; (3) Soil protection by reducing soil erosion and improving infiltration; (4) Innovation to optimize water use and promote water use efficiency, like irrigation scheduling, proper use of drip systems; (5) Water Conservation through proper selection of crops that are the</p>	<p>project is not yet done, the Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups formulated have done assessments and trainings as follows <u>Land management:</u> Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups formulated have been able to participate in Climate Vulnerability assessment trainings which have helped them to identify at least 3 improved resilient land management practices. <u>Pest management:</u> Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups formulated have been trained in integrated pest management practices including pest identification, control and monitoring. <u>Water management:</u> Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups have participated in assessment of watershed including delineation of the watersheds in each of the project areas. Templates for developing the micro watershed management plans have been shared. The agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools have been trained and given tools for selection and prioritising (1) Farm selection and management taking into account availability and quality of water; (2) Integrated crop management using conservation agriculture techniques to minimize the delivery and transport of agriculturally derived pollutants to surface water; (3) Soil protection by reducing soil erosion and improving infiltration; (4) Innovation to optimize water use and promote water use efficiency, like irrigation.</p>	
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				most suitable to available water and agro-climatic conditions; and (6) Water source protection and micro-watershed management.		
	<p><u>Outcome indicator 2.2:</u> Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options (AMAT Indicator 3)</p>	<p>According to SHARP, over the past 12 months, 29% of agricultural producers managed to sell the crop and animal-derived products they wanted to sell, while 56% sold only few. Only 16% of the households covered mentioned to be part of a certification scheme (e.g. organic agriculture).</p>	<p>20 AP/FFS are selected for value chain development</p>	<p>500 farmers (30% female and 30% youth) are involved in a sustainable value chain development approach to access high value markets through sustainable production and export opportunities, at least 50% of which (an additional 250 farmers) are part of a certification scheme.</p>	<p>FAO has hired a Value Chain Development Officer to lead delivery of this Output. The following have been achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed an integrated framework for value chain assessment under climate adaptation, identified value chain development of priority commodities for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cocoa , Red Chilli 9 under Asante Mama (Sunshine Agro Products Ltd) ○ Cassava value chain under Nakasongola Farmers Association • Identified priority commodities for value intervention and critical control points for intervention along the value chain • Draft Concept has been developed for the methodology on integrated value chain development in preparation for piloting in the 13 districts. 	<p>S</p>
<p>Outcome 3: Increased institutional capacity of MAAIF and DLG to mainstream gender responsive CCA into Agriculture Sector and</p>	<p><u>Outcome indicator 3.1:</u> Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GCCA project reviewed several policies, including the Water for Agricultural Production Policy, to evaluate how climate change issues are 	<p>At least three Policy briefs on mainstreaming gender and CCA in water for agricultural production policy developed</p> <p>Gender and CCA issues incorporated</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FIP transformed into a strategy to implement the Water for Agricultural Production Policy, mainstreaming 	<p>As per work plan, the Terms of Reference for this outcome area is being developed and initial consultation with MAAIF has started. This planned implementation is scheduled for 2022/23.</p>	<p>s</p>

<p>Districts Plans & implement CCA policies, strategies and programs, shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach</p>	<p>and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (AMAT Indicator 12)</p>	<p>incorporated, identify gaps and define areas where climate change can be mainstreamed. The GCCA+ project will provide support to finalize the review process of the sectoral policies and develop policy recommendations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> No Framework Implementation Plans are developed for the Water for Agriculture Production Policy nor the Agricultural Mechanization Policy Uganda gender policy is under development but the mainstreaming of CCA in the policy is a challenge <p>Policy barriers remains for trading-in local variety seeds</p>	<p>into the water for agricultural production policy</p> <p>Gender and CCA issues incorporated into Agricultural Mechanization Policy</p>	<p>gender and climate change</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> FIP transformed into a strategy to implement the Agricultural Mechanization Policy, mainstreaming gender and climate change CCA mainstreamed in the gender policy Action plan developed to overcome barriers related to trading-in local variety seeds 		
	<p>Outcome indicator 3.2: Sub-national plans and processes developed and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No land and natural resources management systems - based on assessments of the natural resources, the agrarian 	<p>At least 8 land and natural resources management systems developed.</p>	<p>Inclusive land and natural resources management system including gender and CCA considerations</p>	<p>The Letter of Agreement signed with National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) <u>under Output 1.1</u> to conduct a comprehensive study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts will inform the delivery of this output.</p>	<p>MS</p>

	strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures (AMAT Indicator 13)	systems, gender dynamics, agrobiodiversity, and their ongoing transformation under the changing climate – are in place in the 13 project districts.		developed per district. •	As per work plan, the Terms of Reference for this outcome area is being developed and the initial consultation with MAAIF has started. This is planned implementation is scheduled for 2022/23	
Outcome 4: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	Outcome indicator 4.1: Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E framework developed • Mid-term evaluation conducted • Communication strategy in place and implemented 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E framework developed • Project communication and visibility strategy developed and implemented • Final evaluation conducted • SHARP assessment conducted • Document on project best practices and lessons learned developed <p>Capitalization document on best practices and lessons learned from AP/FFS in Uganda</p>	<p>M&E Officer hired, draft framework is available.</p> <p>The project monitoring and evaluation plan has been strengthened by generating relevant baseline data for indicators and approaches for measurement of indicators</p> <p>The PMU developed a performance framework (M&E plan) defining roles, responsibilities, and frequency for collecting and compiling data to assess project performance. The monitoring and evaluation plan was developed through a review of logical framework and indicators.</p> <p>A Communication strategy was developed and currently being updated for operationalization</p> <p>The TOR for documentation of best practices is under preparation</p>	MS

Action plan to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1: Knowledge on CCA, natural resources, agrarian systems and agrobiodiversity produced and disseminated through an integrated knowledge sharing system to male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists, and institutions that support them (MAAIF, NARO, DLG, NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to ensure resilience	Strict and continuous monitoring of the Letters of Agreements since all the letters of Agreements for this outcome are signed and implementation started. There is progress on implementation in line with the timelines as stipulated in the LoAs. Makerere University (Gender), Makerere University Climate change Centre, Biodiversity International, Digital Green and National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO).	National Project Coordinator	December 2021
Outcome 2: Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved climate resilient practices (agro ecological practices, improved soil, water, crop, varietal diversity, crop-associated biodiversity, livestock and ecosystem management practices, integrated pest management practices, etc.) through the AP/FFS approach	<p>Strict and continuous Monitoring of the Letters of Agreements under the District Farmers Associations Implementing Partners. A framework for monitoring and an excel tool are supporting strict monitoring of the LOAs. Facilitate and sign Letters of Agreement with Service Providers to facilitate setting up of AP/FFS groups in the remaining 4 districts of Amuria, Amudat, Napak and Abim.</p> <p>Support the Value Chain Development Officer to enable effective engagement with AP/FFS groups in selecting appropriate value chain enterprises.</p>	National Project Coordinator	December 2021
Outcome 3: Increased institutional capacity of MAAIF and DLG to mainstream gender responsive CCA into Agriculture Sector and Districts Plans & implement CCA policies, strategies and programs, shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach	<p>Finalize Terms of Reference and initial recruitment of short-term consultants</p> <p>Facilitate and Sign Letter of Agreement with MAAIF to support implementation and monitoring</p>	National Project Coordinator	November 2021 July 2021
Outcome 4: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	<p>Share the M&E framework with project steering committee/ and other relevant stakeholders for review, finalization and approval.</p> <p>Finalise draft a communication Strategy</p>	National Project Coordinator	September 2021

3. Progress in Generating Project Outputs (Implementation Progress, IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as planned in the Annual Work Plan)

Outputs ¹²	Expected completion date ¹³	Achievements at each PIR ¹⁴					Implement. status (cumulative)	Comments Describe any variance ¹⁵ or any challenge in delivering outputs
		1 st PIR	2 nd PIR	3 rd PIR	4 th PIR	5 th PIR		
Output 1.1 Natural resources, agrarian systems and land uses are fully described in the 13 districts, and their transformation dynamic in a climate change context is understood.	Q4 Y2	Draft Terms of Reference developed for (1) assessing and mapping natural resources (2) assessing and mapping the main agrarian systems and (3) assessing the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use in relation to climate resilience	Implementation of the studies on going under NARO letter of Agreement for (1) assessing and mapping natural resources (2) assessing and mapping the main agrarian systems and (3) assessing the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use in relation to climate resilience Makerere University School of Gender Submitted Draft Report for deliverable one. Developed a detailed work plan and study methodologies, process of data collection, data collection tools, data analysis tools and budget, including other relevant				55%	Fieldwork for this assignment has been put on hold due to government-imposed restrictions on movement and assembly as part of COVID-19 response.

			formats/protocol for natural resources and agrarian systems assessments					
Output 1.2 Knowledge on agrobiodiversity is enhanced and disseminated to increase climate resilience	Q3 Y2	Draft TOR developed for assessing agrobiodiversity in the project sites	Letter of Agreement with service provider Biodiversity international Finalised and implementation to start by July 2021.				5%	Implementation of this Letter of Agreement under Bioersivity International to start in July 2021
Output 1.3 An integrated system to generate and disseminate knowledge on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices is developed at both district level and national level	Q4 Y2	Preliminary discussion with Makerere University conducted towards setting up and strengthening district knowledge management and communication teams (KMCT) in all selected districts, comprised of several	Letter of Agreement under Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES) in a Letter of Agreement on February 2021 for 18 months. Implementation is on-going (first deliverable due to end of June 2020				10%	The needs assessment (at national and district levels) is now on hold because of travel restrictions imposed by government to contain the spread of COVI-19. Inter district travels are banned and this activity has been postponed to start mid-July up to end of August 2021.

¹² Outputs as described in the project logframe or in any updated project revision. In case of project revision resulted from a mid-term review please modify the output accordingly or leave the cells in blank and add the new outputs in the table explaining the variance in the comments section.

¹³ As per latest work plan (latest project revision); for example: Quarter 1, Year 3 (Q1 y3)

¹⁴ Please use the same unity of measures of the project indicators, as much as possible. Please be extremely synthetic (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁵ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		technical staff of the DLG						
Output 1.4 An ICT system is developed to share knowledge across 2 districts and 40 AP/FFS amongst farmers and agro pastoralists on CCA best practices to increase their resilience to climate change	Q4 Y2	The development of draft LOA with Digital Green to integrate the video-enabled approach and train 40 FFSs in 2 districts is in progress	Letter of agreement under Digital Green finalised implementation to start by July 2021				5%	Implementation of Letter of agreement under Digital Green finalised implementation to start by July 2021
Output 2.1 A core group of 40 master trainers and 120 AP/FFS facilitators trained in gender responsive CCA and SLM practices	Q4 Y2	The process for developing training tools for master trainers on gender responsive CCA and SLM practices, considering training material developed under the GCCA is in progress.	43 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS)Facilitators and Coordinators trained				20%	Training of Master trainers to be informed by the studies to be conducted under Biodiversity International under the letter of agreement
Output 2.2 7,500 famers and agro-pastoralists in the cattle corridor trained on gender responsive	Q3 Y5	69 FFS groups or 1,725 farmers identified in Luwero, Nakasekke and Nakasongola Districts, which	Letters of Agreement signed with 8 NGO partners for 9 districts. 270 FFS groups identified and established in 9 districts benefiting 6,750 farmers (men and women).				60%	Letters of Agreement signed remaining to be signed with 4 NGO partners in the 4 district of NApak, Abim, Amodat and Amuria

CCA/SLM through AP/FFS		<p>formed the basis for developing Letters of Agreement with Service Providers in these districts.</p> <p>The project also conducted capacity assessment of 10 District Farmers Association to strengthen the basis for identification and selection of FFS groups and eventual development of Letters of Agreement with successful Service Providers</p>						
Output 2.3 4 - Community seed banks, 4 community tree nurseries, 13 district tree nurseries and 13 diversity fairs are set up to support smallholder men and women farmers in the diversification of	Q4 Y4	Preliminary discussion conducted with Biodiversity International, to enable development of terms of reference for Letter of Agreement with FAO	This is contingent upon delivery of Output 1.2 under LOA with Biodiversity International				5%	s.a.

their crop and fruit tree production								
Output 2.4 500 male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists are involved in sustainable production and export opportunities to access high value markets	Q4 Y4	Preliminary identification of AP/FFS groups, in general, was started as described in Output 2.2. When this process is completed before the end of March 2021, at least 20 AP/FFS would have been selected and screened for value chain development	This is partly contingent upon delivery of Output 2.2. Tools have been developed to support.				5%	s.a.
Output 3.1 Gender and CCA mainstreamed into the Water for Agriculture Production Policy	Q2 Y3	The Terms of Reference is being developed for hiring National Consultant expert in agricultural mechanization/ policy and initial consultation with MAAIF has started	This is planned for 2022/ 23 (Terms of Reference in Progress)				5%	s.a.
Output 3.2 Gender and CCA mainstreamed into the Agricultural Mechanization Policy	Q4 Y3	The Terms of Reference is being developed for hiring National Consultant expert in agricultural mechanization/ policy and initial consultation with MAAIF has started.	This is planned for 2022/23 (Terms of Reference in Progress)				5%	s.a.

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Output 3.3 CA mainstreamed into the Gender Policy	Q4 Y5	A draft TOR on CCA mainstreaming in the Gender Policy developed.	This is planned for 2022/23 (Terms of Reference in Progress)				5%	s.a.
Output 3.4 Institutional capacities on gender and CCA in the agriculture sector built at central, regional and district levels	Q4 Y4	Draft Training materials developed	Letter of Agreement signed with Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies to conduct gender analysis. The output of this study will inform the delivery of Output 3.4 Draft report of desk review submitted. Filed work has been finalised and analysis of data is on going				70%	Final report to be delivered by end of June 2021
Output 3.5 Gender and CCA integrated into an effective land and natural resources management system in 13 districts	Q4 Y3	The Terms of Reference is being developed for Letter of Agreement with a Service Provider to integrate gender and CCA into an effective land and natural resources management system.	The output of this study will inform the delivery of Output 3.4				5%	s.a.
Output 3.6 Barriers to registration of local/farmers crop varieties on the Uganda National Register of Varieties understood	Q1 Y4	Interview for climate change expert completed, and the successful candidate will work with FAO Gender Officer to develop Terms of Reference to assess	This is planned for 2022/23 (Terms of Reference in Progress)				5%	s.a.

		the barriers to registration of local/farmer varieties on the National Variety Register						
Output 4.1 Project monitoring system providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets	Q4 Y5	A performance framework (M&E plan) was developed, defining roles, responsibilities, and frequency for collecting and compiling data to assess project performance. The monitoring and evaluation plan was developed through a review of logical framework and indicators	The project baseline was established using the Self-Evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience and Pastoralist (SHARP) tool. The monitoring and evaluation framework is linked to GEF Adaptation Monitoring and Assessment Tool (AMAT) indicators & targets.				25%	The Project Management Unit formalized during FAO-MAAIF Technical Meeting. MAAIF Monitoring & Supervisory to be formalized through a Letter of Agreement
Output 4.2 Project related “best practices” and “lessons learned” disseminated	Q4 Y5	A project communication and visibility strategy is ready for presenting to the steering committee for final approval and implementation. The communication strategy has a goal of fostering	Draft Communication Strategy developed The TOR for documentation of best practices is under preparation				10%	s.a.

		awareness, understanding and appreciation of the Project, its objectives and activities, among key stakeholders while stimulating collaboration to achieve national and international aspirations for climate resilient communities						
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4. Information on Progress, Outcomes and Challenges on Project Implementation 2021 Project Implementation Report

Please briefly summarize main progress achieving the outcomes (cumulative) and outputs (during this fiscal year):

- Staff recruitment for all project personal was finalized.
- The letters of agreement in the nine districts are under implementation and they have already submitted the first deliverable out of the three deliverables required in the 18 months.
- The arrangement for engaging service providers for the remaining four districts is in progress and draft Letters of Agreement have been drafted and shared for feedback.
- Arrangements for engagement of Project Implementing Partners are in place and initial assessment and screening of potential institutions are complete for the remaining four districts.
- Training of 43 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS) facilitators and Coordinators trained.
- Monitoring and supervision of project activities
 - The project team of six (6) members from the PMU (FAO) together with MAAIF team conducted field mission in the district 13 districts during February and March for technical support and inception implementation in the districts.
 - Online monthly check in meetings with project coordinators and three members of the district farmers associations implementing partners from the nine (9) districts
 - Reviewing reports from all the implementing partners and giving technical feedback on specific aspects including AP/FSS methodology, watershed practices, climate resilient and gender.
 - One on one support technical support on water shed management for each District farmer association during lockdown (June –July 2021). This was meant to be practical fieldwork technical support. (Supported the process of identifying issues
- Two Local level inception workshops have provided an opportunity for making initial planning arrangements with District Focal Points and District Farmers Associations, who have demonstrated readiness for project implementation.
- A virtual online National Level Inception Workshop involving 66 participants from Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Research Institutions; Academia; Development Partners; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the Private Sector provided an opportunity for sharing project work plans, implementation status, engagement modalities and grievance resolution mechanisms.
- A system of providing information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets is available in form of a monitoring and evaluation framework, which will guide project implementation and clearly articulate reporting.

What are the major challenges the project has experienced during this reporting period?

- The second wave of COVID-19 global pandemic prompted Uganda to lockdown from June –July 2021 for 42 days. Lockdown travel restrictions, meetings and field activities in all districts, including the project area. Deployment of specialists to support execution of implementation of field activities faced a challenge of movement and travel restrictions and project implementation partners were restricted in community mobilization. On a positive note, Government has put in place Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) to guide controlled movements, which can supplement virtual interactions to enable implementation of project activities. This should enable continued project implementation with assessment of compliance to government procedures, given the appreciation of agriculture as a priority sector for government support in Uganda.

Development Objective (DO) Ratings, Implementation Progress (IP) Ratings and Overall Assessment

Please note that the overall DO and IP ratings should be substantiated by evidence and progress reported in the Section 2 and Section 3 of the PIR. For DO, the ratings and comments should reflect the overall progress of project results.

	FY2021 Development Objective rating¹⁶	FY2021 Implementation Progress rating¹⁷	Comments/reasons¹⁸ justifying the ratings for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	MS	MS	The project registered significant progress in the half year of the second year reporting period. Progress was noted in areas of start-up implementation activities, including; (1) Formalization of the Project Management Unit (PMU) Team members, (2) developing communication strategy (3) conducting local technical support field activities, (4) Implementation and supervising of LOA among participating agencies and (5) updating the procurement plan based on harmonized partners needs and critical project assets.
Budget Holder	MS	MS	This phase of the project progressed moderately satisfactory despite the COVID-19 pandemic. .

¹⁶ **Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating** – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet.

For more information on ratings, definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ **Implementation Progress Rating** – Assess the progress of project implementation. For more information on ratings definitions please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁸ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

GEF Operational Focal Point			<i>Optional Ratings/comments</i>
Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	MS	MS	The project implementation have been delayed by the movement and travel restrictions imposed by the COVID-19 pandemic; The hiring process of the required personnel was longer than it should have been. I suggest that the project steering committee should agree on some measures to counteract this delay.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	MS	MS	Substantial progress has been made in the implementation of the project since the last reporting period, despite challenges imposed by COVID-19. Most activities are on track. An effort should be made to start materializing Co-financing for the next reporting period.

¹⁹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

5. Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Under the responsibility of the LTO (PMU to draft)

This section of the PIR describes the progress made towards complying with the approved ESM plan, when appropriate. Note that only projects with **moderate** or **high** Environmental and Social Risk, approved from June 2015 should have submitted an ESM plan/table at CEO endorsement. This does not apply to **low** risk projects. Please add recommendations to improve the implementation of the ESM plan, when needed. **(This is a low risk project)**

Social & Environmental Risk Impacts identified at CEO Endorsement	Expected mitigation measures	Actions taken during this FY	Remaining measures to be taken	Responsibility
ESS 1: Natural Resource Management				
ESS 2: Biodiversity, Ecosystems and Natural Habitats				
ESS 3: Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 4: Animal - Livestock and Aquatic - Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture				
ESS 5: Pest and Pesticide Management				
ESS 6: Involuntary Resettlement and Displacement				
ESS 7: Decent Work				
ESS 8: Gender Equality				
ESS 9: Indigenous Peoples and Cultural Heritage				
New ESS risks that have emerged during this FY				

In case the project did not include an ESM Plan at CEO endorsement stage, please indicate if the initial Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Overall Project Risk classification (at project submission)	Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low	

<i>Please report if any grievance was received as per FAO and GEF ESS policies. If yes, please indicate how it is being/has been addressed.</i>

6. Risks

Risk ratings

RISK TABLE
<p><i>The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation. Please make sure that the table also includes the Environmental and Social Management Risks captured by the Environmental and social Management Risk Mitigations plans. The <u>Notes</u> column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in your specific project, as relevant.</i></p>

²⁰ **Important:** please note that if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is changing, the ESM Unit should be contacted and an updated Social and Environmental Management Plan addressing new risks should be prepared.

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
1	Reluctance from national and regional institutions to participate in project activities and workshops	Moderate	As the project will be implemented by a national institution (MAAIF), with the assistance of FAO, and in collaboration with other ministries, MAAIF will ensure that institutional partners are aware of the importance of the project for their own mandates. Several ministries will be part of the PSC, and other partners will be invited to participate on an ad hoc basis depending on the agenda. In addition, the project will have facilitator teams at the regional level in NARO regional centres which will enable a good communication on the project with relevant institutions at the regional level.	FAO and MAAIF are actively collaborating in defining strategies of effective engagement with National and Regional Institutions. A Project Steering Committee meeting is planned in July involving key ministries and institutions. Specific collaborations with national and regional institutions are involved in all stages of project implementation through consultations where necessary to ensure sustainable participation.	

²¹ GEF Risk ratings: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High

²² If a risk mitigation plan had been presented as part of the Environmental and Social management Plan or in previous PIR please report here on progress or results of its implementation.

For moderate and high risk projects, please Include a description of the ESMP monitoring activities undertaken in the relevant period".

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
2	Lack of capacities and equipment to properly install the CCAKB in 10 districts and at the national level	Moderate	The CCAKB has been tested in a pilot form under the GCCA project. The proposed project will build upon this experience to address gaps and improve the CCAKB. The project will set up and strengthen Knowledge management and communication teams (KMCT) that will be train in the use of the CCAKB. In addition, the project will provide the software and equipment required for the functioning of the open source website and web application platform. In addition, the GCCA+ project will simultaneously establish and strengthen the system in its 9 districts of intervention, which will contribute to secure appropriate resources, equipment and capacities.	Makerere University College of Agricultural and environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES) has been contracted under a Letter of Agreement (18months) to develop an integrated knowledge management system to generate and disseminate information on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices at district and national level” One of the main activities is to support enhancement of capacities of institutions at national level and district level. MAK –CAES initially participated in support of KMCT through establishment of CCAKB under GCCA.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
3	Poor institutional capacity at both national and local levels	Moderate	<p>MAAIF will be supported closely by FAO in the daily implementation of the project. Institutions at the national and local levels will benefit from several capacity building activities that will enable them to adequately coordinate and implement project activities. In addition to capacity building, the project will produce several key knowledge products that will guide the implementation of the project.</p> <p>In addition, the project will coordinate closely and create synergies with different stakeholders and initiatives, which will contribute to sharing knowledge and building capacities across stakeholders</p>	<p>FAO is constantly working closely with MAAIF to define targeted capacity building needs and knowledge products. The project components have adopted trainings on specific aspects of the project to enhance the capacity of stakeholders.</p> <p>Technical training on watershed management delivered to selected districts farmers associations implementing partners (IPs) (Katakwi, Nakasongola and Kabiramaido), training on Farmer field School approaches.</p>	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
4	Lack of coordination with baseline and relevant existing initiatives	Moderate	This risk will be mitigated by the fact that the two baseline initiatives are also implemented by the FAO, which will facilitate coordination and information sharing. In addition, other key institution will participate in the PSC as members or will be invited on an ad hoc basis, which will ensure a smooth information sharing across initiatives	Discussion on how to address this risk has started between FAO and MAAIF. However, this will be further discussed and addressed through the PSC meetings, where all the relevant stakeholders will be present. The PSC is scheduled for July 2021.	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
5	Reluctance to adopt new agro-pastoral practices	Moderate	<p>The project will ensure a high level of ownership from the population through the participative AP/FFS methodology and the use of the Digital Green technical approach.</p> <p>The AP/FFS encourages farmers' active involvement to try out and adopt CCA practices and technologies, and gain experience through a learning-by-doing process. Trainings are given by local facilitators to ensure the continuity and appropriation of the learning process by the local population.</p> <p>The Digital Green approach will also contribute to share knowledge and best practices, including local knowledge, widely through accessible videos, tailored to the local context</p>	<p>The project has engaged Digital Green Foundation to promote the use of ICT to encourage farmers and agro pastoralists to adopt best practices for climate resilient agriculture through Farmer Field School in the target districts. Implementation will start in July 2021.</p>	N/A

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
6	Increased occurrence of extreme weather events induced by climate change		The project will mitigate these risks by supporting the implementation of CCA policies and measures in a proactive and coordinated manner. The project aims to increase the resilience capacity of agro-pastoralists through the promotion of CCA agro-pastoral practices that will enable them to better cope with the effects of climate change. Project planned activities will support the implementation of CCA policies and agro-pastoral practices.	As above, the project is currently developing Letters of Agreement with Service Providers to support implementation of policies and agro-pastoral practices. Most of the initiatives to support activities of policy in nature will be implemented in 2022 in collaboration with stakeholders.	N/A
7	COVID-19 pandemic escalates eroding livelihoods of target communities and significantly slowing down the implementation of project activities.	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Communities targeted by the project have been sensitized on COVID-19 prevention, recognition of signs and symptoms and how to handle suspected cases. The government of Uganda through the ministry of health has issued guidelines and standard operating procedures (SOPs) to be followed in times of COVID-19 pandemic. Information materials have been developed and face masks being distributed to vulnerable communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> FAO has inserted a clause in the draft LoAs to ensure that all Service Providers to comply in full and without delay with all rules and regulations that are issued by national and local governments regarding quarantine, public health, and/or the holding of public events and gatherings. FAO has developed a resource handbook to guide capacity building of facilitators in running AP/FFS under COVID-19 to guide implementation of AP/FFS activities under this project including mentoring of community based farmer facilitators to support FFS facilitators. 	It is proposed to conduct regular FAO PTF meetings (on BH request) in order to monitor the situation and adapt mitigation measures.

	Risk	Risk rating ²¹	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions ²²	Notes from the Project Task Force
8	Desert Locust crisis in project districts in Karamoja	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Uganda has established an inter-ministerial policy and technical force to support surveillance, control and communication efforts. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The surveillance teams led by the technical officers from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and District Local Governments have been trained and monitoring on monitoring and reporting of desert locust invasions. The control operations teams led by and undertaken by the Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) with technical support from MAAIF and coordinated by the National Emergency Coordination and Operation Center (NECOC) in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has been established, trained and equipped to control the desert locusts whenever they are sighted. 	N/A

Project overall risk rating (Low, Moderate, Substantial or High):

FY2020 rating	FY2021 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2021 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
M	S	Project implementation was affected by restrictions imposed by government to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 virus from March 2020 to September 2020 and the second lockdown in June 2021. Subsequent work plans will consider strategies for speeding up implementation of different activities to cater for the lost time. Virtual check in meetings have been used to support technical activities of implementing partners and monthly reviews.

7. Adjustments to Project Strategy – Only for projects that had the Mid-term review (or supervision mission)

If the project had a MTR review or a supervision mission, please report on how the MTR recommendations were implemented as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented
Recommendation 1:	N/A
Recommendation 2:	N/A
Recommendation 3:	N/A
Recommendation 4:	N/A

Adjustments to the project strategy.

Please note that changes to outputs, baselines, indicators or targets cannot be made without official approval from PSC and PTF members, including the FLO. These changes will follow the recommendations of the MTR or the supervision mission.

Change Made to	Yes/No	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project Outputs		
Project Indicators/Targets		

Adjustments to Project Time Frame

If the duration of the project, the project work schedule, or the timing of any key events such as project start up, mid-term review, final evaluation or closing date, have been adjusted since project approval, please explain the changes and the reasons for these changes. The Budget Holder may decide, in consultation with the PTF, to request the adjustment of the EOD-NTE in FPMIS to the actual start of operations providing a sound justification.

Change	Describe the Change and Reason for Change
Project extension	Original NTE: _____ Revised NTE: _____ Justification: _____

8. Stakeholders Engagement

Please report on progress, challenges, and outcomes on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan included at CEO Endorsement/Approval (when applicable))

The project has a stakeholder engagement plan that stipulate roles and responsibilities of different actors, including Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs); Research Institutions; Academia; Development Partners; Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), Farmers Associations and the Private Sector.

Working closely with the executing entity Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), the project has been able to link with district local governments. Each district has nominated a focal point for the project and a team of technical officers supporting monitoring of project activities being implemented in each of the districts. In addition the Implementing partners in each district have joint work plans with the districts and project activities have been integrated in the district development plans as off budget support.

The new stakeholders have been identified and engaged through participation in trainings of Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools and as implementing partners through letters of agreements.

Private sector companies have been identified to support farmers in selected enterprises along the value chain up to market. Some of the priority commodities include Cocoa and Red Chilli which will be supported in two districts through value chain development under Asante Mama (Sunshine Agro Products Ltd).

9. Gender Mainstreaming

Information on Progress on gender-responsive measures as documented at CEO Endorsement/Approval in the gender action plan or equivalent (when applicable)

Yes, gender analysis was conducted using a specific gender lens in the FAO administered SHARP survey which gave a particular attention to the assessment of vulnerability of women-led households. The project will directly contribute to improve the livelihood and resilience to climate change of 7,500 agro-pastoralists and their families, of which 30% are women and will engage in value chain development. Further, as per project design, a gender analysis will be conducted to understand the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian system and land use in relation to climate change. The results of this analysis will guide the implementation of all project activities. All CCA approaches promoted will be gender-responsive and based on the results of the gender analysis. A video-based extension approach implemented by Digital Green will also ensure that evidence good practices implemented by women are portrayed in the videos. In addition, all AP/FFS will benefit from GALS trainings, a community-led empowerment methodology that uses principles of inclusion to improve income, food and nutrition security of vulnerable people in a gender-equitable way. In addition, political and institutional CCA mainstreaming and training will be performed by thoroughly considering the impact of women and by promoting their empowerment. Finally, the project Technical Management includes a gender specialist that will ensure that gender mainstreaming is effectively carried out, and the MGLSD will be kept informed of the project implementation

As part of gender analysis during execution of the project has engaged Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies to undertake gender analysis to understand gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use in the Districts of Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak. The analysis will inform development of district and community gender action plans.

Yes, the monitoring and evaluation framework have gender disaggregated data, which is linked to the project adaptation and monitoring tool (AMAT) indicators. As a rule, the project clearly stated that at least 30% of the beneficiaries must be women. As per project design, for each AMAT indicator, the percent of female reached must be measured.

The project baseline was established using the Self-Evaluation and Holistic Assessment of Climate Resilience and Pastoralist (SHARP) tool. The baseline assessment was conducted among 404 households of the 13 target districts. This sample is statistically representative of the population of the different target districts. The assessment will serve as a baseline to analyze project results throughout its implementation. The use of this tool will therefore provide valuable monitoring data among the 300 AP/FFS groups that will be established, while also raising awareness through the self-assessment and producing data on agro pastoral practices in the areas of interventions. SHARP will also be used at mid and end-term to update indicators, measure progress and impact.

The project has a Gender expert, who is part of the PMU to ensure that gender equality matters are addressed consistently through the various project result areas. In particular, project result areas 1,2 and 3 will directly contribute to gender equality.

10. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval

Yes, the project has a knowledge management strategy. The project will build upon an existing knowledge management systems developed under the first phase of the GCCA project, where an assessment of existing Knowledge Management and Communication Systems on Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) was conducted, on which basis the project designed an ICT system called the CCA Knowledge Base (CCAKB). This system, together with new District Knowledge Management and Communication Teams (KMCT), was set up in the six districts of intervention of the GCCA project, which includes Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola that are also part of the proposed project. Districts KMCT, DLG and NGOs were trained in the use of the CCAKB. The GEF/LDCF project will build upon, strengthen and expand the CCAKB in 10 other districts, and will support the integration of the CCAKB at the national level. The proposed project intervention will therefore enable the expansion of this knowledge base to all districts beyond the project's timeframe. It will contribute to provide Uganda with a unified knowledge system on local knowledge and good practices on CCA to disseminate them. Preliminary discussions have started between FAO and Makerere University on how to develop a refined strategy consistent with the GEF/LDCF project.

The project is implementing several knowledge activities for productions to ensure effective sharing of evidence-based practices among farmers as well as for the achievement and scale-up of project results. These activities include, the application of the AP/FFS approach, Digital Green video approach, Climate Change Adaptation knowledge Base (CCAKB) Information Communication and Technology (ICT) knowledge management system, Agrobiodiversity approach (including DATAR, community seed banks and diversity fairs), sustainable value chain development, GALS and SHARP. These tools are innovative and promote wide knowledge sharing and participatory approaches to ensure a strong ownership from project beneficiaries, which will provide opportunities for scaling up project results beyond direct project beneficiaries and intervention areas. The capacities strengthened by the project in ministries and organizations will also enable the scaling up of project results. These stakeholders will be able to apply what they learn in trainings, and use the knowledge generated by the project, collected through the videos and CCAKB, in order to apply it to new areas.

In addition, as the project will support the mainstreaming of gender responsive Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) in several national policies (Water for Agriculture Production Policy, Agricultural Mechanization Policy, Gender Policy), it will ensure that CCA and project results will be scale up through the implementation of these policies. Moreover, the land and natural resources management systems will be developed by the project at district level to ensure that gender responsive CCA is scale up throughout the districts of intervention.

Yes, the project has a communication strategy, which is briefly explained below:

Rationale for the communication strategy

The communications strategy is critical to the implementation and overall success of the project because it will enhance knowledge sharing and engagement with relevant stakeholders, towards the stated objectives. Effective communication will support sustained good working relations with key sector players and communities; and foster goodwill, understanding and appreciation of the Project's work, especially its impact on national aspirations and the Sustainable Development Goals. With a spectrum of stakeholders, including local authorities, the Government, rural communities, the donor and development community, private sector, and the media among others, the Project will rely of the efficacy of strategic communication approaches to enhance information sharing, awareness creation, accountability and cooperation.

Goal of communication strategy

Fostering awareness, understanding and appreciation of the Project, its objectives and activities, among key stakeholders while stimulating collaboration to achieve national and international aspirations for climate resilient communities.

Objectives

- To enhance effective implementation of the project through strategic communication with key audiences
- To document project activities, highlight milestones and promote timely information-sharing
- To increase awareness about the GEF and FAO in building climate resilience in the agricultural sector, as an effective means of reducing vulnerability and disseminating community-level adaptation measures
- To facilitate strategic linkages among relevant stakeholders, so as to increase synergy and awareness creation
- To promote visibility, accountability and responsiveness in project implementation

Note: the project will share a human-interest story during the next PIR reporting.

11. Indigenous Peoples Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples involved in the project? How? Please briefly explain.

The project preparation process was guided by mechanisms for obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.

12. Innovative Approaches

Please provide a brief description of an innovative²³ approach in the project / programme, describe the type (e.g. technological, financial, institutional, policy, business model) and explain why it stands out as an innovation.

The project is applying Digital Green Video approach as an innovative tool to ensure the achievement and scale-up of project results using the AP/FFS structure. It is an innovative platform for community engagement to improve livelihoods and food security of rural, poor communities. Digital Green’s approach consists in partnering with and training agricultural extension service providers to produce, disseminate, and monitor the impact of short, locally relevant videos that share knowledge and prompt behaviour change among farming communities. It is an innovative means to disseminate information among farmers (women in particular) while overcoming limitations of COVID-19 at the same time.

²³ Innovation is defined as *doing something new or different in a specific context that adds value*

13. Possible impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on the project

Please indicate any implication of the Covid-19 pandemic on the activities and progress of the project. Highlight the adaptive measures taken to continue with the project implementation.

The outcomes/outputs will be achievable within the project period amidst the major challenge encountered as a result of the high-level alert on the global COVID-19 pandemic, which prompted a nation-wide lockdown from around 20 March to 20 September 2020, now current Lock down June 2021, restricting travel, meetings and field activities in all districts, including the project areas.

The timing of project MTR and TE will not necessarily be affected.

The major impact of COVID-19 on project beneficiaries is that it was difficult to deploy of personnel to execute implementation of field activities faced a challenge of travel restrictions and project implementation partners were restricted in community mobilization.

The good practices and lessons to be shared included the project engagement mechanism especially during lock down has been through virtual meetings with partners and key activities were capacity building on key project aspects and sharing tools for watershed management, climate resilient vulnerability assessment, FFS approach, gender visioning tools, agronomy livelihood aspects, and value chain assessment. This engagement with Implementing partners during lockdown has increased strict monitoring and timely review of the reports.

On a positive note, when Government put in place Standard Operation Procedures (SOPs) to guide controlled movements, this supplement virtual interactions to enable implementation of project activities. This enabled continued project implementation with assessment of compliance to government procedures, given the appreciation of agriculture as a priority sector for government support in Uganda.

14. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁴	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2021	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
	Nabuin ZARDI		2 250 000	Not yet established		2 250 000
	Ngetta ZARDI		1 310 000	Not yet established		1 310 000
	Buginyanya ZARDI		868 000	Not yet established		868 000
	NaLIRRI		5 000 000	Not yet established		5 000 000
	Ministry of Local Government		11 250 000	Not yet established		11 250 000
	FAO Uganda		9 279 724	Not yet established		9 279 724
		TOTAL	29 957 724	Not yet established/to be reported during next PIR		29 957 724

Please explain any significant changes in project co-financing since Project Document signature, or differences between the anticipated and actual rates of disbursement

²⁴ Sources of Co-financing may include: Bilateral Aid Agency(ies), Foundation, GEF Agency, Local Government, National Government, Civil Society Organization, Other Multi-lateral Agency(ies), Private Sector, Beneficiaries, Other.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development/Global Environment Objectives Rating – Assess how well the project is meeting its development objective/s or the global environment objective/s it set out to meet. **DO Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS)** - Project is expected to achieve or exceed **all** its major global environmental objectives, and yield substantial global environmental benefits, without major shortcomings. The project can be presented as “good practice”); **Satisfactory (S)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major global environmental objectives, and yield satisfactory global environmental benefits, with only minor shortcomings); **Moderately Satisfactory (MS)** - Project is expected to achieve **most** of its major relevant objectives but with either significant shortcomings or modest overall relevance. Project is expected not to achieve **some** of its major global environmental objectives or yield some of the expected global environment benefits); **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU)** - Project is expected to achieve of its major global environmental objectives with major shortcomings or is expected to achieve only **some** of its major global environmental objectives); **Unsatisfactory (U)** - Project is expected **not** to achieve **most** of its major global environment objectives or to yield any satisfactory global environmental benefits); **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)** - The project has failed to achieve, and is not expected to achieve, **any** of its major global environment objectives with no worthwhile benefits.)

Implementation Progress Rating – Assess the progress of project implementation. **IP Ratings definitions:** **Highly Satisfactory (HS):** Implementation of all components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised implementation plan for the project. The project can be resented as “good practice”. **Satisfactory (S):** Implementation of most components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan except for only a few that are subject to remedial action. **Moderately Satisfactory (MS):** Implementation of some components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with some components requiring remedial action. **Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU):** Implementation of some components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan with most components requiring remedial action. **Unsatisfactory (U):** Implementation of most components is not in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan. **Highly Unsatisfactory (HU):** Implementation of none of the components is in substantial compliance with the original/formally revised plan.