



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

2022 – Revised Template

Period covered: 1 July 2021 to 30 June 2022

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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 (years):	5 years	
Project coordinates:	GPS coordinates for the Districts	
	<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"
	Project interventions are being 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.	

Project Dates

GEF CEO Endorsement Date:	11 February 2019
Project Implementation Start Date/EOD :	11 July 2019
Project Implementation End Date/NTE¹:	30 June 2024
Revised project implementation end date (if approved) ²	N/A

Funding

¹ As per FPMIS

² If NTE extension has been requested and approved by the FAO-GEF CU.

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,886,838
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	29,269,269
Total GEF grant disbursement as of June 30, 2022 (USD)⁴:	3,125,610
Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2022⁵	22,549,312

M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	December 12, 2021
Expected Mid-term Review date⁶:	March 2022
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	June –July 2022
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁷:	January 2024
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	See annex

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status	3 rd PIR
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³ T is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

⁴ For DEX projects, the GEF Coordination Unit will confirm the final amount with the Finance Division in HQ. For OPIM projects, the disbursement amount should be provided by Execution Partners.

⁵ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

⁶ The Mid-Term Review (MTR) should take place after the 2nd PIR, around half-point between EOD and NTE. The MTR report in English should be submitted to the GEF Secretariat within 4 years of the CEO Endorsement date.

⁷ The Terminal Evaluation date should be discussed with OED 6 months before the project's NTE date.

(1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	
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Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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2. Progress towards Achieving Project Objective(s) (Development Objective)

(All inputs in this section should be cumulative from project start, not annual)

Please indicate the project's main progress towards achieving its objective(s) and the cumulative level of achievement of each outcome since the start of project implementation.							
Project or Development Objective	Outcomes	Outcome indicators ⁸	Baseline	Mid-term Target ⁹	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ¹⁰ since project start Level at 30 June 2022	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-	Number of relevant assessment s/ 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	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	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	This outcome contributes to the following Global Environmental Benefits and socio-economic co-benefits <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity, - Climate Change Mitigation, - Land Degradation <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: 	s

⁸ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

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

<p>pastoralists, and institutions that support them (MAAIF, NARO, DLG, NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to ensure resilience</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>No ICT system is in place at the AP/FFS level to share knowledge amongst farmers.</p>	<p>systems in place in the 13 districts</p> <p>Study on the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use</p> <p>Assessment of agrobiodiversity in all project sites</p> <p>KMCT teams are in place in all project districts</p>	<p>management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use practices</p> <p>Assessment of agrobiodiversity in the project sites</p> <p>CCAKB in place in all 13 districts, and set up at the national level</p> <p>The Digital green ICT system is used in 40 AP/FFS, and integrated in the CCAKB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Draft report with preliminary results from the desk review was submitted. The report has the following information: methodology, process of data collection, tools and data analysis on assessment and mapping of natural resources (water, forests and wetlands) and the main agrarian systems in the districts of Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak. <p>The field activities were largely limited by COVID-19 movement restrictions between 2021-2022.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Progress report on assessment and mapping was submitted. The following aspects have been registered in the progress report: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Forest assessment and mapping, including forest composition inventory in all the districts. -Wetlands mapping: Data collection assessing the distribution and extent of wetlands, analysis, extraction and quantification of the wetland dynamics for all the districts. However, wetland maps and trends on land cover and land use change have only been developed for five districts, namely Buyende, Kamuli, Kayunga, Nakasongola and Kaberamaido.
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						<p>Developing of maps for other districts is ongoing.</p> <p>-Water Resources Mapping: All the necessary data including secondary and interviews with Key Informants to generate the final water resources maps for all the districts was collected.</p> <p>- Water availability and status in each of the 13 districts was assessed based on rainfall, runoff and hydrogeological characteristics of the sub catchments found within the study area. Ground water potential maps for Abim, Amudat, Napak, Kaberamaido and Amolatar were generated. Also, the average runoff depth for 36 years was computed for the different sub-catchments in the project area. Also, the rainfall time series data at monthly and annual time scales (1979-2013) were computed for the different sub catchments. However, the projected mean rainfall is yet to be computed. Similarly, ground water availability is as well as Flood hazard maps, and Drought risk maps are yet to be updated. Once these are computed, the final water resources maps will be generated.</p> <p>-Agrarian systems study: Household surveys, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informants Interviews as well as Transect Walks for primary data and Desk review for secondary data were applied to collect qualitative and</p>	
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						<p>quantitative data in all the 13 districts for biophysical and socio-economic assessment of agrarian system. All the data was collected and datasets are available with NARO. Analysis is ongoing and preliminary findings for 3 districts i.e., Nakasongola, Luweero and Nakaseke were presented in the report.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Letter of Agreement was signed with Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies, 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Final report gender analysis of the dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use study was submitted with key recommendations areas to support development of district and community gender action plans. ○ The results from report will also inform framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project. 	
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						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Needs assessment report was prepared and the capacity needs for stakeholders identified to inform designing of enhanced toolkit and manuals. ○ Procurement ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system is on-going. ○ Identification of the needs for Setting and strengthening of district knowledge management and communication teams (KMCT) ○ Consultations and validation of the proposed structure and components of the CCAKB ICT system • Digital Green Foundation turned down the offer to support the project. The PMU is thus sourcing for another potential service provider to support this component. 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Letter of Agreement was signed with Bioiversity International in September 2021 to support the project 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”. The following progress is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed and presented detailed work plan and study methodologies on process of data collection, data collection tools, data analysis and budget, including relevant formats/protocols for agro biodiversity assessment. ○ An inception field visit was undertaken to all 13 districts targeted by the project. The visit enabled the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) BI staff met with and were introduced to the key partners of the GCP/UGA/043/LDF FAO project; ii) a clear understanding by BI of the project areas including target sub-counties, watersheds, and FFSS; iii) challenges encountered in each district; iv) awareness creation among the project partners on the importance of the assessment results; v) participatory selection of the target commodities and; vi) selection of District Agrobiodiversity Assessment Teams.
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<p>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>	<p>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 <u>Pest Management</u> Only 65% of the people declared to have used any practice or</p>	<p>150 AP/FFS set up by project 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 (age 18-30) participants <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 <u>Pest management:</u> at least 70% of AP/FFS participants (at least 30% of which are women) use integrated pest management practices <u>Water management:</u> at least 90% of AP/FFS participants (at</p>	<p>This outcome contributes to the following Global Environmental Benefits and socio-economic co-benefits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Biodiversity, - Climate Change Mitigation, - Land Degradation <p>The following achievements have been registered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360 new Agro-Pastoral/ Farmer Field Schools have been established to promote climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices benefitting 7,800 vulnerable farmers, of which about 60% are women and 40% men. • 79 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS)Facilitators and Coordinators trained in 13 districts <p>Field Schools groups formulated have been trained and have participated in establishing experiments on how to use climate resilient practices. This has been done in the Field schools for each group.</p> <p>Although the learning process is well engaged, assessing the percentage progress on the utilization or adoption of the different targets at this stage in the project is not yet done. Tools have been developed to capture progress on utilization and adoption on the following practices; <u>Land management:</u></p>	<p>MS</p>
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		<p>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><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>least 30% of which are women) use improved water management practices</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Farmer field schools through demonstrations were trained in technologies such as making compost manure to improve soil fertility, bio intensive gardening, and kitchen gardening and making liquid fertilizer.</p> <p><u>Pest management:</u> Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups have been trained in integrated pest management practices including pest identification, control and monitoring. Demonstrations and experiments on the field schools were established for specific crops on pest management technologies. Experimentation plots use of organic pesticides for the control of pest and diseases using locally available materials was demonstrated such as use of garlic, hot paper and neem leaves.</p> <p><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</p>	
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					<p>watershed management plans have been shared. The agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools have been trained and given tools for selection and prioritizing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (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 has been implemented. <p>Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups have participated in Household level water harvesting technologies for supporting agriculture activities such as contour bands, <i>zaipit</i>, stone line mulching and agroforestry. Adoption of this technology is being piloted among the youth who are harvesting water mainly for vegetable growing.</p>	
<p>Outcome 3 Increased institutional capacity of MAAIF and DLG to mainstream gender responsive CCA into Agriculture</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and</p>	<p>The GCCA project reviewed several policies, including the Water for Agricultural Production</p>	<p>1 gender responsive FIP mainstreaming climate change developed for the Water for</p>	<p>FIP transformed into a strategy to implement the Water for Agricultural Production Policy, mainstreaming gender and climate change</p>	<p>As per work plan, the Terms of Reference for this outcome have been finalized and outsourcing for the implementing Partner is ongoing. This planned implementation is scheduled for January 2023.</p>	

<p>Sector and Districts Plans & implement CCA policies, strategies and programs, shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach.</p>	<p>strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 12</p>	<p>Policy, to evaluate how climate change issues are 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. No Framework implementation Plan are developed for the Water for Agriculture Production Policy nor the Agricultural Mechanization Policy Policy barriers remains for</p>	<p>Agricultural Production Policy 1 gender responsive FIP mainstreaming climate change developed for the Agricultural Mechanization Policy 1 inclusive land and natural resources management system including gender and CCA considerations developed per district</p>	<p>FIP transformed into a strategy to implement the Agricultural Mechanization Policy, mainstreaming gender and climate change Action plan developed to overcome barriers related to trading-in local variety seeds 1 inclusive land and natural resources management system including gender and CCA considerations developed per district</p>		
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		trading-in local variety seeds No land and natural resources management systems - based on assessments of the natural resources, the agrarian systems, gender dynamics, agrobiodiversity, and their ongoing transformation under the changing climate – are in place in the 13 project districts.				
Outcome 4: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned	Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate	N/A	M&E framework developed Mid-term evaluation conducted Project communication strategy	M&E framework developed Mid-term evaluation conducted Project communication strategy in place and implemented	M&E framework developed and reviewed Mid-term evaluation started on 20 June 2022 and ongoing. M&E Officer hired.	MS

<p>in future operations facilitated</p>	<p>the project and share knowledge</p>		<p>in place and implemented</p>	<p>Final evaluation conducted SHARP assessment conducted Document on project best practices and lessons learned developed Capitalization document on best practices and lessons learned from AP/FFS in Uganda</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 communication and awareness materials that have been developed include Pull up banners, T-Shirts, bags and notebooks.</p> <p>The tools to guide documentation of best practices is have been developed for the different components.</p>	
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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	<p>Strict and continuous monitoring of the Letters of Agreements, through tracking progress of the deliverables submitted by reviewing the documents from Makerere University Climate change Centre, Biodiversity International, and National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO).</p> <p>Fast tracking the procurement of the service provider to replace Digital Green to support implementation of outcome 1.</p> <p>Makerere University (Gender) - The outputs generated from this study will be utilized in implementation of outcome 3 which will start in January 2023.</p>	National Project Coordinator	December 2022
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. Interim meetings to discuss the progress on implementation with the IPs.</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 2022
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>Fast track the process of procurement to engage an Implementing Partner for the component.</p> <p>Timely engagement of MAAIF to support implementation and monitoring Quarterly Monitoring by MAAIF</p>	National Project Coordinator	January 2023 Quarterly
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>Develop fact sheets and project photographic atlas with updates about the project most successful technologies to increase awareness as part of the process to implement communication Strategy.</p>	National Project Coordinator	December 2022

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

(Please indicate progress achieved during this FY as per the Implementation Plan/Annual Workplan)

Outcomes and Outputs ¹²	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹³ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁴ in delivering outputs
<p>Outcome 1.1 Outcome 1: Knowledge on CCA, natural resources, agrarian systems and agrobiodiversity is 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.</p>	<p>Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6</p>	<p>-Progress Report on the study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts of intervention -Progress report on the study on the agrarian systems in place in the 13 districts -Final report on the Study on the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use practices -Assessment of agrobiodiversity in the project sites CCAKB in place in all 13 districts, and set up at the national level</p>	<p>Under NARO letter of Agreement, progress report on the assessment and mapping of natural resources (water, forests and wetlands) and the main agrarian systems in the districts of Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak. The progress report has missing results for land resource assessment and mapping will be delivered in the final report.</p> <p>Makerere University School of Gender submitted the final report gender analysis of the dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use study was submitted with key</p>	<p>70% The implementation of this assignment is progressing well apart from one component on Land assessment and mapping which will be completed by October 2022</p>

¹² Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹³ Please use the same unit of measurement of the project indicators as per the approved Implementation Plan or Annual Workplan. Please be concise (max one or two short sentence with main achievements)

¹⁴ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		<p>-Procurement of the new service provider to replace Digital green ICT system is used in 40 AP/FFS, and integrated in the CCAKB</p>	<p>recommendations areas to support development of district and community gender action plans. The results from report will also inform framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project.</p>	
<p>Output 1.1.1 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.</p>	<p>Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6</p>	<p>-Progress Report on the study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts of intervention -Progress report on the study on the agrarian systems in place in the 13 districts -Final report on the Study on the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use practices</p>	<p>Under NARO letter of Agreement, draft report with preliminary results on the assessment and mapping of natural resources (water, forests and wetlands) and the main agrarian systems in the districts of Abim, Amolatar, Amudat, Amuria, Buyende, Kaberamaido, Kamuli, Katakwi, Kayunga, Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke and Napak</p> <p>However the results for land resource assessment and mapping will be delivered in October 2022.</p> <p>Makerere University School of Gender submitted the final report gender analysis of the dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use study was submitted with key recommendations areas to support development of district and community gender action plans.</p> <p>The results from report will also inform framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project.</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>The implementation of this assignment is progressing well apart from one component on Land assessment and mapping which will be completed in October 2022.</p>

<p>Output 1.1.2 Knowledge on agrobiodiversity is enhanced and disseminated to increase climate resilience</p>	<p>Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6</p>	<p>-Assessment of agrobiodiversity in the project sites in all 13 districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Letter of Agreement was signed with Bioversity International in September 2021 to support the project 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”. The following progress is as follows; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Developed and presented detailed work plan and study methodologies, on process of data collection, data collection tools, data analysis and budget, including relevant formats/protocols for agro biodiversity assessment. ○ An inception field visit undertaken to all the 13 districts targeted by the project. The visit enabled the following: i) BI staff met with and were introduced to the key partners of the GCP/UGA/043/LDF FAO project; ii) A clear understanding by BI of the project areas including target sub-counties, watersheds, and FFSs; iii) Challenges encountered in each 	<p>40% Implementation of this Letter of Agreement under Bioversity is progressing well since its inception in September 2021.</p>
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			<p>district; iv) Awareness creation among the project partners on the importance of the assessment results; v) Participatory selection of the target commodities and; vi) Selection of District Agrobiodiversity Assessment Teams.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The information generated will inform the CCAKB system 	
<p><u>Output 1.1.3</u> 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</p>	<p>Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6</p>	<p>-Assessment of agrobiodiversity in the project sites CCAKB in place in all 13 districts</p> <p>-Assessment of the project sites for CCAKB in place in all 13 districts and at the national level</p> <p>-Procurement requirements for ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system is in procurement process.</p>	<p>Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES) conducted assessment and developed a needs assessment report to inform designing of enhanced toolkit and manuals.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Needs assessment report was prepared and the capacity needs for stakeholders identified to inform designing of enhanced toolkit and manuals. ○ Procurement ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system is on-going. ○ Identification of the needs for Setting and strengthening of district knowledge management and communication teams (KMCT) 	<p>40% The needs assessment (at national and district levels) was delivered</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consultations and validation of the proposed structure and components of the CCAKB ICT system at national level conducted 	
<p>Output 1.1.4 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</p>	<p>Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6</p>	<p>-Procurement of the new service provider to replace Digital green ICT system is used in 40 AP/FFS, and integrated in the CCAKB</p>	<p>Digital Green Foundation turned down the offer. The project management unit is sourcing for another potential service provider to support this component.</p> <p>The ToRs reviewed to be based on the current implementation of the on-going related activities.</p>	<p>5% Fast tracking the process of getting another service provider in on going and hope to finalize this process by June 2022</p>
<p>Outcome 2.1 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>	<p>Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/ practices AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options AMAT Indicator 3</p>	<p>150 AP/FFS set up by project the 13 districts</p> <p>20 AP/FFS are selected for value chain development</p> <p>300 AP/FFS in total set up by the project in the 13 districts with at least 30% female and 30% young (age 18-30) participants</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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360 new Agro-Pastoral/ Farmer Field Schools have been established to promote climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices benefitting 7,800 vulnerable farmers, of which about 60% are women and 40% men. • 79 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS)Facilitators and Coordinators trained in 13 districts <p>Field Schools groups formulated have been trained and have participated in establishing experiments on how to use climate resilient practices. This has been done in the Field schools for each group.</p>	<p>70% The first stage in Farmer field school approach is establishment on the Farmer field schools. In all the 13 districts Farmer field schools have been formulated.</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</p> <p>500 agro-pastoralists (30% female and 30% youth) are involved in a 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>Although the learning process is well engaged, assessing the percentage progress on the utilization or adoption of the different targets at this stage in the project is not yet done. Tools have been developed to capture progress on utilization and adoption on the following practices;</p> <p><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.</p> <p>Farmer field schools through demonstrations were trained in technologies such as making compost manure to improve soil fertility, bio intensive gardening, and kitchen gardening and making liquid fertilizer.</p> <p><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. Demonstrations and experiments on the field schools were established for specific crops on pest</p>	
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			<p>management technologies. Experimentation plots use of organic pesticides for the control of pest and diseases using locally available materials was demonstrated such as use of garlic, hot paper and neem leaves.</p> <p>Water management: 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 prioritizing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (5) Farm selection and management taking into account availability and quality of water; (6) Integrated crop management using conservation agriculture techniques to minimize the delivery and transport of agriculturally derived pollutants to surface water; (7) Soil protection by reducing soil erosion and improving infiltration; (8) Innovation to optimize water use and promote water use 	
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			<p>efficiency has been implemented.</p> <p>Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups have participated in Household level water harvesting technologies for supporting agriculture activities such as contour bands, <i>zaipit</i>, stone line mulching and agroforestry. Adoption of this technology is being piloted among the youth who are harvesting water mainly for vegetable growing.</p>	
<p>Output 2.1.1</p> <p>A core group of 40 master trainers and 120 AP/FFS facilitators trained in gender responsive CCA and SLM practices</p>	<p>Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 3</p>	<p>40 AP/FFS set up and trained by project the 13 districts</p> <p>120 AP/FFS facilitators trained in gender responsive CCA and SLM practices</p>	<p>In total, 79 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS)Facilitators and Coordinators trained by December 2021</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>Training of Master trainers to be informed by the studies to be conducted under Bioversity International work Tools on the needs assessment are also under development</p>
<p>Output 2.1.2</p> <p>7,500 famers and agro-pastoralists in the cattle corridor trained on gender responsive CCA/SLM through AP/FFS high value markets</p>	<p>Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 3</p>	<p>300 AP/FFS in total set up by the project in the 13 districts with at least 30% female and 30% young (age 18-30) participants at least all participants trained</p> <p>20 AP/FFS are selected for value chain development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 360 new Agro-Pastoral/ Farmer Field Schools have been established to promote climate-resilient agricultural technologies and practices benefitting 7,800 vulnerable farmers, of which about 60% are women and 40% men. • 20 AP/FFS are selected for value chain development 	<p>All the 13 districts have IPs with Letters of Agreement signed, although some implementation has just started.</p>

<p>Output 2.1.3 Seed banks, 4 community tree nurseries, 13 district tree nurseries and 13 diversity fairs are set up to support smallholder male and female farmers in the diversification of their crop and fruit tree production</p>	<p>Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options AMAT Indicator 3</p>	<p><u>Assessment of the locations for establishment of 4</u> community tree nurseries, 13 district tree nurseries and 13 diversity fairs are set up to support smallholder male and female farmers</p>	<p>Draft selection criteria were developed in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders A field visit was conducted to sensitize beneficiaries and stakeholders about the agroforestry intervention and finalize the selection criteria A preliminary selection of sites was conducted and hosts for tree nurseries were identified by the IPs working closely with district forest officers</p> <p>CA field verification visit was conducted to confirm selected tree nursery sites and agroforestry tree/systems. A practical training on tree nursery establishment and management was conducted</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>The work plan for the agroforestry officer will be informed by the initial activities being implemented by Bioversity International</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4 500 male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists are involved in sustainable production and export opportunities to access</p>	<p>Extent of adoption of climate-resilient technologies/practices AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options AMAT Indicator 3</p>	<p>300 male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists are involved.</p>	<p>The integrated framework for climate adaptation, development of priority commodities has been achieved</p>	<p>70%</p> <p>Undertaking commodity value chain assessments and mapping at community level in 13 districts of Uganda's cattle corridor has identified those who will participate in selling and the other end of value chain including certification.</p>

<p>Outcome 3.1 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 proactive preparedness approach.</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 12</p> <p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>Planned for 2023</p>	<p>50%</p> <p>Procurement and sourcing for implementing partners is on going</p>
<p>Output 3.1.1 Gender and CCA mainstreamed into the Water for Agriculture Production Policy</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 12</p> <p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>The ToRs have been finalized and the Project management team is working on the process for hiring the service provider for this output by June 2022. The ToRS have been submitted to procurement for further processing.</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>The service provider to be recruited by December 2022. Implementation will start in January 2023</p>
<p>Output 3.1.2 Gender and CCA mainstreamed into the</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>The ToRs have been finalized and the Project management team is working on the process for hiring the service provider for this output by June 2022.</p>	<p>5%</p> <p>The service provider to be recruited by December 2022.</p>

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<p>Agricultural Mechanization Policy</p>	<p>strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 12</p> <p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13</p>		<p>The ToRS have been submitted to procurement for further processing</p>	<p>Implementation will start in January 2023</p>
<p>Output 3.1.3 CCA mainstreamed in the Gender Policy</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 12</p> <p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>The ToRs have been finalized and the Project management team is working on the process for hiring the service provider for this output by June 2022. The ToRS have been submitted to procurement for further processing.</p>	<p>5% The service provider to be recruited by December 2022. Implementation will start in January 2023.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.4 Institutional capacities on gender and CCA in the agriculture sector built at central, regional and district levels</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>The ToRs have been finalized and the Project management team is working on the process for hiring the service provider for this output by June 2022. The ToRS have been submitted to procurement for further processing.</p>	<p>The service provider to be recruited by December 2022. Implementation will start in January 2023.</p>

	<p>adaptation strategies and measures</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 12</p> <p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 13</p>			
<p>Output 3.1.5</p> <p>Gender and CCA integrated into an effective sub-catchment management system in 13 districts for the sustainable use of land and natural resources</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 12</p> <p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 13</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>Final report was submitted in December 2021.</p> <p>Final report was submitted in December 2021 with actionable recommendations for this output.</p>	<p>100% Actionable recommendations to be utilized in outcome 3.</p> <p>5% The service provider identified under outcome 3 will support implementation of this output starting January 2023.</p>
<p>Output 3.1.6</p> <p>Barriers to registration of local/farmers crop varieties on the Uganda National Register of Varieties understood</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures</p> <p>AMAT Indicator 12</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>This is planned for 2023 (Terms of Reference in Progress)</p>	<p>5%</p>

	Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13			
Outcome 4.1 Outcome 4: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge	At least mid-term review conducted	This has been commissioned for the months of June-August 2022	50% Ongoing
Output 4.1.1 Project monitoring system providing systematic information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets	Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge	At least mid-term review conducted	Project Mid Term review preparation are under way expected to take place starting June 2022	80% The Project Management Unit formalized during FAO-MAAIF Technical Meeting. MAAIF Monitoring & Supervisory work plan for 2022 shared Quarterly monitoring by MAAIF on going
Output 4.1.2 Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons learned” disseminated	Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge	At least 2 types of documents and tools developed to monitor activities	Activity level monitoring tool developed Draft Communication Strategy developed The TOR for documentation of best practices is under preparation	90%

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcome of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR.

- The project is on track and progressing well the challenge in recruitment was COVID-19 but the process was later completed and Staff recruitment for all project personal was finalized including the Monitoring and Evaluation and agro forestry Officer.
- The letters of agreement in the thirteen districts are all signed and under implementation. The implementing partners are progressing well on their deliverables first and second reports. The challenge was at the start of the implementation of the activities where they were expected to move and gather for meetings amidst COVID-19 restrictions.
- 79 Agro-Pastoral (AP)/Farmer Field School (FFS) facilitators and Coordinators trained. The challenge was that this was a one-time training. Going the process of developing training material for master trainers and facilitators, trainings and AP/FFS implementations is ongoing for the upcoming series of training.
- Monitoring and supervision of project activities
 - Project steering committee meeting was successfully conducted in 15-17 December 2021 in Kamuli District
 - Two meetings with MAAIF technical team and FAO
 - The project team of six (6) members from the PMU (FAO) together with MAAIF team conducted field mission in the 13 districts during February and March for technical support and inception implementation.
 - Online monthly check-in meetings with project coordinators and technical officers from 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 value chain, agronomy, pasture management, gender, farmer field schools approach and watershed management for each District farmer association during lockdown (June –July and August –December 2021). The tools to support implementation of these technical aspects were elaborated during the meetings.
- Four 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.

- Private sector engagement with implementing partners on value chain assessments has improved farmers' livelihood and food systems at household and farmers investment opportunities. For instance, Hass Avocado was identified as a priority high-value dryland agricultural commodity through value chain training and mapping exercises. A private sector company based in Israel was identified in the Hass Avocado Value Chain to undertake activities for Hass avocado production and marketing in selected districts of Uganda's cattle corridor.
- A system of providing information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets is available in the form of a monitoring and evaluation framework, which guides project implementation and clearly articulates reporting.
- Assessing the percentage progress on the utilization or adoption of the different targets at this stage in the project is not yet done, the Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups formulated have done assessments and trainings as follows
 - Land management: 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. Field schools through demonstrations were trained in technologies such as making compost manure to improve soil fertility, bio intensive gardening, and kitchen gardening and making liquid fertilizer.
 - Pest management: Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups formulated have been trained in integrated pest management practices including pest identification, control and monitoring. Demonstrations and experiments on the field schools were established for specific crops on pest management technologies. Experimentation plots use of organic pesticides for the control of pest and diseases using locally available materials was demonstrated such as use of garlic, hot paper and neem leaves.
 - Water management: 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 and drafts submitted for review. The agro- pastoral / Farmer Field Schools have been trained and given tools for selection and prioritizing (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. Agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools groups have participated in Household level water harvesting technologies for supporting agriculture activities such as contour bands, zaipit, stone line mulching and agroforestry. Adoption of this technology is being piloted among the youth who are harvesting water mainly for vegetable growing.

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.

	FY2022 Development Objective rating¹⁵	FY2022 Implementati on Progress rating¹⁶	Comments/reasons¹⁷ justifying the ratings for FY2022 and any changes (positive or negative) in the ratings since the previous reporting period
Project Manager / Coordinator	S	S	The project registered significant progress in 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, (5) updating the procurement plan based on harmonized partners needs and critical project assets (6) developing tools to support implementation of the technologies with implementing partners and (7) successfully conducting the First Project Steering Committee Meeting.
Budget Holder	S	S	This phase of the project progressed satisfactory despite the previous delays in COVID-19 pandemic travel restrictions.
GEF Operational Focal Point¹⁸	S	S	The project has attained some milestones during this year of reporting although it is behind schedule due to time lost in the earlier years. There is need for the Project Management Team to ensure that this progress spurs more milestones to catch up with the lost time. There is also need for more regular steering committee meetings to guide management.

¹⁵ **Development Objectives Rating** – A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.

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

¹⁶ **Implementation Progress Rating** – A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project's components and activities is in compliance with the projects approved implementation plan. For more information on ratings and definitions, please refer to Annex 1.

¹⁷ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

¹⁸ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

Lead Technical Officer¹⁹	S	S	The project progressed significantly: however, there are still some delays due to movement and travel restriction imposed by COVID-19 pandemic.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	The project has progressed significantly. The MTR is expected to produce helpful recommendations to fast-track project implementation. Expediting the procurement of services providers under Output 1.1.4 and Outcome 3.1 will be crucial to avoid delays.

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)

Please describe the progress made complying with the approved ESM plan. 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. Add new ESS risks if any risks have emerged during this FY. **(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 (ESS) Risk classification is still valid; if not, what is the new classification and explain.

Initial ESS Risk classification (At project submission)	Current ESS risk classification Please indicate if the Environmental and Social Risk classification is still valid ²⁰ . If not, what is the new classification and explain.
Low risk	Low risk

<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>
N/A

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

6. Risks

The following table summarizes risks identified in the Project Document and reflects also any new risks identified in the course of project implementation (including COVID-19 related risks). The last column should be used to provide additional details concerning manifestation of the risk in the project, as relevant.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
1	Reluctance from national and regional institutions to participate in project activities and workshops	Moderate	Y	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 centers which will enable a good communication on the project with relevant institutions at the regional level.	<p>The different interventions such as joint missions of FAO and MAAIF in the implementing districts to introduce the project have demonstrated collaboration and participation of national and regional institutions.</p> <p>The Project Steering Committee was also conducted in one of the Implementing districts combined with the field visit to appreciate the extent of the impact of the project. A Project Steering Committee meeting is</p>	<p>Appointment of the district focal points for each district for the project has been helpful in quarterly monitoring.</p> <p>Joint planning with the districts and ministries to strategically support implementing partners in technical backstopping.</p>

²¹ Risk ratings means a rating of accesses the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale: Low, Moderate, Substantial or High. For more information on ratings and definitions please refer to Annex 1.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					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.	
2	Lack of capacities and equipment to properly install the CCAKB in 10 districts and at the national level	Moderate	Y	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 (18 months) 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	MAK –CAES conducted needs assessment and has been conducting consultations with key stakeholders on the possible feasible and most effective structure for establishment of CCAKB at local and national level.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					participated in support of KMCT through establishment of CCAKB under GCCA.	
3	Poor institutional capacity at both national and local levels	Moderate	Y	<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 value chain assessments, farmer field approaches, agronomic best practices and watershed management delivered in all the 13 districts.</p>	FAO recruited specialists who consistently provide technical backstopping to the project activities.
4	Lack of coordination with baseline and relevant existing initiatives	Moderate	Y	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	During the Project Steering Committee it was agreed that the relevant institutions should share the information relevant on the existing initiatives. MAAIF mentioned some of the other initiatives	Most of the project implementing partners have ongoing initiatives on the ground. Such as the district farmers associations

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				an ad hoc basis, which will ensure a smooth information sharing across initiatives	that are trying to promote the same technologies and pledged to share the data.	research institutions such as NARO and Makerere University
5	Reluctance to adopt new agro-pastoral practices	High	Y	<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. 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>	The project management Unit is fast tracking engaging another organization that will replace 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. By June 2022	Created awareness and exchange visits amongst the Implementing partners. The project has organized field days for learning and sharing good practices
6	Increased occurrence of extreme weather events induced by climate change	High	Yes	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	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	<p>Continuous technical backstopping in climate resilient technologies.</p> <p>Linking the farmers and implementing partners in to receive timely weather and</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
				them to better cope with the effects of climate change. Project planned activities will support the implementation of CCA policies and agro-pastoral practices.	nature will be implemented in 2022 in collaboration with stakeholders.	climate information. During project implementation we have included the contacts of farmers and implementing partners to the government database of the list of stakeholders who receive the information for weather and climate from Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)
7	COVID-19 pandemic escalates eroding livelihoods of target communities and significantly slowing down the implementation of project activities.	Moderate	N	<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 	FAO has inserted a clause in the draft LoAs to ensure that all Service Providers 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	It is proposed to conduct regular FAO PTF meetings (on BH request) in order to monitor the situation and adapt mitigation measures.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					activities under this project including mentoring of community-based farmer facilitators to support FFS facilitators.	
8	Desert Locust crisis in project districts in Karamoja	Moderate	N	<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. 	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	The Desert locust have been managed and at the moment it is under control.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²¹	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
9	The insecurity in the Karamoja Sub region	High	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Government of Uganda has established movement restrictions and in sub counties where there is restricted movement. Due to insecurity. 	The project team to keep in touch with Government and Uganda People's Defense Forces (UPDF) on security updates.	Activities in the specific sub counties have been put on hold while in others they are lagging behind because of time restrictions
10	Fall Armyworm	Moderate	N	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This attacks cereals timely application of integrated pest management Practices. 	MAAIF provided chemicals and Training of farmers in integrated pest management	Training of farmers in integrated pest management is continuous

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

FY2021 rating	FY2022 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2022 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 and December 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. Follow-up on Mid-term review or supervision mission (only for projects that have conducted an MTR)

If the project had an MTR or a supervision mission, please report on how the recommendations were implemented during this fiscal year as indicated in the Management Response or in the supervision mission report.

MTR or supervision mission recommendations	Measures implemented <u>during this Fiscal Year</u>
Recommendation 1:	N/A
Recommendation 2:	N/A
Recommendation 3:	N/A
Recommendation 4:	N/A

Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe	NO
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8. Minor project amendments

Minor amendments are changes to the project design or implementation that do not have significant impact on the project objectives or scope, or an increase of the GEF project financing up to 5% as described in Annex 9 of the GEF Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines²². Please describe any minor changes that the project has made under the relevant category or categories. And, provide supporting documents as an annex to this report if available.

Category of change	Provide a description of the change	Indicate the timing of the change	Approved by
Results framework	N/A	N/A	N/A
Components and cost	N/A	N/A	N/A
Institutional and implementation arrangements	N/A	N/A	N/A
Financial management	N/A	N/A	N/A
Implementation schedule	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executing Entity	N/A	N/A	N/A
Executing Entity Category	N/A	N/A	N/A
Minor project objective change	N/A	N/A	N/A
Safeguards	N/A	N/A	N/A
Risk analysis	N/A	N/A	N/A
Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Co-financing	N/A	N/A	N/A
Location of project activity	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	N/A	N/A

²² Source: <https://www.thegef.org/council-meeting-documents/guidelines-project-and-program-cycle-policy-2020-update>

9. Stakeholders' Engagement

Please report on progress and results and challenges on stakeholder engagement (based on the description of the Stakeholder engagement plan) included at CEO Endorsement/Approval during this reporting period.

Stakeholder name	Role in project execution	Progress and results on Stakeholders' Engagement	Challenges on stakeholder engagement
Government Institutions			
Ministry Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	<p>Executing Entity Government entity in charge of the overall implementation of the project, together with FAO Member of the Project Steering Committee Involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.2: participate in the workshop at the national level to identify priorities and actions to implement for agro-biodiversity conservation and enhancement; and participate in the drafting of an action plan to restore project site's agrobiodiversity • Output 1.3 participate in workshop at the national level on the development of the CCAKB, and support the expansion of the CCAKB at the national level • Output 1.4: support the integration of Digital green ICT system into the CCAKB • Output 2.1: participate in the training of master trainers • Outputs 3.1, 3.2, 3.3: involved in the development of gender responsive climate change mainstreamed FIPs and implementation strategies for the Water for Agricultural Production Policy, Agricultural Mechanization Policy and Gender Policy • Output 3.4: trained in gender and CCA issues 	<p>MAAIF has supported the process of holding the first Steering committee meeting</p> <p>Establishment of the PMU</p> <p>Periodic monitoring and technical back stopping of the project activities</p>	<p>Currently, there are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.5: involved in the development of the land and management systems <p>Output 3.6: involved in the study in barriers to local seed registration and distribution</p>		
Ministry Water and Environment	<p>Member of the Project Steering Committee Involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.2: participate in the workshop at the national level to identify priorities and actions to implement for agro-biodiversity conservation and enhancement; and participate in the drafting of an action plan to restore project site's agrobiodiversity Output 1.3 participate in workshop at the national level on the development of the CCAKB Output 2.2: involved in investment pilots on water management practices Output 3.5: involved in the development of the land and management systems 	<p>Participated in steering Committee meeting</p> <p>Participate in workshop and consultations at the national level on the development of the CCAKB</p>	Currently, there are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder
Makarere University	<p>Research and Conducting Studies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.1: research on natural resources, agrarian systems and land uses Output 1.2: research on agro-biodiversity, together with Bioversity Output 1.3 participate in workshop at the national level on the development of the CCAKB, and support the expansion of the CCAKB at the national level Output 3.5: could participate in the development of the land and management systems 	<p>Participated in the workshop at the national level on the development of the CCAKB, and support the expansion of the CCAKB at the national level</p>	Currently, there are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder
National Agricultural Research Organisation NARO	<p>Member of the Steering Committee Involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.1: research on natural resources, agrarian systems and land uses Output 1.2: research on agro-biodiversity, together with Bioversity Output 3.6: involved in the study in barriers to local seed registration and distribution 	<p>Participated in research on natural resources, agrarian systems and land uses</p>	Currently, there are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder

<p>Other Ministries OPM, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; Equal Opportunities Commission; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Trade, Industries and Cooperatives; Ministry of Works.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Will be regularly informed of project progress • OPM will be a member of the Project Steering Committee to make the link with NUSAF3 and DINU programmes • Can be invited on an ad-hoc basis to Project Steering Committee meetings 	<p>Participated in Steering Committee meeting</p>	<p>Currently, there are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder</p>
<p>District Local Governments</p>	<p>Involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 1.2: agricultural extension services trained in improving agricultural productivity with increased diversity • Output 1.3: take part in KMCT, participate in training on CCAKB • Output 1.4: Participate in Digital Green’s trainings (video production, facilitation, data entry), participate in stakeholder workshop • Output 2.1: District extension services trained as AP/FFS facilitators • Output 2.2: Act as AP/FFS facilitators • Output 2.3: involved in the establishment of community seed banks, community nurseries, diversity fairs and district managed nurseries • Output 3.4: trained in gender and CCA issues • Output 3.5: involved in the development of the land and management systems 	<p>Participated in the Steering Committee Meeting</p> <p>Participated in the Quarterly monitoring and technical backstopping</p>	<p>It was a challenge engaging this stakeholder until when we agreed on the Terms of reference. The TORs elaborated their support, scope of engagement and level of facilitation</p> <p>Which elaborated their support</p>
<p>Non-Government organizations (NGOs)</p>			
<p>CARITAS KASANAENSIS</p>	<p>Implementing Partners Can be involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2.1: could be trained as AP/FFS facilitators • Output 2.3: could support the development of community seed banks, community nurseries, and diversity fairs 	<p>Implementing project activities in Luwero and Nakaseke</p>	<p>The biggest challenge was technical capacity. The Specialist (The FAO technical</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 3.5: could participate in the development of the land and management systems 		specialists such as the Agronomist, Value chain specialist, Livestock specialist, Climate Change Specialist, Sustainable Land management Specialist and Farmer field schools specialists provided support and tools) and continuously provided technical backstopping and trainings
Bioversity International	<p>Involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 1.2 (research on agro-biodiversity), together with NARO Output 2.3: supporting the establishment of seed banks, tree nurseries and diversity fairs Output 3.6: involved in the study in barriers to local seed registration and distribution 	Participated in (research on agro-biodiversity), together with NARO	
Private sector entities			
The project is in the process of engaging private sector through the value chain mapping that is on going			
Others[1]			
Farmers Associations AFDAS – Amolatar,	Implementing Partners Can be involved in the implementation of:	These are implementing	The biggest challenge

[1] They can include, among others, community-based organizations (CBOs), Indigenous Peoples organizations, women’s groups, private sector companies, farmers, universities, research institutions, and all major groups as identified, for example, in Agenda 21 of the 1992 Rio Earth Summit and many times again since then.

<p>Buyende District Farmers' Association, Kaberamaido District Farmers Association Kamuli District Farmers' Association Katakwi District Agro Pastoral Farmers Association Kayunga District Farmers' Association Nakasongola District Farmers Association (NADIFA) Nakasongola District Farmers Association (NADIFA)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2.1: could be trained as AP/FFS facilitators • Output 2.3: could support the development of community seed banks, community nurseries, and diversity fairs • Output 3.5: could participate in the development of the land and management systems 	<p>partners supporting implementation of project activities at local level.</p>	<p>was technical capacity. The Specialist continuously provided technical backstopping and trainings</p>
<p><i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i></p>			
<p>Grassroots Alliance for Rural Development, Amudat and Napak Arid Development Project ADP- Abim NORGIES- Amuria</p>	<p>Implementing Partners Can be involved in the implementation of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Output 2.1: could be trained as AP/FFS facilitators • Output 2.3: could support the development of community seed banks, community nurseries, and diversity fairs • Output 3.5: could participate in the development of the land and management systems 	<p>These are implementing partners supporting implementation of project activities at local level.</p>	<p>The biggest challenge was technical capacity. The Specialist continuously provided technical backstopping and trainings</p>

10. Gender Mainstreaming

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

Category	Yes/No	Briefly describe progress and results achieved during this reporting period
Gender analysis or an equivalent socio-economic assessment made at formulation or during execution stages.	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
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	<p>Further, as per project design, a gender analysis has been 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 are guiding the implementation of all project activities. All CCA approaches promoted are gender-responsive and based on the results of the gender analysis.</p> <p>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 study generated recommendations to support development of district and community gender action plans.</p>
Indicate in which results area(s) the project is expected to contribute to gender equality (as identified at project design stage):		
a) closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources	Yes	<p>Outcome 2 and Outcome 3</p> <p>Under outcome 3 commodity value chain assessments and mapping at community level in 13 districts of Uganda's cattle corridor has identified those who will participate in selling and the other end of value chain including certification including men and women</p> <p>Under outcome 2, the recommendations from the study provides development of action plans which will further elaborate on resource use.</p>
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	<p>Outcome 2 and Outcome 3</p> <p>Under outcome 3 commodity value chain assessments and mapping at community level in 13 districts of Uganda's cattle</p>

		<p>corridor has identified those who will participate in selling and the other end of value chain including certification including men and women</p> <p>Under outcome 2, the recommendations from the study provides development of action plans which will further elaborate on participation and decision making</p>
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	<p>Outcome 2 and Outcome 3</p> <p>Under outcome 3 commodity value chain assessments and mapping at community level in 13 districts of Uganda’s cattle corridor has identified those who will participate in selling and the other end of value chain including certification including men and women</p> <p>Under outcome 2, the recommendations from the study provides development of action plans which will further elaborate on social economic benefits.</p>
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	<p>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.</p>
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	<p>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.</p>
Any other good practices on gender	Yes	<p>Developing specific gender tools to support project implementation at community level</p>

11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval <u>during this reporting period.</u>	
<p>Does the project have a knowledge management strategy? If not, how does the project collect and document good practices? Please list relevant good practices that can be learned and shared from the project thus far.</p>	<p>Yes, the project has a knowledge management strategy. The project will build upon an existing knowledge management system developed under the first phase of the GCCA project. The 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.</p>
<p>Does the project have a communication strategy? Please provide a brief overview of the communications successes and challenges this year.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Objectives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance effective implementation of the project through strategic communication with key audiences

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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
<p>Please share a human-interest story from your project, focusing on how the project has helped to improve people's livelihoods while contributing to achieving the expected Global Environmental Benefits. Please indicate any Socio-economic Co-benefits that were generated by the project. Include at least one beneficiary quote and perspective, and please also include related photos and photo credits.</p>	<p>Zibulaikaire farmer field school is located in Nabiswera sub county katuba parish katuba village.</p> <p>Members have been practicing market-oriented farming for a long period and yet never knew about the importance of keeping records. During the joint monitoring and evaluation exercise conducted by NADIFA and district Local Government officials, one of the officers commented about the benefits of keeping records and emphasized access to Parish Model Funds as one of the areas that required clear production records if one was to access the funds. After monitoring and evaluation exercise, an urgent meeting was organized between facilitator and group members to discuss the recommendations from M & E exercise. Farmers suggested that the next training session should focus on records. During the training session, the facilitator guided the farmers through the different type's production records and their benefits. The farmers were active throughout the session and have since started making and keeping production records on a daily basis. They are optimistic of the benefits that will come from proper record keeping, in the future.</p> <p>Tubebumu farmer field school, located in wajjala village, Lwampanga subcounty.</p> <p><i>"I have doubted the project since its inception but the establishment of Energy cooking stove in my kitchen has impressed me, and my perception towards project activities has greatly changed. I am looking forward for more benefits from the project"</i>. Nabiika Getrude Tubebumu farmer field school, wajjala village, Lwampanga subcounty.</p> <p>Twekembe farmers' field school, Kitalebe village, Lwampanga Sub County.</p> <p><i>"I have been buying vegetables for a long period of time. When we were preparing seed beds for bio-intensive gardens establishment, I did not take it seriously because it was new to me and group members. After some time my cabbage, plants are looking good. We are planning to buy more seeds and establish another garden"</i>. Sande Robert, Host Twekembe farmers' field school, Kitalebe village Lwampanga Sub County.</p>
<p>Please provide links to related website, social media account</p>	<p>https://www.fao.org/uganda</p>

<p>Please provide a list of publications, leaflets, video materials, newsletters, or other communications assets published on the web.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phenology Calendar publication - Fact sheet - On spot messages <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o on T-shirts, o banner, and o tear drops o Branded note books, o Bags
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Agatha Ayebazibwe Communications Officer at FAO</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

<p>Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.</p>
<p>If applicable, please describe the process and current status of on-going/completed, legitimate consultations to obtain Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.</p> <p>Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.</p>
<p>This project's direct beneficiaries are local farming communities.</p> <p>In addition, the project preparation process was guided by mechanisms for obtaining Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) with the indigenous communities.</p> <p>The local people are part of the farmer field school groups. The indigenous people in the project area are the Kadam in Karita sub county Amudat district and the Tepeth in Loroo sub county in Amudat district. During group formulation there was deliberate consideration for participation of the indigenous people in Amudat district. In Amudat district their villages were targeted and given these people were given five slots in each group. The indigenous people also participated in selecting leaders and were allowed to vie for positions.</p>

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²³	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2022	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
	Nabuin ZARDI (NARO-NARL)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NARL Scientists, technicians and support staff who are engaged in the project are permanent staff and do not receive salary from GEF project 2 Vehicles (only fuel) Office space and utilities (IT equipment). 	2 250 000	1,575,000	1,575,000	2 250 000
	Ngetta ZARDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ngetta ZARDI scientists, technicians and support staff who are engaged in the project are permanent staff and do not receive salary from the GEF project since they are paid by the Organization. The institute has a fleet of 8 double cabin pick-ups which is used in implementation of GEF project activities Office space for staff, IT equipment and utilities over five year period The institute has several investments in pasture seed production and demonstration fields both on station and with farming communities in Amolatar, which is used by the GEF project in production of more improved seed, livestock multiplication and demonstration. 	1 310 000	929,943	929,943	1 310 000
	Buginyanya ZARDI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BugIZARDI Scientists, technicians and support staff who are engaged in the project are permanent staff and do not receive salary from GEF The institute has a fleet of 4 double cabin pick-ups which is used in implementation of GEF project activities Office space for staff, IT equipment Investments in seed production and demonstrations fields on station which the project uses in production of more improved seed, livestock multiplication and demonstrations. 	868 000	478,563	478,563	868 000
	NaLIRRI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NaLIRRI scientists, technicians and support staff whose expertise will be needed for the Successful implementation of the GEF project, as well institute facilities and vehicles will be available for the success of the project. The total value of co-financing from NaLIRRI, which includes institute facilities, vehicles, and staff. 	5 000 000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5 000 000
	Ministry of Local Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staff time from the Ministry, District and sub-county from the 13 districts and 24 sub-counties; and Ministry vehicles and vehicles at district level; and Office space and utilities. 	11 250 000	7,875,000	7,875,000	11 250 000

²³ 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.

	FAO Uganda	<p>FAO_GCCA+</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The on-going GCCA+ project Payment for office space, utilities and staff in Luweero sub-regional office, which oversees and monitors GEF/LDF project activities in the districts of Luweero, Nakaseke and Kayunga, Procured two vehicles used jointly in the two projects and constructed valley tanks in Luweero and Nakaseke where beneficiary communities are supported by GEF/LDF in climate resilient agriculture interventions and water use. <p>FAO UKAID</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3 cars and 14 motorbikes from UKAID-funded project for the Karamoja region. Vehicle for monitoring project activities in Karamoja, Production assets established in communities such as water infrastructures from which the GEF/LDF project and farmer field schools established. 	9 279 724	6,690,806	6,690,806	9 279 724
		TOTAL	29 957 724	22,549,312	22,549,312	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.

Annex 1. – GEF Performance Ratings Definitions

Development Objectives Rating. A rating of the extent to which a project is expected to achieve or exceed its major objectives.	
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. A rating of the extent to which the implementation of a project’s components and activities is in compliance with the project’s approved implementation plan.	
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.

Risk rating. It should assess the overall risk of factors internal or external to the project which may affect implementation or prospects for achieving project objectives. Risk of projects should be rated on the following scale:	
High Risk (H)	There is a probability of greater than 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face high risks.
Substantial Risk (S)	There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face substantial risks
Moderate Risk (M)	There is a probability of between 26% and 50% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only moderate risk.
Low Risk (L)	There is a probability of up to 25% that assumptions may fail to hold or materialize, and/or the project may face only low risks.

Annex 2. – Updated tracking tools

As required, the original AMAT tracking tools have been translated into the GEF7 LDCF Core Indicators. Expected results at MTR stage have been inserted.

