



FAO-GEF Project Implementation Report

Period covered: 1 July 2022 to 30 June 2023

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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: <i>This section should be completed ONLY by:</i> a) Projects with 1st PIR; b) In case the geographic coverage of project activities has changed since last reporting period.	N/A

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

GEF Grant Amount (USD):	6,886,838
Total Co-financing amount as included in GEF CEO Endorsement Request/ProDoc³:	29,957,724
Total GEF grant delivery (as of June 30, 2023 (USD):	4,196,311
Total GEF grant actual expenditures (excluding commitments) as of June 30, 2023 (USD) :	3,415,736

¹ As per FPMIS

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

³ This is the total amount of co-financing as included in the CEO document/Project Document.

Total estimated co-financing materialized as of June 30, 2023⁴	22,536,369
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M&E Milestones

Date of Most Recent Project Steering Committee (PSC) Meeting:	25 November 2022
Expected Mid-term Review date⁵:	March 2022
Actual Mid-term review date (when it is done):	25 November 2022 - completed
Expected Terminal Evaluation Date⁶:	January 2024
Tracking tools/Core indicators updated before MTR or TE stage (provide as Annex)	[N/A]

Overall ratings

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

ESS risk classification

Current ESS Risk classification:	Low
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Status

Implementation Status (1st PIR, 2nd PIR, etc. Final PIR):	4 th PIR
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⁴ Please refer to the section 12 of this report where updated co-financing estimates are requested and indicate the total co-financing amount materialized.

⁵ 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.

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

Project Contacts

Contact	Name, Title, Division/Institution	E-mail
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Lead Technical Officer (LTO)	Calles Ramirez, Teodardo Jose, Agricultural Officer (NSP)	teodardo.calles@fao.org
GEF Technical Officer, GTO (ex Technical FLO)	Pierre Bégat (OCB)	pierre.begat@fao.org

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 ⁷	Baseline	Mid-term Target Mid-term Target ⁸	End-of-project Target	Cumulative progress ⁹ since project start Level at 30 June 2023	Progress rating ¹⁰
Objective(s): To contribute to enhancing long-term environmental sustainability and resilience of food production systems in the Karamoja Sub-Region	Outcome 1: Knowledge on CCA, natural resources, agrarian systems and agrobiodiversity produced and disseminated through an integrated knowledge sharing system to male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists, and institutions that support them (MAAIF, NARO, DLG, NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to ensure resilience	Number of relevant assessments/knowledge products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6	There is no in-depth understanding, based on scientific assessments, of the natural resources, the agrarian systems, gender dynamics, agrobiodiversity, and their ongoing transformation under the changing climate in the 13 districts. A CCAKB ICT system has been set up in 3 districts (Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola)	Comprehensive study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts of intervention Study on the agrarian systems in place in the 13 districts Study on the gender dynamics in the management of	Comprehensive study on natural resources and their evolution in a climate change context (mapping and assessment) in the 13 districts of intervention Study on the agrarian systems in place in the 13 districts Study on the gender dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Letter of Agreement was signed with the 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. A comprehensive final 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 by NARO was submitted and approved by the LTO. The methodologies for the study were developed by NARO and approved during the Inception Meeting prior to data collection. The methodologies used in the study were as below: 	S

⁷ This is taken from the approved results framework of the project.

⁸ 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.

⁹ Please report on results obtained in terms of Global Environmental Benefits and Socio-economic Co-benefits as well.

¹⁰ 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>der the GCCA project.</p> <p>No ICT system is in place at the AP/FFS level to share knowledge amongst farmers.</p>	<p>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>Assessment of agrobiodiversity in the project sites</p> <p>CCA KB 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 CCA KB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Biophysical and socio-economic assessment of agrarian system (Household surveys, Focus Group Discussions, Key Informants Interviews as well as Transect Walks for primary data and Desk review for secondary data in all the 13 districts). ➤ Forest Cover Mapping¹¹ and Development of the Forest Composition Inventory ➤ Water Resources Assessment and Mapping ¹² ➤ Wetlands Resources Assessment and Mapping ¹³ • The final approved report contained the following:
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¹¹ Involved extraction of the district land cover map from the national land cover map achieved by clipping out land cover maps (1990, 2000, 2005, 2010, and 2015) of the study area using the 2017 district boundaries. Forest cover statistics for respective years were computed using the forest cover statistics from 1990 to 2015 which were extracted for five intervals from the land use/ land cover maps from NFA for the district. The 2020 statistics were computed using EARTHMAP’s Global Canopy Height data to generate forest cover map for the year 2020; Openforis’ Collect Mobile Application and pre-loaded electronic data capture forms were employed to develop the forest composition inventory.

¹² Descriptive statistics of the rainfall time series data at monthly and annual time scales were computed and graphs plotted; Groundwater recharge was computed based on the methodology employed in the National Water Resources Assessment (2013); Flood hazard mapping and modelling was computed using two methods i.e., use of sentinel 2 data captured before and after flooding to detect flooded areas and map areas affected by the rising water levels; and flood modelling which was employed to map flood prone areas along rivers (riverine floods). The main data input for this methodology was the 30m resolution Digital Elevation model (DEM). Field work was conducted to validate the extent of the floods, identify the sub-counties that are flood prone in the district and the impacts of floods. Drought analysis was drawn from literature from district reports, and Office of the Prime Minister reports) and key informant interviews conducted in each district.

¹³ Wetland boundaries were delineated using topographic maps of Uganda acquired from the Ministry Of Land, Housing and Urban Development. The SRTM for the study area was acquired and used to calculate the topographic wetness index (TPI). This technique was used to locate all places where water flows and eventually accumulates. It was further enhanced by use of image enhancement techniques to highlight the wetlands from the neighboring landscape and image display techniques involving the use of various false color composites (FCCs) of Landsat5 and Landsat 7ETM. A wetland assessment exercise was undertaken to establish the status of wetlands in each district. A wetlands Key Informant Interview Tool was designed and used to establish the status of wetlands in each district.

						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The biophysical and socio-economic status of each district and associated recommendations. The following were established for each district: crop and livestock production status and trends, changes in agriculturally based livelihoods, climate variability and vulnerabilities, soil fertility status and management, seed status, water harvesting and storage, post-harvest handling, and renewable energy practices and technologies. ➤ Forest maps developed and status established, including forest composition inventory in all the districts. ➤ Wetlands status including the distribution and extent of wetlands, extraction and quantification of the wetland dynamics, wetland maps and trends on land cover and land use change for all the districts. ➤ Water resources status and water resources maps generated. This considered water availability - historical rainfall distribution, groundwater availability and potential as well as floods and drought for all the districts. ➤ The results in the report will also inform framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Letter of Agreement was signed with Makerere University School of Women and Gender Studies, to conduct a 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”. • Final report on gender analysis of the dynamics in the management of natural resources, agrarian systems and land use study was submitted with key recommendations areas to 	
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						<p>support development of district and community gender action plans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The results from report will also inform framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project. • 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 were 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 of ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. ○ 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. ○ Designed and configured the CCAKB and national KMS. ○ Designed KM training toolkits and manuals and used them to train district KMCTS to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. ○ Trained Trainer of Trainers who in turn trained 95 local government district staff on the use and administration of the CCAKB to generate, package and disseminate climate knowledge. ○ The systems for the CCAKB and national KMS are live and functional. 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Put in place district Knowledge Management and Communication Teams (KMCTs). ○ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LoA 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 assessment was undertaken using the methodology stipulated below: <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: 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. ○ Trained district assessment teams in using the Diversity Assessment Tool for Agrobiodiversity and Resilience (DATAR). 	
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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agrobiodiversity assessment was conducted using Household surveys, Focus Group Discussions and Key Informant Interviews. ○ Data was analyzed using Excel and R-Statistical Package to generate diversity indices including household and community diversity richness, evenness, divergence. ○ The findings were validated through community meetings in each district. ○ A final report was submitted by BI and is under review. The findings in the report were presented at district level and include the list of crop varieties (local, Creole and improved) for two crop types, and animal breeds (local, Creole and improved) for two animal types and their respective sources, attributes and agronomic traits, reasons for their preferences and constraints faced in production and marketing were established. ○ The information generated will inform the CCAKB system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● LoA for National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) completed to engage NRO’s Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALRRI) as Service Provider for production and dissemination of information. This is planned for starting July 2023 and ending March 2024. 	
<p>Outcome 2 Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are female) adopt gender responsive improved climate resilient practices (agro ecological</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</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</p> <p><u>Land management:</u> at least 90% of the AP/FFS participants (at</p>	<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. 	S

<p>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>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 technique to manage pest and diseases, of which 55% used synthetic pesticides (of which 66% never use protective gear) and 23% natural ones <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 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 least 30% of which are women) use improved water management practices</p>	<p>Field Schools groups formulated were trained and through a participatory approach, each FFS group participated in establishing and managing of experiments. The FFS groups used these experiments for practical learning on application of climate resilient practices. Tools were developed to capture progress on utilization and adoption of Climate Resilience practices and the rates as listed below. <u>Land management:</u> Soil and water conservation measures (61.9%), composting and manure management (64.3%), mulching (61.8%) <u>Water management:</u> Use of water harvesting technologies and practices (60.7%), and use of drought tolerant varieties (84.6%) <u>Pest management and other crop/livestock management practices:</u> Integrated Pest Management – IPM (65.6%), use of pest and or disease resistant/tolerant varieties (74.3%),and crop diversification involving crop rotation and or intercropping (80.7%), Timely planting (85.7%). Pasture conservation (53.2%), agro forestry systems (57.1%), rotational grazing (65.5%).</p>	
<p>Outcome 3 Increased institutional capacity of MAAIF</p>	<p>Regional, national and sector-wide policies, plans</p>	<p>The GCCA project reviewed several policies, including the Water for</p>	<p>1 gender responsive FIP mainstreaming climate change</p>	<p>FIP transformed into a strategy to implement the Water for Agricultural Production</p>	<p>A synthesis of existing policies was conducted to identify priority issues for mainstreaming climate change in existing policies. Consultations are ongoing</p>	<p>MS</p>

<p>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>	<p>and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 12 Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13</p>	<p>Agricultural Production 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 trading-in local variety seeds No land and natural resources management systems - based on assessments of the natural resources, the agrarian systems, gender dynamics,</p>	<p>developed for the Water for 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>Policy, mainstreaming gender and climate change 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>	<p>to support the development of the framework for the implementation plan. Participants were identified, their capacity needs identified then trained on mainstreaming gender and climate change in agriculture sector. The participants trained were from 13 District Local Governments DLGs, as well as from Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Labor, Gender and Social Development. The training was conducted in February 2023; and 103 participants (37 Female and 66 Male) were trained. LoA for National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) completed to engage NRO's Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALRRI) as service provider to integrate gender and CCA into sub catchment management system in the 13 districts. This is planned for 2023 and ending March 2024. LoA in process to engage Water Resources Institute (WRI) as service provider to catalyze registration of local crop varieties. This is planned for 2023. Baseline work started and comprises the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept note on stakeholder dialogues for generating information on barriers, has been developed in consultation with Water Resources Institute under Ministry of Water and Environment. • Webinar on stakeholder understanding of the Barriers to registration of local/farmers crop varieties was hosted by Water Resources. Link to on line's event proceedings. Attended by about 120 participants. https://youtu.be/iy7z9kJKQY
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		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 in future operations facilitated	Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge	N/A	M&E framework developed Mid-term evaluation conducted Project communication strategy in place and implemented	M&E framework developed Mid-term evaluation conducted Project communication strategy in place and implemented 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M&E framework developed and reviewed. • Mid-term evaluation was conducted. • M&E Officer hired. • The project monitoring and evaluation plan was strengthened by generating relevant baseline data for indicators and approaches for measurement of indicators. • 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. • A Communication strategy was developed and currently communication and awareness materials that have been developed include Pull up banners, T-Shirts, bags and notebooks. • The tools to guide documentation of best practices were developed for the different components. • Activity-level monitoring tool was developed. • Project Videos, briefs and Fact Sheets were produced. • Procurement of services for documentation of best practices is under preparation waiting approval by management. 	S

Measures taken to address MS, MU, U and HU ratings on Section 2

Outcome	Action(s) to be taken	By whom?	By when?
Outcome 1: Knowledge on CCA, natural resources, agrarian systems and agrobiodiversity produced and disseminated through an integrated knowledge sharing system to male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists, and institutions that support them (MAAIF, NARO, DLG, NGOs, CBOs, etc.) to ensure resilience	Strict and continuous monitoring of the Letters of Agreements, through tracking progress of the deliverables submitted by reviewing the documents from Makerere University Climate change Centre and Bioversity International; and expediting implementation of the procurement Request for National Agriculture Research Organisation (NARO) -Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALRRI) on production and dissemination of information on agrarian systems and gender analysis within the agrarian systems.	National Project Coordinator	December 2023
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 Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) of Mukono, Ngetta and Buginyanya supported by the Agro forestry Specialist.</p> <p>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 will be adhered to.</p> <p>Promote sustainable production and export opportunities by supporting the following specialists: a) Irrigation Specialists to complete installation of water for production facilities including scaling out the piloted and tested solar powered mobile irrigation system; b) Crop Production Specialist to provide technical backstopping in production of high value commodities by farmers; c) Livestock Specialist to scale out improved pasture production, and establish production facilities, and enhance access to improved livestock genetics; and iv) Value Chain Development Officer to link FFS groups to functional markets.</p>	National Project Coordinator	December 2023
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>Expedite consultations with government and other stakeholders to support the development of the framework for implementation plan.</p> <p>Continuous engagement of MAAIF and DLGs to support implementation and monitoring Quarterly Monitoring by MAAIF.</p>	National Project Coordinator	January 2023
Outcome 4: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated	Develop more 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.	National Project Coordinator	December 2023

3. Implementation Progress (IP)

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

Outcomes and Outputs ¹⁴	Indicators (as per the Logical Framework)	Annual Target (as per the annual Work Plan)	Main achievements ¹⁵ (please avoid repeating results reported in previous year PIR)	Describe any variance ¹⁶ 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</p> <p>CCA KB in place in all 13 districts, and set up at the national level -Procurement of the new service provider to replace Digital green</p>	<p>Under NARO letter of Agreement, a comprehensive final 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 was submitted and approved. The results and recommendations of the report are informing the framing of the activities and approaches in outcome 3 of this project.</p> <p>Under Bioversity International LoA, a final report was submitted - "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 results from report are informing the framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project.</p> <p>Under the LoA, Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES), the following were accomplished:</p>	<p>The implementation of this assignment is near completion with minor variance.</p>

¹⁴ Outputs as described in the project Logframe or in any approved project revision.

¹⁵ 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)

¹⁶ Variance refers to the difference between the expected and actual progress at the time of reporting.

		<p>ICT system is used in 40 AP/FFS, and integrated in the CCAKB</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed procurement ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. Completed the design and configuration of the CCAKB and national KMS, and the systems are live and functional. Put in place district Knowledge Management and Communication Teams (KMCTs). Completed the design of KM training toolkits and manuals and used them to train district KMCTS and supporting to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. Conducted a training of trainer workshop on the use and administration of the CCAKB and national KMS, and produced a core of trained trainers. 	
<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Final 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 by NARO was reviewed and approved. The results from report are informing the framing of the activities and approach in outcome 3 of this project. 	<p>The implementation of this assignment was accomplished with no variance.</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"> Bioversity International submitted the final report "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 report is under review and in each district, the findings comprise the list of crop varieties (local, Creole and improved) for two crop types, and animal breeds (local, Creole and improved) for two animal types and their respective sources, attributes and 	<p>The final report submitted as planned.</p>

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			<p>agronomic traits, reasons for their preferences and constraints faced in production and marketing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The information generated will inform the CCAKB system. 	
<p>Output 1.1.3 An integrated system to generate and disseminate knowledge on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices is developed at both district level and national level</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 -Assessment of the project sites for CCAKB in place in all 13 districts and at the national level -Procurement requirements for ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system is in procurement process.</p>	<p>Under the LoA, Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES) delivered on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Completed procurement ICT equipment to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. Validated the proposed structure and components of the CCAKB ICT system at national level. Completed the design and configuration of the CCAKB and national KMS, and the systems are live and functional. Put in place district Knowledge Management and Communication Teams (KMCTs). Received ICT equipment from FAO and handed it over to the target 19 district, MWE/CCD and MAAIF to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. Completed the design of KM training toolkits and manuals and used them to train district KMCTS and supporting to support the functioning of the knowledge management system. Conducted a training of trainer workshop on the use and administration of the CCAKB and national KMS, and produced a core of trained trainers. Conducted trainings in the targeted 19 the on the use and administration of the CCAKB to generate, package and disseminate climate knowledge. The training involved 5-6 participants from each district who are members of the district Knowledge Management and Communication Teams (KMCTs). In the process of preparing the final narrative and financial reports to complete and close the project. 	<p>The system is being functionalized and activities ongoing as planned. In process of preparing the final narrative and financial reports to complete and close the project.</p>
<p>Output 1.1.4 An ICT system is developed to share knowledge across 2</p>	<p>Number of relevant assessments/ knowledge</p>	<p>-Procurement of the new service provider to replace Digital green</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LoA is in a final stage to engage Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) of Mukono, Ngetta and Buginyanya as service 	<p>Variance of 40%. Fast tracking formalisation of the LoAs and implement by September 2023</p>

<p>districts and 40 AP/FFS amongst farmers and agro pastoralists on CCA best practices to increase their resilience to climate change</p>	<p>products and systems carried out AMAT Indicator 6</p>	<p>ICT system is used in 40 AP/FFS, and integrated in the CCAKB</p>	<p>providers to replace Digital Green Foundation which turned down the offer. The system will be linked to the XX server developed by Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES)</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> <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>The uptake for climate resilient technologies is generally high following the trainings conducted except irrigation which was slightly delayed.</p> <p><u>Land management:</u> There was a relatively high uptake as indicated below: Soil and water conservation measures (61.9%), composting and manure management (64.3%), mulching (61.8%)</p> <p><u>Pest management and other crop/livestock management technologies and practices:</u> This was generally high as shown below: Integrated Pest Management – IPM (65.6%), use of pest and or disease resistant/tolerant varieties (74.3%), and crop diversification involving crop rotation and or intercropping (80.7%), Timely planting (85.7%). Pasture conservation (53.2%), agro forestry systems (57.1%), rotational grazing (65.5%)</p> <p><u>Water management:</u> Although use of water harvesting technologies and practices (60.7%), and use of drought tolerant varieties (84.6%) were generally high, the rate of adoption of irrigation is still very low (41.6%). The project has started installation of irrigation facilities for some FFS and will also enhance linkage of FFS groups to suppliers of irrigation equipment and technologies which are currently not readily available in the project areas.</p> <p>A number of agro-pastoral / Farmer Field Schools have been supported to access and enhance sustainable use of water for increased production and productivity of high value crops and livestock as follows:</p>	<p>There was a delay in kick-starting water for production intervention by 20%. However, this is now on track. Schools have be formulated.</p>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Piloted and tested two mobile solar powered prototype irrigation systems in Amuria district; and developed a prototype to scale out the system to other districts. • Ongoing construction and installation of 3 irrigation systems in 3 districts to cover a total command area of 6 acres to benefit 90 farmers from 3 FFSs with a provision of hydrants for irrigation outside the sprinkler command area of about 5 acres per system. • Designed and procured contractors for construction of valley tank (to benefit over 10,000 livestock); mobile irrigation systems to irrigate 4 acres; and fixed irrigation systems to cover 17 acres for production of high value crops. 	
<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 AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options 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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write-shop to orient the trainers of Master Trainers was conducted with 15 participants. • 40 trainees from the 13 project districts are being identified in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. The trainees will undertake a 3 months master trainers course in FFS methodology starting in September 2023 	50%
<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 AMAT Indicator 4</p> <p>Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified climate-resilient livelihood options 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 AP/FFS in total set up by the project in the 13 districts with at least 30% female and 30% young (age 18-30) and all AP/FFS trained in SLM. • Sixty-one (61) farmers have been identified and selected to host multi-species forage demonstration sites, totalling some 146 acres, for climate resilience among agro-pastoralists and carbon sequestration in grazing systems. The seed from the demonstrations will benefit over 700 livestock farmers from 27 FFSs accounting for over 85% of the members in those FFS groups. 	

<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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Three (3) LoAs were developed with the Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDI) of Mukono, Ngetta and Buginyanya to set up community seed banks, tree nurseries and hold seed fairs. • Three community tree nurseries established. • 157,647 of assorted tree species were planted to rehabilitate degraded watersheds in 4 districts, covering. An estimated 43 ha. • The selection of the intervention sites followed findings from work conducted by Bioversity International. 	<p>Three out of the 4 tree nurseries established.</p>
<p>Output 2.1.4 500 male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists are involved in sustainable production and export opportunities to access markets</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>Farmers from 45 FFS groups) were trained in maize, cassava and chilli production. Equipment for cottage processing facilities for maize, cassava and chilli were identified, specifications developed and submitted to procurement to benefit the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 FFS groups (900 farmers) to produce two maize green products, HVMF (High Value Maize Flour and MAC (Maize cob feed for livestock) in Kamuli. • 30 FFS groups (900 farmers) to produce two green products, HVCF (High Value Cassava Flour and Cassava Peel waste for livestock feed) in Nakasongola; and • 15 FFS (450 farmers) involved in an aggregation facility for upgrading the chilli value chain for high value export markets through clean and proper drying of chilli along the production chain (from farmer to aggregation facility). <p>The integrated framework for value chain development (IVCD) in response to climate change adaptation based on selection of priority commodities was catalysed with emphasis to enhancing access to water for agriculture production.</p> <p>The farmer field schools have been supported to develop investment models. The groups received, trained and linked to international markets Cocoa farmers through Asente Mama, Hass Avocado with</p>	<p>Undertaking water for agriculture production facilities installation to enhance production of high value commodities. The delay was moderate.</p>

			<p>OGIN, Katakwi district and Teso region and Cassava enhanced their processing cottage.</p> <p>Three livestock value chains i.e., indigenous chicken, piggery and goats identified for sustainable production in rural households to benefit 90FFs. Services are being procured to establish production facilities to enhance access to improved genetics in 4 districts of Amolatar, Abim, Napak and Amudat.</p> <p>Water for agriculture production has been undertaken as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water sources and beneficiary group suitability assessment was conducted for all the 19 districts. • Piloted and tested two mobile solar powered prototype irrigation systems in Amuria district; and developed a prototype to scale out the system to other districts. • Ongoing construction and installation of 3 irrigation systems in 3 districts to cover a total command area of 6 acres to benefit 90 farmers from 3 FFSs with a provision of hydrants for irrigation outside the sprinkler command area of about 5 acres per system. • Designed and procured contractors for construction of valley tank (to benefit over 10,000 livestock); mobile irrigation systems to irrigate 4 acres; and fixed irrigation systems to cover 17 acres for production of high value crops. • Procured contractors for excavation of three shallow wells and one mobile irrigation system. 	
<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 pro-active 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>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>A synthesis of existing policies was conducted to identify priority issues for mainstreaming gender and climate change into existing policies and ensure that agriculture mechanization and water for agriculture production issues are integrated in the policies.</p> <p>Participants were identified, their capacity needs identified then trained on mainstreaming gender and climate change in agriculture sector. The participants trained were from 13 District Local Governments DLGs,</p>	<p>Finalizing procurement of service providers.</p>

	<p>Sub-national plans and processes developed and strengthened to identify, prioritize and integrate adaptation strategies and measures AMAT Indicator 13</p>		<p>as well as from Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Labor, Gender and Social Development. The training was conducted in February 2023; and 103 participants (37 Female and 66 Male) were trained.</p> <p>LoA for National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) completed to engage NRO's Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALRRI) as service provider. This is planned for September 2023 and ending in March 2024.</p> <p>LoA in process to engage a Water Resources Institute (WRI) as service provider. This is planned for 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept note on stakeholder dialogues for generating information on barriers, has been developed in consultation with Water Resources Institute under Ministry of Water and Environment <p>Webinar on stakeholder understanding of the Barriers to registration of local/farmers crop varieties was hosted by Water Resources. Link to on line's event proceedings. Attended by about 120 participants. https://youtu.be/iy7z9kJKQY</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>A synthesis of existing policies was conducted to identify priority issues for mainstreaming climate change in existing policies.</p>	<p>There was 30% delay in implementation. Consultations are ongoing to support the development of the framework for the implementation plan.; and Implementation will start in September 2023</p>

<p><u>Output 3.1.2</u> Gender and CCA mainstreamed into the Agricultural Mechanization 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>A synthesis of existing policies was conducted to identify priority issues for mainstreaming climate change in existing policies.</p>	<p>There was moderate delay in implementation. Consultations are ongoing to support the development of the framework for the implementation plan.; and Implementation will start in September 2023</p>
<p><u>Output 3.1.3</u> 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>A synthesis of existing policies was conducted to identify priority issues for mainstreaming climate change in existing policies. Consultations are ongoing to support the development of the framework for the implementation plan.</p>	<p>There was 30% delay in implementation. Consultations are ongoing to support the development of the framework for the implementation plan.; and Implementation will start in September 2023</p>
<p><u>Output 3.1.4</u> 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 adaptation strategies and measures</p>	<p>Terms of reference finalized and implementing partner identified</p>	<p>Participants were identified, their capacity needs identified and trained on mainstreaming gender and climate change in agriculture sector. The participants trained were from 13 District Local Governments DLGs, as well as from Ministry of Water and Environment and Ministry of Labor, Gender and Social Development. The training was conducted in February 2023; and 103 participants (37 Female and 66 Male) were trained.</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>Output 3.1.5 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>AMAT Indicator 13</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>The project has also supported watershed management to enhance adoption of SLM technologies and practices as below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,000 community members in 9 micro-watersheds from the 9 districts trained on community-based integrated watershed management practices including sustainable land management, principles of integrated watershed management, application of participatory rural appraisal tools for mapping degraded land hotspots, action planning, monitoring and evaluation. • Facilitated capacity building of 100 watershed facilitators including DFAs and DLG in community-based integrated watershed management and Monitoring and Evaluation, from the 9 districts. The trained staff of DFAs together with communities conducted comprehensive assessments and identified watershed areas for interventions in 6 micro watersheds in addition to the 9 micro watersheds assessed earlier. Thus, a total of 14 micro watersheds in the 9 districts. These assessed micro watersheds were mapped at community level but also 8 out of the 14 have been geospatially delineated and the average area of the watersheds is 500ha. • 9 out of 14 costed micro watershed management investment plans from the DFAs have been fully developed, completed and ready for funding. • From the assessed watersheds, 8 community-based watershed management associations have been established in addition to the earlier on 	<p>100 watershed facilitators from District Farmers Associations and District Local Governments have been trained in watershed management.</p>

			<p>established thus, a total of 14 associations, to increase community participation in protection of natural resources and sustainable use of the available resources sustainably</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Up to 20ha of bare patches have been rehabilitated by enclosure and subsequent manuring. <p>TORs for National Agriculture Research Organisation (NARO) completed to engage NARO's Livestock Resources Research Institute (NALRRI) as service provider. This is planned for 2023 and ending March 2024.</p>	
<p>Output 3.1.6 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 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>LoA in process to engage a Water Resources Institute (WRI) as service provider. This is planned for 2023.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Concept note on stakeholder dialogues for generating information on barriers, has been developed in consultation with Water Resources Institute under Ministry of Water and Environment. <p>Webinar on stakeholder understanding of the Barriers to registration of local/farmers crop varieties was hosted by Water Resources. Link to on line's event proceedings. Attended by about 120 participants. https://youtu.be/iy7z9kJKQY</p>	<p>15% variance</p>
<p>Outcome 4.1 Outcome 4: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated</p>	<p>Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge</p>	<p>At least mid-term review conducted</p>	<p>MTR was conducted and report submitted.</p>	
<p>Output 4.1.1 Project monitoring system providing systematic</p>	<p>Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and</p>	<p>At least mid-term review conducted</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project Mid-Term review conducted. The Project Management Unit formalized during FAO-MAAIF Technical Meeting. 	

<p>information on progress in meeting project outcomes and output targets</p>	<p>evaluate the project and share knowledge</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MAAIF Monitoring & Supervisory work plan for 2023 implemented. • Project Steering Committee conducted • Monitoring tool was developed to track project progress. • Knowledge management system was established and running, and districts have been trained on how to use it • Procurement of the documentation of best practices is waiting for approval from Management. 	
<p>Output 4.1.2 Project-related “best-practices” and “lessons learned” disseminated</p>	<p>Number and types of documents and tools developed to monitor and evaluate the project and share knowledge</p>	<p>At least 2 types of documents and tools developed to monitor activities</p>	<p>Seven leaflets were developed and disseminated i.e.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Value Chain Development for Climate Change • Water for Production to Enhance Climate Resilience • Value Chain Development for Women Economic Empowerment (WEE): Gender Responsive Value Chains for Building Climate Resilience • Inward Looking Strategy for Private Sector Engagement and Livelihood Transformation • Building women Agri-Support systems (WASS) in Agriculture and Climate Resilience • Forage production and conservation creates opportunities for climate resilience and commercial viability of milk and beef production in the cattle corridor • Small stocks offer an opportunity to replenish household assets in Karamoja. 	

4. Summary on Progress and Ratings

Please provide a summary paragraph on progress, challenges and outcomes of project implementation consistent with the information reported in sections 2 and 3 of the PIR (max 400 words)

- The project is on track with good progress. At project start, staff recruitment was delayed due to COVID-19 but the process was later completed and all the required personnel for project came on board. Towards the end of April 2023, the NPC and the Project Manager resigned. However, the position of the NPC has been filled.
- The Implementing Partners (IPs) have delivered well, while the LoAs for NARO, BI and the 13 IPs at the district level expired. All these partners submitted their respective reports which are under review except for NARO which was already reviewed and approved. Under the Makerere University LoA, the design and configuration of the CCAKB and national KMS was completed, and the systems are functional. Nevertheless, at the start of the implementation of the activities, movements were restricted and gathering for meetings forbidden due to COVID-19 restrictions. The IPs adjusted their workplans and implemented activities that were not affected by restricted movements like desk reviews, development of assessment tools and training materials.
- Three additional LoAs were developed with 3 Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes to support community seed banks and tree nurseries; and 157,647 assorted tree species planted on 43ha degraded watersheds.
- Water sources and beneficiary group suitability assessment was conducted in the 19 districts. Thereafter, two mobile solar-powered irrigation systems were piloted and tested; and a prototype was developed to scale out the technology. Installation of 3 irrigation systems is ongoing to cover a command area of 6 acres to benefit 90 farmers with a provision of hydrants for irrigation outside the sprinkler command area of about 5 acres per system.
- Monitoring of project activities:
 - The second steering committee meeting was conducted.
 - Mid Term Review (MTR) was conducted, and management plan developed to address the associated recommendations.
 - Activity level monitoring tool was developed and data on adoption rate collected.
 - Project Videos, briefs and Fact Sheets produced; and procurement of services for documentation of best practices is under preparation waiting approval by management.
 - Online monthly check-in meetings with project coordinators and technical officers from the district farmers associations IPs from nine districts.
 - Periodic monitoring visits enabled provision of technical backstopping on value chain, agronomy, pasture management, gender, FFS approach and watershed management to each District IP.
 - Reviewed reports from all IPs and gave technical feedback on specific aspects including AP/FSS methodology, watershed practices, climate resilient and gender.
- Assessed the utilization / adoption rates of the different climate resilient technologies targets.

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.

	FY2023 Development Objective rating¹⁷	FY2023 Implementati on Progress rating¹⁸	Comments/reasons¹⁹ justifying the ratings for FY2023 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 third reporting period. Progress was noted in areas such as; (1) Effective implementation and supervising of LoAs among participating agencies (2) Finalization of NARO NARL and BI LoAs, (3), Conducting MTR (4) Installation of water for production facilities, (5) Conducting the Second Project Steering Committee Meeting; (6) District Knowledge Management and Communication Teams (KMCTs) in place.
Budget Holder	S	S	This phase of the project progressed satisfactory despite the Green Digital Foundation not coming on board to implement the ICT related activities.
GEF Operational Focal Point²⁰			<i>Ratings/comments</i>
Lead Technical Officer²¹	S	S	Project registered a substantial progress and it is expected to achieve most of its major relevant objectives; however, there is a delay in the delivery of some objectives. In order to improve monitoring of deliverables, the project Steering Committee needs to meet more often.
FAO-GEF Funding Liaison Officer	S	S	Despite challenges linked with external partnerships (delays in processing LoAs, Digital Green disengaging) and internal turnover (change in coordinator), the project has been delivering. The new coordinator has been onboarded efficiently. MTR

¹⁷ **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.

¹⁸ **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.

¹⁹ Please ensure that the ratings are based on evidence

²⁰ In case the GEF OFP didn't provide his/her comments, please explain the reason.

²¹ The LTO will consult the HQ technical officer and all other supporting technical Units.

			recommendations have been taken into account. In the coming year, delivery should be expedited to meet the project timeline. Active engagement from the whole PTF, including LTO support, will be required.
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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 ²² . 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

²² **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 ²³	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	Low	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 centres 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>Two Project Steering Committee meetings have also been conducted in two of the Implementing districts; each time combined with the field visit to appreciate the extent of the impact of the project. Specific collaborations with national and regional institutions are involved in all stages of project implementation through consultations where necessary to ensure sustainable participation.</p>	<p>The following measures were taken and continue to be implemented in order to ensure effective participation of the different institutions: 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> <p>Quarterly field visits by officials from the Ministry of Agriculture enhances supervision, and</p>

²³ 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 ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
						ownership of the project by the district local governments and collaboration.
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.	<p>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</p> <p>One of the main activities is to support enhancement of capacities of institutions at national level and district level. MAK –CAES initially participated in support of KMCT through establishment of CCAKB under GCCA.</p> <p>Designed KM training toolkits and manuals and used them to train district KMCTS and supporting to support the functioning of the knowledge management system.</p> <p>Conducted a training of trainer workshop on the use and administration of the CCAKB and national KMS, and produced a core of trained trainers.</p>	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 ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					Conducted trainings in the targeted 19 the on the use and administration of the CCAKB to generate, package and disseminate climate knowledge.	
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> <p>Capacity needs identified on mainstreaming gender and climate change in agriculture sector, and local and central government technical staff were trained.</p>	FAO recruited specialists who consistently provide technical backstopping to the project activities.
4	Lack of coordination with baseline and relevant existing initiatives	Low	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 an ad hoc basis, which will ensure a smooth information sharing across initiatives	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 that are trying to promote the same technologies and pledged to share the data.	The risk is now qualified as low as most of the project implementing partners (such as the district farmers associations, research institutions such as NARO and Makerere University) have ongoing initiatives on the ground and the PSC is the forum that ensures coordination.

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
5	Reluctance to adopt new agro-pastoral practices	Low	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>	<p>The project management Unit is fast tracking engaging another organisation 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 2023</p> <p>LoA is in final stages to engage Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) of Mukono, Ngetta and Buginyanya as service providers to replace Digital Green Foundation which turned down the offer. The system will be linked to the server developed by Makerere University, College of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (MAK-CAES)</p>	<p>Created awareness and exchange visits amongst the Implementing partners.</p> <p>The project has organised field days for learning and sharing good practices</p> <p>The project has developed leaflets and crop production calendars to enhance learning and dissemination of best practices.</p>
6	Increased occurrence of extreme weather events induced by climate change	High	Yes	<p>The project will mitigate these risks by supporting the implementation of CCA policies and measures in a proactive and coordinated manner. The project aims to increase the resilience capacity of agro-pastoralists through the promotion of CCA agro-pastoral practices that will enable them to better cope with the effects of climate change. Project planned activities will support the implementation of CCA policies and agro-pastoral practices.</p>	<p>As above, the project is currently developing Letters of Agreement with Service Providers to support implementation of policies and agro-pastoral practices. The project has started to implement the policy related activities in collaboration with stakeholders.</p> <p>In addition, the project is supporting interventions such as installation of water for production facilities, production of drought and pest tolerant crop varieties, and community</p>	<p>Continuous technical backstopping in climate resilient technologies.</p> <p>Linking the farmers and implementing partners in to receive timely weather and climate information. During project implementation we have included the contacts of farmers and implementing partners to the government database of the list of stakeholders</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					watershed management to enhance adoption of SLM technologies and practices.	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.	Low	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 	<p>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.</p> <p>FAO has developed a resource handbook to guide capacity building of facilitators in running AP/FFS under COVID-19 to guide implementation of AP/FFS activities under this project including mentoring of community-based farmer facilitators to support FFS facilitators.</p>	In 2023 WHO declared that COVID-19 is now an established and ongoing health issue which no longer constitutes a public health emergency of international concern. FAO PTF needs to ascertain whether the delay incurred in the implementation of the activities due to covid will require a no-cost extension of the project.
8	Desert Locust crisis in project districts in Karamoja	Low	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</p>	<p>The Desert locust have been managed and at the moment it is under control.</p> <p>No outbreaks observed.</p>

	Type of risk	Risk rating ²³	Identified in the ProDoc Y/N	Mitigation Actions	Progress on mitigation actions	Notes from the Budget Holder in consultation with Project Management Unit
					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.	
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.	<p>Activities in the specific sub counties have been put on hold while in others they are lagging behind because of time restrictions.</p> <p>Security has been restored and activities are being implemented though the staff have always be cautioned to be vigilant and to be in constant touch with the respective security operatives while implementing interventions within Karamoja region.</p>
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):

FY2022 rating	FY2023 rating	Comments/reason for the rating for FY2023 and any changes (positive or negative) in the rating since the previous reporting period
Substantial	Moderate	The overall risk level was revised in light of improvement in the pandemic situation and improved coordination. The project is on track although it was affected by Digital Green Foundation which turned down the offer to support ICT

		activities. Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes have replaced the foundation as service providers. Also, towards the end of the reporting year, the NPC and the Project Manager resigned. The position of the NPC was filled in May 2023.
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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>
<p>Recommendation 1: Provide more guidance to the farmers at the start based on the crops to be harvested to have economies of scale of VCHD, i.e. to focus on fewer animals with better output, drought-resistant varieties and adequate pasture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farmers are receiving this information and guidance on Value chain mapping and prioritization of the crops and animals was conducted. • Discussions between farmer groups and traders have been facilitated. • Value Chain Business Models for market linkage are being implemented with co-financing from private sector. • Diversification to improve food security and agro-biodiversity ongoing through seed banks, kitchen gardens, community-based tree nurseries, natural regeneration of fodder and promoting drought tolerant pasture species and animal breeds.
<p>Recommendation 2: Support stronger community-level maintenance and management systems (linking FFS and Water User Associations), especially in the context of the proposed expended support to adaptive methods of irrigation. Allow budget revision to allocate more resources for access to irrigation, including for reliable/permanent solutions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This recommendation was rejected. Construction of project irrigation facilities started in February 2023 after the MTR. • Nevertheless, Budget review was conducted and management has increased funding to irrigation in the revised project budget
<p>Recommendation 3: Put more effort in achieving progress on the 4 Outputs for which there was no progress at mid-term, but with mid-term targets, namely policy mainstreaming, ICT based KM system and implementation of the Communication Strategy (ensuring its reach to sub-county level).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Accelerated in-house plan to fast track these outputs is under implementation
<p>Recommendation 5: Ensure timely achievement of planned results with better oversight (regular NSC meetings, regular progress reports disseminated to the NSC members, systems for ESS) and improved planning, with planning tools and LOA review meetings by sub offices; coordinated by NPC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular stakeholder meeting are scheduled and conducted in the proposed timelines. • Planning tools have been developed and regular review meetings for LoAs are conducted
<p>Recommendation 6: No-cost extension for 1 year</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget and work plan review to establish available funds and pending activities coupled with the critical staff required to accomplish the no cost extension. Was done. • Discussions with management are ongoing. In August/September 2023, a meeting will be held with the government for the steering committee to discuss and endorse the no-cost extension.
<p>Recommendation 7: Closer links with district administrators, both departments- production and NRM:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • support implementation of regulations • Involve the political wing and district leadership more in monitoring to support 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establish District Monitoring teams to support monitoring of project activities. • District Monitoring teams were established in Q1 2023 to support monitoring of project activities.

<p>continuity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participate in district technical working groups and review meetings to enhance cohesion of interventions, coordination and minimize duplication As part of system strengthening, support the coordinating office under the CAO to conduct coordination activities such as the district coordination and review meetings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The teams are composed of both political and technical staff. They have their Terms of reference well spelt out and work plans for implementation were developed and agreed
<p>Recommendation 8: Develop a comprehensive exit strategy and prepare partners for the exit through an official handover.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project has developed accelerated plans of action. These are meant to fast track and create an exit strategy for the IPs to hand over to DLGs for sustainability
<p>Recommendation 9: Closer engagement with watershed management committees and subcommittees (coordination of activities, training) and engagement with NEMA, on sensitization and enforcement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After development of the Watershed management Plans implementation will automatically engage the watershed committees
<p>Recommendation 10: Contribute to conducting a rigorous assessment of the FFS model by FAO Uganda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess the effectiveness and sustainability of the Agro pastoral /FFS approach as implemented by the project. A proposal developed to undertake the assessment of the Agro Pastoral/FFS approach. Discussions on when to start implementation on going.
<p>Recommendation 11: Address the shortage of staffing, e.g., hire a part time communications support to urgently close the gap in the immediate need in capturing the results so far and communicating (also using Easter Africa FFS Hub, based in Uganda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The new project manager was recently brought on board and the project is in process of budget review. To improve the communication quality, Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research, and Innovation (MUCRI) has built the capacity of the 13 districts comprising local government staff, farmers and CSOs on information and knowledge management. This is supporting flow of climate change adaptation related knowledge which the communication unit was previously obliged to support. The burden on the NPC was reduced. The capacity in monitoring, data collection and report writing of two FFS Program Associates from two sub regional offices has been strengthened, while working closely with the FFS Program Officer. These support the IP staff and farmer facilitators in monitoring, data collection and reporting; and ultimately generate quality reports, which reduce time spent by the NPC on reporting.
<p>Recommendation 12: Allow budget revisions to accommodate the fuel prices which have doubled, as well as allocate some money for food staff in severely hunger stricken districts</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This was resolved with Implementing Partners who were allowed to reduce on the number of trips and also jointly plan their activities involving field work.
<p>Recommendation 13: Add special focus on vulnerable and male engagement (the latter to enhance household harmony and joint planning and household income increase. Add a focus on elderly. Add a systematic approach to capturing the engagement of youth and the disabled.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review FFS activities was conducted to ensure men, youth, elderly and disabled are involved in the household approach besides women. Training of Trainers (TOT) for the Implementing Partners was conducted on gender mainstreaming and involvement of men and youth and other marginalized groups including the elderly and disabled persons.

<p>Has the project developed an Exit Strategy? If yes, please describe</p>	<p>Not yet – to be developed</p>
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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 Guidelines²⁴. 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

²⁴ 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 • 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>	<p>MAAIF has supported the process of holding the first and second Steering committee meetings</p> <p>Establishment of the PMU</p> <p>Periodic monitoring and technical back stopping of the project activities</p>	There are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder
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 	<p>Participated in the first and second steering Committee meetings which included field visits.</p> <p>Participate in workshop and consultations at the</p>	There are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Output 2.2: involved in investment pilots on water management practices Output 3.5: involved in the development of the land and management systems 	national level on the development of the CCAKB	
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 	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	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 	Participated in research on natural resources, agrarian systems and land uses	There are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder
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.	<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 	Participated in the first and second Steering Committee meetings	There are no challenges in engaging this stakeholder
District Local Governments	<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 first and second Steering Committee Meetings</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 on their support, scope of engagement and level of facilitation</p> <p>Collaboration is smooth.</p>

Non-Government organizations (NGOs)			
CARITAS KASANAENSIS	<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>Implementing project activities in Luwero and Nakaseke.</p> <p>The LoA has expired and reports submitted.</p>	<p>The biggest challenge was technical capacity. The FAO technical 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.</p>
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 	<p>Participated in (research on agro-biodiversity), together with NARO.</p> <p>The LoA has expired and reports submitted.</p>	<p>No challenges encountered</p>
Private sector entities			
<p>The project is in the process of engaging private sector following the value chain mapping.</p> <p>The project engaged Private Sector fabricators for making Value Addition equipment for 3 commodity Value Chains i.e., maize (Kamuli district), Sesame (Kaberamaido) and cassava (Nakasongola district)</p>	<p>Provide technical specifications and guidance on industrial planning for VA of high quality cassava flour, maize flour and stone free simsim.</p>	<p>Industrial mapping of the cottage processing facility conducted.</p> <p>Prepared and submitted to FAO technical specifications. The specification for were approved by FAO for further procurement under the project.</p>	

<i>Oothers[1]</i>			
Farmers Associations AFDAS – Amolatar, 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)	Implementing Partners Can be involved in the implementation of: <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 	These are implementing partners supporting implementation of project activities at local level. The LoAs have expired and reports submitted.	The biggest challenge was technical capacity. FAO Specialists continuously provided technical backstopping and trainings
<i>New stakeholders identified/engaged</i>			
Grassroots Alliance for Rural Development, Amudat and Napak Arid Development Project ADP- Abim NORGIES- Amuria	Implementing Partners Can be involved in the implementation of: <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 	These are implementing partners supporting implementation of project activities at local level. The LoA has expired and reports submitted.	The biggest challenge was technical capacity. FAO Specialists continuously provided technical backstopping and trainings

[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.

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.	No	Gender analysis was conducted in the first and second years of project implementation
Any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women's empowerment?	Yes	One of the project outputs is building institutional capacities on gender and CCA in the agriculture sector at central, regional and district levels. During this reporting year, the project identified participants (37 Female and 66 Male) from various government institutions and trained them on mainstreaming gender and climate change in agriculture sector.
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	Outcome 3: The relevant policies were synthesized and recommendations developed for mainstreaming gender and climate change. The project is now developing the framework of implementation plan
b) improving women's participation and decision making	Yes	Outcome 2: The project built the capacity of IPs to facilitate households to engage in joint planning and decision making
c) generating socio-economic benefits or services for women	Yes	Outcome 2 and Outcome 3: The project promoted VSLAs comprising females and males, as platform to save; and the savings were able to accumulate to the benefit of the members. The project conducted market exposure for the farmer representatives in the neighbourhood markets involving both women and men. This has improved their knowledge, skill and practices in marketing.
M&E system with gender-disaggregated data?	Yes	Outcome 2 and Outcome 3: We developed a tool and populated it; and is being used to capture sex disaggregated data on project targets. Built capacity of government staff at national and district level to mainstream gender in government programs and plans. Created a pool of gender mainstreaming champions at national and district level comprising government, NGOs, and private sector through training and mentoring support.
Staff with gender expertise	Yes	Trained 8 (6 females and 2 males) sub regional FAO field staff on mainstreaming gender and cc into agriculture.



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Any other good practices on gender	Yes	Developing specific gender tools to support project implementation at community level Training partners on gender mainstreaming. The partners were trained on gender transformative approaches
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11. Knowledge Management Activities

Knowledge activities / products (when applicable), as outlined in Knowledge Management Approach approved at CEO Endorsement / Approval during this reporting period.

<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; and the following lessons have been learnt during this reporting period.</p> <p>Project management lesson: Teamwork and empowering team members to undertake their activities and report back motivates and strengthens the team members capacity to execute the project activities.</p> <p>Technical lesson: Multi stakeholder engagement has enabled generating of various innovative ideas for building resilience such as the IPs have devised means of sharing climate change information for climate responsive production and productivity using digital platforms.</p> <p>Governance: Governance of the project was smooth due to initial collaboration, buy-in, co-financing arrangements and transparency through information sharing with government agencies at inception of the 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>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>BUYENDE DISTRICT FARMERS ASSOCIATION (BUDFA)</p> <p>IBANDA PETER from Butakoma Bakusekamajja FFS, Butakoma, Kagulu parish, Kagulu S/County Buyende District.</p> <p>Peter is a married man to one wife with six children; 3 boys, 3 girls, He enrolled into the FFS in 2020 and has been a beneficiary of the project to integrate climate resilience into the agricultural/pastoral production system in Uganda implemented by BUDFA with funding from FAO under the GEF facility. Peter started with 5 local goats and he picked interest in meat goat production and has learnt a lot in the area of breed improvement using superior breeds from the group interactions and capacity support from the FFS facilitator and has a flock population of 10 crossbreds as per now.</p> <p>The farmer has learnt and adopted the cyclical production approach which was promoted in the FFS of integrating enterprises on his smallholding. He dug a pit for composting organic biodegradable waste products which he is using to fertilize his gardens for Vegetables, Citrus and Bananas.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="474 602 1041 995">  </div> <div data-bbox="1052 602 1671 995">  </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div data-bbox="474 1000 1041 1060"> <p>Figure 1: Peter finalizing the process of covering a compost pit</p> </div> <div data-bbox="1052 1000 1671 1060"> <p>Figure 2: Peter preparing to take his goats to the field for feeding.</p> </div> </div>
<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>	<p>The project developed the following leaflets/factsheets.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrated Value Chain Development for Climate Change • Water for Production to Enhance Climate Resilience • Value Chain Development for Women Economic Empowerment (WEE): Gender Responsive Value Chains for Building Climate Resilience • Inward Looking Strategy for Private Sector Engagement and Livelihood Transformation • Building women Agri-Support systems (WASS) in Agriculture and Climate Resilience • Forage production and conservation creates opportunities for climate resilience and commercial viability of milk and beef production in the cattle corridor • Small stocks offer an opportunity to replenish household assets in Karamoja.
<p>Please indicate the Communication and/or knowledge management focal point's Name and contact details</p>	<p>Agatha Ayebazibwe Communications Officer at FAO Email: agatha.ayebazibwe@fao.org</p>

12. Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities Involvement

Are Indigenous Peoples and local communities involved in the project (as per the approved Project Document)? If yes, please briefly explain.

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.

Do indigenous peoples and or local communities have an active participation in the project activities? If yes, briefly describe how.

Working with Grassroot Alliance for Rural Development (GARD), the project is directing benefiting the indigenous people who are in two parishes i.e., Karita and Loro in Karita sub county, Amudat district as follows.

1. A total of 450 (Males 139: Females 311) Agro-pastoral Farmers have been engaged in hands-on group learning using the Agro-Pastoral Field School (APFFS) approach which involved experimentation and utilization of new farmer-resilience innovations. This has helped them make informed decision to increase agriculture production. productivity and income.
2. Formalization and registration of 15 AP/FFS as Community Based Organisation (10 Karita and 5 Loro) and issued with certificates at sub county and district level in Loro and Karita. These groups will use the organisation to access support from government programmes such as Parish Development Model (PDM) and Emyoga.
3. The introduction and piloting of digital innovative solution of VSLA savings from saving boxes to digital savings through Mobile Money has guaranteed safety and security of the savings. Also VSLA have filled the gap left by financial institutes in these rural areas, thus providing an opportunity for 450 farmers to save using digital mobile phone as a safety method.
4. The training of 975 community members in community-based integrated watershed management practices has led to effective community engagement and awareness creation, involvement through the establishment of 4 watershed management associations, development of 4 watershed plans and putting in place 4 gender responsive community-based watershed monitoring and evaluation systems which has resulted to significant improvement in watershed management.
5. Through the experimental training on traditional cook stones Vs energy saving cook stoves, it has led to communities accept, own and use 1,265 of energy cook stoves by 750 (168 males and 582 females), which has saved approximately 6,325 trees per week.

13. Co-Financing Table

Sources of Co-financing ²⁵	Name of Co-financer	Type of Co-financing	Amount Confirmed at CEO endorsement / approval	Actual Amount Materialized at 30 June 2023	Actual Amount Materialized at Midterm or closure (Confirmed by the review/evaluation team)	Expected total disbursement by the end of the project
	NARO NARL	<p>Scientists, technicians, and support staff who are engaged in the GEF project are permanent staff and do not receive salary from the GEF project since they are paid by the Organization.</p> <p>Vehicles used in GEF project implementation (only service and fuelling provided by the project)</p> <p>Office space for staff, IT equipment and utilities.</p> <p>Several investments in pasture seed production and demonstration fields both on station and within farming communities used by the GEF project in production of more improved seed, livestock multiplication and demonstration. /Learning</p>	2,250,000	1,575,000	1,575,000	2,250,000
	Ngetta ZARDI	As for NARO NARL	1,310,000	917,000	917,000	1,310,000
	Buginyanya ZARDI	As for NARO NARL	868,000	478,563	478,563	868,000
	NaLIRRI	As for NARO NARL	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000

²⁵ 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.

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	Ministry of Local Government	Staff time from the Ministry, District and sub-county from the 13 districts and 24 sub-counties; Ministry vehicles and vehicles at district level; Office space and utilities.	11,250,000	7,875,000	7,875,000	11,250,000
	FAO Uganda	Payment for office space, utilities and staff in three sub regional offices hosting the project. Five vehicles from three projects and 14 motorcycles from UKAID-funded project for project implementation including monitoring 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
			29,957,724	22,536,369	22,536,369	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.

Mild insecurity in Karamoja region coupled with the government staff concentrated more on rolling out the introduced Parish Development Model (PDM) reduced travels to the project area and staff time of the district officials.

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.

GEO LOCATION INFORMATION

The Location Name, Latitude and Longitude are required fields insofar as an Agency chooses to enter a project location under the set format. The Geo Name ID is required in instances where the location is not exact, such as in the case of a city, as opposed to the exact site of a physical infrastructure. The Location & Activity Description fields are optional. Project longitude and latitude must follow the Decimal Degrees WGS84 format and Agencies are encouraged to use at least four decimal points for greater accuracy. Users may add as many locations as appropriate. Web mapping applications such as [OpenStreetMap](https://openstreetmap.org/) or [GeoNames](https://www.geonames.org/) use this format. Consider using a conversion tool as needed, such as: <https://coordinates-converter.com> Please see the Geocoding User Guide by clicking [here](#)

District	Subcounty	Parish	Village	FFS/site	Latitude <i>Required field</i>	Longitude <i>Required field</i>	Location Description <i>Optional text field</i>	Activity Description <i>Optional text field</i>
Katakwi	Magoro	Oriau	Kaikamosing	Apoli	1.74794	34.08267	Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Oriau	Kaikamosing	Apeluin	1.74794	34.08267	Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Oriau	Kaikamosing	Ebumakinos	1.74794	34.08267	Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and management, pasture production and management
Katakwi	Magoro	Magoro	Cell centre	Abobore	1.72841	34.103638	Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Magoro	Cell centre	Apetitisi	1.72841	34.103638	Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Magoro	Cell centre	Mufa	1.72841	34.103638	Project established Farmer field school	Improvement in rice production through improved agronomic practices
Katakwi	Magoro	Magoro	Akworo	Akworo faithful	1.7005277	34.1036944	Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and improved pasture demos
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Apeleun	Obwokomoro Women	1.695416	34.07777	Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Obwokomun	Abarata kele			Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Okorio	Akao			Project established Farmer field school	Cattle production improvement through crossbreeding
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Obwokomun	Obwokomoro B farmers			Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and management
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Obwokomun	Okou bang			Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and management
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Apeleun	Kamenu farmers marketing association			Project established Farmer field school	Sheep value chain
Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Aleles	Gete Gete			Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and management

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Katakwi	Magoro	Kamenu	Aleles	Emerukikonos			Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and management
Katakwi	Toroma	Southern Ward	Abobore	Alakara				
Katakwi	Toroma	Southern Ward	Emoryang	Emorikikonos	1.7501 1111	33.957 47222	Project established Farmer field school	Sheep production improvement and pasture production
Katakwi	Toroma	Aputon	Angiriny	Motomoto	1.7137 77778	34.010 0277	Project implementation area	Sheep production and shelter improvement and
Katakwi	Magoro				1.7383 79	34.077 99	Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Katakwi	Toroma				1.7308 725	33.977 15	Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Amuria	Kujju	Arapai	Arapai	Arapai Ebumakinos	2.0784 4444	33.557 91666	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Vegetables growing (onions, sukuma wiki and tomatoes) and pest and disease management
Amuria	Kujju	Arapai	b	Watershed	2.1036 11111	33.562 22222	Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations
Amuria	Abarillela	Dodos	Abarillela	Awanyu edeke	1.9518 611	33.833 38888	Project established Farmer field school	Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Amuria	Abarillela	Olelai	Olelai	Akankwap			Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations
Amuria	Kujju	Anusus	Abilet	Abilet Ekeunos	2.1036 111	33.562 2222	Project established Farmer field school	Ground nuts variety comparisons, pests and diseases management using biorationals
Amuria	Kujju	Arapai	Okepya	Okwenyainyam	2.0884 444	33.573 5555	Project established Farmer field school	Testing drought resistant groundnut varieties, pests and disease management using biorationals
Amuria	Kujju	Amilimili	Ongeroi	Ongeroi	2.1016 3888	33.584 13888	Project established Farmer field school	Drought resistant maize variety testing (long10 vs local variety), pest management-fall army worm
Amuria	Kujju	Amilimili	Arute	Arute	2.1084 7222	33.583 4166	Project established Farmer field school	Vegetable growing (Tomatoes, Sukuma wiki, Onions), pests and disease management
Amuria	Kujju	Amilimili	Katakwi	Opodokinokon	2.1088 055	33.599 1111	Project established Farmer field school	Vegetable growing (Tomatoes, Sukuma wiki, Onions), pests and disease management using biorationals
Amuria	Kujju	Obar	Akoli	Asianut			Project established Farmer field school	Beans production improvement due to

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									low yields (comparison of NABE 14 vs local)
Amuria	Kuju	Obar	Obar	Obar	2.0645	33.596 9444	Project established Farmer field school		Groundnuts production improvement (comparison of Serenut 14 vs local)
Amuria	Kuju	Obar	Moru	Einerikede aswam			Project established Farmer field school		Groundnuts production improvement (comparison of Serenut 14 vs local)
Amuria	Abarillela	Ocal	Adodoi	Ocal central	1.9433 8888	33.862 083	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Amuria	Abarillela	Dodos	Abarillela	Aupakinos			Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Ground nuts variety comparisons, pests and diseases management using biorationals
Amuria	Abarillela	Dodos	Abarillela	Asagam			Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Amuria	Abarillela	Ocal	Ocal	Ekeunos	1.9637 499	33.851 2222	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Tomato pest and disease management
Amuria	Abarillela	Ocal	Adodoi	Adodoi central	1.9348 888	33.870 5	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Amuria	Abarillela	Ocal	Adidiin	Adidiin			Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Maize pests and disease management-fall army worm (longe 10 vs local)
Amuria	Abarillela	Olelai	Aojaitoi	Acamanaros	1.9149 4444	33.850 4166	Project established Farmer field school site		Green gram multiplication site and pests and diseases management using biorationals
Amuria	Abarillela	Olelai	Aojaitoi	Aojaitoi	1.9132 77778	33.848 694	Project established Farmer field school site		Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Amuria	Abarillela	Olelai	Olelai	Ekeunos			Project established Farmer field school site		Ground nuts variety comparisons, pests and diseases management using biorationals
Amuria	Abarillela	Olelai	Olelai	Acoaltabari	1.9273 61111	33.842 78	Project established Farmer field school site		Ground nuts variety comparisons, pests and diseases management using biorationals
Amuria	Abarillela	Olelai	Olelai	Akankwap			Project established Farmer field school site		
Kabera maid o	Kobu lubu lu	Okile	Omolo	Dong Cen Rac	1.7108 61111	33.129 27777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area		Green gram seed multiplication, improved agronomic practices testing and Goats production improvement through crossbreeding

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Kaberaid o	Kobulubu	Katinge	Ogodai	Orib Cingwa	1.715789	33.119588	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Fodder multiplication (Caliandra, Hairless elephant grass)
Kaberaid o	Kobulubu	Katinge	Owelai	Isoma Ber	1.700444	33.1256388	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Green gram multiplication demo, improved agronomic practices tackling drought
Kaberaid o	Kobulubu	Okille	Okwar	Joo can oyere	1.69042	33.119722	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Green gram multiplication demo for short maturity varieties, yields, pests and disease tolerance, drought resistant varieties comparisons (Narogram 2, Naro 1, Naro2, local)
Kaberaid o	Kobulubu	Katinge	Agule	Agule United farmers group	1.699889	33.094812	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Energy saving stoves e.g Lorena
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kanyalam	Alam	Makiteko	1.70211	33.06724	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Green gram multiplication demo for short maturity varieties, yields, pests and disease tolerance, drought resistant varieties comparisons (Narogram 2, Naro 1, Naro2, local)
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kanyalam	Awimon	Rubanga ber	1.658619	33.044643	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Beans multiplication using NABE 17
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kaga	Awelu	Pwodi Ebot	1.625685	33.036221	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Beans multiplication using NABE 17
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kaga	Omulayi	Bar Ler watershed association	1.613128	33.007769	Watershed	Tree nursery site for Avoacado, Meosepsis, Jackfruit, fodder (Caliandra)
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Swagere	Alwa	Oryam can Kedepur	1.622386	33.001495	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Soybean multiplication (Mak soy 3N) and intercropping with agroforestry
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kaga	Odekere	Anyim lac	1.636141	32.998209	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Soybean multiplication (Mak soy 3N) and intercropping with agroforestry
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Swagere	Achamidako	Dako da twero	1.624494	32.958685	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Soybean multiplication (Mak soy 3N) and intercropping with agroforestry
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kaga	Awelu	Pwodi Ebot	1.625685	33.036221	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	improved Common beans multiplication (NABE 17 varieity)
Kaberaid o	Ochero	Kaga	Omualayi	Bar Ler Watershed association	1.613128	33.007769	Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Amolatar	Muntu		Acutchami 'B'		1.62555555	32.915	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Poultry production and value chain
Amolatar	Muntu				1.62888889	32.88138889	Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation

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								including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Amolatar	AGI KDA K		Alobowee		1.6469 44444	32.93	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Poultry production and value chain
Amolatar	AGI KDA K				1.6861 11111	32.940 55556	Degraded microwatershed	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Amolatar	AGI KDA K		Agikdak	Awekiryeko community FFs	1.7222 22222	32.915 5555	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	AGI KDA K		Aleblee	Bedigen	1.6797 22	32.943 888	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	AGI KDA K		Acapa	Nen Anyim	1.6497 222	32.960 833	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	AGI KDA K		Alumyomiwa ngi	Neno Me Anyim	1.7205 555	32.882 22222	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		ABARLER 'B'	NEN ANYIM	1.6372 22222	32.925 2777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Amolatar	Munt u		ALUMYOM IWANGI	ALUMYOMI WANGI	1.6327 77	32.869 4444	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		APOKMITI MOGO 'B'	APOKMITIM OGO 'B'	1.6486 111	32.877 7777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Amolatar	Munt u		APOKMITI MOGO 'B'	ABARLER UNITED	1.6508 33	32.887 7777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Amolatar	Munt u		OMOR	YOT KOM ENLONYO	1.6447 2222	32.949 44	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Amolatar	Munt u		OMOR	YA MALO	1.6497 22222	32.952 777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Amolatar	Munt u		AKONGOLI T	PAR ANYIM	1.6216 66667	32.940 277	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		APOK 'B'	KONYA KONYI	1.6422 222	32.875	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		ALUMYOM IWANGI	MAK TIC	1.6313 8888	32.871 666	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		AGENORW OT	AGENO RWOT	1.6313 88888	32.897 5	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		MUNTU MWALU	BEDI WORO	1.5625 3333	32.887 7777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Munt u		NAKITUBA 'A'	MUNTU UNITED	1.5783 3333	32.885	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato

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Amolatar	Muntu		ACUTCAMI 'B'	CAN PE ONYERO	1.6247 22222	32.923 05556	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Sweet potato
Amolatar	Muntu		ACUTCAMI 'A'	PE IDIA	1.6247 22	32.913 61	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Cassava pest and disease management (comparison of NAROCAS1 vs local)
Kamuli	Namasagali				1.0055 2777	32.967 19	Degraded microwatershed and project implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including tree nursery management and Farmer field schools
Kamuli	Busongole				1.1710 555	33.079 777	Degraded microwatershed and project implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including tree nursery management and Farmer field schools
Buyende	Kagulu	Kabukye	Nabuku	Gema ku mwino FFS	1.2366 94444	33.310 05556	Degraded microwatershed and project implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including tree nursery management and Farmer field schools
Buyende	Kagulu	Bukutula	Nakalongo		1.1946 94444	33.390 30556	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kagulu	Iyingo	Kasanga	Twisakirara FFS	1.2891 66666	33.302 75	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kagulu	Bumogoli	Busolo	Bumukisa FFS	1.2448 05555	33.273 52777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Buyende	Kagulu	Bumogoli	bugulusi	Bukabu FFS	1.2676 944	33.293 25	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kagulu	kubukye	Ngole	Bakusekamajja FFS	1.2209 1666	33.280 611	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Poultry value chain
Buyende	kagulu	kagulu	nalina	Akulabula FFS	1.2165 2777	33.322 055	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Grroundnuts variety comparisons
Buyende	kagulu	kagulu	nalina	Bivamuntuyo FFS	1.2166 388	33.326 361	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	kagulu	Bukutula	mpundu	Gema ku mwino FFS	1.1428 055	33.332 083	Project established FFS	Poultry value chain
Buyende	kagulu	Bukutula	nakalongo	Guma tupakase FFS	1.1946 944	33.390 3	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices

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Buyende	kagulu	Nkone	bukyala	Bukyara Twisakirara FFS	1.2649 722	33.384 5277	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	kagulu	Nkone	kibugo	Kibugo Tweweyo FFS	1.2475 2777	33.388 5555	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	kagulu	kabukye	busalwa	Kyebajjatobona FFS	1.1807 222	33.298 972	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	kagulu	mulari	butende bulobe	Tusubira FFS	1.2270 83	33.335 5555	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	kagulu	kagulu	Buyumba	igwaya tweyambe	1.2563 33	33.318	Project established FFS	Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Buyende	kagulu	kagulu	butakoma	Bakusekamajja FFS	1.2156 6666	33.311 3333	Project established FFS	Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Buyende	Kidera	miseru		Balitwegomba	1.3633 3333	32.984 4444	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	miseru	Ntamyia	Kyebajjatobona FFS	1.0841 6666	33.012 7777	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Kidera	Kitete A	Gema ku mwino FFS	1.3463 8888	32.996 111	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Kidera	Kyawuka	Mukisa FFS	1.3419 4444	32.985 83333	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Kidera	Kayawuka	BAIEPI	1.3411 111	32.984 166	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Ntaala	Nakawa B	Agaliawamu FFS	1.4024 99	32.941 944	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought

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								resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Ntaala	Nakawa A	Tugemerewalala FFS	1.3958333	32.9438888	Project established FFS	Goats production improvement through crossbreeding of local with boar he-goat
Buyende	Kidera	Buyanja	Buyanja B	tweweyo FFS	1.3661111	32.9052777	Project established FFS	Grrroundnuts variety comparisons
Buyende	Kidera	Ntaala	Ntaala	Twekembe Ntaala FFS	1.3672222	32.9333333	Project established FFS	Soybean value chain/improved agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Ntaala	Nakawa A	Twekembe Nakawa FFS	1.3986111	32.9455555	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	Bulembo	Bulindamwiga	Tujjunengane FFS	1.3732777	32.980027	Project established FFS	Beans production improvement due to low yields
Buyende	Kidera	kasira	Kabugudho	Gema ku mwino FFS	1.3136944	32.991111	Project established FFS	Improvement in maize production through improved maize drought resistant varieties and agronomic practices
Buyende	Kidera	kasira	Nairolwa	Zibula Atudde FFS	1.3569444	32.9655555	Project established FFS	Grrroundnuts variety comparisons
Buyende	Kidera	kasira	Nairolwa	Bonera Kunze FFS	1.3424722	32.9865277		
Buyende	Kidera				1.36331	32.95515	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Buyende	Kidera	kasira	Nakabembe	Butugemereku FFS	1.312163889	32.99111944	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Improved goat production through crossbreeding of local and boar he-goat
Kayunga	kangulumila	kangulumila	kalagala	Tukolelewamu	0.59	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	tree planting, enrgy saving stoves
Kayunga	kangulumila	nakatundu	bugiri	Akwata Empola	0.61	33	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	commercial production of maize, energy saving stoves, pasture demo, savings group
Kayunga	Nazigo	Nakakonge	Nakakonge	Mwesigwa	0.67	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize agronomic training, energy saving stoves,kitchen, tree planting, pasture garden, savings group
Kayunga	Nazigo	Nakakonge	Nakakonge corner bar	Kamukamu	0.64	33.02	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize agronomic training, tree planting, pasture garden, savings
Kayunga	kangulumila	seeta nyiize	sseta nyize	Biyinzika kigali	0.33	33.02	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize, energy saving stoves, tree planting, terrace construction, watershed management plan
Kayunga	Galilaya	galilaya	galilya	Galilaya kwegata	1.34	32.81	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Beans,ener saving stoves,savings

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Kayunga	Galilaya	gweronama yuge	namayuge	Nakatuli	1.1	32.66	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	energy saving stoves, pasture garden, live stock management trainings, water harvesting tank, savings, rehabilitated water point at baizo
Kayunga	BAALE	Nakitokolo	Nabisubyaki	Nakitokolo Women Enterprenuer	1.12	32.89	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	bean and gnus agronomic training, energy saving stoves, tree planting, savings
Kayunga	Nazigo	katikanyonyi	kiwuuba	kiwuuba youth	0.72	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	beans, tree planting, pasture gardens, kitchen gardens, savings
Kayunga	kangulumila	kigayaza	kamila	Kyosimba Onanya	0.59	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	beans commercial garden, pasture garden, tree planting, savings
Kayunga	kangulumila	Nateta	wabilongo	Nkumbi Telimba	0.63	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	commercial production of soya beans, energy saving stoves, tree planting, savings
Kayunga	Nazigo	Nakakonge	Nakakonge Lukaaga	Afaayo	0.67	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize agronomic training, energy saving stoves, tree planting
Kayunga	Nazigo	Nakakonge	Nakakonge boda	Twezimbe	0.67	33.04	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize demo garden, savings group
Kayunga	Galilaya	kirasa	kirasa	Kirasa	1.28	32.66	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Beans, energy saving stoves, kitchen gardens, tree planting, savings
Kayunga	Galilaya	gweronama yuge	namayuge	Nabityanka	1.22	32.85	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	energy saving stoves, kitchen gardens, tree planting, pasture garden, savings
Kayunga	Bbaale	Baale	Mukondo	Ani Eyaliamanya	1.08	32.89	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	energy saving stoves, pasture gardens, tree planting, savings
Kayunga	Kangulumila S/c	Sseta Nyiize	wantayi	Zinunula	0.53	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	beans, energy saving stoves, mulching, pasture garden, savings
Kayunga	Kangulumila S/c	Sseta Nyiize	kungu	God is our power	0.52	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize agronomic training, energy saving stoves, kitchen gardens, tree planting, pasture garden, savings
Kayunga	Kangulumila S/c	Sseta Nyiize	kungu	Yesu Amala	0.52	33.12	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize agronomic training, energy saving stoves, kitchen, pasture garden
Kayunga	Galilaya	gweronama yuge	gwero A	Gwero A Tukolelwamu	1.4	32.49	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize demo gardens, energy saving stoves, tree planting, savings
Kayunga	kangulumila	Sseta Nyiize	kungu	Kungu middle	0.59	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	bio intensive gardens, beans demo, savings
Kayunga	Kangulumila	Sseta Nyiize	kawomya	Kisakya-mukama-kawomya	0.52	33.04	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize demo gardens, pasture planting, bio intensive garden, savings

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Kayunga	Galilaya	Gwero Namayuge	bayizo	Basooka kwavula	1.18	32.83	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Maize and beans agronomic trainings, demo gardens, energy saving stoves, tree planting, bio intensive gardens, savings
Kayunga	BAALE	Nakitokolo	Nakitokolo	Nakitokolo Tusitukilewamu	1.24	32.86	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	pasture gardens, energy saving stoves, savings
Kayunga	Bbaale	Baale	Namirembe	Namilembe Tukolebukozi	1.09	32.91	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Maize and beans agronomic trainings, demo gardens, energy saving stoves
Kayunga	kangulumila	kigayaza	katuba	Kitambuza women	0.62	33.04	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	maize, energy saving stoves, kitchen gardens, tree planting, water diversion channels, savings
Kayunga	Kangulumila S/c	Sseta Nyiize	sseta nyize	Akwata Empola	0.55	33.03	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	pasture garden, maize, energy saving stoves
Kayunga	Galilaya	gweronamayuge	sokoso	Sokoso Tujunengane	1.56	32.49	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	tree planting, energy saving stoves, maize demo garden, savings
Kayunga	Galilaya	kaso kwe	kasokwe	zinunula - Kasokwe	1.24	32.864	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Bio intensive gardens, soya commercial garden, tree planting, savings
Abim	Magamaga	Gulotworo	Abil Nino	Oru Enenu FFS	2.7407 7777	33.712 88889	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Testing Biorational pesticides on green gram
Abim	Magamaga	Gulotworo	Atheder	Waribcing FFS	2.7534 444	33.723 3888	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Testing Biorational pesticides on beans
Abim	Magamaga	Monyang a	Wilela Central 2	Yomcwiny FFS	2.6613 88889	33.713 888	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Planting groundnuts on ridges
Abim	Magamaga	Monyang a	Aywelu	Acan Pekun FFS	2.655	33.749 7777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of cassava (NASE 14, NAROCAS 1, 3)
Abim	Magamaga	Wilela	Wilela Central 1	Wilela United FFS	2.6553 611	33.723	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Testing Biorational pesticides on groundnuts
Abim	Nyakwae	Pupu Kamuya	Atheder	Tii K'woro FFS	2.5062 22222	33.870 83333	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of groundnuts
Abim	Nyakwae	Pupu Kamuya	Teramoth	Pok Can Kikwe FFS	2.5105 2777	33.867 9444	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of cassava (NASE 14, NAROCAS 1, 3)
Abim	Nyakwae	Pupu Kamuya	Apeipopong	Apeipopong FFS	2.4885 83	33.806 5833	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of cassava (NASE 14, NAROCAS 1, 3)
Abim	Nyakwae	Oreta	Nyikinyiki	Bith Ka yith Mit FFS	2.4945 8333	33.910 527	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of black eyed peas ('boo') (Local small seeded & big seeded varieties)
Abim	Nyakwae	Oreta	Geregere	Obangabawany FFS	2.4890 2777	33.914 4444	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of green gram (NAROGAM 1 & 2)
Abim	Nyakwae	Rogom	Rogom Central	Rogom United FFS	2.5255 5555	33.951 27777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of beans (NABE 17 & 15)

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Abim	Nyak wae	Rogom	Okimia	Okimia FFS	2.5236 1111	33.930 7777	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of local sunflower & Panar variety
Abim	Nyak wae	Opopongo	Obariyath	Roch Paco FFS	2.6140 277	33.881 4444	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison Maksoy 3N & NAMSOY
Abim	Nyak wae	Opopongo	Okwangaluk	Cem Ene kwo FFS	2.6204 44	33.873 97	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of green gram (NAROGRAM 1 & 2)
Abim	Nyak wae	Opopongo	Katala	Katala United FFS	2.5775 5555	33.881 111	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison on groundnuts (Locally grown red beauty & the new "boss" variety assumed to be drought tolerant
Abim	Morullem	Adea	New Kampala	New Kampala FFS	2.5293 33	33.681 5	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Planting beans in zai pits to check on dry spell
Abim	Morullem	Angolebwal East	Obangangeyo	Obangangeyo FFS	2.5766 94444	33.797 555	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Use of organic fertilizers in producing sunflower to improve soil fertility
Abim	Morullem	Angolebwal East	Aryamatholim	Aryamatholim FFS	2.5934 1666	33.809 305	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Testing Biorational pesticides on beans to control pests & diseases
Abim	Morullem	Angolebwal East	Aywee	Angolebwal Cooperative FFS	2.5852 22	33.804 61	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Planting groundnuts on ridges
Abim	Morullem	Katobok East	Gulonger	Nen Anyim FFS - Gulonger	2.6161 111	33.729 805	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Planting groundnuts on ridges
Abim	Morullem	Katobok West	Akwangagwel	Yele Pii kwo FFS	2.6233 05	33.701 4444	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Planting groundnuts on ridges
Abim	Morullem	Katobok West	Lelalyech	Lelalyech FFS	2.5591 388	33.762 861	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Testing Biorational pesticides on soya beans to control pests & diseases
Abim	Morullem	Adea	Ayeye	Gumber FFS	2.5196 3888	33.667 13888	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Variety comparison of sunflower (Local variety & Panar variety)
Abim	Morullem	Adea	Adea Central	Nen Anyim FFS - Adea	2.5096 38	33.65	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Testing Biorational pesticides on soya beans to control pests & diseases
Abim	Morullem	Katobok East	Anyomoyero	Par Anyim FFS	2.6550 833	33.765 80555	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Planting beans in zai pits to check on dry spell
Nakasongola	Kakoge	Bamusuuta	Bamusuuta, Kanyogoga, Kyampisi		1.0845 1	32.286 50	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Nakasongola	Wabinyonyi	Kamuniina	Kamuniina, Kigoota		1.1384 4	32.593 39	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Nakasongola	Wabinyonyi	Sikye	Rwenyana, Lukinzi, Nakijwa, Nalubaale		1.3134 4	32.386 27	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery

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Nakasongola	Lwampanga	Lwampanga, Kiwembi	Mbaari, Katasombwa, Bwire		1.50720	32.49543	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Nakasongola	Lwampanga	Kisalizi	Kisalizi & Kyawaikata		1.51732	32.43096	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including valley dam renovations and tree nursery
Luweero	Kamira		Kitanswa		0.950468	32.648727	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Luweero	Kamira		Kitenderi		1.078456	32.643059	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Luweero	Kamira		Kyalubango		1.111403	32.611265	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Luweero	Kamira		Katugo		1.043200	32.715640	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Luweero	Kamira		Kabunyata		1.121444	32.700501	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Nakaseke			Kyamutakasa		0.716773	32.387643	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Nakaseke			Kyamutakasa		0.714016	32.387448	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Nakaseke			Kyamutakasa		0.710788	32.387076	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Nakaseke			Kyamutakasa		0.70854	32.387613	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Nakaseke	Wakayato		Katooke		0.936525	32.352715	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Nakaseke	Wakayato		Katooke		0.888251667	32.347025	Project established Farmer field school and implementation area	Watershed rehabilitation including soil and water conservation and tree nursery
Amudat								

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate.