



**PIR FY 2024
<Uganda LDCF EbA>**

UNEP GEF PIR Fiscal Year 2024

Reporting from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024

INSTRUCTIONS TO COMPLETE THIS PIR

1. *Instructions in blue are directed to Task Managers / Administrative Officers*
2. *Instructions in red are directed to Project Managers and Executing Agencies*
3. When filling up the respective cells, use the Normal style from the template. The text will look like this.
4. *Fields in green are new additions since last year's PIR.*

1. PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Project details

This entire table is to be prepared by Task Managers

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Identification Table | GEF ID.: 8035 | Umoja WBS: SB-014309 |
| | SMA IPMR ID: 42950 | Grant ID: S1-32LDL-000045 |
| | Project Short Title: Uganda EbA wetlands | |
| Project Title | Reducing the climate change vulnerability of local communities in Uganda through ecosystems-based adaptation (EbA) in forest and wetland ecosystems | |
| Duration months | <i>Planned</i> | 60 Months |
| | <i>Age</i> | 42 months spent, 18 months remaining |
| Project Type | Full sized project | |
| Parent Programme if child project | | |
| Project Scope | National | |
| Region | Africa | |
| Countries | Uganda | |
| GEF Focal Area(s) | Climate Change Adaptation | |
| GEF financing amount | USD 4,350,000 | |
| Co-financing amount | USD 16,000,000 | |
| Date of CEO Endorsement/Approval | 15 th July 2019 | |
| UNEP Project Approval Date (on Decision Sheet) | 27 th October 2020 | |
| Start of Implementation (PCA entering into force) | 11 th September 2020 | |



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| Date of Inception Workshop, if available | 20 th May 2021 | |
| Date of First Disbursement | 14/12/2020 | |
| Total disbursement as of 30 June 2024 | USD 1,702,834 | |
| Total expenditure as of 30 June 2024 | USD 1,536,694 | |
| Midterm undertaken? | No | |
| Actual Mid-Term Date, if taken | | |
| Expected Mid-Term Date, if not taken | December 2024 | |
| Completion Date | <i>Planned – original PCA</i> | September 2025 (PCA date is March 2025 however error in PCA) |
| | <i>Revised – Current PCA</i> | <i>Insert date as per last revision/ no cost extension if any</i> |
| Expected Terminal Evaluation Date | October 2025 | |
| Expected Financial Closure Date | September 2026 | |

1.2. Project description

In Uganda, natural ecosystems such as wetlands and forests contribute considerably to people's livelihoods and to the national economy. However, rapid population growth has led to the degradation of Uganda's wetlands and forests as a result of increased demand for firewood, conversion of land for agricultural purposes and the unsustainable harvesting of wetland and forest products. This degradation is of increasing concern as it reduces the ability of these ecosystems to provide valuable ecological and socio-economic services and consequently jeopardizes the livelihoods of dependent local communities. Predicted climate change, including variable rainfall patterns and higher temperatures, will further negatively affect local communities living around wetlands and forests, as well as the ecosystems upon which they depend.

The problem that this project seeks to address is that the vulnerability of local communities in Uganda to climate change is being exacerbated by ongoing degradation of wetlands and forests and an associated reduction in provision of ecosystem services. Thus, the overarching goal of this project is to reduce the vulnerability of communities living around four target wetlands and forests to climate change. The objective of the project is increased capacity of government and local communities in Uganda to implement EbA in wetland and forest ecosystems to reduce vulnerability to climate change.

The executing agency is the Ministry of Water and Environment, and the main government partners are the district local governments of Sironko, Bulambuli, Arua, Arua City, Kitagwenda, Kamwenge, Ibanda, Mbarara and Mbarara City.



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The project is being implemented in Eastern Western and Northern in the four wetland ecosystems and associated forests of Rwizi-Mburo and Nakivale in Mbarara and Mbarara City; Rwambu Mpanga in Ibanda, Kamwenge and Kitagwenda districts; River Enyau in Arua City and Arua district and River Sironko in Sironko and Bulambuli districts.

The project has four components including:

Component 1: Capacity Development for EbA in Uganda

This component seeks to improve the scientific and technical knowledge base for identification, prioritization, and implementation of EbA strategies and measures and strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of local and national government staff and participating local communities to integrate EbA strategies into wetland and forest management plans. The outcome of this component is (Outcome 1:) Technical and institutional capacity at the local and national level to integrate EbA into existing management plans for wetlands and forests is strengthened.

Component 2: Climate change resilient ecosystems in Uganda

This component focus primarily on implementing concrete on-the-ground EbA interventions – including tailored ecosystem restoration – within wetlands and forests in Uganda. The outcome of this component is (Outcome 2:) Climate change vulnerability of communities living around degraded wetlands and forests is decreased through the implementation of EbA interventions.

Component 3: Climate change resilient communities in Uganda

This component focus on increasing the capacity of communities living at project intervention sites to adopt alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of wetlands and forests. The outcome of this component is (Outcome 3:) Communities living at the project intervention sites have increased capacity to adopt alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of wetlands and forests.

Component 4: Knowledge and research on EbA and climate resilient livelihoods

This component Will aim to increase knowledge and awareness of the Benefit of sustainably managed forest and wetland ecosystems to promote sustainable environmental management and the upscaling of EbA to national level. The outcome of this component is Outcome 4: Increased knowledge and awareness of government officials and communities at Project intervention sites of: i) the ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) the benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods to climate change.

1.3. Project Contacts

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Division(s) Implementing the project | Climate Change Division |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|



| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Name of co-implementing Agency | |
| Executing Agency(ies) | Ministry of Water and Environment |
| Names of Other Project Partners | Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Programme Project 2 (FIEFOC-2); The Saw Log Production Grant Scheme Phase iii (SPGS-iii); and Global Adaptation Network |
| UNEP Portfolio Manager(s) | Jessca Troni |
| UNEP Task Manager(s) | Atifa Kassam |
| UNEP Budget/Finance Officer | Bwiza Wameyo Odemba |
| UNEP Support/Assistants | Ruth Mutinda/ Linda Choge |
| EA Manager/Representative | Mugabi Steven David mugabisd@gmail.com |
| EA Project Manager | Jimmy Pule Jimmpule@gmail.com |
| EA Finance Manager | Yesco Alice yescoalice@yahoo.co.uk |
| EA Communications Lead, if relevant | - |

2. OVERVIEW OF PROJECT STATUS

2.1 UNEP PoW and UN

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| UNEP Current Subprogramme(s) | Thematic: Climate action |
| PoW Indicator(s) | Strategic objective 1: "Climate stability". PoW 2022-2023 Indicators: (i) Number of national, subnational and private-sector actors that adopt climate change mitigation and/or adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies and policies with UNEP support. (ii) Amounts provided and mobilized in \$ per year in relation to the continued existing collective mobilization goal of the \$100 billion commitment through to 2025 with UNEP support (iv) Positive shift in public opinion, attitudes and actions in support of climate action as a result of UNEP action |
| UNEP previous Subprogramme(s) | <i>If the Subprogramme has changed, please indicate previous subprogramme(s)</i> |
| UNSDCF / UNDAF linkages | NSDCF: Project contributes to Strategic Priority 2. SHARED PROSPERITY IN A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT 2.1 By 2025, people especially the marginalized and vulnerable, benefit from increased |



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|--------------------------------|--|
| | productivity, decent employment and equal rights to resources |
| Link to relevant SDG Goal(s) | <p>Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>Goal 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.</p> <p>Goal 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss.</p> |
| Link to relevant SDG Target(s) | <p>13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising, and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning</p> <p>15.1 By 2020, ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements</p> <p>15.2 By 2020, promote the implementation of sustainable management of all types of forests, halt deforestation, restore degraded forests and substantially increase. afforestation and reforestation globally.</p> |

2.2. GEF Core Indicators:

GEF Core or sub indicators targeted by the project as defined at CEO Endorsement/Approval, as well as results.

| Indicators | Targets – Expected Value | | | Materialized to date. Describe any progress made towards delivering the stated indicators. |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| | Mid-term | End-of-project | Total target | |
| Number of direct beneficiaries | | 148,000 People (50% female) | 148,000 People (50% female) | Approximately 78,941 (figure to be verified with gender disaggregated numbers to be provided in next reporting period) |



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|--|--|---|--|---|
| Type and extent of assets strengthened and/or better managed to withstand the effects of climate change | | 120 kms of wetland demarcated. 2400 ha of land 240ha of wetland | 120kms of wetland demarcated. 2400 ha of land 240ha of wetland | 147.85kms of wetland have been demarcated. This demarcations of wetlands has reduced encroachment and improved wetland management. 56.9 forests area restored 39 hectares restored of wetland for River Rwizi Rubindi and Kasherri and River Sironko in Bulambuli District |
| Population benefiting from the adoption of diversified, climate-resilient livelihood options | | 14,800 (50% female) | 14,800 (50% female) | 0 |
| Capacities of regional, national and sub-national institutions to identify, prioritize, implement, monitor and evaluate adaptation strategies and measures | | 8 institutions (with a score of 7) | 8 institutions (with a score of 7) | 14 institutions (69 people) (10 districts the project works in and the Ministry of Water and Environment; National Forestry Authority, Min of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries and Min of Gender labour and Social Development trained on integrating climate change adaptation into wetland/forest management plans and district development plans.) Capacity assessments/ scoring is yet to be done. |

2.3. Implementation Status and Risk

[complete the fiscal year and select: 1st PIR; 2nd PIR; Final PIR; select HS; S; MS; MU; U; HU; unknown; not rated to rate the progress towards outcomes and outputs in third and fourth lines; select H; S; M; L; to rate risks for the fiscal year you are reporting in the fifth line. Add more columns if needed]

| | FY 2022 | FY 2023 | FY 2024 | FY 20 | FY 20 |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------|
| PIR # | 1 st | 2 nd | 3 rd | 4 th | |
| Rating towards outcomes (DO) (section 3.1) | MS | MS | MS | | |
| Rating towards outputs (IP) (section 3.2) | MS | S | MS | | |

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|
| Risk rating (section 4.2) | M | M | M | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|--|--|

The project has achieved the following this reporting period within the four outcome areas:

Outcome 1: Technical and institutional capacity at the local and national level to integrate EbA into existing management plans for wetlands and forests is strengthened.

During the reporting period, a consultancy company was contracted by the Ministry of Water and environment, trained 47 (M:34; F:13) national and local government officials on the use of VIA datasets to enhance resilient ecosystems and integration of climate change adaptation into wetlands/forest management plans and district management plans. The training took place in two sessions – session one in Lira at Komar hotel for 4 days with 20 people (15 males and 5 females) participants from Bulambuli, Sironko, Arua districts, Arua city. While session two took place in the Southern part of Uganda, training took place at Acacia hotel, Mbarara town for 4days from 12th -15th and attracted 27 people (19male and 8female). Participants were from Mbarara, Mbarara City, Kitagwenda, Kamwenge Isingiro and Ibanda districts. The practical session started by the introduction on representative Concentration Pathways (RCP), which represent the different emission scenarios due to anthropogenic activities that include RCP2.6; RCP4.5; RCP6.0 and RCP8.5. The training was structured into six sessions involving 14 modules.

During the interaction with participants, the following key takeaways:

- Have reliable source of historical climate data (Important to understanding of present climate variability and the implications of future scenarios).
- More capacity building efforts are needed to train local Governmental officials in Uganda in the use of downscaling techniques
- Bring data producers and data users together (Improve data users' understanding of the possibilities and limitations)
- Improving capacity to interpret and apply climate data
- Move from awareness raising to “proof of concept” (examples of how climate change projection data has led to decisions that improved agricultural productivity or human well-being)
- Build platforms for collaborative action and information sharing (space for sharing and mutual learning)

A post training evaluation was conducted and revealed that participants gained skills from google earth and QGIS software, which data were relevant in natural resource monitoring to avert encroachment and guide decision making. Participants then suggested that in the future, such training should be given ample time - of about 2 weeks.

The project team also worked on developing the climate outlook for (SNOND) for Sept-Oct-Nov and Dec 2023 in Arua, Arua city, Bulambuli and Sironko districts to enhance community resilience to climate change. The main objective of this activity was to develop and disseminate climate information, early warning signs and agricultural advisory for the Sept-Dec 2023 rainfall season to guide district planners and local communities in livelihoods decision making.

Under the same outcome area, four Community Based Ecosystems Management Plan that incorporates EbA for Rwizi-Nakivale, Rwambu-Mpanga, R.Enyau and R.Sironko Systems were developed and finalised - these will enhance district and local communities' capacities in managing their fragile ecosystems.

To strengthen local government capacity, training was jointly implemented with training under output 1.1.2. Relevant government staff were trained on integrating climate change adaptation into wetland/forest management plans and district development plans. 14 institutions (the 10 districts the project is engaged in together representatives from the Min of Water and Environment; National Forestry Authority, Min of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries and Min of Gender labour and Social Development) represented by 69 officials were trained (M=44; F=25) on the use of VIA datasets to enhance resilient ecosystems and integration of climate change adaptation into wetlands/forest management plans and district management plans in R.Enyau R.Sironko, R.Rwizi and Rwambu Mpanga Intervention ecosystems.

Outcome 2: Climate change vulnerability of communities living around degraded wetlands and forests is decreased through the implementation of EbA interventions.

A training manual/curricular on climate resilient agricultural techniques and benefits of EbA approaches was developed and distributed to CBOs.

Four CSO were contracted to implement alternative livelihoods interventions as follows:

1. R. Rwambu-Mpanga system (Kitagwenda, Ibanda and Kitagwenda districts)-Marriane Foundation.
2. R.Rwizi-L.Mburo and Nakivale system (Isingiro, Mbarara and Mbarara City), Abahumuza Development
3. R.Enyau (Arua and Arua City) was Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE)
4. R. Sironko (Bulambuli and Sironko districts) Taabu Integrated Cooperative Society

The project conducted training of identified CSOs, district technical staff and local communities on implementing and maintaining wetland and forest EbA interventions using the training programmes that have been developed under the project. Training of CSOs and local government extension staff was conducted with 19 males &12 females in attendance.

Under the restoration output - 2.3 (Degraded Forest restored using multi-use and climate-resilient species to improve ecosystem services to local communities at project intervention sites).

211 ha of land belonging to 55 farmers were identified and assessed for restoration in Arua city, Enyau

system.

And in Arua district after a stakeholders' meetings with the district authorities to identify farmers and land for reforestation of degraded slopes. 14 institutions and 9 individual's land was inspected and assessed. A total of 590 Acres (236 Hectares) of land were identified and committed by institutions and individuals for restoration.

In R Enyau system, restoration and boundary re-opening of Ezuku, Kuluva and Giligili Local Forest Reserves in Enyau system was preceded by stakeholder engagement meetings for boundary opening of identified forest reserves in Arua and Arua city in the sub counties and communities of Ayivu, Vurra, Ezuku community, Kuluvu community and Giligili community. Overall, a total of 171 stakeholders (134 male and 37 female) including local leaders and district technocrats were consulted. After consensus was reached for boundary re-opening, a team from Ministry of Water Forestry Support Services Department, Wetland Management Department and district team composed of District Natural Resources Officer, District Forest Officer, District Environment Officer and District Surveyor together with local community leaders embarked on a reconnaissance visit and boundary re-opening and boundary mark stones (pillars) were planted all-around the 4 Local Forest Reserves.

A total of 142,23 acres (56.9 Ha) of forest was opened and restored: Ezuku North 957.6 meters including (8.39 acres), Ezuku south 1524.5 meters (30.33acres), Giligili 2788.4 meters (77.46acres) and Kuluvu 2028.7meters (26.05acres) by the team from MWE with support from stakeholders. Please refer to table 1 for achievement against forest restoration targets.

Table 1. Areas targeted for forest restoration

| Site | Target-Restoration of riparian forest | Achieved restoration of riparian forests (Ha) |
|---|---------------------------------------|---|
| Kibwera and Rucece parishes within the Rwizi-Lake Mburo-Nakivale wetland system | 60 | 0 |
| Kantozi and Nyakasenyi parishes within the Rwambu-Mpanga wetland system | 60 | 0 |
| Arua Hill and Oli divisions within the Enyau wetland system | 60 | 56.9 |
| Butiti village within the River Sironko wetland system | 60 | 0 |

Under output 2.4 – (Degraded wetland areas restored using climate-resilient and multi-use species to improve water quality and supply at project intervention sites).

Demarcation took place in river Sironko in Sironko and Bulambuli districts. The main objective was to demarcate 30kms of river and wetland. The demarcation exercise was preceded by community engagement meetings at the district, sub counties, parishes and community levels involving all stakeholders

(510 persons, 415 males and 95 females). The district, engagement meetings were attended by all district heads, chaired by Resident District Commissioner and officials from the Ministry of Water and Environment headed by the Director Environment Affairs and the Assistant commissioner wetlands, Management department. There was also an official launch on 7th September 2023 and in November 2023 in Bulambuli and Sironko districts respectively. In total, 16.4 kms and 23.4 km of sections of R. Sironko wetland in Bulambuli and Sironko districts respectively were demarcated, making a total of 39.8 km of boundary demarcation along R sironko done in this reporting period.

Under Activity 2.4.3, Restoration of Rubindi wetland was done under R. Rwizi after the initial activities of stakeholder engagements on restoration with 142 persons 102 M & 40F. A total of approximately 7.5km per side was profiled and restored making a total of 15 km long for both Rubindi and Kashare sub counties. Along the Rubindi town council, a total of 5km was profiled. Overall, 14 hectares for both Rubindi and Kashari were restored.

Additionally, 25 ha of river bank along R sironko was restored using bamboo planting in Bulambuli district. More planting is going on in along the same river in Sironko district. Please refer to table 2 for achievement against wetland restoration targets.

Table 2: Implementation of restoration activities under output 2.4

| Activities | Targeted Wetland restoration (ha) | Achieved wetland restoration (Ha) |
|---|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2.4.3: Restore at least 100 ha of degraded wetland in the Kibwera and Rucece parishes within the Rwizi-Lake Mburo-Nakivale wetland system | 100 | 14 |
| 2.4.4: Restore at least 100 ha of degraded wetland in the Kantozi and Nyakasenyi parishes within the Rwambu-Mpanga wetland system | 100 | 0 |
| 2.4.5: Restore at least 100 ha of degraded wetland in the Arua Hill and Oli divisions within the Enyau wetland system, | 100 | 0 |
| 2.4.6: Restore at least 100 ha of degraded wetland around Butiti village within the River Sironko wetland system | 100 | 25 |

One of the main challenges in relation to both forest and wetland restoration has been that communities have illegally settled on forest and wetland reserves and use the land for agriculture and cultivation. The project team have been sensitive to this and try to ensure adequate consultations and consensus is reached before embarking on restoration activities. Restoration has been slow as community members still need to be convinced. A main learning point from this is that for effective restoration of the ecosystems - provisioning of viable alternative sources of income for these community members is key.

Outcome 3: Communities living at the project intervention sites have increased capacity to adopt

alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of wetlands and forests.

Under Output 3.1 (Community-specific alternative livelihood plans, identifying alternative livelihood options appropriate for each community, are developed and implemented at each project intervention site)

Training the trainer on alternative livelihood strategies and climate resilient agricultural techniques was contracted to a consultancy company - Amenton Associates, who have developed a training curricular and have scheduled to train trainers beginning July 2024.

CSOs have been contracted to implement training under outout 3.2 and 3.3 relating to gender awareness in and climate change impacts, with technical support of the gender focal person at the Ministry of Wáter and Environment, as well as on the selection of model farmers, implementing soil and wáter conservation methods and introduction of resilient crops varieties.

Outcome 4: Increased knowledge and awareness of government officials and communities at project intervention sites of: i) the ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) the benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods to climate change.

Progress has been made under this outcome in relation to a research institute being identified (Kyambogo University), and an MOU has been fully signed. Commencement of activities under this outcome by the university has just started.

Overall while the project has progressed this reporting period, progress has been slow. One major challenge this reporting period has been the budget revision process due to limitations in capacity at the PMU to present expenditure data, which resulted in delayed funds disbursement, as the budget revision and related expenditure reports were to be cleared before a subsequent disbursement could be sent out. This delayed activity implementation both in the first half and second half of the year 2024.

Another challenge relates to the large financing gap to implement the management plans at local level. Despite some support from the project, local government districts lack the funds to implement all provisions of the management plans, this will in turn affect its effectiveness in combating forest and wetland degradation.

Lastly, as stated under outcome 2 challenges - wetland and forest encroachment by local communities in search of virgin land for agriculture, remains a challenge in restoration of such ecosystems. However, from observation, provisioning of viable livelihoods options is a feasible means of working with communities to restore and protect such systems.

Rating towards outcomes: Overall rating toward project outcomes is Moderately Satisfactory. Progress



against reaching outcome targets has been slow with significant delays under outcome 2 and 3. The team have worked hard to set up the foundations for community buy in, and while this is a very important step in implementing the project, this is not necessarily quantified under project outcome targets. It is believed that with additional time and additional feasibility assessments the project will reach its end goal/objective.

Rating towards outputs: Rating toward project outputs is Moderately Satisfactory. Progress against reaching several outputs in outcome 2 and 3 are delayed with a need to review and adjust the project workplan/ timelines.

Overall risk rating: The rating for the project is Medium/Moderate. This is mainly because there are still risks relating to working with local communities, especially those that have encroached on wetland reserves. In two out of the eight instances, communities have been resistant to the wetland boundary demarcation activities proposed by the project. However, it is noted that in the majority of cases people are willing to voluntarily leave the wetlands if supported with viable alternative livelihoods options.

[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]

2.4. Co-financing

| | | |
|--|---|----------------------------|
| Planned Co-finance. Total: <i>(16,600,000 USD)</i> | Project planned cofinancing is here elaborated in the table below | |
| | Funding Source | At Contracting US\$ |
| | Farm income enhancement and forestry conservation programme - ADB | 9,100,000 |
| | Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III – EU | 7,400,000 |
| | UN Environment – Global Adaptation Network | 100,000 |
| Total | 16,600,000 | |

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| <p>Actual to date: <i>Complete (in \$ and %. State the date for which this value is valid)</i></p> | <table border="1" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Funding Source</th> <th style="text-align: right;">Actual to date US\$</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Farm income enhancement and forestry conservation programme - ADB</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8,578,706</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III – EU</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UN Environment – Global Adaptation Network</td> <td style="text-align: right;">-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">8.578,706</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">New Co-financing sources identified (not in project document)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for -Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">521,495</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Irrigation for Climate Résilient Programme (ICRP)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,329</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government of Uganda (<i>in-kind</i>)</td> <td style="text-align: right;">293,382</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,405,912</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Funding Source | Actual to date US\$ | Farm income enhancement and forestry conservation programme - ADB | 8,578,706 | Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III – EU | - | UN Environment – Global Adaptation Network | - | Total | 8.578,706 | New Co-financing sources identified (not in project document) | | Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for -Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD) | 521,495 | Irrigation for Climate Résilient Programme (ICRP) | 12,329 | Government of Uganda (<i>in-kind</i>) | 293,382 | Total | 9,405,912 |
|---|--|---------------------|---------------------|---|-----------|---|---|--|---|--------------|------------------|--|--|---|---------|---|--------|---|---------|--------------|------------------|
| | Funding Source | Actual to date US\$ | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Farm income enhancement and forestry conservation programme - ADB | 8,578,706 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III – EU | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | UN Environment – Global Adaptation Network | - | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Total | 8.578,706 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | New Co-financing sources identified (not in project document) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for -Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD) | 521,495 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Irrigation for Climate Résilient Programme (ICRP) | 12,329 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Government of Uganda (<i>in-kind</i>) | 293,382 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 9,405,912 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| <p>Justification of Progress</p> <p>During this reporting time, the project could not access information and contribution from Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III – EU since the project had closed and we could not access project reports. However, information and contribution from similar EbA projects were obtained from two projects (Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for -Climate Smart Development (IFPA-CD) and Irrigation for Climate Résilient Programme (ICRP)) of the Ministry of water and Environment that were previously not in the cofinancing agreement.</p> <p>Details on new co-financing sources identified:</p> <p>1-Investing in Forest and protected Areas for Climate Smart Development (IFPA CD project) Progress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developed management plan for woodlots in Kyangwali refugee settlement. • Trained 5 CRM groups around MGNP, BINP, QEPA, RMNP, SNP, TSWR, KNP, KTWR, KBWR, MFPA and AWR in energy saving technologies, water harvesting techniques and woodlot establishment and management. • Supported and trained CRM groups with livelihood facilities such as water tanks, saving stoves, tree seedlings in the 8-project area all these activities costed 305,641.15 USD | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |



| | |
|--|---|
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production and handling of Seedlings costed USD 215,854.53. <p>2-Irrigation for Climate Resilience Project (ICRP) Conducted Gender awareness and sensitization meetings with 1500people costed at USD 12,329 Under this project most activities that are similar to what EbA project does have not yet kick started for example establishment of community nurseries, restoration of forests, development of management plans construction of irrigation schemes.</p> <p>3. In-kind co-financing from MWE Co financing from the Ministry of Water and Environment and the district local governments have been realised as in-kind support amounting to a total of USD 293,382 out of which USD 190,788 is for this reporting period. (office space 14,400; technical staff time 12,000; Ministry vehicle 6,000; boundary pilars 128,994; forest boundary markers 21,594; Admin and finance support 6,000; district meeting halls 600; and District technical staff time 1,200)</p> |
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2.5. Stakeholder engagement

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of project steering committee meeting | <p>February 2023</p> <p><i>A PSC has been planned for Aug 2024, a PSC field monitoring and verification exercises in Q4 2024.</i></p> |
| Stakeholder engagement | <p>At national and local government level: several inception meetings of different consultancy services were held involving district and national stakeholders' consultancy services included development of community-based ecosystem management plans that integrate EbA for all the four ecosystem, capacity building (training) of national and local government officials on the use of vulnerability impact and risk assessment data sets, development of training curricular and training of TOTs on implementation of alternative livelihoods. All of these were held at ministry headquarters.</p> <p>At the local government level: To facilitate the demarcation process, the Ministry through Wetlands Management Department teamed with the Isingiro, Sironko, and Bulambuli district local governments to arrange and conduct stakeholder engagements at District, sub county, Parish, and village levels.</p> <p>The project carried out district level engagement meetings to enhance the functionality of the district project management committee (DPMCs) in each project intervention district, and to facilitate the involvement of local Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to implement the livelihood and restoration components of the EbA project in their respective districts. The meeting aimed at engaging with</p> |



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| | <p>district technocrats; District Natural Resources Officer, District Forest Officer, District Environment Officer, District Agriculture Officer, District Production Officer, Dist Agric eng, District Water Officer, District Community Development Officer, SA-CAO and headed by Chief Administration Officer to ensure a common understanding of the projects implementation strategies and to draw synergy in project implementation in various districts. It was agreed that there should be development of materials suitable for community engagements to aid the restoration exercise.</p> <p>There was a monitoring exercise for boundary opening of local forest reserves with district and city officials in Arua and Arua city. The main objective of this activity was to ascertain that the recently re-opened boundaries of the three forest local reserves are not tampered with by local communities and ensure that the forest reserves are kept intact to provide ecological goods and services to the local communities.</p> <p>Stakeholder meetings have been held for demarcation of different wetland boundaries. In Sironko, the demarcation exercise was preceded by community engagement meetings at the district, sub counties, parishes and community levels involving all stakeholders (510 persons, 415 males and 95 females). The district, engagement meetings were attended by all district heads, chaired by Resident District Commissioner and officials from the Ministry of Water and Environment headed by the Director Environment Affairs and the Assistant commissioner wetlands Management department.</p> <p>Restoration of Rubindi wetland was done under R. Rwizi after the initial activities of stakeholder engagements on restoration with 142 persons 102 M& 40F coming from different locations.</p> <p>There was land identification consultations held for restoration of hill slopes and local forest reserve. This was done in consultation with the district technocrats and individuals who were able to provide land for restoration. A meeting was held with the district team and the identified landowners to build consensus, , acceptability and preparedness for a successful restoration activity within their areas of jurisdiction.</p> <p><i>(maximum two paragraphs)</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p> |
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2.6. Gender

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| Does the project have a gender action plan? | Yes |
| Gender mainstreaming | <p>Gender dimensions were considered in all our activities. During inception meetings, trainings, community consultative meetings, stakeholders meeting and all assessments, particular attention was paid to include women, the elderly, youth and PWDs in the various localities of the meetings and different activities. These groups were engaged through their representative members to participate in these activities owing to the different and unique ways in which climate change affects these groups and to the unique alternative resilience strategies that could be adopted to cater for these groups. There is sex disaggregation in data collection.</p> <p>The project has a gender action plan and five actions have been implemented. During training national and district level planners and policy makers on the use of the VIA Outputs in planning and decision making, 50% of participants in training workshops were female. And when community-based wetlands and forest management plans were developed - a gender section was included in the plan.</p> <p>During different engagements with CSOs there was an emphasis on gender and they were urged to include 50% women in all the different activities to be implemented. Gender training sessions are to be made mandatory for all the major project stakeholders.</p> <p>A lead gender focal point was appointed to lead and coordinate the implementation of the Gender Action Plan. As well the Ministry of Gender Land and Sustainable Development is supporting the implementation of the Gender Action Plan with its vast network of focal points.</p> <p>The following are planned actions to be undertaken in the following reporting year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regularly and formally communicate to concerned CSO and government counterparts on gender targets. Regular communication to the districts and contracted CSOs through monitoring feedbacks, reporting feedbacks and training sessions are all a venues through which technical backstopping is provided for the smooth implementation of the project ensuring gender concerns, gender disaggregation of data and gender inclusiveness is observed throughout activity implementation and in all interventions |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure districts during implementation of EbA interventions include gender. The districts in the process of implementing EbA interventions, are encouraged to involve all gender, take note of gender concerns, ensure gender disaggregation of data for all-inclusiveness. • Train women and vulnerable groups in construction of efficient energy saving stoves and briquettes to lessen cooking time, reduce labour for fuel wood collection and risks associated with it. Women being the ones who are engaged in active cooking (gender roles here) are the ones who fetch firewood, water and do most of the domestic work compared to men. In order to reduce the workload and health risk of women cooking using firewood on the traditional 3 stones, is pertinent that women are trained to construct energy efficient cook stoves and briquettes that are user friendly and risk averse in terms of health due to the little smoke it emits, this in turn will reduce the risk of lung diseases. • Train women and vulnerable groups in soft skill livelihoods options and income generating activities e.g. VSLA. The village savings and loans association is village model where small groups of people (15020) save biweekly and borrow from their pool for small income generating activities that keep such group members a float. This associations have proven worth as social protection since it provides ready source of capital and soft loans to meet domestic demands. Training women in such enterprises goes a long way to empower women financially making them able to meet their demands and family demands timely without any stresses or outbursts from their husbands. The VSLA has also proven to be a model for sustainability of most farmer groups long after the funding projects expire. <p><i>(maximum two paragraphs)</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p> |
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2.7. Environmental and social safeguards management

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| Moderate/High risk projects (in terms of Environmental and social safeguards) | <p>Was the project classified as moderate/high risk CEO Endorsement/Approval Stage?</p> <p>No</p> <p>If yes, what specific safeguard risks were identified in the SRIF/ESERN?</p> <p>N/A</p> |
| New social and/or environmental risks | <p>Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during the reporting period?</p> |

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| | <p>A new ESS risk relates to the large financing gap to implement the management plans at local level. Despite some support from the project, local government districts lack the funds to implement all provisions of the management plans, this will in turn affect its effectiveness in combating forest and wetland degradation.</p> <p><i>From previous reporting period:</i></p> <p><i>In two out of the eight project areas (Rugaga wetland in Isingiro and Mubaraaka forest reserve in Arua), communities have been resistant to the wetland boundary demarcation activities proposed by the project. This is because farmers have encroached into the wetlands/forests and are now reluctant to give up producing on the wetlands/forests. This resistance is with support of local leaders.</i></p> <p><i>For example, in Isingiro during the launch of the demarcation, local communities with support of some local leaders objected to the demarcation exercise. This led to a halt of the entire exercise, and further engagement meetings at the district and at community levels were frustrated by unwilling political leadership of the district, leading to an overall halt of project intervention in this district. A review of the willingness of community members and stakeholders in Isingiro district will need to be conducted in order to understand if the planned restoration and demarcation interventions will go ahead as planned.</i></p> |
| <p>Complaints and grievances related to social and/or environmental impacts (to be filled in by TM and EA)</p> | <p><i>Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential) during the reporting period?</i></p> <p>The GRM for the project has been developed by a specialist at the Ministry, however, is yet to be formally rolled out as the team were awaiting comments and clearance from the wetlands management department and UNEP safeguards team.</p> <p>A grievance was received by the National Environment Management Authority against overall planned activities related to Ministry level demarcation, restoration and eviction of communities from wetlands by the Ministry and National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), a copy of the grievance was circulated to all Ministry projects implementing restoration and demarcation interventions for information, and to ensure our project keeps this in mind for further similar activities.</p> <p>The communities of Kahega village in Isingiro district through their lawyer</p> |



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| | <p>Lukwago & Co. Advocates petitioned against the planned restoration and demarcation interventions of the Ministry – in which the project has some planned activities of similar nature.</p> <p>The project team and in particular the Project Manager, Ministry's Sociologist, Wetland and Environment Officers) are aware of the sensitive nature of this issue and have taken time to sensitise and consult with district officials, sub-county officials and communities. Wetland demarcation only takes place once consensus has been reached on the placement of the wetland boundary. If no consensus is reached then the project has not proceeded with the boundary demarcation for example in Isingiro district under R.Rwizi demarcation was halted.</p> <p>The project team, under the leadership of the Project Manager will closely monitor the situation and work with the communities to come up with an appropriate solution. More awareness and sensitisation on wetland use, sustainable wetland resource uses, wetland boundary demarcation, acceptable and unacceptable practises and uses of demarcated portions is ongoing to reduce this anxiety.</p> <p>An ESS and stakeholder engagement specialist will be recruited by the project to work closely with the project manager to ensure that the project continues to engage the communities in restoration activities.</p> |
| <p>Environmental and social safeguards management</p> | <p>It is envisioned that the project intervention will have positive environmental impacts by restoring degraded wetland and forest and improving the supply of ecosystem services.</p> <p>A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project was developed to contribute to conflict detection, prevention, and resolution, as well as the transformation of the grievance into peaceful co-existence and community cohesion. The approved GRM will roll out in the next half of the year (Aug to Dec 2024) This process of roll out will include sharing the GRM at all community meetings, awareness events and trainings held by the project. The team will also look into radio announcements as well. Meetings will also be held with local district leaders. Monitoring will be done on a quarterly basis and be followed up with technical backstopping to ensure issue logs are well recorded, grievances are well addressed and referral pathways are observed and grievances settled out.</p> |

2.8. Knowledge management

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| <p>Knowledge activities and products</p> | <p>The proposed project would make use of the learning-by doing approach. It would also capitalize on lessons learned from baseline and partner projects. Similarly, lessons learned, and new knowledge generated by the proposed project would then be shared through workshops, briefing papers, guidelines and online portals. Consequently, the institutional and technical capacity for planning and implementing EbA interventions at national and district levels would be improved.</p> <p>There were several trainings conducted under project activities this reporting period which include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Training of national and district level planners and policy-makers on the use VIA outputs in planning and decision-making.</i> 2. <i>Training of relevant government staff on integrating climate change adaptation into wetland/forest management plans and district development plans</i> 3. <i>Training of identified CSOs, district technical staff and local communities on implementing and maintaining wetland and forest EbA interventions using the training programmes developed</i> 4. <i>Training of district officials and local community members in climate/weather forecasts, early warning signs and climate advisories for the Sept, oct, Nov and dec rainfall period 2023</i> <p>The project has developed a set of 4 Vulnerability Impact Assessments and Risk Analysis reports for the four river systems under the project – these were presented to the districts and community members and circulated.</p> <p>Additionally, two market studies were developed for the River Enyau and Sironko system, and the Rwizi-Nakivale and Rwambu-Mpanga systems and circulated to the districts and this formed the basis of the projects livelihoods intervention currently underway.</p> <p>A lessons learned study was developed on best practices for EbA techniques in Uganda – this has been shared on the Ministry website.</p> <p><i>(maximum one paragraph)</i></p> <p>[section will be uploaded into the GEF Portal]</p> |
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| <p>Main learning during the period</p> | <p>When local communities are prepared/ capacitated to respond adequately to adverse climate effects through Vulnerability impact studies and Risk analysis, they are empowered with information that helps them to mitigate and respond adequately to the stresses and shocks thereby remaining resilient in the face of such events. The VIA and RAs coupled with climate and weather information and advisories go a long way in preparing local communities to respond to, prepare, act in a timely manner, in appropriate ways in their livelihoods choices, social actions and farming preferences making them resilient to shocks.</p> <p>Working with CSOs in the field – some CSOs are still very young/ new and do not have the experience to implement project activities. The main learning is to ensure adequate monitoring and background checks for CSOs before engaging them.</p> <p>A constant learning point is to ensure that stakeholder consultations and community consultations are conducted throughout the project to ensure buy in and sustainability.</p> |
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2.9. Stories to be shared

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| <p>Stories to be shared</p> | <p>N/A</p> <p>[section to be shared with communication division/ GEF communication]</p> |
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3. PROJECT PERFORMANCE AND RISK

Based on inputs by the Project Manager, the **UNEP Task Manager**¹ will make an overall assessment and provide ratings of:

- (i) Progress towards achieving the project Results(s)- see section 3.1
- (ii) Implementation progress – see section 3.2

Section 3.3 on Risk should be first completed by the Project Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will subsequently enter his/her own ratings in the appropriate column.

3.1 Rating of progress towards achieving the project outcomes (Development Objectives)

[copy and paste the CEO Endorsement (or latest formal Revision) approved Results Framework, adding/deleting outcome rows, as appropriate]

| Project Objectives and Outcomes | Indicator | Baseline value | Midterm target | End of project target | Progress as of current period (% , numeric, binary entry only) | Summary of the EbA of the attainment of indicator and target as of 30 th June 2024 | Progress Rating |
|--|---|--|----------------|---|--|--|-----------------|
| Objective: Project objective: Increased capacity of government and local communities in Uganda to implement EbA in wetland and forest ecosystems to reduce vulnerability to climate change. | Degree to which the technical and institutional capacity of targeted government institutions (WMD and FSSD), district-level stakeholders (6 districts targeted) and local communities (7 parishes/divisions targeted) is strengthened at national and sub-national levels to adapt to climate change using EbA. | Estimated to be 4 for national institutions and 3 for district institutions. | | Each targeted institution progresses by at least 3 points in the capacity score index. (Max 10) | 40% progress. | <p>A capacity score assesment is yet to be conducted. Progress toward reaching the objective includes:</p> <p>69 national and district level planners and decision makers trained on the application of vulnerability impact assessment and risk assessment datasets in planning and decision-making processes.</p> <p>131 district officials (M:81; F:50) received awareness-raising on: i) ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change.</p> | MS |

¹ For joint projects and where applicable ratings should also be discussed with the Task Manager of co-implementing agency.

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| <p>Outcome 1.1: Outcome 1: Technical and institutional capacity at the local and national level to integrate EbA into existing management plans for wetlands and forests is strengthened</p> | <p>Number of wetland and forest management plans (outside) at the project intervention areas that are developed/updated to integrate EbA.</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>50% to be achieved (2 mgt plans out of 4)</p> | <p>4 wetland and forest management plans of the project intervention areas are developed/updated to integrate EbA.</p> | <p>100% progress</p> | <p>4 Community Based Ecosystems Management plans that incorporates EbA for: R. Enyau & R. Sironko; and R. Rwambu-Mpanga & R. Rwizi developed.</p> <p>**The community management plans are combined plans for both wetland and forest systems</p> | <p>S</p> |
| <p>Outcome 2: Outcome Climate change vulnerability of communities living around degraded wetlands and forests is decreased through the implementation of EbA interventions</p> | <p>Number of hectares degraded wetland restored</p> | <p>22,255 ha</p> | <p>100Ha</p> | <p>At each of the four project intervention sites: 100ha of degraded wetland restored</p> | <p>10% progress</p> | <p>14 ha of wetland for both Rubindi and Kasherri restored; and 25ha for R Sironko restored in Bulambuli district.</p> | <p>MS</p> |
| | <p>Number of hectares degraded forest restored using multi-use and climate-resilient species</p> | <p>.340 ha</p> | <p>200ha</p> | <p>At each of the four project intervention sites: 200 ha of degraded upper slopes reforested. 200 ha of farmland practicing agroforestry. 60 ha of forest around rivers and wetlands restored in R enyau</p> | <p>Estimated at 10%:</p> | <p>56.9Ha of forests restored in River Enyau system</p> <p>Identification of areas for restoration has been completed for:</p> <p>River Enyau: 199.4 ha of hill tops / upper slopes and 29.3 Ha of grazing land</p> <p>River Sironko: 30 Ha of grazing land</p> | <p>MS</p> |

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| | Demarcate the boundaries of wetlands using a combination of climate-resilient and multi-use trees and concrete pillars. | 0 | 60km | 120 km (at least 30km at each intervention site) at each project intervention site | 100% progress | <table border="1" data-bbox="1430 293 1787 578"> <thead> <tr> <th>Project Site/ System</th> <th>Area Demarcated (km)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>R.Rwambu Mpanga</td> <td>78.9km</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R.Enyau</td> <td>30.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R.Sironko</td> <td>39.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>R.Rwizi - Nakivale</td> <td>0 (communities were against demarcation)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p data-bbox="1430 610 1787 773">Approach will be adapted because demarcation is controversial among communities, and it is not possible to pursue in River Rwizi-Nakivale. Progress against this target is deemed complete.</p> | Project Site/ System | Area Demarcated (km) | R.Rwambu Mpanga | 78.9km | R.Enyau | 30.1 | R.Sironko | 39.8 | R.Rwizi - Nakivale | 0 (communities were against demarcation) | S |
|-------------------------|---|---|---------|--|---------------|--|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|--------|---------|------|-----------|------|-----------------------|--|---|
| Project Site/ System | Area Demarcated (km) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R.Rwambu Mpanga | 78.9km | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R.Enyau | 30.1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R.Sironko | 39.8 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| R.Rwizi - Nakivale | 0 (communities were against demarcation) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Number of CSOs or community groups implementing EbA interventions. | 0 | 2 CSO's | At least 4 CSOs or community groups are implementing EbA interventions. | 40% | 4 CSOs contracted to implement EbA interventions. | S | | | | | | | | | | |

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|---|--|----------|---------------------------------------|---|--------------|--|-----------|
| <p>Outcome 3: Communities living at the project intervention sites have increased capacity to adopt alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient agriculture techniques to decrease their vulnerability to climate change and reduce degradation of wetlands and forests.</p> | <p>% of households at each project intervention site that know how to use at least one EbA practice, alternative livelihood strategy, or climate-resilient agricultural technique introduced by the project.</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>12.5% HHs</p> | <p>25% of households (50% of which should be female-headed households).</p> | <p>50 %</p> | <p>Percentage of households yet to be calculated. Progress under this outcome includes:</p> <p>VIA/RAs, and Markets and Livelihoods study conducted and determined community vulnerabilities and risks; predicted risks and hazards and alternative livelihood options for community members (HHs).</p> <p>4 CSOs have been identified and contracted and implementing alternative livelihood options in all sites</p> <p>Communities trained on EbA and alternative livelihood options and climate resilient agricultural techniques;</p> <p>Local trainers and district extension staff (TOT) were trained on alternative livelihoods.</p> | <p>MS</p> |
| | <p>Number of community-specific alternative livelihood plans developed.</p> | <p>0</p> | <p>4 alternative livelihood plans</p> | <p>At least 4 community-specific alternative livelihood plans developed</p> | <p>100%:</p> | <p>4 alternative livelihoods plans have been developed for R.Sironko, R.Rwizi, R.Enyau and Rwambu Mpanga System during the markets and livelihoods study,</p> <p>Alternative livelihoods strategies are being implemented by the 4 contracted CSOs, at intervention sites</p> | <p>S</p> |

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|--|---|--------------|------------|---|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| <p>Outcome 4: Increased knowledge and awareness of government officials and communities at project intervention sites of: i) the ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) the benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods to climate change.</p> | <p>% of district government officials within the district technical planning committees at each project intervention site that are aware of EbA and consider climate change adaptation in their daily work.</p> | <p>50.7%</p> | <p>65%</p> | <p>100% of district government officials within the district technical planning committees at each project intervention site are aware of EbA and consider climate change adaptation in their daily work.</p> | <p>50%</p> | <p>69 National and District officials have been trained on use of VIA and RA data sets in planning and decision making and on integrating climate change adaptation into wetland/forest management plans and district development plans by Ardent Services International. A post training evaluation was conducted and revealed that participants gained skills from google earth and QGIS software, which data were relevant in natural resource monitoring to avert encroachment and guide decision making.</p> <p>Awareness-raising campaign conducted in all intervention sites on: i) ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change. 131 district officials (M:81; F:50) attended.</p> | <p>MS</p> |
| | <p>% of population at each project intervention sites reached through awareness-raising, training and knowledge sharing on EbA.</p> | <p>0%</p> | <p>30%</p> | <p>50% of population (50% of which should be female) at each project intervention sites reached through awareness-raising, training and knowledge sharing on EbA.</p> | <p>Estimated at 40%</p> | <p>Awareness-raising campaign conducted in Arua, Arua City, Bulambuli and Sironko on : i) ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change. 409 community members (M:245; F:164) attended.</p> | <p>MS</p> |

3.2 Rating of progress implementation towards delivery of outputs (Implementation Progress)

| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| COMPONENT 1: Capacity development for EbA in Uganda. | | | | | |
| Output 1.1: Climate Change RAs and VIAs at the four selected wetland systems to assess the current and predicted vulnerability of wetlands, forests and dependent local communities to climate change. | November 2022 | 100% | 100% | Four consultancy firms were hired and Four (4) Vulnerability Impact Assessment (VIA) and Risk Analysis (RA) studies were commissioned in June 2022 at the four project sites of: i)-R.Enyau system; ii)-R. Sironko system; iii)-R.Rwambu-Mpanga system and iv)-R Rwizi-Nakivale system. The 4 VIA/RA reports were produced and submitted, findings and recommendations of the studies are being incorporated in the training of local communities, CSOs and government staff in climate resilient agricultural techniques. | S |
| Output 1.2: Community-based wetland and forest management plans, that integrate EbA, developed for each project intervention site. | September 2023 | 20% | 100% | 4 Community Based Ecosystem Management Plans developed that incorporate EBA for R. Rwizi, R.Rwambu-Mpanga, R Sironko and R Enyau have been developed. | S |
| Output 1.3: A strategy developed to upscale, sustain and replicate EbA in wetlands and forests. | September 2025 | 0 | 0 | Planned for later in the project once EbA Activities have completed. | N/A |
| Component 2: Climate change resilient ecosystems in Uganda | | | | | |

² Outputs and activities (or deliverables) as described in the project logframe (and workplan) or in any updated project revision.

³ The completion dates should be as per latest workplan (latest project revision).

⁴ As much as possible, describe in terms of immediate gains to target groups, e.g. access to project deliverables, participation in receiving services; gains in knowledge, etc.

⁵ To be provided by the UNEP Task Manager

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| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| Output 2.1: Protocols for climate-resilient restoration of wetlands and forests at project sites developed. | October 2022 | 100% | 100% | Protocols for climate-resilient restoration of wetlands and forests at project sites were developed, based on lessons learned and best practices from ongoing ecosystem restoration projects in Uganda in the mount Elgon area and other areas in Uganda. A study provided insight into the multi-use tree species and local preference for restoration, which fed into an overall protocol for the project. | S |
| Output 2.2: Local communities, CSOs and district technical staff at project intervention sites are trained to implement/sustain the project's EbA interventions. | September 2025 | 15% | 30% | 4 CSOs, contracted to implement the project's restoration and alternative livelihoods option interventions: i- R. Rwambu-Mpanga system -Marriane Foundation; ii- R.Rwizi-L.Nakivale system-Abahumuza Development Group iii- R.Enyau-Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE) and iv- R.Sironko -Taabu Integrated Cooperative Society | MS |

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| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|--|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| <p>Output 2.3: Degraded Forest restored using multi-use and climate-resilient species to improve ecosystem services to local communities at project intervention sites.</p> | Sept 2024 | 20% | 40% | <p>In previous reporting periods a mapping exercise took place to map, at a fine scale, areas of degraded forest and wetlands at the project intervention sites. A total 340 hectares of degraded forests were identified.</p> <p>In this reporting period, boundaries of 3 local forest reserve (Ezuku Kuluva and Giligil) were re-opened and 56.9 Ha of degraded forests in Enyau system restored</p> <p>Through the completion of the VIAs, assessment of lessons learned /best practice, and an identification of appropriate climate-resilient tree species, and stakeholder engagements, local communities are willing to reforest their lands as shown below:</p> <p>1-Over 300Ha of hill tops, hill slopes and riparian forest identified for restoration in R Enyau system; 2-100 Ha of hilltops, hill slopes and riparian forests identified in R Sironko system for restoration, and 3-About 16 multi-use tree species including fruit trees identified in R Enyau system for restoration</p> <p>Completion of the output has been delayed. A revised workplan has been developed for PSC approval and the completion of this activity has been slated for Q4 2025</p> | MS |

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| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| <p>Output 2.4: Degraded wetland restored using multi-use and climate-resilient species to improve ecosystem services to local communities at project intervention sites.</p> | Sept 2024 | 20% | 40% | <p>A total of 148.85 km out of targeted 120kms of wetland boundary has been demarcated, with an addition of 44.8 km (5 km in the Rwizi-Nakivale system and 39.8km in Sironko system); of wetland boundary demarcated this reporting period.</p> <p>Subsequently, 14ha Ha of wetland restored in Rubindi in R. Rwizi system; and Over 25ha ha of R Sironko wetland is restored.</p> <p>In prior reporting periods, a mapping exercise took place to map, at a fine scale, areas of degraded forest and wetlands at the project intervention sites A total of 22,385 hectares of wetlands of degraded wetland was identified. Through the completion of the VIAs, assessment of lessons learned /best practice and an identification of appropriate climate-resilient tree species, the project has now identified appropriate methodologies to undertake wetland restoration. Thus far, 104.5 km of wetland boundary demarcated. Stakeholder engagements are ongoing for demarcation of 20 km sections R.Rwizi –Nakivale and 20 kms of R.Sironko.</p> <p>Completion of the output has been delayed. A revised workplan has been developed for the PSC meeting and the completion of this activity has been slated for Q4 2025</p> | MS |
| Component 3: Climate change resilient communities in Uganda | | | | | |

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| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| Output 3.1 Community-specific alternative livelihood plans, identifying alternative livelihood options appropriate for each community, are developed and implemented at each project intervention site. | Dec 2024 | 50% | 60% | <p>Following a Markets and livelihoods Assessment studies developed in the last reporting period for R Rwambu-Mpanga, R.Rwizi. L.Mburo, Nakivale, R.Enyau and R. Sironko.</p> <p>In this reporting period, the following was achieved:</p> <p>4 community specific alternative livelihood plans were developed; 4 CSOs contracted to train and support communities in implementing identified alternative livelihoods plans. In addition, Training the trainer on alternative livelihood strategies and climate resilient agricultural techniques was contracted to a consultancy company - Amenton Associates, who have developed a training curricular and have scheduled to train trainers beginning July 2024.</p> <p>This activity timeline is to be revised to end in September 2025 a revised workplan to be approved by PSC</p> | MS |
| Output 3.2 Relevant government staff, CSOs and local communities are trained on alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient agricultural techniques | June 2024 | 5% | 50% | <p>4 CSO contracted to train communities on alternative livelihoods and climate resilient agricultural techniques; Training curricular/manual on climate resilient agricultural techniques developed by Amenton Associates, Training of CSOs & local government staff in alternative livelihoods and climate-resilient agricultural techniques scheduled for July 2024.</p> <p>Completion of the output has been delayed. A revised workplan has been developed for the PSC meeting and the completion of this activity has been slated for Q1 2025</p> | MS |

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| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|------------------------------|
| Output 3.3 Climate-resilient agricultural techniques are implemented in target communities | September 2024 | 0% | 30% | 4 CSOs contracted (one per intervention site). Implementation of livelihood activities is starting. The delivery date of this output is to be revised to September 2025, a revised workplan to be approved by PSC | MS |
| Component 4: Knowledge and research on EbA and climate resilient livelihoods | | | | | |
| Output 4.1 Monitoring and research programme established in collaboration with relevant national research institution | September 2025 | 5% | 20% | MOU for collaboration with a relevant research institution developed and approved. An MOU with the Kyambogo University has been signed. The design of a monitoring and research program has commenced. | MS |
| Output 4.2 Cost-benefit analysis of EbA interventions in wetland and forest ecosystems conducted. | September 2024 | 0% | 0% | To be implemented in 2025 once project interventions are well underway | MS |
| | | | | | |

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| Outputs/Activities ² | Expected completion date ³ | Implementation status as of 30 June 2023 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Implementation status as of 30 June 2024 (%) (Towards overall project target) | Progress rating justification ⁴ , description of challenges faced and explanations for any delay | Progress rating ⁵ |
|---|--|--|--|---|------------------------------|
| <p>Output 4.3 Awareness-raising campaign conducted at project intervention sites on the: i) ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests; and ii) benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods and ecosystems to climate change.</p> | <p>September 2025</p> <p>This is a continuous activity to end of project</p> | <p>40%</p> | <p>40%</p> | <p>This reporting period the team have focussed their energy and time on training, restoration and livelihood activities. There has been no awareness raising conducted in this reporting period as the team are hoping to have some lessons/ examples from the field to then craft the next set of awareness programmes.</p> <p>Previous reporting: Public awareness on EbA in the districts of Mbarara, Kitagwenda, Isingiro, Kamwenge and Ibanda was conducted, geared towards increasing knowledge and awareness of government officials at project intervention sites of the EbA approach, highlighting on the ecosystem services provided by wetlands and forests, benefits of functional wetland and forest ecosystems and the benefits of EbA for increasing the resilience of livelihoods to climate change. The meetings drew participation of several district local government including Chief Administrative Officers, Resident District Commissioners, Chair Local Council V, Secretary Local Council production, Secretary Local Council for Environment, District Natural Resources Officers, District Production and Marketing Officers, District Environment/Wetlands Officer, District forestry Officer, District Agricultural Officer, District Community development Officer, District Communications Officer, at lower local government levels (sub county and parish level) the participants included chair Local Council 3, Secretary women affairs, Secretary environmental affairs, Sub county extension officers, Community development officer, Parish Chiefs, Chairperson parish development committee, Parish councillors for women and men. Overall, 358 people (241M,117F) participated while observing the MOH COVID 19 SOPs in all the districts.</p> | <p>MS</p> |

4. Risk Rating

4.1 Table A. Project management Risk

Please refer to the **Risk Help Sheet** for more details on rating.

| Risk Factor | EA's Rating | TM's Rating |
|--|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Management structure – Roles and responsibilities | L/M/S/H Low | L |
| 2. Governance structure – Oversight | L/M/S/H Low | L |
| 3. Implementation schedule | L/M/S/H Moderate | M |
| 4. Budget | L/M/S/H Moderate | M |
| 5. Financial Management | L/M/S/H Moderate | M |
| 6. Reporting | L/M/S/H Low | M |
| 7. Capacity to deliver | L/M/S/H Low | M |

If any of the risk factors is rated a Moderate or higher, please include it in table B below.

4.2 Table B. Risk-Log

Insert ALL the risks identified either at CEO endorsement (inc. safeguards screening), previous/current PIRs, and MTRs. Use the last line to propose a suggested consolidated rating.

| c | Risk affecting: | Risk Rating | | | | | | | Variation respect to last rating | |
|---|------------------------|-------------|-------|-------|-----|----------------|-------|-------|----------------------------------|--|
| | Outcome / outputs | CEO ED | PIR 1 | PIR 2 | MTR | PIR 3 This PIR | PIR 4 | PIR 5 | Δ | Justification |
| Risk 1: Communities do not support interventions and do not adopt ecosystem management activities for adaptation during or after the term of the proposed project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA. | All outcomes & outputs | M | M | M | - | M | | | = | Some communities have been resistant to the wetland boundary demarcation activities proposed by the project. For example, in Isingiro during the launch of the demarcation, local communities with support of some local leaders objected to the demarcation exercise. This led to a halt of the entire exercise. This is because farmers have encroached into the wetlands and are now reluctant to give up their agricultural land. However, in most cases people are willing to voluntarily leave the wetlands if supported with livelihood alternatives. CSOs have been onboarded to provide alternative livelihoods |

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|---|-----------------------------|---|---|---|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Risk 2 Civil strife or social unrest may prevent ecosystem management activities for adaptation from taking place. | All outcomes | L | L | L | | L | | | = | No change |
| Risk 3 Failure to establish alternative livelihoods at project intervention sites which causes the continuation of destructive practices and further ecosystem degradation. | All outcomes and Output 3.1 | M | L | L | | L | | | = | 4 CSO have been contracted to implement alternative livelihoods strategy at each intervention site, besides communities already have plans for other alternative livelihoods, CSOs are forming community farmer groups to support implementation of alternative livelihoods option. |
| Risk 4 Baseline project activities not achieved as planned. | All outcomes | L | M | M | | L | | | = | The risk has been reduced as the project has matured and additional co-finance projects have been identified. |
| Risk 5 High staff turnover in the government departments and implementing agencies. | All outcomes | L | L | L | | L | | | = | There is low staff turnover in the government departments |
| Risk 6 Limited political will to implement and sustain project interventions | All outcomes | L | L | L | | L | | | = | There are presidential directives on restoration of degraded wetlands to lower local governments and authorities. There is political will in environmental conservation. Politicians are supporting and working closely with the project |
| Risk 7 Other economic developments, such as mining, agriculture, and human settlement, may compete with the implementation of the project activities. | Outcomes 2 and 3 | M | L | L | | L | | | = | There are strategic environmental inspections by Environment Protection Police, District Local Governments and Resident District Commissioners in the districts and awareness campaigns on the benefits of EbA that go on concurrently to reinforce the adoption of EbA practices. |
| Risk 8 Livelihoods are threatened through the demarcation of wetland boundaries | Outcome 3 | L | L | M | | M | | | = | There are legal limits for wetland demarcation. Communities are extensively consulted during wetland demarcation. Though some communities have resisted these demarcations and threatened court action. Implementation of alternative livelihoods options has started in all communities affected by demarcation and restoration activities. |
| Risk 9 Pests and diseases limit wetland and forest restoration. | Outcome 2 | L | L | L | | L | | | = | No major pests and diseases reported over the last 2 years in the project intervention areas. |
| Risk 10 Construction of small-scale water infrastructure damages surrounding ecosystems. | Outcome 2 | L | L | L | | L | | | = | The water infrastructure is small-scale and unlikely to cause damage to surrounding ecosystems. Environmental social impact studies will be conducted if there is a threat to surrounding ecosystems. |
| Risk 11 Pollution from agrochemicals | Outcome 2 & 3 | L | L | L | | L | | | = | No change in risk rating |

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|--|--------------|-----|-----|-----|--|---|--|--|---|--|
| Risk 12 Extreme climate events such as floods and droughts could disrupt project activities and/or damage ecosystems and infrastructure. | All outcomes | M | M | M | | M | | | = | While the country has experienced enough rains over the past 12 months. There is still a risk of extreme climate events disrupting project activities especially on restoration. |
| Risk 13. Benefits of the project are not equitably shared among the recipient communities. | All outcomes | M | M | L | | L | | | = | There have been extensive community consultations, and VIAs, to identify appropriate adaptation interventions and ensure that the benefits are equitably shared, community farmer groups will consist 50% women to ensure gender equity. |
| Risk 14. Inadequate local tree seedlings for restoration | Outcome 2 | N/A | H | M | | M | | | = | Community nurseries will be supported to raise local tree seedlings for restoration, in addition, tree seedlings will be procured from certified nurseries to supplement supplies from community managed nurseries. |
| Risk 15: Procurement delays, delaying delivery of Project outputs within stipulated time frame | All Outcomes | N/A | H | M | | M | | | = | No change in risk since last reporting period. |
| Risk 16: High cost of alternative livelihoods options that are economically viable and that can produce adequate food for Households | All outcomes | N/A | L | L | | L | | | = | The project will focus on livelihood options that are sustainable, economically viable and requested by the communities. |
| Risk 17 Low capacity of community organisations and local groups to deliver on activities in the field. | All outcomes | N/A | N/A | N/A | | M | | | | There are risks related to capacity of community organisations and local groups to deliver on activities in the field. |
| Consolidated project risk | | | M | M | | M | | | = | |

Table B. Outstanding Moderate, Significant, and High risks

List here only risks from Table A above that have a risk rating of M or higher in the current PIR

| Risk | Actions decided during the previous reporting instance (PIR _{t-1} , MTR, etc.) | Actions effectively undertaken this reporting period | Additional mitigation measures for the next periods | | |
|--|---|---|---|--------------|-------------------------------|
| | | | What | When | By whom |
| Risk 1 Communities do not support interventions and do not adopt ecosystem management activities for adaptation during or after the term of the proposed | Continue to conduct awareness and sensitisation among communities on sustainable wetland resource use, wetland boundary demarcation, acceptable | Stakeholder engagement and awareness-raising on the benefits of EbA and wetland protection. | 1 Continue to conduct awareness and sensitisation among communities on sustainable wetland resource use, wetland boundary | Continuously | PMU, CSO and Local government |

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|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| <p>project because of limited immediate benefits of EbA.</p> | <p>and unacceptable practises in wetlands.</p> <p>Project risk screening to be reviewed and risk mitigation measures identified.</p> <p>Development of grievance redress mechanism at the Ministry of Water and Environment.</p> | <p>Community engagement in the implementation of alternative livelihoods options as a source of livelihoods.</p> <p>GRM developed</p> | <p>demarcation, acceptable and unacceptable practices in wetlands.</p> <p>2. Ensure adequate stakeholder engagements and active participation of local stakeholders throughout the design, implementation and monitoring of the project activities especially restoration and alternative livelihoods interventions.</p> <p>3. Conduct capacity building and training of the communities to improve their understanding of the adaptation benefits of the EbA activities.</p> <p>4. Feasibility assesment of project indicators/ project risk screening to be undertaken together.</p> | | |
| <p>Risk 8 Livelihoods are threatened through the demarcation of wetland boundaries</p> | <p>Continue to conduct awareness and sensitisation among communities on sustainable wetland resource use, wetland boundary demarcation, acceptable and unacceptable practises in wetlands.</p> <p>Grievance redress mechanism at the Ministry of Water and Environment.</p> | <p>Conducted awareness and sensitisation among communities on sustainable wetland resource use, wetland boundary demarcation, acceptable and unacceptable practises in wetlands.</p> <p>Grievance redress mechanism has been developed</p> | <p>Continue to conduct awareness. and sensitisation among communities on sustainable wetland resource use, wetland boundary demarcation, acceptable and unacceptable practises in wetlands.</p> <p>Refrain from further demarcation work. Instead explore with communities what a compensatory approach would look like to draw them to alternative locations.</p> <p>Recruit an ESS and Safeguards specialist as part of the team</p> | <p>Dec 2025</p> <p>June 2025</p> <p>March 2025</p> | <p>PMU, Ministry and Local governments</p> |

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| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | | PMU to support sensitization. Roll out the GRM in communities | Dec 2024 | |
| Risk 12 Extreme climate events such as floods and droughts could disrupt project activities and/or damage ecosystems and infrastructure. | Ensure that the design and implementation of project interventions are informed by the VIAs and take climate risks into account. | VIAs completed and mapping of appropriate sites completed. Climate and early warning information for Sept-Dec 2023 rainfall season developed and disseminated to communities of Enyau and R Sironko for resilience planning and adaptation. National and district officials trained on the use of VIA data sets for panning and decision making | Build capacity of district officials in accessing climate outlook and early warning information for respective districts,so that they can provide support to communities on project activities that could be disrupted. Ensuring that project activities take into account risks of climate extreme events | Continuously | PMU, CTA, CSOs |
| Risk 14. Inadequate local tree seedlings for restoration | Community nurseries will be set up with support of the project. These will improve the supply of local tree seedlings for restoration. | Identified potential private. sector suppliers of seedlings. 2 community nurseries have been identified and one was supported with nursery inputs | To engage already certified tree nurseries and commercial nurseries to provide needed quantities and qualities of local tree seedlings | December 2024 | PMU LG, CSOs and private tree growers |
| Risk 15: Procurement delays, delaying delivery of Project outputs within stipulated time frame | Hold responsible officers for each activity accountable Continuously engage with procurement and HR team in the Ministry of Water and Environment | Timely submission of procurement actions and constant follow up with procurement officers | Continuous follow up with procurement teams | Continuous | PMU |
| Risk 17 Low capacity of community organisations and local groups to deliver on activities in the field. | Capacity assessment of CSOs and partners to deliver field activities to be undertaken prior to signing of contract | Capacity assessments were conducted prior to contracting. The team reviewed: 1. Year of experience of the project manager and team members/ extension staff 2. Experience of the CSO in relation to the | Continue to provide support to the groups and CSOs through technical backstopping and feedback from monitoring exercises | Continuously | PMU |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | assignment. Based on the above a CSO was selected for the region. | |
|--|--|--|--|

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.
Significant Risk (S): There is a probability of between 51% and 75% that **assumptions** may fail to hold 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 modest risks.
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 modest risks.

Project Minor 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 Project and Program Cycle Policy Guidelines.

Please tick each category for which a change occurred in the fiscal year of reporting and provide a description of the change that occurred in the textbox. You may attach supporting document as appropriate.

To be completed by Task Managers

5.1 Table A: Listing of all Minor Amendment

- Results framework
- Components and cost
- Institutional and implementation arrangements
- Financial management
- Implementation schedule
- Executing Entity
- Executing Entity Category
- Minor project objective change
- Safeguards



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- Risk analysis
- Increase of GEF project financing up to 5%
- Co-financing
- Location of project activity
- Other

[Annex document linked to reported minor amendment]

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|--------------|-------------------|
| Minor amendments | <i>[Provide a description of the change that occurred in the fiscal year of reporting]</i> | | | |
| | An extensive budget revisions per component has been done see table below | | | |
| | Component/Outcome | Previous | New-Revisión | Percentage change |
| | Component 1 | 550,000 | 512,168 | 7% |
| | Component 2 | 1,850,000 | 1,904,052 | 3% |
| | Component 3 | 1,290,000 | 1,298,497 | 1% |
| | Component 4 | 362,858 | 335,141 | 10% |
| | Project Management Cost | 207,142 | 207,142 | 0% |
| Monitoring by UNEP | 90,000 | 90,000 | 0% | |

5.2 Table B: History of project revisions and/or extensions

To be completed by Task Managers

| Version | Type | Signed/Approved by UNEP | Entry into Force (last signature Date) | Agreement Expiry Date | Main changes introduced in this revision |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| Original legal instrument | | | | | |
| Amendment 1 | Revision | | | | |
| Extension 1 | Extension | | | | |

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](#)

| No | Location Name | | Latitude | Longitude | Geo Name ID | Location Description | Activity Description | | |
|----|---------------|------------|----------|-----------|-------------|----------------------|--|----------|-------------------------------|
| | District | Sub-county | | | | | Observations | Area(Ha) | Distance to be demarcated(Km) |
| | | | | | | Wetland Name | | | |
| 1 | Arua | Vurra | 2.8898 | 30.8766 | 443328 | Enyau wetland | Degraded with vegetable growing of maize, yams This is the source of | 190.3 | 36.3 |

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| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------|------------------|--------|---------|------------|-------------------------------------|---|-------|------|
| | | | | | | | R.Enyaus | | |
| 2 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9425 | 30.8908 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Potatoes, beans, channelling | 60 | 8 |
| 3 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9390 | 30.8915 | 44332 8 | Ajiova inlet stream | Cultivation of potatoes and intact patches | 20 | 4 |
| 4 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9408 | 30.8959 | 44332 8 | Aduva inlet stream | Channeling, over grazing,tomatoes,potatoes | 22 | 3 |
| 5 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9477 | 30.8950 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Agriculture | 159 | 22.2 |
| 6 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9602 | 30.9120 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Motorvehicle washing, sandmining, waste dumping | 69.3 | 8.2 |
| 7 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0194 | 30.8787 | 44332 8 | Egaa inlet stream | Sandmining, channeling, agriculture | 423.6 | 48.5 |
| 8 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0198 | 30.8161 | 44332 8 | Yeremva/Draju/O kayiva inlet stream | Medium cultivation of potatoes, maize | 949.7 | 88.3 |
| 9 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0579 | 30.8515 | 44332 8 | Abeva inlet stream | Medium cultivation of potatoes, maize | 335.5 | 41.8 |
| 10 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0353 | 30.8928 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Nursery beds, car washing, eucalyptus | 418.3 | 40.1 |
| 11 | Arua city | Central division | 3.0000 | 30.9098 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Houses, eucalyptus | 405 | 49.3 |
| 12 | Arua city | Central division | 3.0097 | 30.9074 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Source of city water, NWSC plant | | |
| 13 | Arua city | Central division | 3.0157 | 30.9049 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Car washing | | |
| 14 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0902 | 30.9051 | 44332 8 | Enyau wetland | Eucalyptus along the banks | 292 | 32.2 |
| 15 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0833 | 30.9010 | 44332 8 | Emvio inlet stream | Cultivation of potatoes and eucalyptus | 232 | 32 |
| | | | | | | FOREST NAME | | | |
| 1 | Arua | Vurra | 2.8975 | 30.8797 | 44332 8 | Ezuku south LFR | Occupied by private tree farmers | 1327 | |
| 2 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9063 | 30.8824 | 44332 8 | Ezuku North LFR | Occupied by private tree farmers | 1336 | |
| 3 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9546 | 30.9173 | 44332 8 | Eruba LFR | Patches of trees | | |
| 4 | Arua | Vurra | 2.9435 | 30.9250 | 44332 8 | Kuluva LFR | encroached by subsistence cultivation | | |

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|----|------------|-------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|---------------------|--|-------|------|
| 5 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0010 | 30.8861 | 44332 8 | Giligili LFR | Partly stocked with eucalyptus | | |
| 6 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0107 | 30.7971 | 44332 8 | Nyio Bamboo LFR | Partly stocked with eucalyptus | 1282 | |
| 7 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0537 | 30.8540 | 44332 8 | Ozu LFR | Partly stocked with eucalyptus | | |
| 8 | Arua city | Ayivu division | 3.0822 | 30.9102 | 44332 8 | Manibe LFR | Stocked with eucalyptus | 1172 | |
| | | | | | | Wetland Name | | | |
| 1 | Kitagwenda | Nyabbani | 0.0657 | 30.4445 | 77329 01 | Kakunyu | sand mining, cultivation of potatoes,yams and farms,eucalyptus | | |
| 2 | Kitagwenda | Nyabbani | 0.0659 | 30.4552 | 77329 01 | R.Rwambu | Fish ponds, private recreation centre | 344.8 | 45.2 |
| 3 | Kitagwenda | Nyabbani | 0.0811 | 30.4530 | 77329 01 | R.Rwambu | Wild palms | | |
| 4 | Kitagwenda | Buhanda | -87.3944 | 122.8981 | 77329 01 | R.Rwambu | Eucalyptus and gardens | | |
| 5 | Kitagwenda | Nyabbani | 0.0401 | 30.4287 | 77329 01 | R.Rwambu | Farms | | |
| 6 | Kitagwenda | Nyabbani | 0.0320 | 30.4216 | 77329 01 | R.Rwambu | Millet,Farms,Bananas, eucalyptus | | |
| 7 | Kitagwenda | Kitagwenda Town Council | 0.0101 | 30.3975 | 77329 01 | R.Rwambu | Cultivation | 170.3 | 25 |
| 8 | Kitagwenda | Kabujogera Town Council | 87.4247 | -55.2133 | 77329 01 | Kyarutanga | Papyrus | | |
| 9 | Kitagwenda | Kabujogera Town Council | 87.4172 | -55.9967 | 77329 01 | Kyarutanga | Degraded on the edges | | |
| 10 | Kitagwenda | Kabujogera Town Council | 87.4108 | -55.2970 | 77329 01 | Ruhagura | Forested wild palms,papyrus | | |
| 11 | Kitagwenda | Rwenjaza | 0.1001 | 30.4518 | 77329 01 | R.Mpanga | Acacia dominated | 444 | 42.2 |
| 12 | Kitagwenda | Buhanda | 87.3784 | -55.8116 | 77329 01 | Kazoonzo | Eucalyptus and gardens | | |
| 13 | Kitagwenda | Buhanda | 87.3860 | -56.0926 | 77329 01 | Kikoyo | Brick laying, eucalyptus | | |
| 14 | Kitagwenda | Buhanda | 87.3771 | -56.7625 | 77329 01 | Kamera | Papyrus dominated | | |
| 15 | Kitagwenda | Kitagwenda Town Council | -87.3685 | 122.9142 | 77329 01 | Rubimba | Sugarcanes, Bananas | | |
| 16 | Kitagwenda | Kitagwenda Town | 0.0007 | 30.3636 | 77329 | Nyakabaare | washing bay,coffee factory | 242.8 | 34.4 |

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|----|------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|------------------------|---|--------|------|
| | | Council | | | 01 | | | | |
| 17 | Kitagwenda | Nyabbani | 0.0580 | 30.4232 | 77329 01 | Kakabire | Willdenow's Maiden Fern | 23 | 5 |
| | | | | | | Wetland Name | | | |
| 1 | Mbarara city | Nyakayojo division | 87.4818 | -41.5578 | 44335 5 | Ruceece | eucalyptus,bananas,farms | 72.5 | 16 |
| 2 | Mbarara city | Nyakayojo division | 87.4947 | -42.1125 | 44335 5 | Ruceece | Farms and gardens | 233 | 23.3 |
| 3 | Mbarara city | Nyakayojo division | 87.5365 | -41.7854 | 44335 5 | Ruceece | Titled land in the wetlands, farms | 265.4 | 32 |
| 4 | Mbarara city | Nyakayojo division | 87.5094 | -42.6329 | 44335 5 | Ruceece | Farms mainly | 428.5 | 25.6 |
| 5 | Mbarara city | Nyamitanga and Kamukuzi division | 87.5591 | -42.8338 | 44335 5 | Rwizi | e brick laying, sand mining | 573.7 | 42 |
| 6 | Mbarara | Bubaare | 87.5029 | -43.8248 | 44335 5 | Rwizi | Over grazing, Siltation, eucalyptus, Sand mining | 341.5 | 28 |
| 7 | Mbarara | Bubaare | 87.4543 | -43.8302 | 44335 5 | Rwizi | Sandmining, farms | 3080.4 | 80 |
| | | | | | | Wetland Name | | | |
| | | | | | | FOREST NAME | | | |
| 1 | Sironko | Mutufu Town Council | 1.2026 | 34.2970 | 44822 3 | Mutufu LFR | Partly stocked with eucalyptus and existing community apiary project | 1139 | |
| 2 | Sironko | Budadiri Town Council | 1.1719 | 34.3381 | 44822 3 | Nakiwondwe LFR | Encroached by subsistence cultivation, buildings, and some eucalyptus | 1235 | |
| 3 | Bulambuli | Bumufuri | 1.4687 | 34.4012 | 80305 73 | Kaptokoi LFR | Heavily encroached on with rice gardens,grazing | 1081 | |
| 4 | Ibanda | Ibanda Municipality | 87.5083 | -54.4334 | 70562 84 | Ibanda Plantations LFR | Under encorachment, degazettment | 1435 | |
| 5 | Mbarara | Bwizibwera Town Council | 87.5524 | -47.3524 | 44335 5 | Bwizibwera LFR | encorached on with buildings, rmanaged eucalyptus | 1479 | |
| | | | | | | Wetland Name | | | |
| 1 | Ibanda/Kamwe nge | NyamarebereBihan ga | 0.1494 | 30.6124 | 70562 84/448 216 | Rushangwe | Charcoal burning, area largely dominated by Acacia | 944.7 | 46.5 |
| 2 | Ibanda/Kamwe nge | Nyamarebere | 0.1601 | 30.5951 | 70562 84/448 | Rushangwe | Dominated by Acacia | | |

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|----|------------|--------------------------------|----------|----------|-------------|--------------|--|--------|------|
| 3 | Ibanda | Rushango Town Council | 0.1212 | 30.5806 | 70562 84 | Karambi | Charcoal burning, area largely dominated by Acacia, brick making | 145.7 | 30.1 |
| 4 | Ibanda | Ishongororo Town Council | 0.1003 | 30.4641 | 70562 84 | Mpanga | Acacia trees in Kiburara farm land | 107.3 | 26.3 |
| 5 | Ibanda | Rwenkoba Town Council | -87.4394 | 122.6773 | 70562 84 | Bigyera | eucalyptus, cultivation in the buffer | 571 | 55 |
| 6 | Ibanda | Bisheshe division | 87.4626 | -56.0961 | 70562 84 | Bigyera | eucalyptus, cultivation in the buffer | | |
| 7 | Ibanda | Kijongo | 0.0339 | 30.4562 | 70562 84 | Bigyera | Frams, eucalyptus | | |
| 8 | Ibanda | Kijongo | 0.0128 | 30.4025 | 70562 84 | R.Rwambu | Mega fisheries project owned by Bafaki Charles and Byoka Ambrose | 180.2 | 31.4 |
| 9 | Ibanda | Kijongo | 0.0316 | 30.4217 | 70562 84 | R.Rwambu | cultivation along the banks | | |
| 10 | Ibanda | Kijongo | 0.0092 | 30.4038 | 70562 84 | Kiryabishoro | eucalyptus, cultivation in the buffer | 22.8 | 8 |
| 11 | Ibanda | Kagogo division | 87.4288 | -55.4591 | 70562 84 | Omukabaare | Brewing, eucalyptus, grazing | 79 | 18 |
| 12 | Ibanda | Kagogo division | 87.4249 | -55.2287 | 70562 84 | Kyarutaanga | Brick laying, cultivation | | |
| 13 | Kitagwenda | Bihanga,Nkoma,Nkoma TC | 0.2142 | 30.6173 | 77329 01 | Kakinga | Subsistence agriculture and majorly farms | 1365.7 | 87 |
| 14 | Kamwenge | Kabambiro,Kamwenge,Kamwenge TC | 0.1618 | 30.4913 | 77329 01 | Mpanga | Subsistence agriculture and majorly farms | 757.5 | 75.3 |

Demarcation coordinates for R.Sironko in Sironko District

| ID | Name of Landowner | Sub-county | Parish | Easting | Northing | GPS reading | Activities in the boundary strip |
|----|---------------------|------------|-----------------|---------|----------|-------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Milton | Sironko TC | Industrial Ward | 0639825 | 0136722 | | Launch Site, at the bridge |
| 2 | | Sironko TC | Industrial Ward | 0639816 | 0136813 | 545 | Banana plantation, Eucalyptus |
| 3 | | Sironko TC | Industrial Ward | 0639805 | 0136875 | 546 | Banana plantation |
| 4 | Neumbe Olive Selina | Sironko TC | Industrial Ward | 0639792 | 0136947 | 547 | Fallow |

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|----|--------------------------|------------|-----------------|---------|---------|-----|------------------------------|
| 5 | Namanyira Allan/Gongolyo | Sironko TC | Industrial Ward | 0639858 | 0137006 | 549 | Sugarcanes |
| 6 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639685 | 0138490 | 554 | Ploughed |
| 7 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639712 | 0138617 | 555 | Fallow |
| 8 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639725 | 0138742 | 556 | Fallow |
| 9 | Moses Namisi | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639731 | 0138862 | 557 | Bananas |
| 10 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639722 | 0138975 | 558 | Bananas, End of both sides |
| 11 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639647 | 0139052 | 559 | Maize, Beginning of one side |
| 12 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639569 | 0139157 | 560 | Eucalyptus |
| 13 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639545 | 0139250 | 561 | Cabbages, Maize |
| 14 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639437 | 0139316 | 562 | Maize |
| 15 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639375 | 0139407 | 563 | Maize |
| 16 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639280 | 0139509 | 564 | Fallow, Clerared |
| 17 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639249 | 0139618 | 565 | Bananas, Eucalyptus |
| 18 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639156 | 0139615 | 566 | Fallow |
| 19 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639064 | 0139697 | 567 | Maize |
| 20 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639054 | 0139798 | 568 | Maize, Bananas |
| 21 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639023 | 0139929 | 569 | Maize, Bananas |
| 22 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638989 | 0139987 | 570 | Tomatoes, Bananas |
| 23 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638969 | 0140091 | 571 | Eucalyptus, Bananas |
| 24 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638952 | 0140186 | 572 | Fallow |
| 25 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639076 | 0140279 | 573 | Maize, Bananas |
| 26 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639026 | 0140366 | 574 | Tomatoes |
| 27 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639035 | 0140545 | 575 | Maize |
| 28 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638984 | 0140648 | 576 | Sugarcanes |
| 29 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639011 | 0140761 | 577 | Sugarcanes |
| 30 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638949 | 0140854 | 578 | Sugarcanes |
| 31 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638918 | 0141052 | 579 | Sugarcanes |
| 32 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638955 | 0141181 | 580 | Bananas |
| 33 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638885 | 0141257 | 581 | Bananas |
| 34 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0638913 | 0141381 | 582 | Ploughed |
| 35 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639042 | 0141499 | 583 | Maize, Cotton |
| 36 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639056 | 0141590 | 584 | Maize, Cotton |
| 37 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639762 | 0138415 | 585 | Maize, Bananas |

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|----|-------------------------------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|-----|---|
| 38 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639817 | 0138337 | 586 | Maize |
| 39 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639846 | 0138238 | 587 | Eucalyptus |
| 40 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639875 | 0138141 | 588 | Eucalyptus |
| 41 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639881 | 0138032 | 589 | Sugarcanes |
| 42 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639893 | 0137927 | 590 | Eucalyptus |
| 43 | | Sironko TC | Kibira Ward | 0639821 | 0137801 | 591 | Sugarcanes |
| 44 | Magai Family | Lulena | Kibembe | 0640879 | 0134540 | 640 | Sugarcanes |
| 45 | Shaban Wetaka, Makabala Moses | Lulena | Kibembe | 0640970 | 0134592 | 641 | Bananas, Ploughed |
| 46 | Wanjala Edward | Lulena | Kibembe | 0640987 | 0134715 | 642 | Maize |
| 47 | Wepkhula Alex | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641113 | 0134744 | 643 | Cassava, Bananas, Maize |
| 48 | Mabinda Yefusa | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641211 | 0134683 | 644 | Sugarcanes, Bananas |
| 49 | James Bunyiira | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641278 | 0134591 | 645 | Bananas |
| 50 | Wekwaba James | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641299 | 0134466 | 646 | Bananas, Cassava |
| 51 | Mafabi Musamali | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641395 | 0134409 | 647 | Bananas. Last point at Nalusala stream |
| 52 | Wandidi Topher | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641560 | 0134380 | 648 | Maize. Across Nalusala stream |
| 53 | | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641679 | 0134451 | 649 | Maize |
| 54 | | Lulena | Kibembe | 0641799 | 0134479 | 650 | Cassava. Last pillar in Lulena Sub county |
| 55 | Charles Wamono | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639721 | 0136540 | 651 | Maize |
| 56 | | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639747 | 0136425 | 652 | Eucalyptus |
| 57 | Charles Wamono | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639691 | 0136379 | 653 | Eucalyptus |
| 58 | Emmanuel Khaukha | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639642 | 0136310 | 654 | Eucalyptus |
| 59 | Jeniffer Naidoli | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639640 | 0136221 | 655 | Fallow |
| 60 | Wangoda | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639617 | 0136112 | 656 | Maize |
| 61 | Wangisi Davis | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639507 | 0136154 | 657 | Eucalyptus |
| 62 | Wangisi Davis | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639412 | 0136217 | 658 | Harvested maize |
| 63 | Were Fred | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639449 | 0136144 | 659 | Eucalyptus |
| 64 | Wesaka Wilson | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639497 | 0136006 | 660 | Maize |
| 65 | Namubehe Michael | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639566 | 0135935 | 661 | Eucalyptus |
| 66 | Namundi George | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639692 | 0135853 | 662 | Eucalyptus |
| 67 | Wanendeya Michael | Bukiise | Busiu | 0639738 | 0135728 | 663 | Eucalyptus, Bananas |
| 68 | Were Fred | Bukiise | Busiu | 0639864 | 0135682 | 664 | Maize |
| 69 | Ogalanga Fredrick | Bukiise | Busiu | 0639854 | 0135602 | 665 | Sugarcanes |

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|----|-------------------|---------|----------|---------|---------|-----|--------------------------------|
| 70 | | Bukiise | Busiu | 0639954 | 0135509 | 666 | Maize, Eucalyptus |
| 71 | | Bukiise | Busiu | 0639970 | 0135410 | 667 | Bananas |
| 72 | Wangwe Yusuf | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640155 | 0135337 | 668 | Eucalyptus |
| 73 | Namugowa John | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640155 | 0135237 | 669 | Maize |
| 74 | Wamboko Hussein | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640234 | 0135159 | 670 | Maize |
| 75 | Bilidadi Masaaba | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640288 | 0135051 | 671 | Eucalyptus |
| 76 | Muzaki Filista | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640368 | 0134922 | 672 | Maize |
| 77 | Herbert Nabidomba | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640488 | 0134918 | 673 | Maize |
| 78 | Masela | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640626 | 0134849 | 674 | Maize |
| 79 | | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640617 | 0134756 | 675 | Bananas, Sugarcanes |
| 80 | Harriet Bulyama | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640720 | 0134704 | 676 | Sugarcanes |
| 81 | Oyaga Vincent | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640861 | 0134616 | 677 | Tomatoes, Bananas |
| 82 | Namende William | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640839 | 0134754 | 678 | Sugarcanes |
| 83 | Semu Shadrak | Bukiise | Busiu | 0640959 | 0134768 | 679 | Eucalyptus |
| 84 | Wakyemba | Bukiise | Busiu | 0641091 | 0134783 | 680 | Coffee |
| 85 | Waswaka Moses | Bukiise | Busiu | 0641204 | 0134729 | 681 | Maize |
| 86 | | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639900 | 0136635 | 682 | Bananas, Next to the bridge |
| 87 | | Bukiise | Nalugugu | 0639816 | 0136617 | 683 | Sugarcanes, Next to the bridge |

Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate. *
[Annex any linked geospatial file]

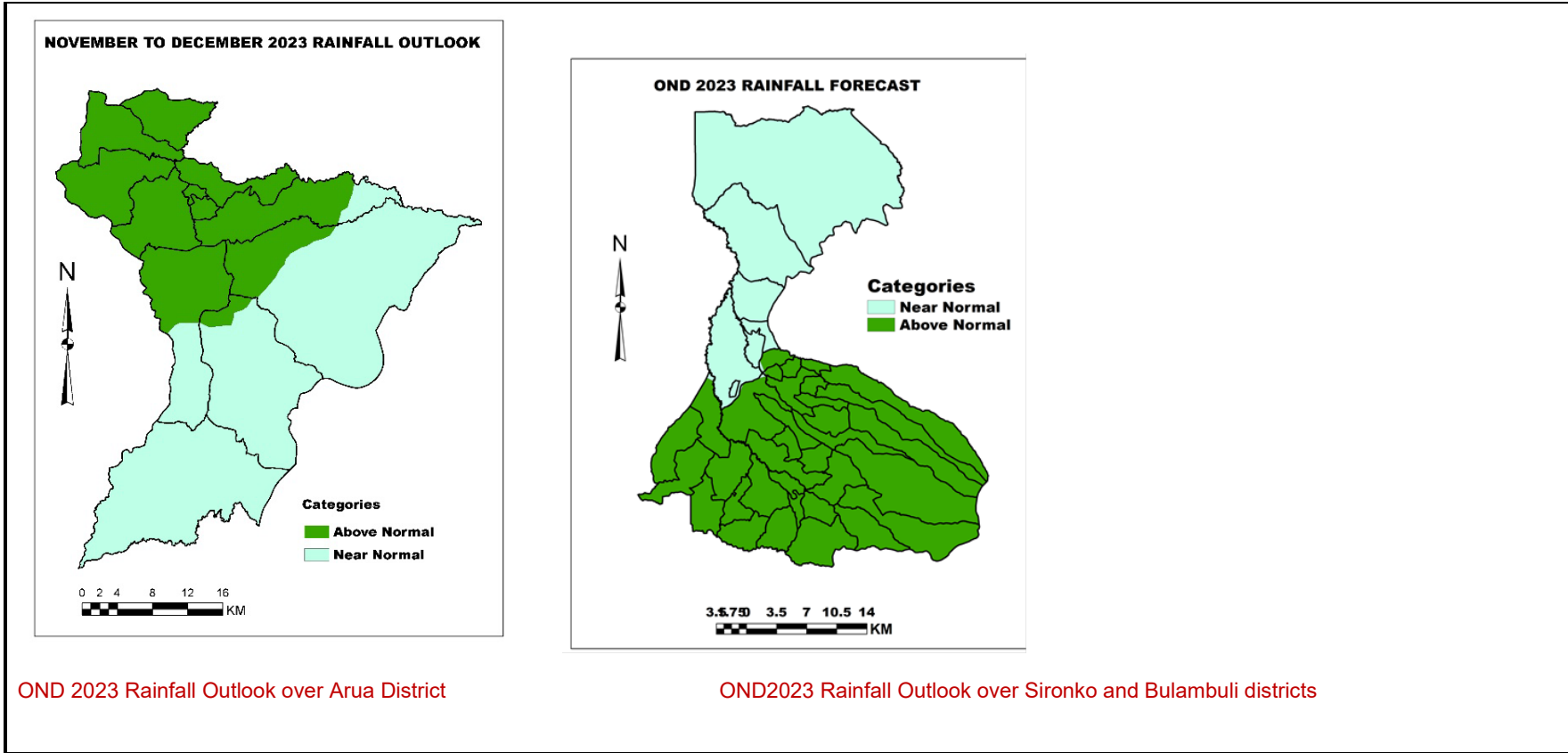
[Please provide any further geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions is taking place as appropriate]

Map showing intervention site



RE BOUNDARY OPENING MAP GILIGIL FOREST RESERVE ARUA CITY





THIS SECTION IS FOR INTERNAL PURPOSES ONLY AND WILL NOT BE INCLUDED IN THE DISCLOSED PIR REPORT

7. INTERNAL EXECUTION

This section is pursuant to UNEP approved Accountability Framework for Directly Executed GEF Projects AND its Operational Guidelines.

7.1 Execution Details

| | |
|--|--|
| Is this an internally executed project? | <i>Yes/No (delete as appropriate)</i> |
| What internal execution modality? | <i>Full internal execution/ targeted technical support/ execution support (delete as appropriate)</i> |
| Legal Instrument | <i>Internal cooperation agreement/ Internal Agreement (document signed)/ N/A (delete as appropriate)</i> |
| Name of Executing Unit, Branch, & Division or Regional Office | <i>Insert name of Executing Unit, Branch, & Division or Regional Office</i> |

7.2 Segregation of duties

| | |
|---|--|
| Have there been any changes to the reporting lines of personnel at IA-EA functions (organigram)? | <i>Yes/No (delete as appropriate)</i> |
| If yes, explain the changes clearly reflecting the roles and responsibilities within the division between IA and EA functions | <i>Please explain the changes clearly reflecting the roles and responsibilities within the division between IA and EA functions.</i> |

| | | IA | EA |
|------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Programme | Task/Project Manager | <i>Name of GEF Task Manager</i> | <i>Name of EA Project Manager</i> |
| | FRO | <i>Name</i> | <i>Name</i> |
| | SRO | <i>Name</i> | <i>Name</i> |
| Finance | FMO | <i>Name of GEF FMO</i> | <i>Name EA FMO</i> |
| | FRO | <i>Name</i> | <i>Name</i> |
| | SRO | <i>Name</i> | <i>Name</i> |

7.3 Reporting

| | |
|--|---|
| Have all reports (finance and progress) been submitted to the GEF Unit? | <i>Yes/No (delete as appropriate)</i> |
| If not, what reports have not been submitted and why? | <i>Please outline what reports have not been submitted and why?</i> |