GEF-8 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

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General Project Information

Project Title	
Building a Climate-Resilient and Sustainable Shea Landscape of Northern Uganda	

Region	GEF Project ID
Uganda	11701

Country(ies)	Type of Project
Uganda	FSP

GEF Agency(ies):	GEF Agency ID
CI	

Executing Partner	Executing Partner Type
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	Government
Africa Innovations Institute (AfrII)	CSO

GEF Focal Area (s)	Submission Date
Climate Change	9/18/2024

Project Sector (CCM Only)	
AFOLU	

Taxonomy	
Focal Areas, Influencing models, Stakeholders, Gender Equality, Capacity, Knowledge and Research	

Type of Trust Fund	Project Duration (Months)
LDCF	62

GEF Project Grant: (a)	GEF Project Non-Grant: (b)
6,680,734.00	0.00

Agency Fee(s) Grant: (c)	Agency Fee(s) Non-Grant (d)
601,266.00	0.00

Total GEF Financing: (a+b+c+d)	Total Co-financing
7,282,000.00	13,421,027.00

PPG Amount: (e)	PPG Agency Fee(s): (f)
200,000.00	18,000.00

PPG total amount: (e+f)	Total GEF Resources: (a+b+c+d+e+f)
218,000.00	7,500,000.00

Project Tags	
CBIT: No NGI: No SGP: No Innovation: No	

Project Summary

Provide a brief summary description of the project, including: (i) what is the problem and issues to be addressed? (ii) what are the project objectives, and if the project is intended to be transformative, how will this be achieved? iii), how will this be achieved (approach to deliver on objectives), and (iv) what are the GEBs and/or adaptation benefits, and other key expected results. The purpose of the summary is to provide a short, coherent summary for readers. The explanation and justification of the project should be in section B "project description".(max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

Vitellaria paradoxa C.F. Gaertn. subsp. *nilotica*[1] dominates the Shea landscape. It is a multi-purpose Indigenous fruit tree of ecological, social, cultural and national economic importance[2]. The Shea tree population in northern Uganda has continued to decline due to drivers such as large-scale cutting for firewood, charcoal production, bushfires and clearing of land for cultivation. These drivers have contributed to the degradation of the already fragile savanna ecosystem, making the resident communities vulnerable to climate change impacts. Moreover, the Shea landscape faces frequent dry spells thereby exacerbating climate change impacts on the resident communities who rely on the Shea butter tree for their livelihoods[3].

The project aims to enhance the sustainability and resilience of the Shea landscape in northern Uganda, through integrated land management, a strengthened natural resource governance system, and increased access to financing for inclusive climate-resilient livelihoods of the resident communities. The specific interventions include (a) Strengthening the institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape; (b) Alternative resilient livelihoods and increased access to financing by local communities and MSMEs (c) Improving commercialisation of Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain; (d) Improving conservation of the vulnerable Shea and associated indigenous tree populations, and (e) Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt, whilst mainstreaming gender.

The GEBs include at least 4,320 direct beneficiaries (60% Female); 4,500Ha restored and sustainably managed for climate resilience; 3 policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience; 4,320 (60% Female) people trained or with awareness raised; 15 private sector enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action.

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[1] Gwali, S., Okullo, J. B. L., Eilu, G., Nakabonge, G., Nyeko, P., & Vuzi, P. (2011). Folk classification of Shea butter tree (Vitellaria paradoxa subsp. nilotica) ethno-varieties in Uganda.

[2] Gwali, S., Okullo, J. B. L., Eilu, G., Nakabonge, G., Nyeko, P., & Vuzi, P. (2012). Traditional management and conservation of Shea trees (Vitellaria paradoxa subspecies nilotica) in Uganda. Environment, development and sustainability, 14, 347-363.

[3] Lovett, P and Philips, L.D. (2018). Agroforestry Shea Parklands of Sub-Saharan Africa: Threats and Solutions. Background Paper. PROFOR and World Bank, Washington, DC.

Indicative Project Overview

Project Objective

To enhance the sustainability of the Shea landscape in Northern Uganda, through integrated land management, strengthened governance system, increased access to financing for inclusive climate resilient livelihoods of the resident communities

Project Components

Component 1: Strengthening institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape of Northern Uganda

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
636,000.00	1,391,031.00

Outcome:

Outcome 1.1: Effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape through a joint National-Local level coordination and collaboration mechanism that is founded on a whole-of-society approach

Outcome Indicator 1.1a: Number of joint National-Local level coordination mechanisms that are founded on a whole-of-society approach established and operationalized for effective governance of the Shea landscape.

Outcome Indicator 1.1b: Number of policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.

Outcome Target 1.1a: At least two joint National-Local level coordination mechanisms that are founded on a whole-of-society approach established and operationalized for effective governance of the Shea landscape.

Outcome Target 1.1b: At least 3 policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.

Output:

Output 1.1.1: Cross-sectoral policies and legislative frameworks to support resilience of the Shea ecosystems and communities reviewed, harmonized and strengthened for coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation

Output 1.1.2.: Gender responsive national-local level coordination and collaboration mechanism established, institutionalized and functional, with at least 30% women representation

Output 1.1.3: A Gender responsive National Shea Champions Interactive Forum, with at least 30% women representatives, established and operationalized to promote high-level multi-stakeholder dialogue to influence the governance of the Shea Landscape, including the design and enforcement of legislative frameworks on Shea.

Component 2: Alternative resilient livelihoods and access to financing by local communities and MSMEs

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,768,182.00	3,400,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 2.1: Strengthened resilience of local communities through the adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood activities

Outcome Indicator 2.1: Number of people with climate-resilient livelihoods (60% Female).

Outcome Target 2.1: At least 4,320 people (2,592 Women) with climate-resilient livelihoods.

Output:

Output 2.1.1: Inclusive, gender-responsive land-use plans of Shea landscape developed

Output 2.1.2:

Eco-friendly, gender-responsive and sustainable alternative climate-resilient livelihood activities supported and/or established

Output 2.1.3:

Community-based groups and Micro, Small and Medium-Sized enterprises (MSMEs), with emphasis on youth, displaced persons, and women-led groups, capacitated to facilitate cross-enterprise peer learning and the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods

Output 2.1.4: MSMEs incubated to accelerate resilience actions through green financing.

Component 3: Commercializing Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,800,000.00	3,700,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 3.1: Enhanced resilience and sustainability of enterprises within the Shea Value Chain

Outcome Indicator 3.1: Number of climate-resilient enterprises

Outcome Target 3.1: At least 15 climate-resilient enterprises

Output:

Output 3.1.1: An inclusive gender-responsive commercialization strategy and business model for Shea Landscape developed and implemented

Output 3.1.2: Deployment, upscaling, and adoption of resilient improved technologies for commercial Shea processing by MSMEs, with at least 50% being female-led and youth-led

Output 3.1.3: Inclusive and innovative blended finance instruments developed and adopted by MSMEs to facilitate investment in commercial Shea enterprises and value addition

Output 3.1.4: Innovative waste management techniques/technologies deployed and adopted by local communities/MSMEs to enhance zero waste management from the Shea value chain

Component 4: Improving conservation of the vulnerable Shea and associated Indigenous tree populations in the Shea landscape for climate resilience

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
1,455,000.00	2,900,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 4.1: Shea landscape of Northern Uganda restored and sustainably managed to ensure the resilience of the ecosystem and livelihoods

Outcome Indicator 4.1: Number of Ha restored and sustainably managed for climate resilience

Outcome Target 4.1: At least 4,500 Ha restored sustainably managed for climate resilience.

Output:

Output 4.1.1: Spatial extent of Shea tree populations established, mapped and documented for climate resilience

Output 4.1.2: Shea tree regeneration, restoration and sustainable management strategy developed and implemented for climate resilience

Component 5: Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
503,000.00	1,000,000.00

Outcome:

Outcome 5.1: Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing amongst state and non-state actors at landscape, national and regional levels.

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Number of initiatives coordinating with the LDCF Uganda Shea Project

Outcome Target 5.1: The GEF-8 LDCF Uganda Project coordinating, learning and sharing with at least 5 initiatives at Landscape, National and Regional levels.

Output:

Output 5.1.1: Shea Project knowledge management and communications strategy developed and implemented

Output 5.1.2: Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects generated, and disseminated at local, national and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge)

Output 5.1.3: Gender-sensitive learning and exposure events and visits facilitated by the project at landscape and national levels; South-South Exchange with Shea-producing countries, with at least 50% women representatives

M&E

Component Type	Trust Fund
Technical Assistance	LDCF
GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
200,422.00	390,903.00

Outcome:

Outcome 6.1: An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project

Outcome Indicator 5.1: Number of gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks developed for the project

Outcome Target 5.1: At least 5 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.

Output:

Output 6.1.1: Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency.

Output 6.1.2: Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies

Component Balances

Project Components	GEF Project Financing ($)	Co-financing ($)
Component 1: Strengthening institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape of Northern Uganda	636,000.00	1,391,031.00
Component 2: Alternative resilient livelihoods and access to financing by local communities and MSMEs	1,768,182.00	3,400,000.00
Component 3: Commercializing Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain	1,800,000.00	3,700,000.00
Component 4: Improving conservation of the vulnerable Shea and associated Indigenous tree populations in the Shea landscape for climate resilience	1,455,000.00	2,900,000.00
Component 5: Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt	503,000.00	1,000,000.00
M&E	200,422.00	390,903.00
Subtotal	**6,362,604.00**	**12,781,934.00**
Project Management Cost	318,130.00	639,093.00
Total Project Cost ($)	**6,680,734.00**	**13,421,027.00**

Please provide justification

PROJECT OUTLINE

A. PROJECT RATIONALE

Briefly describe the current situation: the global environmental problems and/or climate vulnerabilities that the project will address, the key elements of the system, and underlying drivers of environmental change in the project context, such as population growth, economic development, climate change, sociocultural and political factors, including conflicts, or technological changes. Describe the objective of the project, and the justification for it. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

Global environmental problems and climate vulnerabilities that the project will address

1.   The Shea landscape in Uganda is dominated by the Shea tree, *Vitellaria paradoxa* C.F. Gaertn. subsp. *nilotica*[1][4], a flagship, iconic and multi-purpose indigenous fruit tree of wide ecological, social, cultural and economic importance that supports the livelihoods of the local populations[2][5]. Other prominent tree species include *Terminalia*, *Cambretum spp*, *Ficus spp*, *Accacia spp* and *Phoenixma linareclinata*. The Shea tree produces nuts that are processed to obtain Shea butter that has a wide range of uses including in the cosmetic and pharmaceutical industries, as it contains important fatty acids including palmitic, stearic, oleic, linoleic and arachidic acids[3][6]. The Shea tree is particularly important to the local communities, especially the women who depend on it for livelihood. However, the Shea tree population has kept on declining, despite the continuous interest in sustainable management and conservation of the tree, which Uganda's Forestry and Tree Planting regulations recognize as a "reserved species"[4][7], and is listed by IUCN as vulnerable.[5][8] A number of scholars and stakeholders agree that there is a need to conserve the Shea landscape due to its multiple values and threats to it[6][9]. These threats include seasonal bushfires that destroy the regeneration guilds, cutting the trees for firewood and charcoal production, and large-scale clearing to paving way for agricultural production[7][10]. In addition, the increasing human population pressure in the Shea landscape means that there is no longer room for natural regeneration of the Shea tree[8][11]. which have in turn contributed to the degradation of the fragile savanna ecosystems of the Shea landscape and a decline in agricultural production. Moreover, the Shea landscape continues to experience an increased frequency of dry spells and drought [9][12].

2.   This project aims to address the above threats through an integrated landscape approach that is specific to the Shea and associated trees in the Shea involving inclusive participation of the resident communities

and a broad range of stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of the project's climate resilient outcomes in the face of the persistent effects of climate change, increase in human population, associated pressures on Shea and other valuable indigenous tree species in the Shea landscape.

3.   The project interventions aim at achieving outcomes that include effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape through a joint national-local level coordination and collaboration; climate-resilient livelihoods of Shea landscape resident communities; sustainable and climate-resilient enterprises in the Shea value chain; restoration and sustainable management of Shea landscape to ensure climate-resilient ecosystem and livelihoods, as well as effective monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning (MEAL) for sustainable Shea landscape conservation and utilization.

4. However, if the project is not implemented the landscape will continue to experience deforestation, land degradation, loss of biodiversity including the globally valuable Shea trees, and impacts of climate change.[10][13] The problem will be compounded by inadequate local community efforts to conserve savanna woodlands that have large populations of Shea trees outside the protected area system. The inadequate capacity of government and non-government actors (local communities, civil society organizations, local governments and mandated agencies) will exacerbate the deficiencies in enforcing the conservation of the Shea landscape, leading to rampant exploitation of Shea and associated indigenous tree species for the highly demanded charcoal, and consequent annihilation of the already vulnerable Shea tree species.

5.   The achievement of the project outcomes will entail addressing the key barriers, which include: (i) inadequate capacity of local governments and mandated agencies to enforce policies and regulations for conservation and climate adaptation, hence negatively affecting the value chain as a flagship tree commodity[11][14], (ii) inadequate community empowerment to support adaptation and effective conservation of Shea trees and the associated Indigenous trees (iii) weak institutional framework to ensure effective governance, coordination and collaboration among state and non-state actors (iv) limited access to viable and sustainable opportunities for resilient livelihoods; (v) limited investments in farmer-managed regeneration of Shea trees for climate adaptation, sustainable supplies of commercial Shea nuts along the value chain[12][15], and (vi) insufficient sharing of knowledge on Shea desired to enhance adaptation solutions, productivity, processing and marketing.

6. The enablers in this project include supportive gender-inclusive policies and regulations and institutional structures that favor sustainable Shea landscape conservation with potential for scaling up and replication to other districts with Shea resources, local-level awareness and existence of Indigenous knowledge that supports equitable utilization of Shea trees and the Shea landscape, commitment to regional and international obligations and cooperation frameworks, country-based public and private actors' willingness

to conserve the Shea landscape for sustainable conservation and equitable climate resilient utilization of Shea resources along the value chain, and availability of gender-inclusive research and development capacity to support applied information generation and sharing for enhanced productivity and sustainability of the Shea landscape.

Global environmental significance of the project

7.   Shea butter tree is the second most important oil crop in Africa after oil palm and the most economically and culturally important tree species in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa[13][16]. The proposed project is globally important as it contributes to the conservation of the Shea tree listed as vulnerable in the IUCN red list[14][17]. Furthermore, the project contributes to the attainment of a number of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. For instance, conservation and sustainable management of the Shea landscape dominated by butter trees and the associated indigenous trees will reduce deforestation, support restoration of climate resilient landscape and contribute to carbon sequestration (SDG 13).

8.   Shea butter is a source of food and nutrients, medication and cosmetics that are traded internationally. In this regard, the project will contribute to improved livelihoods of local communities, especially women who depend on Shea trees and landscape and are expected to thrive on it for generations to come. Globally, Shea goes through the hands of 16 million rural women farmers before being processed[15][18]. The Shea industry generates over USD 200 million every year for rural women farmers and empowers them to take control of their economic future. The project contributes to the achievement of a vigorous, productive and sustainable Shea tree resource base and value chain that creates opportunities for capacity building in enterprise development and management which will in turn help to break the cycle of poverty, improve livelihoods, food security and health, as well as promote gender-inclusive economic development leading to attainment of SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 5.

9.   Additionally, addressing the environmental challenges in Uganda's Shea Landscape will enhance both community and ecosystem resilience. While the project focuses on the Shea landscape in northern Uganda, it will address the following global environmental problems:

-    **Deforestation:** Uganda's forest cover declined from 4.9 million hectares (or 24% of land cover) in 1990 to 1.28 million hectares in 2019, a loss of 3.6 million hectares in 29 years. Forests outside the protected areas are most affected, with the loss estimated at more than 5% annually[16][19]. Through forest restoration and improved land management interventions, the project will contribute to the improvement of the forest cover and conservation of the vulnerable Shea tree.

- **Over-exploitation of natural resources**: Uganda continues to experience over-exploitation of natural resources (such as forests, wetlands, soil, biodiversity, aquatic resources and rangelands) which has led to biodiversity loss, soil erosion, and increased GHG emissions thereby aggravating the impact of climate change. Interventions in the Shea landscape will contribute to adaptation and mitigation efforts.

- **Land degradation** is prevalent arising mainly from ecosystem fragmentation caused by human population pressures exerted on the natural resources. Land degradation, in turn, threatens local communities' livelihoods. The project will address land degradation through restoration efforts, as well as improved management of the degraded lands, by promoting climate-smart agricultural practices and the use of climate-resilient technologies.

- **Climate change and variability** is a global environmental challenge that continues to cause negative impacts on several sectors in Uganda and restoration efforts will mitigate climate change effects. Near-surface temperature is predicted to increase by 2°C in the next 50 years and the total annual rainfall is expected to drop by 20% over the same period resulting in loss of natural resources-based assets and increased poverty[23]. While climate change is a major risk to Uganda's overall development, northern Uganda is even more vulnerable as only rain-fed subsistence agriculture provides livelihood to the resident communities[24,25]. High temperatures averaging 29-40°C in the north of the country coupled with increased duration and severity of the dry season from December to March have contributed to crop failure, livestock mortality, affected settlements and increased household food insecurity and poverty[26] thereby increasing vulnerability[27].

Key elements of the System

Climate Baseline

10. The climate of northern Uganda mirrors that of the country which is largely tropical with most parts of the country experiencing bi-modal rainy seasons from March to May and September to December[17][20]. Climate has changed and rainfall has decreased over the years, for instance, from 1991-2020 the total annual average precipitation was 1,197 mm, and mean monthly precipitation varied from 39.6 mm in January to 152.7 mm in April[18][21]. Temperatures range from 25°C – 29°C on average. Since 1950, average temperature has increased at a rate of 0.23 °C/decade. These changes will reduce water availability and adversely affect a large proportion of the population of the Shea landscape that is dependent on crop and livestock agriculture for livelihoods. Climate change will affect farming calendars and the fruiting phenology of Shea trees on which women depend as a source of income.

Social-ecological systems description

11. The project districts (Agago. Kitgum, Otuke and Pader) have a combined population of 737,506 consisting of 378,526 females and 358,980 males. The population density ranges from 34 persons per square kilometre in Kitgum district to 68.9 persons per square kilometre in Pader district. The average population growth rate varies from 3.2% in Pader

district to 4.1% in Kitgum district compared to the national average of 3.6% per annum. The poverty rate varies from 20-55% across the project districts. Subsistence farming is the main occupation constituting about 95% of the economic activities.

12. The vegetation of the Shea landscape is predominantly savanna woodlands and bushes comprising Hyparrhenia, Terminalia, Acacia and *Vitellaria paradoxa* species as well as isolated riverine forests. The vegetation is affected by wetland degradation, bush burning, cutting of trees for charcoal production, timber and firewood as well as land preparation for crop production.

Social context and gender aspects:

13. Women in the project districts shoulder the social and economic responsibilities of the households which increased in the post-war era[19][22]. They depend on subsistence farming, sale of Shea butter products and village saving schemes for their livelihoods. For generations, Shea crop has been an important source of income for rural communities, especially women. Shea production is dominated by women and trade in Shea nut is considered highly lucrative, with gains being higher compared with other crops such as groundnuts and maize. The Shea region is located in the poorest area of Uganda and therefore any increases in income through interventions that increase the demand of Shea in this region will have significant economic and social benefits. [20][23] However, the women face competition in seed collection from trees growing on communal land, which is traditionally owned by and women do not have power to decide on land use and have limited access and utilization rights.

Underlying Drivers and Root causes of Shea landscape vulnerability

14. **Unsustainable subsistence farming**: Shea landscape in northern Uganda has continuously been converted to farmlands through a traditional fallow system[21][24] in which farmers select, protect and manage naturally regenerating trees. This farming system, which combines crop and livestock production, makes the landscape vulnerable to degradation and loss of biodiversity.

15. **Customary land tenure:** resident communities own land in the Shea landscape under this tenure system in which individuals have the rights to own and till land under the superintendence of the family, clan or community. She trees are vulnerable to destruction under the tragedy of the commons as they are treated as the common property of the community.

16. **Climate change**: fluctuations in temperatures and unpredictability of rainfall patterns account for changes in the land use in the Shea landscape in northern that have in turn affected the composition and density

of the woody vegetation. Local oral accounts affirm that episodes of the leafing, flowering and fruiting phonology of the Shea trees have changed as a result of changes in weather. This has in turn affected the growth, health and fruit production of the Shea trees. The decline in the population of Shea trees is also partly attributed to soil erosion, poor water infiltration and erratic rainfall. The Notre Dame Global Adaptation Initiative puts Uganda as the 9th most vulnerable country to climate change and the World Bank affirmed that climate change is a major risk to Uganda's development outcomes as the national economy relies on natural resource base. Northern Uganda has the highest proportion of households most vulnerable to climate change as 80% depends on rain-fed subsistence agriculture[33,34]. In the past two decades, nearly 200,000 Ugandans have been affected by climate related disasters annually[35]. In northern Uganda, high temperatures and extreme heat averaging 29-40^{0}C have increased aridity and the length and severity of the dry season from December to March, contributing to reduced shea nut yields, crop failure and livestock mortality which in turn have increased household food insecurity and poverty[36]. Floods due to El Nino Southern Oscillation have affected settlements and farming thereby increasing vulnerability and exacerbating poverty[37]. Near surface temperature is predicted to increase by 2^{0}C in the next 50 years and the total annual rainfall is expected to drop by 20% over the same period resulting in loss of assets and increased poverty[38]. Impacts of climate change on the local communities in northern Uganda are not explicitly documented. National statistics indicate that between 2004 and 2013, droughts affected close to 2.4 million people in the country (including northern Uganda) with an estimated loss of USD 1.2 billion, equivalent to 7.5% of Uganda's Gross Domestic Product at that time.

17. **Poverty:** climate change has resulted in low agricultural outputs which have in turn reduced the resident communities' resilience to poverty. Resident communities in the Shea landscape depend on subsistence agriculture for livelihood[22]25. Poverty has also driven resident communities to cut Shea trees for charcoal production. Charcoal from Shea trees is preferred for its good burning ability and fetches fair price in the market.

18. **Political, and cultural interests:** these threaten the Shea production processes and markets. Stakeholder consultations revealed that attempts at mechanization of Shea product processing have largely benefited men and international firms and not women.

19. **Rebel insurgency and insecurity:** nearly two decades of rebel activities and insecurity forced resident communities to live in internally displaced people's camps (IDPs). Shea landscapes around the camps were heavily degraded by excessive cutting of trees, including Shea, for firewood and building poles. Living in IDPs also resulted in the loss of traditional knowledge and practices for sustainable use and protection of Shea trees.

20. **Human population growth**[23][26, [24][27] ranging from 3.2 to 4.1% in the project districts have exerted pressure on the Shea landscape. This is compounded by high levels of poverty among the local communities, limited economic alternatives and unsustainable Shea resources use epitomized by Shea tree cutting for immediate incomes.

21. **Land fragmentation:** as human populations continue to grow in northern Uganda, land is increasingly divided and shared among family members for settlement and farming, engendering the conversion of Shea landscape to bushland and small-scale farmlands[25][28].

Baseline context and projects

22. There are some past and ongoing projects operating in the proposed project landscapes that contribute to the achievement of the GEF project objectives. In addition, there are other projects and initiatives that provide opportunities for collaboration; either because they are operating nationally, or address some of the thematic areas of this project or have some of their focus on the target sites for this project. Such projects are described in the Table below. The projects have provided lessons including, among others, that: (i) Involvement of district local governments is best done through MoUs so that partnerships are taken seriously, (ii) Developing working partnerships, linking to existing initiatives and building capacity of community groups ensure the sustainability of activities when the project has ended, (iii) Women's groups are good ambassadors of shea tree conservation and it is important to build their capacity and empower them, (iv) Thorough consultations and engagement with stakeholders are essential for the success of Collaborative management groups in conservation of shea landscapes and (v) Working with Community-based Organizations (CBOs) owned by beneficiary community members themselves perform better than those run by individuals who mobilize community groups to work with. The project design has been informed by these lessons and will build on past project initiatives. There are some gaps not yet addressed such as: (a) Shea tree population was partially mapped, and the area of the shea landscape is unknown. There is a need for a comprehensive inventory of shea and associated flagship indigenous tree species in the shea landscape, (b) Shea tree restoration efforts are not yet impactful as only 23 ha of shea trees were established through enrichment planting. More acreage of the landscape should be planted and (c) Farmer-managed natural regeneration was not attempted. The project needs to implement this activity. The project will thus build on earlier initiatives as well as address gaps through the following ways:

a) *Utilizing existing structures established and capacities built* through the GEF and non-GEF projects – e.g. the project will work with the local government staff at district and subcounty levels and support the community groups (including the women groups in Otuke, Agago, Pader and Kitgum) that were supported under the GEF Kidepo Critical Landscape Project.

b) *Building on and scaling-up achieved interventions –* e.g., the project will build on the achievements on Shea restoration efforts supported under the Kidepo Critical Landscape Project, in collaboration with Ngeta ZARDI and National Forestry Authority. In addition, the same project provided Shea processing equipment to women groups and the private sector, and this will be the focus on the commercialization of Shea.

c) *Leveraging resources from on-going projects* – some of the projects aim at improving community livelihood and address environmental problems and target the same communities, providing opportunities for leveraging resources. These include the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund IV; Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) and local government initiatives targeting women and youth, among others. The Forest Management and Sustainable Charcoal Value Chain project that seeks to address negative environmental, social and economic impacts of charcoal production by promoting sustainable charcoal production practices. This will contribute to stem the loss of the Shea trees to charcoal production.

d) *Adaptive learning from lessons and experiences* – Some projects will provide lessons and experiences that will inform the design and implementation of this project with respect to community mobilization and empowerment. These include, for example. the Kidepos Critical Landscape Project, Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) IV; Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR), and Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas.

Incremental cost reasoning

23. This will be a timely intervention in the Shea landscape of northern Uganda and if not implemented the landscape will continue to experience deforestation, land degradation, and loss of biodiversity including the globally vulnerable Shea trees due to increasing cutting[26][29] of indigenous trees for firewood, tool handles, charcoal production and timber. The problem will be compounded by inadequate local community efforts to conserve savanna woodlands that have large populations of Shea trees outside the protected area system. The inadequate capacity of public and private sector actors (local communities, civil society organizations, local governments and mandated agencies) to enforce the conservation of Shea landscape needs to be addressed by this intervention to stem the erosion of livelihoods. It is evident from several studies and published literature that the Shea continues to support local communities' livelihoods[27][30]. However, the expansion of agricultural land through poor and unsustainable subsistence agricultural practices have contributed to the rapid degradation of the Shea, loss of Shea and associated indigenous tree species. All the above challenges are exacerbated by the impacts of climate change, thereby reducing the local communities' livelihood resilience. The communities need to be adequately empowered to regenerate the Shea trees and sustainably conserve the Shea landscape. The table below provides a summary of the Incremental Benefits of the Project's Interventions.

Business as Usual (without project)	Enablers	Incremental Benefits (with the project – contributions to baseline)
Weak coordination amongst institutions operating at National and subnational levels in the management of the shea landscape	There is an enabling policy and institutional framework for coordination. There is also great interest and enthusiasm at National and Local levels for the formation of a Shea landscape champion forum	The project will strengthen National and subnational institutional coordination for the sustainable governance of the shea landscape, prioritizing conservation, with climate-proof and gender-responsive-and-inclusive policy and legal frameworks, through the formation and

		operationalization of a National-subnational multi-sectorial multi-stakeholder shea champions dialogue platform
Weak mainstreaming of policies and legislation relating specifically to shea landscape governance, conservation, climate change, and local community's access to natural resources and rights	There have been efforts to develop ordinances and bylaws to enhance mainstreaming at subnational levels. There are also supportive policies and institutional structures that will only need some further review and strengthening. Notably, there is a Presidential Decree that mandates the conservation and preservation of the Shea Tree	The project will strengthen the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation, climate change, Natural Capital Accounting, gender and inclusive local communities access and rights, in policies and legislative frameworks, through strengthening engagement and capacity building of relevant national and subnational stakeholders.
There is insufficient up-to-date information on the extent of the shea landscape and propagation approaches for sustainability.	Some research projects have been undertaken on which to build efforts for information collation and dissemination	The project will support knowledge management and information sharing based on component 5 of the project.
Lack of overarching and participatory integrated land use planning of the shea landscape in northern Uganda	There is great willingness of private and public actors to conserve the shea landscape and enhance sustainability	The project will support a process of participatory gender-responsive and inclusive integrated resource and land-use planning and mapping of the shea landscape in northern Uganda, with target areas identified for protection, restoration, sustainable use and production

Summary of Incremental Benefits of The Project's Interventions

24. To generate incremental benefits and improve upon the business-as-usual scenario, the project interventions will:

- strengthen the institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape through a joint National-Local level coordination and collaboration mechanism that is founded on a whole-of-society approach (Outcome 1.1)

- facilitate multi-stakeholder governance processes for the management of Shea including strengthening of governance bodies and supporting the development of policies, frameworks, and action plans for the Landscape (Outcome 1.1).

- Promote the adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient alternative livelihood activities and access to financing by local communities and MSMEs (Outcome 2.1)

- Enhance resilience and sustainability of enterprises within the Shea Value Chain including commercializing Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain (Outcome 3.1)

- Improve conservation of the vulnerable Shea and associated Indigenous tree populations in the Shea landscape for climate resilience to promote Shea tree regeneration, restoration, and sustainable management (Outcome 4.1)

- prepare and execute a knowledge management and communications strategy to collect lessons, share best practices, and disseminate information relating to Shea sustainable management, governance, social inclusion, economic diversification, and other topics identified as priorities by stakeholders throughout implementation (Outcome 5.1).

- mainstream gender considerations (and other considerations pertaining to inclusion) throughout all activities, Outputs, and Outcomes, including in assessments and planning exercises; composition of user groups, committees, and other governance bodies; participation in training and capacity-building activities; and design of monitoring and evaluation frameworks

Strategic Project Selection for Sustainable Environmental Impact and Climate Resilience

25. The project objective is to enhance the sustainability of the Shea landscape in Northern Uganda, through integrated land management, a strengthened governance system, and increased access to financing for inclusive climate-resilient livelihoods of the resident communities. The project is also intended to contribute to the attainment of some of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. For instance, conservation and sustainable management of the Shea landscape dominated by the butter trees and the associated indigenous trees will reduce deforestation, support the restoration of climate resilient landscape and contribute to carbon sequestration (SDG 13). Opportunities for capacity building in enterprise development and management will in turn help to break the cycle of poverty and promote gender-inclusive economic development leading to the attainment of SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 5. Previous and on-going projects in the shea landscape of northern Uganda lacked a strong component of climate resilience and did not develop the capacity for the resident communities to adopt and practice climate-resilient activities for sustainable livelihoods. The proposed project adopts a whole-of-society approach hitherto unused in projects that tended to target specific sections of the community such local shea producers' collective action groups. Conservation of associated indigenous flagship tree species is an innovative and unique integrated approach at the landscape level. In addition, most of the interventions have been on research and not enlisting stakeholder interest particularly government and resident communities. The priority to conserve the shea landscape is thus just developing within government and so the project intervention is chosen to ensure creating further awareness and value proposition for the shea landscape. Shea has great potential for commercialization and this project will increase that profile. Finally, many women are depending on shea for livelihoods and the project approach is intended to promote livelihood security, health, community resilience and sustainability.

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Objective and barriers to achieving it

26. There are however key barriers that have to be overcome to achieve the project objective include: (i) inadequate capacity of local governments and mandated agencies to enforce policies and regulations for conservation and climate adaptation, hence negatively affecting the entire value chain as a flagship tree commodity[28][31], (ii) inadequate community empowerment to support adaptation and effective conservation of Shea trees and the associated Indigenous trees outside the protected area system; (iii) weak institutional framework to ensure effective governance and adaptation through coordination and collaboration among state and non-state actors (including local communities, cultural leaders, civil society

organizations, local governments and mandated agencies); (iv) limited access to viable and sustainable opportunities for resilient livelihoods; (v) limited investments in farmer-managed regeneration of Shea trees for climate adaptation, sustainable supplies of commercial Shea nuts along the value chain and to viable markets resulting in market insecurity and tempered demand[29][32], and (vi) insufficient sharing of knowledge on Shea desired to enhance adaptation solutions, productivity, processing and marketing. It is envisaged that addressing the barriers will improve the conservation of the Shea landscape and contribute to sustainable utilization of Shea tree resources and associated forest products outside the protected area system and thus contribute to the achievement of adaptation and other associated co-benefits.

<u>Relevant stakeholders, private sector, and local actors and their roles in the system, and how they will be critical to deliver on the GEBs, adaptation benefits, and other proposed outcomes</u>

27. The stakeholders in the Shea value chain were mapped, analyzed and categorized into central government agencies, local governments, civil society organizations and non-government organizations (CSO/NGOs), the private sector, the academia and researchers and local communities (including men, women, youth, cultural leaders, among others). A total of 85 persons (men = 47 and women = 38 or 46%) participated in the stakeholder consultations, from 24 different institutions, namely Government agencies (12); local governments (23); private sector – micro, small and medium scale enterprises - (17), NGOs (5), Academia (1), researchers (1), local community groups (26). _The lists the relevant stakeholders at all levels, that will contribute to implementing the project, their respective contributions and role in the project implementation, and how will these stakeholders benefit from the project to ensure that global environmental benefits and/or adaptation benefits, will be enduring (co-benefits) is summarized in **Annex I.**

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B. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Project description

This section asks for a theory of change as part of a joined-up description of the project as a whole. The project description is expected to cover the key elements of good project design in an integrated way. It is also expected to meet the GEF's policy requirements on gender, stakeholders, private sector, and knowledge management and learning (see section D). This section should be a narrative that reads like a joined-up story and not independent elements that answer the guiding questions contained in the PIF guidance document. (Approximately 3-5 pages) see guidance here

1.   The Shea landscape is severely impacted by deforestation, biodiversity loss, and land degradation due to the unsustainable use of natural resources. Poor agricultural practices, population pressures, and climate change further reduce community resilience and threaten the fragile ecosystem. Compounding this problem are the limited capacity of local actors to enforce conservation policies and inadequate community empowerment for regenerating Shea trees and protecting the landscape. About 60% of the Shea landscape is moderately or highly degraded, with another 18% severely impacted. The project therefore aims to transform land management by adopting nature-positive production practices to restore degraded land, increase access to financing by MSMEs, strengthen local governance, enhance community empowerment, and promote farmer-led regeneration of Shea trees. By addressing institutional weaknesses, knowledge gaps, and market insecurity, the project aims to improve the conservation of the Shea landscape and ensure the sustainable use of Shea resources and associated forest products.

2.   The proposed project's integrated approach directly responds to and reflects the Project's Theory of Change and will facilitate the achievement of the objectives through three transformative pathways. Specifically:

a)   ***Landscape-level gender-responsive multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms and spatial planning:*** By supporting landscape-scale spatial planning and gender-responsive governance mechanism with the active participation of a broad range of local, national, and regional stakeholders, the proposed project supports more sustainable Shea landscape management outside the protected area system, improves Shea landscape land-use planning capacity and generates knowledge to better inform policies, regulations and actions.

b)   *Gender-Gender-responsive community empowerment and adaptive management for effective conservation of Shea landscape:* The proposed project ensures the identification and participation of men, women, youth and especially the marginalized and vulnerable groups usually affected most by the negative impacts of unsustainable practices and the vicissitudes of resource access and use.

c)   *Investment in innovative alternative climate-resilient livelihoods and sustainable Shea landscape:* Through this pathway, the proposed project utilizes knowledge from spatial planning processes leading to the development of integrated land-use plans that lay the foundation for sustainable and climate-resilient use of Shea landscape as well as cornerstones of resilient livelihoods. Support for improved policies as well as engagement of private sector actors involved in enterprises at different Shea value-chain segments contribute to securing more sustainable, climate-resilient, inclusive and equitable livelihoods of the local communities domiciled in the Shea landscape.

ENABLERS

3.   The ToC also identifies the key enablers and assumptions, which are vital for the success of the Project intervention and attainment of the anticipated outcomes. The enablers include:

a)   Supportive gender-inclusive policies and regulations and institutional structures favour sustainable Shea landscape conservation that is endowed with biodiversity (represented in the diagram as E1)

b)   Local-level awareness and Indigenous knowledge that supports equitable utilization of Shea trees and the landscape (- Shea is a cultural tree crop) - (represented in the diagram as E2).

c)   Commitment to regional and international obligations and cooperation frameworks (MoUs) – (represented in the diagram as E3)

d)   Willingness of country-based public and private actors to conserve the Shea landscape for sustainable and equitable utilization of Shea resources – (represented in the diagram as E4)

e)   Availability of gender-inclusive research and development capacity to support applied information generation and sharing for enhanced productivity and sustainability of the Shea landscape

ASSUMPTIONS

4.   In the logical pathway, the underlying assumptions include:

a)   Political will and stability – a gender-inclusive system of governance that allows equitable stakeholder participation, motivates private sector investment ensures security, and builds adaptive capacity - (represented in the diagram as A1).

b) The state continues to be committed at all levels to the principles of sustainable development, green growth, adaptation and resilience - (represented in the diagram as A2)

c) Supportive stakeholders, including central government actors, local governments, Civil Society Organizations/NGOs, the private sector, researchers and academia and the local communities (men, women, youth, cultural leaders, among others), to translate collaboration and partnerships into practical conservation of Shea trees for resilient of the ecosystem and the people - (represented in the diagram as A3)

d) All executing partners involved are willing to share knowledge, best practices, lessons, and technical expertise with stakeholders to support innovation and technical transfer, as well as scaling-up of adaptation solutions - (represented in the diagram as A4).
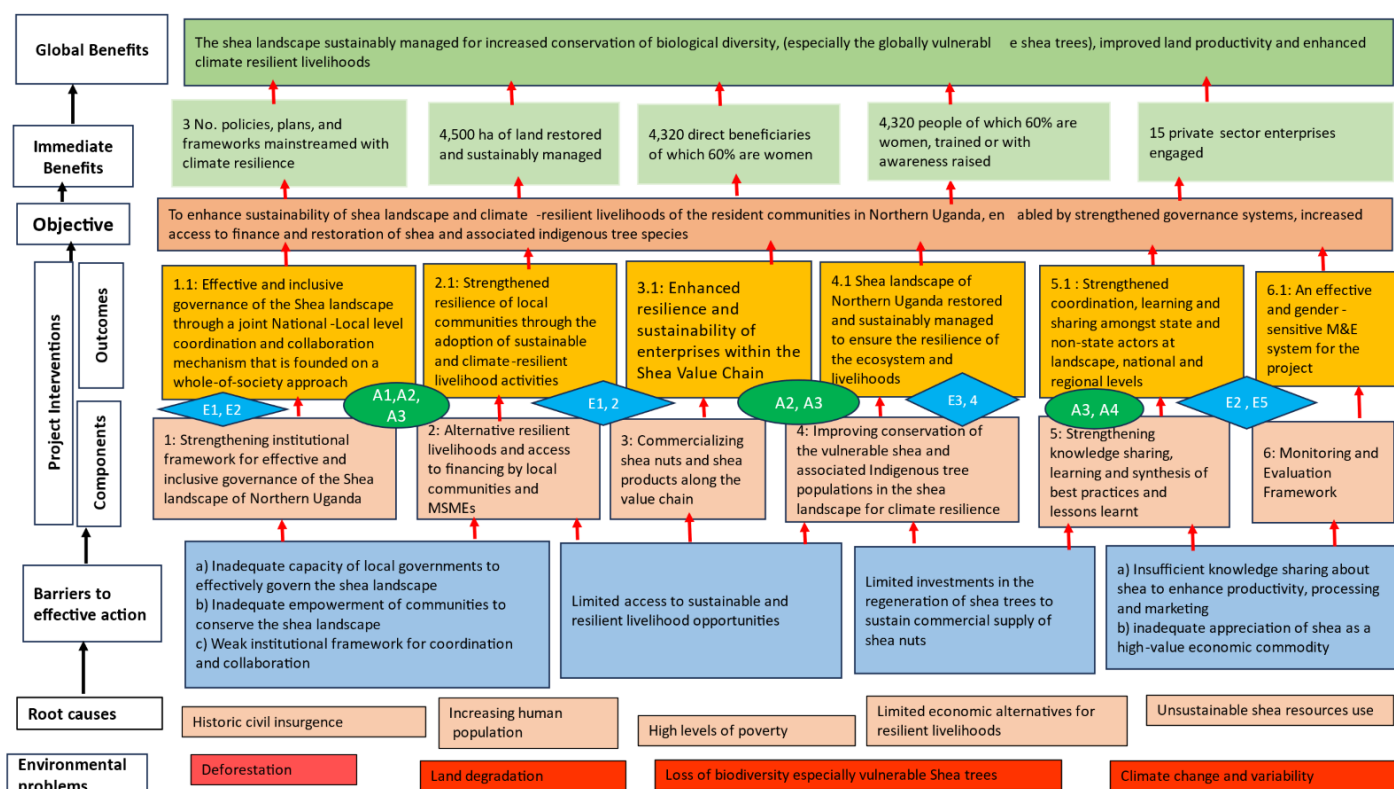
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IMPACT DRIVERS

5. The main pathways to transformation consist of project interventions (impact drivers) that address the underlying causes and barriers, and foster changes and impacts in the Shea landscape. The interventions focus on: (a) Strengthening institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape of northern Uganda; (b) the Alternative resilient livelihoods and access to financing by local communities and MSMEs; (c) Gender-responsive climate-resilience-supported Commercializing Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain; (d) Shea the Improving conservation of the vulnerable Shea and associated Indigenous tree populations in the Shea landscape for climate resilience; and (d) Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt.

6. The impact pathway includes the attainment of long-term goals of global benefits namely, Shea landscape sustainably managed through transformational adaptation and resilience-building measures for ecosystem health and continuous flow of Shea products for human health and wellbeing.

LEVERS OF TRANSFORMATION

7. Transformative change will be achieved by anchoring the project's interventions on three levers of transformation as described below:

a) **Policy coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation** - greater emphasis will be placed on policy coherence for a harmonized policy environment for effective conservation and management of the Shea landscape and mobilization of additional resources for adaptation.

b) **Strengthened governance for adaptation** - Inclusive governance structure, institutions, and infrastructure to enhance decision-making for adaptation and engagement and collaboration among decision-makers across sectors and all levels.

c) **Knowledge exchange and collaboration -** Knowledge exchange will serve as a key vehicle for innovation and technology transfer, sharing of best practices, and scaling-up of adaptation solutions, pioneering approaches and experience. To further catalyze transformation, collaboration among different stakeholders will be advanced, particularly by facilitating South-South cooperation for sharing of lessons, research community findings on context-appropriate solutions, and locally led processes that are catalyzing positive change.

8. **Figure** *2* represents the ToC for this project, based on the universal development approach and practice[1]33 and also elaborated by Pirroska Bullen (2020)[2]34. The inter-connectedness between the project interventions tailored to address the barriers, the outcome pathways, and anticipated impacts is shown in the diagram by arrows.

Figure 2: Diagrammatic representation of the Theory of Change

Project Components

35. COMPONENT 1: Strengthening institutional framework for effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape of Northern Uganda.

36. OUTCOME 1.1: Effective and inclusive governance of the Shea landscape through a joint National-Local level coordination and collaboration mechanism that is founded on a whole-of-society approach.

Outcome Indicator 1.1:
   a) Number of joint National-Local level coordination mechanisms that are founded on a whole-of-society approach established and operationalized for effective governance of the Shea landscape.
   b) Number of policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.

Outcome Target 1.1:
   a) At least two joint National-Local level coordination mechanisms that are founded on a whole-of-society approach established and operationalized for effective governance of the Shea landscape.
   b) At least 3 policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience.

37. **Output 1.1.1: Cross-sectoral policies and legislative frameworks to support resilience of the Shea ecosystems and communities reviewed, harmonized and strengthened for coherence and mainstreaming of climate adaptation:** The cross-sectoral policies and legislative frameworks will be reviewed and harmonized with a view of strengthening coherence and mainstreaming gender and climate adaptation to support the resilience of the Shea ecosystems and locally resident communities**.**

   Output Indicator 1.1.1: Number of climate-proofed policies, plans, and frameworks.
   Output Target 1.1.1: 3 climate-proofed policies, plans, and frameworks.

38. **Output 1.1.2: A gender-responsive national-local level coordination and collaboration mechanism established, institutionalized and functional, with at least 30% women representation:** Weak coordination and collaboration among the state and non-state actors reduces effective governance of the Shea landscape and the capacity of the communities for climate change adaptation. The Component will apply a "whole-of-society" approach, to engage both the formal and informal institutions to contribute to sustainable management of Shea and associated indigenous tree species. A gender-responsive institutional mechanism will foster coordination and collaboration, especially among the mandated law-enforcement agencies (local government departments, National Forestry Authority, etc.,) and non-state actors, including the cultural leaders and local communities, CSOs/NGOs and the private sector. Women are crucial in the Shea value chain and therefore, should be well represented in decision-making and governance spaces by at least 30%.

   Output Indicator 1.1.2: Number of national-local level coordination and collaboration mechanisms established, institutionalized and functional, with at least 30% women representation.

   Output Target 1.1.2: At least two national-local level coordination and collaboration mechanisms established, institutionalized and functional, with at least 30% women representation.

39. **Output 1.1.3: A gender-responsive National Shea Champions Interactive Forum established and operationalized, with at least 30% women representatives, to promote high-level multi-sectoral dialogue to influence the governance of the Shea Landscape, including the design and enforcement of legislative frameworks on Shea**: This output will focus on enlisting a buy-in and support from the high-level decision makers, through strong, aggressive, targeted advocacy, to tackle the challenges of corruption and negative political influence and patronage that fuel massive cutting of Shea and associated Indigenous trees, especially for charcoal, and timber. The Project will facilitate the establishment of a gender-responsive, multi-sectoral and whole-of-society Forum to engage high-level political and technical decision-makers with special interest in the conservation of Shea and promoting its climate-resilient and sustainable utilization. The Forum will aim at reaching out to high-level technical and political decision-makers, including the Presidential Policy Forum, and the Office of the Prime Minister, among others to aggressively advocate for the conservation of Shea and associated indigenous tree species. The smallholder farmers in the Shea value chain, both women and men, will meaningfully participate in this Forum, both with a voice and decision-making power. At least 30% of representatives on the forum will be women. The main activities under this output are: a) Annual strategic planning meetings and b) Targeted advocacy engagements with the Presidential Policy Forum, the Prime Minister's Office, the Parliamentary Committee on Environment and Natural Resources, etc.

Output Indicator 1.1.3: Number of National Shea Champions Interactive Forum established and operationalized <mark>with at least 30% women representation.</mark>

Output Target 1.1.3: At least 1 National Shea Champions Interactive Forum established and operationalized<mark>, with at least 30% women representation.</mark>

40. **COMPONENT 2:** Alternative resilient livelihoods and access to financing by local communities and MSMEs.

41. **OUTCOME 2.1: Strengthened resilience of local communities through the adoption of sustainable and climate-resilient livelihood activities:** This output seeks to introduce/scale up sustainable and resilient alternative livelihood activities in order to increase resilience.

    Outcome Indicator 2.1.: Number of people with climate-resilient livelihoods (60% Female).
    Outcome Target 2.1: At least <mark>4,320</mark> people (60% Women) with climate-resilient livelihoods.

42. **Output 2.1.1: Inclusive gender-responsive land-use plans of Shea landscape developed**

    Output Indicator 2.1.1: Number of inclusive gender-responsive land-use plans of Shea landscape developed
    Output Target 2.1.1: At-least 5 inclusive gender-responsive land-use plans of Shea landscape developed

43. Undertake gender-sensitive training of district and lower-level local government actors in participatory land use planning process, to enhance climate resilience and adaptive capacity
    a) Sensitize and empower resident communities to participate in gender-responsive land-use planning activities for sustainable Shea landscape conservation at the ecosystem level, food and nutritional security, as well as sustainable livelihoods and improved health.
    b) Hire a consultant to undertake parish-level participatory resource mapping and land-use planning.
    c) Stakeholder validation of the parish-based resource maps and land-use plans.
    d) Endorsement and publication of the resource maps and land-use plans.

44. **Output 2.1.2: Eco-friendly, gender-responsive and sustainable alternative climate-resilient livelihood activities supported and/or established**:

    Output Indicator 2.1.2: Number of eco-friendly, gender-responsive and sustainable alternative climate-resilient livelihood activities supported and/or established.
    Output Target 2.1.2: At least 15 eco-friendly, gender-responsive and sustainable alternative climate-resilient livelihood activities supported and/or established

45. This output addresses the high poverty levels and the limited livelihood options among the communities of the Shea landscape, which has contributed to the massive conversion of Shea trees to charcoal. Shea trees are recognized among the communities as important for providing Shea nuts and the traditionally processed oil, which are important for food, health and livelihoods. However, the Shea nuts are harvested once a year, between April and June, and therefore there is no income generated from the trees for the rest of the year. With limited alternative sources of income, the communities easily fall prey to scrupulous charcoal dealers. The communities prefer getting small incomes from charcoal to address their immediate needs, in preference to maintaining the trees for long-term benefits from selling Shea nuts over many years. By providing alternative livelihood opportunities, the communities generate additional incomes and will be able to value the Shea and contribute to its protection. The livelihood interventions will be determined through participatory approaches to provide site-based solutions, involving men, women, the youth and the vulnerable. By ensuring gender mainstreaming, the project will promote inclusive and equitable benefit sharing from the selected livelihood options and reduce potential gender-based violence (GBV) that may arise will better household incomes. The activities under the output are:

a) Undertake participatory livelihood needs assessment, with a gender equality and social inclusion approach, by making sure women and those from disadvantaged groups are well represented.

b) Undertake participatory selection of priority community-based climate-resilient livelihood improvement initiatives, leveraging from ongoing livelihood interventions, e.g. Government's PDM program, Youth Livelihood Projects, Uganda Women Entrepreneurship project, and Operation wealth creation, among others.

c) Mobilize, sensitize and organize resident community groups to participate in gender-responsive and climate-resilient alternative livelihood activities

d) Undertake gender-sensitive training of resident community Collective Action Groups in financial literacy to promote the saving culture and encourage adaptive financing for enterprise development.

e) Provide seed funding as a revolving green financing facility for at least 20 eco-friendly, and climate-resilient community-based livelihood improvement interventions, with a focus on interventions led by women or by those from disadvantaged groups, or interventions with gender-transformative potential.

f) Monitor and evaluate the climate-resilient livelihood interventions for performance, technical support, reporting and accountability.

46. **Output 2.1.3: Community-based groups and Micro, Small and Medium-Sized enterprises (MSMEs), with emphasis on youth, displaced persons, and women-led groups, capacitated to facilitate cross-enterprise peer learning and the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods.** Examples of activities that will be undertaken under this output include: a) Undertaking an inventory and documenting MSMEs involved in climate-resilient livelihood activities for each project participating district; Mobilizing the community-based groups and MSMEs to build confidence and trust in each other as a precursor to experiential learning trips; Organising gender-sensitive cross-enterprise experiential learning trips within and between project districts; and promote collaboration and partnerships among community-based groups and MSMEs for concerted and continued exchange of experiences and best practices.

    Output Indicator 2.1.3: Number of community-based groups and MSMEs, with emphasis on youth, displaced persons, and women-led groups, capacitated to facilitate cross-enterprise peer learning and the adoption of climate-resilient livelihoods.
    Output Target 2.1.3: At least 15 community-based groups and MSMEs

47. **Output 2.1.4: Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) incubated to accelerate resilience actions through green financing.** Examples of MSMEs that will be undertaken under this output include Building the capacity of MSMEs in enterprise development, management and financial literacy to attract green start-up financing; supporting MSMEs to start, incubate and sustain their enterprises; Linking the MSMEs to potential green start-up financing institutions.

    Output Indicator 2.1.4: Number of MSMEs incubated to accelerate resilience actions through green financing.
    Output Target 2.1.4: At least 15 MSMEs incubated to accelerate resilience actions through green financing.

48. **COMPONENT 3:** Commercializing Shea nuts and Shea products along the value chain.

49. **OUTCOME 3.1: Enhanced resilience and sustainability of enterprises within the Shea Value Chain**

    Outcome Indicator 3.1: Number of climate-resilient enterprises
    Outcome Target 3.1: At least 15 climate-resilient enterprises

50. **Output 3.1.1: An inclusive gender-responsive commercialization strategy and business model for Shea Landscape developed and implemented.**

    Output Indicator 3.1.1: Number of gender-responsive commercialization strategies and business models for Shea Landscape developed and implemented

Output Target 3.1.1: *At least 1* gender-responsive commercialization strategy and business model for Shea Landscape developed and implemented

51. Shea is an important commodity with the potential for wealth creation for local communities and growing as an export commodity comparable to coffee. Currently, Shea is explored largely by women and at the subsistence level, with meagre returns on investment. Commercialization of Shea aims at raising the economic profile of Shea so that its real economic potential is recognized not only in the local communities but also at the district and national levels. Commercialization will make Shea nut a high-value commercial commodity, and it is only at such a level that the mindset of the poverty-stricken local communities will be able to conserve the Shea and stop cutting it for charcoal. If the Shea is valued as a commercial commodity among the communities, then it will be protected. The value is linked to how it contributes to sustainable livelihoods in the communities. Commercialization will entail increasing commercial value, utilizing improved technologies access to markets and financing and innovative use of by-products from Shea processing.

52. **Output 3.1.2: Deployment, upscaling, and adoption of resilient improved technologies for commercial Shea processing by MSMEs, with at least 60% being female-led and youth-led.**

   Output Indicator 3.1.2: Number of resilient improved technologies for commercial Shea processing by MSMEs deployed/upscaled, and adopted
   Output Target 3.1.2: At least 5 technologies adopted by 20 direct beneficiaries, of which 60% are Female, adopt and scale climate-resilient technologies and practices.

53. Activities under this output include a) Building the capacity of the Collective Action Groups to access appropriate Shea processing machinery; Facilitating the procurement of appropriate Shea processing machinery for at least 20 Collective Action Groups; and servicing and maintenance of the machinery during the project period.

54. **Output 3.1.3: Inclusive and innovative blended finance instruments developed and adopted by the MSMEs to facilitate investment in commercial Shea enterprises and value addition.**

   Output Indicator 3.1.3: *Number of* inclusive and innovative blended finance instruments developed and adopted by the MSMEs to facilitate investment in commercial Shea enterprises and value addition
   Output Target 3.1.3: At least 1 inclusive and innovative blended finance instrument developed and adopted by the MSMEs to facilitate investment in commercial Shea enterprises and value addition

55. Shea and Shea products have great business potential both in domestic and international markets. However, the industry is limited by sustainable funds to enable meaningful investments. Investments in research and development, acquisition of appropriate equipment, certification and branding of the Shea products, among others, require substantial capital, which the local communities, who are usually involved in the Shea business, cannot afford. The Project will address the funding gap in the Shea sector by developing blended finance instruments to support MSMEs. Activities include Commissioning a study to establish the need and potential application of blended finance for Shea investments/enterprises and value addition, which incorporates gender and inclusion lenses; Mobilizing blended finance, including through GEF Blended Finance Solutions and; Managing the blended finance for investment in the Shea sector.

56. **Output 3.1.4: Innovative waste management techniques/technologies deployed and adopted by local communities/MSMEs to enhance zero waste management from the Shea value chain.**

   Output Indicator 3.1.4: Innovative waste management techniques/technologies deployed and adopted by local communities/MSMEs to enhance zero waste management from the Shea value chain.
   Output Target 3.1.4: At least 20 direct beneficiaries, of which 60% are Female, adopt at least 1 climate-resilient technique/technologies

57. Various by-products are generated during Shea butter processing, including Shea nut pulp, Shea nut shells, and Shea nut cake, which are currently thrown away as waste. However, such waste can be converted to organic fertilizers, or serve as raw materials for other value-added products, such as wine, jam, and anti-malarial/anti-worm products. Ngeta ZARDI already produces such products, and this can be promoted as a strategy for "zero waste" along the Shea value chain. The main activities will include: Training Shea nut processors on waste management, pollution and bio-economy-based solutions and re-use of by-products; Supporting community groups in innovative use or redesigning the use of Shea waste products; and Providing technologies for innovative use or designing the use of Shea waste products.

58. **COMPONENT 4:** **Improving conservation of the vulnerable Shea and associated Indigenous tree populations in the Shea landscape for climate resilience.**

59. **OUTCOME 4.1: Shea landscape of Northern Uganda restored and sustainably managed to ensure the resilience of the ecosystem and livelihoods.**

    Outcome Indicator 4.1: Number of Ha restored and sustainably managed for climate resilience
    Outcome Target 4.1: At least 4,500 Ha restored sustainably managed for climate resilience.

60. **Output 4.1.1: Spatial extent of Shea tree populations established, mapped and documented for climate resilience.**

    Output Indicator 4.1.1: Area of Shea landscape mapped and documented
    Output Target 4.1.1: At least 1,500 Ha of Shea landscape mapped and documented

61. This output entails establishing the extent of degradation of the Shea landscape resulting from unsustainable resource use, poor governance, slowed natural regeneration due to uncontrolled seasonal fires, livestock grazing intensity, poor and unsustainable cropping practices and lack of Shea propagation knowledge. The restoration initiatives will be informed by an initial spatial assessment of the Shea populations, deforestation, land degradation, as well as the loss of Shea tree populations. The activities will include: Hiring a Consultant to conduct a comprehensive inventory of Shea and associated Indigenous trees within the Shea landscape in the project's participating districts; Validating the Shea population distribution map; and Monitoring changes in Shea population distribution (start of the project and end of the project.

62. **Output 4.1.2:** Shea tree regeneration, restoration and sustainable management strategy developed and implemented for climate resilience.

    Output Indicator 4.1.2: Number of Shea tree regeneration, restoration and sustainable management strategies developed and implemented for climate resilience
    Output Target 4.1.2: At least 1 Shea tree regeneration, restoration and sustainable management strategy developed and implemented for climate resilience

63. The restoration of Shea and associated indigenous tree species will contribute to increasing the Shea populations for future commercial supplies of Shea nuts to sustain the potential Shea markets. Increased Shea regeneration will be achieved through the planting of seedlings (wildlings) and farmer-managed natural regeneration by supporting Shea tree regeneration. Farmers will further be encouraged to effectively protect the landscape against fires. A landscape approach that integrates indigenous knowledge, agroforestry practices, and owners of large pieces of land will be encouraged to dedicate part of the land for Shea as a commercial crop, mixed with nature-based activities such as beekeeping.

64. The Project will take advantage of the already existing sources of quality planting materials, including Ngeta Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute (ZARDI) and National Forestry Authority and private enterprises), as well as the communities applying indigenous knowledge to conserve wildlings. The Project will build on the previous restoration efforts within the project participating projects, working closely with the relevant local governments, NFA and Ngeta ZARDI. For instance, Ngeta ZARDI initiated on-farm grafting of Shea, and distributed

4,000 seedlings of Shea to communities in Agago and Otuke districts. More Government and non-government initiatives will be identified during PPG, aimed to learn lessons about community mobilization, existing community groups and the extent of restoration actions in the districts.

65. It is estimated that approximately 15,000 Hectares of the Shea landscape of the project participating districts (Agago, Kitgum, Otuke and Pader) are degraded, and 10% of this (1,500 Ha) will be restored through agroforestry practices, including farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), establishment of Shea woodlots and on-farm planting of the Shea and other associated tree species. Activities include:
   a) Hiring a consultant to develop the strategy.
   b) Holding a stakeholder workshop to validate the strategy.
   c) Mainstreaming the Strategy in the District and lower-level local government climate resilient resource planning and activity programs.
   d) Conducting community sensitization, education and information sharing using Free, Prior and Informed Consent Principles, on Shea tree regeneration, restoration and sustainable management.
   e) Procuring seedlings and other planting materials of Shea and associated indigenous tree species, including grafted seedlings, for climate-resilient restoration of degraded areas, prioritizing community-led, youth-led and women-led vendors when possible.
   f) Training resident community members, including women, youth and representatives of marginalized and vulnerable groups on climate-resilient Shea and associated Indigenous tree management practices.
   g) Supporting gender-responsive and climate-resilient farmer-managed restoration and natural regeneration of Shea and associated Indigenous trees.
   h) Building the capacity of gender-inclusive farmers to undertake climate-resilient on-farm propagation, establishment and management of Shea and associated indigenous trees.
   i) Supporting climate-smart on-farm agroforestry practices, including soil and water conservation, integrated soil fertility management, as well as integrated pest and disease management practices. Ensuring that both female and male farmers inform and access these practices.
   j) Supporting climate-resilient integrated fire management within the Shea landscape.

66. **COMPONENT 5**: **Strengthening knowledge sharing, learning and synthesis of best practices and lessons learnt.**

67. **OUTCOME 5.1: Strengthened coordination, learning and sharing amongst state and non-state actors at landscape, national and regional levels.**

   Outcome Indicator 5.1: Number of initiatives coordinating with the LDCF Uganda Shea Project
   Outcome Target 5.1: The GEF-8 LDCF Uganda Project coordinating, learning and sharing with at least 5 initiatives at Landscape, National and Regional levels.

68. **Output 5.1.1: Shea Project knowledge management and communication strategy developed and implemented.**

   Output Indicator 5.1.1: Number of project knowledge management and communication strategies developed and implemented
   Output Target 5.1.1: At least 1 project knowledge management and communication strategy for developed and implemented in the cattle corridor

69. This output aims at enhancing the sharing of knowledge through collaboration with researchers academia and other state and non-state actors, to improve access to and utilization of vital information to empower farmers and MSMEs along the Shea value chain. The Project is also expected to general a lot of information and lessons during implementation, and sharing such information and experiences will contribute to the change of mindset and stimulate stakeholder participation in sustainable Shea production, processing and trade. The development of a Shea knowledge management strategy will guide information sharing, including understanding the type and source of information, the target audience, and the appropriate methods or tools to be used to reach out to specific stakeholders, at landscape, national and international levels. The activities will include:

(a) Hire a consultant to develop a gender-inclusive and climate-resilient knowledge management strategy.

(b) Hold a stakeholder workshop to validate the strategy.

(c) Mainstream the Strategy in gender-inclusive knowledge-sharing platforms at District and lower-level local government to enhance climate resilient management of Shea Landscape.

(d) Periodically monitor and evaluate the implementation of gender-inclusive and climate-resilient knowledge-management strategy.

70. **Output 5.1.2: Knowledge management products integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects generated and disseminated at local, national and regional levels (also integrating lessons learnt and best-case practices on traditional knowledge).**

Output Indicator 5.1.2: Number of Knowledge Management Products developed and disseminated

Output Target 5.1.2: At least 5 policy briefs, 5 fact sheets and 5 storytelling videos integrating gender, equality and inclusion aspects prepared and disseminated by the end of the project.

71. The implementation of the project will provide a wealth of experiences and lessons to participating stakeholders, which will be shared through lessons-learning events. The women, who contribute significantly to the Shea value chain, will be provided with an opportunity to share their gender-related experiences, including the traditional knowledge in share management. An inclusive knowledge-sharing platform/portal will be established to maintain periodic stakeholder interaction. The project will ensure that at least 930 people (60% Females) are trained or with awareness raised.

72. **Output 5.1.3: Gender-sensitive learning and exposure events and visits facilitated by the project at landscape and national levels; South-South Exchange with Shea-producing countries, with at least 50% women representatives.**

Output Indicator 5.1.3a: Number of learning and exposure trips, with at least 50% women representatives

Output Target 5.1.3a: At least two learning and exposure trips (one trip per held every two years) with 5 representatives from the Government of Uganda, 35 from the local community, including representatives of women groups and 10 private sectors per trip [Total: two trips (50 people for 4 years), with at least 50% women).

Output Indicator 5.1.3b: Number of South-South learning and knowledge exchange visit, with at least 50% women representatives

Output Target 5.1.3b: At least one South-South learning and knowledge exchange visit (5 representatives from the Government of Uganda, 15 from the local community, including representatives of women groups, 10 from the private sector (Total: 30 participants with 50% being women).

73. The Project will sponsor stakeholders in the Shea value chain (At least 50% women) to participate in Learning and exposure events and visits organised at the landscape level (within the Northern Uganda Shea landscape), at the national level, or to other countries Learning will be encouraged through exposure events and visits and South-to-South exchange. The activities will include:

Hold a gender-inclusive biennial conference on climate-resilient Shea management and conservation at the landscape level.

Support biennial South-South gender-inclusive learning and knowledge exchange events to countries with a Shea landscape.

==Inclusion of women and women groups: The exchange programs will also specifically target women producers and women-led cooperatives, facilitating their participation in knowledge-sharing and capacity-building activities. This will help them learn best practices and innovative techniques from their counterparts in other Shea-producing countries.==

74. **COMPONENT 6:** Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.

75. **OUTCOME 6.1**: **An effective and gender-sensitive M&E system for the project.** This outcome will provide an unbiased evaluation of the proposed project's effectiveness, efficiency, relevance, and impact, foster evidence-based decision-making by providing data and insights for policy and strategic planning; Identify potential risks and challenges encountered during project implementation, and ensure adherence to standards, regulations, and donor requirements.

   Outcome Indicator 6.1: Number of gender-sensitive monitoring and evaluation frameworks developed for the project
   Outcome Target 6.1: At least 5 Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs) approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.

76. **Output 6.1.1**: **Periodic M&E reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency.** This output will track the project's progress and effectiveness, provide stakeholders with timely insights on the performance of the project and facilitate evidence-based decision-making, allowing for adjustments and improvements to enhance project outcomes and resource allocation.

   Output Indicator 6.1.1: Number of periodic M&E Reports submitted to CI-GEF Agency.
   Output Target 6.1.1: Five Annual Project Implementation Reports (PIRs), 20 technical and financial quarterly reports; and 2 Climate Change Adaptation Core Indicator worksheets.

77. **Output 6.1.2.:** Independent evaluations conducted in accordance with the GEF and CI-GEF Evaluation Policies.
   Output indicator 6.1.2: Number of Mid-Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation Reports
   Output Target 6.1.2: One Mid-Term Evaluation and One Terminal Evaluation Report approved by CI-GEF and submitted to the GEF.

Global Environmental Benefits

1. Shea butter tree is the second most important oil crop in Africa after oil palm and the most economically and culturally important tree species in the Sudano-Sahelian region of Africa. The proposed project is globally important as it contributes to the conservation of the Shea tree listed as vulnerable in the IUCN red list, through enhanced governance of the Shea landscape **(Component 1)**, and improved management of the Shea landscape will make the ecosystem resilient to the agricultural lands **(Components 2 & 4)**. The strengthened resilience will conserve biodiversity and sustain ecosystem functioning and provisioning. In addition, the project will contribute to SDG 15 - Life on land (protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and biodiversity loss) through improved management, reforestation and land restoration interventions.

The project will contribute to GEBs through the realization of the following GEF core indicator targets: ==The GEBs include 4,320 direct beneficiaries (60% female) ; 4,500== Ha restored and sustainably managed for climate resilience; 3 policies, plans, and frameworks that mainstream climate resilience; 4,320 (60% Female) of people trained or with awareness raised; 15 private sector enterprises (MSMEs) engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action.

Innovation

57. The Project will encourage the commercialization of Shea as a commodity, thereby increasing the value of Shea among the communities. This approach will change the mindset of communities so that they value the Shea trees as a source of sustainable income for families, and hence stop harvesting them for short-term financial benefits from charcoal. In addition, the project will introduce technologies for zero waste management in the Shea value chain. All waste generated will be used to make biofertilizers for soil fertility enhancement and produce energy for processing Shea hence reducing the use of firewood, conserving the Shea and indigenous trees on the landscape and mitigating climate change.

58. The project will establish two joint National-Local level coordination mechanisms governance systems that are founded on a whole-of-society approach with the Forum targeting to influence politics and power political economy by engaging high-level multi-stakeholders for effective governance of eh Shea landscape.

59. The Project will establish blended finance instruments to facilitate investment in commercial Shea enterprises and value addition and other technologies that will be deployed

3. The introduction of on-farm grafting will reduce the maturation age for the Shea, which will incentivize growth and communities to conserve Shea trees.

Core indicators

Core Indicator 1: Direct beneficiaries

35. The direct beneficiaries are indicated in the Table and reflect the communities and other stakeholders that will be directly involved in project interventions including activities related to trainings, land-use planning restoration and sustainable management of the shea landscape, nature-based livelihoods options, financial literacy and incubation of shea-based MSME's as well as adaptive capacity for climate change impacts. At least 60% of the beneficiaries will be women and youth. The exact number of direct beneficiaries will be determined during the PPG phase.

Table 4: Direct Beneficiaries

Output	Description	Male	Female	Total	Comments
Output 2.1.1	Land-use planning (5 sub-county plans)	200	300	500	100 direct beneficiaries per subcounty
Output 2.1.2	Eco-friendly, gender-responsive and sustainable alternative climate-resilient livelihood activities - 15	240	360	600	15 enterprises @ 40 beneficiaries
Output 2.1.3	Community-based groups and Micro, Small and Medium-Sized enterprises (MSMEs),	480	720	1200	15 enterprises @ 80 direct beneficiaries
Output 2.1.4	Micro, Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) incubated to accelerate resilience actions through green financing.	240	360	600	15 enterprises @ direct 40 beneficiaries

Output	Description	Male	Female	Total	Comments
Output 3.1.2	Deployment, upscaling, and adoption of resilient improved technologies for commercial Shea processing by MSMEs, with at least 60% being female-led and youth-led	240	360	600	5 technologies @ 40 direct beneficiaries
Output 3.1.4	Innovative waste management techniques/technologies deployed and adopted by local communities/MSMEs to enhance zero waste management from the Shea value chain.	8	12	20	20 direct beneficiaries
Output 4.1.2	Procuring seedlings and other planting materials of Shea and associated indigenous tree species, including grafted seedlings, for climate-resilient restoration of degraded areas, prioritizing community-led, youth-led and women-led vendors when possible	320	480	800	At least 200 direct beneficiaries @ receiving 30 seedlings per district
Total		1,728	2,592	4,320	

Core Indicator 2: Area of land restored and sustainably managed for climate resilience (ha)

36. The communities in targeted project areas will be supported to implement restoration interventions at the village level through agroforestry and assisted natural regeneration of fairly intact woodland areas. The area for restoration is based on the adoption of the Land Degradation Neutrality Target Setting Report for Uganda[1] under which the land in the four districts is considered as "degraded but stable". Shea trees cover about 0.5-2% of the districts' land designated as "degraded" and is approximately 14,998 Ha. The actual target area for restoration and sustainable management will be 30% of the "degraded" area, with the actual sites selected on the basis of the level of specific site degradation and threat to the shea tree landscape and impact on people's livelihoods. Accordingly, a total of **4,500 ha** will be under restoration and sustainable management for climate resilience, distributed in the four participation districts as follows: Agago (1,050 ha), Kitgum (1,698 ha); Otuke (744 ha); and Pader (1,009 ha, as summarized in Table 5). This target will be reviewed at the PPG phase following the identification of potential sites for restoration activities.

Table 5: Estimated Area for Restoration and Sustainable Land Management

District	Area (ha)	Percentage of area 'degraded'	Degraded area (ha)	Target 30% of degraded area for restoration
Agago	349,680	1.0%	3,497	1,050
Kitgum	404,200	1.4%	5,659	1,698
Otuke	154,980	1.6%	2,480	744
Pader	336,250	1.0%	3,363	1,009
Total	1,245,110		14,998	4,500

Core Indicator 3: Total number of policies, plans, and frameworks that will mainstream climate resilience.

37. There have been governance challenges to Shea landscape management including law enforcement inter-institutional collaboration and cooperation. The districts either lack or have weak by-laws, which hinders the local communities from participating in the governance of the Shea landscape. The Project will review existing or formulate new bylaws in at least the three mapped as the most degraded. The by-laws will contribute to Shea tree sustainability, inform district planning frameworks, as well as enhance whole-of-society participation in the governance of the Shea landscape. Effective governance of the Shea landscape is important, especially to the women, youth and other vulnerable groups that depend on Shea for livelihood, food security and health. Further assessment during PPG will guide in determining any other interventions to improve the policy framework.

Core Indicator 4: Number of people trained or with awareness raised

The resident communities in the project districts will be supported to improve their level of appreciation of the value of Shea. This is to enable them to protect the trees better, as well as develop their financial literacy and adaptive capacity for climate change impacts. They will also benefit from knowledge management products and information sharing (Output 5.1.2), learning and exposure events and visits, South-South learning and exchange visits and conferences (Output 5.1.3), and general sensitization and awareness events such as the Inception and stakeholder validation Workshops. The target beneficiaries for training and awareness raising will consist of both direct and indirect beneficiaries of the project outcomes, including community-based groups (especially those led by women or youths), cultural leaders, opinion leaders, as well as political leaders. According to the 2024 census[2], the total population of the project participating districts (Agago, Kitgum, Otuke and Pader) is 953,043 (with 50.6% female). The total number of both direct and indirect beneficiaries from the project is estimated at 1% of the population (9,530 people, with at least 60% women), who are directly dependent on shea and shea products for their livelihoods, food security and health, and are vulnerable to the impacts of the loss of shea trees on the landscape, mainly the women and youth. The target population for each district is 3,104 in Agago; 2,394 in Kitgum; 1,631 in Otuke and 2,401 in Pader (Table 6). This number is inclusive of the direct beneficiaries, i.e. 4,320 people (Table 4).

Table 6: Number of People Trained or Awareness-Raised

District	Male	Female	Total	1% of total population
Agago	153,232	157,192	310,424	3,104
Kitgum	118,162	121,224	239,386	2,394
Otuke	80,931	82,169	163,100	1,631
Pader	118,070	122,063	240,133	2,401
Total	**470,395**	**482,648**	**953,043**	**9,530**

[1] (2018)

[2][2] Uganda Bureau of Statistics 2024: The National Population and Housing Census 2024 – Preliminary Report, Kampala, Uganda

[1] New Approach in 2020 & Beyond. Theory of Change. Retrieved from website https://www.sopact.com/theory-of-change.

[2] Piroska Bisits Bullen 2020. Theory of Change vs Logical Framework – what's the difference? Retrieved from website http://www.tools4dev.org/resources/theory-of-change-vs-logical-framework-whats-the-difference-in-practice/.

Coordination and Cooperation with Ongoing Initiatives and Project.

Does the GEF Agency expect to play an execution role on this project?

If so, please describe that role here. Also, please add a short explanation to describe cooperation with ongoing initiatives and projects, including potential for co-location and/or sharing of expertise/staffing

There are ongoing and past projects operating in the proposed project landscapes that will contribute to the achievement of the GEF project objectives. In addition, some other projects and initiatives provide opportunities for collaboration; either because they are operating nationally, address some of the thematic areas of this project, or have some of their focus on the target sites for this project. These projects are described in Annex H. The project will build on these initiatives through the following ways:

a) *Utilizing existing structures established and capacities built* through the GEF and non-GEF projects – e.g. the project will work with the local government staff at district and sub-county levels, and support the community groups (including the women groups in Otuke, Agago, Pader and Kitgum) that were supported under the GEF Kidepo Critical Landscape Project.

b) *Building on and scaling up achieved interventions* – e.g., the project will build on the achievements of Shea restoration efforts supported under the Kidepo Critical Landscape Project, in collaboration with Ngeta ZARDI and National Forestry Authority. In addition, the same project provided Shea processing equipment to women groups and the private sector, and this will be the focus on the commercialization of Shea.

c) *Leveraging resources from on-going projects* – some of the projects aim at improving community livelihoods and addressing environmental problems and target the same communities, providing opportunities for leveraging resources. These include the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund IV; Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) and local government initiatives targeting women and youth, among others. The Forest Management and Sustainable Charcoal Value Chain project that seeks to address negative environmental, social and economic impacts of charcoal production by promoting sustainable

charcoal production practices. This will contribute to stem the loss of the Shea trees to charcoal production.

Adaptive learning from lessons and experiences – Some projects will provide lessons and experiences that will inform the design and implementation of this project with respect to community mobilization and empowerment. These include, for example. the Kidepos Critical Landscape Project, Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP), Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) IV; Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR), and Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas.

The table below provides a highlight of how this project will build on/leverage baseline initiatives

Baseline Project	Period of Performance/Years active	Gaps and/or lessons learnt from the baseline project	How this project builds on/leverages baseline initiatives
GEF Projects			
Conservation and Sustainable use of the threatened savanna woodlands in the Kidepo Critical Landscape in northern Uganda (Project ID: 4456)	2013-2019	Shea restoration is still not impactful but a great lesson is that the involvement of district local governments and local communities (particularly women groups) is key to the delivery of project objectives. District-level ordinances were prepared for some of the districts and more needs to be developed particularly for the shea landscape districts. Awareness of the shea value chain is generating interest for its conservation.	The Project will build on the infrastructure and capacity built, including working with the district and sub-county offices to improve Shea tree conservation and management, work with the community-based groups established to enhance Shea nut processing and scale up the Shea tree restoration initiative in collaboration with Ngeta ZARDI. Will work with the private sector actors that were supported, and scale up the commercialization of Shea.
Institutional Capacity Strengthening for Implementation of the Nagoya Protocol on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing in Uganda (Project ID. GFL/: 9481 (PMS: 01378)	2020 - 2025	The focus is mainly at the national level and while some efforts trickle to the sub-national level, there is a greater need for awareness and utilizing the approaches of this project for the shea landscape, especially as shea is vulnerable and yet its effective protection depends on the benefits realized by the communities.	The proposed Shea project builds on ABS' increased public awareness and understanding that can be extended to the value of Shea resources to secure benefits and alternative livelihood opportunities. The Shea project builds on ABS' knowledge management experiences and will utilize resident communities' indigenous knowledge desired for Shea landscape restoration and conservation.
Non-GEF Projects			
Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) - a World Bank funded Project through Investment Project Financing-IDA Loan to the Government of	2017 - 2024	The multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder approach of the DRDIP project has provided a good base for entry of the shea project to focus on the value chain of shea. There is less focus of DRDIP towards	Building synergies and leverage on the support for the development of social and economic Infrastructure, sustainable environment and natural resource management and economic empowerment and livelihood

Uganda of about USD 150 million grant and a USD 50 million IDA loan, and is implemented by the office of the Prime Minister. It is a multi-sectorial development response by the Governments.		the development of the shea value chain and more has been on other social infrastructure including education and health.	
Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF) IV - aims to boost production, value addition and competitiveness for those currently in subsistence economies enabling them to enter the money economy. It will provide improved inputs, investment capital and value addition equipment, engage private sector investors and processors and grant access to markets. Supports livelihood activities such as agriculture, small-scale enterprises and vocational education	2023 - 2028	The NUSAF IV provides funds for commodity value chain development and this provides an opportunity for leveraging. It also deals with household income improvements through a village development model approach and lessons will be utilized for the shea groups.	Leverage financial resources; Provide lessons from implementation arrangements
The Forest Management and Sustainable Charcoal Value Chain project - seeks to address the negative environmental, social and economic impacts of charcoal production by promoting sustainable charcoal production practices. Funded by the European Union and implemented by FAO	2021-2025	The biggest threat to the shea tree is the cutting of charcoal because of its charcoal high quality. The increase of charcoal plantations to reduce pressure on shea is a great leverage. There is a need to collaborate to ensure that promoted trees can also produce high-quality charcoal.	Information and lessons on establishing alternative sources of renewable energy to reduce pressure on Shea and associated tree species for charcoal and firewood, as well as poles for construction.
Project for the Restoration of Livelihoods in the Northern Region (PRELNOR), funded by IFAD – aimed at increasing income, and food security and reducing the vulnerability of poor rural households in the project area.	2015 - 2022	The PRELNOR project deals with market linkages and improving the productivity of rural farmers so lessons will be utilized in the promotion of market linkages for Shea as well. As rural increase production, they require better markets and prices for their produce.	Provide lessons on community mobilization and empowerment for alternative livelihood opportunities
Integrated Water management for the Aswa II Project. Funded by the World Bank	2013 -2018	The project provided awareness of catchment management and this is an area that is part of the shea landscape. Although the extent of awareness and local	Provide lessons on community mobilization and empowerment for environmental management, landscape restoration and

		government empowerment was not for the whole shea landscape, there is a great opportunity to utilize community mobilization approaches for the shea project.	alternative livelihood opportunities
Project for Financial Inclusion in Rural Areas	2014 -2022	This project dealt with the financial literacy of communities and organised them into cooperatives (mainly SACCOs) focusing on the poorest areas of the country. The coverage needed to be scaled up and the lessons will be helpful for the shea women groups targeted for the shea project.	Lessons on financial literacy and establishing savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) and community savings and credit groups (CSCGs) as engines of building capital and empowering rural communities to invest in MSMEs
Fractionation of Ugandan Shea butter into commercial Shea olein and Shea stearin for industrial food and cosmetic applications (USBF). Co-Principal Investigator (May 2021 to April 2022). Uganda National Council for Science and Technology (UNCST) SCGI Call. USD, 49,700 (UGX 176,490,000/=).	2021 - 2022	There is a gap in information flow to stakeholders that would utilize the fractionation information to improve the shea oil productivity. Information dissemination of research outputs may be utilized to enhance knowledge sharing.	Provide research information to inform project design and implementation
Proceedings of the Shea Day Commemoration Webinar in Uganda: Enhancing Productivity and Market Potential of Shea Nilotica for Improved Livelihoods: Take Actions Now	2021	There have been annual shea conferences since 2018 to share knowledge and expertise on the shea nut value chain and conservation prospects. This has however not been regular and yet it could enhance shea nut value through resultant improved productivity.	Provide research information to inform project design and implementation. Holding an annual shea conference may be one of the approaches to enhance knowledge sharing.
Upscaling The Production and Use of Ugandan Shea Butter (*Vitellaria paradoxa*) Oil in Food Applications. A development project sponsored by Uganda National Council for Science and Technology under the National Science, Technology and Innovation Programme (NSTIP). Principal Investigator (March 2016 to February 2017). Other members are Dr. Agnes Namutebi; Dr. William Olupot, Mr. Francis Omujal and Mr. Moses Agwaya.	2016-2017	This project documented some of the key approaches that may help enhance the value of the shea nuts to outpace charcoal and thus contribute to the conservation of the shea tree rather than cut it down for charcoal.	Provide research information to inform project design and implementation

Adapting vegetative propagation techniques to the Shea tree (Vitellaria paradoxa ssp. nilotica) in Uganda. A two- year post-doc research project sponsored by the Regional University Forum (RUFORUM), Total USD 60,000$. Principal Investigator (2011-2013).	2011-2013	This research project provided great lessons that Ngetta ZARDI built on to develop grafting approaches to provide readily available shea seedlings to communities. Although information dissemination from the project was not effectively undertaken to immediately benefit the communities, the shea landscape project will build on the Ngetta ZARDI efforts to enhance restoration approaches.	Provide lessons from implementation arrangements, as well as supporting reforestation and shea restoration efforts
Innovative Tools and Techniques for sustainable Use of the Shea Tree (Karite) in Sudano-Sahelian zone – INNOVKAR. An EU INCO funded (184,000 Euros) Contract No: 032037. 2006-2009). Extended to Nov 2011. (Ugandan Team Leader). Other Partners France (Dr. JM Bouvet), Prof. Erik Kajaer (Denmark), Dr. Habyy Sanou (Mali), Dr. J.A Yidana (Ghanna), Dr. Jules Bayala (Bourkina Faso), Dr. Peter Lovett (Savannah Fruits).	2006-2009	Information on sustainable use of the shea tree was consolidated by the project and has provided input into project design. This information needs to reach the relevant stakeholders.	Provide lessons from implementation arrangements as well as on research to provide information. Collaborative research leverages capacities and promotes networking together. There were lessons learnt from visits – Burkina Faso and Ghana such as reducing fruiting time for shea and on farm grafting as well as farmer managed regeneration.
Ecology, Ethnobotany & Conservation of Vitellaria paradoxa ssp. nilotica in the Wooded Farmed Parklands of Uganda & Ethiopia.A 65,626 US$ project funded by Grant no. 37/2006 2006 to 2008). Ended July 2010 (Principal Investigator). Prof. J. Obua, Dr. Daniel Waiswa & Ms. W. Alum (Uganda), Dr. Deribe Gurmu (Ethiopia).	2006-2010	While the information on ethnobotany of the shea tree was consolidated	Provide lessons from implementation arrangements, as well as supporting reforestation efforts
Nutritional Analysis of Shea butter fruits and Shea nuts in relation to On-farm conservation and Post harvest Handling Practices in Uganda. A 25,000 US$ CARNEGIE funded project 2006-2008. Ended Dec 2009 (Project	2006-2009	Research information on post-harvest handling of the shea nuts was consolidated and this provides great information to women groups involved in the shea value chain. The gap is mainly the inadequate dissemination of the information to the key stakeholders.	Provide lessons from implementation arrangements, as well as supporting reforestation efforts and enhancement of the shea value chain sustainability.

Leader). Dr. A. Namutebi, Dr. P. Vuzi, Dr. Steven Nyanzi, Mr. Jacob Agea and Mr. F. Omujal (Uganda			
The Shea project for local conservation and development funded by USAID	1995 - 1997	This was one of the earliest initiatives into the shea landscape and provides great baseline upon which progressive interventions have built to enhance the shea value chain. It started with promoting cold press for the production of the shea nut oil and there are now various production processes.	Provides lessons from implementation arrangements, as well as supporting enhancement of the shea value chain efforts

Core Indicators

Explain the methodological approach and underlying logic to justify target levels for Core and Sub-Indicators (max. 250 words, approximately 1/2 page)

META INFORMATION – LDCF

LDCF **true**	SCCF-B (Window B) on technology transfer **false**	SCCF-A (Window-A) on climate Change adaptation **false**

Is this project LDCF SCCF challenge program?

false

This Project involves at least one small island developing State(SIDS).

false

This Project involves at least one fragile and conflict affected state.

false

This Project will provide direct adaptation benefits to the private sector.

true

This Project is explicitly related to the formulation and/or implementation of national adaptation plans (NAPs).

false

This project will collaborate with activities begin supported by other adaptation funds. If yes, please select below

Green Climate Fund	Adaptation Fund	Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (PPCR)
false	**false**	**true**

This Project has an urban focus.

false

This project will directly engage local communities in project design and implementation

true

This project will support South-South knowledge exchange

true

This Project covers the following sector(s)[the total should be 100%]: *

Agriculture	30.00%

Nature-based management	70.00%
Climate information services	0.00%
Coastal zone management	0.00%
Water resources management	0.00%
Disaster risk management	0.00%
Other infrastructure	0.00%
Tourism	0.00%
Health	0.00%
Other (Please specify comments)	
	0.00%
Total	100.00%

This Project targets the following Climate change Exacerbated/introduced challenges:*

Sea level rise	Change in mean temperature	Increased climatic variability	Natural hazards
false	**false**	**false**	**false**

Land degradation	Coastal and/or Coral reef degradation	Groundwater quality/quantity	
true	**false**	**false**	

CORE INDICATORS – LDCF

	Total	Male	Female	% for Women
CORE INDICATOR 1 Total number of direct beneficiaries	4,320	1,728.00	2,592.00	60.00%
CORE INDICATOR 2 (a) Area of land managed for climate resilience (ha) (b) Coastal and marine area managed for climate resilience (ha)	4,500.00 0.00			
CORE INDICATOR 3 Number of policies/plans/ frameworks/institutions for to strengthen climate adaptation	3.00			
CORE INDICATOR 4 Number of people trained or with awareness raised	4,320	1,728.00	2,592.00	60.00%
CORE INDICATOR 5 Number of private sector enterprises engaged in climate change adaptation and resilience action	15.00			

Key Risks

	Rating	Explanation of risk and mitigation measures
CONTEXT		
Climate	Moderate	Risk: Although Uganda is vulnerable to extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, and storms, this is not considered high risk with respect to the project. Nevertheless, the Shea restoration activities as well as alternative livelihoods can be significantly impacted by extreme weather events, as these events can disrupt initial implementation efforts, damage infrastructure, and reduce resource availability. For instance, severe storms, floods, or

| | | droughts can destroy crops, livestock, and facilities, making it challenging for communities to establish and sustain new livelihoods. Additionally, the focus on immediate recovery and rebuilding after extreme weather events can divert resources and attention away from long-term livelihood development initiatives, hindering their success and resilience.

Mitigation Measure: The mitigation measures will be to ensure the project's interventions are resilient, and better planning with respect to the timing of introduction of alternative livelihoods, and Shea restoration activities. Vulnerable areas will be identified, and project activities planned with climate resilience in mind |
|---|---|---|
| Environmental and Social | Moderate | Risk: Preliminary Safeguard screening was conducted during the PIF Phase, and a detailed screening will be undertaken at the PPG phase. The project is currently classified as a category B, which means that project activities have the potential to cause negative environmental and social impacts. However, the impacts are anticipated to be less adverse than those of Category A projects, site-specific, and mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. Mitigation Measure: The project will develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) during the PPG phase. Two Safeguard Plans will also be developed at the PPG Phase, namely: the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (CHSSP)Risk: Preliminary Safeguard screening was conducted during the PIF Phase, and a detailed screening will be undertaken at the PPG phase. The project is currently classified as a category B, which means that project activities have the potential to cause negative environmental and social impacts. However, the impacts are anticipated to be less adverse than those of Category A projects, site-specific, and mitigation measures can be designed more readily than for Category A projects. Mitigation Measure: The project will develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM) and Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) during the PPG phase. Two Safeguard Plans will also be developed at the PPG Phase, namely: the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and a Community Health, Safety and Security Plan (CHSSP). |
| Political and Governance | Substantial | Risk: There may be a potential lack of political will to support the implementation of some project activities, particularly with respect to policy coherence between districts and the national level; and reduced access to resources by the communities and coordination with other stakeholders. Mitigation Measures: • The project will establish and operationalize a National Shea Champions Interactive Forum to promote high-level multi-stakeholder Dialogues to influence the governance of the Shea Landscape, including the design and enforcement of legislative frameworks on Shea • A National-local level coordination and collaboration mechanism will be established, institutionalized and operationalized by the project |
| INNOVATION | | |
| Institutional and Policy | Low | Risk: Policy misalignment and inconsistencies between project goals and existing policies and regulations. Mitigation measure: The policy framework |

		has however been assessed and found to be aligned unless there will be changes during project implementation particularly concerning Shea regulatory processes. Notably, the Shea Tree also has three Presidential Decrees mandating its protection and conservation
Technological	Substantial	Risk: Inadequate adoption of any relevant technology as part of the introduction of alternative livelihoods and effective value-addition processes. Mitigation measures: • Comprehensive training and capacity-building programs to ensure communities understand and can effectively use the relevant technology. • Involve local stakeholders in the planning and selection of the technology and decision-making process that can enhance buy-in and adoption. • Strengthening local institutions and ensuring consistent technical support can also help sustain the use of technology. Integrating traditional knowledge with modern technology and providing financial incentives or subsidies can encourag adoption.
Financial and Business Model	Moderate	Risk: Inadequate adoption of innovative blended finance instruments by MSMEs to facilitate investment in commercial Shea enterprises and value addition Mitigation measures: • Comprehensive training and capacity-building programs to ensure communities understand and can effectively use the relevant technology. • Continuous engagement and support of the SMEs on innovative efficient and effective adaptation approaches to be integrated into their Shea businesses. • Involve local stakeholders in the planning and selection of the blended finance instruments to enhance buy-in and adoption.
EXECUTION		
Capacity	Moderate	Risk: Environmental and natural resources management sectors not being well coordinated with civil society partners and other stakeholders to implement the project activities. Mitigation measure: Mentoring will be undertaken through regular interaction between the implementing agency and the executing agency to address any potential lack of capacity in project management and execution.
Fiduciary	Substantial	Risk: Insufficient technical and institutional capacity of the grantees and sub-grantees for effective financial management and procurement. Bureaucratic processes may also delay the procurement and contracting processes. Mitigation measure: All grantees and sub-grantees will be subjected to Financial Due Diligence at the PPG Phase and mitigation measures put in place to ensure strengthened financial management and compliance with CI-GEF technical and financial reporting requirements
Stakeholder	Low	Risk: Stakeholder resistance or opposition can hinder project progress and create challenges for implementation. Mitigation Measure: The project will ensure that all key stakeholders are mapped and involved in the design and implementation phases. Any grievances will be recorded and resolved. To achieve this, during the PPG Phase, the project will develop a Gender Mainstreaming Plan (GMP), an Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM), and a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

Other		

Overall Risk Rating	Moderate	Approximately 45% of the risk categories are rated Moderate and Substantial whereas 22% are Low risks. The project's ESS risk rating is Category B, which means that the project's interventions have the potential to cause adverse negative environmental and social impacts. Notably, all the proposed mitigation measures must be actioned in order to mitigate any anticipated adverse negative impacts on the environment and social aspects

C. ALIGNMENT WITH GEF-8 PROGRAMMING STRATEGIES AND COUNTRY/REGIONAL PRIORITIES

Describe how the proposed interventions are aligned with GEF- 8 programming strategies and country and regional priorities, including how these country strategies and plans relate to the multilateral environmental agreements.

Confirm if any country policies that might contradict with intended outcomes of the project have been identified, and how the project will address this.

For projects aiming to generate biodiversity benefits (regardless of what the source of the resources is - i.e., BD, CC or LD), please identify which of the 23 targets of the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework the project contributes to and explain how. (max. 500 words, approximately 1 page)

The project is aligned to two themes of the LDCF Focus Programmes, namely:

Theme 1: Agriculture, Food Security, and Health. Enhanced governance of the Shea landscape through an inclusive joint national-Local level coordination and collaboration mechanism (outcome 1.1) and promotion of regenerative agricultural production practices adopted into farming systems (outcome 3.1) provides for increased sustainable agriculture production. The project will enhance agroecological transformation through Activities under outcome 2.1 that directly contributes to ecosystem restoration. Food and nutritional security as well as health of the communities will be addressed through improved management of Shea ecosystems, addressing the barriers along the Shea value chains, and creating climate-resilient livelihoods (outputs 3.1.1 and 3.12). Activities under outcomes 2.1 and 3.1 particularly outputs 2.1.2 and 2.1.3 as well as output 3.1.2 directly contribute to food security and health. Shea is a drought-tolerant and seasonal crop species that contributes to meeting the nutritional needs of local communities. The fruits of the Shea trees ripen between April and June, just before the harvest of crops and therefore act as a safety net that greatly supplement the diet of the local communities. Post-harvest measures for the Shea nuts will facilitate storage and all-weather access to the market.

Theme 3: Nature-Based Solutions. The project will support nature-based initiatives to deliver adaptation (output 2.1.2) as well as a range of additional benefits that contribute to the resilience of people and ecosystems, as well as for biodiversity and climate change mitigation, therefore supporting a healthy planet and resilient populations. Interventions proposed under outcomes 3.1 and 4.1 directly provide contributions to resident community resilience. Activities under 3.1.2 create an enabling environment for improved livelihoods and community resilience as well output 2.1.4. The project will thus contribute to building climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable alternative livelihoods, ecosystem restoration (and reducing the risks of disasters such as drought and floods. Activities under output 2.1.1 and 4.1.1 will be mapping restoration areas for tree planting programmes, measuring of carbon sequestered measured in Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses in the target project sites will help to design emission reduction programmes and eventually smallholder farmers with enhanced capacity to access finance for improved production and diversification of livelihoods. Furthermore, the promotion of regenerative agricultural production practices, which include climate smart agriculture and agroforestry with

==reduced land degradation as well as it impacts on reducing deforestation will contribute to avoiding GHG emissions and sequestering carbon in the targeted landscape.==

66. The proposed project also aligns with other global biodiversity frameworks and multilateral environmental agreements including:

    i. Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF), especially Goals A and Goal B. Specific contributions will be to Targets 8, 10, 11, 14, 20, 22 and 23: ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action.[1][35]

    ii. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

    iii. Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)

    iv. United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD)

    v. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially goals 5, 6, and 13.[2][36]

The proposed project is aligned with the following national strategies and policies of Uganda:

1. *Uganda's Vision 2040*, through conservation of natural resources and biodiversity, strategies for climate adaptation and mitigation; and empowering local governments.

2. *Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP III), 2021 – 2025*, through components on sustainable management of natural resources, addressing climate change, integrating biodiversity into development planning, and gender equality.

3. *Uganda's National Development Plan (NDP IV)*, through strategic directions relating to agricultural production, sustainable use of natural resources, and enhanced access to water, sanitation, and hygiene.

4. *Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy (UGGDS), 2017/18–2030/31*, through sustainable agricultural practices and improving water conservation and management practices.

5. *National Climate Change Policy, 2015*, through sustainable land, water, and forest management practices; integrating climate change considerations into national and local development plans, policies, and programs; raising awareness; and engaging local communities.

6. *Uganda's updated Nationally Determined Contributions (2022)*, through adaptation measures and encouraging investments in green technologies and sustainable practices across sectors.

7. *National Adaptation Framework (NAF) 2016*.

8. *The National Environment Act of 2019*, notably its focus on sustainable resource management, climate change adaptation, and public participation.

9. *The Uganda National Irrigation Policy, 2017*, through enhanced food security, sustainable utilization of water resources and training and support for farmers.

10. *Uganda's Water Act, 1997*, through coordinated management of water resources.

11. *Uganda's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA), 2007*, particularly through integrated water resource management, sustainable agriculture initiatives, and community-based adaptation to enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems throughout the country

12. *Uganda's National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), 2015 – 2025*.

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[1] Goal A (integrity, connectivity and resilience of all ecosystems are maintained, enhanced, or restored, substantially increasing the area of natural ecosystems by 2050); Goal B (Biodiversity is sustainably used and managed and nature's contributions to people, including ecosystem functions and services, are valued, maintained and enhanced, with those currently in decline being restored, supporting the achievement of sustainable development for the benefit of present and future generations by 2050). Target 8: minimize the impacts of climate change on biodiversity and build resilience; target 10: enhance biodiversity and sustainability in agriculture, aquaculture, fisheries, and forestry; target 11: restore, maintain and enhance nature's contributions to people; target 14: integrate biodiversity in decision-making at every level; target 20: strengthen capacity-building, technology transfer, and scientific and technical cooperation for biodiversity; target 22: ensure participation in decision-making and access to justice and information related to biodiversity for all; and target 23: ensure gender equality and a gender-responsive approach for biodiversity action.

[2] Goal 5: achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls; goal 6: ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all; and goal 13: take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

D. POLICY REQUIREMENTS

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:

We confirm that gender dimensions relevant to the project have been addressed as per GEF Policy and are clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Stakeholder Engagement

We confirm that key stakeholders were consulted during PIF development as required per GEF policy, their relevant roles to project outcomes and plan to develop a Stakeholder Engagement Plan before CEO endorsement has been clearly articulated in the Project Description (Section B).

Yes

Were the following stakeholders consulted during project identification phase:

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities: Yes

Civil Society Organizations: Yes

Private Sector: Yes

Provide a brief summary and list of names and dates of consultations

The preparation of the PIF used a participatory approach ensure that the views of all stakeholders were captured and considered during the design of this project. A total of was 85 key stakeholders, of which 38 (46%) were women and 47 (54%) were male were consulted at the national and local levels. They included representatives from Government (Central Government and Local Governments), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), private sector, local communities, academic and research

institutions. The national-level consultations were undertaken from May to August 2024 while the sub-national consultations were undertaken from July, 15th-20th, 2024. The list of stakeholders consulted is provided. The national validation workshop was held on 21st August 2024, and a total of 22 key stakeholders drawn from local and national levels participated.

The discussion at the national level for the project to consider were on (i) having an inter-Ministry, Departments and Agencies Committee framework to receive, discuss, prioritize and coordinate activities aimed at improving the Shea landscape, particularly to improve the shea nut value chain profitability so that it can be managed sustainably, (ii) involvement of civil society organizations, Local Governments and Consumer communities to enhance communication and coordination among the key players, and (iii) align policies, strategies and initiatives, as an essential step to improved policy design and implementation.

At the sub-national level, consultations were done at two districts namely Otuke and Kitgum. districts. During these stakeholder consultations, the participation of marginalized and vulnerable groups was considered and interventions deliberately targeting women were proposed and have been incorporated into this project. The SMEs and associated farmers involved in the shea nut value chain are mostly women and have the willingness to engage in sustainable management of Shea, through enterprise and farm levels adaptation initiatives. The focus of project interventions should be at the community level.

During the consultations, the key stakeholders appreciated the need to develop initiatives focused on building climate resilience due to the droughts and floods that have increased in intensity and magnitude in the Shea landscape. Stakeholders participated in the review of activities and adaptation measures to be included in the proposed project, defined key stakeholders, and discussed their roles, responsibilities and contributions during project implementation. Also, draft project management structures and implementation arrangements, as well as issues of sustainability and ownership, especially by communities and local governments were discussed and agreed upon.

67. The assessment of key stakeholders to be engaged in this project is provided in **Annex I.**

(Please upload to the portal documents tab any stakeholder engagement plan or assessments that have been done during the PIF development phase.)

Private Sector

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

And if so, has its role been described and justified in the section B project description?

Yes

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

We confirm that we have provided indicative information regarding Environmental and Social risks associated with the proposed project or program and any measures to address such risks and impacts (this information should be presented in Annex D).

Yes

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Medium/Moderate			

E. OTHER REQUIREMENTS

Knowledge management

We confirm that an approach to Knowledge Management and Learning has been clearly described in the Project Description (Section B)

Yes

ANNEX A: FINANCING TABLES

GEF Financing Table

Indicative Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	GEF Project Grant($)	Agency Fee($)	Total GEF Financing ($)
CI	LDCF	Uganda	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	6,680,734.00	601,266.00	7,282,000.00
Total GEF Resources ($)						**6,680,734.00**	**601,266.00**	**7,282,000.00**

Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested?

true

PPG Amount ($)

200000

PPG Agency Fee ($)

18000

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Grant / Non-Grant	PPG($)	Agency Fee($)	Total PPG Funding($)
CI	LDCF	Uganda	Climate Change	LDCF Country allocation	Grant	200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

Total PPG Amount ($)		200,000.00	18,000.00	218,000.00

Please provide justification

Sources of Funds for Country Star Allocation

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Sources of Funds	Total($)
Total GEF Resources					**0.00**

Indicative Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing($)	Co-financing($)
CCA-1-1	LDCF	6,680,734.00	13421027
Total Project Cost		**6,680,734.00**	**13,421,027.00**

Indicative Co-financing

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount($)
GEF Agency	CI	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1121027
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Water and Environment	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	4000000
Civil Society Organization	Africa Innovations Institute	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	2100000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Agriculture	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1500000
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Energy	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	1500000
Recipient Country Government	Local governments (Agago, Kitgum, Otuke and Pader)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	3200000
Total Co-financing				**13,421,027.00**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

NA

ANNEX B: ENDORSEMENTS

GEF Agency(ies) Certification

GEF Agency Type	Name	Date	Project Contact Person	Phone	Email
GEF Agency Coordinator	Orissa Samaroo	9/15/2024	Charity Nalyanya		cnalyanya@conservation.org

Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

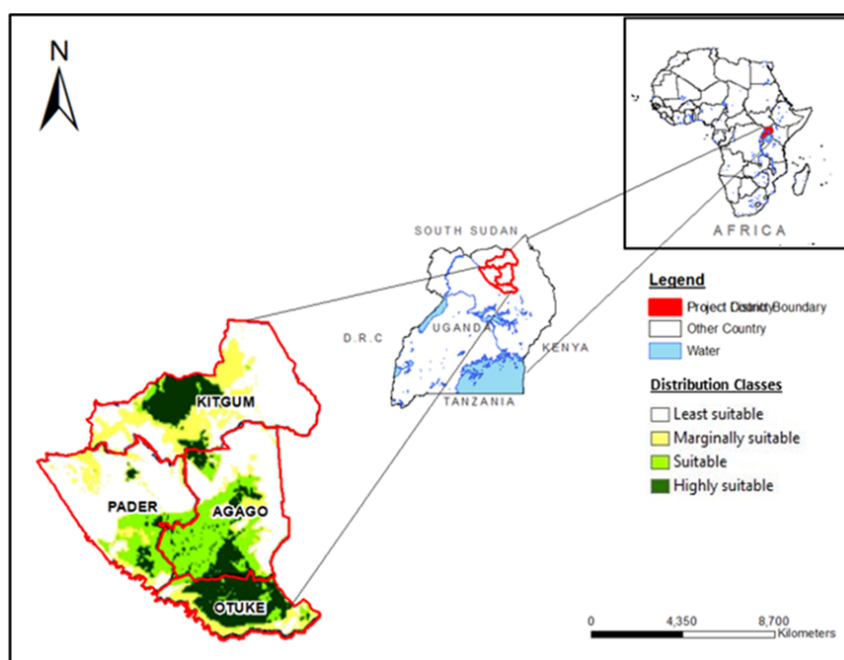| Name	Position	Ministry	Date (MM/DD/YYYY)
Patrick Ocailap	Deputy Secretary to the Treasury	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	10/24/2024

ANNEX C: PROJECT LOCATION

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place

The project will focus on four districts within Northern Uganda Shea Belt, namely Agago, Kitgum, Otuke and Pader districts (*Figure 1*). The selection of the districts was based on five main criteria, namely:

   a) Shea tree populations – the districts have the greater density of Shea trees and thus there is a need for their protection

   b) Dependence on Shea trees for livelihoods – Communities in the selected districts reflect a greater dependence on Shea trees.

   c) Land degradation level – the level of degradation of land is high and if interventions are not undertaken soon livelihoods will be impacted.

   d) Loss rates of the globally vulnerable Shea trees – As livelihoods are impacted by climate change as incomes shift to cutting of wood for charcoal the rate of loss in increasing and interventions are necessary to stem the loss.

   e) Climate change impact to communities

Figure 2: Project focus districts

1. Agago district

Location and area: Agago District (33° - 34° E and 2^O – 3° N)[1] has an area of 3,496 square kilometers (sq. km). The district is bordered by Kitgum district in the north, Kotido and Abim districts in the east, Pader district in the west, Otuke district in the southwest and Lira district in the south.

Climate: the district has dry and wet seasons; the wet season extends from April to October with the highest rainfall peak in May and August while the dry season is from November to March. The total annual rainfall is 1,330 mm and the average monthly maximum temperature is 29^OC and the average monthly minimum temperature is 17^OC.

Relief, soils and vegetation: The district lies at an average altitude of 1,150 mm above sea and the topography is characterized by low plains and rolling hills along the rivers, at 900 meters above sea level, rising to a series of hills and peaks in the eastern and north-eastern parts. The soil is mainly clayey loam covering 90% of the arable land. The rocky soils account for 3% and black clay soils accounts for 7% of the total soil coverage in the district. The vegetation is predominantly savanna comprising Hyperhania, Terminalia, Acacia and Vitellaria paradoxa species as well as isolated riverine forests. Wetlands covers 37.2 sq. km (0.29% of the land area) along the valleys of River Agago.

Population: the district has a population of 129,300 females and 121,900 males. Out of 43,376 households, 10,282 are female-headed while out of 39,671 illiterate persons who are 18 years and above, 30.781 are females[2]. The population is growing rapidly with negative effects on the environment as most people settle in wetlands. The population age structure is young (median age is 25-40) and fertility is high, with an average of 7.8 births per woman, compared to the national average of 5.4.

Socio-economics: The district is predominantly rural district with 80% of the population engaged in subsistence agriculture as a major source of livelihood. Agago District is one of the poorest areas of the country and a large proportion of the population lives in poverty - its local economy is agro-based[3]. Over 80% of the population in Agago District depend on agriculture for livelihood. About 42,000 households are involved in crop growing whereas 35,378 are engaged in livestock rearing. Agago district seeks to create a conducive socio-economic and political environment to achieve sustainable development in sync with the country's aspiration of becoming a competitive upper-middle-income country by 2040[4].

Poverty status: There is no information on Human Poverty Index. Poverty rate is 52.9% and the Gini coefficient is 0.417[5].

Service delivery: The District Local Government average score in the overall service delivery performance assessment was 60% in 2022 and 68% in 2023[6].

2. Kitgum district

Location and area: Kitgum district (32°E and 34°E, 02°N – 04°N) covers an area of 4,042 square kilometers. It is bordered by the Republic of Southern Sudan to the north, Karenga district to the east, Kotido district to the southeast, Agago district to the south, Pader district to the southwest and Lamwo district to the northwest[7].

Climate: the district receives an average annual rainfall of 800-1,300 mm. The first rainy season stretches March to May and second rainy season stretches from July to September. October to February is a dry season. This rainfall range supports the growth of Shea butter tree which survives in areas of 600-1400 mm rainfall per year. The average maximum temperature is 27°C and the average minimum temperature is 17°C.

Relief, soils and vegetation: the altitude ranges from 750 m to 2,300 m above sea level in Rom hills in the southeast and Lonyili hills in the northeast. The Shea butter tree grows at altitudes of 100-1,200 m above sea level. The soils are well-drained sandy, clay, loam and sand clay. The natural vegetation is composed mainly of savanna grasslands, bushland and woodlands. The dominant grasses are *Hyparrhenia rufa*, Panicum spp, Brachiaria and Seteria spp. The common indigenous trees that are scattered in the bushlands and woodlands include Acacia spp, Cambretum, Terminalia, *Vitellaria paradoxa*, Bridelia, Bauhinia, Balanites, *Tamarindus indica* among others. There are 75,570 hectares of forest reserves (20% of the district's land area).

Environmental degradation: the environment in the district is affected by heavy dependence of households on forest resources from the savanna woodlands for their livelihoods. About 57% of the households live less than 3 km from the natural woodlands and forest reserves. Thus, the resources are prone to degradation as each household utilizes about 100-200 kg of firewood per month. About 97% of the population is involved in subsistence agriculture which involves clearing natural woodlands to prepare land crop cultivation. Bare land was created within a radius of 2-4 km of the Internally Displaced People's (IDPs) camps during rebel insurgency and insecurity that lasted about 20 years. The degraded land has low agricultural productivity and food insecurity is a constant challenge which forces farmers to shift to more fertile forestlands and savanna woodlands with Shea butter trees, as well as wetlands, riverbanks and land along the streams thereby causing further degradation[8].

Population: the district has a population of 204,208 comprising 104,790 females and 99,258 males. The population growth rate is 4.1% per annum which is above the national average of 3.6% per annum. The population density is about 34 persons per sq. km in the rural areas and 81 persons per sq km in the urban areas. About 129,000 people live in the rural areas and 75,581 live in the urban areas. The district has a young population as 60% are less than 20 years old[9]. About 30,500 persons aged 18 years and above are illiterate of whom 23,517 are females. Furthermore, 34,707 persons who are 10 years and older own mobile phones of whom 14,311 (20.4%) are females. there are 33,226 households living on own houses out of which 8,479 are female headed households[10].

Socio-economics: majority (97%) of the population in the district depends on subsistence agriculture for livelihood. About 34,600 households are involved in crop production. The major food crops grown include sesame, rice, beans, groundnuts, sorghum, maize, finger millet, cassava, sweet potatoes, pigeon peas and sunflower. In addition, 29,078 households are engaged in livestock rearing. Common livestock reared includes cattle, goats, pigs and poultry. Due to its proximity to Karamoja and South Sudan, households suffer from livestock raids by rustlers. Fish farming is practiced few farmers dotted in various parts of the district while rivers and streams support capture fisheries. The literacy rate for females is at 48.7% implying that women cannot easily engage in economic activities that involve adoption of modern technologies for production that require reading and understanding the content of technologies and initiatives being advocated by Government, such as sustainable management of natural resources, soil and water conservation, cultivation of improved crop varieties and rearing of improved livestock breeds. Employment is garnered through NGO work and involvement in small businesses such welding, carpentry, cottage industry, tailoring and small shops[11].

Women's livelihoods: women in the district shoulder the social and economic responsibilities of the households which increased in the post-war era[12]. They depend on subsistence farming and sale of Shea butter products for their livelihoods. However, their livelihoods were affected by nearly 20 years of rebel insurgency and insecurity that forced them to live in IDPs. This broke down the traditional roles of women in farming and engagement in petty trade that included brewing of local liquors and crushing stones in quarries among others. The rebels' brutal attacks on women working in the gardens rendered farming and other livelihood portfolios such as offering labour in return for a wage insecure and unviable[13]. Women's livelihoods in the district have also been adversely affected by domestic violence attributed to male drunkenness and strict patriarchal customs of imposing subservient behavior upon women[14].

Poverty status: the Human Poverty Index[15],[16] for Kitgum district is 30.7[17], the poverty rate ranges from 40 to 55% and the Gini coefficient is 0.38[18],[19].

Service delivery: The average score for service delivery performance assessment for 2022 was 25% and for the year 2023 was 72%[20] implying that Kitgum District Local Government has capacity to deliver services including implementation and supervision of project activities that are desired for the proposed GEF project.

3. Otuke district background information

Location and size: Otuke District (02° 30' N, 33° 30' E) has a land area of 104,254 sq. km[21]. It is bordered by Agago district to the north, Abim district to the northeast, Napak district to the east, Amuria district to the southeast, Alebtong district to the south, Lira district to the southwest and Pader district to the northwest.

Climate: the district experiences a unimodal rainfall pattern with a single rainfall maximum. The average annual rainfall ranges from 1,000 mm to 1,600 mm. The rainy season stretches from March to November with a short dry spell in June to July while the dry season is from December to March[22]. Rainfall is unreliable, and it is the biggest threat to food security that affects mostly small-scale farmers[23]. The farmers realize only 15–20% of potential crop yield, and the June-July short dry spell often results in significant crop failure. The average temperature ranges from 22° C to 26° C and may reach a maximum of 40° C in the dry season. Extreme heat reduces soil moisture and contributes to crop failure, which, in turn, increases household food insecurity and poverty[24].

Relief, soils and vegetation: the landscape is generally flat and gently undulates in some parts of the district. The altitude ranges from 1,075 to and 1,100 meters above sea level. The area is generally well drained except for the peripheral areas with poorly drained swamps. The soils are ferruginous sandy loam which are vulnerable to erosion and high moisture loss during dry season. The natural vegetation is mainly savanna woodland dominated by Shea butter trees (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)[25]. Other indigenous tree species are Terminalia, Combretum, Ficus spp, Accacia spp and *Phoenix reclinata* among others. The Shea butter trees are under serious threats from charcoal production. However, there are efforts to promote on-farm planting of Pines, Grevillea, Teak, Malina and Eucalyptus.

Environmental degradation: the district faces a high rate of deforestation and wetland degradation. Trees including Shea butter are being cut for charcoal production, brick burning and clearing land for cultivation. Wetlands are encroached and degraded for growing planting rice and vegetables. In the dry season, men burn grass to hunt animals for bush meat, rejuvenate pastures for livestock and clear land for cultivation.

Population: the district has a total population of 104,254 comprising 53,067 females (50.9%) and 51,187 males (49.1%). The population density is 55.5 persons per square kilometer with a population growth rate of 3.39% per annum[26]. Out of the total population, 6,213 live in the urban areas and 98,041 live in the rural areas[27]. About 15,500 persons who are 18 years and above are illiterate and out of these 12,407 (51.7%) are females. About 12,900 persons who are 10 years and older own mobile phones of whom 3,500 are females. About 21,000 households live in own premises out of which 5,196 are female headed.

Socioeconomics: subsistence farming is the main occupation constituting about 95% of the economic activities. About 20,700 households are involved in crop farming and the major crops grown include rice, cassava, sorghum, millet, pigeon

peas, ground nuts, sesame, sunflower, maize and beans. Farming households, on average, realized only 15–20% of target yield in a season partly due to limited access to agricultural advisory services and improved technologies[28]. In addition, less than 10% of farmers used conservation agriculture methods because of inadequate support services and lack of information[29].

About 18,600 households are engaged in livestock rearing consisting of cattle, goats, sheep, pigs and chicken. Fish farming as well as bee keeping and honey production is on the increase especially in Adwari and Olilim sub-counties. Village saving scheme is being promoted to enable the local community members access short-term loans to meet basic household needs. During dry seasons, men also engage in fishing along R. Moroto and its tributaries as well as seasonal wetlands.

Women's livelihoods: women in the district are the hardest working group and are responsible for most of the household work including crop farming, animal rearing, petty trading in grains and produce, vegetables and fresh foods in the markets, fetching wood fuel and participating in village saving schemes to sustain household livelihoods[30].

Service delivery: The District Local Government average score in the overall service delivery performance assessment was 78% in 2022. A number of projects were implemented which indicate the capacity of the district local government leadership to utilize resources effectively[31].

4. Pader district

Location and area: Pader district (020 50' N, 330 05'E)[32] has an area of 3,362 square kilometers (sq. km). it is bordered by Lamwo district to the northwest, Kitgum district to the northeast, Agago district to the east, Otuke district to the southeast, Lira district to the south, Oyam district to the southwest and Gulu district to the west.

Climate: the district experiences wet and dry seasons with two major precipitation peaks from March-May and July-October followed by prolonged dry spell from November to early February. The average annual rainfall is about 1100 mm which is usually unreliable and unevenly distributed[33].

The maximum temperature is 35°C and minimum temperature is 18°C.

Relief, soils and vegetation: The altitude ranges from 900 m to 1,100 m above sea level. The district is characterized by flat undulating land that slopes along rivers and streams. The district is underlain by heavily weathered metamorphic rocks leading to red lateritic soils and white fragments of silcrete or calcrete[34]. The dominant vegetation savanna grassland and woodlands with indigenous species such as the Shea tree (*Vitellaria paradoxum*), Terminalia, Acacia , Combretum, *Milica excelsa* and bamboo among others. Over the years the vegetation, including Shea dominated savanna woodlands, has been altered by bush burning, indiscriminate cutting of trees for charcoal, timber and firewood. Exotic tree species planted on-farm and in plantations include Pine, Eucalyptus, Teak, *Gmelina arborea*, *Grevillea robusta* and *Cedrella odorata* among others. Environmental concerns have arisen due to high rate of deforestation and wetland reclamation for paddy rice, vegetable growing and brick making.

Population: the district has a population 178,084 comprising 91,369 (51.3%) females and 86,635 (48.7%) males[35]. The population density is 68.9 per sq. km[36] and an annual growth rate of 5% compared to the national population growth rate of 3.2%. Life expectancy is 45 and 45 years for men and women respectively as compared to national average of 50 years. For nearly 20 years, the majority of the populations lived in Internally Displaced Peoples (IDP) camps due to rebel insurgency and insecurity. In 2006 the security improved and majority of the people returned to their homes. There are 34,183 households out of which 9,095 are female-headed. Out of 30,182 illiterate persons who are 18 years and older, 23,197 are females. About 25,000 persons own mobile phones of whom 8,871 are female. There are 30,674 owner occupied houses out of which 8,018 are female owned[37].

Socio-economics: agriculture is the main economic activity and over 90% of the population are engaged in farming. About 31,078 persons are involved in crop production and 26,820 are engaged in livestock rearing. Pro-longed dry spells and frequent floods severely affect crop and livestock production due to dwindling pasture. Fishing in River Agago and River Aswa and hunting are practiced seasonally.a.

Women's livelihoods: women in Pader District are hardworking and responsible for the most the household work. They are engaged in different enterprises such as crop farming, goat rearing, selling of smoked fish, vegetables and fresh foods in market, fetching firewood, and participating in the village saving schemes for their livelihoods. Most families are taken care of by women.

Poverty status: the Human Poverty Index[38][39] for Pader district is 32.9, the poverty rate ranges from 40 to 55% and the Gini coefficient[40] is 0.417[41].

Service delivery: The average score in the overall District Local Government Service Delivery performance assessment score for FY 2021/22 was 67% and for FY 2022/2023 was71%[42].

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[39] *The Human Poverty Index (HPI) is a compound index based on a number of component measures that indicate economic welfare of the poor in society .*

[40] *Gini coefficient is used to measure income inequality in a population . The coefficient ranges from 0 to 1.0. A coefficient of 0 represents perfect equality where income and wealth values are the same and a coefficient of 1.0 reflects a situation where a single individual has all the income while others have none .*

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ANNEX D: ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS SCREEN AND RATING

(PIF level) Attach agency safeguard screen form including rating of risk types and overall risk rating.

Title
20240913 Uganda Shea Preliminary ESS Screening Report
20240911_Safeguards Screening Form_Uganda Shea Project (1)

ANNEX E: RIO MARKERS

Climate Change Mitigation	Climate Change Adaptation	Biodiversity	Land Degradation
No Contribution 0	Principal Objective 2	No Contribution 0	No Contribution 0

ANNEX F: TAXONOMY WORKSHEET

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4
Influencing models			
	Transform policy and regulatory environments		
	Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making		
	Convene multi-stakeholder alliances		
	Demonstrate innovative approaches		
	Deploy innovative financial instruments		
Stakeholders			
	Private Sector		
		Financial intermediaries and market facilitators	
		SMEs	
		Individuals/Entrepreneurs	
	Beneficiaries		
	Local Communities		
	Civil Society		
		Community Based Organization	
		Non-Governmental Organization	
		Academia	
	Type of Engagement		
		Information Dissemination	

		Partnership	
		Consultation	
		Participation	
	Communications		
		Awareness Raising	
		Education	
		Public Campaigns	
Capacity, Knowledge and Research			
	Capacity Development		
	Knowledge Generation and Exchange		
	Learning		
		Theory of Change	
	Knowledge and Learning		
		Knowledge Management	
		Innovation	
		Capacity Development	
		Learning	
	Stakeholder Engagement Plan		
Gender Equality			
	Gender Mainstreaming		
		Beneficiaries	
		Women groups	
		Sex-disaggregated indicators	
		Gender-sensitive indicators	
	Gender results areas		
		Access and control over natural resources	
		Participation and leadership	
		Access to benefits and services	
		Capacity development	
		Awareness raising	
		Knowledge generation	
Focal Areas/Theme			
	Climate Change		
		Climate Change Adaptation	
			Climate Finance
			Least Developed Countries
			Climate Resilience
			Ecosystem-based Adaptation
			Mainstreaming Adaptation
			Private Sector
			Community-based Adaptation
			Livelihoods
		United Nations Framework on Climate Change	
			Nationally Determined Contribution
		Climate Finance (Rio Markers)	Paris Agreement Sustainable Development Goals Climate Change Adaptation 2