PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF).

PROJECT TYPE: FULL SIZE PROJECT
TYPE OF TRUST FUND: LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRY FUND
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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Integrating climate resilience into agricultural and pastoral production in Uganda, through a Farmer/Agro-pastoralist Field School Approach		
Country(ies):	Uganda	GEF Project ID:	633510
GEF Agency(ies):	FAO	GEF Agency Project ID:	7997
Other Executing Partner(s):	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Submission Date:	January 06, 2015
GEF Focal Area(s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities ☐ IAP-Commodities ☐ IAP-Food Security ☐	Corporate Program: SGP ☐	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]		

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES:

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
		GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
CCA-1	LDCF	4,841,642	20,885,936
CCA-2	LDCF	1,373,098	5,166,665
CCA-3	LDCF	672,098	3,216,667
Total Project Cost		6,886,838	29,269,268

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To build climate resilience into the agricultural sector, as an effective means of reducing vulnerability and disseminating community-level adaptation measures**.**

Project Component	**Financing Type**	**Project Outcomes**	**Trust Fund**	**(in $)**	
				GEF Project Financing	**Co-financing**
Component 1: Improving climate-resilient agricultural practices and knowledge in the framework of the CC Unit's mandate and MAAIF- DSIP's action plans / programme	TA	Outcome 1.1: Farmers and pastoralists, including institutions that support them (MAAIF, NARO, DLG, NGOs, CBOs, etc.) have increased access to CCA knowledge, including management of ecosystem services and use of genetic diversity to ensure resilience through a coordinated action plan. Note: where possible, outcome indicators will be aligned with the revised AMAT once it is available. The exact numbers of targeted farmers will be determined during the PPG phase. The project will target vulnerable districts in a minimum of five of eleven agro-ecological zones in Uganda within the central cattle corridor and Karamoja region (total of 13 districts).	LDCF	1,150,000	4,500,000
Component 2: Dissemination and farmer testing/ application of climate-change resilient agricultural practices through Agro-Pastoral/ Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)	TA/Inv	Outcome 2.1: Farmers and agro-pastoralist households (of which 30% are women) adopt improved climate resilient practices (improved soil, water, crop, varietal diversity, crop-associated biodiversity, livestock and ecosystem management practices) through the AP/FFS approach.	LDCF	4,628,893 (INV: 3,128,893 TA: 1,500,000)	20,219,269
Component 3:	TA	Outcome 3.1: Increased institutional	LDCF	450,000	2,550,000

Mainstreaming CCA into agriculture sector policies and plans		capacity of MAAIF and District Local Government to mainstream CCA into Agriculture Sector and Districts Plans & implement CCA policies, strategies and programs, shifting from a reactive response to a pro-active preparedness approach.			
Component 4: Project monitoring, and evaluation and knowledge management.	TA	Outcome 4.1: Project Implementation based on results-based management and application of project lessons learned in future operations facilitated.	LDCF	330,000	1,400,000
		Subtotal		6,558,894	28,669,269
		Project Management Cost (PMC)	LDCF	327,945	600,000
		Total Project Cost		6,886,838	29,269,269

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount ($)
Donor Agency	DFID through FAO (GCP/UGA/042/UK) - Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Agro-Pastoral communities and the Local Government to reduce impacts of climate risks on livelihoods in Karamoja, Uganda	Grants	5,700,000
Donor Agency	European Union through FAO (GCP/UGA/041/EC) - Global CC Alliance (GCCA)-Agriculture Adaptation to CC	Grants	10,000,000
Donor Agency	Belgium through FAO (GCP/UGA/041/BEL) - Agriculture Adaptation to CC in the central cattle corridor, Uganda	Grants	3,100,000
Donor Agency	EU through FAO – 11 EDF Sawlog Production Grant Scheme	Grants	2,469,269
Donor Agency	DFID through FAO – Natural Resources Management and CC Information	Grants	7,000,000
Recipient Government	CC Unit - MWE	In-kind	1,000,000
Total Co-financing			29,269,269

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in $)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total (c)=a+b
FAO	LDCF	Uganda ☐	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	6,886,838	654,250	7,541,088
Total GEF Resources					6,886,838	654,250	7,541,088

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E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: $ 200,000 PPG Agency Fee**: 19,000**					
GEF	**Trust**	**Country/**	**Focal Area**	**Programming**	**(in $)**

Agency	Fund	Regional/Global		of Funds	PPG (a)	Agency Fee (b)	Total c = a + b
FAO	LDCF	Uganda ☐	Climate Change	(select as applicable)	200,000	19,000	219,000
Total PPG Amount					**200,000**	**19,000**	**219,000**

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS[1]

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate. N/A as project is solely financed through LDCF.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

PROJECT OVERVIEW

A.1. PROJECT DESCRIPTION.

1) THE GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS, ROOT CAUSES AND BARRIERS THAT NEED TO BE ADDRESSED

The Ugandan economy is largely based on its natural resources. Agriculture and fisheries employ over 70% of the work force, 80% of export earnings, and 40% of the manufacturing sector (through food processing). Animal husbandry is a considerable source of income, representing 7.5% of the GDP and 17% of the agricultural GDP.[2] However, agricultural productivity is showing declining trends in part due to climate change and over use of agricultural lands. Uganda has the third highest population growth rate in the world which will exacerbate the pressures on agriculture.[3] Within Uganda, the highest growth rates are in the most fragile environments, those expected to be most impacted by climate change (CC), e.g. the north eastern (Karamoja), eastern (Teso and Mount Elgon Ecosystems), south western, northern (Acholi/Lango) and north western (West Nile) regions.

Food security and nutrition in Uganda has already been, and will continue to be, seriously impacted by CC and extreme climatic events. The magnitude and frequency of these hazards have increased, with further increases expected. CC has significantly impacted the resilience of communities, leading to unsustainable productive and livelihood practices, which in turn has exacerbated environmental degradation, migration and resource-based conflicts. Uganda has been identified as one of the most unprepared and vulnerable countries in the world,[4,5] with 38% of the population below the poverty line.[6] Women are especially recognized as more vulnerable to climate change,[7] with asymmetries between men and women in many livelihood aspects including knowledge sharing (both traditional and formal).[8]

In all of Uganda's 112 districts, the livelihoods and food security of communities are vulnerable due to the effects of CC. CC-resilient agricultural practices are not, however widely practiced in all the districts due to financial, technical, capacity and policy constraints. These limitations also apply to the cattle corridor which stretches from the south western to the north eastern regions of Uganda, covering over 29 districts dominated by livestock production with scarce water and pasture.

The most CC-prone and therefore most vulnerable communities in Uganda are those living in semi-arid areas that rely on rain-fed agriculture[9] and other natural resources for their livelihoods.[10] Pastoralists that are living in these areas are uniquely impacted by and vulnerable to CC.[11]. There is no evidence of annual rainfall changes, however, on a monthly scale there seems to be a decreasing trend in the amount and number of rainy days during the critical months of crop growth.[12] It was estimated in the 2004/05 agricultural season that about 19% and 10% of crops were

[2] **Byarugaba, D.** 2007. The structure and importance of the commercial and village based poultry systems in Uganda. Kampala, FAO. (consultancy report)
[3] Uganda Development Strategy and Investment Plan**.** 2010.
[4] **CIGI.** 2007 International Climate Risk Report. The Center for International Governance Innovation (CIGI)
[5] **NEMA.** 2008. State of the environment report for Uganda. (Available at http://www.nemaug.org/reports/n_s_o_e_r_2008.pdf).
[6] **UNICEF.** Statistics. (Available at http://www.unicef.org/infobycountry/uganda_statistics.html).
7 UN Woman Watch. 2009. (Available at http://www.un.org/womenwatch/feature/climate_change/downloads/Women_and_Climate_Change_Factsheet.pdf).
[8] **FAO.** 2012. Training guide: Gender and climate change research in agriculture and food security for rural development. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/015/md280e/md280e00.pdf).
[9] Over 80% of Uganda's agriculture is dependent on rain, with some parts almost completely dependent on food aid due to changes in climate and rain patterns.
[10] **Majaliwa, J.G.M., Mukwaya, P. & Isubikalu, P.** 2010. CCA strategies in the semi-arid region of Uganda. Second RUFUROM Biennial Meeting, Uganda
[11] **IIED.** 2009. Pastoralism and climate change: enabling adaptive capacity. (Available at http://pubs.iied.org/pdfs/G02497.pdf).
[12] **Mubiru, D.N., Agona, A. & Komutunga, E.** Micro-level analysis of seasonal trends, farmer perceptions of climate change and adaptation strategies in eastern Uganda.

damaged due to rainfall shortage and crop diseases respectively.[13] Losses due to severe weather can be as much as 30% of the annual agricultural production, including total loss at micro levels in some areas.[14] On an annual basis CC related disasters such as floods, landslides and droughts destroy an average of 800,000 ha of crops resulting in an economic loss of 120 billion Ugandan Shillings (approximately USD 45 million). Since 2001, the country has also seen unprecedented outbreaks of pest and diseases, such as the Coffee Wilt Disease, Banana Bacterial Wilt, among others.

Given the overwhelming dependence of the economy on agriculture and natural resources, the inclusion of adaptation measures and building resilience into the agricultural sector is a critical means to address the development objectives of Uganda. However, the following identified barriers prevent a comprehensive development towards a more CC resilient agricultural sector.

Insufficient knowledge management and lack of CC resilient agricultural practices and technologies

The knowledge management for CC resilience in Uganda - a systematic process of identifying, gathering and communicating adaption knowledge, as well as promoting its application - is still poorly developed.[15] Although numerous projects related to climate change have been initiated in Uganda in recent years,[16] an uptake of climate change adaptation (CCA) measures at all levels among various stakeholders is very limited. The latter has been attributed to few options for livelihoods, lack of support to CCA actions (community and national levels) in policies and programme implementation, limited knowledge of CCA approaches, and poor planning without consideration of current CC variability and impacts. Specific adaptation needs of the agro-pastoral system have not been fully taken into consideration in view of institutional and strategic frameworks.

Moreover, there is inadequate knowledge of climate-resilient agricultural practices. As described in the previous chapter, the country's agriculture is primarily subsistence-based, rain-fed and, therefore, vulnerable to climate variability and CC. Initiatives on agricultural and pastoral adaptation are largely undertaken independently with little organized generation, exchange of information and use of adaption knowledge (best practices) at both national and local levels. There is little research, policy analyses and explicit linkages with on-the-ground action, as well as insufficient blending of traditional/indigenous practices with modern practices. At local government levels, knowledge management is weakest, leaving the most vulnerable groups unable to access and utilize knowledge generated at the national level (sometimes global level) to address impacts of climate resilience at the local level. Farmers and pastoralists have a long history of responding to climate variability and over generations have developed community-based resilience mechanisms. However, faced with the current pace of CC and the magnitude of its severity, communities lack access to the knowledge base to effectively sustain and secure their livelihoods in different agro-ecological zones. Thus, the adaptation of smallholder farmers and pastoralists to CC occurs in the absence of knowledge about many well suited adaptation practices.[17]

The present project will address this barrier through improving knowledge management and through the implementation of field based adaptation strategies at multiple levels. The overall objective is to institutionalize a knowledge management process through agro-pastoral/farmer field schools (AP/FFS).

Deficiency in mainstreaming CCA into agriculture sector policies and plans

Agricultural CC-resilience and adaptation policies are currently not mainstreamed in existing small-scale policy implementation plans. Uganda has about 31 agriculture related policies, of which 19 are in a draft form and only 12 approved and being implemented. In the approved policies only a tacit recognition of the challenges of CCA were

[13] **Uganda Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic development.** 2010. Uganda National Report For the Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2001-2010. (Available at www.un.org/wcm/webdav/site/ldc/shared/Uganda%20-%20EDPR%20-%20%20BPOA%20Final%20Report_%2029th%20%2001%202010.pdf).

[14] **UNDP/NEMA/UNEP.** 2009. Enhancing the contribution of weather, climate and CC to growth, employment and prosperity. (Available at www.unpei.org/sites/default/files/e_library_documents/uganda-contribution-weather-climate-climatechange-final.pdf).

[15] **REGLAP**. 2013. *Knowledge management for resilience promotion in the drylands of the Horn of Africa*. Disaster Risk Reduction in the Drylands of the Horn of Africa – Edition 4.

[16] **Environmental Alert.** 2010. CC in Uganda: Insights for long term adaptation and building community resilience. Environmental Alert Issues Paper, Kampala.

[17] **http://pelumuganda.org/enhancing-smallholder-farmers-adaptation-to-climate-change-through-sustainable-agriculture/**

made with little guidance on implementation.[18] For example, the draft seed policy developed in 2009 recognizes the importance of informal systems in relation to the conservation of genetic diversity, but was not translated into specific programmes supporting on-farm management of genetic resources, a necessity for addressing CC impacts.[19]. Almost all the policies in the crop sub-sector are in draft form, implying that there are no policies to guide the implementation of the crop activities in MAAIF. Although there are gaps to be filled in the livestock policies, the sub-sector is relatively advanced with two policies already being implemented (Meat Policy and the Veterinary Services Policy).

The recent establishment of the Framework of the Uganda National CC Policy provides the needed environment and therefore an opportunity to improve CCA related policy development and mainstreaming in a coordinated manner. However the policy is very new[20] and its implementation, especially at District level requires support, e.g. by identifying best practice approaches and strengthening the institutional capacity at national and local government level.

The present project aims at strengthening the needed capacities at national and local level to draft and implement small-scale CC-resilient policies. This will be done through a process of consultations and discussions with stakeholders, and will be key for the effective implementation of the Uganda National climate change policy.

2) THE BASELINE SCENARIO OR ANY ASSOCIATED BASELINE PROJECTS

The National Climate Change Unit (CCU) (with a budget of USD 400, 000 per year) was created in 2008 to oversee and coordinate CC activities in Uganda, especially to strengthen policies and to meet the requirements of the Kyoto Protocol through policy changes and field level activities. As described in the previous chapter, the main policy baseline of the intended project is the Framework of the Uganda National CC Policy that aims to ensure a coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient sustainable development path for Uganda. Its overarching objective is to ensure that all stakeholders have appropriate measures at their disposal to address the impacts of CC and its causes, while promoting sustainable development and a green economy. The National CC policy and its implementation strategy was approved and adopted in 2013 by the National Environment Policy Committee of Uganda.[21] The estimated adaptation cost for Uganda for 15 years is estimated at USD $2.9 billion. The adaptation costs for agriculture, water and fisheries are estimated at USD 297 million, USD 202.9 million, and USD 163.1 million; respectively. However, as highlighted in the previous section, the policy is yet to be implemented and coordinated with other sector policies and the institutional sector at the decentralized level still needs to be reinforced.

AP/FFS represent the main technical and institutional baseline of the project as an effective implementation structure at field level. AP/FFS are an extension approach built upon principles of adult education and experiential participatory learning processes.[22] The AP/FFS approach was originally developed for training rice farmers on integrated pest management, and provide a forum for farmers to meet and discuss important issues and experiment together on possible solutions that they can implement themselves. AP/FFS involve practical hands-on learning processes in which groups of farmers (20-30) come together to study the "how and why" of a situation under the guidance of a facilitator. The farmers make regular field observations, relate their observations to the ecosystem and combine their local experience with 'new' information before making appropriate management decisions.[23]

The AP/FFS in Uganda have been implemented under three different contexts:

- Improving productivity for food security and reducing rural poverty focusing on a specific crop or problem within the broader farming system such as disease management
- Restoring agricultural productivity among former internally displaced persons and refugee communities

[18] **Hakuza, A., Everline, K., Agona, A. & Mubiru, D**. nd. Analyzing policies and regulatory frameworks for mainstreaming CC/ variability adaptation and mitigation in the agricultural sector of Uganda.

[19] Integrated Seed Sector Development (ISSD). 2012. Uganda Seed Sector Assessment – ISSD Briefing Note, September 2012.

[20] www.ccu.go.ug/index.php/news-events/news-media-releases/

[21] www.ccu.go.ug/index.php/news-events/news-media-releases/

[22] **Okoth, J.R., Nalyongo, W., Petri, M. & Ameny, T.** 2013. Supporting communities in building resilience through agro-pastoral field schools. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3512e/i3512e.pdf).

[23] **Okoth, J.R., Nalyongo, W., Petri, M. & Ameny, T.** 2013. Supporting communities in building resilience through agro-pastoral field schools. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3512e/i3512e.pdf).

- Building resilience among agro-pastoral communities faced with recurrent hazards (e.g. droughts).

Cognisant of the fact that the entire community is affected by CC, the FAO AP/FFS programmes adopted a holistic approach unique to pastoralist farming in drylands which forms the basis for the learning process. Community immersion starts with a diagnosis of the problem, using a combination of community managed disaster risk reduction (CMDRR) and socio-economic gender analysis (SEAGA) tools, participatory disaster risk assessments (PDRA). AP/FFS is based on understanding that complex, local problems need local knowledge and solutions. Facilitators work during an entire cropping season with farmers/ pastoralists in a participatory manner to increase productivity, resilience and improve their livelihoods.[24]

However, the present climate resilient AP/FFS are not implemented in the entire country but only in small fragmented areas and there is need to identify and strengthen lessons learned and best practice approaches that are generated in the different agro-ecological zones through the participatory methods, to enrich them with scientific evidence and to coordinate their effective upscaling and mainstreaming in more districts. For that purpose the project will build upon existing AP/FFS, in particular; a) the most important lessons learned and best practice approaches that were collected over the past 10 years in the different agro-ecological environments, b) a well-structured training network that can be expanded with low cost and limited efforts to adjacent areas, and c) close cooperation with ongoing government and donor funded projects and programmes.

3-4) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline and proposed alternative scenario.

The adaptation objective of this LDCF project is to build climate resilience into the agricultural sector as an effective means of reducing vulnerability and disseminating community-level adaptation measures. CC–resilient agriculture and livestock practices in Uganda will be disseminated at household, farm and community levels through AP/FFS structures, and also through a larger-scale of agro-ecological/ watershed (catchment) management approaches to building resilience and increasing productivity.

The project will target vulnerable districts in a minimum of five of eleven agro-ecological zones in Uganda within the central cattle corridor and Karamoja region through 13 districts (Nakasongola, Nakeseke, Luweo, Kiboga, Mubende, Ssembabule, Abim, Amudat, Kaagon, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, and Napak).

The objective of this project will be achieved through four components:

Component 1: *Improving climate-resilient agricultural practices in the framework of the CC Unit's mandate and MAAIF - DSIP's action plan/programme approach implemented*

This component seeks to build upon existing national expertise (both local & scientific) and experiences in other countries to identify and promote CC-resilient agricultural practices at the community level (best practices), linking them to the framework of the CC Unit's mandate, MAAIF-Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP) action plans/programme approach and initiatives led by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). Presently farmers and pastoralists, including institutions that support them (The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), NARO, District Local Governments (DLG), NGOs, CBOs, etc.) have very limited to no access to CCA knowledge, including the management of ecosystem services, and the use of genetic diversity to ensure resilience. Further, in the present baseline, lessons learned and expertise from similar agroecologies in assisting communities to access diverse planting materials and livestock and forage diversity is only done at a pilot scale. Without the support of this component, such activities would not be scaled up and mainstreamed. Finally, communities are not actively involved in planning and implementing measures to enhance locally-produced biological inputs into agricultural production (e.g. increasing soil health through better crop-livestock integration, community-level seed banks, etc.) for increasing the resilience in agricultural and pastoral production systems in response to changes in climate.

Adaptation benefits provided by the project: The initiatives under this component will contribute towards improving the knowledge base and investment for a wide expansion of CCA in Uganda. Key among the products is a system to generate and disseminate knowledge on climate risks and emerging adaptation options/best practices to

[24] **Okoth, J.R., Nalyongo, W., Petri, M. & Ameny, T.** 2013. Supporting communities in building resilience through agro-pastoral field schools. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/019/i3512e/i3512e.pdf).

agro-pastoralists and herders through expanding AP/FFS networks that will design a more structured system to diffuse knowledge. Lessons learned based on Component 2 about the use of AP/FFS to increase the food and nutritional security related to climate change will be disseminated at institutional level involving MAAIF, NARO, DLG, NGOs and CBOs. Expertise from similar agroecologies will be shared through the AP/FFS structures including knowledge on locally-produced biological agro-ecosystem services to increase local resilience. For that purpose the lessons learned by the FAO-DFID resilience project (GCP/UGA/042/UK), in the strengthening adaptation planning and response at the DLG level to reduce climate risks will be scaled up (USD 12 479 903 2013-2015 expected to be extended, total amount of anticipated co-financing: USD 5,700,000). The Natural Resource Management and CC Information System - Enhancing Resilience in Karamoja Programme (USD 8,163,265 – 2015-2017, total amount of anticipated co-financing, USD 7,000,000) will also be scaled up and will provide support through resource mapping, scoping studies and CC information management systems. Finally, the present project will collaborate with existing projects and use lessons learned from activities in Component 2 to provide a consistent and coordinated approach to addressing CC resilience through AP/FFS. A knowledge map report of farmers and pastoralists will be prepared that outlines a strategy of how best to achieve a coordinated approach to addressing CC resilience including active involvement in Component 2 to ensure that this is incorporated as best as possible. This will be an ongoing exercise as new information is gained and lessons are learned during the project to increase the sustainability of AP/FFS activities following the closure of the project. The specific outputs under Component 1 include: (i) Through lessons learned and expertise from similar agroecologies, a diverse set of crop and pasture varieties of cereals and legumes identified and piloted in three agroecological zones; (ii) Multi-stakeholders AP/FFS-based and District Production linked knowledge building strategy developed and published to include crop, pasture, livestock and forage diversity and applied to fostering CCA strategies and practices; and (iii) Functional Committee on CC knowledge management established in MAAIF.

Component 2: *Dissemination and farmer testing and application of climate-change resilient agricultural practices through Agro-Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools (AP/FFS)*

Without support from the GEF, it can be anticipated that further investment will take place in the form of trainings, but without streamlining CC adaption elements that incorporate best practices including the agro-pastoralist sector. In the absence of targeted CCA support, CC can be expected to have significant negative impacts on human livelihoods. The cattle corridor, which stretches the length of Uganda and covers over 29 districts, is dominated by livestock and agro-pastoralism. This component will build on and upscale the existing, but limited and fragmented AP/FFS. Interventions will include training on agroecological practices and theory work to address this vulnerable sector with CC-resilient activities through establishing training material on climate change adaptation material, training of trainers (AP/FFS facilitators), through creating new AP/FFS and training district leaders in climate change adaptation. The specific outputs under Component 2 include: (i) training material on adaptation practices/ options developed; (ii) CCA process and best practices integrated into AP/FFS curricula, including crop and pasture varietal (intra-specific) diversity for climate resiliency integrated into AP/FFS curricula; (iii) 100 training of trainers (TOT)/master trainers[25] in AP/FFS completed in multi-season training on CCA and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices; (iv) 500 AP/FFS facilitators and District Production-supported advisors trained in CCA and ecosystem resilience strategies and practices and 1 000 AP/FFS groups fully integrate CCA strategies and practices in support to farmers' adaptation processes including varietal diversity; (v) At least 400 District officers and AP/FFS leaders aware/ informed of options for CCA practices, especially water management in agriculture through AP/FFS and other mechanisms; and (vi) Implement climate resilient infrastructure such as: 1) crop/ livestock water harvesting and watershed management infrastructure; 2) small-scale irrigation systems in drought prone communities; 3) commercial fish farming/ aquaculture systems in poor and vulnerable communities. A collaboration with the CGIAR centre focused on agricultural biodiversity - Bioversity - will allow the capacity building of crop varietal and planting material in a climate resilient manner. This will contribute to improving the current situation which lacks e.g. community seed banks. The Agriculture Sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DISP) is currently not operationalized. Recognising the key importance of water management in agriculture, this component will also operationalize the DSIP and Water for Agriculture Production Strategy through appropriate investment for improved

[25] Agropastoral/farmer field school training session where the trainees become capacitated to further train facilitators in agropastoral/farmer field school activities.

climate resilience. A climate resilient infrastructure is currently lacking and will be implemented through activities which introduce; i) crop/livestock water harvesting, ii) watershed management infrastructure, iii) small-scale irrigation systems in drought prone communities, and iv) commercial fish farming/aquaculture systems in poor and vulnerable communities where sufficient and sustained water is available. Lessons learned will feed into Component 1 from these activities as well as from Component 1 and other related projects.

Adaptation benefits provided by the project:
Through this component, farmer and agro-pastoralist households will adopt improved climate resilient practices (improved soil, water, crop varietal diversity, crop-associated biodiversity, livestock breeds, forage diversity and ecosystem management practices) in at least five agroecological zones and 13 districts in the central cattle corridor and Karamoja regions through the AP/FFS approach. This component will facilitate the promotion of climate-resilient agriculture and livestock production technologies and practices, including agroecological practices via AP/FFS in the framework of ongoing FAO-supported projects, and other CCU/MWE and MAAIF initiatives.
To date, the FAO has implemented approximately 4 000 AP/FFS in Uganda, in cooperative agreements with the DLGs, and in collaboration with various implementing partners. The AP/FFS can ensure that the LCDF resources are applied to an existing structure, thus ensuring cost effectiveness. Utilizing existing AP/FFS plus their establishment in new areas in Uganda and linkages to existing programmes of the MAAIF, this project will allow efficient-scaling up of CCA best practices and lessons-learned. Community planting support will be provided through the Sawlog production scheme, and will be integrated into AP/FFS where appropriate. Under Component 2, the expected contributions from the baseline projects will come from three sources:
1) The FAO GCCA Project funded by the EU (USD 14,945,652 - GCP/UGA/041/EC – 2012-2016; total amount of anticipated co-financing: USD 10,000,000 for Component 1 and 2), through construction and rehabilitation of valley tanks/dams and small scale irrigation systems and through the establishment of 168 AP/FFS and 324 farmer groups.
2) The FAO agriculture adaptation project funded by the Belgian Government that will support the establishment of 168 AP/FFS and restoration/rehabilitation of six micro-watersheds in the central cattle corridor (USD 3,911,342 - GCP/UGA/041/BEL – 2013-2015, total amount of anticipated co-financing for Components 2 and 3: 3,100,000).
The FAO-DFID resilience and adaptive capacity project will establish 180 AP/FFS. The EDF Sawlog Production Grant Scheme III (USD 13,568,957 under approval 2015-2018; total amount of anticipated co-financing USD 2,469,269) will support AP/FFS activities through raised awareness and training, and provide support to growers of high quality trees. Bioversity and the FAO will provide guidance on biodiversity and natural pest control methods.
Also, climate resilience assessments will be improved. SHARP is a climate resilience, self-assessment tool for farmers and pastoralists in developing countries. It is conducted at the individual farmer/pastoralist level, facilitating the assessment of farmers' and pastoralists' resilience to CC, while at the same time building their capacity to react to CC, thus increasing their levels of resilience. It uses a holistic approach to resilience and will allow for locally customized adaptation strategies. As a self-assessment tool, it is not a traditional project M&E tool, but its design and information could be a valuable addition to the project's M&E activities. SHARP complements disaster risk reduction assessments by focusing on increasing long-term climate resilience.
The collaboration with Bioversity will help to develop community seed banks and education programmes, by best practices on cleaning seeds and equipment, in turn increasing the intraspecific varietal diversity of crops integrated into farming systems and reduce crop diseases. Training of these best practices will be a component of the AP/FFS programme. Programme officers will liaise with Bioversity, who already have successful seed banks and offer seed cleaning trainings. Guidance in making greater use of crop-associated biodiversity, including soil biodiversity and natural pest control, will be provided by the FAO through AP/FFS and SHARP. Further, AP/FSS will incorporate gender aspects while the use of SHARP will support the collection of gender disaggregated data on practices and resilience to climate change which will facilitate scaling-up gender sensitive actions on the ground. The AP/FFS system will hence foster participatory methods and self-assessments with farmers and pastoralists to identify their pathways to greater resilience in a sustainable manner.

Component 3: *Mainstreaming CCA into agriculture sector policies and plans*

As described earlier, CCA policies and programmes are not widely integrated or mainstreamed in Uganda. The component will support the insertion of CCA strategies into agricultural sector policies and programmes at national, district and community levels, and mainstream them in conformity with the CC unit's mandate and MAAIF-DSIP's and MWE's action plans and programme approaches. This component will complement the FAO´s field adaptation approach to contribute to increased institutional capacity at national and local levels to develop and mainstream CCA policies and management systems into the agricultural sector.

Adaptation benefits provided by the project:
The project will make use of analytical tools that contribute to mainstreaming adaptation efforts into policies, such as food insecurity and vulnerability information mapping systems like IPC (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification)[26], Pro-Poor Livestock Policy Initiative[27] and Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis (CVCA), as well as soft tools such as improving market incentives and access. Robust policies that harness the contribution of biodiversity and ecosystem services into programmes to build resilience will be identified and promoted. Training for MAAIF staff will be organized in order to mainstream CCA into national level and Districts Plans. LDCF resources will be additional to on-going efforts by building institutional capacities and designing systems to coordinate CCA interventions. The expected contribution from the baseline will come from the FAO GCCA project, funded by the EU (USD 14,945,652 - GCP/UGA/041/EC – 2012-2016, total amount of anticipated co-financing: USD 10,000,000 for Components 2 and 3) and FAO Belgium funded agriculture adaptation (USD 3,911,342 - GCP/UGA/041/BEL – 2013-2015, , total amount of anticipated co-financing for Components 2 and 3: USD 3,100,000), as well as in-kind and financial support from MAAIF, DLG and CCU. The Climate Change Unit (CCU) was created in 2008, directly under the office of the Permanent Secretary within the Ministry of Water and Environment. The main objective for the establishment of the CCU is to strengthen Uganda's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol (KP). The current direct annual budget of CCU is USD $783,320. In addition, there is also an external support of $400,000 from UNDP. Total amount of anticipated co-financing: USD 1,000,000.

Component 4: *Project monitoring and dissemination of results*

Without the proposed project, the AP/FFS will continue to be evaluated only for their functionality (e.g. number of schools established, number of participants trained, number of training sessions held) and for the effectiveness of their curricula content (i.e. increased biomass in an AP/FFS making grassland rehabilitation). Another drawback of the current situation is that there is not an integrated assessment of CC resilience.

Adaptation benefits provided by the project:
The performance monitoring will rely on the project M&E system, including results from SHARP. The present project will involve a significant evaluation of CC resilience alongside project monitoring. The GEF AMAT tool will be used in conjunction with standard project monitoring and the SHARP tool to improve resilience monitoring. The GEF funds will be used to carry out a mid-term review and a final evaluation, and to disseminate good practices and lessons-learned for up-scaling by the partners and stakeholders. The GEF funds will allow for a systematic M&E process in part through the SHARP tool which assesses farmer/pastoralist resilience in a participatory manner and provides a mechanism for discussing the results between farmers/pastoralists and AP/FFS facilitators and M&E staff.

A.2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from civil society and indigenous people? (yes X /no☐) If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project design/preparation:

The FAO, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and the CC Unit (CCU) will be the main co-partners for the project execution. MAAIF is mandated to formulate and review national policies, plans, legislation, standards and programmes relating to the sector, as well as control and manage crop and animal epidemic

[26] http://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-technical-development/en/
[27] http://www.fao.org/ag/againfo/programmes/en/pplpi/home.html

diseases affecting production. Within the framework of the National Development Plan (NDP), the Ministry is implementing an agriculture sector Development Strategy and Investment Plan (DSIP), 2010/11-2014/15. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) has the responsibility for setting national policies and standards, managing and regulating water resources and determining priorities for water development and management. The Climate Change Unit (CCU), created in 2008 under the office of the Permanent Secretary within the MWE, has the main objective to strengthen Uganda's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on CC (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol (KP).

The project will seek to partner with Makerere University, National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) for research and extension services respectively. Partnerships will also be established with rural communities, farmer organizations, women's groups, the private sector and the local district governments who are the centre of the national response and the NAPA.

A detailed list of roles, responsibilities and implementation agreements will be developed during the PPG phase together with a detailed stakeholder consultation plan. However, it is expected that the project will partner with the following key NGO stakeholders to share knowledge on existing programmes and barriers when planning field activities, identifying specific communities and preparing recommendations for policy developments, and when implementing field level activities:

- The Uganda Land Alliance (ULA) is a membership consortium of national, regional and international civil society organizations and individuals, lobbying and advocating for fair land laws and policies that address the land rights of the poor, disadvantaged and vulnerable groups and individuals in Uganda. The Alliance was established in 1995 as an independent NGO. Their stated goal is to promote people-centred land governance that recognizes and protects the rights of the poor and vulnerable through advocacy for fair land laws, policies and empowering the rights holders for sustainable livelihoods.
- The International Institute of Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) - Uganda is part of the global IIRR with its headquarters in the Philippines. IIRR works with poor disaster-prone rural communities in Uganda and the Horn of Africa, and document best practices in development. It offers practice-based capacity building, mentoring and coaching to community organizations in disaster risk management and CCA.
- World Vision - Uganda is a Christian Relief, Development and Advocacy NGO dedicated to working with children, families and communities to overcome poverty and injustice in over 40 districts of Uganda. World Vision - Uganda started in 1986 to offer relief and resettlement packages and to help reconstruct districts in central Uganda ravaged by the 1981-1986 war. Development work was added with the initiation of Community Development Projects (CDPs) in the central, southern, western and West Nile regions between 1987 and 1995.
- The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) helps the world find pragmatic solutions to most pressing environment and development challenges. The IUCN works on biodiversity, CC, energy, human livelihoods and greening the world economy by supporting scientific research, managing field projects all over the world, and bringing governments, NGOs, the UN and companies together to develop policy, laws and best practices.

The project will work with the indigenous people of Uganda, such as the Benet, Karamojong and the Ik communities. The Karamojong are transhumant pastoralists who live in the oft neglected Karamoja region of north-eastern Uganda (approximately 3% of the total population of Uganda). The Benet, who number around 20 000 people, also live in the north-eastern part of the country. They are former hunters/gatherers and dispossessed of their ancestral land when the Bwindi and Mgahinga forests were gazetted as National Parks in 1991. The Ik are marginalized and isolated agricultural people, numbering approximately 12 000 people, who live exclusively in the Kaabong District in the northern part of Uganda. The number and kind of indigenous people benefitting from this project will be detailed during the PPG phase.

A.3. Gender Considerations. Are gender considerations taken into account? (yes X /no☐). If yes, briefly describe how gender considerations will be mainstreamed into project preparation, taken into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of men and women.

This project recognizes that women are the most vulnerable to climate changes and therefore incorporates gender sensitive actions into all components. It uses improved gender-equality and sex disaggregated indicators to ensure that improvements are monitored and achieved. Male and female farmers and agro-pastoralists adopt improved climate resilient practices (improved soil, water, crop, varietal diversity, crop-associated biodiversity, livestock and ecosystem management practices) through AP/FFS approaches, appropriately tailored to their different needs, and with a minimum quota for female participation set at 30%. The project uses learnings from previous farmer field schools to ensure that gender considerations are included, and that a minimum of 30% of the field schools are comprised of women. Participatory Rural Appraisals (PRA)[28] and other activities outlined in the FAO's Social Analysis for Agriculture and Rural Investment Projects are used with communities in all AP/FFS groups. The Diversity Field Fora (DFF) approach also uses a gender disaggregated method when organizing groups for community based varietal selection, taking into consideration gender based preferences in the aspects, flavours, and nutritional level of agricultural products. It also recognizes that women and men farmers tend to have differing selection criteria. Further, a gender outreach focus will be chosen to ensure sufficient representation of women, including partnering with women's groups.

The project will therefore ensure the equal participation of men and women in the initial stages of project conception, approval and implementation. A needs assessment will be done during the project development phase and be used to define the roles of women and men early in the project. Moreover, the project will determine the interests and needs of other vulnerable groups, such as youth, landless, children, elderly and internally displaced people.

A.4 Risk. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable):

1. Local climate risk in the targeted area: High probability of occurrence of extreme natural and weather events (like drought and floods). High level of risk. The project will mitigate these risks by supporting the implementation of CCA policies and measures in a proactive and coordinated manner. Disaster preparedness, contingency planning and other risk reduction measures at onset of the project are already being introduced in the Karamoja area. The introduction of appropriate agricultural techniques and resilient varieties, and use of indigenous knowledge, as well as assessment of mitigation measures will strengthen resilience to extreme events.
2. Limited capacity of local and national institutions. High level of risk. Government capacity is likely to represent a high risk, although capacity for AP/FFS activities and the projects are already in place. The limited capacity will be addressed by mobilizing the capacity of different actors, projects, programmes, and bilateral agencies to work intensively with the government and gradually transfer AP/FFS skills to local counterparts during the project phases. The lack of capacity will be focused on in different project activities including; Component 1 (strengthening of capacity), and Component 3 (increase knowledge and understanding of CCA induced threats, best practices, and lessons learned).
3. Pest and diseases outbreak, and risk of crop failure. Medium level of risk. Project activities will be partly blended with the Integrated Pest Management Programme which has developed an effective method to reduce the risk of pest and disease attack. And systematically link the adoption of integrated pest control and of CCA measures and foster community-level field observation capacities.
4. Limited capacity of local and national organizations. Medium level of risk. Joint planning and implementation with relevant organizations. Mobilize and articulate the capacity of different actors, projects, programmes and bilateral agencies to work intensively with local and national organizations and gradually transfer the needed knowledge and skills.
5. Fraud and corruption in NGOs and AP/FFS groups. Medium level of risk. The risk will be mitigated by putting in place anti-corruption measures, effective screening of NGO partners and rigid fund and administration control.
6. Reluctance to participate in the project activities by agriculturalist and pastoralists and slowness of local institutions to agree on project activities. Low/very low level of risk. The risk of reluctance of stakeholders is low as the FAO activities are well distributed and known in the area. Nevertheless, it will be addressed through local

[28] Social Analysis for Agriculture and Rural Investment Projects. 2011. (Available at http://www.fao.org/docrep/014/i2816e/i2816e00.htm)

participation in project implementation, and in areas where income has been generated or losses reduced because of adaptation activities that will be demonstrated and replicated.

A.5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed, and other initiatives:

The present project will seek collaboration with the following, ongoing activities:

The Uganda National Agriculture Research Organization is currently implementing two long-term climate change adaptation projects directly relevant to the proposed LDCF project: (1) Conservation agriculture (CA) for improved land management and livelihoods of smallholder farmers and (2) Sustainable land management (SLM) research at NARL-Kawanda. The objective of the CA project is to increase agricultural productivity and improved livelihoods, with an estimated budget of USD 1,176,000 million for five years (2011-2015). The objective of the SLM research is to generate climate change adaptation technologies for sustainable land management, with an estimated budget of USD 355,555 from 2010-2017.

The Uganda Sustainable Land Management Country Program (USD 245,100,000) which is funded by the GEF and the GoU. The project's objective is to increase agricultural productivity and incomes of participating households by improving the performance of agricultural research and advisory service systems. The components include; i) developing Agricultural Technologies and Strengthening the National Agricultural Research System, ii) enhancing partnerships between agricultural research, advisory services, and other stakeholders, iii) strengthening the national agricultural advisory service, and iv) the effective use of the joint M&E and Information and Communications Technology systems established under component two. The project timeframe is from 2010 till 2016, and is being implemented by the WB. The reinforcement of the extension systems might be successfully realised in collaboration with the intended project. Partnership will be sought with the WB to promote its successfully tested technologies in the proposed project.

The Uganda Information System for Food and Nutrition Security (ISFNS) TCP/UGA/3402 (12/XI/UGA/223) (USD 442,000 – 2013-2015) which is funded by the FAO. The objective is to generate data that will be utilized for designing and implementing development oriented projects to improve household food security and the livelihoods of food insecure and vulnerable people. The main component is the establishment of an integrated information system that enables the monitoring of multiple environmental, climate, geological, and socio-economic threats for a more comprehensive understanding of, and response to, food and nutrition insecurity. The project timeframe is from 2013 till 2015, and is being implemented by FRUGA. The lessons learned on the integrated information system will be utilized towards improving the design and establishment of proposed knowledge management system under the project.

Technical Support to the COMESA-EAC-SADC Programme on CCA and Mitigation in the eastern and southern Africa Region (USD 134,418,883 - 2010-2015). The project is funded by Norway, DFID and the EU, and implemented by ICRAF, FANRPAN, FAO, UNCCD/GM, CIFOR and ACT. The project's objective is to address the impacts of CC through adaptation and mitigation actions, thereby building economic and social resilience. The components include; i) ensuring that the African Climate Solution is accepted by the global community and CC mainstreamed in national planning, ii) supporting member states to access adaptation funds and other CC financing sources and mechanisms through national investment frameworks for CCA in agriculture, forestry and other land uses, iii) enhancing the adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture in the COMESA-EAC-SADC region, iv) strengthening capacity in national research and training institutions, and the implementation of research programmes, v) implementing climate vulnerability assessments and analysis to apply mitigation solutions to the COMESA-EAC-SADC region with carbon trading benefits, and vi) establishing a regional catalytic facility to support investments in national climate smart agriculture programs. The timeframe is from 2010 to till 2015, and is being implemented by the SADC Tripartite Programme on CCA and Mitigation. A partnership will be sought with the SADC Programme to promote the lessons learned in enhancing adoption of Climate-Smart Conservation Agriculture through the proposed FFS approaches.

The proposed project draws on lessons learned and tools from a number of FAO-led projects and initiatives in Uganda and other African countries. It builds on the technical capacities and growing experience of the FAO in the AP/FFS approach in other African countries, where a strong AP/FFS institutionalization process is underway and will be supported by a similar LDCF project in Mali (recently endorsed by the GEF CEO) supporting the integration of CCA considerations into the AP/FFS approach. It will integrate lessons learned from several ongoing, related

projects, like the GEF funded Kagera Transboundary Agro-ecosystem management project (TAMP), which uses a sustainable land management approach to address land degradation, biodiversity and CC related issues.
The project will also benefit from the FAO´s broader experience in the application and mainstreaming of the AP/FFS approach in other parts of Africa such as Burkina Faso, Niger and Senegal, with a especial focus on Mali.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

B.1 IS THE PROJECT CONSISTENT WITH THE NATIONAL STRATEGIES AND PLANS OR REPORTS AND ASSESSMENTS UNDER RELEVANT CONVENTIONS? (YES X /NO☐). IF YES, WHICH ONES AND HOW: NAPAS, ASGM NAPS, MIAS, NBSAPS, NCS, TNAS, NCSAS, NIPS, PRSPS, NPFE, BURS, ETC.:

In 2007, in conformity with the UNFCCC and under a grant from GEF through UNEP, Uganda developed and submitted its NAPA to UNFCCC. The priorities highlighted in the NAPA have been taken into account in developing the national CC Policy that will be used as the backstop for this project. Specifically, it will contribute to the components on water for production, drought adaptation, tree growing, CC and development planning and indigenous knowledge (IK) and natural resources management project.
The proposed project aligns with the Framework of the Uganda National CC Policy that aims to ensure a coordinated approach towards climate-resilient and sustainable development for Uganda. It aims for all stakeholders to own the tools and strategies to address CC, and promote a sustainable and environmentally friendly development. Its specific objectives include; i) common policy priorities to address CC, ii) appropriate adaptation policy responses, iii) mitigation policy responses, iv) monitoring, detection, attribution and prediction policy responses, v) integration of CC issues into planning, decision making and investments in all sectors and trans-sectoral themes through appropriate institutional arrangements, and vi) facilitate the mobilisation of financial resources to address CC in Uganda.
The project is in line with Uganda's National Land Policy which addresses key issues such as multiple right and interests over the same piece of land (legacy from colonial times), loss of land by historical communities, border dispute over land and an ineffective dispute-resolution system which has sometimes resulted in unfair evictions, disparities of ownership, land grabbing, vulnerable groups' access to and control of land, displacement and landlessness resulting from high population growth and increasing demands on land for investment.
The project is also coherent with Uganda's National Development Plan, to achieve "Growth, Employment and Socio-Economic Transformation for Prosperity". It aims to accelerate socio-economic transformation to achieve the "National Vision of a Transformed Ugandan Society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years". Specifically, it will work to improve employment levels, higher per capita income, improve labour force distribution, substantially improve human development and improve gender-equality indicators.
The project is consistent with the DSIP, which defines the agriculture sector development agenda for the years 2010 - 2015. The development objectives of the DSIP are to; i) increase rural incomes and livelihoods, and ii) provide improved household food and nutrition security. The immediate objectives are; i) to sustainably enhance the productivity in crops, livestock and fisheries, ii) sustainably develop markets for primary and secondary agricultural products within Uganda, the region and beyond, iii) develop favourable legal, policy and institutional frameworks to facilitate private sector expansion and increased profitability along entire value chains, and iv) MAAIF and Agencies functioning as modern client oriented organizations within an innovative, accountable and supportive environment.
The project is also consistent with the Uganda Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management (U-SIF SLM) (USD 245,100,000 – 2010-2016, a multi-sector national initiative spearheaded by MAAIF that aims at providing an integrated cross-sector approach to investing in solutions for cross-cutting SLM challenges.
Lastly the project is consistent with the Government of Uganda's endorsement of the Hyogo Framework which seeks to achieve a substantial reduction in disaster losses, in lives and in social, economic and environmental assets of communities and countries' (UNISDR, 2005).

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT AND GEF AGENCY

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point on behalf of the Government(s): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter(s) to this template. For SGP, use this SGP OFP endorsement letter).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE *(MM/dd/yyyy)*
Mr. Patrick Ocailap	The Deputy Secretary to the Treasury/ GEF Operational Focal Point	**MINISTRY OF FINANCE, PLANNING AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, KAMPALA UGANDA**	**06/19/2014**

B. GEF Agency(ies) Certification

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies[29] and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date *(MM/dd/yyyy)*	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Gustavo Merino Director Investment Centre Division Technical Cooperation Department FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla (00153) Rome, Italy TCI-Director@fao.org		January 06, 2015	Barbara Herren Programme Specialist, Sustainable Agriculture. Agricultural Plant Production and Protection Division FAO Viale delle Terme di Caracalla 00153, Rome Italy	+39 06570 56838	Barbara.herren@fao.org
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