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**Annex VIII**

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2017 part III for Environment and Climate Change under the Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic programme

**Action Document for GCCA Plus – Support Uganda in the sectoral implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution through Climate Smart Agriculture**

<b>1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number</b>	<b><u>GCCA Plus</u> Support Uganda in the sectoral implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) through Climate Smart Agriculture</b> CRIS number: DCI-ENV/2017/ 040-543 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument.			
<b>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</b>	Republic of Uganda The action shall be carried out in Uganda targeting selected districts and sub-counties of northern Uganda, comprising the sub-regions of Karamoja, Lango, West Nile, Acholi and Teso (Districts of Katakwi and Amuria).			
<b>3. Programming document</b>	Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) programme of the Development Cooperation Instrument (DCI).			
<b>4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area</b>	Sustainable Energy and Climate Change	DEV. Aid: YES		
<b>5. Amounts concerned</b>	Total estimated cost: EUR 6.5 million Total amount of EU budget contribution: EUR 5 million Total of GIZ contribution: EUR 1 500 000			
<b>6. Aid modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)</b>	Project Modality Indirect Management with Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) as delegated body			
<b>7 a) DAC code(s)</b>	31120 - Agricultural development			
<b>b) Main Delivery Channel</b>	Main channel - 10000 - PUBLIC SECTOR INSTITUTIONS			
<b>8. Markers (from</b>	<b>General policy objective</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>

<b>CRIS DAC form)</b>	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<b>RIO Convention markers</b>	<b>Not targeted</b>	<b>Significant objective</b>	<b>Main objective</b>
	Biological diversity	√	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	√	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	√
<b>9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships</b>	Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+)			
<b>10. SDGs</b>	Main SDG Goal(s): 13: Climate Action and 1: No Poverty Secondary SDG Goal(s) 10: Reduced inequalities			

**SUMMARY:**

Uganda submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) on 28 October 2015. While placing high priority on adaptation to reduce the vulnerability of its population, environment and economy, the country also plans to “implement strategies, plans and actions for low greenhouse gas emission development” in the context of its development goals. These mitigation and adaptation intentions are based on the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) 2015, which is derived from the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda (1995, as amended in 2005 and 2015) and reflects Uganda Vision 2040 (2012). Uganda intends to follow a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path linked to green economy and broader sustainable development goals.

Whereas Uganda’s population largely depends on natural resource based sectors like agriculture, forestry and fisheries (and tourism), climate change and the strain on natural resources, due to population growth and environmental degradation, are intensifying poverty and vulnerability of many people in the country. With a big number of Ugandans still depending on agriculture for livelihood, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) is crucial for reducing widespread poverty and livelihood improvement; more especially to the poorest and vulnerable sections of society whose livelihoods depend on natural resource ecosystems.

The planned GCCA+ support to Uganda in implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution through Climate Smart Agriculture action has the **objective** *to support Uganda achieve sustainable development contributing to its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) under the Paris Agreement.*

The **purpose** is *to support rural the population to sustain climate sensitive agriculture development in a gender responsive manner.* The proposed action will target selected districts and sub-counties of Northern Uganda. The anticipated results are: **Result 1:** Capacities of national and local governments and other stakeholders to plan, implement, coordinate, mobilise resources and monitor gender responsive climate smart agriculture practices enhanced. **Result 2:** Climate Change sensitive agricultural practices applied and disseminated; **Result 3:** Awareness and capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification of climate change mitigation measures strengthened.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) is delegated to be engaged as the implementing partner of an Indirect Management Delegated Agreement of a Technical Cooperation Project. The action is intended to be implemented in 6 districts in Northern Region over four (4) years.

## 1 CONTEXT

### 1.1 Sector/Country/Regional Context/Thematic Area

Uganda is highly impacted by climate variability and change<sup>1</sup> in the form of extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and landslides. The magnitude, frequency and severity of these hazards have increased over the past decade, seriously eroding the productive assets and traditional coping capacities of the rural poor. Experts predict that as climate change increases, Uganda is likely to experience even more serious impacts, including increased food insecurity, soil erosion, landslides, flood damage to infrastructure and settlements, and changes in land resource productivity. Uganda's resilience and adaptive capacity are jeopardized by a series of factors such as: i) limited financial capacity, infrastructure and equipment; ii) dependence on rain-fed agriculture, primary production and natural resource use; iii) poverty, low income per capita, low income and livelihood diversity; iv) HIV/AIDS; v) gender inequalities; vi) weak institutions.

A recent study commissioned by the UK's Department for International Development (DFID) on the economic impact of climate change in Uganda states that “Climate change is likely to cause an increase in extreme weather events such as floods, heat and droughts. In addition, rainfall is expected to be more erratic, unpredictable and intense, with shorter rainy seasons. Uganda is already experiencing the impacts of climate variability and associated economic losses”. The study concludes that “while the cost of adaptation is high (estimated at around US\$406 million over 2015–2020), the cost of inaction would be 20 times greater”. Tackling climate change is thus a top priority for the Government of Uganda, which is determined to strengthen its climate resilience and also to follow a low-carbon development path, improving

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<sup>1</sup> Uganda is ranked 171st in the ND GAIN Index for climate vulnerability, out of 181 listed countries.

the country's ability to reduce anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, linked to green economy and broader sustainable development goals.

Agriculture has been and continues to be the most important sector in Uganda's economy in terms of food and nutrition security, employment, income, raw materials for industry and exports to regional and international markets. It contributes about 25% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and employs some 72% of the total labour. Production is dominated by smallholder farmers. The sector's main constraints include low productivity; low value addition; limited access to markets; limited access to finance; poor production techniques; inadequate attention to natural resources sustainability; failure to maintain a consistent policy regime and functional institutions; gender inequalities; and ineffective implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks. The sector is affected by increasing frequency of drought, low water levels in rivers and lakes, silting of dams, flooding, increased pollution from agro-chemicals, declining biodiversity, soil degradation and soil erosion. With many Ugandans still depending on agriculture for livelihood, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) are identified as the priority measures to increase climate change resilience, improve livelihoods and reduce widespread poverty, especially for the poorest and vulnerable sections of society whose livelihoods depend on natural resource ecosystems.

Maintaining or increasing productivity of agriculture whilst combatting climate change is a challenge made of integrated issues which require integrated solutions and supportive policies. Natural forest cover has declined drastically from 54% in the 1950s to 20% of the total area, while grassland has increased by 28% during 1996–2013 (National Environment Management Authority, NEMA). Issues include overlapping rights (arising out of conflicting land tenure systems) which significantly reduce tenants' incentives to invest in land management practices such as afforestation, soil conservation and manure application. Barriers to women's land ownership are another integrated land management issue hindering productivity.

Climate change impacts crop production in Uganda in five main ways: (i) the area suitable for agriculture is becoming unpredictable, (ii) the length and timing of the growing season is more difficult to forecast, (iii) yield potentials are varying and decreasing, (iv) the frequency and severity of extreme weather events are increasing, and (v) the incidence of plant diseases increases due to climatic stress of plants (e.g. the wide spread maize army worm). The cultivation of certain crops and crop varieties might become impossible in certain regions, increasing the failure risk especially for perennial crops such as coffee. Meanwhile climate change impacts livestock in four main ways: (i) impact on the quantity and quality of feed, (ii) increasing heat stress on animals (iii) changes to and spread of livestock diseases, and (iv) changes in water quality and availability.

The government of Uganda and also some communities are aware that agriculture contributes to climate change through Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions, and during the formulation stage, representative stakeholders have expressed the desire of government and communities to contribute to global emissions reductions through low carbon development actions, in order to participate in the global effort, and in order to take advantage of new technologies. GHG

emissions come from four principal sectors: (i) agricultural soils, (ii) livestock and manure management, (iii) rice cultivation, and (iv) burning of agricultural residues and open burning from land use clearing. Most emissions are from agricultural soils (Nitrous Oxide - N<sub>2</sub>O), enteric fermentation (the natural digestive processes of ruminants such as cattle and sheep) and rice production-associated CH<sub>4</sub> (methane) emissions (Magunda et. al. 2015). Such emissions are expected to increase due to rising food demand (rice, beef and dairy) and increased land pressure, which lead to deforestation and increased pressure on wetlands and grasslands. Therefore, government and increasingly communities also understand the need for mitigation, and appreciate both the adaptation and mitigation advantages of CSA technologies. Within the agriculture sector, key central government agencies are aware of the need for supportive measures in Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV), but are less aware of other mitigation opportunities such as those available from green finance.

Uganda's climate change objectives and its pursuit of the Sustainable Development Goals and 'middle-income country' status are obstructed by significant persisting gender gaps in agriculture<sup>2</sup>. The country ranks as number 73 out of 102 countries on the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI) devised by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD).<sup>3</sup>

Northern Uganda has been affected by long and violent conflicts whose impact had long lasting effects on the economic and social development. The region is still lagging behind in terms of most human development indicators, such as poverty rates, education levels and stunting rates of children. There is a substantial potential for agriculture, but due to extreme weather conditions, poor education and agriculture extension services, inadequate government support, insufficient market access, remoteness and poor transport infrastructure. Furthermore, Uganda now hosts more than 1 million refugees and asylum-seekers, most of them in Northern Uganda/West Nile. The continued influx of refugees puts enormous pressure on existing and new settlement sites, including dramatic impact on its natural resources (water, land and trees), and puts a strain on Uganda's welcoming policy vis-à-vis refugees.

### **1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework**

At national level, Uganda's Vision 2040 describes long term policy objectives for the country and envisions a transformed society from a predominantly peasant and low-income country to a competitive upper-middle income country. The National Development Plan II (2015/16 to 2019/20) is the overarching planning guide for Uganda and provides strategic direction to the sectors.

In April 2015, the Government of Uganda adopted its **National Climate Change Policy**, which seeks to ensure a harmonised and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and

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<sup>2</sup> Cost the Gender Gaps in Agriculture, UN Women, 2015

<sup>3</sup> <http://www.genderindex.org/country/uganda>

low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. Uganda's **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)** has the long-term objective to “reduce the vulnerability of its population, environment and economy by implementing adaptation actions”, while promoting sustainable development and green growth. Agriculture is the priority sector for adaptation and climate smart activities and diversification of production are among the identified actions to cope with climate impacts. For climate change mitigation, the overall target of NDC is a 22% reduction of national GHG arising from mitigation measures by 2030.

The implementation of the mitigation policies and measures assumes the continuation of ongoing and planned international financial, technology transfer and capacity building support to complement domestic efforts as set out in the 2015 National Climate Change Policy. The sectors prioritised are energy, forestry and wetlands and agriculture, the latter focusing on CSA practices for cropping and livestock breeding research and manure management practices. Financing Uganda NDC depends on expected 70% support from external resources, and 30% internal resources. A range of stakeholders in Uganda currently assess the status, and implement NDC including Ministries, civil society organisations (CSOs), research institutes, donor agencies, and international technical agencies. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) has prepared a sectoral **Mitigation Action Plan**<sup>4</sup>, which estimates that total emissions from the agricultural sector were nearly 498.29, 29.47 and 1033.32 Gg for Methane, Nitrous oxide and Carbon dioxide, respectively, in 2008 and these increased exponentially by 30.6, 72.8 and 287.5%, respectively, in 2014. Most of these emissions are attributed to livestock enteric fermentation, manure management, savannah burning and rice cultivation. This plan presents short-term and long-term emissions reduction goals to guide agricultural development programmes and other decision-making processes through 2040. Two main goals of the plan are: a) **Short-term 2025 goal**: To reduce emissions by 10 percent below the 2014 levels by 2025. b) **Long term 2040 goal**: To reduce emissions by 30 percent below the 2014 levels by 2040. The mitigation Plan specifies different measures to reduce emission in agriculture sector. Adoption of CSA will result into approximately 2.7 MtCO<sub>2</sub> e/a by 2030; Livestock breeding research and manure management practices have a 4% economic potential for emission reduction in East Africa<sup>5</sup>.

The **Uganda Green Growth Development Strategy** has a specific focus in the agriculture sector under the NDC including: a) increased access to irrigation facilities starting with 10% of smallholder households in 2020 and cumulatively increasing to at least 60% of smallholder farmers by 2030; and b) actions to upgrade the value chain for strategic enterprises with a focus on product quality and quantity, market diversification, excellence in agro-processing and effective use of knowledge acquired from within the value chain. The Action will support both actions.

A range of other key policies are aligned to the overall objective of this project and will support the implementation of Uganda's NDP. Such policies refer to sustainability in

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<sup>4</sup> Agriculture Sector Mitigation Action Plan, MAAIF, 2015

<sup>5</sup> GEF-6 Project Identification Form- Capacity building initiative for Transparency

agriculture, and to mitigating and adapting to climate change. They are: National Agriculture Policy 2011 and its implementation framework, the Agriculture Sector Strategic Plan 2015/16 – 2019/20; Uganda CSA Programme up to 2025; Uganda National Land Use Policy 2006; Uganda National Land Policy 2013; Uganda National Environment Management Policy 1994; Uganda Forestry Policy 2001 and Gender Equality Policy which is going to be revised in 2017. Uganda also issued the Budget Call Circular requesting all the government agencies from national to local level including District Local Government (DLG) to mainstream gender and climate change into their workplans and programmes.

At regional level, the main policy for Northern Uganda is the 3rd **Peace Recovery and Development Plan** which provides a strategic framework against which the Government of Uganda, development partners, CSOs and the private sector can prioritise and align their actions. At sub-regional level, the 2nd **Karamoja Integrated Development Plan** is a medium-term development framework specifically tailored to address the unique context and development challenges faced in Karamoja in the period 2015-2020. The **Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework** (CRRF) is also being adopted in the sub-regions where refugees' settlements are expanding (West Nile).

The EU New Consensus for Development (2017) puts emphasis on sustainable development, green and circular economy, and job creation, as keys priorities under the Planet and People perspectives. The project will align with aims of "Empowering Local Authorities in partner countries for enhanced governance and more effective development outcomes" (2013), as the project will institutionalise climate change mitigation at District level by building capacities of DLGs to incorporate NDP into District Development Plans (DDP). The project also contributes to the measures and actions to which Uganda committed when it signed "The Paris Agreement" in April 2016. It also aligns with the Food Security and Agriculture objective of the National Indicative Program (NIP) under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF).

The Global Climate Change Alliance Plus (GCCA+) notably supports partner countries in the implementation of the agreements reached at the UNFCCC COP 21. This falls under both first and third Objectives of the GCCA+, where an emphasis is made on mainstreaming climate change into national development and identifying win-win approaches, developing coherent national strategies and ensuring their proper implementation in line with NDC commitments.

Gender approaches have been adopted in addressing climate change impacts in the country. Gender analysis, Gendered Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment, Gender Action Learning System (GALS), Gender Household Approach, Gender research and statistics disaggregation have been applied in climate change projects by UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), World Food Programme (WFP), the EU in Uganda, CSOs, and research institutes<sup>6</sup>. Grounded

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<sup>6</sup> Central to GALS is the act of drawing one's own diagrams, which are used to engage in<sup>6</sup> dialogue within the household and in the wider community. GALS users record their diagrams in individual notebooks which they continuously update to record progress and identify solutions to problems they encounter. Positive results have been shown in different projects in Uganda and in other countries in Africa and Asia.

in principles of gender justice and participation, GALS is taught to encourage women and men to draw their individual visions and plans. Uganda is one of the 35 countries mentioning women in their NDC, where they are identified as vulnerable to climate change.

### **1.1.2 Stakeholder Analysis**

GIZ Uganda has been implementing the German Government funded “*Adaptation of the Karamojong Agricultural Methods to Climate Change*” (2012 – 2016) project with an overall aim of improving the livelihoods of affected population, through the establishment of community-based disaster preparedness, adapted agricultural methods, and measures supporting a sustainable resource management. The project has established two Climate Change Adaptation Learning Centres as hubs for transferring innovations and technologies to farmers. Learning approaches were facilitated through Farmer Field Schools, Junior Farmer Field Schools, Settlement Disaster Management Committees, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA) and through the farmer-to-farmer approach. GIZ Uganda also implement “Mitigating Climate Change through Carbon Market Promotion in East Africa” programme, which is funded by the German Government (2015–2018), supporting East Africa’s governments and the private sector to further participate in carbon market mechanisms such as the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). GIZ collaborates with Ugandan Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), the East African Community Secretariat, the UNFCCC Regional Collaboration Centre, other development partners as well as private sector agencies. Inter alia the project supports the Ugandan Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change (PFCC), which consists of one hundred parliamentarians working on various aspects of climate change. The project also supports CCD in knowledge management, research and development in Clean Development Mechanism instruments. As a result, not only have there been increased emission reductions at national and regional scale, but also incentivised private sector participation in climate change mitigation.

The CCD under the office of the Permanent Secretary within the MWE coordinates all climate action in Uganda on national level, and also hosts the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) focal point. CCD coordinates projects and agencies supporting in NDC and GHGs across sectors. CCD has been supporting CC (adaptation and NDC) mainstreaming into workplans of all other Ministries and DLGs through introduction of a set of Climate Change (CC) indicators across sectors. Its capacity in human resources and administrative and technical expertise remain inadequate to deal with overwhelming demand in both adaptation and mitigation.

MAAIF is in charge of Agricultural Mitigation Action Plan development and implementation, GHGs inventory in Agriculture sector, MRV in Agriculture sector, national CSA Programme, and Youth Strategy in Agriculture. MAAIF is also hosting Private Sector and Enterprises Platforms. Ministry of Local Government (MLG) is providing direct supervision, inspection and managing its Districts Local Governments. The staff capacity and limited financial resources of two Ministries constrain their efficient support to mainstream gender responsive CC and NDC into DLG Plans.

Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovations (MUCCRI) provides training courses and technical support to development agencies in both climate change adaptation and mitigation. The National Agriculture Research Organisation (NARO) especially National Livestock Research Institute (NARILLI) and National Agriculture Research Laboratories (NARL) are well-known on research of CCA, CSA, land improvement, and mitigation in livestock and crops sub-sectors. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) has strong capacity for research on CSA best practices, gender mainstreaming in CC policy and actions, District gender budget analysis, and PRAs in the Northern region. Agricultural Research Institute in Kabanyolo studies organic agriculture and agroecological production practices, and the Uganda Martyrs University (UMU) is the first and only university to offer university degrees in organic agriculture and agroecology.

At district level, the DLGs, especially the Natural Resource and Agriculture Production, Community Development Departments and their technical staff from agriculture, water and planning, district offices of the National Forestry Authority (NFA), are the focal points for climate change-related activities. Their task is to coordinate all activities at district level and to incorporate climate change into District Development Plans. While some DLGs might have benefited from on-going programmes, many DLGs are poorly resourced in terms of human resource, capacities and budgets for CC mainstreaming and implementation.

The FAO supported the integration of climate change into the National Development Plan (2015/16-2019/2019), development of Uganda NDC strategy, strengthening the capacity of CCD through staff training and establishment of the Climate Change Resource Centre. FAO supported the development of National Adaptation Plan for the Agriculture Sector, formulation of CSA National Programme and Youth Strategy in Agriculture Sector in partnership with MAAIF. FAO supported setting up MRV in forestry and Droughts Early Warning System. Under GCCA Project phase I, FAO and civil society partners established over 750 Farmers Field schools, testing and replicating gender sensitive CSA practices. FAO implemented CC resilience projects, on-going refugees and host community support and possibly upcoming land tenure in Northern region, as part of DINU.

National private sector companies may provide services to support local farmers groups in the Northern Region of Uganda. Their services cover marketing of agro produce, technical training to farmers, including organic agriculture production practice, which are often climate sensitive, quality control, bulk buying, and agro-processing technologies<sup>7</sup>.

CSOs and networks such as Climate Change Action Network in Uganda (CAN-U), African Climate Resilience Network (ACCRA), CSA INGOs Alliance, and Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Uganda (PELUM) are also active in CSA, including finance tracking, mainstreaming CC, gender, and NDC into DLGs plans, and supporting farmers and their

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<sup>7</sup> AMFRI FARMS can provide a service of calculating CO<sub>2</sub> sequestration from CSA practices in organic crop production. APTECH provide solar water pumps for irrigation schemes, with slow payment instalments for farmers. FONUS, a Makerere University based company, focuses on solar, agro-livestock-poultry processing technologies, charcoal cool rooms, solar dryers, which are of reasonable cost, with technical training courses for farmers and groups on site and in campus.

groups in CC Adaptation and Mitigation (CCAM). ACCRA is supporting planning for NDC Implementation, applying the CDKN/Ricardo Quick Start Guide and Reference Manual (Quick Start Guide) with 5 modules of governance, mitigation, adaptation, climate finance and measurement, reporting and verification (MRV)<sup>8</sup>. PELUM Uganda shares skills and knowledge about CSA best practices, undertake research and demonstration projects. PELUM Uganda is a 56 - member strong network of agricultural international and national NGOs operating in over 86 districts, reaching over 3,000,000 smallholder farmers, 60% of whom are women. Uganda Young Farmers Association (UNYFA) has over 40 young farmers Associations of over 1,000 youth groups across all regions including Northern region. They provide services, education, advocacy and networking to support young farmers. They also starts working on gender and CSA.

CC Donor Groups, UNDP in Uganda, NDC Partnership, NAP-Global Network, GEF, Conservation International are important partners for cooperation and coordination to share progress in supporting NDC implementation and finance at all level, including regional and national NDC, and CC workshops.

### **1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis**

**Change of land use.** This is an important contributor to GHG emissions exacerbating emissions from agricultural soils. Clearing of vegetation on new plots as well as burning practices lowers carbon sequestration. Low productivity on existing arable plots requires farmers to open up new land and keep ever smaller areas under fallow at the expense of natural forests, bushland and swamps. Proper land use planning in combination with measures to increase land productivity (in order to increase land resource use efficiency of existing arable land) are therefore efficient measures to lower GHG emissions.

Land use change is one of the root causes of **Land degradation**, with as much as 41% of the country's total area being severely degraded and 12% very severely degraded according to the Global Environmental Outlook 2 report. Land degradation, especially in the form of soil erosion, is closely related to poor yields and has its main causes in deforestation, unsustainable agricultural practices and overgrazing. Climate smart agriculture and agroecology practices will also be addressing land degradation.

**Improved productivity and incomes:** climate change in Uganda tends to have a negative impact on agricultural production, therefore, achieving any given food and nutrition security target will require greater investments in climate-smart agriculture (CSA), sustainable land management (SLM) and water-saving practices such as agroecology, conservation tillage, 'push-pull' multiple cropping practices, agro-forestry, etc. Public and private sectors as well as public-private partnerships need to play a critical role. Special targeted support to the most vulnerable groups such as youth, people living with AIDS and female headed households will be arranged so that they can also benefit from the CSA application. Mainstreaming gender

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<sup>8</sup> ACCRA Mitigation Brief, 2017

into CSA interventions will contribute to improved productivity and incomes, while closing the gaps of gender inequalities in the country.

**Building resilience and associated mitigation benefits:** CSA will help reduce vulnerability of Uganda's agriculture sector by increasing productivity, enhancing adaptation and resilience of the farming systems and reducing GHG emissions intensity in the context of achieving sustainable development and poverty eradication.

**Value Chain Integration:** Currently, smallholder farmers in Northern Uganda are only poorly integrated in value chains. Knowledge and capacity building are strategic priorities to leverage innovations and increase efficiencies. The value-chain approach also provides an enabling framework for integrating gender and the needs of the youth and effective engagement of private sector. Improved value chains provide the opportunity to better adapt to climate change, identifying the most vulnerable aspects of production (e.g. value addition, post-harvest handling and storage and access to markets, including micro-finances and gender focus).

**Research for Development and Innovations:** The use of modern science and climate-smart practices in agricultural production is still limited. Research–extension–farmer linkages to facilitate the transition to climate-smart agriculture by smallholder farmers are inadequate. Knowledge about the use of climate-smart agricultural practices, sustainable land management, sustainable soil management and sustainable crop-livestock intensification is lacking. Social aspects of CSA development, extension and practice – how to overcome barriers of reaching vulnerable groups such as the poorest, people living with HIV/AIDS, the elderly, women, and refugees – also need to be included in the scientific research, documentation and practice of CSA.

**Agroecology:** offers the potential to increase productivity while providing critical ecosystem services, such as improved soil and carbon sequestration. It minimises chemical inputs and combines modern scientific knowledge, innovative practices and traditional knowledge. Agroecological practices make agroecosystems resilient to climatic hazards with diversified crops and integrated livestock farming. Additions of organic matters to the soil (compost, crop residues, green manure), pulses crops, agroforestry, and living hedges raise carbon sequestration therefore reducing atmospheric carbon dioxide content. Organic matter improves water efficiency which saves water.

**Improved Institutional Coordination:** is crucial for an effective implementation of any gender responsive climate change measures. Better horizontal integration provides a framework for high-level guidance while vertical integration is instrumental in determining the roles of various sector institutions and devolved governments in performing climate change measures in agriculture and land use. National policy dialogues are informed by evidence from districts.

All these areas of priority provide the opportunity to create win-win solutions, where the increased resilience to climate impacts is accompanied by stabilization of GHG emissions, due to their reduction and/or increased carbon sink capacities.

## 2. RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating Measures
<p>Instability in the Northern Uganda region arising from the combined effects of long and violent conflicts and resultant insecurity and an increasing number of refugees from South Sudan adding stress to natural resources.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>A number of interventions are targeting the Northern Uganda region like the EU's Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU), EU Trust Fund, and the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund III among others; to effectively settle in the native and refugee communities and rebuild institutions and livelihoods. The CRRF, if properly funded, will provide an umbrella to ensure the humanitarian-development nexus and address increasing tensions.</p> <p>The project will provide institutional support to farmers groups including youth and women groups at grassroots level to strengthen the cohesion among people, while aiming for increased incomes.</p>
<p>Limited technical capacity of stakeholders, mainly research institutions and smallholder farmers, for climate change mitigation in agriculture and land use.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Supporting research/innovation and dissemination of existing mitigation practices at research stations to on-farm. Build on recent research papers (ie French-funded “<i>Elements of a strategy to develop agroecology in Uganda</i>”, December 2016)</p> <p>Capacity development strategy is developed for different stakeholders in the project for planning, resource mobilisation and implementation.</p>
<p>Inadequate technical and financial capacities of Local Authorities to support and coordinate CSA interventions.</p>	<p>Medium</p>	<p>Capacity building of Local Authorities through technical assistance, resource mobilisation, and promotion of linkages between research, local authorities (Agriculture/Livestock, Environment/Natural Resources/Land, Trade District Officials) as well as smallholder farmers. Building public-private partnerships along value chains. Gender and climate change will be mainstreamed into DDPs, including finance resources mobilisation support, as part of the project strategy.</p>

<b>Risks</b>	<b>Risk level (H/M/L)</b>	<b>Mitigating Measures</b>
Unclear land ownership/user rights hinder long term mitigation efforts.	Medium	Advocacy and capitalisation on lessons learned, including gender-related, from the on-going EU project implemented GIZ on Improvement of land governance in Uganda aimed at increasing productivity of small holder farmers on mailo land. DINU has also a land component where synergies could be sought. Access to land for women is highly prioritised.
Youth has limited resources to adopt CSA	Medium	Involvement of youth into training, and project activities. There will be a strategy targeted youth and tailoring the necessary support to them. Project will engage with Community Department at DLGs, young farmers organisation, youth based organisations to support implementation of Youth Strategy in Agriculture sector
Limited participation of women including female headed households in CSA adoption and insufficient women's voice in project decision-making.	Medium	The Project will work with CSOs and those organisations who embrace women empowerment approach. Gender analysis will be conducted in the project districts to identify specific solutions to address gender inequalities and targeting women in agriculture sector. The project will apply gender household approach and Gender Action Learning System by all implementing partners (GALS); Budgets will be allocated for gender activities.
Overlapping activities in the Northern Region	Medium	EU, and GIZ implement a number of new and on-going programmes in the same region, this co-finance action will help to avoid duplication.
<b>Assumptions</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued commitment from the Government at central and local authority levels.</li> <li>• Northern Uganda will not experience extreme weather events which could possibly undermine program results in the promotion of CSA.</li> <li>• Refugee settlement policy does not undermine climate change mitigation measures around deforestation, and land use changes</li> </ul>		

### **3 LESSONS LEARNED, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS CUTTING ISSUES**

### 3.1 Lessons learnt

Interventions to address climate change in Uganda must move beyond short-term, project-based focus: (i) A more comprehensive, multi-stakeholder approach is needed to deal with climate change, disaster risks, natural resource degradation and food insecurity in an integrated and long-term manner; (ii) A sound framework must be developed for systematically strengthening capacities for all related stakeholders at all levels (iii) while developing capacity and mobilising resources for key government agencies at national and district level are needed, the involvement of CSOs, research agencies and their extensive networks are important to NDC implementation, monitoring and reporting process not only in the region, but across the country.

In Uganda, farmer's level of adoption of climate smart practices has been low. An important step in the adoption process is knowledge of practice. On-farm demonstrations facilitate out-scaling (horizontal diffusion) of locally appropriate CSA practices among farmers through learning-by-doing. The cooperation with existing farmer groups and the identification of 'champions' who can be 'lead farmers' and/or lead firms that can be early adopters of innovations should be promoted.

Gender responsive NDC and CC mainstreaming into DLG Plans needs to be supported by both political and technical officers of the Districts, to be effective. Participatory approaches to planning and Participatory Land Use Planning for sustained solutions have proven to be efficient tools to integrate various stakeholders. Communal Land Associations as indicated in the National Land Policy can be used as possible entry points for gender responsive Climate-Sensitive Participatory Land Use Planning (CS-PLUP).

### 3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The Action will benefit from the complementarities with other development partners' programmes in the region and particularly from the EU's programmes such as the planned Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU), Switch Africa Green, the EU Trust Fund, and CSO-LA (civil society organisation/local authorities) projects, promoting development and resilience as an incentive for stability in the still fragile region of Northern Uganda.

The new German Government funded program "**Promotion of Rural Development**" aims at improving the development of the rural economy in selected regions of Northern Uganda. The first field of action aims at supporting the DLGs in their planning, implementation, monitoring and coordination capacities. Therefore, complementarities exist in the integration of climate change in the DDPs as well as in capacity building of DLG staff in CCA, NDC, Gender Mainstreaming Climate Sensitive Participatory Land Use Planning (CSPLUP). Selected value chains will be strengthened through upstream and downstream activities in the fields of input supply, service providers, introduction of climate-smart agriculture practices, post-harvest handling, storage and marketing, access to finance, as well as value addition. PELUM members have supported gender responsive value addition activities, where lessons learned can be shared.

Additional complementarities exist with GIZ Private Public Partnership arrangements to introduce organic agriculture, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), improving the access to finance and productive assets, combined with strengthening the market position of smallholder farmers through farmer groups. The close cooperation with the private sector proved to be valuable to adopt innovations to increase product quality, productivity and thus, improve farm and household incomes. Specifically in Karamoja lessons can be learned from a previous GIZ program on climate change adaptation. Various techniques have been piloted, documented and can be up-scaled. In addition, the Action will benefit from the experiences and work of the GIZ Land Project implemented in Teso sub-region and their land inventory work resulting in data and land related information useful for sustained land use planning and climate change mitigation. Communal Land Associations can be used as entry points for gender responsive land use planning on communal lands, which are prominent in Northern region.

The Action might also benefit from potential partnership with FAO Uganda in a number of areas: a) Capacity building on CC adaptation and mitigation strategies for national and district institutions (including policy makers) and civil society organizations; b) scaling up and replication of CSA best practices tested successfully in the first phase of GCCA Project, together with water infrastructure investments and participatory management at household and community level for both crops and livestock. c) Gender Action Learning Systems (GALS) approaches introduced in Farmers Field Schools leading to improved gender equality situation in the target areas.

The two GCCA+ projects in Uganda will complement each other in several areas. Firstly by Gender responsive Climate Change Mainstreaming capacity development for national and District Local Governments through joint Planning, Training of Trainers at national level, and training materials development. International Technical Assistance on capacity development can be shared between two projects. Secondly by stocktaking of CSA best practices, CSA dissemination and replication, farmers level exchange visits and national and regional level CSA workshops. And thirdly through CO<sub>2</sub> measurements of related interventions and MRV capacity development in all districts under the two projects, feeding information into the national and Agricultural sectoral MRV

The EU funded SWITCH Africa Green supports 6 countries in Africa including Uganda to achieve sustainable development by facilitating inclusive green economy, based on sustainable consumption and production patterns, while generating growth, creating decent jobs and reducing poverty. The Programme is active in Agriculture sector through engagement with the private sector, therefore, there might be complementary actions related to private sector companies in agricultural commodities value chains.

The programme's coordination at national level will be achieved through donor coordination platforms, such as the Northern Uganda Development Partners' Group, the Environment and Climate Change Development Partners' Group, the Karamoja Development Partners Group and the Agriculture Development Partners Group. Coordination at district level will be

achieved through DLGs and the inclusion of NDC, CC and Gender activities in their annual work plans and resources mobilised to implement.

### **3.3 Cross-cutting and other issues**

#### **3.3.1 Gender and Climate Change**

Although Uganda generally has positive policies with regard to gender equality and women's empowerment, the Country Gender Analysis report<sup>9</sup> highlighted gender inequalities in the agriculture sector; as a result of lower education and literacy, disproportionate responsibility for unpaid care and domestic work in the household, unequal bargaining power, limited control and entitlement over productive and natural resources and assets including land, limited physical mobility, less use of modern farm inputs, and limited access to extension services. Climate change impacts in Uganda have significant gender implications due to the different roles, needs, capacities and positioning of women and men. As a consequence, women and men are exposed to different risks and vulnerabilities<sup>10</sup>. Women therefore face greater restriction in enhancing their adaptive capacity<sup>11</sup> due to cultural traditions and social norms.

Extreme climate events also trigger the need for changes of farming practices and farm decisions by both women and men, yet the decision-making power of women at both household and community level remains unequal to that of men. This impacts directly on the women's choices of land plots, quality, choice of crop and / or livestock enterprise, adoption of adaptation and mitigation practices for example the choice for investment in water schemes to adapt to climate change<sup>12</sup>.

Climate change has a greater impact on those most vulnerable and reliant on natural resources for their livelihoods and/or who have the least capacity to respond to natural hazards. Women account for 56% of farmers in the country. Women are also responsible for 70-80% of agricultural production, nutrition and food security, at household level. Women-led households in Uganda therefore face higher risks and greater burdens from the impacts of climate change as they are more likely to be resource poor. Women's unequal participation in decision-making processes and labour markets compound inequalities and often prevent women from fully contributing to climate-related planning, policy-making and implementation. Yet, women can (and do) play a critical role in response to climate change due to their local knowledge of and leadership in e.g. sustainable resource management and/or leading sustainable practices at the household and community level. At the local level, women's inclusion at the leadership level has led to improved outcomes of climate related projects and policies. On the contrary, if policies or projects are implemented without

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<sup>9</sup> Country Gender Analysis, EUD, UN Women and Government in Uganda

<sup>10</sup> Gender and Climate Change, assessing impacts and strategies for mitigation and adaptation to CC in Uganda, 2012

<sup>11</sup> FAO-GCCA Gender Analysis Report, 2015

<sup>12</sup> Gender Needs Assessment Report, FAO Uganda, NAP-Ag Programme, 2017

women's meaningful participation it increases existing inequalities and decreases effectiveness.

Therefore, the Action will actively engage with Community Development Departments of DLGs, NGOs and organisations with women empowerment approaches to support women and women led initiatives to promote sustainable, climate smart farming practices, and value addition activities. The Action will capitalise on changing gender dynamics through training and application of Gender Learning Actions tools, training packages (including leadership and entrepreneurship skills) for women and their groups, improving access to enabling conditions such as access to credit and savings, water supply, inputs and market information, land access to enable them to adopt CSA practices. Greater involvement of women in planning, improving access to resources and training opportunities, decision making processes at both community and household levels may also be supported. Special efforts to reach women living with HIV/AIDS, female youths and female headed households will be made by implementing partners.

### **3.3.2 Youth and Climate Change**

At the current growth rate, Uganda's population of 38 million will double by 2040 and might reach 100 million people by 2050. This, as well as the fact that Uganda has one of the youngest populations in the world, with an unbalanced age structure (70% below 24 years old), is affecting all other development areas with, notably, an unsustainable strain on natural resources. As a consequence, employment creation that respects the limited natural resources is a crucial development challenge.

A substantial number of youth live in rural areas where agriculture often provides the only access to employment and food. However, agriculture is also vulnerable to environmental stress factors, hence youth regard this as a very risky venture. At the same time, many youth are involved in activities that contribute negatively to climate change such as brick laying in wetlands, charcoal burning, deforestation for cultivation, over grazing in communal pastoral areas, among others.

Government of Uganda has approved a Strategy for Youth in Agriculture under MAAIF, and the Action will support some activities to implement this Strategy. The Action will engage with various youth focused organisations to raise awareness of negative impact of youth's current works on climate change and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and will promote alternative, climate-smart farming practices (including land use planning, increased sustainable land productivity, agro-ecology, agro-forestry, and conservation agriculture) through existing and new youth groups. Additionally, alternative sources of income generation need to be developed to reduce the youth dependency on agriculture. Youth will be provided opportunities upstream and downstream the various agricultural value chains. Access to land, finance resources, markets, technologies and institutional capacities is also planned under the Action for youth.

### **3.3.3. Rights-Based Approach**

The Action will follow the EC's Human Rights Based Approach<sup>13</sup> by:

- Addressing negative trends for women and youth; disparities and opportunity gaps between men on one hand, and women and youth on the other hand, identified during identification and formulation phases, by direct consultation with the organisations working with these people.
- Building capacities of Local Authorities and other Implementing Partners to mainstream gender along with mainstreaming of climate change, and to address gender and youth disparities
- Ensuring rights of vulnerable groups – women and youth, but also people living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly – are taken into account, primarily by ensuring their voices are heard and by enabling them to participate in decision-making bodies. Also ensuring through implementation and monitoring processes that these vulnerable groups are effectively targeted and receiving equal or disproportionately greater benefit. The Action might consider the support to refugees and host communities in the districts through its Implementing partners.
- Targeting these vulnerable groups for capacity development activities, especially women and youth, enabling them to claim/fulfil their rights. Clearly disaggregating these target groups – women and youth – in reporting formats and mechanisms, using appropriate human rights indicators to increase accountability.

#### **3.3.4. Climate change and desertification**

Despite the fact that Uganda has a large area of arable land, soil degradation is a substantial problem in the country. Generally, it is estimated that 4% - 12% of GNP is lost from environmental degradation, 85% of this from soil erosion, nutrient loss and changes to different crops. The worst affected areas include highland areas in the southwest and some dryland districts (NEMA, 2001). In the Northern regions, gully erosion is a particular problem. Desertification is already pronounced in Karamoja, being severely affected by both water and wind erosion. Climate change, with increased variability in rainfall and increased risk of floods, is increasing the pace of desertification and land degradation processes. Through CSA, the project will help in stop soil degradation processes and promote the soil fertility needed to not only to increase soil carbon sink capacities but also to stop soil degradation and desertification processes.

## **4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION**

### **4.1 Objectives/results**

The overall objective of the Action is to support Uganda achieve sustainable development contributing to the sectoral implementation of its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDCs) through climate smart agriculture.

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<sup>13</sup> [https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/aidco/images/e/e7/3\\_EC\\_RBA.pdf](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/mwikis/aidco/images/e/e7/3_EC_RBA.pdf)

The purpose is to support rural population to sustain climate sensitive agriculture development in a gender responsive manner.

The Action is relevant for the Agenda 2030 and the new European Consensus on Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG Goals 13 (climate action) and 1 (no poverty), but also promotes progress towards SDG Goal 5 (gender equality). This does not imply a commitment by the country benefitting from this programme.

The Action shall be carried out in Uganda targeting selected districts and sub-counties of Northern Uganda, which comprises the sub-regions of Karamoja, Lango, West Nile, Acholi and Teso (Districts of Katakwi and Amur).

## **4.2 Main activities**

### **Result 1: Capacities of national and local governments and other stakeholders to plan, implement, coordinate, mobilise resources and monitor climate change efforts is enhanced.**

This component will strengthen the knowledge and institutional capacities of relevant stakeholders from national to local level including District Local Governments in the area of CSA, sustainable land management, climate change mainstreaming and planning, gender mainstreaming, climate finance options, resources mobilisation, climate sensitive participatory land-use planning and land utilisation in the framework of sectoral NDC implementation.

The result will be achieved through the following sub-outputs and their activities:

#### **Sub-Result 1.1: Gender responsive CC capacity development strategy for key stakeholders at both national and local level developed, resourced and implemented.**

##### Activities:

The Project will embrace capacity development for DLGs and their staff at sub-county level. DLGs have responsibility for planning, mobilising the resources, coordinating and implementing all developmental policies derived at national level. District Development Plans (DDP) are the guiding documents for the economic, social and ecological development. Staff capacity and financial resources remain modest to implement their planned climate change and gender responsive actions. Capacity development will be based on capacity assessments and will target both political and technical staff including Chief Administrative Officer (CAOs), Resident Commissioners, Planners of the District Land Offices, the Department of Water, Natural Resources, Production, Community Development Officers, Youth Officer, Climate Change and Gender Focal points, and District office of National Forestry Authority. Key outputs and indicators of the capacity development Strategy will be identified. A Training of Trainers approach will be applied so that well-trained district and sub-county staff, together with civil society organisation and private sector can provide further training to farmers groups for sustainability and ownership. Key topics will include climate-smart agriculture, climate smart sustainable land management, climate sensitive participatory land-use planning, Gender, climate change mainstreaming, GALS tools, resources mobilisation, financial capacity, and monitoring in the framework of sectoral NDC implementation.

Capacity development for Ministries will be resourced in the Action, so that the Ministry level staff can be capable of providing vertical technical training support, supervision, budgets allocation, and coordinating activities at district and sub-county level in the project.

Sub- result 1.1 will also comprise the mapping and analysis of capacities of CSOs, networks, research agencies and private sector on CC, CSA best practices, advocacy, resources mobilisation, monitoring and Gender in climate change contexts (including GALS) are resourced and supported, including NDC implementation in the context of sustainable development. The Capacity Needs Assessments will be carried out for these groups before key outputs, indicators, capacity development actions are resourced and implemented

The Action will also develop capacity for youth and women's groups, Young Farmers Associations and host communities of refugees in the districts so that these groups can apply climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, and still improve their income.

**Sub-Result 1.2: Gender responsive NDC is incorporated into District Development Plans (DDPs), resourced, implemented, supported by strengthened capacity and coordination within DLGs.**

Activities:

The Action will support DLGs and technical officials in incorporating gender, climate change into the DDPs, including synergies with the NDC and with explicit Gender and CC mainstreaming and specific resources allocated, in alignment with the annual planning and budgeting cycle for sectoral NDC implementation in line with the DDPs. Key outputs of this activity will be six DLG Development Plans with Gender, CC and NDC mainstreamed per year with standard gender and climate change indicators for regular reporting. The regular review of the six District Local Government Development Plans will be conducted to identify gaps, challenges and opportunities of mainstreaming. The review results and capacity development activities in Sub-result 1.1 will also support DLGs and their technical staff to perform sub-result 1.2. Coordination capacity of DLGs and of key actors in the districts will ensure optimal use of resources available and avoid overlapping activities.

**Sub-Result 1.3: Climate sensitive gender responsive participatory land use planning developed, and implemented at District level.**

Activities:

The Action will strengthen capacities of District Planning Offices to implement climate sensitive land use plans for six districts, so as to decrease the effects of potential land use changes on GHG emissions. Due to the large and still growing numbers of refugees in northern Uganda it is a high priority for the refugee hosting districts to take into account the additional pressure on the available land (and water) resources and plan accordingly. Gender sensitive participatory land use planning from village or sub-county level to district level will build on these efforts to realize synergies in selected areas. This will enable the Action to carry out piloting measures in a drought affected area. Capacity development measures will be developed and implemented focussing on technical aspects of climate sensitive land use planning as well as better horizontal coordination between the different DLG departments.

Gender dimension will be incorporated in the land use planning processes, and trainings and information sharing sessions on land-use rights and land utilisation by women especially female headed households will be delivered for DLGs and CSOs.

### **Result 2: Climate sensitive agricultural practices disseminated and applied**

In order to increase the adoption rate of CSA, it is not sufficient to increase knowledge: farmers also need a range of locally appropriate CSA practices from which to choose (“basket of options”) and opportunities to test them on the ground. The basket of options needs to also take account of different preferences and needs for women farmers. The CSA which help reduce emission intensity through agro-ecology approaches (push-pull, no tillage, etc.), improved nitrogen fertilizer management for crops (especially rice production); reducing emission from enteric fermentation, sequestering carbon in integrated soil-based practices/integrated watershed management practices, and managing manure<sup>14</sup> will likely be supported. CSAs on improved nutritious and drought tolerant forages and forage conservation, with forage conservation and dry season feeding, will result in increased milk yield and incomes, while reducing the amount of methane produced. Production of biogas from livestock manure provides feasible way of mitigating methane. Biogas production in zero grazing systems and manure management for soil improvement are possible interventions. Rehabilitation of degraded grazing land using drought tolerant forages will be focused with biomass yield. An example from FAO Uganda GCCA project shows that improved pastures leading to annual biomass yield from 700 Kg/Ha on degraded areas to 4000 Kg/Ha, subsequently an increased carbon sequestration per area of land.

The result will be achieved through the following sub-outputs and their activities:

#### **Sub-Result 2.1: Training packages and methodology to promote CSA available and implemented.**

##### Activities

CSA practices in the region will be compiled by multi-disciplinary team and shared by relevant organisations preferably CSOs network (PELUM), private sector companies, international and national research agencies (IITA, NARILLI, NARL under NARO, MUCCRI of Makerere university or other local Universities), MAAIF, FAO Uganda, DLGs staff, and local farmers (including women and youths).

One key output of this activity will be the documentation of CSA:

- best practices applied to specific landscapes and social contexts in the targeted districts,
- recommendations capturing indigenous knowledge, and
- practices by male and female farmers of different economic status.

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<sup>14</sup> FAO Uganda presentation on NDC measures, 2017

This output will be used together with the work performed under the GCCA+ Uganda project in order to define ways of upscaling CSA practices in Uganda, in line with the development plans and the Uganda NDC. An upscaling strategy will be prepared. The CSA research will take economic parameters into account including adaptation and mitigation costs and benefits of different measures, together with gender implications. A special focus will be given to CSA practices that are based on resource-use efficiency (water, embraced to minimise conversion of forest land into agricultural land, improving soil fertility). Incentives for water-saving/low-inputs/low-emission agriculture will be explored. CSA research will also capture barriers of adoption, decision making behaviours of farmers groups of various economic status, enabling conditions for farmers of different status to apply CSA and practical recommendations for public and private investors.

Another key output of sub-result 2.1 is the Development and promotion of training packages on gender responsive CSA on land, water and resource use efficiency, improved soil, crops, agro-forestry, integrated farm systems, improved indigenous livestock, poultry breeds, gender mainstreaming and management practices. The training will especially target Farmers Groups, Farmers Field Schools, Youth and Women's groups, supported by different implementing partners.

**Sub-Result 2.2: Conducive conditions (finance, water, inputs centres such as nurseries, markets, and technologies), to assist smallholder farmers including women and youth to apply CSA practices and value chains supported.**

#### Activities

To facilitate the adoption of CSA, the Action will support specific practices such as water run-off harvesting at household and community level; biogas models with reduced GHG emissions, safe cooking and lighting for families; and improved cook-stoves. Farmer-managed seed multiplication and nursery centres for drought-resistant seeds/crop varieties and fruit trees operated by individual farmers or local farmers' groups, including women farmers (at least 40%) and the Community-Based Indigenous Livestock and Poultry Breeding Centres (CBBC) will be set up and supported by NALIRRI, regional research centres and private sector companies. Drought resistant fodder plantation and dissemination, animal feeds to reduce livestock emission will be supported with technical guidance from NALIRRI. Key outputs including quantity and costs of these interventions, will be decided upon on the basis of rapid needs assessments.

Gender responsive and climate sensitive value chains assessments will also be performed under sub-result 2.2. Value chains (for specific crops, livestock, poultry, herbal plants and fruit trees) will be analysed, to understand needs and preferences from DGLs and farmers, potential increase in income, markets structures, technologies involved or needed, stakeholders organisation and capacities, identification of opportunities and of bottlenecks, and recommendations for improvements and investments. Value chain analysis of specific commodities will be identified and supported by private sector companies such as AMFRI and Gulu Agricultural Company, APTECH, FONUS and CSOs. GALS will be incorporated into value chain activities for women in economic empowerment. Investments in equipment,

assets, technologies, machines for value addition activities can be supported by the Action to specific vulnerable groups.

Also, targeted alternative income generating activities and jobs for youth, women will be supported, depending on the value chain assessments. Engagement with youth focused organisations, young farmers' organisations, women groups and private sector will be effective in the Action to address the needs for this most vulnerable groups. Key output of this activity will be identified based on the needs assessments of different groups in all six districts.

**Sub-Result 2.3: Public and private extension systems to facilitate CSA application and dissemination harmonised and strengthened.**

Activities

The Action will help develop more diverse public and private agriculture extension, engaging with private sector, research agencies, CSOs and networks, farmers' organisations, government extension networks, farmers groups. A quick review of existing best practices in extensions in both private and public systems in supportive of CSA in Agriculture sector will be conducted and a Plan of Action for strengthening these systems will be developed, resourced and implemented under the Action.

**Sub-Result 2.4: Household dynamics on gender equality and gender relations enhanced to support climate sensitive agriculture production.**

Activities

Local capacity for gender analysis, gender-responsive budgeting and planning and monitoring for all stakeholders will be developed. Based on the gender analysis of each district, a Gender Action Plan, addressing relation and structured causes of inequalities will be developed, resourced and implemented. Gender Action Learning System (GALS) tools and Gender Household Approach will be trained and integrated across project activities. Male champions approach will be promoted to address gender inequalities. Budget for gender activities will be allocated in the project.

**Sub-Result 2.5: CSA Best practices, lessons and piloting systems within the Action shared, disseminated and replicated.**

Activities

Successfully implemented CSA best practices, lessons and effective systems shall be documented, via visual and audio means, in local languages, shared via local communication channels for women, men, and youth and disseminated within the upscaling strategy (sub result 2.1) in other districts and shared at national level. Upscaling of the implementation of CSA can be enhanced by farmer experience exchanges in Uganda. Regional, district level and national level workshops to disseminate CSA best practices will be organised, in cooperation with other stakeholders at both national and local level. A CSA Communication Strategy with resources provided as part of the up-scaling strategy will be developed and implemented

during the course of the project with participation of related stakeholders including local government agencies, CSOs, farmers groups and others.

**Result 3: Awareness and capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification of climate change mitigation measures strengthened**

The system will be basic, small scale, with special focus at district level, with the possibility to scale up or duplicate during the Action if it proves useful and manageable. GIZ Global has experience and capacity to develop such a protocol, see for example their work in Ghana.

The result will be achieved through the following sub-outputs and their activities:

**Sub-Result 3.1: Database in agricultures sector (crops and livestock) strengthened.**

Activities

This Action will help improve the needed baseline data from targeted households, supported districts, and Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, and attempt to calculate the emission reductions of specific abatement actions, as the key to MRV in agricultural sector at district level is keeping good records at the farm-level. Desk reviews of previous works by other stakeholders on database gaps will be carried out, in cooperation with MAAIF.

**Sub-Result 3.2: Package of training (ToTs) for staff from Ministries and DLGs**

Activities

Capacity building for different stakeholders including CCD, MAAIF, DLGs, CSOs, private sector, and farmer groups will also be supported, based on training needs assessments. Possible support for CCD includes the mitigation and MRV capacity for their staff, and NDC and CC focal points and teams at different ministries, especially MAAIF.

**Sub-Result 3.3: A MRV system at DLG level will be piloted and supported, feeding results into the national and sectoral MRV system (with indicators for CC adaptation, mitigation and finance) coordinated by CCD and MAAIF.**

Activities

Support will be provided to DLGs to set up a MRV system tracking adaptation, mitigation and finance, with engagement of key stakeholders including CSOs. Trained MAAIF staff together with civil society organisations, and external MRV expertise will support setting up the DLGs' MRV system, whose information will be used by sectoral MRVs and national databases. A key output will be the setting up of MRV systems in the six targeted districts under the present Action. Together with the MRV systems of further nine districts foreseen under GCCA+ Upscaling Action in the Cattle Corridor, a total of 15 MRVs will substantially contribute to establishing a robust knowledge base at MAAIF, with a strong replication potential in other districts across country. Coordination with other agencies working on NDC implementation including the MRV component in the agriculture sector in cooperation with MAAIF for sharing lessons, information and mutual support to CCD, MAAIF and DLGs will also be achieved.

### 4.3 Intervention Logic

The Action is based on an overall strategy characterised by some main features:

- The Action will directly **contribute to Uganda's development goals** through its support to the implementation of the NDC of Uganda (overall objective), with measured results to feed into national and sectoral reporting system(s) through government agencies.
- The Action supports the building of links between climate change and sound agricultural practices, involving complex environmental, social and economic issues that require **integrated actions**. Agricultural communities in northern Uganda are generally poor and are already impacted by climate change. Therefore, adaptation to climate change is essential for farmers and should ensure sustainable livelihood and use of ecosystem services in the long term. Yet, mitigation of climate change can also contribute to sustainable agriculture and local development. Therefore, **mitigation and adaptation must be appropriately combined**.
- The Action is **to support rural population to sustain climate sensitive agriculture development in a gender responsive manner**. The Action prioritises the gender mainstreaming into all activities so that those intended benefits will empower women and close the gaps of inequalities in agriculture production.
- The Action will be **implemented in the Northern Region**, where local farmers will be assisted with their agriculture production in a way that they can achieve higher incomes, food security, and increased productivity in context of climate change.

**Result 1** focuses on the “Capacities of national and local governments and other stakeholders to plan, implement, coordinate, mobilise resources and monitor gender responsive climate change efforts enhanced”, with strong emphasis on District Local Governments and other stakeholders working in the districts. The developed capacity in Result 1 will help achieving the result 2.

**Result 2** “Climate Change sensitive agricultural practices applied and disseminated” targets the support by all stakeholders for farmers and communities. Result 1 and 2 both contribute and feed the information into Result 3.

**Result 3** “Awareness and capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification of climate change mitigation measures strengthened”, is for supporting MAAIF, and DLGs in setting up good database, measuring, verifying and monitoring CSA interventions and mitigation actions, and feeding the information into the district and national system.

## 5 IMPLEMENTATION

### 5.1 Financing Agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

### 5.2 Indicative Implementation Period

The Indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and corresponding contracts and agreements implemented is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement. Extension of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

## **5.4 Implementation Modality**

### **5.4.1.4 Indirect Management with GIZ**

This action may be implemented in indirect management with GIZ in accordance with Article 58 (1) (c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails technical and financial management of all project components including the administrative tasks leading to supporting Uganda in implementing its Nationally Determined Contribution through Climate Smart Agriculture. This implementation is justified because of GIZ's technical capacity in climate change adaptation and mitigation at field, country, regional and headquarters where expertise can be easily mobilized to respond to all technical aspects. GIZ expertise exists in Natural resources management, Organic Agriculture Production Support, Private sector and Civil Society engagements, MRV, Extensions, Training and Capacity Development, M&E, which aspects will all be tackled in the proposed action. GIZ has been the implementation partner for other EU Funded project in the Northern Region. Continuing in this role will allow drawing from previous experience and quickly reactivating the relations and structures established with local authorities and other agencies working on climate change.

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: Recruitment of Technical Assistance, procurement of supplies, launching calls to public institutions and NGOs and Implementation Partners awarding, signing and managing contracts, doing payments and recoveries, and visibility activities.

If negotiations with the above-mentioned entrusted entity fail, this action may be implemented in indirect management with the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) of the UN. The implementation by this alternative entrusted entity would be justified because of its demonstrated technical capacity in climate change adaptation and mitigation at field, country, regional and headquarters where expertise could be easily mobilised. The alternative entrusted entity would undertake management and implementation of the action.

## **5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants**

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply. The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 9(2)(b) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 on the basis of urgency or of

unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

### 5.6 Indicative Budget (Summary indicative budget over 4-year period)

	<b>EU contribution (Amount in EUR)</b>	<b>Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified (EUR)</b>
5.4.1.4 Indirect Management with GIZ	5 000 000	
Result 1	1 270 000	
Result 2	3 130 000	
Result 3	550 000	
5.9 Evaluation 5.10 Audit	Will be covered by another Decision	
5.11 Communication and Visibility <sup>15</sup>	50 000	
Total Value of Action		
<i>Total EU Contribution</i>	<i>5 000 000</i>	
<i>Total GIZ contribution</i>		<i>1 500 000</i>

### 5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

This intervention will be led by the Government of Uganda, and implemented by the GIZ. The overall performance of the Action will be supervised by the National Steering Committee (NSC). The NSC should meet on an annual basis. Meetings will be held in Kampala. The main functions of the National Steering Committee are the following: a) providing overall guidance to the Action, b) deciding on key issues related to the implementation of the Action, c) monitoring and eventually reorienting the execution of the Action, and d) monitoring performance with regard to quality and timeliness. The national steering structure is intended to bring together a variety of interests. The following preliminary composition for the NSC is proposed: Representative of MLG; Representative of MAAIF; Representative of the CCD of MWE; Representative of Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Planning; Delegation of the European Union in Uganda; Representative of civil society network; Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development; GIZ (secretariat). Other stakeholders might be invited (e.g. private sector representatives).

The Action will have a strong focus on implementing activities in selected districts in Northern Uganda. Therefore, the NSC will provide strategic guidance only. The prioritization of activities on district level and the details of its implementation will need to be discussed on

<sup>15</sup> Consider that contracts under this heading must be concluded within N+1 where no financing agreement is concluded and within D+3 where a financing agreement is concluded.

this level. Key actors will be the DLGs with its technical staff, stakeholders from CSOs and the private sector. Given the broad variety of planned activities a lean steering structure on district level needs to be established composing of the relevant stakeholders. The proposed Organisational set - up and responsibilities will be subject to further negotiation, definition and agreement at a later date by all related stakeholders, before conclusion of the contract between the EU Delegation in Uganda and GIZ.

### **5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting**

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner, shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (six month and annual) and final reports. GIZ should establish a participatory monitoring and evaluation system in partnership with key implementing partners. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation. The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

### **5.9 Evaluation**

Having regard to the importance of the action, a final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission. Mid-term Evaluation will be conducted by GIZ for checking the progress and quality of the works, and results are to be shared with the EUD. A final or ex-post evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that this action will emphasise working closely with the LAs and allowing for active participation, taking leadership and responsibility of specific tasks assigned to the LAs.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 30 days in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner

country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

#### **5.10 Audit**

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements. Indicatively one contract for audit services shall be concluded under a framework contract in the third year of implementation of this action.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

#### **5.11 Communication and visibility**

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU. This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligation.

### APPENDIX: Indicative logical framework matrix<sup>16</sup>

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action, no amendment being required to the financing decision. When it is not possible to determine the outputs of an action at formulation stage, intermediary outcomes should be presented and the outputs defined during inception of the overall programme and its components. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for including the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) for the output and outcome indicators whenever it is relevant for monitoring and reporting purposes. Note also that indicators should be disaggregated by sex whenever relevant.

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
Overall objective: Impact	To help Uganda achieve gender responsive sustainable development contributing to their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under the Paris Agreement.	CO2 emissions equivalent**  Change in gender equality transformation at household and community-level  Percent increase in access to food and livelihood assets at household level (disaggregated by sex, age, vulnerability status)	0 (2018)	20 %	District Development Plans Annual Work Plans M&E of the DLG Project reports	
Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)	To support rural population to sustain climate sensitive agriculture development in a gender responsive manner.	Number of final beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex) of climate adaptation measures supported by the GCCA+ project/programme (disaggregated by adaptation measure)***  GHG Emissions reduced or avoided expressed on the basis of CO <sub>2</sub> equivalent by the EU supported	TBD  TBD	20 %  20 %	Farm surveys	Overall political and economic environment remains favourable to implementation of climate change mitigation interventions in livestock, agriculture and land-use planning

<sup>16</sup> \* Relevant policy indicator, \*\*EURF indicator, \*\*\* GCCA+ indicator

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		<p>intervention (kt CO<sub>2</sub> eq). ***</p> <p>Proportion of men and women adopting climate sensitive strategies in agriculture sector promoted</p> <p>Percentage of increased incomes for targeted population (disaggregated by sex, age, ethnicity, and vulnerability status) from climate sensitive gender responsive actions.</p> <p>Level of sustainability of climate change adaptive and mitigation strategy options available to rural populations including youths, women, and men, people living with AIDS.</p>	TBD			
Results	Result 1: Capacities of national and local governments and other stakeholders to plan, implement, coordinate, mobilise resources and monitor climate change efforts enhanced.	<p>Number of District Development Plans which have incorporated gender, climate change mitigation and adaptation efforts;</p> <p>No. of LGs using weather and climate information for Planning</p> <p>Number and types of climate change adaptation, mitigation and gender activities being implemented by DLGs, CSOs and Private Sector</p> <p>Percentage increase of women and</p>	<p>6</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>6</p> <p>6</p> <p>50%</p>		

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		men making informed decisions from climate information				
	Result 2: Climate sensitive agricultural practices applied and disseminated among smallholder farmers	Proportion of stakeholders, disaggregated by sex (at government agencies include Ministries and DLGs, Civil Society Organizations, Private sector Companies) who are knowledgeable on climate sensitive agricultural practices.	TBD	80%	Land Use Plans District Development Plans Project reports	Refugee settlement policy does not undermine climate change measures, e.g. deforestation, land use changes. Existing linkages between different government and district departments remain favourable
		% of households (disaggregated by sex, age, vulnerability status, ethnicity) in the target area have adopted CSA practices percent increase in environmentally sustainable production and income generation practices	TBD	50 %		
		No of CSA best practices disseminated through networks run by civil society groups, governments and ministries.	TBD	25		
		Number of groups set up for group marketing/bulking to increase household income  Percentage increase of alternative livelihoods for youth and women	TBD  TBD	  30%		

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Result 3: Awareness and capacity for monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) of climate change mitigation, and adaptation measures strengthened	A MRV in adaptation, and mitigation for agriculture sector strengthened at both district and national level	6	6	Assessment report Project reports	
	Sub-Result 1.1: Gender Responsive CC Capacity development strategy for key stakeholders at both national and local level developed, resourced and implemented.	<p>Number of DLG plans are funded to implement climate change and gender activities</p> <p>No. of LGs that spent over 10% of their budgets on climate change activities</p> <p>No. of LGs with ordinances and bye-laws to support climate change in place and implemented.</p> <p>Number of Ministries staff and DLG staff able to mainstream gender, climate change, NDC into their workplans.</p> <p>No of civil society organization staff, private sector, researchers, farmers groups, youth and women groups develop and implement Gender responsive climate change activities</p> <p>Number of public/private sector and</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>24/ 4 years</p> <p>6</p> <p>6</p>	Assessment report	

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		CSOs that access, and utilize climate change knowledge and information				
	Sub-Result 1.2: NDC is incorporated into District Development Plans (DDPs), supported by strengthened capacity and coordination within DLGs,	<p>Number of DDPs with NDC incorporated along with gender</p> <p>Number of DLGs implement their gender responsive CC and NDC mainstreaming activities</p> <p>Increase in number of joint meetings and joint activities by departments at DLGs regarding land use planning and implementation</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>6 per year</p> <p>6</p>	<p>Documentation reviews and service delivery assessments</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>Project report</p>	
	Sub-Result 1.3: Capacity development strategy for climate sensitive gender responsive land use planning developed, coordinated and implemented.	<p>Number of DLG staff (disaggregated by sex) who are knowledgeable on climate sensitive and gender responsive land use planning;</p> <p>Number of climate sensitive land use plans developed and implemented</p> <p>Number of local people including women and youth participate into land use planning process</p> <p>Percent increase in women including</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	<p>80%</p> <p>6</p> <p>50 %</p>	<p>Documentation reviews</p> <p>District reports</p>	

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		female headed households and PLWAs understand about land use rights and enhanced land utilization for CSA best practices.  Number of joint projects developed, resourced and implemented.		10		
	Sub- Result 2.1: Training packages and methodology to promote CSA and value chain activities available and implemented	Number of training packages for x number of value chains for farmers groups including youth and women groups  Number of trainers qualified (ToT) from DLGs, private sector and CSOs  Number and types of trainings delivered  Number of smallholders trained (x% women, men and y% youth) on CSA  Adoption rate of smallholder farmers  Percent increase in crop and livestock productivity  Percentage increase in incomes from value chain addition activities (disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerability status)	TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD  TBD	30 %  20 %  50%	Capacity assessment report Capacity building strategy Gender Analysis report	

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
		Increase in the capacity of farmer organizations (members disaggregated by sex, age and vulnerability status) in post-harvest handling, processing technologies, negotiation and marketing products with the private sector				
	Sub-Result 2.2: Conducive conditions (finance, water, inputs centres/nurseries/market/technologies) to assist the small farmer holders including women and youth to apply CSA practices and value chain activities supported.	<p>No of climate sensitive breeding centres and crops nurseries set up and managed by private farmers or groups of farmers in each sub county in districts</p> <p>No and quantity of informal and formal financial resources provided to farmers for CSA application</p> <p>No of water harvesting systems supported at community and household levels to support CSA application</p> <p>Number of farmer groups/ organizations linked to the market and / or private sectors in selected value chain</p> <p>Number of biogas models and improved cookstoves in districts</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>		<p>Capacity building strategy</p> <p>Research report</p> <p>Project report</p> <p>Gender analysis report</p>	GIZ and the EU are to decide on the quantity and investments based on assessments of the target areas.
	Sub-Result 2.3 Diverse	Number of research findings	TBD		Minutes of meetings	

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	Extension systems to facilitate CSA application and dissemination strengthened	<p>transferred into training packages</p> <p>Number of research centres in the region under National Agriculture Research Agency strengthened</p> <p>Number of effective extension channels to farmers (including women, female headed households, youths and other vulnerable groups) identified and supported</p> <p>No of local and national private sector companies available and linking to farmers groups to provide extension services</p> <p>No of regional, district and national forums organized to disseminate CSA practices.</p> <p>No of local communication methods used and funded to disseminate CSA practices among targeted populations in districts (participatory theatres, radio, talkshows, mobile phones etc)</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>	20	<p>Assessment report</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>District reports</p> <p>Surveys</p>	
	Sub-Result 2.4 Household dynamics on gender equality and gender	Percentage of women and men in the households engaged in joint decision making on family income generation	0	50 %	<p>Gender analysis report</p> <p>Capacity Assessment reports</p>	

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	relations are enhanced promoted to support climate sensitive agriculture production.	<p>Percentage of male champions to advance gender equality at household level.</p> <p>Percentage of women feel empowered due to the changes in gender relation at households and community level.</p> <p>Reduction of women workload in the households monitored and reported</p> <p>Number of female headed households join group activities for CSA application</p> <p>Perception of women including female headed households of the participation into agricultural enterprises for increased incomes</p>	TBD	50 %	Project reports	
	Sub-Result3.1: Database in agriculture sector for MRV strengthened	<p>Statements on improved evidence based decision making based on improved database.</p> <p>Accurate and complete reporting based on improved data</p>			<p>Assessment report</p> <p>Research report</p> <p>District reports</p> <p>Sectoral review report</p>	
	Sub-Result 3.2: Building	Monitoring template developed;	TBD		Project reports	

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baselines (inc. ref. year)	Targets (inc. ref. year)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
	capacity of key stakeholders to collect, process and share data	<p>X no of farmers (disaggregated by sex, age, and vulnerability status) trained on use of monitoring template;</p> <p>No of Capacity Building measures for monitoring (farmer, district officer, local governments);</p> <p>No. and types of training for data processing accomplished;</p> <p>Map of reporting structure in country established</p> <p>Number of National staff from MAAIF and CCD and DLGs staff are trained on MRV</p>	<p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p> <p>TBD</p>		<p>Capacity assessment report</p> <p>Training reports</p>	
	Sub-Result 3.3: A Measurement Performance Framework is set up with indicators for CC adaptation, Mitigation and Finance for Agriculture sector	A MRV system at district level supported for climate change adaptation, mitigation and finance, feeding into the sectoral MRV system.	0	6	<p>Assessment reports</p> <p>Project reports</p> <p>Training reports</p> <p>District reports</p>	