



The Republic of Uganda

**Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries**

# **Uganda Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation (UCSAT) Project - P173296**

## **Process Framework-PF**

**MAY 2022**

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## ACRONYMS

CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CRM	Collaborative Resource Management
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DLG	District Local Government
EMA	Environment Management Act
ESA	Environmental and Social Assessment
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impacts Assessment
ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FDIP	Forest Dependent Indigenous People
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanisms
FSSD	Forestry Sector Support Department
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas Emission
GoU	Government of Uganda
Ha	hectare
IAS	Invasive Alien Species
ICESCR	The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDA	International Development Agency
IDA	International Development Association
IGA	Income Generating Activities
IP	Indigenous Peoples
IWGIA	International Work Group for Indigenous Affairs
LC	Local Council
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
LG	Local Government
M&E	Monitoring & Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MOLG	Ministry of Local Government
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MWTA	Ministry of Wildlife, Tourism and Antiquities
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NFTPA	National Forestry and Tree Planting Act
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLP	National Land Policy
NP	National Park
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PAs	Protected Areas
PAPs	Project Affected Persons
PDO	Project Development Objective
PF	Process Framework
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RPF	Resettlement Policy Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNHCR	United High Commission for Refugees
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority

WB	World Bank
WMZ	Water Management Zone
WR	Wildlife Reserve

## 1.1 BACKGROUND

In order to address poverty and reverse the impacts of land degradation, promote the adoption and scale up of appropriate land management practices and climate smart technologies for sustained productivity and poverty reduction, the Government of Uganda would need to: (i) invest in strengthening institutions at varying levels - communities and local governments - to promote economies of scale and mindset change among policy makers and communities regarding the benefits of promoting climate smart technologies, innovations and management practices in select value chains ; (ii) provide and apply appropriate incentives or instruments to enhance adoption of climate smart technologies and SLM practices and have these adapted to different typologies based on their cost effectiveness; (iii) address market access and infrastructure challenges to influence increased investments into climate smart technologies, innovations and management practices and enable a shift from subsistence farming to commercial oriented production; (iv) invest in institutional building to enhance community resilience to climatic shocks; (v) improve land administration, land use planning and land use rights by empowering local governments and community institutions as well as harmonization of institutions; (vi) promote value chains that do not put pressure on land by promoting value addition and agro-processing while addressing poverty and land degradation nexus; (vii) improve and strengthen knowledge management and; (viii) invest in early warning systems, surveillance and forecasting by establishing and strengthening the institutional architecture that can effectively respond and make adjustments in real time.

The project also responds to Government's refugee response in the Country's National Development Plans that aims to: (i) improve food self-sufficiency through improvement of crop and livestock production for local citizens and refugees; (ii) enhance access to income generating activities; (iii) improve natural resources management, particularly land, bodies of water, and care for the environment; (iv) improve access to social services delivery; and (v) build local government capacity to deliver essential services. Government of Uganda came up with the Settlement Transformative Agenda that strives to promote sustainable land management and ensure that settlement land is managed in an efficient and sustainable manner. The plan seeks to promote sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities that contribute to socioeconomic transformation and growth as well as protection of the environment through the defense and conservation of the natural environment in and around refugee settlements.

The project interventions will target North-eastern and Southwestern regions of the country. Vulnerable to climate and weather shocks, these regions register low productivity and high post-harvest loss in the agricultural value chains and households are susceptible to poverty.

The overall objective of the proposed project will be achieved via (i) Building and supporting institutional structures that will facilitate uptake, adoption and continued use of technology, innovations and management practices (TIMPs) through value chain related activities; (ii) Investments to promote upscaling and adoption of TIMPs for productivity enhancement, resilience and sustainability in selected value chains using incentive approaches such as Labor-Intensive Public Works (LIPW) and Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) adapted to context and location; (iii) Promoting improved access to markets by facilitating farmer organizations to invest in climate-smart post-harvest management, storage and value addition equipment and facilitating market access infrastructure; (iv) In/replication to ensure consistent access and availability to

climate-smart seed systems through partnerships between research, private sector and farmer organizations; and (v) Strengthening climate risk predictions, response and planning at all levels for improved decision making.

For the objectives to be met fully, it is important that the political and macroeconomic framework remain stable, especially with the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic. A high level of coordination is required at the regional and district level as well as inter-ministerial level given the roles and partnerships expected of government agencies, private sector partners, and non-state actors.

Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) upholds to conserve natural, cultural resources sustainably and develop agriculture for national prosperity. In ensuring this, MAAIF commissioned the JBN Environmental Consultants and Planners to develop an Environmental and Social Management framework (ESMF), a Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF), a Process framework (PF) and associated Management Plans to help identify appropriate mitigation measures for the social and environmental risks for interventions that will be implemented as part of UCSAT project. This PF is one such guideline that serves to ensure effective implementation of the proposed UCSAT project.

As part of the project development, the Government of Uganda undertook a process of identifying relevant environmental and social risks related to the Project activities as well as proposed mitigation measures that are included in the project design. This follows upon the World Bank environmental and social risks screening in view of the requirements of the World Bank's Environmental and Social Framework (ESF).<sup>1</sup>

## 1.2 PURPOSE OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK

As per the World Bank environmental and social risks screening, the Government of Uganda is required to develop a Process Framework (PF). ***A process framework is prepared when Bank-supported projects may cause restrictions in access to natural resources in legally designated parks and protected areas.*** The purpose of the process framework is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in design of project components, determination of measures necessary to achieve the objectives of ESS5 on Land Acquisition, restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement (see box 1 below), and implementation and monitoring of relevant project activities. The Process Framework (PF) provides the overall strategic approach and operational guidelines for engaging communities in the design, implementation and monitoring of UCSAT project interventions that involve and or affect them. It is intended to ensure that communities can benefit from UCSAT project and enhance their livelihoods while achieving the natural resources management and conservation goals of government.

### **Box 1: World Bank's ESS5: Land Acquisition, restriction on Land Use and Involuntary Resettlement**

This ESS applies to permanent or temporary physical and economic displacement resulting from the land acquisition or restrictions on land use undertaken or imposed in connection with project implementation, including restrictions on land use and access to natural resources that cause a community or groups within a community to lose access to resource usage where they have traditional or customary tenure, or recognizable usage rights. This may include situations where legally designated protected areas, forests, biodiversity areas or buffer zones are established in connection with the project.

<sup>1</sup> <https://www.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/environmental-and-social-framework>

This PF serves as a practical tool to provide guidance for the project in handling any anticipated issues related to restriction of access and use of resources in legally designated parks and protected areas. Therefore, this PF is to be used during the identification, planning, designing and implementation of the UCSAT sub-projects and their respective mitigation measures, including monitoring. The PF fulfils the following functions: (i) identifies restrictions of access to **Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), Local Forest Reserves (LFRs), National Parks (NPs), Wildlife Reserves (WLRs), and Lakeshores-Riverbanks-Wetlands (LRWs)**; (ii) it determines what activities are likely to lead to access to resources issues; (iii) identifies policies and laws applicable to and actors involved in the identification, planning, designing and implementation; (iv) identifies a mechanism for implementation of mitigation measures; (v) describes the mechanisms for addressing grievances arising from implementation of this PF.

The National Parks, Forest Reserves, Lakeshores-Riverbanks-Wetlands and all the PAs and their specific regulations on allowed and non-allowed activities, have been in place for many years - in some cases, for several decades. **The UCSAT project is not designed to enforce existing boundaries or introduce new restriction of access to the listed PAs.** However, through implementation of some project activities such as SLM, catchment management, etc, the PA authorities (NEMA, NFA, UWA, DLGs) will have better ability to detect illegal uses of resources (illegal lakeshore-riverbanks-wetlands use such as farming or grazing, illegal tree logging, waste dumping, etc). For this reason, a Process Framework (PF) has been prepared, and will, in part, be applied as a precautionary measure to the extent surveillance activities would marginally contribute to increasing existing restrictions of access, with a focus on communities where illegal activities (in particular poaching, logging) are prevalent, which are the ones most likely to be affected.

The UCSAT project interventions, particularly those under components 1 and 2, will benefit involved communities directly. Activities under component 1 (1.3 Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems - will bring both direct (through employment) and indirect benefits (increased livelihoods alternatives – through multiplication of seeds and breeds, of climate smart crops, livestock, pastures, fish, and poultry as the case will be, especially for communities that have been reliant on use of forest areas, lakeshore-riverbanks-wetlands), and will have the potential benefits increasing and or improving over time. The focus of the PF is to encourage and promote alternative income generating activities to displace previous livelihood activities which were incompatible with the existing laws and regulations of the PAs. Component 2 which will support investments to promote agricultural productivity, resilience, and incomes through adoption of climate smart agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices, and sustainable land management (SLM) practices as well as promotion of climate smart gender and refugee sensitive value chains, post-harvest handling/management, and market access, will have more direct application of the PF in planning, designing and implementing its sub-project activities. Some of these activities such as SLM, catchment management, may be implemented in forest reserves, lakeshores-riverbanks-wetlands, requiring collaboration with responsible institutions such as NFA, DLG, Wetlands Management Department (MWE), and NEMA.

The PF provides approaches for working with communities to achieve UCSAT project outcomes with minimum conflict. Partly the design of UCSAT project has been made to contribute to improved relations between the PAs and communities living around them. Alternative livelihoods will be promoted as part of project activities under components 1&2, starting with the prioritized host communities and then continuing with others as the project evolves, with a likelihood of spill-over and demonstration effects in other neighbouring communities. The overall involvement of PA management authorities in community engagement, and the different types of trainings included in UCSAT project are all elements expected to contribute to mitigation of existing



conflicts. In addition, under *Sub-Component 2.1. Building and strengthening institutional capacity for productivity enhancement and resilience, and for promotion of climate smart value chains, and service delivery*, the UCSAT project will be strengthening and establishing the community outreach functions of MAAIF, DLGs, and participating PAs agencies (e.g. MWE, NEMA, NFA, UWA), to increase their ability to engage with all communities surrounding the PAs, and to strengthen current, ongoing programs such as Catchment Management Organizations, Collaborative Community Forest Management Groups, Water User Associations, Beach Management Units, etc. Capacity and organization achieved under Component 2.1 will then drive and guide implementation of the bulk of activities under *Sub-Component 2.2. Productivity Enhancement and Resilience Investments, which largely entails* provision of community level investments to promote up-scaling and adoption of Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) for productivity enhancement, resilience, and sustainability in selected priority value chains, namely; crops, livestock, fisheries, and agroforestry/fruit tree crops.

Therefore, the purpose of this PF is to establish a process by which members of potentially affected communities participate in the identifying and redefining mitigation measures to be addressed in the applicable project sub-components, determination of measures necessary to achieve amicable co-existence, restrictions, and implementation and monitoring of relevant sub-project activities. Although land acquisition is not anticipated, some of the planned activities like catchment planning/ demarcation and enhanced management of protected areas might restrict access to some areas and affect the livelihoods of some neighbouring communities. This PF addresses these risks and incorporates relevant measures in designing of any activities related to boundary demarcation. The PF identifies measures required for avoiding or minimizing any adverse impacts upon local livelihoods and supports the development of alternative livelihoods where and as needed.

Specifically, this PF describes participatory processes by which the following activities will be accomplished: (a) Identification and agreeing of activities that address the restrictions issues in the Project components and how they will be prepared and implemented; (b) Criteria for eligibility of affected communities/persons; (c) Measures to assist affected communities/persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods or at least restore them to pre-project level. These processes are summarized in Table 1 below.

**Table 1-1: Description of Process Framework approach**

No	Activities	Description
1	Project components	Project components or activities that may involve new or more stringent restrictions on use of central forest reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves and other protected areas. It also describes the process by which potentially affected communities and persons participate in design of project activities.
2	Criteria for eligibility	Establishes how potentially affected communities/persons will be involved in identifying any adverse impacts, assessing the significance of impacts, and establishing the criteria for eligibility for any mitigating or compensating measures necessary.
3	Assistance to affected communities/persons	Measures to assist affected communities/persons in their efforts to restore / improve their livelihoods or get alternative livelihoods, while improving and maintaining the sustainability of the forest reserves, national parks, wildlife reserves.

4	Conflicts and grievance redress	It describes alternatives for addressing any grievances and the processes for resolving them. The grievances may arise from members of communities who are dissatisfied with the eligibility criteria, planned measures or actual implementation.
5	Monitoring	It describes monitoring and evaluation mechanism, who does what, what to look for and the use of the results to determine how effective the mitigation measures are.

## 1.3 METHODOLOGY

### 1.3.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

Main Sources of information for the PF were secondary, from national and district socio economic profiles, investment profiles or strategic plans. In addition, relevant national policies, legislation, national development strategies and plans were consulted to characterize the Policy, Legal and Institutional context for the PF. WB ESF Policies and Standards were also consulted to establish what elements of UCSAT project would trigger applicability of a Particular Standard and the consequences of the same. Articles and reports on relevant initiatives and the assessments conducted for the preparation of the UCSAT project served as a source of information on the existing engagement processes, providing guidance to this PF with reference to populations around the PAs in the Project participating/ host Districts/ areas.

### 1.3.2 CONSULTATIONS

Virtual consultations with key stakeholders such as National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda National Meteorological Authority-(UNMA), Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development (MGLSD), as well as physical meetings with sub-county and district officials (See Table below) were held between January and April 2022 to consult with key stakeholders on a number of aspects of the project. Consultations were conducted at Central, regional, district and community levels, in order to solicit concerns, views, opinions, suggestions and collect additional secondary information and data to inform the PF. The minutes and a summary of proceedings and key concerns that arose from the consultations are captured under Annex 2 and 3 to this PF.

**Table 1-2: Stakeholders consulted**

Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Date of Consultation	Gender		Organisation/ Company
			M	F	
Nakayenze Anita Mwanja Baker	District Environment and Community Development Officers	9th February 2022		√	Mbale District Local Government
Bakole Stephen	Yumbe Agriculture Officer	7th February 2022	√		Yumbe District Local Government
Isiah K. Okuthe	Environmental Officer	17th February 2022	√		Nwoya District Local Government-

Name of person/ official met:	Designation	Date of Consultation	Gender		Organisation/ Company
			M	F	
Dennis SSebinjjo	Environmental Officer			√	Masaka District Local Government-
Samuka Muhamed	Environmental Officer	9th February 2022	√		Pallisa District Local Government
Anono Christine	District Community Development Officer	9th February 2022		√	Lira District Local Government
Tibagwana Peter	Environment Officer	10th February 2022	√		Kumi District Local Government
Thomas Lemu	District Commercial Officer Kabong/ Ik Community Liaison Officer	19th 04 2022	√		Kabong District Local Government
Ms. Penninah Zaninka	Coordinator CSOs working with Batwa	20th April 2022		√	CSOs working with Batwa
Okwii David	Programme Officer	26th April 2022	√		United Nations High Commission for Refugees-UNHCR
Arnold Waiswa	Director Environment Monitoring and Compliance	26th April 2022	√		National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)
James Bataze	Principal Officer	27th April 2022	√		Uganda National Meteorological Authority-(UNMA)
Josephine Apajo	Senior Compliance Officer	29th April 2022		√	Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC)-
James Ebitu, Ambrose Ssentongo	Principal General Safety Inspector, Director Social Protection; Directorate of Social Protection	28th April 2022	√		Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development

### 1.3.3 MAPPING

To establish the footprint and draw up areas/ zones of influence of UCSAT project, the consultations, literature and field observations were mapped using GIS onto land use land cover maps, supplemented with information from the National Forestry Authority. Mapping information on the PAs in the project host districts/ areas is attached in Annex 1 to this PF.

## 2 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

## 2.1 BACKGROUND

Agriculture sector in Uganda is heavily dependent on rain-fed agriculture with resultant climate shocks having significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes. Application of appropriate climate smart technology interventions in select value chains will go a long way in ensuring adaptation and mitigation of climate shocks and enhance resilience of farmers and their households. In order to address poverty and reverse the impacts of land degradation, promote the adoption and scale up of appropriate land management practices and climate smart technologies for sustained productivity and poverty reduction, the Government of Uganda would need to: (i) invest in strengthening institutions at varying levels - communities and local governments - to promote mindset change among policy makers and communities regarding the benefits of promoting climate smart technologies, innovations and management practices in select value chains; (ii) provide and apply appropriate incentives or instruments to enhance adoption of climate smart technologies and Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices; (iii) invest in institutional building to enhance community resilience to climatic shocks; (iv) establish land use plans; (v) improve land administration and land use rights by empowering local governments and community institutions as well as harmonization of institutions; (vi) promote value chains that do not put pressure on land by promoting value addition and agro-processing while addressing poverty and land degradation nexus; (vii) improve and strengthen knowledge management and; (viii) invest in early warning systems, surveillance and forecasting by establishing and strengthening the institutional architecture that can effectively respond and make adjustments in real time.

Since 2016, there has been a significant rise in the number of refugees hosted in Uganda tallying about 1.425 million as at January 2020. Refugees are in 13 districts in 31 settlements in 149 sub-counties. Refugees are dependent on the environment and natural resources and their increasing numbers and overwhelming demands on very limited resources have exacerbated natural resource degradation. The key environmental resource degradation in the refugee hosting districts are overexploitation of forest resources for agriculture, firewood, charcoal burning and collection of building materials among others thus resulting in soil erosion. Extension services have not been expanded to settlements and interventions are fragmented across different funding partners making it difficult to ensure sustainable use of natural resources for restoration, preservation of environment and agricultural productivity.

There is an urgent need to shift the way land, water, soil, animal, and plant resources are being managed to build resilience to climatic shocks and sustainably increase productivity and incomes in the most efficient, effective, and equitable manner.

One of the goals of the project is to stop and reverse the degradation of Water Resources, Environment, Natural Resources as well as the effects of Climate Change on economic growth and livelihood security. Some of the targets are to increase land area covered by forests from 9.1% to 15% by promoting sustainable land and environment management practices related to land and soil conservation practices in the prioritized commodities and introducing and upscaling Agro-forestry in order increase agricultural production while adapting and mitigating climate change.

## 2.2 PROJECT AREA AND BENEFICIARIES

The project will be implemented in 69 districts and will directly benefit about 2,850,000 individuals. Given that project intervention areas will also cover refugee hosting districts, about 225,000 refugees are expected to directly benefit from project activities bringing the total number

of direct beneficiaries to about 2.9 million. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the users of land and its resources including crop, livestock and fish farmers, pastoralists, forest users, refugees and their host communities defined by their agro-ecologies, farming systems, socio-economic factors, geopolitics, and land tenure. Agro-ecological zones included are: (i) North-Eastern Dry Lands (Karamoja); (ii) North-Eastern Savannah Grasslands (East Acholi and Northern Lango); (iii) Kyoga Plains (SE Lango, Teso, Bukedi and northern Busoga); Western highlands, southern Highlands, Southern drylands, lake Albert crescent and (iv) Eastern (Elgon) Highlands (Bugisu and Sebei). These sub-regions and agro-ecological zones (Figure 1) are targeted because of increasing and high levels of poverty, and land and natural resource degradation; as well as low value production. The project will target individuals (smallholder and large-scale farmers) within farmer groups, cooperatives, and self-help groups. The project will also target the poor and vulnerable households as well as marginalized groups such as youth and women. Priority and attention shall be given to youth engagement with at least 40 percent of direct beneficiaries expected to be women. The indirect beneficiaries are the household members of the project participants and the users of the rehabilitated lands and ***sustainably managed natural resources that have not benefited directly from the project but are benefitting indirectly from project activities***. It is expected that an additional 1,500,000 individuals will indirectly benefit from project activities.

Attention shall be given to a range of technical options for addressing gender gaps. In forest management and use, women are limited in active participation in decision making and leadership; they suffer from inadequate sharing of benefits. Such limitations are attributed to negative cultural beliefs and norms, lower levels of literacy and education, and disproportionate access to information (e.g. technology) which facilitate exclusion of women, poor households, and vulnerable populations. However, community participatory management models for managing protected areas which are being promoted by the NFA and UWA include all categories of community members.

The existing community co-management models are:

- a. *Collaborative Forest Management (CFM)*- This is an arrangement that is provided for in the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003. By definition, “It is a *mutually beneficial arrangement in which a forest user group and a responsible body share role, responsibilities, rights and returns (benefits) in a forest reserve or part of it.*” To date, there are over 320 CFM groups in CFRs formally established or are in the process of being established (NFA, 2022). This approach shall be adopted and applied in CFR and LFR areas where Catchment Management Groups are not in place.
- b. *Collaborative Resource Management (CRM)*- This is an arrangement of management in protected areas managed by UWA. It is based on the result of a negotiated process, whereby protected area management shares benefits, costs, decision-making authority and responsibilities, rights and roles in the management of wildlife resources with local communities and other stakeholders. UWA started establishing CRMs in the 1990s with an objective of increasing support for conservation. Under the Uganda Wildlife Act, 2019, a provision has been made for Community Wildlife Committees for each conservation area that oversees the utilization of shared revenue with the CRM. This approach shall be adopted and applied in UWA managed areas where Catchment Management Groups are not in place.

One of the Lessons Learned in similar projects (UCSAT PAD, 2022) indicates that a strong focus on strengthening institutional arrangements at the watershed level is critical in addition to adoption of locally driven participatory approaches for improved service delivery. The experience of

Ethiopia’s SLM program has shown the need to provide a mechanism and supporting elements to allow watersheds to graduate from project-based assistance and continue sustainable management of restored landscapes through normal government mechanisms. Institutional support and basic infrastructure are necessary to influence overall continued use of SLM practices. Similarly, UCSAT project will ensure use of existing community structures as mentioned in 2.2 above, for engaging and ensuring community participation during project design and implementation.

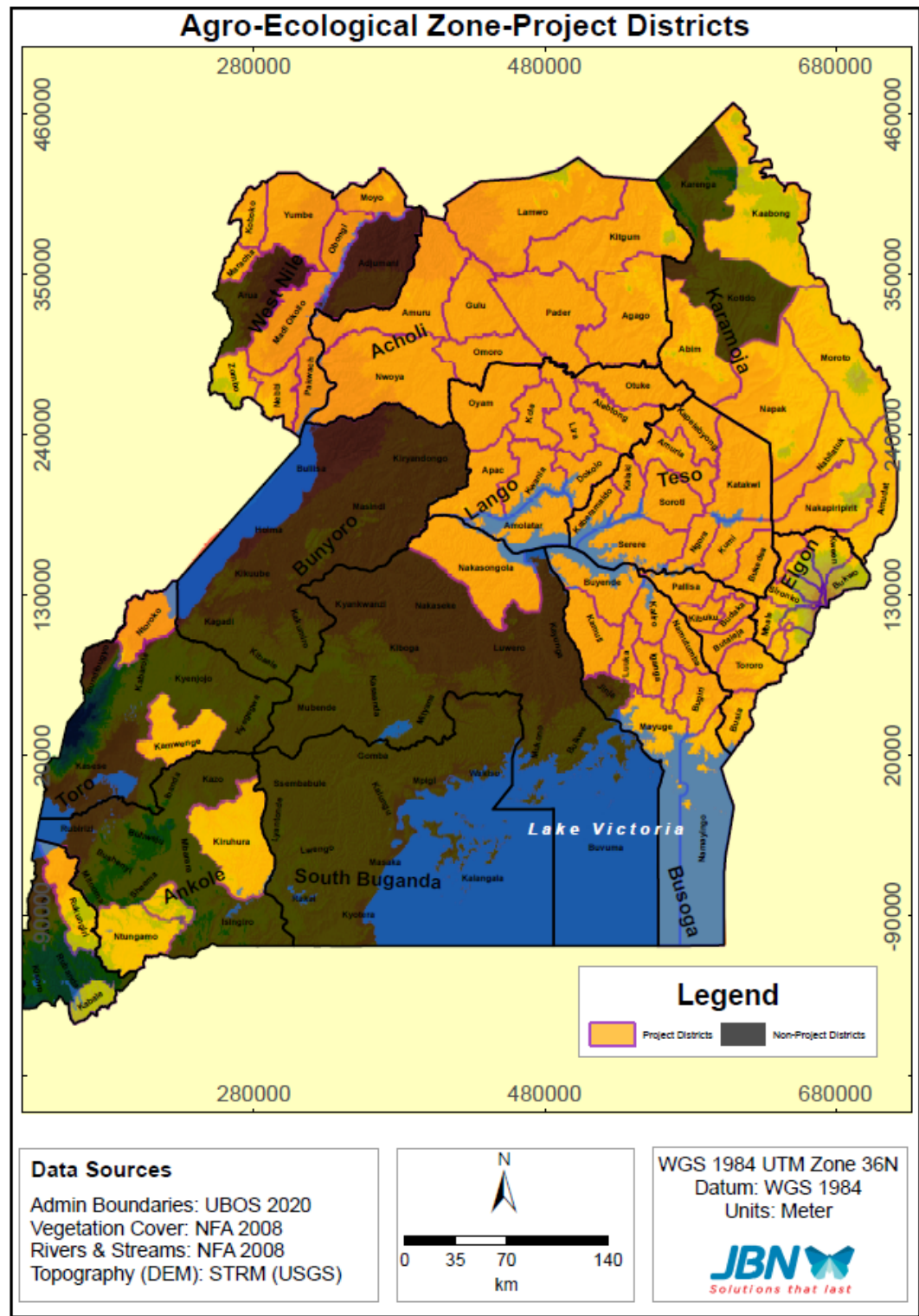


Figure 1: Map of the Project Area (Source: JBN GIS Unit 2022)



### 2.3 PROJECT DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVE

The project's objective is to increase productivity, marketed volumes and resilience of select-value chains in the project area. The project also contributes to Uganda's sustainable development priorities and the World Bank Group's twin goals of ending extreme poverty and promoting shared prosperity in a sustainable manner.

### 2.4 OVERVIEW OF PROJECT COMPONENTS

Overall, the project seeks to increase productivity and marketed volumes of selected climate smart value chains and enhance resilience of beneficiaries in the project areas and it consists of three components:

- a. Strengthening Climate-Smart Agricultural Research, Seed and Agroclimatic Information Systems;
- b. Promoting Adoption of Climate Smart Agricultural Practices and Value Chains, and;
- c. Project Coordination, Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning.

***The summary description of the three project components is presented below: (For full description, please refer to the Project PAD, ESMF &/or RPF).***

**Component 1. Strengthen Climate-Smart Agricultural Research, Seed and Agro-Climatic Information Systems (US\$ 75 million – IDA).** This component will support the adaptation, validation and dissemination for adoption of context specific CSA TIMPs to target beneficiaries. It will facilitate partnerships between research, the private sector and farmer organizations to develop sustainable seed production, distribution, and marketing systems. It will also enhance climate risk management to improve prediction, response and planning capacity at the national, local and community levels.

- a. ***Sub-component 1.1: Planning and Institutional Strengthening for Development and Dissemination of CSA TIMPs and Weather advisories (US\$ 15 –IDA):*** This sub-component will support strengthening the ZARDIs technical and institutional capacity to deliver CSA TIMPs, and support development of sustainable seed, breeding stock, and fingerling delivery systems.
- b. ***Subcomponent 1.2: Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations (US\$35 million – IDA):*** This subcomponent will finance the adaptation, validation, and dissemination of context-specific CSA Technologies Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) that deliver CSA triple-wins of i) sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and incomes; ii) adapting and building resilience to climate change; and iii) reducing and/or removing GHG emissions.
- c. ***Sub-component 1.3: Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems (US\$15 million– IDA):*** The project will facilitate partnerships between the National Agriculture Research System, the private sector, and farmer organizations to multiply seeds and breeds, of climate smart crops, livestock, pastures, fish, and poultry as the case will be.
- d. ***Sub-component 1.4: Strengthening Agro-Climatic Monitoring and Information Systems (US\$ 10 million– IDA):*** The objective of this component is to strengthen climate risk management through improved prediction, response, and planning capacity of national and local institutions and communities.

**Component 2: Promoting Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture Practices and Value Chains (US\$240 million-IDA):** The component will support investments to promote agricultural productivity, resilience, and incomes through adoption of climate smart agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices, and sustainable land management (SLM) practices as well as promotion of climate smart gender and refugee sensitive value chains, post-harvest handling/management, and market access.

**Sub-Component 2.1. Building and strengthening institutional capacity for productivity enhancement and resilience, and for promotion of climate smart value chains, and service delivery (US\$45 million-IDA):** Transformation of the agriculture sector from primarily a low output/low returns subsistence sector into a viable high output/high return market-oriented sector will require investments into mind-set change for all key stakeholders in the value chain. This sub-component will invest in building and strengthening the capacity of agricultural extension services, farmers and farmer organisations, community and local government institutions for the delivery and uptake of CSA technologies and innovations and SLM practices, and for orientation towards markets.

- a. **Sub-Component 2.1.1: Building and strengthening farmer institutional capacity for adoption of CSA TIMPs for Refugees and Host Communities (US\$7.5 million – WHR Funding).** This sub-component will invest in building and strengthening the capacity for implementation of planned interventions in support of productivity and production enhancement in selected value chains that are sensitive to barriers and market opportunities distinct to refugees and host communities.
- b. **Sub-Component 2.2. Productivity Enhancement and Resilience Investments (US\$80 million-IDA; US\$7.5million -WHR):** The sub-component will provide community level investments to promote up-scaling and adoption of Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) for productivity enhancement, resilience, and sustainability in selected priority value chains. Funding provided will be for project districts including Refugee Hosting Districts (RHDs).
- c. **Sub-Component 2.3: Investments in market development for Value chains (US\$65 million – IDA; US\$ 15 million - WHR):** The objective of this sub-component is to improve access to remunerative markets through increased access to post-harvest handling, storage, value addition and market access services and infrastructure by higher level producer associations (PA) established under sub-components 1.1 and 2.1.

**Component 3: Project Coordination, Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (US\$30 million – IDA).** This component will support the operational expenditures related to the management and the monitoring and evaluation of the project, including E&S management.

## 2.5 APPLICABILITY OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK ON PROJECT COMPONENTS

The UCSAT project interventions, particularly those under components 1 and 2, will benefit involved communities directly. Activities under component 1 (1.3 *Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems* -will bring both direct (through employment) and indirect benefits (increased livelihoods alternatives – through multiplication of seeds and breeds, of climate smart crops, livestock, pastures, fish, and poultry as the case will be, especially for communities that have been reliant on use of forest areas, lakeshore-riverbanks-wetlands), and will have the potential benefits increasing and or improving over time. The focus of the PF is to encourage and promote alternative income generating activities to displace previous livelihood activities which were incompatible with the existing laws and regulations of the impacted Protected Areas (PAs).



Component 2 which will support investments to promote agricultural productivity, resilience, and incomes through adoption of climate smart agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices, and sustainable land management (SLM) practices as well as promotion of climate smart gender and refugee sensitive value chains, post-harvest handling/management, and market access, will have more direct application of the PF in planning, designing and implementing its sub-project activities. Some of these activities such as SLM, catchment management, may be implemented in forest reserves, lakeshores-riverbanks-wetlands, requiring collaboration with responsible institutions such as NFA, DLGs, Wetlands Management Department (MWE), and NEMA. If project activities are identified and implemented in National Parks and/or Wildlife Reserves, participation of Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) shall be required.

The PF provides approaches for working with communities to achieve UCSAT project outcomes with minimum conflict. Partly the design of UCSAT project has been made to contribute to improved relations between the PAs and communities living around them. Alternative livelihoods will be promoted as part of project activities under components 1&2, starting with the prioritized host communities and then continuing with others as the project evolves, with a likelihood of spill-over and demonstration effects in other neighboring communities. The overall involvement of PA management authorities in community engagement, and the different types of trainings included in UCSAT project are all elements expected to contribute to mitigation of existing conflicts. In addition, under Sub-Component 2.1. Building and strengthening institutional capacity for productivity enhancement and resilience, and for promotion of climate smart value chains, and service delivery, the UCSAT project will be strengthening and establishing the community outreach functions of MAAIF, DLGs, and participating PAs agencies (e.g. MWE, NEMA, NFA, UWA), to increase their ability to engage with all communities surrounding the PAs, and to strengthen current, ongoing programs such as Catchment Management Organizations, Collaborative Community Forest Management Groups, Water User Associations, Beach Management Units, etc. Capacity and organization achieved under Component 2.1 will then drive and guide implementation of the bulk of activities under Sub-Component 2.2. Productivity Enhancement and Resilience Investments, which largely entails provision of community level investments to promote up-scaling and adoption of Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) for productivity enhancement, resilience, and sustainability in selected priority value chains, namely; crops, livestock, fisheries, and agroforestry/fruit tree crops.

## 2.6 IMPLEMENTING AND COLLABORATING INSTITUTIONS

Table 2 provides information on implementing and collaborating institutions and their roles. The application of this PF takes recognition of mandates, procedures, processes and roles of institutions involved in the project.

**Table 2: Implementing and Collaborating Institutions**

Agency	Role	Where applicable	How it applies
<b>Directly implementing</b>			
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	The overall responsibility for project implementation will lie with MAAIF, taking on responsibility for day-to-day management of the project.  MAAIF will interface with other sector ministries, agencies and	MAAIF will undertake overall technical coordination and implementation of the project, coordinating the National level MDAs and the	Project Planning, Budgeting, Implementation, coordinate and implement training on mainstreaming of Environmental and Social Safeguards specific to the UCSAT

Agency	Role	Where applicable	How it applies
	departments on matters and policies relating to the project.	participating District Local Governments.	Project. Monitoring, Reporting.
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	Initiate legislation, policy formulation, setting standards, inspections, monitoring, and coordination in forests, water, weather, and environment.	Conservation and management of the natural resources to prevent degradation such as forests, environment, wetlands, and water.	Regulations and administrative guidance on usage of forests, wetland and environment Area ex-closures that may prevent communities to access the resource
National Forestry Authority (NFA)	Management of central forest reserves such as planting, inspections, monitoring, and coordination for forestry resources	Central forest reserves	Assigning concessions for forest land utilisation and planting. Controlling forest resources exploitation and use can, induces restriction of access to the forest land/forest resource by communities.
Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	Conservation and management of wildlife. Administers national parks and game reserves.	Controlling wildlife conservation areas	Assigns permits. Restriction of access to the game land and exploitation of resources by communities.
District Local Governments (DLGs) and Sub County Local Governments (SLGs)	Governance and management of local government jurisdiction. Responsible planning and execution of local development, land and implementation of national policies. Management of Local Forest Reserves such as planting, inspections, monitoring, and coordination for forestry resources, at District Level.	Land use and natural resource management  Local Forest Reserves	Guiding and mobilisation in surveys, settling disputes, dissemination of information, creating awareness, following up implementation of plans, participate in the creation of groups provide CFM CDD Funds. Assigning concessions for forest land utilization and planting. Controlling forest resources exploitation and use can, induces restriction of access to the forest land/forest resource by communities.
<b>Collaborating Institutions</b>			
Office of the Prime Minister (Department of Refugees)	Initiate legislation and policy formulation of refugees, set standards for and administer refugee settlements.	Use of refugee settlement land.	Assigns land for refugee settlements and manages them.

Agency	Role	Where applicable	How it applies
Non-Governmental Organizations &/or CSO	Advocacy and Community Engagement	Community Mobilization, Sensitization	Sub-project Identification, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation.

### 3 POLICY, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

For the PF, the policy and legal framework is focused on compliance to environmental and social standards for engagement, and ensuring benefits for communities relevant to the project at both national and international levels. Implementation of UCSAT project will adhere to these standards.

Uganda government has commitment to preserving and conserving environment in general, and in particular forests and wildlife. This commitment is demonstrated through enactment and implementation of national laws, and formulation and implementation of policies and regulations that promote and ensure conservation is adhered to. Internationally, a number of ratifications regarding environment and wildlife protection, preservation and conservation have been made including international treaties. Relevant policies, laws and international treaties for this project are summarized in tables below. The use of this PF is guided by these policies and laws.

#### 3.1 RELEVANT NATIONAL POLICIES

The relevant national policies related to this project are as summarized on Table 3.

**Table 3: Summary of Relevant National Policies**

<b>Policy</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
<i>Uganda National Land Policy, 2013</i>	Addresses land governance issues including land conflicts and land evictions. Government committed to recognize and protect the rights of people to their ancestral land of ethnic minority groups in the use and management of natural resources, and pay prompt, adequate and fair compensation to individuals, group of individuals and ethnic minority groups that are displaced from their land or ancestral land by any Government action.
<i>Uganda Culture Policy, 2006</i>	Prioritizes protection of the cultures of indigenous minorities that are threatened with extinction by internal and external influences.
<i>Uganda Wildlife Policy, 2014</i>	Promotes the interests of local communities around conservation areas. Ensuring that there is peace, stability and harmonious co-existence between wildlife and people including among others, equitable revenue sharing, regulated resource access and involvement in management. Aims to conserve wildlife resources of Uganda in a manner that contributes to the sustainable development of the nation and the well-being of its people. The Policy under Strategic objective 1(h) and 9(a) emphasises the relevance and need to 'strengthen protected areas as a focus of local community involvement, pride, ownership and commitment and, where appropriate, a source of socio-economic benefit.
<i>Uganda Forestry Policy, 2001</i>	Recognizes development of partnerships or management agreements with local communities that improve forest management and alleviates poverty. It addresses assurance of improvement of livelihoods in all strategies and actions for the development of the forest sector.
<i>National Climate Change Policy (2015)</i>	Addresses concern for protection of environment. The goal of the National Climate Change Policy (NCCP) is to ensure a harmonized and coordinated approach towards a climate-resilient and low-carbon development path for sustainable development in Uganda. The overarching objective of the policy is to ensure that all stakeholders address climate change impacts and their causes through appropriate measures while promoting sustainable development and a green economy. The UCSATP will directly contribute to the objectives of the policy by undertaking activities that promote adaptation and mitigation. Overall, in its design, the

	project shall support the integration of climate change issues into planning, decision making and activities to be undertaken.
<i>Draft Land Acquisition, Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2017</i>	Ensures that people, who are impacted by any kind of development intervention, conservation, disaster and conflict, are treated in a fair and equitable way, and are not impoverished in the process. The goal of the policy is to ensure that all social, economic, and other impacts that result from land acquisition and resettlement are properly identified and mitigated by balancing the interests of national development and related land needs vis-à-vis the rights of affected people.
<i>National Environment Management Policy for Uganda (1994)</i>	Ensures sustainable social and economic development that maintains or enhances environmental quality and resource productivity. It requires mainstreaming of environment concerns into national and district plans and activities. It puts emphasis on efficient utilization and management of natural resources, among others.
<i>Uganda National Policy on Conservation and Sustainable Development of Wildlife Resources (2014)</i>	Ensures sustainable management of wildlife populations in and outside wildlife protected areas.
<i>The Energy Policy (2002) and the Renewable Energy Policy for Uganda (2007)</i>	Aims at promoting sustainable management of the biomass resource as well as renewable energy sources of power (such as solar power) that take the pressure off the forests.
<i>National Agriculture Policy (2013)</i>	Aims at ensuring food and nutrition security and improved household incomes through coordinated interventions that focus on enhancing sustainable agricultural productivity and value addition; providing employment opportunities, and promoting domestic and international trade.
<i>Uganda Gender Policy (2005)</i>	Guides to ensure that gender perspective is taken by all stakeholders in planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of programmes.
<i>National Biotechnology and Biosafety Policy (2008)</i>	Bring in need for emphasis to be placed in biosafety issues and biotechnology priority areas of agriculture, health, industry, environment, and natural resources development.
<i>National Water Policy (1999)</i>	Underpins the importance of forests in the protection of catchments and the water quality and general survival of the water systems.
<i>Uganda Wildlife Authority, Community Conservation Policy, January 2019</i>	The policy goal is to strengthen conservation of wildlife resources through active involvement of communities through sustainable and equitable sharing of conservation benefits and/or costs among all stakeholders. The policy aims at harmonizing existing laws, policies, programmes and plans. The policy provides new directions for sustainable management of wildlife resources, provides an enabling environment and facilitates pro-active implementation of community-based programmes that address aspirations, concerns and interests of communities and other stakeholders and helps UWA to secure the much-needed support for wildlife conservation. The Policy recognizes the essential role and contribution of community conservation to combat wildlife crime. In addition, it presents a shift toward strengthened interdepartmental collaboration especially between Law Enforcement and Community Conservation teams.
<i>The National HIV/AIDS Policy, 2011</i>	The policy provides the principles and a framework for a multi-sectoral response to HIV/AIDS in Ugandan's world of work. The policy applies to all current and prospective employers and workers, including applicants for

	work, within the public and private sectors. It also applies to all aspects of work, both formal and informal. It is expected that the Climate Smart Agricultural Transformation Project will have measures for mainstreaming HIV/AIDS interventions into its plan, programs and activities more so in its Project Implementation Manual (PIM).
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### 3.2 RELEVANT NATIONAL LEGISLATIONS

The relevant Uganda statutory laws and regulations to guide the implementation and monitoring of this project are as summarized in Table 4.

**Table 4: Relevant National Laws**

Law	Brief Description
<i>Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995</i>	The Constitution vests land in the citizens (Article 237: 1). Government or a local government holds in trust for the people and protect natural lakes, rivers, wetlands, forest reserves, game reserves national parks and any land to be reserved for ecological and touristic purposes for the common good of all citizens. The right of the people to own property enshrined in Article 26 and how government can compulsorily deprive one his/her property is provided.
<i>Land Act, 1998</i>	Provides for the tenure, ownership and management of land. Recognizes four tenure systems, i.e. Customary, Mailo, Freehold and Leasehold tenure systems. Section 34 provides that a person who owns land should utilize it in accordance with governing environment and forestry sector policies and regulations.  Section 77 provides guidance on the minimum requirements of computation of compensation. For a customary owner, the value of land shall be the open market value of the unimproved land; the value of the buildings on the land, shall be taken at open market value for urban areas and depreciated replacement cost for the rural areas; the value of standing crops on the land, excluding annual crops could be harvested during the period of notice given to the tenant; compensation assessed under this section, be paid as a disturbance allowance 15 percent or, if less than a six-month notice to give up vacant possession is given, 30 percent of any sum assessed; the rates set out in the list of rates of compensation determined by district land board is used in determining the amount of compensation payable.
<i>Land Acquisition Act, 1965</i>	The Act makes provision for the compulsory acquisition of land for public purposes and for matters incidental thereto and connected. The Notice must be given to persons having an interest on the land and offers them an opportunity to describe their claims on the land that should be compensated by government.
<i>National Environment Act 2019</i>	Requires NEMA to issue guidelines and prescribe measures for the management of all forests in Uganda, and provides restrictions on the use of natural lakes and rivers, protection of riverbanks, lakeshores and natural beaches, management and restrictions on the use of wetlands, and management, restoration reforestation and afforestation of hilly & mountainous areas.
<i>National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003)</i>	Gives legal recognition to collaborative forest management, management of forests and forest reserves including law enforcement and fire management. The Act provides guidelines for utilizing forest land and forest products in protected forest areas.
<i>Local Governments Act (1997)</i>	Gives effect to the decentralization of functions, powers, responsibilities and services at all levels of local governments. It gives the existence of the local governments and their responsibilities under their jurisdiction, among them carry development, control local forests carry out conservations of environment.
<i>Uganda Wildlife Act 2019</i>	Provides for the promotion and conservation of wildlife throughout Uganda. Also provides legal backing to community wildlife use rights, including community resource access.

### 3.3 RELEVANT INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

At the regional and international levels, Uganda is a signatory to a number of protocols, treaties and conventions. These have implications on this project, preparation of its interventions and for their implementation. This Process Framework underscored the importance of these regional and international obligations. They are contained and summarized in Table 5.

**Table 5: Summary of Some of Relevant Regional and International Policies and Laws**

<b>Policy/legal</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
<i>The United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (1992)</i>	The Convention on Biological Diversity provides a comprehensive framework for stopping biodiversity loss. It is a carefully balanced, legally binding international treaty that commits Parties to the triple objective outlined below: The conservation of biological diversity, The sustainable use of its components; and The fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources.
<i>East African Climate Change Policy (2010)</i>	Calls for exploitation of emerging environmental markets through the design of favorable policy instruments.
<i>East African Community Treaty (1999)</i>	Sets out actions to ensure conservation and management of forests.
<i>International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966)</i>	Covenant guarantees a person's right to social security, adequate standard of living and family life. Adequate standards of living include adequate food, clothing and housing, and to the continuous improvement of living conditions.
<i>Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)</i>	The declaration in Article 6 and 7 provides for ensuring that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law and equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law. Article 17 provides for security of property and declares that no one shall be deprived of his/her property.
<i>United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (2007)</i>	Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was signed to prohibit discrimination against indigenous peoples and to promote their full and effective participation in all matters that concern them and their right to remain distinct and to pursue their own visions of economic and social development. Declaration also provides for protection of indigenous people's land. Article 10 states <i>inter alia</i> Indigenous peoples shall not be forcibly removed from their lands or territories and no relocation shall take place without the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous peoples concerned and after agreement on just and fair compensation and, where possible, with the option of return.



<p><i>ILO Convention on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples, 1989 (No.169)</i></p>	<p>Article 2 of the Convention provides that Governments shall have the responsibility for developing, with the participation of the peoples concerned, coordinated and systematic action to protect the rights of indigenous peoples and to guarantee respect for their integrity.</p> <p>Article 4 states that special measures shall be adopted as appropriate for safeguarding the persons, institutions, property, labour, cultures and environment of the peoples concerned.</p> <p>Article 12 provides for safeguarding against the abuse of the rights of indigenous people and gives them authority to take legal proceedings, either individually or through their representative bodies, for the effective protection of these rights.</p> <p>Article 14 provides for the recognition of the rights of ownership and possession of the peoples concerned over the lands, which they traditionally occupy. The rights of the peoples concerned to the natural resources pertaining to their lands are safeguarded in Article 15. These rights include the right of these peoples to participate in the use, management and conservation of these resources.</p> <p>Article 16 states that where the relocation of indigenous peoples is considered necessary as an exceptional measure, such relocation shall take place only with their free and informed consent.</p>
<p><i>United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992)</i></p>	<p>Sets out commitments for all parties including commitments that relate to promoting sustainable management, and conservation and enhancement of sinks and reservoirs of all GHGs.</p>
<p><i>The Refugee Act, 2006</i></p>	<p>Uganda enacted the Refugees Act 2006 to give effect to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, as well as to honour Chapter Four of the 1995 Constitution of the Republic of Uganda. Refugees are entitled to the rights provided for in the Refugee Convention, the OAU Convention, and any other instrument relating to refugees to which Uganda is a party. They are also bound by the obligations set out in those documents. While implementing its activities, the project shall take into consideration the provisions of the Act and shall be cognizant of the relations with the host community, for the benefit of both parties and the environment.</p>
<p><i>The Climate Change Act, 2021</i></p>	<p>The Climate change Act, 2021 gives effect to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, the Kyoto Protocol, and the Paris Agreement. Section 9 of the Act permits the Minister responsible for Climate Change matters to develop further regulations regarding participation in climate change mechanisms such as emissions trading mechanisms, and section 23 allows the Minister to make further regulations regarding the responsibilities of private entities. The UCSAT project will implement measures to mitigate risks to climate change and build resilience against the shocks of climate change across the selected value chains</p>
<p>The World Bank ESF Requirements – ESS5</p>	<p>One of the objectives of UCSAT project is to strengthen management of natural resources in and around project areas. Based on the applicability of ESS5, the requirement of PF pertains project activities which will be implemented in legally designated Parks and Protected Areas. These PAs, and their specific regulations on allowed and non-allowed activities, have been in place for many years - in some cases, for several decades. The UCSAT project is not designed to enforce existing boundaries or introduce new restriction of access to the Parks. However, through project activities, the PA authorities will have better ability to detect illegal uses of resources (illegal tree logging, waste dumping, illegal farming or grazing).</p> <p>The PF has therefore been developed in line with ESS5, in part, to be applied as a precautionary measure to the extent surveillance activities would marginally contribute to increasing existing restrictions of access, with a focus on communities where illegal activities (in particular poaching) are prevalent, which</p>



	are the ones most likely to be affected. Other project activities that may lead to economic or physical displacement are covered under a Resettlement Policy Framework. The PF provides guidelines for the engagement of stakeholders in a transparent and objective manner, recognizing and protecting their interests, and ensuring that they do not become worse off than before the project.
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### 3.4 RELEVANT REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

The relevant regulations and guidelines for the implementation and monitoring of this project are as summarized in Table 6.

**Table 6: Relevant Regulations and Guidelines**

Regulations and Guidelines	Brief Description
<i>Draft National Forestry and Tree Planting Regulations (2013)</i>	Provides for encouraging supportive mechanism for tree planting.
<i>Guidelines for Implementing Collaborative Forest Management in Uganda, December 2003</i>	The purpose of the guidelines is to provide a step by step process for the responsible body, local communities, local governments and any other interested parties in implementing collaborative forest management.
<i>UWA Draft regulations for implementing the community livelihoods scheme</i>	Provide a formal mechanism for planning, implementing and monitoring livelihoods programmes and activities in accordance with approved plan(s).

### 3.5 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

#### 3.5.1 OVERVIEW

The implementation of UCSATP will involve a number of key agencies at the national and local level. The implementation and institutional arrangements are based on existing national and district local government structures. The institutional roles, responsibilities and procedures are derived from the existing institutional mandates and Government established procedures. Given the scope of project activities, several ministries will be involved in providing guidance and oversight of the project. Accordingly, the project will require strong coordination of activities and consultation at the national, zonal/regional, district, sub-county and community levels. At the national level, the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) will represent the Government of Uganda (“the Borrower”) and the **Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) will be the lead implementing agency with primary operational guidance and implementation functions as well as the overall responsibility for project implementation.** Within MAAIF, the project will be anchored in the Department of Agriculture Infrastructure Mechanization and Water for Agriculture Production (DAIMWAP).

#### 3.5.2 NATIONAL LEVEL

At the national level, the project will establish the National Project Steering Committee Co-chaired by the Permanent Secretary (PS) MoFPED and the PS MAAIF responsible for providing strategic guidance to the project. It will comprise of Permanent Secretaries (PS) of MAAIF, Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED), Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC), Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). The committee shall also include Directors of National

Animal Genetic Resources Centre and Data Bank (NAGRC&DB), National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), a representative of Chief Administrative Officer (CAO) with the National Project Coordinator being an ex-officio and Secretary to the committee. The committee will also approve the project's Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP&BS).

There shall be a National Technical Advisory Committee (NTAC), comprising (among others) Commissioners of relevant line Ministries and departments - Commissioner Refugees, including, NAGRC, CRRF, UNMA, NARO Director for Technical Promotion and Outreach, Inter-governmental Technical Working Group responsible for Projects/Programs as well as private sector and farmer organization representation. The committee shall be chaired by the Director of Agricultural Extension Services<sup>2</sup>. The advisory committee will be responsible for providing technical support to overall project implementation and approving the national, zonal and district level investments and selected CSA research proposals. A National Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will be constituted and headed by the National Project Coordinator and a Deputy National Project Coordinator who will be supported by Component Managers assigned by the PS, MAAIF. These shall be full time officers assigned to the project by MAAIF. The following support staff shall be recruited on competitive basis; an M&E Specialist, Financial Management Specialist, Procurement Specialist, CSA Specialist, **Communication and Knowledge Management Specialist, Gender Specialist, Environmental Specialist and Social Safeguard Specialist**. A Refugee Agriculture Specialist will be included in the PCU working with the Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan (JLIRP) Secretariat. The National Project Coordinator will serve as the secretary to both national project Steering and technical advisory committees. The PCU shall therefore be responsible for overall coordination of implementation, receive plans, and progress reports for consolidation, provide overall guidance, monitoring and quality assurance of project activities. MAAIF shall further provide information and communication services to Local Governments, strengthen inter-institutional linkages among research, educational and farmer institutions, promote agribusiness services, enterprise development and agricultural value chain development in close collaboration with the private sector. NARO shall coordinate the competitive agricultural research grants under the project using existing NARO Sec structures, systems and guidelines to manage the Competitive Grants.

Considering the demands required for project management and coordination and MAAIF's own limited human resources. Five (5) Zonal Coordination offices will be established at the Zonal/regional level to support the NPCU with consolidation, monitoring and reporting on project activities and progress at the Zonal/regional level. The offices will have a Zonal Coordinator, Accounts Assistant and M&E Assistant based at Zonal level and hosted by ZARDIs. The coordinators will be seconded to these roles by MAAIF, in cases where technical manpower exists. The Zonal Coordination offices will be housed at the ZARDIs participating in the project for a more streamlined implementation structure.

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### 3.5.3 ZONAL LEVEL

Project coordination and implementation at the Zonal level will be overseen by a Zonal Technical committee comprised of the ZARDI Director; the District Production Officers (DPOs) of participating districts in that zone; regional Animal Genetic Resource Centers (AnGRCs); and with representation from private sector and farmer organizations. The DPOs shall elect from amongst themselves a co-chair to work with the ZARDI Director. This committee will provide project

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<sup>2</sup> Extension is cross cutting and works with all other departments and would best serve this role.

implementation oversight and convening authority in the respective zones. The committee will be responsible for supporting adaptive research activities and strengthening the research, development, extension, private sector linkage continuum.

Multi-Stakeholder Coordination Platform will provide a forum for planning, dialogue, and participatory priority setting among the stakeholders and forge a common way forward to develop the selected investments in the zones/regions in an integrated manner. Each MSCP will comprise representatives from the involved districts, farmers' organizations, and relevant private sector entities. Each district authority will be represented by the following: the Local Council V,<sup>3</sup> the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), and the District Production Officer (DPO). Farmers' organizations and the private sector should together constitute the majority of the MSCP and the chair elected from the private sector to ensure that value chain perspectives guide decision making. The secretariat function of the MSCP will be provided by one of the participating districts on a rotational basis. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the zonal/regional member districts and MAAIF will be required as authority (decision power) is transferred to the MSCP in regard to priority setting of project investment within the zone/region. MAAIF will draft the MoU and discuss it with relevant stakeholders in the involved districts. As a first step in project implementation, a series of training workshops will be held by the PCU in the respective zones, bringing together the key government staff as well as key stakeholder representatives to ensure that the role of the zones and the procedures they follow are well understood.

#### 3.5.4 DISTRICT LEVEL

The project will endeavor to leverage existing district structures to the extent possible. A District Coordination committee will be established and chaired by the CAO with the DPO as the Secretary. It will constitute Subject Matter Specialists<sup>4</sup>, Sub-County Chiefs and Secretary for Production with responsibility for quality assurance, consolidation of work plans and budgets of sub-counties for submission to the District Council for approval. The Coordination Committee will feed into the existing District Technical Planning Committee, comprised of all heads of department<sup>5</sup>, which submits workplans and budgets to the District Executive Committee for submission to the Council for approval. The District Coordination Committee shall also be responsible for: (i) selection of project and demonstration sites in consultation with sub-county extension staff and farmer groups; (ii) undertaking monitoring of project activities; and (iii) facilitation of research, farmer, extension linkages.

***As part of the Institutional Framework of this PF (especially in circumstances where project activities fall within Legally Protected Areas, such as National Parks, Forest Reserves, Lakshores-Riverbanks-Wetlands), it is recommended that project TECHNICAL planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting at National, Zonal and District levels, guided by the E&S Screening of sub-project activities in line with the ESMF, RPF & PF, be collaborated with the participation of WMD-MWE, NFA, UWA and respective host District Local Government/s (Natural Resources Officer, Forestry Officer, Environment/Wetlands Officer, Community Development Officer).***

<sup>3</sup> Five levels of Local Councils exist in Uganda. The lowest level is the Local Council I (LC 1 or LC I), responsible for a village or, in the case of towns or cities, a neighbourhood. The area covered by Local Councils II through IV incorporate several of the next lowest levels, while a Local Council V (LC 5 or LC V) is responsible for the entire district.

<sup>4</sup> Veterinary, Agriculture, Fisheries, Environment, Community Development Officer, Agricultural Engineers, Entomology, Cooperatives and marketing

<sup>5</sup> District Production Officer, District Natural Resources Officer, District Commercial Officer, District Engineer, District Health Officer, District Education Officer, District Community Development Officer, District Planner

### 3.5.5 SUB-COUNTY LEVEL

At the subcounty level, the project will utilize the existing structures. A Sub-County Technical Planning Committee will be chaired by the Sub-County Chief. The committee will review and consolidate the work plan and budgets for micro-projects submitted by the farmer Organizations. The Sub-County Technical Planning Committee will support and guide the planning and priority setting process for farmer Organizations.

***In project areas where there are Protected Areas, the available respective Resource Management Structures (such as Community Collaborative Forest Management Committee or Community Collaborative Resource Management Committee), and/or Catchment Management Committees shall participate and represent the respective host communities. The respective host District Local Government/s (Natural Resources Officer, Forestry Officer, Environment/Wetlands Officer, Community Development Officer) shall closely work with the Sub-County Community Development Officer and Extension Staff to provide technical guidance on implementation of the PF.***

### 3.5.6 PARISH LEVEL

Implementation of project activities will be aligned to the Parish Development Model (PDM). The project will facilitate formation and building of new farmer groups and identification and strengthening of existing ones. The farmer organizations shall be responsible for participation in identification of need and planning for interventions and investments. The groups will be responsible for mobilizing new members to join groups. Community members not in groups will be mobilized to form groups along selected value chains. Existing groups will be supported and strengthened to form higher level productive associations. The farmer organizations will be supported to: (i) prepare Community Development Plans (CDPs) and community CSA micro-projects; (ii) implement and manage community grants; (iii) undertake community participatory monitoring and reporting; (iv) ensure compliance to good agricultural practices; and (v) aggregate and bulk agricultural produce.

***The Sub-County Community Development Officer/ Assistant and Extension Staff shall provide technical guidance on implementation of the PF to the Parish Development Committee.***

### 3.5.7 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTORATE OF GOVERNMENT (IGG)

The Inspectorate of Government will sensitize and empower the participating organizations and communities to report grievances and complaints from the public and promote and strengthen governance, accountability, transparency and anti-corruption. The Inspectorate will institute grievance redress mechanisms using the 16 IGG Regional Offices spread throughout the country. Complaints are important avenues to ascertain transparency and accountability in terms of whether project beneficiaries who have grievances can register them, and if they registered, whether concerned committees and/or authorities take necessary action and on time. This intervention will foster a sense of responsibility and ownership among the citizenry by introducing a mechanism for the community (Parish) level committees to become the first level of instance for grievances handling and referral to the IGG if no resolutions will have been reached.

The IGG will interact with the respective area Community Based Resource Management Committees, during project implementation. The Community Resource Management Committees shall include but not limited to: ***Community Collaborative Forest Management Committee or Community Collaborative Resource Management Committee, Beach Management Unit, Water User Association, Catchment Management Committees, Farmer Groups/ Associations/ Field-Schools, etc.***

The project is administratively housed in the MAAIF and overseen by the Permanent Secretary MAAIF. Table 7 contains the summary of roles of respective agencies.

**Table 7: Summary of the roles and responsibilities of institutions in the Project Implementation**

<b>Institution</b>	<b>Roles in the Project</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
<b>Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hosts project coordination, implementation and managing overall project reporting</li> <li>• Responsible for annual reviews of the Project</li> <li>• Provide high-level political support to DAIMWAP to ensure multi-sectoral coordination.</li> <li>• Lead Project Steering Committee and technical working groups</li> <li>• Provides items for joint annual work program and budget approval.</li> </ul>	DAIMWAP leads implementation on behalf of MAAIF and provide technical and coordination responsibility on behalf of the MAAIF.
<b>Ministry of Water and Environment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Responsible for supervision of the implementation of activities under its mandate</li> <li>• Responsible for annual reviews of the Project activities undertaken under its mandate</li> <li>• Provide high-level political support to NFA.</li> </ul>	Provides policy guidance and oversees WMD, NFA
<b>NFA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement forestry activities in and around central forest reserves</li> <li>• Monitors and reports on activities undertakings</li> </ul>	NFA leads activities within CFRs. Responsible for implementation of activities that fall under NFA mandate.
<b>UWA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implement tourism and national parks and wildlife reserves activities</li> <li>• Monitors and reports on activities undertakings</li> </ul>	Responsible for implementation of activities in and around NPs and wildlife reserves project activities that fall under UWA mandate.
<b>District level</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Oversight implementation of project activities in the district</li> <li>• Supporting in supervision, advisory, coordination and planning of project relevant activities</li> <li>• Liaise with the MAAIF, MWE, NFA and UWA on project implementation</li> <li>• Providing technical personnel for review and assessing compliance, learning lessons, and improving sustainability of the project</li> <li>• Handle issues and supervise issues of integration/mainstreaming of gender, ethnic minority and marginalized group involvement in all project activities</li> <li>• Participate in appraisal of project activities</li> <li>• Participate on issues on land acquisition, allocations</li> <li>• Participate in resolution of project related grievances.</li> <li>• Mobilising political goodwill and sensitizing communities</li> </ul>	Work in close cooperation with other agencies on issues of: grievance, training, reviews, integration/mainstreaming of gender, ethnic minority and marginalized group and progress reporting and communication. Lead in activities supporting local forest reserves, forest outside protected areas, erosion control (SLM)

<b>Private sector/ investor</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participates and implement selected project activities</li> <li>• Coordinates activities at district and sub-county levels with other agencies and enterprises</li> </ul>	Private sector (investors, consultants, service providers) bid for concessions, contracts for civil works, provision of services, provision of technical assistance.
<b>NGOs/CSOs,</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participates in project activities as will be assigned.</li> <li>• Potential partners in the implementation of some of the activities.</li> </ul>	Be engaged to provide technical and specialist support as appropriate.
<b>Community</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Participation in project activities planning,</li> <li>• Implementation of project activities</li> <li>• Monitoring and Reporting on progress</li> </ul>	Communities will be involved in all aspects of the project activities.
<b>World Bank</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WB as the funding agency shall provide overall technical guidance in the implementation of the project</li> </ul>	Enforcement of safeguards in accordance with World Bank and Uganda country safeguards system. The World Bank country team shall undertake implementation support missions, orientation of implementation teams, safeguards clinic and support Ministry's capacity in monitoring and reporting requirements.



## 4 POTENTIAL RESTRICTIONS ON ACCESS AND LIVELIHOODS

ESS5 applies to the project in anticipation of implementation of activities under component 1, and 2 as long as they are impacting on livelihoods and are resulting in economic restrictions, for activities undertaken in Natural Resources Protected Areas. The approach is consistent with the overall project requirement of involving communities in management of protected areas under community forest management and collaborate forest management arrangements, as determined by Uganda law.

### 4.1 DESCRIPTION OF SOME POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACT ISSUES ASSOCIATED WITH THE PROJECT

The development of the process framework is a requirement for projects that may entail restricted access to legally designated protected areas that result in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of affected persons. Under the project, the process framework is prepared because the enhanced enforcement and boundary demarcation and maintenance activities may restrict community access to some forest-based resources which could result in adverse impacts on community livelihoods. The core project activities focused on promotion and expansion of the collaborative forest management and community resource management aim at providing legal access to specific forest resources within protected areas to communities that have CFM agreements / MOUs for collaborative resources use.

Table 8 contains a summary of some of the potential impact and mitigation measures related to restrictions of forests and wildlife resource use. The livelihood restoration measures will consider issues such as (1) income levels of affected communities/persons, (2) other non- monetary sources of livelihood, (3) constraints and opportunities for income generation, (4) number of persons not able to revert to previous occupation, and (5) existing skills and project preferences of affected persons.

### 4.2 OVERALL MITIGATION FRAMEWORK

The following Principles are the building blocks of Community Engagement and shall be considered during project implementation.

#### 4.2.1 BUILDING A COMMON VISION

Dealing with multidisciplinary stakeholders from different echelons of society requires an understanding of how to ensure all of them are engaged successfully, to build a common vision with regards the objectives of UCSAT project. To achieve this, an understanding of the positions, status, and level of engagement of each one is important. For example, when engaging with communities, addressing matters of sustainable livelihoods is generally the priority and not necessarily conservation per se, though this does not mean their livelihood decisions are opposed to conservation. In most cases, for communities, conservation and resource management activities need to translate into present day livelihood options and not just future value. Such understanding informs any engagement on how communities formulate day-to-day decisions that in turn determines the integrity of the resource base in their vicinity. This is the rationale why UCSAT project sub-components activities are devoted to community engagement and livelihood development.

All engagement for UCSAT project should consider the specific stakeholders and their relevance to the project, which lies mainly in their mandates, roles, and responsibilities. Notably, UCSAT project may not change the perceptions, expectations and or mode of engagement for the

different stakeholders but should ensure that these are understood, and address how best the project can engage with them.

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#### 4.2.2 EFFECTIVE PARTNERSHIPS

To engage stakeholders effectively and benefit their contribution towards UCSAT project objectives requires that:

- ❖ The rights and responsibilities for resource access and management and conservation are clearly understood;
- ❖ Economic, livelihood and food security incentives in the short and long term are considered sufficient by the stakeholders (not by the project); and
- ❖ There exists sufficient capacity to participate and to undertake the responsibilities and activities allocated to the stakeholders.

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#### 4.2.3 DEVELOPING THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF THE RESOURCE BASE

Exploitation of natural resources within PAs is generally limited by law and practice. Despite the goodwill demonstrated through benefit sharing mechanisms by the Government through the PAs to the communities, there exists challenges and some level of discontent in some of the communities.

UCSAT project has designed mechanisms to provide technical and operational support to communities in planning and implementation of activities. Thus, the project will deliver targeted support to communities adjacent to the PAs, such as technical and financial assistance, capacity development, institutional strengthening, mentoring, market access facilitation, and infrastructure. These are all ways in which communities bordering the PAs could extract direct benefits through UCSAT project.

For all interventions MAAIF will ensure that communities are engaged and benefiting from the project. For the case of service providers and or contractors, MAAIF will include in the contractual obligations a requirement to present an engagement strategy/ implementation plan indicating how the activity will engage and benefit the respective communities.

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#### 4.2.4 ADDRESSING ISSUES AT INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

The general interventions of REGROW are notably not directed to individual households but serve to address some challenges that will benefit communities adjacent to the PAs. However, it is important to note that conservation challenges are a result of activities at household level based on individual choices and decision making.

The PAs, through their benefit sharing mechanisms, regularly support development in adjacent communities, and thus to individuals indirectly benefit from these. The project will strengthen these benefit sharing mechanisms, and (MAAIF, NFA, UWA) community outreach programs, to boost these efforts. However, individual household needs for fuel wood, water, farmland or food security may not prevent encroachment of the PAs on the pretext that there has been provision of some social service.

MAAIF should consider individual pretext for degradation whilst acknowledging that not all concerns can be addressed. Notably, where individual decisions to degrade resources needing protection means individually losing conservation related benefits that may be worth more than the value gained by breaking an enforceable conservation agreement, they will decide against it.



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#### 4.2.5 ENGAGING THE VULNERABLE

The most poverty-stricken households are generally the most dependent on the direct use of natural resources for survival, and therefore the worst victims of not just resources degradation, but also policies limiting access. Such households generally tend to be proportionately more of the elderly, sick and/ or disabled, female headed, single mothers, very small households, aged caring for AIDS orphans, HIV affected people and families taking care of chronically ill members.

The project area encompasses vulnerable groups, as described in the project ESMF and VMGF. Determination of which groups in are recognized as vulnerable is done according to the following criteria: those that may be below the food poverty line and lack access to basic social services (including those that are geographically isolated) and are not integrated with society at large and its institutions due to physical or social factors.

A rapid social assessment of vulnerable and marginalized groups confirms that there are some vulnerable groups in the project area, including women-headed households, the elderly, disabled, youth, children, and persons with HIV/AIDs. The specific needs of vulnerable and marginalized groups in the project will be addressed through some of the project activities and mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plans and, where applicable, the Resettlement Action Plans.

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##### 4.2.5.1 THE VULNERABLE AND MARGINALIZED GROUPS

As discussed in the VMGF report, the Vulnerable/marginalized people and or individuals are in many instances among the most economically marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. Their economic, social, and legal status frequently limits their capacity to defend their rights to, and interests in, land, territories, and natural and cultural resources, and may restrict their ability to participate in and benefit from development projects. Under this project, the IK of Kaabong, Tepeth, also referred to as the Soo of Moroto, the Benet of Kween and Batwa found in South Western Uganda are categorized as indigenous people/vulnerable and Marginalized groups. The PF ensures that the views of people whom are likely benefiting from, or negatively affected by the project, especially vulnerable people such as ethnic minorities and women, are included in the planning process. Targeted activities will ensure that all PAPs participate in the process and receive adequate compensation and assistance.

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##### 4.2.5.2 CONSIDERATIONS FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

The VMGs, are likely to be particularly vulnerable as they are often more heavily dependent on agriculture, forest products collection and have less diversified income sources. In order to ensure that the effects on vulnerable groups are minimized, if not avoided, the project will firstly ensure they have access to project related information including livelihoods assistance and secondly, alternative livelihood activities carried out in communities will ensure the inclusion and participation of vulnerable groups. Vulnerable and marginalized people are at the greatest risk of being left out of project benefits because of their limited capacity to participate and to defend their own rights. They therefore need carefully targeted interventions. MAAIF, through the system of government as presented under Institutional and Implementation Arrangements and the resource management committees/ farmer groups, will engage with vulnerable and

marginalized groups to ensure that UCSAT project interventions provide the needed support wherever applicable.

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#### 4.2.6 PROMOTE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The most practical approach to promote community engagement in the UCSAT project area is through establishing and or strengthening the delivery of the existing access and benefit sharing mechanisms. Whilst delivering the UCSAT project interventions and the benefit sharing mechanisms of PAs, the engagement strategies will be coordinated by MWE, NFA, UWA DLGs, and developed with the respective PAs, contractors and or service providers throughout the participating communities.

The mechanisms to promote community participation will address the following in a transparent and inclusive manner:

- a. **What the Stakeholders need to know:** MAAIF (and specifically the PCU), through the PAs and DLGs will discuss and agree with the communities on what resources can be used for consumptive and non-consumptive purposes and how access restrictions will be enforced. In this process, affected communities and incentives for the communities will be identified and roles and activities in terms of resource use and protection responsibilities defined.
- b. **What affected communities and other stakeholders need to participate effectively:** For the stakeholders to understand and contribute to the objectives of UCSAT, they should have sufficient rights and understand them. Once stakeholders such as the communities see the additional value to their livelihoods and understand how they would access benefits, they take responsibility and are prepared to contribute their part (potential value and opportunities/benefits). MAAIF will ensure that there is capacity building for the communities to ensure and facilitate that Forest Conservation/Management and/ or wildlife protection improves along with increasing opportunities and livelihood benefits to communities. UCSAT project includes sub-components to facilitate the delivery of these goals.

## 5 DESCRIPTION COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT PROCESS, ELIGIBILITY AND MEASURES FOR MITIGATION FOR AFFECTED COMMUNITIES

### 5.1 COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND CONSULTATIONS IN THE PROJECT AREA

MAAIF will implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) during the delivery of UCSAT project. The plan provides the following opportunities for long-term participation of all stakeholders, with a special emphasis on the active participation of local communities:

**Decision-making** – The DLGs including the Lower Local Governments (Sub Counties and Parish levels) and project host/beneficiary Communities will be used by UCSAT project to ensure a participatory and transparent process representative of all stakeholders to effect decision making. It is important to carry out consultations with various communities in their various settings in the project areas. Different communities have different issues and demands as well as interest to inform their decisions. A community is the ultimate recipient of project impacts and benefits, and therefore a key stakeholder. Besides, interventions need community support or participation to succeed. Since the community is going to be required to change in some way (its attitudes, behaviour) in relation to its interaction with the forests and wildlife, it is fair to have them at the forefront in the refinement of mitigation measures, planning process, designing interventions and implementation. For instance, community participation in planning will help to solicit and assure support.

**Capacity building** – at systemic, institutional and individual level – is one of the key strategic interventions of the project and will target all stakeholders that have the potential to be involved in planning, implementing and/or monitoring project activities in and around the PAs. UCSAT project will target especially civil society organizations operating at the community level to enable them to actively participate in developing and implementing project activities in and around Protected Areas.

**Communication** - will include participatory development based on the following key principles:

- ❖ providing information to all stakeholders over different media platforms, including interviews, seminars, print and digital media. For the process to be as inclusive as possible, it is important to use as many avenues as possible to inform all stakeholders through advertisements, local and national radios and televisions, local group meetings, social gatherings, market days gathering, etc.;
- ❖ promoting dialogue between all stakeholders by use of the CDOs and civil society players if needed. Women's groups should be especially targeted. Women's role in forest management, game resource use, livelihood interventions, incentive and benefit sharing make them vital to the process;
- ❖ promoting access to project information by availing it to all levels of the DLGs. UCSAT will be launched by a well-publicized multi-stakeholder inception workshops attended by representatives of the broad stakeholder base, at different implementation levels, starting at National, Regional and District. The Project Launch Workshops will present updated information on the project and also serve as a basis for continuous community consultations and engagement during the project implementation, and refine and confirm the implementation of the project with stakeholders.
- ❖ Communication messages must be simple and clear, and in the languages that the community speaks. This means both using plain, understandable English, and using native languages spoken by people in the community.

It is expected that MAAIF in collaboration with MWE, NFA, UWA and the respective DLGs will convene the meetings. These meetings should be held in collaboration with the local

administrative authority (LCI) but led by the local community groups, where available. The collaboration would be important to lend credibility to the intervention as it may be identified as a community effort rather than an imposition by the government or any particular organization.

***Upon identification of the specific communities and activities, the following areas of concern should be covered during consultations with affected communities:***

- ❖ General strategies in devising use of forest and wildlife resources or alternative means of livelihood;
- ❖ How to obtain or enhance access to resources or alternative resources, generally focused on livelihoods;
- ❖ Examine access to services including seedlings supply to provide communities with alternatives livelihoods;
- ❖ identify adverse impacts and establish mitigation measure; and Establish procedures for specific activities and their phasing for particular protected areas.

Examples include craft making or beekeeping as substitutes for expanding subsistence agriculture around protected areas, promotion of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce the demand for firewood. However, it is pertinent to note that that natural resource dependent households typically engage in multiple and diverse livelihood activities. As such, a newly introduced alternative livelihood may simply be incorporated into the overall mix of livelihood activities, rather than acting as a replacement for an existing activity

The discussions on livelihoods impacts and possible mitigation activities encompass; (i) identification and ranking of site-specific impacts; (ii) criteria and eligibility for livelihood assistance; (iii) the rights of persons who have been legally using forest resources or the associated land to be respected, (iv) brief description and identification of available mitigation measures alternatives, taking into account the provisions of applicable local legislation, and the available measures for mitigation actively promoted via project activities; and (iv) considering any additional sound alternatives, if proposed by the affected communities or persons.

Once the consultation process starts, it must be maintained throughout project design, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Stakeholders, including the community, must be kept interested, and support has to be provided when needed, conflicts have to be resolved, methods have to be devised to keep the process reasonably efficient, goals and deadlines have to be set. Key principles of stakeholder engagement are laid out in the project specific stakeholder engagement plan.

## 5.2 ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA FOR AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES

The process for determining eligibility must be participatory and transparent. Once the areas have been selected, this will form activities for reference, as each specific area may have unique characteristics. The next step will be to define what will be undertaken in a particular area and whether it will cause restrictions. Such assessments will identify the number of people affected, activities and anticipated severity of adverse impacts to livelihoods from the imposition of any proposed use restrictions. People who enter the project area after the assessment has been completed will not be considered. The provisions of this framework will apply to adjacent communities within a 2 km buffer from the protected areas' boundary.

Additionally, Special consideration and priority will be given to the vulnerable groups including the poor, ethnic minority groups, landless, elderly and female-headed households. Non-local community members accessing the areas for illegal purposes such as logging and/or wildlife hunting are not eligible for project benefits.

### 5.3 PROPOSED MEASURES TO ASSIST AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES

The measures to assist affected persons and communities depend on the type of loss, what they will lose, degree of access restrictions, the location, and available alternatives and opportunities with their suitability as per specific area/location. A fundamental objective of this Process Framework is to ensure that persons and communities affected by restrictions to lakeshores, riverbanks-wetlands, forests and wildlife resource define and undertake activities that, at least, restore their income to the levels they would have enjoyed, had there been no restrictions. This objective ensures that the extent of mitigation measures is commensurate with the extent of loss of access to resources due to restrictions. This also ensures that those who are affected more severely are assisted to a greater extent than those who incur smaller losses.

Specific measures to mitigate impacts on project/sub-project(s) beneficiary, local communities should include the following, among others, depending on locations/sites:

- ❖ Prioritize local community members for employment opportunities in activities within the protected areas, such as restoration planting, removal of invasive species, and infrastructure construction;
- ❖ Provide capacity building and trainings to CFM and CRM committee, community committees, local council committees, women and youth groups, elders groups and community-based organisations, in sustainable use and monitoring of forests and wildlife resources, including protection, preservation, conservation, reforestation, tourism management, business enterprises, agriculture practices, fire management, wood harvesting and other community profitable ventures based on identified restrictions and needs;
- ❖ Use of deterrents for animals (particularly with hippos and elephants) such as fences, trenches, chilli plants and bee hive from destroying communities' crops;
- ❖ Ensure clearly visible demarcation of Wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, National Park, Wildlife Reserve, and Forest Reserve boundaries in sensitive areas;
- ❖ Promote establishment of sustainable household woodlots, to progressively reduce pressure on resources from forest reserve;
- ❖ Provide alternative livelihood support such as collection of non-forest products including mushrooms, medicinal plants, wild fruits and bee- keeping to local communities around forest and forest reserves;
- ❖ Engage communities in new business opportunities;
- ❖ Through new or old Collaborative Management Committees and CRM, defining modes of beneficiary engagement;
- ❖ Make use of new and old Collaborative Management Committees and CRM in identifying training gaps, modes of training, development of products as well as engagement with other stakeholders.
- ❖ Conduct project awareness-raising campaigns, to local communities, refugee communities, on the importance of sustainable forests and wildlife management.
- ❖ Ensuring participation of communities in the demarcation of boundaries and fencing construction.

Table 8 contains a summary of key mitigation measures related to restrictions of lakeshores, riverbanks, wetlands, forests' and wildlife resource use, in the applicable Sub-project Components:



**Table 5-1: Components/Sub-Components Potential Impacts**

Components/subcomponents	Proposed Project Activities	Specific Project Activities of Potential Concern	Potential Impacts	Proposed Mitigation Measures
<b>Component 1. Strengthen Climate-Smart Agricultural Research, Seed and Agro-Climatic Information Systems</b>				
<u>Sub-component 1.1.</u> <u>Planning and Institutional Strengthening for Development and Dissemination of CSA TIMPs and Weather Advisories</u>	Development of sustainable seed, breeding stock, and fingerling delivery systems.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>support strengthening the technical capacity of district subject matter specialists (SMSs) serving in district adaptive research support teams (DARSTs). Their training will cover <b>establishing demonstrations,</b></li> <li>finance the <b>refurbishment and/or upgrading of facilities and infrastructure such as fish fingerling production structures,</b> in wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests, NP, Wildlife Reserve.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limitations of access due to establishment of boundaries and demarcations for demonstration plots; establishment of infrastructure such as fish fingerling production structures in wetlands, riverbanks, or lakeshores;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of participatory and sustainable natural resources management.</li> <li>Restrictions addressed by Community Wetland Committee/ Water User Associations, CFM and CRM agreements.</li> <li>Engagement of local communities through their group in determining location of demo plots and infrastructure structures.</li> <li>Support to community-based alternative livelihood proposals and initiatives.</li> </ul>
<u>Sub-component 1.2.</u> <u>Supporting Climate-Smart Agricultural Research and Innovations</u>	The adaptation, validation, and dissemination of context-specific CSA TIMPS - finance collaborative research programs to develop and promote TIMPs related to: (i) climate-smart crops; (ii) climate-smart livestock and aquaculture; (iii) integrated pest/disease and invasive species management; pasture and rangeland management; (iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>using on-farm trials and other adaptive research approaches to validate CSA TIMPS at the district and community levels</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of trials/ demo-plots in wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests, and/other PAs will lead to limitation of access to such areas/ resources therein;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Restrictions addressed by Community Wetland Committee/ Water User Associations, CFM and CRM agreements.</li> <li>Engagement of local communities through their group in determining location of demo plots and infrastructure structures.</li> </ul>

	socioeconomic research on CSA TIMPs, and green energy; and (iv) sustainable land, water and agroforestry management.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support to community-based alternative livelihood proposals and initiatives.</li> <li>• DLGs, WMD, NFA to sensitize &amp; guide communities on sustainable use of Natural Resources.</li> </ul>
<u>Sub-component 1.3: Building Competitive and Sustainable Seed Systems</u>	finance crop, livestock, and aquaculture breeding programs; and promote private sector and community (farmer) involvement in production and distribution of commercial seed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fingerling production systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• establishment of infrastructure such as fish fingerling production structures in wetlands, riverbanks, or lakeshores will lead to limitation of access to such areas/resources therein;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions addressed by Community Wetland Committee/ Water User Associations, CFM and CRM agreements.</li> <li>• Engagement of local communities through their group in determining location of demo plots and infrastructure structures.</li> <li>• Support to community-based alternative livelihood proposals and initiatives.</li> </ul>
<u>Sub-component 1.4. Strengthening Agro-Climate Monitoring and Information Systems</u>	(i) establishing functional automated weather stations, (ii) developing agroclimatic and climate smart digital tools, (iii) establishing soil organic carbon monitoring reporting and verification system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>
<b>Component 2: Promoting Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture Practices and Value Chains</b>				
<u>Sub-Component 2.1. Building and strengthening institutional capacity for productivity enhancement and resilience, and for promotion of climate smart value chains, and service delivery</u>	building and strengthening the capacity of agricultural extension services, farmers and farmer organisations, community and local government institutions for the delivery and uptake of CSA technologies and innovations and SLM practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning and management of water catchments, where plans do not already exist</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plans may limit access and exclude some community uses/users</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engagement of local communities through their group to develop and agree on Resource Use Mgt Plan/s.</li> <li>• Support to community-based alternative livelihood proposals and initiatives.</li> </ul>



<p><u>Sub-Component 2.2.</u> <u>Productivity</u> <u>Enhancement and</u> <u>Resilience Investments</u></p>	<p>provide community level investments to promote up-scaling and adoption of Technologies, Innovations and Management Practices (TIMPs) for productivity enhancement, resilience, and sustainability in selected priority value chains in crops, livestock, fisheries, and agroforestry/fruit tree crops.</p> <p>promote adoption of sustainable land management (SLM) practices, and the development of agricultural practices to restore degraded lands and minimize soil loss to ensure sustainability of productivity increases</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fingerlings for fisheries, tree seedlings for agroforestry, pasture seeds for pasture farming</li> <li>• establish demonstration gardens for knowledge and technology transfer to beneficiary farmers</li> <li>• support access and installation of infrastructure for agricultural production, including housing, storage facilities for livestock feed, forage and hay equipment, water supply sources (impounding and storage of water at source such as valley tanks for smallholder irrigation, and water for livestock and aquaculture production) and fences for livestock, small scale fish feed making or pelleting equipment; feeder and drainage canals or pipes and specialized equipment normally used in more</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Establishment of trials/ demo-plots, undertaking restoration activities and establishment of infrastructure structures in wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests, and/other PAs will lead to limitation of access to such areas/ resources therein;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrictions addressed by Community Wetland Committee/ Water User Associations, CFM and CRM agreements.</li> <li>• Engagement of local communities through their group in determining location of demo plots and infrastructure structures.</li> <li>• Support to community-based alternative livelihood proposals and initiatives.</li> <li>• DLGs, WMD, NFA to sensitize &amp; guide communities on sustainable use of Natural Resources.</li> <li>• Where feasible, provide compensation to communities/ PAPs.</li> <li>• General sensitization of communities and setting of livelihood activities that will contribute to increased earning.</li> <li>• Technical assistance to build the skills for empowering women for management and leadership in Resource Use Committees, CFM and producer organizations.</li> <li>• Provision of technical assistance to women's associations and Promotion of women's engagement in CFM.</li> </ul>
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		<p>intensive aquaculture facilities such as cages and tanks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>restoration of degraded landscapes, hilly lands and habitats including water quality improvement for aquaculture and small-scale irrigation.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engagement of local communities in forest restoration through contracts and giving them first priority for employment.</li> <li>Engagement of local communities and refugees in resource generation and management.</li> <li>Establishment and support of alternative livelihood activities such as beekeeping and wild mushroom growing, tourism, beekeeping, handicrafts, etc.</li> <li>Engagement of local communities in resource management efforts, including restoration of wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests.</li> <li>Accommodating controlled harvesting by locals to the extent possible in protected area management plans and Wetlands/ CFM agreements / CRM MOUs.</li> <li>Ensuring that labor contracts are allocated to the adjacent communities as a priority.</li> </ul>
<p><u>Sub-Component 2.3: Investments in market development for Value chains</u></p>	<p>increased access to post-harvest handling, storage, value addition and market access services and infrastructure - finance rehabilitation of infrastructure works for road</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>N/A</li> </ul>

	bottlenecks and trouble spots on rural roads			
<b>Component 3: Project Coordination, Management, Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning</b>	monitoring of their implementation, Financial Management processes, Accountability, Audit and internal controls, Program Communication and Knowledge management and development of the management information systems (MIS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>

#### 5.4 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES AND CONFLICTS

There are a number of aspects that potentially could bring a dispute or conflict. These will be localized to each specific area. Therefore, the forms of settling of such disputes and conflicts are not necessarily uniform. What is important is the use of locally appropriate dispute and conflict settlement mechanisms agreeable to all parties concerned. Such mechanisms include the use of:

- local influential opinion leaders such as religious leaders, cultural/traditional leaders, elders, civil society organizations, political leaders and government agencies;
- Water User Associations, Community Wetlands Management Committee, the Collaborative Forest Management, CRM or game parks management structures;
- Community Wildlife Committees; and
- Local Council Committees

MAAIF will engage with the communities and provide clear guidance on how to use the project level Grievance Redress Mechanism (in harmony with what is specified in the ESMF, RPF, and SEP), so that dissatisfied/ aggrieved persons can bring up their claims and concerns related to UCSAT project.

In this PF, the following key elements are suggested for guiding in disputes and conflicts settlements:

- a. Specifying rights and penalties in the beginning of the project activities;
- b. Defining the roles of each party and, in particular, these roles must be specified in the agreements with CFM and CRM agreements;
- c. Identify potential mediators and their roles. For example, defining the roles of local leaders including the local councils;
- d. Defining corrective actions for implementing and feedback mechanism for the complainants;
- e. Identifying potential areas of conflicts. This must be identified at the community participatory planning;
- f. Defining the involvement of the district leadership particularly Community Development Officer, Forest Officers, Wetlands Officers, Game Wardens, or other offices;
- g. Defining the role of the project staff;
- h. Defining the roles of CBO/NGO, if they are involved in the implementation;
- i. Defining the communication channels aimed at reducing disputes and conflicts;

Though it is expected that settlement of disputes and conflicts should as much as possible be within the project structures, it does not replace existing legal processes. Settlement of disputes/conflict is expected to be based on consensus, guided by facts when making conclusions as a basis of action. The procedures should be inclusive and participatory in nature with an aim of facilitating communication between conflicting parties, promoting dialogue, and facilitating reasonable agreement between the parties to a dispute or conflict. It should seek to resolve issues quickly in order to expedite the receipt of what could be due or reaching settlements, without resorting to expensive and time-consuming legal actions.

Briefly, the process involves the complainant submitting notice to the Village Councils and if related to a UCSAT project intervention reported to the Project focal point of contact at the Parish, Sub-County, District or PCU at MAAIF. If the matter is not resolved by LC-1, the first step is to forward the complaint to LC-2 (Parish level); and in turn if not resolved at LC-2 level, the grievance is reported to the Sub-County Grievance Committee. District GRC will receive grievances not resolved at S/C level. If the aggrieved is not satisfied with the decisions and recommendations at District level, the matter can be elevated to MAAIF-PCU. If the grievance is not resolved, the PCU will report the grievance to UCSAT Steering Committee who will work with Office of the Prime Minister to resolve the matter before resorting to the court of law.

Throughout all the above steps, involvement of the MAAIF/UCSAT project focal point at all levels is needed and documentation of the proceedings needs to be done to ensure fairness, objectivity,

transparency and institutional memory of the matter. The MAAIF will keep records of all grievances, and status of addressing grievance, which will be regularly shared with the World Bank.

## 5.5 MONITORING AND EVALUATION ARRANGEMENT

Monitoring is key in the Process Framework implementation. It feeds the management with the required information whenever needed throughout the implementation of the project. The monitoring plans needs to be put in place for the project and each sub-project.

### 5.5.1 PURPOSE OF MONITORING

Monitoring mean the purpose and scope of measuring the actual performance against what was planned or expected by collecting and analyzing data on the indicators according to pre-determined standard<sup>6</sup>. Monitoring will be the main mechanism through which the implementers of the project will get the feedback, alert on any delays and problems. The monitoring plans help the implementers to measure the pace of implementation of activities. It enables timely responses while providing lessons on implementation strategies. It is expected that every community will have its plan that will be used for verification of these, among others:

- Time to execute an activity;
- Ensuring all affected persons/communities are involved;
- Scheduling of meetings with affected communities and persons;
- Scheduling of compensation (if any);
- Scheduling of processes;
- Provision of indicative time for fund releases;
- Provision of indicative times for receiving and settling grievances and complaints; and
- Scheduling of periodic evaluation and check on compliance

The project will utilise a participatory monitoring and evaluation process which will ensure monitoring of the effectiveness of mitigation measures to improve (or at least maintain) community's standards of living. Monitoring will involve the local populations, so that they have first-hand understanding and appreciation of the process as well as have the opportunity to express their views on the positive and negative impacts.

The project will support affected communities so that they are able to monitor:

- The status of adverse social impacts (e.g. limited access to forest and wildlife resources inside the project-supported forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife, etc.) and the effectiveness of mitigation measures outlined. The mitigation measures will entail, alternative livelihoods such as craft making or beekeeping as substitutes for expanding subsistence agriculture around protected areas, promotion of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce the demand for firewood. The project will have to ensure that communities are aware of the potential adverse impacts to monitor; also, specific indicators will be developed with the communities to ensure effective monitoring of each impact;
- The implementation of agreed activities; and
- The effectiveness of the conflict resolution and grievance settlement mechanisms.

The project will institute interrelated monitoring systems:

- ❖ Project administrative and performance reporting,
- ❖ Socio-economic monitoring to ensure that mitigation measures are addressing the economic and social needs.

## 5.6 PROJECT ADMINISTRATIVE REPORTING

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<sup>6</sup> <https://www.fao.org/investment-learning-platform/themes-and-tasks/monitoring-and-evaluation/en/>

Under this monitoring, the standard record of activities undertaken in each reporting period, along with financial information will be provided. This will cover routine project activities reporting, equipment needs, and other administrative concerns (e.g., additional studies needed). For this PF, the annual project progress reports will include a section that details, for instance, the number and type of local meetings held (e.g., on restrictions on wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife reserves), the number and types of grievances registered and their resolution, and the nature of measures implemented, as well as the findings on the socio-economic monitoring.

## 5.7 SOCIO-ECONOMIC MONITORING

This will focus on the following changes and happenings to income levels and standards of living of PAPs/community. For areas in the vicinity of project-supported wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife reserves, a baseline socio-economic information is included in the area management plans. Given the facts that the project is going to Promote Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture Practices and Value Chains and the ability to manage natural resources, there is likely to be some restrictions of access to forest resources that may affect local communities. For this reason, Area Management Plans (AMPs), will be done in consultation with communities, will be necessary in order to identify the areas of restriction and alternative livelihoods, as already described in this document. The data available will be used as the basis for determining the eligibility of communities, individual for assistance and base for measuring changes. It will also be used for designing measures to assist the affected persons in their efforts to improve their livelihoods. The baseline assessment will include detailed information on demographic characteristics and income sources. With this baseline, the Project Technical Team will monitor the success of mitigation measures over time. Mitigation measures for alternative livelihoods can include but not be limited to include craft making or beekeeping as substitutes for expanding subsistence agriculture around protected areas, promotion of fuel-efficient stoves to reduce the demand for firewood. However, it is pertinent to note that that natural resource dependent households typically engage in multiple and diverse livelihood activities.

Follow-up assessments will update these data for the purpose of monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and impacts of the catchments and protected area management plans, community CFM agreements, community wildlife management and revenue sharing agreements and other sub-project specific Action Plans. The specific monitoring indicators will be outlined in the Action Plan. Possible indicators include: numbers of eligible communities and households; the potential livelihood impacts to these communities and households of new or more strictly enforced restrictions on use of resources in the water catchments and protected areas; livelihood benefits of measures to assist the affected persons; numbers of communities, households, groups and individuals participating in financial schemes and grants; and funds disbursed to the eligible communities, groups, individual and households.

Independent monitoring of the activities can be done by NGOs, private consultants where appropriate. Carrying out such independent monitoring will enhance the openness and transparency of the implementation of mitigation measures. The Project Steering Committee will have to approve participation of NGOs in independent monitoring activities, depending on their requirements. The NGOs' participation will be funded by the NGOs themselves, using their own resources unless special funding and participation arrangements are approved by the Project Steering Committee.

## 5.8 MONITORING PLANS AND INDICATORS

The monitoring activities will result in regular feedback on the implementation of the Process Framework. Monitoring teams at the respective project implementation levels will be constituted, who will report regularly at the national level.

The monitoring indicators should cover areas such as: (1) basic information on affected persons' households, (2) Number of people that participated in consultations on use of wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forest resources in targeted landscapes (including female) (number), (3) Beneficiaries in CFM

and Collaborative Resource Management groups provided with project support (including female), (number), (4) Number of grievances or complaints and Time spent to resolve the complaint, Number of resolved and unresolved grievances).

*Livelihoods:* Key indicators may include (1) alternatives provided and number of people taking on the alternatives; (2) support and incentives available; and (3) results documented. These indicators may be verified from various sources such as field inspections, site reports, special project audits, annual monitoring and local government reports.

An evaluation programme will be implemented periodically to also check on compliance with ESS and provide lessons to amend strategies, especially in the longer term. It will identify actions which will improve ESS implementation and offer higher guarantees of implementation success. The process will be incorporated in the general assessment and review undertaken for the project.

## 5.9 INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROCESS FRAMEWORK

Component 1 of the project includes a budget for supporting formation of the Resource Use Committees including Water User Associations, Farmer Groups, CFM groups / CRM groups and for implementing livelihoods activities in wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, CFM and CRM groups around target protected areas.

Monitoring budget related to Process Framework implementation will be included under Component 3. Annual costs of these activities is estimated at US\$25,000 and will be included as a budget line for the project coordination unit at the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries. Additional budget of U\$10,000 will be required in year 1 of the project for preparing a brief summary of this process framework in simple plain English and for translating it into key local languages in the project areas.

Additionally, similar budget for screening, assistance to vulnerable groups (VMGs) as well as support for alternative livelihoods is indicated in both the VMGF and RPF.

## 6 STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS AND DISCLOSURE

### 6.1 CONSULTATIONS

As seen under the ESS10 Stakeholder Engagement and Information Disclosure, the ESF recognizes the importance of open and transparent engagement with project stakeholders. Success of any project is hinged on the level and quality of stakeholder engagement, which is to be an inclusive process expected to occur throughout the project life cycle. Engagement is more useful when introduced in the early phases of project development and is mainstreamed into all levels of decision-making.

During the project identification, consultations were undertaken with a number of stakeholders in their different categories from the national level to the selected project districts and communities (See Table 1-2). During project implementation and as part of E&S Screening, a thorough issues identification process needs to be undertaken in particular areas where wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, forests, forest reserves, national parks and wildlife reserves are with the people living in and around them.

Issues of access restrictions are different in each wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, and protected areas, and activities for mitigation are different too and specific to an area. Therefore, it is necessary to undertake wide consultations with a number of stakeholders, particularly with affected communities or persons. During consultations, the project, its intended objectives, the locations, enhancement mechanisms, its ownership as well as the need of public consultation have to be briefly discussed to the participants as well, so that they can forward their views on the issues of CSA aspects. This is important because decisions on activities affect people or communities either directly or indirectly differently. It is also important to secure buy-in to project activities as well as build and instil ownership of the process leading to the desired transformation. Integration of community interests and incorporating local knowledge in the project interventions in specific areas is very important. This helps to promote transparency, enhancing communities' voice, and participation.

Therefore, their involvement leads to informed decisions, ownership and mutual respect. Consultations will be held in good faith, cordial environment and in culturally appropriate manner. They are generally informative and participatory.

Consultations are to cover the following areas, among other;

- ❖ information about the CSA project
- ❖ environmental and social implications
- ❖ provide opportunity for stakeholders to discuss their opinions and concerns
- ❖ provide opportunity to discuss with stakeholders' alternatives considered to reduce anticipated impacts
- ❖ process of developing appropriate mitigation and management options
- ❖ proposal for sub-projects and types
- ❖ roles of PAP and other stakeholders
- ❖ examine capacities of local leaders
- ❖ explore necessary skills, needed skills and skill gaps (planning, management, and utilization of wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, managing of tourism; timber value addition; and activities promoting small scale reforestation activities)
- ❖ training needs
- ❖ explore economic opportunities and initiatives;
- ❖ explore procedures for redressing grievances and resolving disputes
- ❖ mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation including for implementing

Consultations must be held with stakeholders at the selected communities living around/neighbouring wetlands, riverbanks, lakeshores, protected areas. The stakeholder



engagement strategy must ensure widespread participation by all sections of PAPs, communities and other stakeholders. The stakeholder consultations shall be held through interviews, focus group discussions, key informants (such as local leaders, traditional leaders, elders, NGOs, CBO), face-to-face meetings, dialogue platforms, workshops, electronic communications, focal points persons (especially technical officers), community and stakeholder workshops. Overall, the process at this stage held scheduled virtual meetings with stakeholders.

## 6.2 DOCUMENTATION OF CONSULTATIONS

All consultations will be documented in writing, and where culturally acceptable, with photographs and/or video of proceedings and filed in the project records. The opinion/suggestions made by the community/affected groups as well as other stakeholders shall be incorporated in the respective Reports.

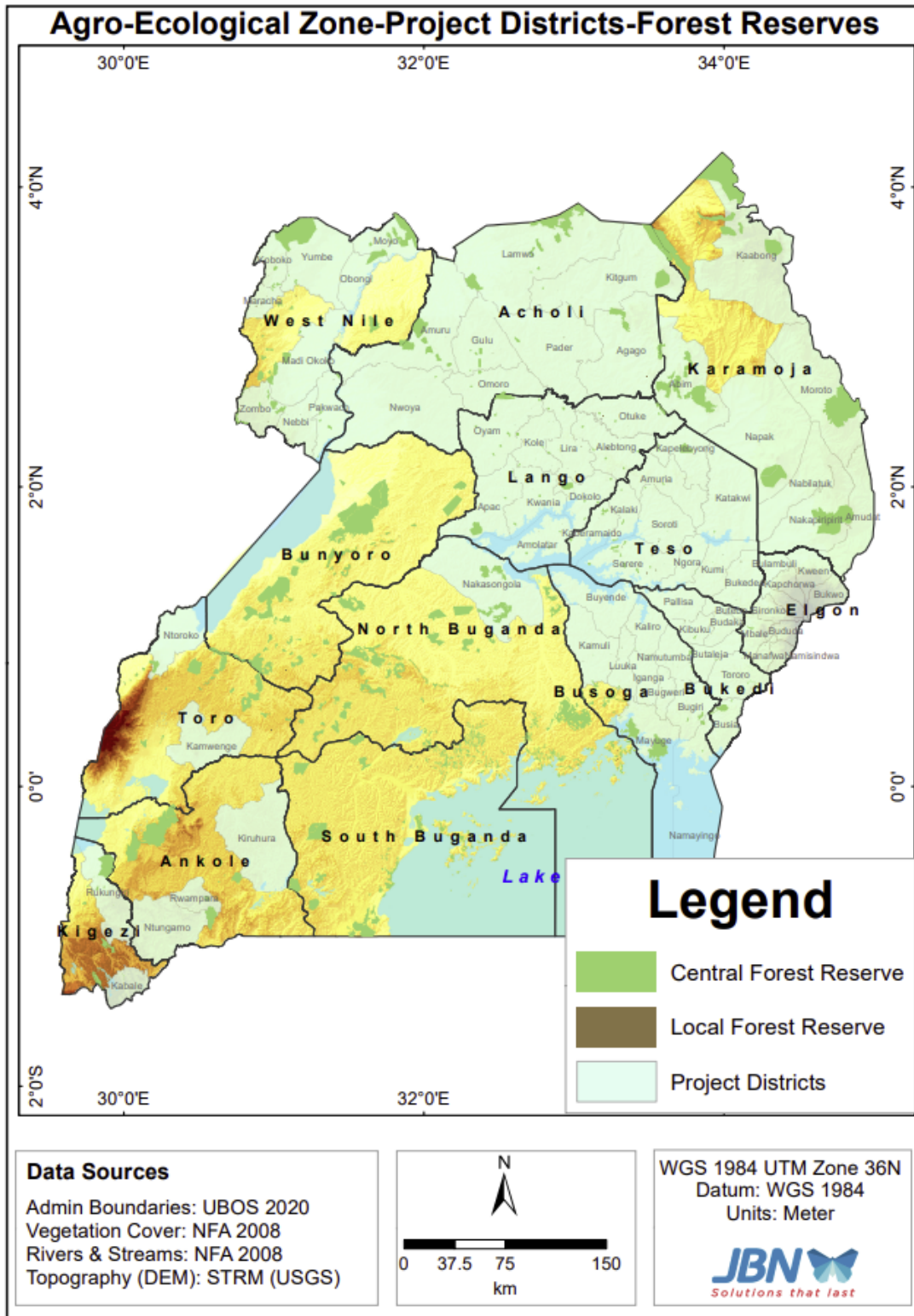
## 6.3 DISCLOSURE REQUIREMENTS

The final report of this PF will be submitted by the MAAIF to the World Bank for review and clearance. Once cleared, it will be disclosed in-country, in the appropriate form, manner and official language (English). Later on, the information from the documents specified above will be made available to affected communities and persons summarized in form of brochure or leaflets translated in the appropriate native language in the respective project areas. After submitting the PF to the Bank for review and clearance, MAAIF shall post the above document on its website <https://www.agriculture.go.ug/>. During implementation, MAAIF will prepare monitoring reports including ESS issues, make them available to affected communities and persons, post them on its website, and submit to the Bank for review.

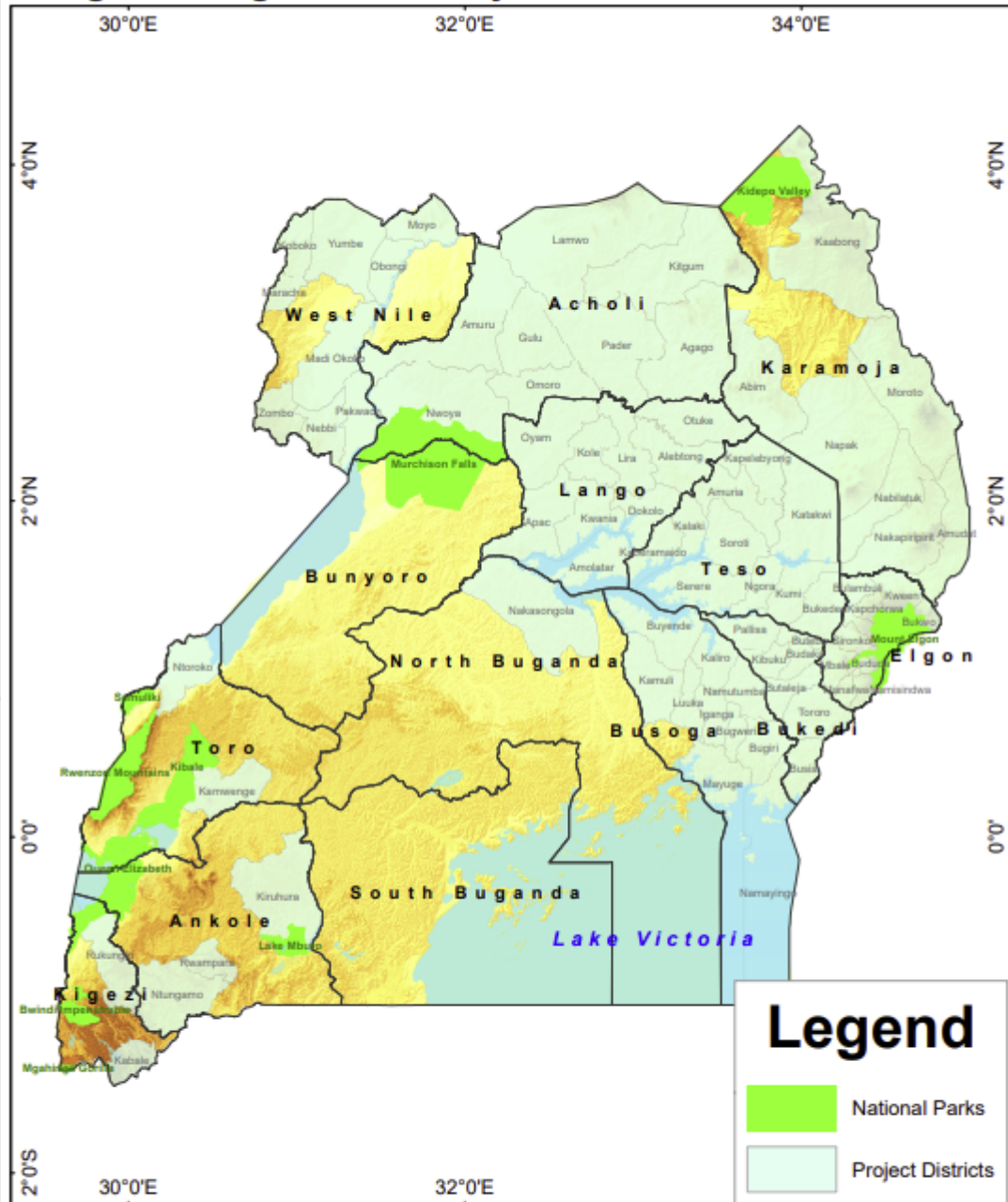
## 7 REFERENCES

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3. The Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, 1995
4. The Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment, (Dec. 2019), Process Framework (PF), the Uganda Forests and Resilient Landscapes Project.
5. The Republic of Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment, Strengthening Forest Protection and Landscape Resilience Project (SFLP), Project Profile, 17th September 2019
6. The Uganda Wildlife Act 2019
7. The World Bank, Final Draft Report, *Defending Our Land: An Assessment of the Law, Resettlement Policies and Practices on Land Acquisition in Uganda*, Uganda Non-Lending Technical Assistance (NLTA), April, 2017
8. The World Bank, Uganda *Investing in Forests and Protected Areas for Climate-Smart Development* Project (P170466), Project Appraisal Document, November, 2019.
9. Uganda Wildlife Authority, Community Conservation Policy, January 2019
10. United Nations (2007). United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Adopted on the 107th plenary meeting on 13 September 2007.
11. United Nations Environment Programme World Conservation Monitoring Centre, UNEP-WCMC, (2008). *State of the World's Protected Areas: An annual review of global conservation progress*, UNEP-WCMC, Cambridge.

8.1 ANNEX 1: UGANDA PROTECTED AREAS MAPS

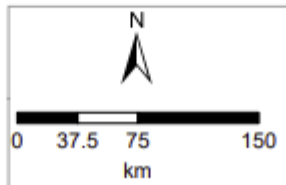


# Agro-Ecological Zone-Project Districts-National Parks



## Data Sources

Admin Boundaries: UBOS 2020  
 Vegetation Cover: NFA 2008  
 Rivers & Streams: NFA 2008  
 Topography (DEM): STRM (USGS)



WGS 1984 UTM Zone 36N  
 Datum: WGS 1984  
 Units: Meter








## 8.2 ANNEX 2: PROCEEDINGS FROM VIRTUAL MEETINGS

Largely, virtual meetings were employed to gather views from stake holders. The Consultant sent advance information to the stakeholder emphasizing the objective of the meeting(s), brief on the project and issues that were to share in the meeting. A summary of the proceedings from the Meetings is herein attached. Below are summaries of the discussions from the virtual meetings.

		<b>Meeting with the Equal Opportunities Commission.</b>		
		DATE	29 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	
		MEETING	START	12:00noon
			END	01:00pm
MINUTES BY		Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Venue of meeting	A virtual Meeting by Mr. Nelson Omagor, Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant and <b>Ms. Josephine Apajo (Tel. 076285770), Senior Compliance Officer, Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC).</b>			
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to involvement of the Equal Opportunities Commission.			
<p>The Meeting focused on the following aspects which had earlier been communicated to Ms. Josephine. These were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ How does the mandate of EOC link with that of the Agriculture sector? i.e. how does EOC inform the sectoral role of agriculture?</li> <li>❖ What are some of the societal disparities in communities in their involvement in agriculture?</li> <li>❖ What factors drive societies disparities (differences in levels of gainful involvement and benefits in agriculture)?</li> <li>❖ Have there been any efforts to address such concerns? What were/are some of the successes then?</li> <li>❖ How is EOC involved in climate change adaptations drives in the country?</li> <li>❖ In what areas can EOC effectively inform the planned UCSATP project?</li> </ul>				
<p>The Consultant introduced the Project and outlined its objectives, planned activities as well as coverage and of the refugees amongst the vulnerable people. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and MAAIF and that, services of JBN Consults and Planners Ltd had been retained for these services in keeping the World Bank requirements during project preparations. He added the project is answer to dwindling agricultural production occasioned largely by erratic climatic changes. As part of the project preparation process, its required that some of the key environmental and social safeguards documents need to be prepared and these include; ESMF, SEF and VMGF which is why the meeting now to provide input to these processes.</p>				
<p><b>How does the mandate of EOC link with that of the Agriculture sector? i.e. how does EOC inform the sectoral role of agriculture?</b></p> <p>Equal Opportunities Commission is responsible for promoting Equal Opportunities, Affirmative Action, Gender and Equity with the overarching objective of eliminating marginalization and discrimination among the vulnerable Women and Girls; based on the strategic principles and shared aspirations of “leaving no one behind” under the global agenda 2030 with the 17 Sustainable development goals (SDGs).</p> <p>The mandate of Equal Opportunities Commission was further strengthened with the enactment of the PFMA 2015, which placed Gender and Equity Budgeting at the center of public finance management in Uganda. The PFMA has specific provisions on Gender and Equity in Sections 9 (1), (6,( a), (b) and 13 (15) (g) (i) and (ii), which require all Ministries Departments and Agencies ( MDAs) and Local Governments to address gender and equity issues in their Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) and Ministerial Policy Statements (MPS) by specifying measures to address existing inequalities and propose interventions and allocate budgets to address the different needs of women and men, Persons With Disabilities, Older Persons, Youth, and other marginalized groups. MDAs and LGs that do not comply are denied the Certificate of Gender and Equity hence non-approval of their budgets by Budget Committee of Parliament and the Laws compels 20% penalty (deductions) from the current budget</p>				

Therefore, the Mandate of EOC in agriculture sector is:

- ❖ Promote, Monitor and evaluate equal opportunities, affirmative action, gender and equity concerns in the agriculture sector affecting the most vulnerable women, men, youth, persons with disabilities among others;
- ❖ Review agriculture sector laws, policies, plans and projects for compliance with equal opportunities, affirmative action, gender and equity targeting the most vulnerable communities;
- ❖ Audit agriculture programmes and projects for compliance to equal opportunities, gender and equity; and
- ❖ Conduct training and capacity building of duty bearers in equal opportunities, gender and equity for MDAs and Local Governments.

***What are some of the societal disparities in communities in their involvement in agriculture?***

- ❖ In Uganda most communities have preferred staple food – this informs the type of food varieties planted and consumed within the communities
- ❖ Level of income
- ❖ Ethnicity and agriculture
- ❖ Terrain (location) and agriculture
- ❖ Access to financing for agriculture
- ❖ Access to technology – some parts of this country use cows, ox-plough, hand hoes etc.
- ❖ Cultural constraints to access to land by women and youth for agriculture
- ❖ Cultural constraints on marketing for agricultural produce by women and youth including children.

***What factors drive societal disparities (differences in levels of gainful involvement and benefits in agriculture)?***

- ❖ Cultural norms, and practices
- ❖ Land tenure system and how men, women and youth benefit from land
- ❖ Access to financing
- ❖ Structural inequalities
- ❖ Poor mindset
- ❖ Lack of information on available opportunities.

***Have there been any efforts to address such concerns? What were/are some of the successes then?***

- ❖ Tribunal –court to address concerns of marginalization and discrimination especially project affected persons
- ❖ Conducted sensitization and promotional activities on promotion of agriculture among the youth
- ❖ EOC has conducted audits and surveys on the level access, participation and benefit in terms of agriculture
- ❖ Produced gender and equity guidelines to guide the implementation climate change
- ❖ EOC has a GEMIS system to generate all climate change related activities committed by the country over the years

***How is EOC involved in climate change adaptations drives in the country?***


- ❖ Develop gender and equity guidelines/compacts/handbooks for mitigation of climate change
- ❖ Review MDA workplans and budgets to assess how much resources have been allocated to climate change
- ❖ Follow-up with the MDAs on their commitments on climate change

***In what areas can EOC effectively inform the planned UCSATP project?***

- ❖ EOC to define the term vulnerable persons and provide the list of the most vulnerable persons target could be targeted under the project
- ❖ Inform the training and capacity building plan; focusing on gender and equity responsive planning and budgeting targeting both the project managers and the beneficiaries
- ❖ Review the project goals, outcomes, objectives, outputs and interventions for sensitivity to gender and equity concerns
- ❖ Review and provide guidance on how to engender the proposed outcome indicators and output indicators, data collection of gender and equity responsive data and dissemination of gender and equity responsive data
- ❖ Develop gender and equity guidelines for inclusion of the most vulnerable in the project planning and implementation

- ❖ Provide free legal services for the most vulnerable – in case of discrimination/marginalization
- a. Provide input in the project activities



		<b>Meeting with the UNHCR.</b>		
		DATE		26 <sup>th</sup> April 2022
		MEETING	START	09:30 am
			END	10:45 am
MINUTES BY		Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Venue of meeting	A virtual Meeting by Mr. Nelson Omagor, Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant and <b>Mr. Okwii David, Programme Officer, United Nations High Commission for Refugees-UNHCR (0700818816).</b>			
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to involvement of the vulnerable refugee communities who are amongst the Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups.			
<p>The Meeting focused on the following aspects:</p> <p><b>A. Agenda:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Self-Introductions</li> <li>b. Introduction of the project; its objectives, activities and beneficiaries as well as focus on refugee involvement;</li> <li>c. Submission by Mr. David Okwii addressing agricultural and livelihoods challenges amongst the refugees with climate challenges and how they expect the project to be implemented with respect to refugees and vulnerable people; and</li> <li>d. Closure of the Meeting.</li> </ol>				
<p><b>B. Self-Introductions</b></p> <p>The Consultant introduced the Project and outlined its objectives, planned activities as well as coverage and of the refugees amongst the vulnerable people. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and MAAIF and that, services of JBN Consults and Planners Ltd had been retained for these services in keeping the World Bank requirements during project preparations. He added the project is answer to dwindling agricultural production occasioned largely by erratic climatic changes. As part of the project preparation process, its required that some of the key environmental and social safeguards documents need to be prepared and these include; ESMF, SEF and VMGF which is why the meeting now to provide input to these processes.</p>				
<p><b>C. Overview on the proposed project</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to build resilience to climatic shocks;</li> <li>c. The Consultant asked Mr. Okwii livelihood status amongst refugees; issues of climate change and refugee livelihoods and how in his opinion are refugees contributing to climate change;</li> <li>d. What could be likely response scenarios to be pursued to ensure sustainability of interventions in the refugees set ups; and</li> <li>e. What could be areas of interventions the project could have with respect to refugee areas.</li> </ol>				
<p><b>a. Submission by Mr. David Okwii.</b></p> <p>In the discussion Mr. David Okwii submitted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Uganda is currently hosting the largest number of refugees in the region with over 1.45 million refugees and asylum seekers, primarily from South Sudan, the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), and Burundi. Recently arrived refugees have joined Rwandese, Somali, and other refugees that have lived in Uganda for decades. Due to the large number of refugees, the range of countries of origin, and the varying lengths of displacement, there are key information gaps on how access to or lack of housing, land, and property (HLP) for refugees impact their sustainable livelihoods;</li> <li>❖ The influx of refugees has exacerbated a range of environmental impacts and associated challenges, including land degradation and woodland loss, resulting in inadequate access to energy for cooking and competition with local people for water and other natural resources. This has meant that, refugee settlement areas have been prone to environment degradation a situation that merits urgent attention;</li> <li>❖ The majority of refugee households engage in agriculture-based livelihoods, usually subsistence farming. A small proportion of refugee households have other income (for example, cash transfers, brewing, selling</li> </ul>				

wood fuel, tailoring, teaching, transporting items, selling cooking oil, blacksmithing, selling dried fish or casual work in local food outlets);

- ❖ Much as GoU allocates a piece of land to refugees, the land allocation is done on family basis and even when a family size grows, ***the size of the land allocated remains 30x50m implying that, with time cultivation opportunities greatly reduce and both at intra and inter households' conflicts begin to grow due to competing needs for the small land area;***
- ❖ Of great concern, the United Nations World Food Program (WFP) has reported that starting April 2022, it reduced its food ration allocation to refugees in Uganda to 40% due to increasing funding shortages. WFP provides the refugees with monthly relief assistance in the form of in-kind food or cash to meet their basic food needs. The level of assistance depends on funding availability. Households in refugee settlements are therefore projected to face deeper food crisis if no interventions are put in place to address this crisis;
- ❖ Areas hosting refugees are also prone to climatic shocks unfortunately, the refugees have limited coping mechanisms because their options are limited in terms of land and other resources; and
- ❖ Due to the pandemic, Uganda's refugee population has been affected in various sectors, including employment, food security, and mental health. The unemployment rate for the refugee population rose from 44% in March 2020 to 68% by March 2022.

**What can work and how can UCSATP be implemented in refugee communities in view of the status:**


- ❖ The project should formulate interventions that match the set-up of refugees bearing in mind, they have limited land which limits their options that could fit into the UCSATP. For instance, tree planting cannot be feasible for them because of land scarcity and related fragility dynamics;
- ❖ A very clear and deliberate mechanism be used to identify refugee groups or individuals to participate in the project because of a couple of limitations namely;
  - Not all refugees are keen on agriculture, many like positioning themselves around new programs only to pick and pocket hand-out, they are not interested in long-term interventions; and
  - Agriculture especially the back-yard done on plots in the settlements is mainly by women and a few elderly and energetic men as such, the project should mainly target that category.
- ❖ Adopting a multilevel humanitarian response for improved climate resilience as done already by ACTED which has helped farmers. One of their interventions involves training vulnerable populations on better farming practices, which will enable them to acquire good agricultural skills for improved vegetable growing and to protect their assets, while ensuring productivity and livelihoods can resist the stresses and shocks induced by climate change;
- ❖ Supporting rural financing by using village network models such as registered groups inside refugee settlements, Community Agricultural Extension Workers (CAEWs) and Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA) that help their members practicing income generating activities that have a bearing of income generation and livelihoods at household levels which is through agriculture;
- ❖ Identifying and working with agencies which are driving interventions focused on addressing impacts of droughts and floods, building resilience to climate change induced shocks and stresses, improving livelihoods amongst vulnerable communities in refugee settlements. For instance, in Bidibidi, there is a similar program code-named Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) consortium by ACTED. The program focuses on building the capacity and skills of the agro- pastoralist communities to implement climate smart practices, diversify their livelihoods, and anticipate, absorb and adapt shocks and stresses at personal, household and community levels. Through these activities, the ultimate purpose is to enable communities to identify hazards, mitigate risks and establish disaster information sharing and improve their own coping strategies.

**D. Reaction from JBN Consults**

The Consultant informed Mr. David Okwii that, these ideas are quite informative and would very much inform the final preparation of the UCSATP with respect to its focus and how best it can be implemented in refugee areas.

**E. Meeting Closure**

The Meeting was closed at 10:45 am

		<b>Meeting with the NEMA.</b>		
		DATE	26 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	
		MEETING	START	02:30 pm
			END	03:15 pm
MINUTES BY		Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Venue of meeting	A virtual Meeting by Mr. Nelson Omagor, Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant and <b>Mr. Arnold Waiswa, Director Environment Monitoring and Compliance, National Environment Management Authority-NEMA (0772471139).</b>			
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to role of NEMA in the project.			
The Meeting focused on the following aspects				
<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The Consultant introduced the Project and outlined its objectives, planned activities as well as coverage and of beneficiary areas. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and MAAIF and that, services of JBN Consults and Planners Ltd had been retained for these services in keeping the World Bank requirements during project preparations. He added the project is answer to dwindling agricultural production occasioned largely by erratic climatic changes. As part of the project preparation process, its required that some of the key environmental and social safeguards documents need to be prepared and these include; ESMF, SEF and VMGF which is why the meeting now to provide input to these processes.</p>				
<p><b>Overview on the proposed project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to build resilience to climatic shocks; and</li> <li>❖ The Consultant sought clarifications from NEMA on how the Agency could be involved to support it with regard to environmental and social compliance. How can such compliance measures b sustained?</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Submission by Mr. Arnold Waiswa.</b></p> <p>In the discussion Mr. Arnold Waiswa submitted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In the Project, NEMA will play its mandatory role with the regard to coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental aspects in development projects in the country;</li> <li>❖ The Agency will be key with respect to ensuring appropriate levels of environmental assessments are conducted depending of the levels environmental risks envisaged in the projects;</li> <li>❖ NEMA will be key in monitoring environmental compliance of the sub-projects under UCSATP as such all process of conducting Environmental Assessments have to be done in line with the laws and guidelines which makes easier for them to come on board as per the Conditions in Certificates of Approvals for the subprojects.</li> <li>❖ However, this project has a component on natural resources restoration etc. This is not going to be an easy task due to a number of different actors with a stake on environment. He cited a case where for instance, much as wetlands are for example, wetlands are held in trust by Central Government or local Government for the common good of the people of Uganda, recent examples of wetland abuse have included cases where Local Authorities have been the very violators of these constitutional and legal provisions. Where this has happened, local authorities have indicated that they converted wetlands for the sake of providing their communities with economic growth opportunities and for fighting poverty. It is therefore a dilemma that the very institutions entrusted with the protection of wetlands have in some cases not assisted the crusade for their conservation. In his submission, he cautioned that, restoration of degraded ecosystems should be undertaken a coordinated and wholistic manner with such plans developed participatorily and involving well keyed out stakeholders such as; farmers, pastoralists, women, men and youth on top of community, district and national leaderships otherwise such interventions can end up brewing conflict and utmost failure of the project;</li> <li>❖ In addition to the above, there has also been a problem of wetland filling during holidays and awkward hours when those dumping probably have full knowledge that enforcement staff are not on duty. It remains an uphill task to prosecute these cases, and the affected wetlands can hardly recover their original state even if the culprits are required to restore them;</li> </ul>				

- ❖ Over the recent years, there appears to be increasing cases of activities being implemented in wetlands in the name of fighting against poverty. While some of these activities are out-rightly not compatible with wetland conservation nor wise use goals, their promoters have vigorously defended them as intended to assist in the fight against poverty. Activities such as brick making in wetlands which are done for economic gains have tended to give no regard at all to conservation nor restoration of the affected wetlands. It is probable that this attitude stems from the old perception that wetlands in their natural state are wasted land;
- ❖ The issue of alternative livelihood sources especially for those cultivating in fragile ecosystems especially wetlands if not well addressed will make restoration of natural resources a hurdle. In addition, even aspects of use of wood fuel as source of energy leaves communities in a dilemma with respect to alternatives; and
- ❖ It is noticeable that, farmers in most parts of the country face increasing problems of crop pests. While generally puzzled about its precise causes, many when you interact with them connect this to an overall changing climate and an increase in extreme weather events in the country, including prolonged droughts as well as heavy rainfall and flooding. Though they grapple with effort to use agro-chemicals, this has its own challenges in terms of handling, application and disposal of unused or packaging materials. The question is, does UCSATP have measures of ensuring safe handling and application of pesticides? Apart from pesticides, does the project have measures for promotion of organic fertilizers?

**What can work and how UCSATP can be implemented in regard to above concerns raised:**


- ❖ The Agency is available to collaborate with the Project with regard to all its processes of environmental and social safeguards compliance. They are available to support timely delivery of environmental assessments approvals and any applicable environmental clearances as well as supervision of project activities in the field;
- ❖ NEMA is of opinion that, the Project works closely with District Environment Officers in the respective beneficiary districts because the officers are well placed to conduct field observations during implementation of sub-projects and the DEOs prepare monthly environmental reports to NEMA on how sustainability aspects in the district are being done and general compliance of projects in their districts;
- ❖ The discussion fronted the idea of clear institutional framework with respect to restoration of degraded wetlands needs to provide for involvement of users of wetlands who should clearly know what has been agreed upon, their expected involvement and any conditions to be observed when accessing wetlands. This is key if not, there will be continued degradation of wetlands;
- ❖ The roles of community leaders need to be clarified and they made to know they are the first line of protection of wetlands in the communities and should be able to support government efforts to save wetlands;
- ❖ Training farmers of IPM will go a long way to careful use and application of agro-chemicals as well as appropriate irrigation technologies is vital in improving water availability in crop production drives at household levels.

**F. Reaction from JBN Consults**

The Consultant informed Mr. Arnold Waiswa, these ideas are quite informative and would very much inform the final preparation of the UCSATP with respect to its focus and how best it can be implemented in refugee areas.

**G. Meeting Closure**

The Meeting was closed at 03:15 pm

	<b>Meeting with UNMA</b>		
	DATE	27 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	
	MEETING	START	02:30 pm
		END	03:00 pm
MINUTES BY	Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Mode of Meeting	Virtual Meeting by with <b>Mr. James Bataze, Principal Uganda National Meteorological Authority-UNMA (0782103950/0704726166).</b>		
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to role of Uganda National Meteorological Authority-UNMA in the project.		
The Meeting focused on the following aspects:			
❖ what are some of the key climatic or weather challenges Ugandan farmers are exposed today?			

- ❖ How have such challenges impacted on agriculture at national and household levels?
- ❖ Does agriculture itself have a contribution to climate change and if so in what ways?
- ❖ How do you think such challenges can be addressed by the stakeholders (government, communities and the farmers)?
- ❖ What role does UNMA play in supporting agricultural production?
- ❖ How can UNMA ensure its support to farming is meaningful or that, local farmers can access and utilize services of UNMA in the project.

What are some of the key climatic or weather challenges our farmers are exposed to today?

Farmers are faced with the following weather and climate challenges:

- ❖ Prolonged dry spells which affect the crop phenological stages such as germination, weeding, flowering, fruiting, ripening and harvesting of crops;
- ❖ Drought conditions which lasts from 1-3 months greatly affects agriculture production;
- ❖ Extremely high rainfall affects the farmers as it leads to low yields, water logging which causes water logging of the gardens and this makes the cultivation of crops to be difficult;
- ❖ Flooding which leads to massive loss of crops and animals as a result of the farmlands being flooded and so transport becomes difficult to move produce as wetlands are impassable;
- ❖ Limited access to weather and climate information by the farmers;
- ❖ Low awareness creation and sensitization about the importance of using weather and climate information.
- ❖ Pests and disease are some of the challenges which affect farmers as their crops are attacked and destroyed which leads to losses resulting into food insecurity and famine.
- ❖ Animal diseases which affect farmer's herds, this happens when there is an outbreak of diseases.
- ❖ Climate change and variability which has led to increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as floods, droughts, pests and diseases. Climate variability has resulted into the changes in the mean state of the atmosphere leading to global warming. This has resulted into the shifting of the rainfall seasons and hence rainfall becoming unreliable which affects the farmers' activities.

***How have such challenges impacted on agriculture at national and household levels?***

The challenges mentioned above are the main drivers of food insecurity and poverty at national and household levels. Households have problems of food security with poor incomes.

***Does agriculture itself have a contribution to climate change and if so in what ways? Yes***

Agriculture contributes to climate change in the following ways:

- ❖ Through livestock production where the ruminants emit methane which is a Greenhouse gas (GHG) which leads to depletion of ozone layers thus warming of the atmosphere.
- ❖ Through use of chemical fertilizers which emits GHGs of the Chloro-hydrocarbons into the atmosphere.
- ❖ Through clearing Land for agriculture which leads to bush burning and cutting down of forests which emit GHGs in the atmosphere.
- ❖ Through paddy rice growing in the wetlands which emit Nitrous Oxide as a GHG into the atmosphere.

***How do you think such challenges can be addressed by the stakeholders (government, communities and the farmers)?***

The challenges can be solved using the following means:

- ❖ Collective collaborations and partnerships between government and other stakeholders.
- ❖ Increasing funding for UNMA in order to address the challenges of educating the communities.
- ❖ Strengthening stakeholders' engagements amongst the key players.
- ❖ Establishing weather and climate frameworks to the challenges.

***What role does UNMA play in supporting agricultural production?***

UNMA is the sole provider of weather and climate services for the Agriculture and different sectors of the economy. UNMA provides early warning information and advisories for planning and decision making for the farmers and other users.


***How can UNMA ensure its support to farming is meaningful or that, local farmers can access and utilize services of UNMA in the project.***

- ❖ Strengthen the dissemination of weather and climate information to all users and districts of Uganda.
- ❖ Carry out sensitization and awareness creation on the importance of weather and climate information.
- ❖ Increase the accuracy and number of Agro-meteorological weather tailored products for the farmers.

- ❖ Build the capacity of the district extension staff in the interpretation of weather forecasts to the farmers.  
Provide more funding to UNMA handle these activities

**Meeting Closure**

The Meeting was closed at 03:00 pm

		<b>Meeting with MoGLSD</b>		
		DATE		28 <sup>th</sup> April 2022
		MEETING	START	08:30 am
			END	09:00 am
MINUTES BY		Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Mode of Meeting	Virtual Meeting with <b>Mr. James Ebitu, Director Social Protection; Directorate of Social Protection in the Ministry of Gender, Labour &amp; Social Development (0772517531).</b>			
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to role of Ministry of Gender, Labor and Social Development-MoGLSD.			
<p>The Meeting focused on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ What is the link between MoGLSD and MAAIF with respect to gender in particular and social sector at large;</li> <li>❖ How key is gender in agriculture sector in Uganda?</li> <li>❖ To what extent does climate change generally impact on gender in Uganda?</li> <li>❖ Does gender on its part have impact on climate change?</li> <li>❖ How does climate change impact on agriculture with respect to gender?</li> <li>❖ How can gender be effectively mainstreamed to UCSATP?</li> </ul>				
<p><b>Submission and Discussions on the above</b></p> <p><b><i>What is the link between MoGLSD and MAAIF with respect to gender in particular and social sector at large?</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In a way, the Social Development Sector by mandate as enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda has the role to empower communities to harness their potential through skills development, labour productivity and cultural growth for sustainable and gender responsive development. It therefore means, the Sector works with MAAIF to see to it those involved in agriculture are supported to facilitate their productivity and development of skills for better agricultural production. In addition, works with MAAIF to ensure the agricultural sector is gender responsive in terms of policies, laws, programs, projects and activities; and</li> <li>❖ Multiple instruments also exist to promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in the agriculture sector. Most powerfully, the 2015 Public Finance Management Act obliges all ministries (including MAAIF), to prepare gender and equity responsive budget framework papers as a basis for sector-specific ministerial policy statements. Moreover, the act provides that the MoFPED, in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC), issue a Gender and Equity Certificate specifying that the national budget framework paper is gender and equity responsive.</li> </ul> <p>These show that, MoGLSD has therefore placed due instruments that are geared to ensuring effective mainstreaming of gender into the agricultural sector for its meaningful and effective involvement in agricultural production and sustainable development.</p> <p><b><i>How key is gender in agriculture sector in Uganda?</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Women play a vital role in Uganda's rural agricultural sector and contribute a higher than average share of crop labour in the region. They also make up more than half of Uganda's agricultural workforce, and a higher proportion of women than men work in farming 76% versus 62%;</li> <li>❖ However, at the rural level, women’s rights to ownership of land tends to rest on their relationships with men as wives, mothers, sisters or daughters. It is estimated that, much as about 79% of agricultural households own land, a meager 20% is solely managed by women and where land is jointly owned by a husband and wife, most decisions are made by the husband. Whereas land is key in production, decision on access, use and ownership are outside women meaning, women are limited in long-term planning in production. This is one of the key challenges with respect to women involvement in the sector activities;</li> <li>❖ Gender differences exist in crops cultivated at household levels. Women prefer more to cultivate crops for household self-consumption such as roots, bean, ground nuts and millet. On the other hand, men cultivate and manage more crops for market such as bananas, maize, coffee and tea;</li> <li>❖ Women farmers have little input in marketing; it is the husband who typically makes the marketing decisions and collects the profits. In many cases money from crop sale is managed and controlled by mainly the husbands as well as decisions on how such monies is to be used in the family, nor is the decision on how it is spent. Such control is at times enforced through violence; and</li> </ul>				



- ❖ In most areas, one tends to find women working more in fragile lands such as wetland edges, roadsides, hill slopes prone to landslides, degraded and eroded soils. This is occasioned by the factor of land ownership.

***To what extent does climate change generally impact on gender with respect to agriculture in Uganda?***

- ❖ Women in Uganda are less likely to have knowledge and experience with climate-related hazards to agricultural productivity;
- ❖ Women being major providers of at household feel more the brunt of climate change than men because in case of storms, they lose crop harvests and food supply at household is a challenge, flooded gardens, delayed rains meaning, late cropping and late harvests hence households have a problem of famine;
- ❖ Men can be more concerned about livestock production challenges because of scarcity of grass, water and disease outbreaks. On the other hand, women get bothered with outbreaks of pests and diseases on crops;
- ❖ The inadequate sensitization, information, knowledge and skills on CSA technologies and practices is typical amongst the women and men alike in rural settings. The low receptivity to CSA information could also be linked to weak financial capacity among many farmers coupled with a history of dependence on external assistance (donors and government) in form of handouts especially amongst the vulnerable communities such as refugees etc.;
- ❖ Other limitations include inadequate access to land and limited decision-making power to adopt any CSA practices on household land, both of which apply to both men and women also keeps gender vulnerable to vagaries of climate change; and
- ❖ Other challenges posed by climate change on gender include recurrent droughts, the customary land tenure system (i.e. limited private ownership and therefore low incentive to invest in expensive technologies and practices); high fragmentation of land for subsistence farming; and deeply entrenched traditional farming practices such as open grazing and nomadic pastoralism all impact on gender dimension in agriculture and adoption of CSA practices.

***How does climate change impact on agriculture with respect to gender?***

- ❖ Women's shortage of cash income makes them less able to use the improved agricultural technologies that some men are able to use including tools and equipment; improved seeds; and chemical fertilizers, pesticides and herbicides. Thus, social norms and values limit the technological choices available to women, contributing to lower agricultural productivity. This extends to such climate-smart agricultural practices as conservation agriculture that sustains soil conservation, crop variety selection, drought-resistant and high yielding crops; manuring; rainwater harvesting; and agroforestry, which helps sustain soil structure, composition and biodiversity;
- ❖ Equally clearly, addressing these constraints could increase the productivity of women's plots of land. Such an increase in turn would help alleviate broader societal concerns about Ugandan standards of living and children's health. The constraints on women are time, poverty, lack of cash income, shortage of independently controlled assets and lack of access to climate-smart agricultural practices and services.

***How can gender be effectively mainstreamed to UCSATP?***

- ❖ In a number of aspects, a number of farmers (both women and men) sometimes knowing or unknowingly already practice aspects of climate-smart agriculture in terms of intercropping maize and beans, planting more drought-tolerant crops, using faster-maturing seeds, manuring and tree planting. However, lack of technical knowledge limits the effectiveness of these steps. For example, integrated agroforestry practices would reduce the time required for women to collect firewood, improve water sources and increase soil fertility;
- ❖ A gender-responsive approach to CSA would involve, among others, will involve a gender analysis of the needs and priorities of male and female farmers, an identification of barriers to CSA adoption, followed by the development of strategies to address the barriers identified and the monitoring of short, medium and long-term benefits during CSA application;
- ❖ Women may benefit from agricultural production at different stages of the value chain than men. A comprehensive gender-responsive value chain analysis is needed to determine where women most benefit. Such analysis can help design projects that generate benefits for both men and women by enhancing their access to markets;
- ❖ The investment in climate-smart technologies such as improved seeds requires timely and reliable access to good quality seed in the vicinity of farmers. Farmers are also encouraged to invest in climate-smart




technologies and practices when they have an assurance of markets with good prices for their produce that will enable them to make returns on their investments; and

- ❖ Interventions that seek to actively challenge gender and power inequalities that constrain women's access to, ownership of, or control of productive assets such as land, labour and technology should be undertaken.

**Meeting Closure**

The Meeting was closed at 09:00 am

	Meeting with the CSOs working with the Batwa.		
	DATE	20 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	
	MEETING	START	10:00 am
		END	10:45 am
MINUTES BY	Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Venue of meeting	A virtual Meeting by Mr. Nelson Omagor, Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant and <b>Ms. Penninah Zaninka Coordinator CSOs working with Batwa (0772660810).</b>		
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to involvement of the Batwa who are Vulnerable and Marginalized Group.		
<p>The Meeting focused on the following aspects:</p> <p>The Consultant introduced the Project and outlined its objectives, planned activities as well as coverage of the Batwa people amongst the vulnerable people. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and MAAIF and that, services of JBN Consults and Planners Ltd had been retained for these services in keeping the World Bank requirements during project preparations. He added the project is answer to dwindling agricultural production occasioned largely by erratic climatic changes. As part of the project preparation process, its required that some of the key environmental and social safeguards documents need to be prepared and these include; ESMF, SEF and VMGF which is why the meeting now to provide input to these processes.</p>			
<p><b>Overview on the proposed project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to build resilience to climatic shocks;</li> <li>❖ The consultant informed Ms. Penninah how the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes; and</li> <li>❖ Some of the project components are promoting adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, strengthening agro-climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Submission by Ms. Penninah on addressing agriculture production challenges amongst the Batwa Communities with a focus on climate change risks and how they would expect the project to be implemented with respect to Ik and vulnerable people.</b></p> <p>In the discussion Ms. Penninah submitted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Land size and fertility are major constraints towards agricultural yields and contributors to food insecurity amongst the Batwa communities. It is also compounded by poorer fertility of Batwa cultivation plots compared with how the cultivation plots of other communities in neighboring districts in Kanungu are. This is all part of well-known historical injustices where the Batwa were pushed out of their productive lands for the sake of conservation;</li> <li>❖ Due to land scarcity, Batwa households do practice over-cultivation, that depreciates their land fertility thereby depriving of them of good yields and food insecurity.</li> <li>❖ Sometimes the Batwa communities do have good food harvests and good food access in terms of both quantity and quality and these happens during times of good rains and supply of good seed supply and absence of extreme weather events (e.g. drought, hailstorms), pests and crop raiding by wildlife from nearby national parks;</li> <li>❖ Extreme weather events in both the dry and rainy seasons are some of the most frequent hazards in Batwa areas. During the dry season, many food crops dry up and the people have poor harvest and limited food items to eat. Some years, people plant millet it can rain heavily and all the seeds get washed by the storms;</li> <li>❖ Droughts are perceived to be particularly difficult as they impact both food and water security: <b><i>“We are affected by drought [a month or longer], like once a year. Dry seasons don’t only affect the crops but also our water sources dry up, yet most of the work and activities we do at home all rely on using water”</i></b> (.....reported by Penninah Zannika pers.com.);</li> <li>❖ Awareness of potential coping strategies is key and the Batwa should be given tailor-made programs addressing; crop rotation, inter-cropping, crop diversification, tree planting, cash crops growing such as tea</li> </ul>			

and coffee, animal husbandry, support towards bee-keeping, provision of agricultural inputs to support improved yields, post-harvest technologies and long-term planning can be potential strategies to address improved crop production in the communities of the Batwa;


- ❖ However, lack of land to a very big extent restrict implementation of food production coping mechanisms. For example, different harvesting cycles of vegetables and legumes can provide food year-round if timed appropriately, but small plots cannot support such a diversity of crops. Sometimes communities are not able to produce adequate crop yields, they can grow food crops and after harvesting, they can survive on them for about a month and they get finished. They can never grow crops that can last for over a year whereas non-Indigenous neighboring (Bakiga) population are able to plant both staple and cash crops (coffee, tea), which lead to food security and improved cash wealth. The Batwa equally want to grow such crops and be wealthy but the question of land is a problem;
- ❖ By and large, amongst the Batwa members, there is a feeling that, they are systematically excluded from the political processes in Uganda due to systemic and structural barriers. For instance, many of them don't have national identification cards and this makes it hard for them to access Government programs because those without national Identity cards are not recognized as Ugandan citizens. A number of them lack access to quality education in private schools because of school fees;
- ❖ To address the challenges of climate change, Uganda implemented an adaptation agenda through a number of policy measures including the National Adaptation Plan and periodic National Development Plans. However, from the discussions, it emerged that, the Batwa we're not included meaningfully in the decision-making processes of these plans. This means that the interventions that target them are poorly designed and implemented;
- ❖ Amongst the communities of the Batwa, rainwater harvesting investments in the form of household roof tanks or community tanks only work for Batwa who live in permanent houses who are just a handful as such, that intervention in terms of climate mitigation is not realistic to the Batwa but there are resources by Government and development partners meant to relieve water scarcity through such but they get excluded. Worse, they are by large, mostly landless who live in temporary houses and won't benefit at all;
- ❖ In one area in where there they are settled, they on relatively barren, steep slopes. Here they were expected to live and do farming and how can they participate in meaningful and rewarding agriculture? In another cases, they are provided interventions in terms of high yielding crop seeds to their households but a number of them do not even have any farmland.

**What can work and how UCSATP can be implemented should be:**

- ❖ It is vital that, the Project has a tailor-made approach which is responsive to the needs and set up of the Batwa. Some sections of the Batwa communities do not have national identity cards and if have the identity cards is a compliance requirement to access project financing or otherwise, such groups will miss out;
- ❖ To Penninah, it would also be worthwhile to draw on best practices and lessons from similar cases where similar types of interventions have worked amongst marginalized and vulnerable communities such as Batwa rather than to simply fit these groups into a program, that may not work well. A case of the world's first national indigenous climate platform in Peru which is reported to have some success stories and such stories could as well inform UCSATP program. Through such stories, impetus is to prioritize these groups and to even strengthen the role of VMG in mitigating and adapting to climate change could get well informed;
- ❖ Based on her experience, climate adaptation responses must pay more and specific attention to the issues of recognition, participation and deliberate processes geared towards creating and building sustainability in the marginalized and vulnerable communities rather than some approaches focusing on distribution of food aid and handouts;
- ❖ Deliberate drive to grow alternate cash crops such as coffee, tea and agro-forestry is critical for the sustainability of these communities and the project needs to factor such into their plan for Batwa;
- ❖ Ms. Penninah recommends that, UCSATP in its PMU should amongst its staffing should include a VMG Specialist who amongst others, is to ensure information regarding the project is accordingly packaged and delivered to and from VMGs for their effective and meaningful involvement in UCSATP; and
- ❖ Finally, within available lands amongst the Batwa, UCSATP and MAAIF should focus on maximizing production more efforts are needed to end discrimination and domination against Indigenous communities and promote inclusive structures and processes through legal and policy reforms.

**Reaction from JBN consults**

The Consultant informed Ms. Penninah that the project was still at its preparation stage and these ideas will be passed on to the Ministry for consideration.

	Meeting with the Sub-county Chief Ik/District Commercial Officer Kotido district		
	DATE	19 <sup>th</sup> April 2022	
	MEETING	START	09:50 am
		END	10:20 am
MINUTES BY	Mr. Nelson Omagor		
Venue of meeting	A virtual Meeting by Mr. Nelson Omagor, Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant and <b>Mr. Thomas Lemu Sub-county Chief Kabong/Ik Community Liaison Officer (0772199992).</b>		
Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultations on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project with specific reference to involvement of the Ik who are Vulnerable and Marginalized Group.		
<p>The Meeting focused on the following aspects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ Introduction of the project; its objectives, activities and beneficiaries as well as focus on Ik involvement</li> <li>❖ Submission by Thomas addressing agricultural challenges amongst the Ik with climate challenges and how they expect the project to be implemented with respect to Ik and vulnerable people.</li> <li>❖ Closure of the Meeting.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>Self-introductions by the meeting and the subject of the Meeting was shared. The Consultant introduced the Project and outlined its objectives, planned activities as well as coverage of the Ik people amongst the vulnerable people. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and MAAIF and that, services of JBN Consults and Planners Ltd had been retained for these services in keeping the World Bank requirements during project preparations. He added the project is answer to dwindling agricultural production occasioned largely by erratic climatic changes. As part of the project preparation process, its required that some of the key environmental and social safeguards documents need to be prepared and these include; ESMF, SEF and VMP which is why the meeting now to provide input to these processes.</p>			
<p><b>Overview on the proposed project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to build resilience to climatic shocks;</li> <li>❖ The consultant informed the key person how the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes; and</li> <li>❖ Some of the project components are promoting adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, strengthening agro-climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Submission by Thomas Lemu addressing agricultural challenges amongst the Ik with climate challenges and how they expect the project to be implemented with respect to Ik and vulnerable people.</b></p> <p>In the discussion Thomas submitted that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The production went up because UPDF Disarmament was a reality in that, there was peace and people were really settled;</li> <li>❖ Over the last 10 years people of Kabong and Ik people have been producing millet, sorghum and maize in good quantities because their soils are good and the weather has been favourable;</li> <li>❖ The farming calendar amongst the Ik starts in February with land preparation and ploughing but cattle rustlers have virtually taken all oxen in the communities so opening land is a nightmare;</li> <li>❖ One the problem the Ik have is access to accurate weather information and such information ought to be readily available in their local dialects so that they are able to synchronize their cropping calendars. Unfortunately, the Weather Station constructed by Government in Kabong has not been equipped and non-functional. The UCSATP should avail programs of early warning to the communities so as to address cropping timings;</li> <li>❖ The project should be careful in its design, operations and management of its revolving funds. For instance, when Government came with its <i>Emyoga</i> funds for small-scale interventions, the beneficiary community</li> </ul>			

took it as a political hand-out and an appreciation after the elections. It is critical, that there is adequate mobilization and sensitization and a high level of readiness otherwise the intervention can come to nothing;


- ❖ Literature has it that, Karamoja has benefitted from a number of assistance programs but there isn't much to show on the ground except lately NUSAF and DRDIP projects in OPM. Lately, the Ik communities urge that, technical staff managing project interventions in their areas should be from Ik people unless it really emerges that, there are no such specialties amongst then a person originating from Kabong could be considered this is because they know the special needs of their people and their cultural implications of dealing with outside world;
- ❖ Lately, cattle rustling has taken another dimension and become commercialized involving local leaders, it has even become cross-border in nature and the net effect is, the factor of agricultural production has been taken i.e. oxen so famine will be worse in a few years to come;
- ❖ Cattle are raided and taken in waiting trucks guarded by soldiers and this has had its impact on farming; and
- ❖ The other problem is, there thieves all-over the villages stealing food in granaries, uprooting crops in gardens. What is worse, even the Village Saving and Loan Associations (VLSA) thought are being frustrated by some members themselves in some areas amongst the IK and across the district. Some members go and alert thieves about what a group has saved and they come for the box. So, managing a revolving fund must be well thought of before starting or having it as part of the project.

The following are some of the suggestions regarding the UCSATP as per the Ik Community Mobilizer:

- ❖ Because of rampant cattle raids, the Ik are more comfortable with enterprises to do with bee keeping and there is a claim that, the Ik people or communities have best honey in the world"
- ❖ The cattle raids have left the communities exposed to worse famine than ever and it would be good, the project works hand in hand with OPM to also deliver food assistance to the beneficiary communities in the project otherwise, they can end up selling project in-puts for quick funds for their survival;
- ❖ The community structures to a very large extent should be used amongst the Ik to operationalize the project. For instance, the elderly men (*Ikasukoun*), youth (*Ikaracuna*) and women (*A'ngoria*) have different and clear roles in the communities and should be targeted differently for different development aspect. The Elders are usual in mobilization of youth because their special place and respect in society, the youth fear to oppose anything the elders advance;
- ❖ Let UCSATP provide Ik with simple mechanized agricultural equipment because lately cattle rustling has swept virtually all cows amongst the Ik people and they begin to feel safe without cattle for fear of rustlers;
- ❖ Interest groups and vulnerable categories ought to have their resources and involvement be ring-fenced others often they are left out during implementation. What is key, let there be clear provisions for interventions meant for vulnerable groups in view of their uniqueness. In NUSAF 2 and 3 there was a special program and approach meant for Karamoja which should be the case under UCSATP otherwise these groups tend to miss out from programs where they are included in the overall project interventions; and
- ❖ The last intervention of restocking should occur after successfully having in place sound disarmament program by UPDF otherwise the cows will simply be stolen by the raiders and this can upset all projects meant for VGMs and Karamoja at large.

#### **Reaction from JBN consults**

The Consultant informed Mr. Thomas that the project was still at its preparation stage and these ideas will be passed on to the Ministry for consideration. The Consultant appreciated the CDO for the information shared and the time spared towards the success of the project



	<b>Meeting with Environment officer of Kakumiro district</b>		
	DATE	10 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	16: 00
		END	16:30
MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi.		
Venue of meeting	Meeting called by <b>Ms. Drolence and it was a virtual meeting with (Mr Tibagwana Peter) Kakumiro Environment Officer. (0772108877)</b>		
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stakeholder on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project		
<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The Consultant gave a background information about the project under preparation and it is Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and services of M/S. JBN Consults ad Planners Ltd have been retained to prepared environmental and social safeguards documents namely; the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Vulnerable and Marginalized People Plan (VMPP) and Gender Based Action Plan (GBVAP). and VMP for the proposed project. The purpose of the Meeting therefore was to pick areas of concerns that need to be built into the project to improve its compliance with both GoU and World Bank Environmental and Social safeguards.</p>			
<p><b>Overview on the proposed project</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to build resilience to the current rampant climatic shocks.</li> <li>❖ The Consultant informed the DEO that the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes.</li> <li>❖ Some of the project components according to the discussion are to promote adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, strengthening agro-climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Discussions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The DEO informed the Consultant that, the project is a timely intervention by Government and its partners and it focuses on areas that are key lately in view of short rains and poor harvests by the farmers bringing about sustained harvests and household food security</li> <li>❖ The Environment Officer appreciated the Team for having involved him at the planning stage because most projects don't involve them which leaves a very big gap in many projects and end up failing and related difficulties on matters of compliance.</li> <li>❖ There is an issue of low budgeting where by the funders fail to facilitate for the local government and assume they have their own facilitation which slows down the monitoring and follow up on the project during implementation.</li> <li>❖ The environment officer advised that there is need for the project implementers to involve them and facilitate their participation so that, input from the communities is built into the project because they are the ones on ground and have all the necessary information.</li> <li>❖ He advised that, that capacity building is necessary for both technical team and the local community for effective compliance.</li> <li>❖ He suggested that for the success of the project roles and responsibilities should be clear for different stakeholders.</li> </ul> <p>The following are the fears expressed and how best they could be addressed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The DEO's greatest fear was exciting people about the project and in the end Ministry of agriculture just keeps quiet without the project proceeding any further;</li> <li>❖ Secondly, using the local people momentarily and before the end of the project, they are left out without any clear procedures and payments; and</li> </ul>			

❖ There is fear of failure to be planned for in terms of facilitation for the key stakeholders therefore for better in out puts they need proper input.

**Reaction from the Consultant**


In a nutshell, the Consultant appreciated the DEOs input and pledged to integrate his concerns into the project by both the Bank and MAAIF.


Thereafter, the Meeting ended at 16:30pm



	<b>Meeting with DEO of Kumi district</b>		
	DATE	7 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	12:00 noon
		END	01:00 pm
MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi.		
Venue of meeting	<i>It was a virtual meeting between Ms. Drolence (Consultant) and Mr. Opio Moses the Kumi District Environment Officer. (0784362155)</i>		
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stakeholder about the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project		
<p>The interview was between Drolence and Opio Moses the District Education officer of Kumi District. The Consultant informed the DEO that GoU was preparing the safe guard documentation that is going to help us in preparing the Environmental and Social tools, ESMF, SEP and VMP for the proposed project.</p>			
<p><b>Overview on the proposed project</b></p> <p>The Consultant gave a background information about the project under preparation and it is Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project to be implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and services of M/S. JBN Consults ad Planners Ltd have been retained to prepared environmental and social safeguards documents namely; the ESMF, Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), Vulnerable and Marginalized People Plan (VMPP) and Gender Based Action Plan (GBVAP). and VMP for the proposed project. The purpose of the Meeting therefore was to pick areas of concerns that need to be built into the project to improve its compliance with both GoU and World Bank Environmental and Social safeguards.</p>			
<p><b>Reaction from the DEO</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The DEO was very happy to hear of the above project and was gladly waiting for the project to be implemented and promised to give all the necessary support in his capacity in regards to documentation of Environmental and social tools.</li> <li>❖ He explained that it would be a great idea to work with the right structures on the ground forever example fisheries officers, veterinary officers and community members should be involved at this preparatory stage for the project.</li> <li>❖ The DEO was concerned that, in many cases projects are designed without building in measures for their sustainability to the extent that, once the project closes, everything about such projects end. The other issue is, sustainability is key in that, even when equipment for the project breaks down, the locals whose capacity will have been built can support the project otherwise projects end up being huge white elephants just because of simple breakdowns which could easily be fixed.</li> </ul> <p>The following are the fears and how best they should be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is an issue of sustainability in a way that projects are time bound so there is concern that that when the project time elapses the project would just come to an end once and for all.</li> <li>❖ There is need to use the existing structures in the district for the project area to ensure success of the project</li> <li>❖ The DEO asked about the main beneficiaries and during implementation, such beneficiaries be targeted.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Reaction from JBN consults</b></p> <p>The Consultant informed the DEO that the beneficiaries have been identified and they will involve in the project throughout the project as in the project documents. There are also plans for deliberate capacity building in the project to ensure its sustainability beyond the life of the project.</p>			
<p>The Meeting was adjourned at 15:50pm.</p>			
	<b>Meeting with DCDO of Lira district</b>		
	DATE	9 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	09:30 am
		END	10:15am




	MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi.
Venue of meeting	<i>A virtual Meeting by Ms. Drolence a Consultant Sociologist and Mrs. Anono Christine the Lira District Community Development Officer (0772672792)</i>	
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stakeholder on the planned Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project	
<p><b>Overview</b></p> <p>The Consultant Sociologist informed the CDO that the Ministry was preparing safeguard documentation as part of the overall project preparation process and these included; ESMF, SEP and VMP for the proposed project. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and MAAIF and that, services of JBN Consults and Planners Ltd had been retained for these services in keeping the World Bank requirements during project preparations.</p>		
<p><b>Reaction from the District Community Development Officer</b></p> <p>The DCDO was welcomed the above project and informed the Consultant that they were looking forward to seeing it implemented for the benefit of the target communities for improved household incomes and food security; she noted that the best people to be contacted first would be the agricultural officer and the natural resources officers as their sectors are in line with the project targets.</p> <p>The following are the fears and how best they should be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is fear for the community members to left them being the key people to directly benefit from this project.</li> <li>❖ There is need to look for a wide market for crops grown so that farmers are able to sell their crops to avoid losses since crops grown on a large scale are not only for consumption but also commercial.</li> <li>❖ There is need to create enough training time for agriculturists not just limited time so that they are able to cope up with the new technologies and methods of Smart Agriculture; and</li> <li>❖ The DCDO wanted to know when ministry of Agriculture would be going on ground to put all what the project says on ground.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Reaction from JBN consults</b></p> <p>The sociologist informed the DCDO that the project is still at its design/formative stages therefore, all these concerns will be taken into consideration and inbuilt into it. The Consultant appreciated the CDO for the information shared and the time spared towards the success of the project.</p>		

	<b>Meeting with Environment officer of Palisa district</b>		
	DATE	9 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	16: 20
		END	17:00
MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi		
Venue of meeting	<i><b>This was a virtual meeting between Ms. Drolence and Mr. Samuka Muhamed the DEO Pallisa District. (0782556952)</b></i>		
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stakeholder about the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project		
<p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The sociologist informed the environmental officer that, GoU through MAAIF was preparing environmental and social safeguard documents as part of the overall project preparation and the tools under preparation were; ESMF, SEP, GBVAP and VMP for the proposed project. The project is the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project under MAAIF and that role is being undertaken by M/S. JBN Consults and Planners Ltd and it is to be financed by the World Bank.</p>			
<p><b>Overview of the project</b></p> <p>In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to shift way land, water soil and other agricultural activities to build resilience to climatic shocks. The Consultant informed the key DEO how the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes. Some of the project components are promoting adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, strengthening agro climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning.</p>			
<p><b>Some of the concerns from the DEO.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The project should come with technologies that will help address climate change risks and ensure its sustainability and most important, the technologies should be easily adapted by the local farmers. Some projects have complicated technologies which cannot easily adapted by the local communities;</li> <li>❖ Value chain improvements interventions must incorporate measures and technologies for waste management which use technologies like rec-cycling etc;</li> <li>❖ The livestock component has to come with technologies for Greenhouse gas management especially biogas technologies and applications;</li> <li>❖ The SLM measures should equally look at supporting local governments with respect to wetland protection in view of current encroachment. We need to get people from wetlands but give them what alternate sources of income at household levels; and</li> <li>❖ Interest groups and vulnerable categories ought to have their resources and involvement be ring-fenced others often they are left out during implementation.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Reaction from JBN consults</b></p> <p>The consultant appreciated the Pallisa Environment Officer for his time and the information shared will be of great use in the success of the project.</p>			

	<b>Meeting with Environment officer of Nwoya district</b>		
	DATE	17 <sup>h</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	12:12
		END	12:30
MINUTES BY	Drolence Nandagi.		
Venue of meeting	<b><i>Virtual Meeting by Ms. Drolence and the District Environment Officer Nwoya (0782687036)</i></b>		
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stake holder about the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project		
<p>The Consultant informed the environmental officer that we are preparing the safe guard documentation that is going to help us in preparing the Environmental and Social tools, ESMF, SEP and VMP for the proposed project. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and ministry of Agriculture hired JBN consults to prepare the above tools for the smooth running of a project and it financed by the World Bank</p>			
<p><b>Project brief</b></p> <p>In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to shift way land, water soil and other agricultural activities to build resilience to climatic shocks</p> <p>The sociologist informed the key person how the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes</p> <p>Some of the project components are promoting adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, strengthening agro climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning</p>			
<p><b>Reactions from the District Environmental Officer (environmental and social concerns)</b></p> <p>The environment officer informed the sociologist that he was very happy to hear about the above project and he was looking forward for it to be implemented and willing to put all the necessary input required. The stakeholder informed that people in Nwoya district grow annual crops mainly and other few practices like mulching. The stakeholder advised that it would be so important to do household mentoring and encourage empowerment of women as them being a major lead in the agricultural sector He also informed that lately perennial crops are being grown but not so much on a large scale as it has just come up.</p> <p>The following are the fears and how best they should be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ The stake holder expressed the fear of promoting inapplicable technology which may fail to promote commercialization and gave an example of Masalai farmers in their area who came promoting irrigation but the technology has simply collapsed and the equipment has remained idle and wasted because farmers did not understand it nor apply it.</li> <li>❖ He expressed the fear of insufficient market for the ready goods and emphasized that smart agriculture may help them and increase the quantity of crops grown but they might fail to improve on the market and crops will be just wasted.</li> <li>❖ There is fear of failure to be planned for in terms of facilitation for the key stakeholders therefore for better in out puts they need proper input.</li> <li>❖ He informed that when the project comes, it shouldn't be so expensive because the local people need free things for all people to benefit from it</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Reaction from JBN consults</b></p> <p>The sociologist appreciated the district environment officer for his time and the information shared will be of great use in the success of the project.</p>			

	<b>Meeting with Agriculture Officer of Nwoya district</b>		
	DATE	7 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	15:00
		END	16:15
MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi		
	<b>MASAKA MINUTES</b>		
	DATE	1 <sup>st</sup> March ,2022	
	MEETING	START	14:00
		END	15:00
MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi		
Venue of meeting	Meeting chaired by the consultant sociologist and it was a virtual interview between consultant and Mr. Bakole Stephen the agriculture officer.		
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stake holder about the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project		
<p><b>Self-Introductions</b></p> <p>Introductions were made by Drolence the consultant sociologist. The sociologist informed the DEO that we are preparing the safe guard documentation that is going to help us in preparing the Environmental and Social tools, ESMF, SEP and VMP for the proposed project. The project is called Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and ministry of Agriculture hired JBN consults to prepare the above tools for the smooth running of a project and it financed by the World Bank.</p>			
<p><b>Project brief</b></p> <p>In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to shift way land, water soil and other agricultural activities to build resilience to climatic shocks. Drolence informed the key person how the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes. Some of the project components are promoting adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, strengthening agro climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning.</p>			
<p><b>Reaction from District Agriculture officer (environmental and social concerns)</b></p> <p>The agriculture officer welcomed the project and informed that the locals are ready to give all the necessary support needed in order for the project to proceed.</p> <p>He informed that their religion has its own crops so when the project comes, they expect them to just improve what they have instead of introducing completely new crops and breeds.</p> <p>He informed that ministry of land should be put on board because of the problem of land encumbrances in their area.</p> <p>He informed that the government should appoint the right and truthful people who will not embezzle government funds and fail the beautiful project.</p> <p>The stakeholder informed that irrigation is a key in farming which must be put across because it is among the major concerns his people face and during the dry season that happens in January, February and March then August and September affect the community badly where by people lack food</p> <p>The following are the fears and how best they should be addressed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is a fear of failure for the project to be centralized by ministry of agriculture entirely so he advised that the ministry should come on ground and monitor the whole process of smart agriculture project.</li> <li>• He advised that the multi sectoral and pilot scheme approach should be applied</li> <li>• He informed that when the project is implemented, the local government should be provided some logistics which will smoothen the process of the project</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Reaction from JBN consults</b></p> <p>The sociologist appreciated the District Agricultural Officer, Yumbe Agriculture Officer for the information shared</p>			
Meeting venue	Virtual		

Subject of the Meeting	Stakeholder consultation
The consultation was between the consultant and Mr. Dennis SSebinjojjo the District Community Development Officer Masaka and he promised to work hand in hand for success of the project (0704580231)	
<p><b>Fears</b></p> <p>The stakeholder expressed a concern that there is need to increase demand for productivity, efficiency and sustainability to ensure food security hence improving farming systems which will benefit the agriculturists</p> <p>The stakeholder expressed the concern of failure to continue with smart agriculture project when the project implementors leave the project ground hence there is no sustainability of the project after officials leaving the ground</p> <p>She went ahead to inform that there is an issue of land conflicts among the community members which is a very big threat to the project and the community</p>	
<p><b>Resolution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ There is need to identify the true owner of the land with evidence of ownership through the local leaders;</li> <li>❖ There is need to involve community members and district officials as well as the local leaders all the techniques used in implementing the project so that when ministry of agriculture leaves the ground the community members continue to benefit from the project.</li> <li>❖ There is need to create ready market in agriculture.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>The stakeholder thanked the Consultant on behalf of the world bank and the ministry of agriculture for the good project that is coming up and they are ready to work hand in hand with the officials to implement the project. The sociologist appreciated the stakeholder for the information shared and assured him to take all what discussed seriously.</p>	

	<b>MBALE DISTRICT MEETING</b>		
	DATE	9 <sup>th</sup> February 2022	
	MEETING	START	11:00 am
		END	12:30 pm
MINUTES BY	Ms. Drolence Nandagi		
Venue of meeting	Virtual Meeting by Drolence and Mrs. Nakayenze Anita the District Environment Officer of Mbale(0772555387		
Subject of the Meeting	Consultation of the stake holder about the Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project		
<p>The Consultant informed the stakeholder that we are preparing the safe guard documentation that is going to help us in preparing the Environmental and Social tools, ESMF, SEP and VMP for the proposed project. The project is Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project and ministry of Agriculture hired JBN consults to prepare the above tools for the smooth running of a project and it financed by the World Bank</p>			
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Overview of the project</b></p> <p>In Uganda Agriculture is mainly dependent on rain therefore the climate shocks will continue to have significant direct and indirect impacts on agricultural productivity and incomes so there is need to shift way land, water soil and other agricultural activities to build resilience to climatic shocks</p> <p>Ms. Drolence informed the key person how the project will support investments in technologies and market driven productivity in climate smart value chains which will contribute to reversing of climate change hence increase in agriculture productivity and household incomes. Some of the project components are promoting adoption of climate smart agriculture practices and value chains, strengthening climate smart agricultural research and seeds systems, sstrengthening agro-climatic monitoring and information systems and project coordination management, monitoring and evaluation and learning</p>			
<p><b>Reaction from key District Community environment officer (environmental and social concerns)</b></p> <p>The CDO welcomed the above project and informed the sociologist that they were looking forward to seeing it implemented on behalf of the community and some of the issues at hand include: The stakeholder they lack water for production which has slowed down agriculture in Mbale District.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❖ She informed that there is need to guide the use and application of agro-chemicals in the project to avoid polluting the environment especially soils and water courses.</li> <li>❖ The stakeholder informed that demand for agriculture products is so high but due to lack of enough land for farming and grazing farmers get limited to use a very small piece of land which affects agriculture out put on a large scale. This can be a limitation for the project but requiring interventions which make use of intensive cultivation means.</li> <li>❖ She informed that there is need to plan for all farmers in Mbale instead of sampling a few of them so that everyone practicing agriculture can benefit from the project.</li> <li>❖ The environment officer that local government lack logistics and they should be included in the budgeting hence allowing proper monitoring of the project.</li> </ul>			
<p><b>Reaction from JBN consults</b></p> <p>The sociologist informed the stakeholder that the project is in its planning phase and the information shared will be of great use in implementing the project.</p>			

### 8.3 ANNEX 3: SUMMARY OF KEY ISSUES RAISED DURING CONSULTATIONS

Summary of key issues/concerns from stakeholders	Responses
<p>There are high expectations from the project in the communities in that, they look forward to some employment opportunities in its various activities. The project should provide information to the public with respect to possible employment that are likely to be generated.</p>	<p>Once the project preparation is completed and approved by the Bank, MAAIF through project implementation framework will avail information about project effectiveness to its stakeholders at the community levels.</p> <p>Wherever there will be any employment opportunities in the project, information about available jobs will be availed to the communities by pinning such in public places.</p> <p>The project will require those seeking jobs to have clearances/recommendations from their areas local leaders.</p>
<p>Possible avenue for gaining on-job training and capacity building for those to be employed in the project. Implicit desire of affected people and the communities to develop new/existing skills needed for employment or to support entrepreneurial ambitions. However, skills development is part of the project interventions under its capacity building plans.</p>	<p>Some interventions such as agro-processing and irrigation will entail some technologies that will can be learnt by those directly employed in such enterprises and through that, there will be transfer of technology and skills.</p> <p>The project equally plans to undertake capacity building on a number of themes relating to the project.</p>
<p>Potential to serve as source of income for local service providers who supply materials and other basic goods required to the operations of the project. It is clear they communities require support their businesses by availing right and update information on goods and services that will be required in the project.</p>	<p>Before locally available materials can be sourced in the project, the opportunity to supply such should be given first to the locals where such materials and opportunities exist.</p>
<p>Ensuring that, capacities of the beneficiaries to manage the investments at the end of the project cycle are built so that they are able replicate and adopt to their conditions.</p>	<p>The beneficiaries to be taken through in the running and operations of the interventions and at the end of it, they be given opportunities to operate them even at the end of the project.</p>
<p>The project should start as soon as it is approved so that, the communities are saved from the problems of rampant droughts, floods and related weather challenges that have affected food production.</p>	<p>The project effectiveness and timelines be availed to the beneficiary community and, it start be known to the stakeholders.</p>
<p>The project will require extensive gender sensitization through training of staff, community sensitization and awareness creation on gender using gender sensitive language, gender sensitive and inclusive IEC material and radio talk shows. Need for adequate involvement of diverse stakeholders taking into gender and related vulnerabilities in the communities; ensuring that technologies to be promoted in the project should be easily adapted to the local settings; This will help get</p>	<p>The PMU will come out with Gender sensitization schedule and this process is to continue through out the phases of the project.</p> <p>The CDOs be coopted to deliver such capacity building schedules.</p>



women to be part of the project for their meaningful engagement in the project interventions.	
Value chain improvements interventions must incorporate measures and technologies for waste management which use technologies like rec-cycling etc. Outside most rice mills, there are heaps of straw which farmers are not able to effectively turn to usable products that can be used as fertilizers, sources of cooking fuel amongst others.	Among areas of capacity building for the beneficiary will include aspects of waste management in their value chains interventions. Alternative technologies for sustainable use of waste will be explored and such will be transferred to the beneficiary groups for their applications.
The livestock component has to come with technologies for Greenhouse gas management especially biogas technologies and applications.	Realities of interventions dealing biogas are much expected by stakeholders and the project to come with simpler technologies on biogas.
One of the challenges in farming is erratic weather, how does the project ensure timely early warning weather information reaches the grass-root farmers so that they are able to synchronize their cropping schedule in line with the rains?	The project implementation framework involves UNMA and they are aware of this need and are planning how to timely give early warning messages to the farmers.
The PCU/PMU needs to have two Specialists i.e. Environment and Social Safeguards who will take charge of implementation of safeguards aspects in the projects.	PMU/PCU and MAAIF to look into this proposal as part of on-going planning.
Issues of encroachment in swamps and wetlands by communities who grow rice growing hence, swamp reclamation. The project should come with alternatives so that people can easily get of wetlands if this CSA project is to meaningfully support environment and natural resource management. The question is, why have communities continued to be engaged in wetland encroachment despite them knowing the benefits from wetlands in terms of their values and uses, this is what should be looked at in the project to be able to have tangible project interventions.	A holistic and participatory approach be in place especially in matters of ecosystems/natural resources restorations.
Need for continued engagement with communities living near degraded and fragile ecosystems such as wetlands and forests so that, the project has responsive interventions that can enable communities abandon engaging in livelihoods in such ecosystems.	A holistic and participatory approach be in place especially in matters of ecosystems/natural resources restorations.
Issues of tree cutting by the communities for charcoal and firewood has degraded the environment, the need for the project to come clear with tangible measures of tree planting and the women be on the forefront on this as well as the youth. How are schools being targeted as well as tertiary training institutions as well as academia?	Working with other partners to address issues of alternate energy needs with a focus on ecosystem and natural resources restoration is key.
Need for adequate involvement of diverse stakeholders taking into gender and related vulnerabilities in the communities; ensuring that technologies to be promoted in the project should be easily adapted to the local settings.	A holistic and participatory approach be in place especially in matters of ecosystems/natural resources restorations.



<p>The project should support livelihood of small holder farmers, they should create jobs for the farmers. Most of the farmers are technicians in rice production.</p>	<p>The livelihoods and value additions is key to project success.</p>
<p>Ensure that the process of resettlement and compensation is sufficiently participatory and transparent.</p>	<p>Need for continued sensitization even after project start.</p>
<p>Before any project implementation is done, ensure that land tenure issues captured. Land availability for project infrastructure is sometimes a sensitive issue where communities are unwilling to give up their land for the project.</p>	<p>Where land is donated for project infrastructure, there should be clear documentation to that effect.</p>
<p>There should be a need for community engagement in crop production and specifically, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) with the communities in view of unreliable rains for the crop.</p>	<p>Still need for robust engagement on issues of fast maturing crop varieties that can be harvested within three months or so.</p>
<p>Enhancement of household livelihood initiatives under UCSATP; ensuring there is a clear and robust communication mechanism for managing grievances without reprimanding victims especially where there are instances of gender-based violence (GBV), sexual harassment (SH) and sexual exploitation (SE).</p>	<p>PMU in its Project Implementation Manual will have communication provisions.</p>
<p>Wider stakeholder perceptions on the possible usage of safer pesticides especially in the event of pest invasions citing the current nationwide attacks by the ravaging Armyworms.</p>	<p>IPM technologies be part of the capacity and sensitization of the beneficiary communities.</p>
<p>Insufficient water supply for farming purposes in that, farmers rely on rain water for irrigation therefore, irrigation technologies ought to be those which even the local communities can co-opt and operate.</p>	<p>The designs and operations of the project irrigation infrastructures ought to be in line with needs of the communities and affordable.</p>
<p>Lack of mechanization is affecting farming. People have problems of opening up land by hand and others by oxen which oxen are not even available. There is urgent need for mechanization of agricultural operations so that agriculture is not seen as a burden but rather a venture that is enjoyable and profitable capable of attracting youth not when it has still its hand-hoe technology.</p>	<p>Use appropriate farming technologies need to be put in place and user friendly than only the traditional hand-hoe.</p>
<p>ensuring that infrastructure constructed by UCSATP especially the Labour-Intensive Public Works (LIPWs) are well operated and maintained, reviewing project designs to ensure they include community needs including needs of the vulnerable.</p>	<p>Designs for such infrastructures be done in an inclusive and responsive manner taking care of such needs.</p>
<p>Interest groups and vulnerable categories ought to have their resources and involvement ring-fenced otherwise they are often left out during implementation. What is key, let there be clear provisions for interventions meant for vulnerable groups in view of their uniqueness. In NUSAF 2 and 3 there was a special program and approach meant for Karamoja which should be the case under UCSATP otherwise these groups tend to miss out from</p>	<p>Special delivery modality could be adopted on how the project can be implemented in areas and with respect to special interest groups areas.</p>

programs where they are included in the overall project interventions.	
UCSATP in its PMU should amongst its staffing include a VMG Specialist who is to ensure information regarding the project is accordingly packaged and delivered to and from VMGs for their effective and meaningful involvement in UCSATP.	Stakeholders needs the PCU to take this up. The project will consider hiring of a VMG specialist.
Improvement of information disclosure, more support to vulnerable persons and community training on safety awareness.	The communication arm of the project needs to ensure its information sharing cascades to vulnerable and marginalized persons and communities.
Land size and fertility are major constraints towards agricultural yields and contributors to food insecurity amongst the Batwa communities.	This is noted. The project will ensure that it engages Batwa communities on land use practices and smarter ways of agricultural projection to mitigate the risk and challenge of food insecurity.
There is need for adequate mobilization and sensitization about the project	MAAIF as the project proponent will use its existing local government structures. PCUs, CSOs operating in VMGs to mobilize and sensitize the communities about the project.