

The Agriculture Development Partners Group

An overview of Developments Partners' engagement in Uganda



March 2021

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1. Introduction: The Agriculture Development Partners Group in Uganda

The Agriculture Development Partners Group (Ag DPG) is one of the thematic Development Partners Groups instituted to engage with the Government of Uganda and national stakeholders on agriculture sector specific development issues. Such issues range from sectoral prioritization, budget allocation, effective division of labor within the sector, tracking key sector commitments and indicators towards achievement of the related Sustainable Development Goals, and information sharing.

Next presented is a summary of the areas members of the Ag DPG are supporting, including the commitments over the next 5 years. Information for this report was received from all 17 current members of the Ag DPG. The report provides an overview of information collected in Q4 of 2020. It should therefore be noted that information can be outdated by the time of publication.

Qualitative information on the engagement in Uganda per member can be found (if submitted) in Annex 1. Annex 2 contains the template all Ag DPG members were requested to complete for this report. Annex 3 provides the list of Sub-regions and Districts of Uganda used. Lastly, Annex 4 contains all submitted information (completed templates) by the Ag DPG members.

2. Overview Ag DPG engagement in Uganda

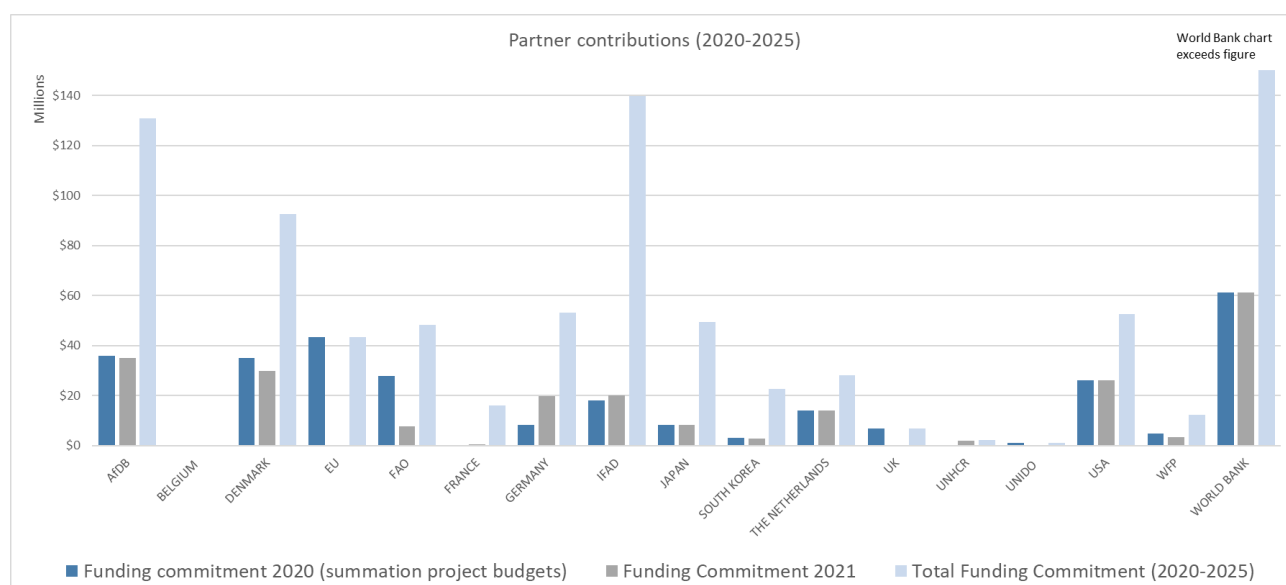
This section provides an overview of funding commitment for the period 2020-2025, the number of projects currently being implemented, geographical coverage of the interventions and the implementation modalities used.

Funding commitment for 2020 – 2025

The Ag DPG members estimate their total commitment for the period **2020 – 2025** at about **USD 1 billion**, of which approximately **USD 295 million** is for the year **2020** and **USD 231 million** for the year **2021**.

The largest contribution over the period 2020 – 2025 comes from **the World Bank** amounting to the equivalent of **USD 377.1 million**, followed by the **African Development Bank (AfDB)** with a portfolio of **USD 130.8 million**.

It should however be noted that most members were not able to provide their commitments after 2021, due to the fact that their program and funding is determined annually or biannually. The members that did provide funding commitments up until 2025 mentioned that these numbers should be considered as tentative and indicative.

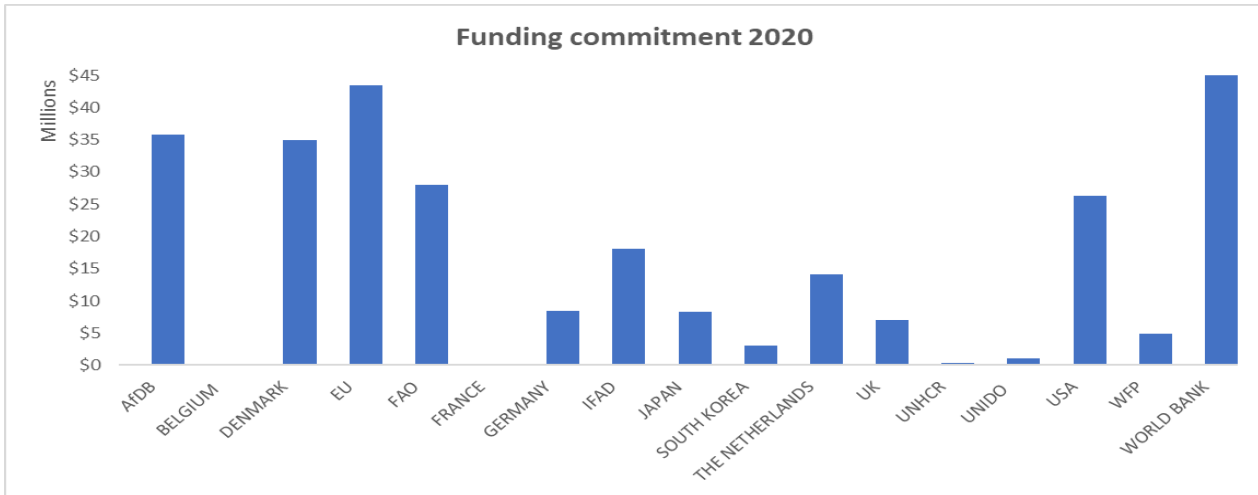


Funding in 2020

Few Ag DPG members submitted a funding commitment for 2020. Therefore, the commitments of members for 2020 are calculated by doing a summation of the submitted project budgets for this year. This was a feasible calculation to do as for each project (also multi-year projects), Ag DPG members were requested to calculate and submit the budget allocated for 2020.

Member	Funding commitment 2020 (USD)	% of total funds committed by members in 2020
WORLD BANK	61,200,000	20.7%
EU	43,428,913	14.7%
AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK	35,780,000	12.1%
DENMARK	35,000,000	11.9%
FAO	27,941,563	9.5%
USA	26,250,000	8.9%
IFAD	18,100,000	6.1%
THE NETHERLANDS	14,099,688	4.8%
GERMANY (GIZ + KfW)	8,395,973	2.8%

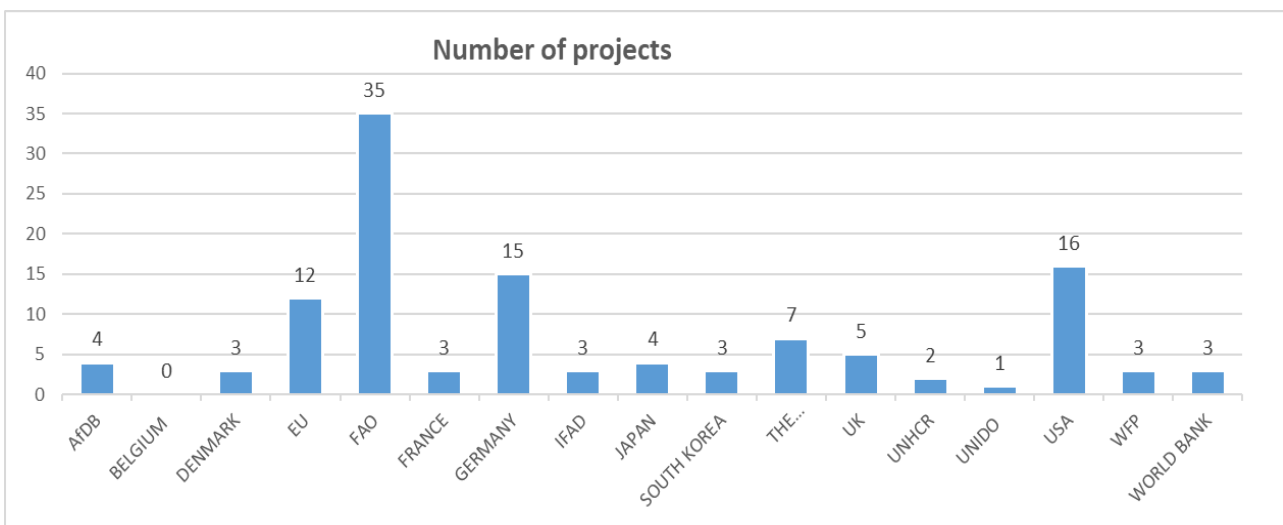
JAPAN	8,260,000	2.8%
UK	7,000,000	2.4%
WFP	4,950,000	1.7%
SOUTH KOREA	3,056,444	1.0%
UNIDO	1,000,000	0.3%
UNHCR	362,000	0.1%
FRANCE	270 000	0.1%
BELGIUM	0	0.0%
TOTAL	295,094,580	



The largest contribution to the total Ag DPG budget for **2020** is from the **World Bank (USD 61.2 million)**. This is followed by contribution from 7 members that range from **USD 14 million** to about **USD 43 million**: the **European Union, African Development Bank (AfDB), Denmark, FAO, the USA, IFAD and the Netherlands**. The remaining 9 members contribute in 2020 up to **USD 8.3 million** each.

Number of projects

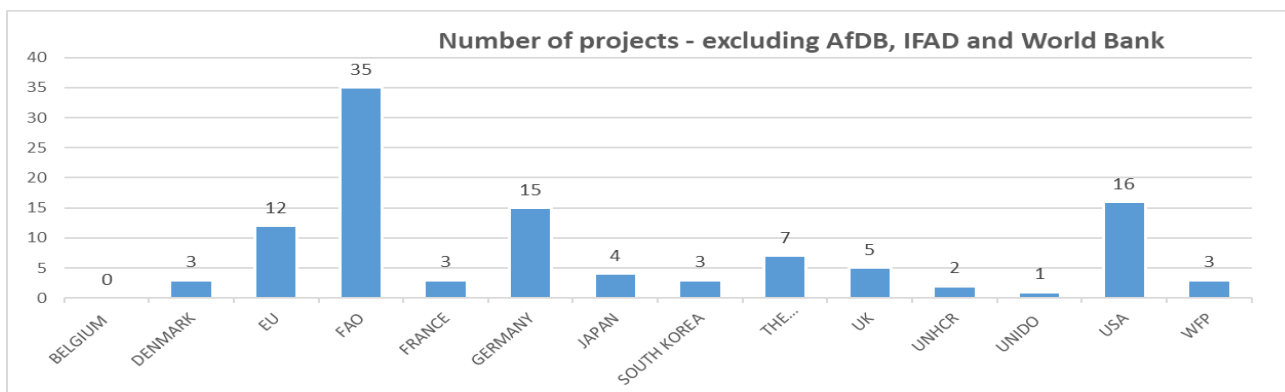
Altogether, there are **119 projects** being implemented in 2020 by the Ag DPG members. The start date of the earliest projects are 2014 (projects from the EU, IFAD, UK and African Development Bank) and the end date of the latest project is 2029 (IFAD's National Oil Palm Project). Most projects are implemented by **FAO**, followed by the **USA, Germany and EU**.



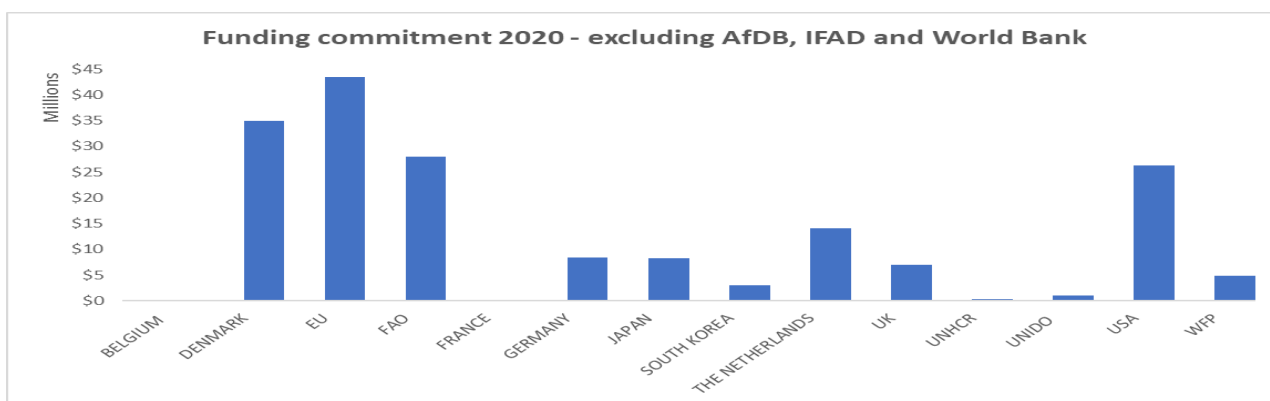
Overview excluding the African development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank and IFAD

Please note that although the African development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank and IFAD mainly contribute directly to government (related) institutions, their interventions in Uganda are counted as a project in this analysis and included in the project count.

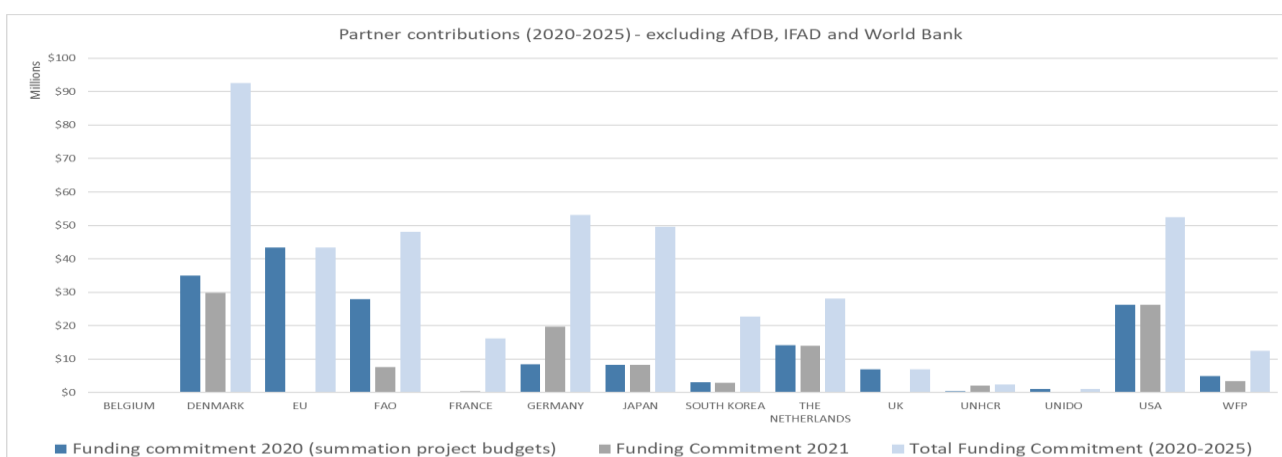
Excluding these Ag DPG members from the project count leads to an adjusted figure of in total 109 projects.



These 108 projects estimate to a total of about **USD 180 million**. The largest contribution to this budget for 2020 is from the **EU (USD 43.4 million)**. This is followed by the contributions from **Denmark, FAO, the USA and the Netherlands**, ranging from **USD 14 million** to about **USD 34 million**.



The adjusted total commitment for the period 2020 – 2025 is about **USD 429 million**. Without the World Bank, IFAD and the African Development Bank, the largest contribution in this period comes from **Denmark** amounting to the equivalent of **USD 92.6 million**, followed by several Ag DPG members with similar portfolios of around **USD 43-53 million: Germany, USA, Japan, FAO and EU**. Again, it should be noted here that most members were not able to provide their commitments after 2021.



From the above, it can be concluded that the World Bank, IFAD and the African Development Bank together contribute substantially to the total funding commitment of the Ag DPG members. Without these three institutions, the total commitment for the period 2020 – 2025 is **about 57 percent lower (USD 429 million compared to USD 1 billion)**. The funding commitment for 2020 alone, a summation of the submitted project budgets for this year, is more than **one third lower (USD 180 million compared to USD 295 million)**. On the other hand, the effect on the total number of projects being implemented is much lower (**109 instead of 119 projects**), as the institutions mainly engage the Government of Uganda through large scale and longer term programmes (6 to 10 years).

Geographical distribution

Each **sub-region** is covered by at least **5 of the Ag DPG members**. The **majority of the Ag DPG members** also has interventions that are **nationwide (11 out of 17 members)**, meaning that an intervention is implemented on the national level intending to affect the whole of Uganda. Sub-regions with the **highest representation** of members are **West Nile (12)** and **Acholi (9)** in Northern Uganda, which are also among the main refugee hosting areas in the country. **Teso (5)** and **Elgon (5)** are **least covered** by the members.

	Central	Northern				Western		Eastern			
Partner/sub-region	Buganda	Karamoja	Acholi	Lango	West Nile	Western	South Western	East Central	Teso	Elgon	Nation wide
BELGIUM											
DENMARK											
EU											
FRANCE											
GERMANY											
JAPAN											
THE NETHERLANDS											
SOUTH KOREA											
UK											
USA											
AfDB											
WORLD BANK											
FAO											
IFAD											
UNHCR											
UNIDO											
WFP											

The list of Sub-regions and Districts used for the report can be found in Annex 3.

Implementation modality

Majority of the Ag DPG members implement their interventions through **government ministries, departments and agencies** both at national and sub-national levels. **Civil society organizations** are evenly highly represented: Ag DPG members engage both **national/local NGOs** and international **NGOs** as implementing partners. **Private sector, academia and research institutions** and **multilateral institutions** are engaged by nearly half of the members. Often a **combination of modalities** are used during project implementation. As noted earlier, the African development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank and IFAD mainly contribute directly to government (related) institutions through loans, grants, etc. The EU often operates through subcontracting implementation agencies (such as UN agencies, NGOs, Private Sector, NGOs, etc.).

Agency	CSO (including (I)NGOs)	Government	Private sector	Academia and Research	Multilateral institutions/	Other
AfDB						
BELGIUM						
DENMARK						
EU						
FAO						
FRANCE						
GERMANY						
IFAD						
JAPAN						
SOUTH KOREA						
THE NETHERLANDS						
UK						
UNHCR						
UNIDO						
USA						
WFP						
WORLD BANK						

3. Thematic focus of engagement

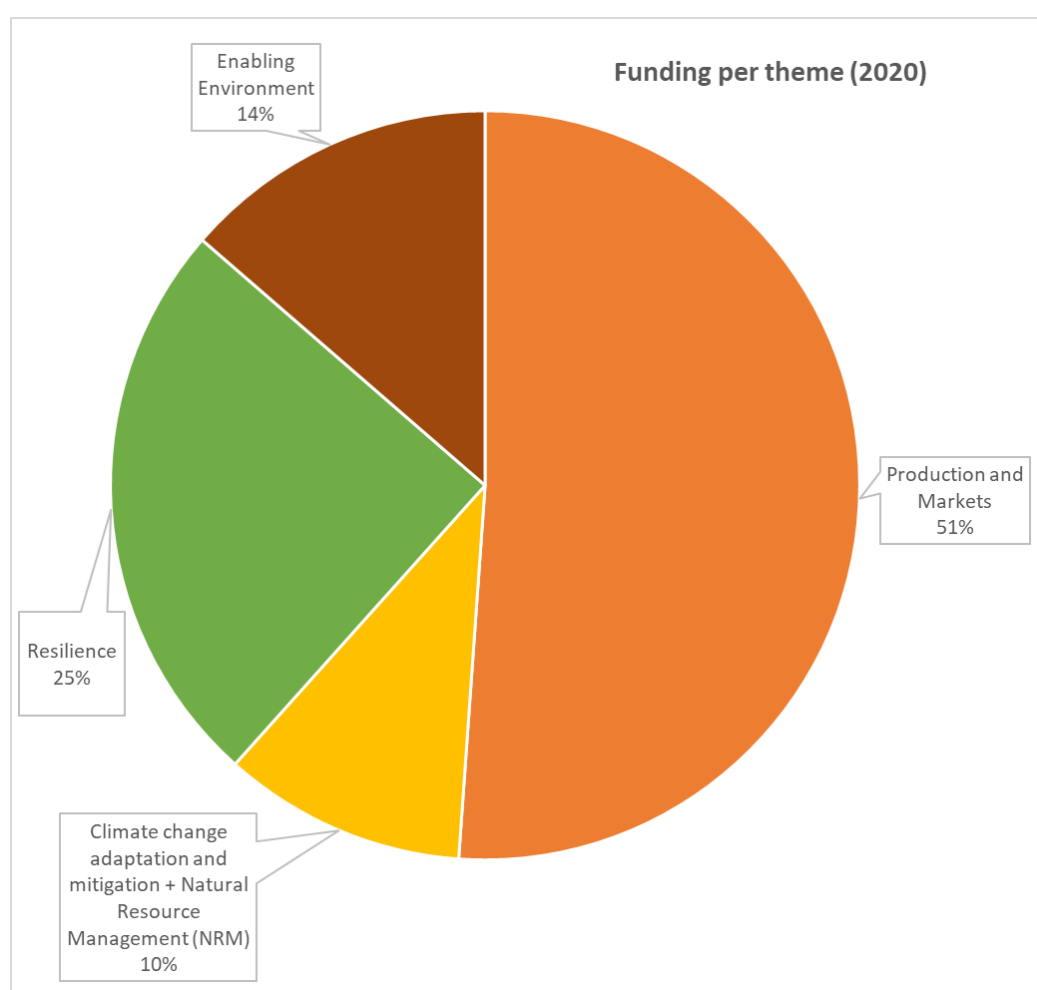
This section provides insight in the thematic focus of the engagement of the Ag DPG members. First, the projects implemented in 2020 are categorized in several main themes. Next, the specific focus of the projects of members in Uganda is explained in more detail.

Funding per main theme

The interventions of the AG DPG members are categorized in **four main themes**:

- Production and Markets
- Climate change adaptation and mitigation + Natural Resource Management (NRM)
- Resilience
- Enabling Environment

It should be noted that themes overlap with each other and that projects can contribute to several themes. Where a project fits multiple themes, the budget was divided equally among these themes. Please note, this is an imperfect division of projects given the overlap across themes.



Theme	Budget	Percentage
Production and Markets	150,787,043	51%
Resilience	73,038,914	25%
Enabling Environment	40,196,320	14%
Climate change adaptation and mitigation + Natural Resource Management (NRM)	31,072,304	11%

Out of the total budget for 2020, **51%** is allocated to interventions on **Production and Markets**. This covers a variety of projects, focused on among others:

- Supporting competitive, innovative, job-intensive and inclusive local and regional agricultural commodity value chains.
- Supporting the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) engaged in agribusiness.
- Strengthening the capacity of local and national institutions.
- Improvement of (on-farm) productivity and (domestic and international) marketing of agricultural commodities.
- Rehabilitation/expansion of infrastructure.
- Enhancing capacity for research and development of appropriate production technologies.

The second largest theme, with **25%**, is **Resilience**. This covers projects focused on among others:

- Increasing economic/income opportunities, improving food and nutrition security for women and children, and strengthening local governance and institutions.
- Enhancing long-term environmental sustainability and resilience of food production systems.
- Strengthen the capacity and systems of national and local stakeholders to effectively prepare for and manage food shocks based on early warning information.
- Improve the capacity of governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.
- Increasing the capacity of communities, the government and the private sector to conserve and manage biodiversity in target ecosystems.
- Enhancing adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, to improve the production base and drought resilience of farmers.
- Technical assistance to agribusiness to promote enterprise growth.

The themes **Climate change adaptation and mitigation + Natural Resource Management (NRM)** and **Enabling Environment** cover more or less similar percentages of the total project budget, respectively **14%** and **11%**.

Enabling Environment projects focus on among others:

- Improving financial inclusion, investing in long term loans, equity and access to (micro) credits and other financial services.
- Improving market and trade engagement for market-oriented farmers (e.g. through smallholder aggregation) and increased availability of agricultural services.
- Supporting food systems development through coherent policies, strengthened capacities and increased public and private investments in agribusiness development, trade, prevention of food losses and waste reduction.
- Increase private investments in the agriculture and agribusiness sectors of Uganda.
- Increasing inclusiveness, participation and ownership of agricultural knowledge/data generation and dissemination among farmers and agro-pastoralists in Uganda.
- Identify, profile and build capacity of key actors/stakeholders in the agricultural sector including government, academia, research institutions, private sector, civil society, laboratories (both public and private) to support national development.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation + Natural Resource Management projects focus on among others:

- Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices by rural populations and within agricultural production systems.
- Research on climate smart agriculture (e.g. within livestock production).
- Increasing the availability of accessible and climate resilient food.
- Sustainably utilize the fisheries and allied natural resources of the Lakes Edward and Albert Basin through harmonized legal framework and policies.

For more information on the specific interventions per Ag DPG member in 2020, please consult Annex 4.

Programmatic focus

When taking a closer look at the programmatic approaches of the Ag DPG members in Uganda and accompanying projects, a few things stand out: the **mainstreaming of youth, gender and climate change** and an increasing **private sector focus**. Additionally, two major shocks in 2020 – the **Desert Locust infestation** and the **Covid-19 pandemic** – are influencing the engagement of the Ag DPG members in Uganda. The focus of Ag DPG members on **refugee hosting areas** is another noteworthy point. Lastly, engagement under the **South-South Cooperation** is an alternative way Ag DPD members provide support to the Government of Uganda.

Covid-19 pandemic

Ag DPG members have quickly responded to this shock by starting (internal) assessments of the impact of Covid-19 on their current interventions. Joint assessments were carried out as well. The United Nations (UN) Country Team in Uganda assessed the socio-economic impacts of Covid-19 in Uganda. This UN inter-agency effort aimed to generate understanding of the impact of the pandemic at the country level and potential entry points for response, recovery and resilience building. The assessment report provides insights on the overall potential socio-economic impacts of Covid-19 through six closely inter-linked and mutually re-enforcing chapters on Macroeconomic Aggregates and Real Sectors; Agriculture and Food Security; Private Sector; Decentralized Service Delivery and Human Development; Poverty and Vulnerability; and long-term implications for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Guided by the results of assessments, Ag DPG members have adjusted, prioritized or put on hold interventions. In addition, various new (emergency) interventions have been initiated for Uganda. Next a few examples of such projects and how Covid-19 impacted ongoing interventions.

In the initial months of the pandemic, WFP prioritized life-saving general food assistance and nutrition support and a shift from in-kind to cash-based transfers in these activities. This meant the suspension of development activities in the field, including training and mentorship of smallholder farmers. After several weeks, WFP realized a need to bring its agricultural portfolio to work with market actors (e.g. micro and small enterprises/SMEs such as traders, retailers and wholesalers) to respond to an increased demand through cash-based transfers on the market. This facilitative work continued throughout the lockdown period. Over the next few months, WFP developed an operational guide for agricultural activity implementation in line with that of the Ministry of Health, which eventually allowed the organization and implementing partners to re-activate farmer and SME capacity strengthening activities in the districts and refugee settlements.

In May 2020, UNHCR procured and distributed assorted seeds for refugees and host community farmers to plant during the second planting season. These seeds were procured to cover gaps that were identified by UNHCR and partners working in refugee hosting districts as a result of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic and a reduction of food assistance to refugees by WFP, that exposed vulnerable refugee and host community farmers to increased risks of food and income insecurity.

The UK, focusing strongly on private sector engagement in their programme for Uganda, mentioned that their partners in Uganda generally adapted their business operations during Covid-19 restrictions by engaging in some form of e-commerce to continue sales and purchases of products and services. The UK carried out a credit risk review of their loan portfolio, including product re-evaluation and portfolio at risk assessment in light of Covid-19. In addition, loans and debt-workout plans were rescheduled and restructured in line with the Bank of Uganda guidelines. This included considering further finance based on eligibility for current borrowers. Lastly, the UK provided a flexible funding facility to the World Bank, to support in addressing liquidity shortfall within the private sector.

Some Ag DPG members report that due to Covid-19, their staff and experts were evacuated. To cope with this, South Korea considers using local consultants to constitute mission teams for project designs and feasibility studies. Current projects are also engaging virtually with some of the stakeholders. Japan opted to use local radio stations as platforms for technical transfer, especially to target communities/farmers. Using trained agricultural/extension officers have also proved useful to continue farmer training. Denmark states

that the effect of Covid-19 on activities has primarily been on training and extension activities that now have been adjusted in order to comply with government SOPs. Delays have been encountered, but these were not significant.

The Covid-19 pandemic has multiple impacts on Uganda's economy, poverty, employment, livelihoods, and vulnerability. It did not spare the agriculture sector and impacts food and nutrition security in the country. Moreover, it highlighted areas that require specific attention, such as the need for increased institutional efficiencies for greater responsiveness, and creation of off-farm jobs and employment. It is therefore the general expectation that development programming for the coming years will emphasize on projects focusing on reducing the medium and long term impacts from this crisis and on recovery actions aiming to 'build back better' and addressing specific needs.

Desert Locust infestation

A desert locust (DL) infestation struck Uganda and the wider region in 2020. This has led to a global response, in which FAO plays together with the government a key coordinating role, significantly (financially) supported by other Ag DPG members. In Uganda several (emergency) projects were initiated, aiming to combat the outbreak, prevent the impact of widespread crop and pasture losses on food security and protect rural livelihoods in the areas affected by the pest.

Private sector focus

Some Ag DPG members have a particular strong private sector focus in their engagement in Uganda. An example is the United Kingdom (UK), that has a programme in Northern Uganda focussing on transforming the economy through climate smart agribusiness (NU-TEC). NU-TEC provides market development, agricultural and climate experts to facilitate the development of new business models and markets that benefit the poor and increase climate resilience. UK also finances medium and long term investments in targeted agricultural markets relevant to increase climate resilience in the north, which support the poor as employees, suppliers or consumers. NU-TEC is implemented through multilateral organisations, the private sector and there will also be engagement with MAAIF and MOFPED, mainly on policy influencing.

Denmark's UPSIDE programme is a private sector development programme aiming for "sustainable and inclusive economic growth". This goal is pursued through three development engagements with three corresponding outcomes. The focus of UPSIDE is agricultural development with the main beneficiaries being smallholder farmers as well as SMEs within agribusiness. The general approach applied is value chain development with an improved emphasis on making the markets work better for the poor (M4P).

Germany (KfW) provides support to the financial sector in Uganda with the aim to support the expansion of financing for agricultural enterprises by increasing the banking sector's appetite to lend to the agricultural sector through a variety of instruments. Germany (GIZ) supports climate smart agricultural Micro-, Small-, and Medium-Enterprises (MSMEs) under the PRUDEV programme in the area of capacity building through climate smart agricultural practices, business plan development, a micro grant matching facility, business advisory services (including mentoring) and facilitating public private dialogues and public-private partnerships.

Lastly, projects supported by the Netherlands offer a combination of investments in market-led value chains (dairy, potato, seed sector, horticulture, rice), strengthening of enabling conditions and innovative and climate-resilient food systems initiatives. Their engagement is guided by a market-led orientation on agricultural development in which private sector involvement is promoted. Where possible and necessary, project activities link up with public institutions to contribute to improved enabling conditions (for example on regulation, policy or research).

Mainstreaming of youth, gender and climate change

The information received from the Ag DPG members shows that the topics youth, gender and climate change have a role in nearly all programmes and interventions. Various projects specifically and foremost target youth and gender issues, for instance:

- FAO project 'Integrated Country Approach (ICA) for boosting decent jobs for youth in the agri-food system'. The project supports inclusive agri-food system development, policies, strategies and programmes to reduce rural poverty and distress migration among the rural youth by reducing unemployment and underemployment in Uganda.
- The Dutch project 'Skilling Youth for Employment In Agribusiness (SKY)'. The project aims to enhance sustainable creation of youth employment in the agribusiness sector.
- The Dutch project 'Agri-Business Skilling for Youth in a Refugee Context (ABSYR)'. The project aims to increase socio-economic well-being for youth in Yumbe District, West Nile sub-region, Northern Uganda.
- The South Korea project 'Establishment of value-added chain for economic activation of rural areas through processing resource plant of shea nut extracted from Uganda'. This project targets shea nut producing women farmer cooperatives in Lira and Gulu to help them increasing income by improving the quality of shea butter and expanding production.
- FAO project 'Integrated Livelihood Support to Fishing Communities around Lake Victoria (PROJECT)'. The project addresses inadequate diversification of livelihood options among the rural poor fishing communities, especially women and youth, to improve resilience to threats and crises arising from fisheries management measures.

Climate change is an important consideration for all projects in the agriculture sector too. Many projects explicitly target climate change and give it a central role in the project objectives.

Focus on refugee hosting areas

As highlighted in the section on geographical distribution (p. 7), the refugee hosting areas in Northern Uganda are an important project area for the Ag DPG members. Agriculture interventions in this part of Uganda target often both host communities and refugees. Next a few examples of members' programmatic support and specific interventions.

UN's refugee agency UNHCR provides short-term/emergency livelihood support, in form of critical productive assets such as planting materials, to vulnerable refugees and host community households to stimulate subsistence agriculture production. It collaborates in its interventions with other Ag DPG members, for instance Japan. Since 2014, UNHCR and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have been collaborating through the promotion of Rice Development (PRiDe) project to support cultivation of the high-value, upland new rice for Africa variety (NERICA 4) with the aim of diversifying incomes of refugees and host communities. Through the cooperation, rice farmers in Adjumani and Rhino camp receive quality seeds and training on rice production and post-harvest handling.

WFP has food assistance activities in refugee hosting districts and brings its agricultural activities increasingly to these regions as well. It is currently implementing the USA financed Agriculture and Market Support Activity, aiming to increase demand for and supply of agricultural services, reduce grain post-harvest losses, increase collective marketing, and implement policies and programs that benefit smallholder farmers in refugee hosting districts.

Several Ag DPG members implement activities focused on economic empowerment and employment. FAO is implementing such a project in Acholi, focusing on a value chain approach for economic integration and self-reliance of refugees & host communities, targeting both groups equally. Denmark's Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI) objective is 'to enhance resilience and equitable economic development in supported areas of Northern Uganda, including for refugees and host communities'. Furthermore, the EU has several trust funds for refugee hosting areas in (Northern) Uganda, of which one aims to 'strengthening district cooperation and economic empowerment/access to decent employment'. Germany's (GIZ) RISE programme goal is to improve the socio-economic development of refugees and local population in West-Nile. In the same sub-region, the Netherlands implements a project focusing on agribusiness skilling for youth in a refugee context, targeting again both refugees and host communities.

Technical support under South-South Cooperation

South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a broad framework of collaboration among countries of the South in the political, economic, social, cultural, environmental and technical domains. Involving two or more developing countries, it can take place on a bilateral, regional, intraregional or interregional basis.¹ Since 2012, FAO supports implementation of two phases of the agriculture focused Uganda SSC programme with the People's Republic of China. The programme aims at increasing agricultural production and food security through capacity building support and implementation of specific farm-level activities, in line with agricultural priority areas of Uganda.

In 2020, FAO together with Government of Uganda and China continued to finalize a SSC umbrella and Unilateral Trust Fund (UTF) to support in upscaling and commercializing improved agricultural technologies to increase production, productivity and profitability. This third phase of the SSC programme will in the next three years seek to consolidate and build on the investments in production and productivity through promoting Agro-Industrialization, in support of food systems transformation, food security and nutrition and poverty reduction.

For more information on the programmatic approaches per Ag DPG member, please consult Annex 1.

¹ Source: <https://www.unsouthsouth.org/about/about-sstc/>

Annex 1: Programmatic description of Ag DPG work in Uganda

Partner	Description
AfDB	No information on the programmatic approach received.
BELGIUM	Belgium has in 2020 no bilateral activities in the Ag. sector in Uganda.
DENMARK	<p>UPSIDE is a private sector development programme the objective of which is “sustainable and inclusive economic growth”. The objective of UPSIDE is pursued through three development engagements with three corresponding outcomes. The focus of UPSIDE is agricultural development with the main beneficiaries being smallholder farmers as well as SMEs within agri-business. The general approach applied is value chain development with an improved emphasis on making the markets work better for the poor (M4P).</p> <p>UPSIDE supports Uganda in pursuing one of the four overall development objectives of the NDP II, namely to “increase sustainable production, productivity, and value addition in key growth opportunities”. At the same time, UPSIDE helps Uganda realize SDG 1 (“no poverty”), 5 (“gender equality”), 8 (“decent work and economic growth”), 10 (“reduced inequalities”) and 16 (“peace, justice and strong institutions”). UPSIDE is directly addressing the first Danish strategic objective while contributing to the third.</p> <p>Based on lessons learned from previous support, UPSIDE is largely build on existing interventions and approaches, including value chain development, access to finance and trade facilitation. The previous focus on Northern Uganda is maintained, with a renewed emphasis on including refugees and their host communities as beneficiaries. Guiding principles of M4P, climate-smart agriculture (CSA), women, youth, SRHR1 and Socially Responsible Investments (SRI – including the UN Global Compact and the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights) constitutes key aspects of the UPSIDE engagements.</p> <p>Interventions funded under the Climate Change Envelope (CCE) are fully integrated into UPSIDE, and will focus on integrated water resources management (IWRM). They build on results achieved through decades of Danish support to the water and environment sector, and aim at increased climate change resilience, including for refugees and host communities. Through the CCE, the programme will forge a strong link between water resources management and agricultural livelihoods. Consequently, the IWRM intervention will complement the climate change adaptation that the programme is promoting through Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA). UPSIDE will also be complemented by relevant Danida Business instruments, particularly Danida Business Finance, and possibly other activities under the Danish Investment Fund for Developing Countries (IFU).</p> <p>The effect of COVID-19 on activities has primarily been on training and extension activities that has been changed in order to live up to GoU SOPs. Delays has been encountered but not significant.</p> <p>For private sector partners supported impact has been more severe facing challenges in purchasing inputs.</p>

EU	No information on the programmatic approach received.
FAO	<p>FAO projects ultimately aim to eradicate hunger and enhance food and nutrition security. FAO's assistance in Uganda includes areas of: crop production, fisheries, animal health and production; value chains; water and irrigation management; climate change mitigation and adaptation; soil management; ecosystem management; watershed management; forestry; gender equality and empowerment of women; and youth in agriculture. In projects, FAO among others facilitates dialogue and consensus building on policy and programmatic solutions on the sustainable use of resources for improving agricultural production and productivity (including forestry, fisheries, crops and livestock). FAO also assists in developing and implementing sound natural resource management policies, programmes and projects, strengthening the capacity of institutions, communities and people to benefit from nature-based and productive resource-based livelihoods, emphasize private sector-led development and public-private partnerships, and promote national and international standards. Additionally, FAO reaches out to high-level decision-makers, such as the Members of Parliament, to advocate for raising the profile of Food and Nutrition Security investments and to prioritize Food and Nutrition Legislation, among others. Agriculture projects target different segments of the population, such as small-scale farmers including women, men, people with disabilities, women headed households, people living with AIDS, refugees, elderly, youth and youth groups, secondary school children, water users' groups, watershed management committees, farmers' associations, Farmers Field Schools and cooperatives. Since 2012, FAO has provided support to Uganda through implementation of South-South-Cooperation programme (SSC). The SSC programme aims at increasing agricultural production and food security, through capacity building support and implementation of specific farm-level activities, in line with agricultural priority areas of Uganda.</p> <p>In 2020, particular emphasis is on the desert locust (DL) infestation. The DL infestation has led to (emergency) projects aiming to combat the outbreak, prevent the impact of widespread crop and pasture losses on food security and protect rural livelihoods. As a result of the Covid-19 crisis, (regional and global) programming for the coming years will probably increasingly emphasize projects focussing on the reducing the impacts from this crisis and on recovery actions aiming to 'build back better'.</p> <p>FAO's forthcoming Country Programming Framework 2021-2025 focuses on adopting a programme approach and establishing strong strategic partnerships to bring about sustainable transformation to Uganda's agricultural sector. Its intervention areas embrace the spirit of the United Nation's development agenda to 'leave no one behind'. In addition, the areas recognize the importance of building resilient livelihoods for all Ugandans in the agricultural sector, through policy support, research dissemination, value chain development, innovative technologies and practices, adaptation and mitigation of shocks, and sustainable natural resource strategies.</p> <p>FAO projects usually are short to medium-term (1-5 years) in duration and implemented through various institutions, such as MAAIF, OPM, MWE, MGLSD, MoLG, UWA Local Government Authorities, UDB, UBOS, Private Animal Health Service Providers and NGOs. FAO has both nationwide projects and projects that target specific regions and districts, of which Karamoja and refugee hosting districts are particularly emphasized on.</p>
FRANCE	No information on the programmatic approach received.

GERMANY	<p>GIZ is focusing on strengthening the capacity of individual smallholder farmers, cooperatives and agro MSME's in the private sector (e.g. in climate smart practices) in order for all of them to eventually adopt financial resilient practices and access demand driven financial services. KfW is providing the requisite funds to the financial sector to encourage them to lend to the agricultural sector which has hitherto been perceived as a risky sector to lend to. Ultimately, GIZ works with the Demand side (users), while KfW with the Supply side (FIs) of financial services.</p> <p>The German FC programme under the focal area 'Rural development' (RD) was taking shape during 2020. The RD programme now includes the financial sector support provided by the German government to Uganda. The former focal area 'Water supply' is now formally considered part of the RD portfolio as well, however in practical terms the water portfolio of KfW has long been anchored under the water sector; it is therefore not shown here. The RD portfolio presented here is just beginning to operate; therefore Covid19 response options were very limited. The water portfolio has implemented several reprogramming activities in order to support quick response to Covid-19 crisis earlier in 2020. The Covid-related lockdown upon the whole slowed down the speed of preparatory activities, such as completion of studies, preparation of agreements and procurements.</p> <p>Looking ahead, KfW will continue providing support to the financial sector in Uganda with and aim to support the expansion of financing for agricultural enterprises by increasing the banking sector's appetite to lend to the agricultural sector in Uganda through a variety of instruments.</p>
IFAD	<p>The overall goal of IFAD's country programme (2013 to 2020) is <i>to increase incomes, improve food security and reduce vulnerability of the rural households living in poverty</i>. This is pursued through three strategic objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the production, productivity and climate resilience of smallholder agriculture is sustainably increased. Main investment areas include: the promotion of appropriate agricultural technologies for sustainable intensification; the provision of relevant advisory services; the application of sustainable land and water management; and the development of appropriate climate-change adaptation measures (ii) (ii) the integration of smallholders into the markets is enhanced. Main investment areas include: the promotion of value chains with emphasis on PPPs; the construction of rural climate resilient economic infrastructure; support to agro-processing and value-addition; and strengthening of farmers' organizations and groups at grassroots level; (iii) (iii) the access to and use of financial services by the rural population are sustainably increased. Main investment areas include: strengthening of existing SACCOs; scaling up of community savings and credit groups; support to the institutional, policy and regulatory framework for community-based financial institutions; and the promotion of linkages among grassroots-based institutions as well as with higher-level institutions. <p>IFAD investment targets: poor smallholder households who have the potential to commercialize their economic activities; and the most vulnerable households with limited livelihood options who are generally by-passed by development initiatives. IFAD focuses its resources in the areas with the highest incidence of poverty (North) and/or with the greatest density of poor people (East).</p>
JAPAN	<p>Our development support focuses on building technical capacities of existing government service providers including research and extension officers who in turn build capacities of target communities. In this, we seek to ensure sustainability of our cooperation initiatives in the country.</p>

	<p>With the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, JICA Experts were evacuated to Japan and this meant that direct technical transfer to the Ugandan counterparts was largely limited. We have since opted to use the local radios as platforms for technical transfer, especially to target communities/farmers. The trained Agricultural/Extension officers have also come in handy as far as farmer training is concerned, while applying the Government-set SOPs.</p>
SOUTH KOREA	<p>Direction of agriculture programming in Uganda still under review for the next five years.</p> <p>Due to COVID, KOICA is considering using local consultants to constitute mission teams for project designs and feasibility studies. Current projects are also engaging virtually with some of the stakeholders.</p>
THE NETHERLANDS	<p>The programs supported offer a balanced combination of investments in market-led value chains (dairy, potato, seed sector, horticulture, Rice), strengthening of enabling conditions, both private and public and innovative and climate-resilient food systems initiatives. Engagement continues to be guided by a market-led orientation on agricultural development. Private sector involvement is promoted. Where possible and necessary, project activities link up with public institutions to contribute to improved enabling conditions (for example on regulation, policy or research). The Netherlands' support is delivered through INGOs and some LNGOs on a wide range of actions including skilling young people, increasing dairy farm incomes, household food and nutrition security and employment opportunities, development of a vibrant, pluralistic and market oriented seed sector and phyto-sanitary requirements for export of fruits and vegetables. Other projects are addressing household resilience, and availability of agricultural services in the rice and potato value chains as well as enhancing sustainable creation of youth employment in the agribusiness sector. Refugees in West Nile region are being supported to access, grow and consume nutritious crops. Land tenure security for rural smallholder farmers particularly women, youth and vulnerable groups is addressed to increase food security.</p>
UK	<p>UK has two programmes running in 2020/2021. These are Climate Smart Jobs (CSJ) programme and NUTEC.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The CSJ is under development and as we indicated in the excel table, we plan to spend £2.5Million as a liquidity fund to support businesses affected by covid 19 restrictions. This is being implemented through the World Bank. The bigger business case (7-year programme) is still under development. We are not in position to state the total funding for this until the business case is approved. We can therefore only report funding for 2020/21 under this programme until the bigger business case is fully approved. 2. The Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC) is mainly to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide market development, agricultural and climate experts to facilitate the development of new business models and markets that benefit the poor and increase climate resilience; • Finance medium and long term investments in targeted agricultural markets relevant to climate resilience in the north, which support the poor as employees, suppliers or consumers. • Total estimated funding commitment in Uganda for the period 2020-2025 under NU-TEC is £15m. Please note the programmes ends March 2022. <p>We have different implementation modalities;</p>

	<p>Under the CSJ, we are considering different funding streams. Some of the components will be implemented through the multilateral organisations others through the private sector. There will be some work with MAAIF and MOFPED mainly on policy influencing. Detailed delivery channels will be shared once the business case is approved. The NUTEC programme is largely a private sector led.</p> <p>The programme is implemented as set out below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. a £18.9m contract with Palladium Group, for market development services (NU-TEC MD) that enable firms to make new and better investments in the target areas; ii. a £18m accountable grant to AgDevCo, which invests long term loans and equity into suitable agribusinesses. iii. a £10m commercial contract, to enhance the access to credit for agribusiness and farmers. iv. a £800,000 contract to Oxford Policy Management, for independent monitoring and evaluation services. <p><u>Effects of Covid 19;</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Partner firms have adopted their business operations by engaging in some form of e-commerce to continue sales and purchases of products and services as a result of COVID 19 restrictions. • Credit Risk review of the loan portfolio – which included Product re-evaluation and portfolio at risk assessment in light of COVID 19. • Rescheduling and Restructuring loans and debt-workout plans in line with the Bank of Uganda guidelines. This included consideration to current borrowers for further finance based on eligibility. • We provided a flexible funding facility to the World Bank to support in addressing liquidity shortfall within the private sector.
UNHCR	<p><i>Emergency seed distribution</i></p> <p>UNHCR provides short-term/emergency livelihood support in form of critical productive assets, such as planting materials to vulnerable refugees and host community households to stimulate subsistence agriculture production. In May 2020, UNHCR procured and distributed assorted seeds worth about USD 300,000 for refugees and host community farmers to plant during the second planting season. The seeds were procured to cover gaps that were identified by UNHCR and partners working in refugee hosting districts as a result of the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the reduction of food assistance to refugees by WFP, that exposed vulnerable refugee and host community farmers to increased risks of food and income insecurity.</p> <p><i>Commercial farming</i></p> <p>Starting in 2021, UNHCR will support large scale farming in collaboration with development partners, DLGs and the private sector. As part of the support for this activity, UNHCR is facilitating OPM, DLGs to negotiate with communities/landowners for farmland in Adjumani and Yumbe. In addition, UNHCR will also support mobilization of farmers for commercial farming in collaboration with development agencies and the private sector.</p> <p><i>JICA-UNHCR Cooperation</i></p> <p>Since 2014, UNHCR and the Japanese International Cooperation Agency (JICA) have been collaborating through the promotion of Rice Development (PRiDe) project to support cultivation of high-value, upland new Rice for Africa (NERICA 4) variety with the aim of diversifying incomes of refugees and host communities. Through the cooperation rice farmers in Adjumani, and Rhino camp receive quality seeds and training on rice production and post-harvest handling. An estimated 3500 rice farmers have been supported.</p>

UNIDO	UNIDO implements one project on reducing vulnerability of banana producing communities to climate change to enhance food security and generate employment. This is being done through MAAIF and MTIC in the districts of Mbarara, Isingiro, Ntungamo, Sheema, Bushenyi, Rubirizi, Buhweju, Mitooma. The project finished in 2020
USA	<p>USAID’s agricultural programming focuses on reducing food insecurity, improving nutrition, and raising household incomes, with an emphasis on connecting youth with opportunities to engage in the agriculture sector. USAID is working to increase agriculture production and productivity; improve post-harvest handling and storage; increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in the domestic and international markets, and strengthen enforcement and adherence to quality requirements in the agriculture sector.</p> <p>USAID’s programming also includes a focus on supporting households and communities to build their resilience. In 23 districts, including Karamoja and selected refugee-hosting districts, USAID works to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable households and communities. USAID’s efforts focus on implementing nutrition and livelihood development activities and connecting communities to improved health and market systems and government services. Through integrated resilience programming, USAID facilitates inclusive growth while sustainably reducing poverty. USAID develops connections between Karamoja and regional and national markets. In addition, the program connects communities vulnerable to repeated exposure to shocks and stresses with key enablers such as agricultural extension services, quality seed and fertilizer, financial services, and organized producer networks.</p>
WFP	<p>WFP’s intervention in the agriculture sector forms part of the development portfolio in the 2018 to 2022 Country Strategic Plan for Uganda. It leverages the organization’s strengths in market assessment and monitoring, vulnerability analysis, deep field presence, community mobilization, food management (e.g. handling, transport, storage, safety and quality), as well as the ability to generate demand in agri-food systems through its local food purchase platform and cash-based transfers. In order to maximize impact on targeted communities and achieve a shift from relief to self-reliance amongst vulnerable households on food assistance, the agricultural activities are brought to where WFP has major food assistance activities such as Karamoja and the refugee hosting districts. By co-locating, layering and integrating activities, WFP seeks to strengthen collective action of smallholder farmers, link them to information and technology, services and markets, and build their household resilience capacities to future shocks and stresses.</p> <p>Recognizing that sustainable pro-smallholder agri-food systems are beyond the capacity of one organization and require leadership and coordination by national institutions, WFP collaborates with agricultural development partners to complement each other’s strengths for holistic support to smallholder farmers, and supports ministries and districts to strengthen and catalyze pro-smallholder policies, programmes and systems.</p> <p>In the initial months of the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP prioritized life-saving general food assistance and nutrition support and a shift from in-kind to cash-based transfers in these activities. This meant the suspension of development activities in the field, including training and mentorship with smallholder farmers. Yet within weeks, the organization realized a need to bring its agricultural portfolio to work with market actors (e.g. micro and small enterprises/MSE such as traders, retailers and wholesalers) to respond to an increased demand through cash-based transfers on the market. This facilitative work continued throughout the lockdown period. Over the next few months, WFP developed an operational guide for agricultural activity implementation in line with that of the Ministry of Health, which eventually allowed the organization and implementing partners to re-activate farmer and</p>

	<p>MSE capacity strengthening activities in the districts and refugee settlements. The organization continues exploring innovative ways to link smallholders and MSEs to demand generated directly and indirectly by WFP; promote digital solutions to reduce physical contact, bring efficiency in business operations and increase bankability; and disseminate information about food safety and quality and nutrition within local food systems.</p>
<p>WORLD BANK</p>	<p>The World Bank's approach/programming in Uganda is guided by the Country Partnership Framework (CPF). The current project portfolio - focusing on agricultural productivity and incomes, nutrition and resilience - is based on this, taking into account issues of high population growth and climate change. Subsequently, the investment areas include intensification of on-farm production, value addition and market linkage, nutrition and resilience mainly to impacts of climate change, and support to institutional strengthening. The COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the need for increased institutional efficiencies for greater responsiveness, and creation of off-farm jobs and employment. The WB engagement in Uganda going forward will increasingly focus on digitalization and building of digital ecosystems to support technology adoption, value chain development, as well as incentive systems to catalyze adoption of technologies and practices for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.</p>

Annex 2: Template for the Ag DPG analysis 2020

Project information

Project title	Main objectives	Main theme ²	Source of the funds ³	Implementing partners ⁴	Total project budget (USD)	Estimated budget for 2020 (USD)	Sub-Regions covered ⁵	Districts covered ²	Project period: EOD+NTE (month + year)	Target group(s) ⁶

Programme information

Total estimated funding commitment in Uganda for the period 2020-2025⁷

Year	Estimated funding commitment (USD)
2020	
2021	
2022	
2023	
2024	
2025	
TOTAL	

Short (qualitative) description of your approach/programming in Uganda and how Covid-19 affects your engagement in Uganda for this year and coming years⁸

² Please choose: Production and Markets; Climate and Natural Resource Management (NRM); Resilience; Enabling Environment; Other, specify:

³ Please fill the origin of the funding for the project (name of the donor(s), own funds, etc. + ratio, if applicable)

⁴ Please fill category (Government, Private Sector, Academia and Research, CSO (including NGO), Multilateral institutions/IFIs, Other) + name of the partner

⁵ For a list of regions, sub-regions and districts, please see the Annex. For projects covering the whole of Uganda, please include 'nationwide'.

⁶ Please fill the targeted population (e.g. refugees, host communities). If more than one group is targeted, please include the ratio (e.g. 40/60).

⁷ The period has been extended with 1 year to 2025, to cover the full period of the NDP III (and ASSPIII). Please fill with the information currently available, even if it is not up to and including 2025.

⁸ You can build on the Excel matrix compiled earlier this year with Covid-19 related initiatives of the Ag DPG partners in Uganda (attached to the email with the request).

Annex 4: Submissions for 2020 by Ag DPG members

The submissions are attached separately.