



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
United Nations



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

## Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) The FAO Representation in Uganda Congratulates the European Union on Europe Day

### Global Climate Change Alliance (GCCA) Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda

#### *A Government of Uganda Programme funded by the European Union and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)*

Uganda is highly vulnerable to climate change due to heavy reliance on climate dependent resources, frequent disasters and poverty. Vulnerability to climate change is likely to increase in future since the country's economy and the wellbeing of its citizens are intricately linked to the natural environment and the resources it provides which have increasingly come under threat from the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water resources, forestry, and food security.



*Project beneficiary feeding her Kuroiler chicken given to her by FAO*



*Responding to climate change - growing drought resistant coffee*

Climate change has far-reaching negative impacts on the basic elements of food production; the soil, water and biodiversity, and therefore poses a major challenge to food security and agriculture.

FAO has been implementing the Global Climate Change Alliance: Agriculture Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda, an EU and Belgium funded project since 2012. The project is contributing to sustainable improvement of livelihoods and food security.

Funded to a tune of Euro 11 million (UGX 32 billion) by the European Union with contributions from the Republic of Ireland and an additional Euro 3 million (UGX 8.73 billion) from the Royal Kingdom of Belgium, the project has strengthened the resilience of rural populations and agricultural production systems in the central part of the cattle corridor and build the capacities of communities, commercial farmers and the Government of Uganda to cope with climate change.

The project is organized around three results; strengthening knowledge and capacities for climate change adaptation; better access of livestock and crops to water through water for production investments; and improving the resilience of agricultural production systems in the cattle corridor.

The direct beneficiaries are drawn from six districts of the central part of the cattle corridor: Luweero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mubende and Sembabule targeting farmers groups through Farmer Field Schools, working in close collaboration with the respective District Local Governments, providing capacity development on issues related to climate change, agriculture, water for production and village saving schemes.

#### Key Achievements:

- Capacity building of over 20,000 farmers, District officials, NGO's and Ministry officials on climate change, mitigation and adaptation.
- Constructed and equipped the National Climate Change Resource Center
- 336 Farmer Field School (FFS) groups with a total of 8412 households established and functioning. 250 groups are actively saving and lending money amongst the members with revolving funds of about USD 100,000 (UGX 330,000,000) and re-investing the resources to support climate change adaptation practices
- 585 Ha of bio-energy plantations have been established



*A Hay Barn boosting farmers income and food security*



*A machine for creating Hay*

- About 12,000 coffee farming households have been strengthened with climate change adaptive technologies and practices including soil and water conservation, coffee-banana-agroforestry, and improved elite coffee varieties, leading to a 50 percent increase in coffee production.
- More than 100 small-scale water harvesting systems of 30,000 – 35,000 litre capacity constructed for smallholder domestic and agricultural use.

- 150 acres of improved disease and drought tolerant crops (cassava, ground nuts, beans, maize, soya beans, and sweet potato) and 300 acres of improved drought tolerant pastures (Brachiaria cv Mulato, Chloris gayana and Napier grass) established for seed multiplication and dry season feeding.

Farmers' in Sembabule District demonstrating the drought tolerant maize varieties (left) drought tolerant Rhodes grass (Center) and a Hay Barn (right)



*The Lukyamuzi's showing off their harvest*



*Faridah Lukyamuzi (Farouk's wife) harvesting mushrooms*

Mushroom, kuloilers, irrigated vegetables and passion fruits boosting farmers income and food security

- Six degraded micro watershed ecosystems restored and rehabilitated through integrated soil and water conservation practices.

#### Ongoing

- Establishment of four community based irrigation systems in Luweero, Kiboga, Sembabule and Mubende districts (with valley tank capacity of 4,000 to 6,000 cubic meters)



*Passion Fruits boosting farmers income and food security*

- Construction of 15 valley tanks of 10,000 cubic meter capacity and rehabilitation of 5 valley tanks to support livestock and crop production in Sembabule, Mubende, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Luwero and Kiboga districts.

FAO is working with government institutions and ministries for implementation of the project, including the Ministry of Water and Environment, through its Climate Change and Water for Production Departments; Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Makerere University, and National Agricultural Research Organizations.

Others are Hann R. Neumann Stiftung Africa, Saw Log Production Grant Scheme (SPGS), The Hunger Project Uganda, Sembabule and Nakasongola District Farmers Association (SEDFA/NADIFA), Lutheran World Federation (LWF) – Uganda, Caritas Kasanaensis, Community Care for Development (C-Care Uganda) and Environmental Alert.



*Members of FFS learning about Climate Smart Technologies*



*Water harvesting facility constructed by FAO*