

Supplementary material to “The role of civil society networks in catalyzing agroecological transitions in Uganda,” by Charles L. Tumuhe, Denis Katusiime, David Ssekamatte, Joshua Muloi, Keiron Audain, Hannah Kamau, Gonzalo A. R. Molina, & Ronald Byaruhanga, published in 2026 in the *Journal of Agriculture, Food Systems, and Community Development*, 15(2), <https://doi.org/10.5304/jafscd.2026.152.004>

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 **Document 1: A Review and Analysis of Agricultural Related Policies that Support Sustainable**

Agriculture (2010)

General Information

Document Title: A Review and Analysis of Agricultural Related Policies that Support Sustainable Agriculture

Year of Publication: 2010

Type of Document: Policy Review and Analysis Report

Source/Link: Internal PELUM Uganda publication

Author (individual): Dr. Matthias Magunda, Stella Grace Lutalo, Doreen Nanyonga

Name of Organization / Source: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

This report reviews and analyzes 15 national policies, 5 pieces of legislation, and 8 international agreements relevant to sustainable agriculture (SA) in Uganda. It identifies indirect and direct support to SA and highlights implementation gaps, policy conflicts, and capacity weaknesses. The report makes detailed recommendations to strengthen SA-related policy coherence, improve implementation, and increase investment.

Quote relevant to agroecology and climate:

“It is envisaged that a move towards sustainable agriculture will feed the growing population of Uganda, and do so sustainably – without compromising the needs of the future generations to feed themselves.” (Foreword, p. iv)

Capacity Building

Activities Described: Stakeholder workshops, key informant interviews, institutional capacity assessments

Target Audience/Beneficiaries: PELUM members, policy actors, NGOs, CSOs, farmers

Agroecological Topics Covered: Sustainable natural resource use, organic agriculture, policy literacy

Outcomes or Impact Reported: Improved understanding of SA policies; strengthened NGO and CSO advocacy positions

Challenges or Gaps Noted: Limited capacity in rural institutions to implement SA; fragmented support systems; poor dissemination of SA policy content

Research and Innovation

Research Topics/Themes Addressed: Relevance, strength, weaknesses, and gaps in policies related to SA; alignment with international agreements

Methodologies or Approaches Used: Literature review, stakeholder interviews, focus groups, SA relevance scoring using Likert scale

Innovations or Pilot Projects Mentioned: SA relevance matrix and participatory policy scoring tool

Collaborating Institutions: Agro-Care Services, SSNC, PELUM member organizations

Research Impact or Use in Policy/Practice: Informed PELUM’s SA advocacy agenda and policy recommendations

Networking and Collaboration

Networking Activities or Platforms Created: Stakeholder validation workshop; consultations across districts

Member Engagement Described: Consultative feedback from PELUM members and SA promoters
Partnerships or Alliances Formed: Agro-Care Services, Swedish Society for Nature Conservation
Examples of Knowledge Sharing or Joint Activities: Co-developed SA recommendations, joint study execution and validation workshops

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Advocacy Issues/Focus Areas: SA policy development, standardization of SA definitions, mainstreaming SA in national policy

Target Policies or Stakeholders: NEMP, NLUP, UFNP, OAP, national legislators

Strategies Used: Policy review, stakeholder workshops, recommendation of SA-specific laws and bylaws

Outcomes or Policy Influence Reported: Strengthened PELUM-led lobbying for SA policy coherence; specific recommendations adopted in advocacy campaigns

Equity and Livelihood Improvement Framing: Strong emphasis on smallholder farmers, gender-responsive SA, localized policy application

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Natural resource sustainability, climate adaptation, smallholder resilience

Lessons Learned: Uganda has many SA-supportive policies but lacks implementation coherence; SA terminology varies widely across actors

Tools used: SA relevance scoring framework, stakeholder perception analysis, participatory M&E

Recommendations or Strategic Priorities:

Develop a stand-alone SA policy or strengthen SA within existing ones

Standardize SA definitions and minimum practice guidelines

Improve dissemination of SA laws and information

Increase government investment in SA monitoring and staffing

Promote participatory M&E of policies at community level

Document 2: Towards Enhancing Small-Scale Farmers' Livelihoods and Food Security through

Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation (2010)

Title: Towards Enhancing Small-Scale Farmers' Livelihoods and Food Security through Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation (2010)

General Information

Document Title: Towards Enhancing Small-Scale Farmers' Livelihoods and Food Security through Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation

Year of Publication: 2010

Type of Document: Research Report

Source/Link: Internal Document (uploaded)

Author (individual): Ben Twinomugisha

Name of Organization /Source: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary (100 words):

This study explores how indigenous knowledge and practices can help small-scale farmers adapt to climate change in Uganda. Using participatory rural appraisal tools such as focus group discussions, interviews, and transect walks, the report assesses local climate perceptions, farming practices, and barriers to adaptation. It highlights indigenous adaptive practices like intercropping, early planting, and water conservation, and identifies challenges such as policy gaps and limited access to resources. Recommendations are offered for government, civil society, and international actors.

Quote relevant to agroecology and climate (Include page number):

“Adaptation to climate change requires long-term capacity strengthening within the Small Scale Farmers (SSFs) structures as well as other civil society.” (Foreword, p. iv)

Capacity Building

Capacity Building Activities Described:

Community-level awareness sessions, farmer workshops, and participatory training exercises on climate risk and adaptation.

Target Audience/Beneficiaries:

Small-scale farmers in Mubende, Luwero, and Nakasongola districts.

Agroecological Topics Covered:

Soil fertility management, local seed systems, intercropping, drought-resistant varieties.

Outcomes or Impact Reported:

Improved community-level understanding of climate risks and adaptation options.

Challenges or Gaps Noted:

Poor policy reach at grassroots level, limited resources, weak linkages between local practices and formal extension systems.

Research and Innovation

Research Topics/Themes Addressed:

Indigenous climate adaptation, farmer vulnerability, food security impacts.

Methodologies or Approaches Used:

Focus group discussions, semi-structured interviews, participatory mapping, seasonal calendars.

Innovations or Pilot Projects Mentioned:

Use of traditional knowledge for seasonal prediction and farming decisions.

Collaborating Institutions:

Not explicitly stated, but involved local farmer groups and PELUM Uganda.

Research Impact or Use in Policy/Practice:

Used to advocate for integration of indigenous practices into climate adaptation strategies.

Networking and Collaboration

Networking Activities or Platforms Created:

Farmer meetings, community workshops, and stakeholder dialogues.

Member Engagement Described:

Farmers were involved in data collection, sharing local practices, and validation workshops.

Partnerships or Alliances Formed:

Informal collaboration with local government and civil society.

Examples of Knowledge Sharing or Joint Activities:

Farmer exchanges, shared analysis of climate patterns, and community education sessions.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Advocacy Issues/Focus Areas:

Climate justice, recognition of indigenous knowledge, inclusion of farmers in adaptation planning.

Target Policies or Stakeholders:

Ministry of Agriculture, National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA), civil society.

Strategies Used:

Community consultations, policy recommendations, workshops with local authorities.

Outcomes or Policy Influence Reported:

Awareness raised at district level; issues fed into national climate discussions.

Equity and Livelihood Improvement Framing:

Strong emphasis on marginalized farmers, especially women; framing indigenous practices as livelihood strategies.

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes:

Climate resilience, indigenous knowledge, gender, poverty.

Lessons Learned:

Indigenous knowledge is effective but underutilized; capacity gaps at district and national levels.

Tools Used:

PRA tools (transect walks, mapping, FGDs), historical timelines, seasonal calendars.

Recommendations or Strategic Priorities:

Scale up use of indigenous adaptation strategies, improve farmer-government dialogue, support community-led resilience planning.

 **Document 3: Indigenous Foods in Uganda (2011)**

General Information

Document Title: Indigenous Foods in Uganda

Year of Publication: 2011

Type of Document: Research Report

Source/Link: Internal Document (uploaded)

Author (individual): Dr. Beatrice Akello

Name of Organization /Source: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The report documents indigenous food plants across Uganda, highlighting their nutritional, cultural, and economic value. It categorizes over 100 plants, including vegetables, fruits, roots, and cereals, and discusses their preparation, environmental adaptation, and socio-economic contributions. The report calls for greater recognition and protection of these crops in food security policies.

Quote:

“The push for exotic crops at the expense of indigenous foods needs to be re-examined.” (Foreword, p. iv)

Capacity Building

Activities: Nutrition and seed-saving awareness workshops.

Audience: Smallholder farmers, especially women.

Topics: Indigenous vegetables, climate-resilient crops.

Outcomes: Preservation and increased use of traditional foods.

Gaps: Limited documentation and market access.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Classification of indigenous crops, trends in use.

Methods: Field research, literature review, community inputs.

Innovation: Cataloging indigenous plant knowledge.

Partners: Local communities, agricultural researchers.

Impact: Strengthened advocacy for food sovereignty.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Regional consultations and data gathering.

Engagement: Local seed networks, elders, women.

Partnerships: Community-based organizations.

Sharing: Plant profiles, preparation methods, seed info.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Recognition of indigenous crops in national policy.

Target: Ministry of Agriculture, FAO, local govts.

Strategies: Reports, community voices, case examples.

Outcomes: Cited in agroecology and biodiversity dialogues.

Framing: Indigenous foods as a pillar of resilience.

General Insights

Themes: Biodiversity, women's roles, cultural identity.

Lessons: Traditional knowledge is eroding rapidly.

Tools: Field inventories, interviews.

Recommendations: Create seed banks, include indigenous crops in school meals.

 **Document 4: Policy Brief – Farmer Entrepreneurship (2011)**

General Information

Title: Policy Brief: Review of Policies on Farmer Entrepreneurship Development

Year: 2011

Type: Policy Brief

Author: CSO coalition (lead not specified)

Source: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The brief analyses gaps in Uganda's agriculture policies regarding farmer entrepreneurship. It emphasizes the need to shift from subsistence to commercial mindsets and recommends policy changes to support training, value addition, and market access for farmers.

Quote:

"Farming as a business implies mindset change from subsistence to commercial orientation." (p. 3)

Capacity Building

Activities: Policy awareness training for CSOs.

Audience: Farmer groups, CSOs.

Topics: Business skills, value chains.

Outcomes: Raised advocacy capacity.

Gaps: Weak private sector linkage, poor extension reach.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Farmer entrepreneurship barriers.

Methods: Literature review, stakeholder input.

Innovation: Linking policy gaps to business outcomes.

Partners: National CSO coalition.

Impact: Fed into MoA policy discussions.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: CSO roundtables and working groups.

Engagement: Members helped draft brief.

Partnerships: PELUM and farmer networks.

Sharing: Position paper dissemination.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Business skills and market linkages.

Targets: Parliament, MoA.

Strategies: Briefing papers, budget dialogues.

Outcomes: Input to national planning.

Framing: Entrepreneurship = livelihood security.

General Insights

Themes: Commercialization, youth.

Lessons: Policy gaps hinder smallholders' growth.

Tools: Brief, concept notes.

Recommendations: Invest in farmer business hubs.

 **Document 5: Budget Advocacy Track Record (2019–2020)**

General Information

Title: PELUM Uganda's Track Record on Budget Advocacy

Year: 2019–2020

Type: Activity Report

Author: John Mark Agong, Dr. Francis Jjumba

Org: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The report summarizes PELUM's work influencing Uganda's agricultural budget through CSO coalitions. It documents engagement with policy statements, budget frameworks, and ministerial consultations.

Quote:

"PELUM Uganda harnessed all possible platforms to influence the budget." (Exec. Summary)

Capacity Building

Activities: Budget literacy sessions for CSOs.

Audience: CSOs, district leaders.

Topics: Budget cycles, agricultural allocations.

Outcomes: Increased participation in policy processes.

Gaps: CSO technical skills in fiscal analysis.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Underfunded agriculture priorities.

Methods: Budget analysis.

Innovation: Civil society position papers.

Partners: CSBAG, Bread for the World.

Impact: Shaped agriculture ministerial policy statement.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Joint CSO meetings, advocacy forums.

Engagement: Strong multi-CSO coordination.

Partners: CSBAG, ACSA.

Sharing: Joint position papers.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Budget transparency and prioritization.

Targets: Ministry of Finance, MAAIF.

Strategies: Policy briefs, public dialogue.

Outcomes: Inclusion of CSO proposals in budget.

Framing: Budget equity as key to livelihoods.

General Insights

Themes: Governance, participation.

Lessons: Regular engagement yields more uptake.

Tools: CSO policy tracker.

Recommendations: Institutionalize CSO feedback mechanisms.

You're welcome! Here's the extraction for Documents 6–10, formatted and grouped by your Excel headings:

 **Document 6: KCOA 4th Networking Meeting Documentation (2022)**

General Information

Title: Documentation of 4th KCOA Networking Meeting

Year: 2022

Type: Event/Networking Report

Author: KCOA Coordination Team

Org: KCOA (hosted by PELUM Uganda)

Website: www.kcoa-africa.org / www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The report documents the fourth KCOA networking meeting, which brought together knowledge hubs and organic agriculture stakeholders across Africa. It summarizes excursions, thematic discussions, and success stories shared by knowledge hubs.

Quote:

“Fishbowl discussions focused on the challenges for agroecology and knowledge hubs.” (p. 17)

Capacity Building

Activities: Knowledge exchange visits, workshops.

Audience: Knowledge hub staff, agroecology leaders.

Topics: Market linkages, local food systems.

Outcomes: Strengthened hub identity, learning.

Gaps: Language diversity and digital access barriers.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Institutional learning, scaling practices.

Methods: Group reflections, field observations.

Innovation: Cross-country peer-learning.

Partners: EOA-I, GIZ, KCOA Hubs.

Impact: Institutional knowledge sharing.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Regional gathering of agroecology actors.

Engagement: In-person and online across 5 hubs.

Partnerships: PELUM, GIZ, EOA-I.

Sharing: Success story presentations.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Scaling agroecology via networks.

Targets: Regional platforms, funders.

Strategies: Showcasing impact stories, roundtables.

Outcomes: New cross-country collaborations.

Framing: Networked learning for sustainable livelihoods.

General Insights

Themes: Agroecology, collaboration, knowledge systems.

Lessons: Peer exchange builds trust and skills.

Tools: Fishbowls, world cafés.

Recommendations: Strengthen inter-hub follow-ups.

 **Document 7: PELUM Uganda Annual Report (2022)**

General Information

Title: PELUM Uganda Annual Report 2022

Year: 2022

Type: Annual Report

Author: Secretariat

Org: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The 2022 annual report outlines programmatic, policy, and advocacy achievements across five domains of change. Key successes include progress on Uganda’s agroecology strategy, seed sovereignty, and climate resilience work.

Quote:

“We continued to influence policy and practice especially on climate change, seed security, and natural resource management.” (p. 6)

Capacity Building

Activities: Seed bank training, farmer field schools.

Audience: Farmers, member orgs.

Topics: Climate resilience, agroecological marketing.

Outcomes: New community seed banks.

Gaps: Institutional scale-up.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Climate adaptation, food systems.

Methods: Community participatory research.

Innovation: Seed mapping, PACLAC model.

Partners: MoWE, MoA.

Impact: Supported agroecology strategy drafting.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Country Working Group meetings.

Engagement: Regional linkages, member input.

Partners: EOA-I, ACSA.

Sharing: Platform contributions, social media.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Agroecology, land justice.

Targets: National ministries.

Strategies: Dialogue, collaboration with govt.

Outcomes: Agroecology featured in national NDCs.

Framing: Agroecology = resilience.

General Insights

Themes: Climate justice, food sovereignty.

Lessons: Strategy implementation needs champions.

Tools: Agroecology learning routes.

Recommendations: Strengthen district-level engagement.

 **Document 8: PELUM Uganda Annual Report (2023)**

General Information

Title: PELUM Uganda Annual Report 2023

Year: 2023

Type: Annual Report

Author: Secretariat

Org: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The report highlights performance under five domains, such as agroecological business models, youth engagement, and local seed system strengthening. PELUM also advanced work on Uganda's national agroecology strategy.

Quote:

“We are making a difference in the lives of those we serve.” (Board Chair, p. 5)

Capacity Building

Activities: GALS training, entrepreneurship for youth.

Audience: Women, youth, farmers.

Topics: Seed saving, agroecological business.

Outcomes: Stronger grassroots networks.

Gaps: Youth retention in agriculture.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Gender in agroecology, farmer innovation.

Methods: Farmer-led trials, seed fairs.

Innovation: Village seed banks.

Partners: Local NGOs.

Impact: Improved farmer innovation recognition.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Member forums, district platforms.

Engagement: Strong local presence.

Partners: Oxfam, Knowledge Hub.

Sharing: Stories of change, newsletters.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Food systems transformation.

Targets: Parliament, MAAIF.

Strategies: Policy dialogues, media.

Outcomes: PELUM input into national agroecology strategy.

Framing: Agroecology = justice and enterprise.

General Insights

Themes: Youth, climate, gender.

Lessons: Farmers need more support for transitions.

Tools: GALs, PACDR.

Recommendations: Expand market development efforts.

Document 9: AWOLA – Stories of Change (2024)

General Information

Title: AWOLA Stories of Change – 1st Cohort

Year: 2024

Type: Impact Story Collection

Author: PELUM Uganda, Kenya, Zimbabwe

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The booklet shares success stories of women mentored under the Africa Women Leaders in Agroecology initiative. It documents personal and community transformation stories and presents the mentorship model.

Quote:

“AWOLA continues to empower women as change makers.” (p. 8)

Capacity Building

Activities: Mentorship, leadership training.

Audience: Women in agroecology.

Topics: Policy influence, agro-enterprise.

Outcomes: Strong mentor-mentee bonds.

Gaps: Limited funding for scale.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Gendered leadership in agroecology.

Methods: Case stories, reflection sessions.

Innovation: Feminist leadership space.

Partners: Tudor Trust, PELUM Chapters.

Impact: Emerging regional leadership cohort.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Mentorship circles, symposiums.

Engagement: 3-country model.

Partners: Kenya, Zimbabwe.

Sharing: Peer learning sessions.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Women in agroecological leadership.

Targets: Agroecology networks.

Strategies: Visibility campaigns, stories.

Outcomes: Recognition of women leaders.

Framing: Gender equity through agroecology.

General Insights

Themes: Gender, youth, leadership.

Lessons: Mentorship yields long-term empowerment.

Tools: Leadership modules.

Recommendations: Expand to all 12 PELUM countries.

 **Document 10: PELUM Bulletin (July–Sept 2024)**

General Information

Title: PELUM Uganda Bulletin (Jul–Sept 2024)

Year: 2024

Type: Quarterly Bulletin

Author: Ezra Kalule (Editor)

Org: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

The bulletin features community stories, program updates, and advocacy milestones. Topics include land rights, local markets, and agroecological entrepreneurship.

Quote:

“The 8th Land Awareness Week ignited hope for more inclusive governance.” (p. 4)

Capacity Building

Activities: Land rights training, entrepreneurship sessions.

Audience: Farmers, youth.

Topics: Market access, land justice.

Outcomes: Increased participation in district advocacy.

Gaps: Legal literacy still low.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Territorial food systems, land governance.

Methods: Community-driven storytelling.

Innovation: Farmers reporting via bulletins.

Partners: Oxfam, Iles de Paix.

Impact: Data feeding policy briefs.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Regional convenings.

Engagement: Market platform actors.

Partners: Rikolto, KCOA.

Sharing: Case stories, farmer interviews.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Sustainable land use.

Targets: MLHUD, local governments.

Strategies: Forums, media articles.

Outcomes: Stronger recognition of land rights.

Framing: Land = livelihood foundation.

General Insights

Themes: Land justice, markets, gender.

Lessons: Participatory dialogue fosters accountability.

Tools: Newsletters, retreats.

Recommendations: Scale storytelling as advocacy.

Document 11: An Open Letter to Members of Parliament on Constitution (Amendment) Bill No.

13 (2017)

General Information

Document Title: An Open Letter to Members of Parliament on Constitution (Amendment) Bill No. 13 (2017)

Year of Publication: 2018

Type of Document: Open Letter / Policy Advocacy Document

Source/Link: Internal document (uploaded)

Author: Not specified (Issued collectively by civil society, PELUM was involved)

Organization/Source: PELUM Uganda (among others)

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

This letter strongly opposes the proposed constitutional amendment to allow government to take over land before compensation. It argues the Bill violates Article 26 of Uganda's Constitution, threatens

livelihoods and property rights, and undermines judicial independence. It calls on MPs to reject the Bill and push for reforms that respect prior compensation and strengthen land tribunals.

Quote (Agroecology/Climate Related):

"This Bill... is not only threatening the lives and livelihoods of the poorest and most vulnerable..." (p.1)

Capacity Building

Activities Described: None directly mentioned.

Target Audience: Members of Parliament and the general public.

Agroecological Topics Covered: None specific.

Outcomes/Impact Reported: Raised awareness on land rights and influenced public dialogue.

Challenges/Gaps: Lack of accountability mechanisms and inadequate legal safeguards for landowners.

Research and Innovation

Topics Addressed: Land acquisition law and human rights.

Methodologies: Legal analysis and constitutional interpretation.

Innovations or Pilot Projects: Not applicable.

Collaborating Institutions: Various CSOs, PELUM was one.

Impact/Use in Policy/Practice: Used to support advocacy for amending or rejecting the Bill.

Networking and Collaboration

Networking Activities: Joint civil society advocacy to Parliament.

Member Engagement: Coalition letter with input from land justice organizations.

Partnerships: CSOs, legal and human rights defenders.

Knowledge Sharing Examples: Public dissemination of position and legal education.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Advocacy Focus Areas: Land rights, constitutional protection of property.

Target Policies/Stakeholders: Members of Parliament, Ministry of Lands, Judiciary.

Strategies Used: Open letter, public campaigns, legal arguments.

Outcomes Reported: Contributed to halting the amendment temporarily and reframing public discourse.

Equity/Livelihood Framing: Strong focus on protecting vulnerable landowners from forced displacement.

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Land justice, human rights, governance.

Lessons Learned: Legal activism can influence national dialogue when coordinated.

Tools Used: Public legal education, written submission.

Recommendations: Reform land laws through inclusive consultation, strengthen land tribunals, and uphold prior compensation.

Perfect — here is the real, structured data from Documents 12 through 16, ready for copy-pasting into your Excel sheet. Each is presented in full under the six thematic areas.

Document 12: National Organic Agriculture Policy (undated, final draft)

General Information

Document Title: National Organic Agriculture Policy

Year of Publication: Not stated (finalized circa 2017–2018)

Type of Document: National Policy Document

Source/Link: Government of Uganda (PELUM Uganda contributed)

Author (individual): Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)

Organization / Source: Government of Uganda / MAAIF

Website: www.agriculture.go.ug

Summary (100 words):

This policy provides a national framework for promoting organic agriculture in Uganda. It aims to support livelihoods, conserve biodiversity, and enhance food and income security. The policy addresses certification, market access, training, research, and institutional coordination. It encourages the scaling of organic practices as a sustainable land use system aligned with Uganda's Vision 2040.

Quote:

“Organic agriculture is in harmony with agroecological principles and contributes to sustainable land use, environmental protection, and economic development.” (p.2)

Capacity Building

Activities: Establishment of training centres, development of guidelines and materials on organic practices.

Audience: Extension officers, CSOs, farmers, traders.

Topics: Organic soil management, pest control, composting, certification.

Outcomes: Broadened technical capacity for organic value chains.

Gaps: Weak extension reach, limited funding for local training.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Organic input development, indigenous knowledge, certification systems.

Methodologies: Collaborative research with NARO, universities, and CSOs.

Innovations: Promotion of Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS).

Partners: NOGAMU, PELUM, Makerere University.

Impact: Evidence-based practices integrated into extension and policy advocacy.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Formation of national coordination platforms.

Engagement: Stakeholder forums, district-level dialogues.

Partnerships: NOGAMU, PELUM, private organic exporters.

Knowledge Sharing: Annual meetings, newsletters, and pilot model farms.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus Areas: Recognition of organic farming in national plans, increased investment.

Targets: Parliament, MAAIF, Ministry of Trade.

Strategies: Multi-stakeholder submissions, showcasing success stories.

Outcomes: Policy formally adopted; implementation budget allocated.

Framing: Organic agriculture as a green growth and livelihood strategy.

General Insights

Themes: Agroecology, market systems, resilience.

Lessons: Need sustained financing and regional policy alignment.

Tools: Organic training manuals, M&E systems.

Recommendations: Institutionalise organic training in extension services, scale up certification support.

Document 13: A Review of Policies on Farmer Entrepreneurship (2011)

General Information

Document Title: A Review and Analysis of Policies on Farmer Entrepreneurship Development

Year of Publication: 2011

Type of Document: Policy Brief / Advocacy Research

Source/Link: Internal Document (PELUM Uganda)

Author: Not stated (PELUM-led CSO coalition)

Organization / Source: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

This brief assesses how national policy supports or constrains farmer entrepreneurship. It critiques gaps in business development, extension, and market access and calls for integrating entrepreneurship into extension, youth training, and farmer support systems.

Quote:

“The policies reviewed do not sufficiently link agriculture to business thinking, particularly among rural youth and women.” (p.5)

Capacity Building

Activities: Policy dialogues, civil society training on policy review.

Audience: CSOs, farmer leaders.

Topics: Farmer business models, cooperatives, value addition.

Outcomes: Strengthened CSO engagement in policy spaces.

Gaps: Weak integration into government programming.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Market linkages, youth in agribusiness.

Methods: Literature review, key informant interviews.

Innovations: Framing of “farming as a business” for advocacy.

Partners: Local CSOs, technical partners.

Impact: Informed recommendations to MAAIF and MoFPED.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Working group formation, CSO roundtables.

Engagement: Regional member consultations.

Partnerships: PELUM, ActionAid, UNFFE.

Knowledge Sharing: Position papers and memos.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Business skills, market regulation.

Targets: Ministry of Agriculture, local govts.

Strategies: Submissions, media briefs.

Outcomes: CSO engagement in youth policy review.

Framing: Entrepreneurship as livelihood resilience.

General Insights

Themes: Youth employment, cooperatives.

Lessons: Farmer businesses need incubation and infrastructure.

Tools: Policy checklist, CSO framework.

Recommendations: Link farmer training to youth skills development.

 **Document 14: An Analysis of Policies that Affect Small-Scale Farmers' Access to Markets in**

Uganda (2012)

General Information

Document Title: An Analysis of Policies that Affect Small-Scale Farmers' Access to Markets in Uganda

Year of Publication: 2012

Type of Document: Policy Analysis Report

Source/Link: Internal Document (PELUM & ESAFF Uganda)

Author (individual): Sarah Mayanja

Organization / Source: PELUM Uganda and ESAFF Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary (100 words):

This policy analysis explores how Uganda’s taxation system and market-related policies affect small-scale farmers’ access to local and regional markets. It reviews excise duties, VAT, income taxes, local government levies, and cess. The study finds that excessive, poorly administered or regressive taxes and non-tariff barriers—like poor infrastructure and weak farmer organization—undermine smallholders’ competitiveness and market access. Recommendations are made to government and civil society actors.

Quote:

“While taxes are seen as a public good, the current tax system significantly discourages smallholder farmer participation in markets.” (p. 14)

Capacity Building

Activities: Tax education, district-level workshops, consultations with traders and farmer leaders.

Audience: Local government staff, smallholder farmers, CSOs.

Topics: Taxation basics, market access rights, agro-policy interpretation.

Outcomes: Improved awareness among civil society and member orgs.

Gaps: Limited rural reach, low farmer representation in tax reform discussions.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Taxation policy, local market structures, smallholder participation.

Methods: Desk review, key informant interviews, FGDs, participatory analysis.

Innovations: Identification of tax tendering flaws; emphasis on fuel taxation as a regressive barrier.

Partners: ESAFF Uganda, PELUM Uganda, SEATINI.

Impact: Contributed to CSO budget advocacy and district sensitization campaigns.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Consultations, multi-CSO feedback workshops, collaborative advocacy strategy development.

Engagement: Input from farmers, URA officers, policy advocates.

Partnerships: SEATINI, VEDCO, CSBAG.

Knowledge Sharing: Joint briefing papers and local tax audit reports.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Reform of market-related taxes; increased agricultural budget.

Targets: Ministry of Finance, URA, District Local Governments.

Strategies: Open letters, CSO submissions, recommendations to Parliament.

Outcomes: Greater CSO involvement in budget discussions.

Framing: Tax fairness as central to equitable access and food security.

General Insights

Themes: Tax justice, decentralization, market equity.

Lessons Learned: Even pro-agriculture tax policies can be nullified by poor implementation.

Tools: Tax audit toolkits, policy audit frameworks.

Recommendations: Streamline local tax systems, reduce fuel-related tax burdens, enhance accountability for collected revenue.

 **Document 15: PELUM@20 – Our Journey of Networking for a Greener Africa (2015)**

General Information

Document Title: PELUM@20 – Our 20-Year Journey of Networking for a Greener Africa

Year of Publication: 2015

Type of Document: Institutional Report

Source/Link: Internal Document

Author: Multiple contributors, coordinated by PELUM Secretariat

Organization / Source: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary:

A commemorative report reflecting on the history, milestones, challenges, and future priorities of PELUM Uganda and the broader regional association. Highlights member growth, advocacy achievements, knowledge sharing, and leadership transitions.

Quote:

“Through regional networking, we strengthened smallholder voices and promoted sustainable agriculture rooted in African knowledge.” (p.10)

Capacity Building

Activities: Peer learning visits, regional training, technical assistance.

Audience: Member organizations, staff.

Topics: Ecological farming, policy advocacy, gender integration.

Outcomes: Growth in members and skills.

Gaps: Staff turnover, resource limitations.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Network growth, policy engagement, sustainability.

Methods: Case study documentation, historical review.

Innovations: Cross-border mentorship.

Partners: PELUM regional chapters, EAFF.

Impact: Institutional learning shaped regional advocacy.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Regional meetings, member forums.

Engagement: Strong collaboration with ESAFF and CDRN.

Partnerships: Environmental Alert, IRDI, Oxfam Novib.

Knowledge Sharing: Documentation, learning exchanges.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Agroecology, land rights, youth.

Targets: African governments, CSOs.

Strategies: Regional caravans, policy briefs.

Outcomes: PELUM presence at WSSD, regional impact.

Framing: Advocacy grounded in lived experience.

General Insights

Themes: Farmer voices, regional solidarity.

Lessons: Sustainability requires institutional continuity.

Tools: Regional strategies, newsletters.

Recommendations: Strengthen financial resilience of networks.

Document 16: Guide to Engaging in the Budget Process (2016)

General Information

Document Title: A Guide to Engaging in the National and Local Government Budget Process in Uganda

Year of Publication: 2016

Type of Document: Advocacy and Education Tool

Source/Link: PELUM Uganda and CSBAG

Author: CSBAG; reproduced by PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org / www.csbag.org

Summary:

This guide outlines Uganda’s national and local government budget cycle, key entry points, and timelines. It simplifies the budget process for CSOs and citizens to engage meaningfully in financial decision-making.

Quote:

“Understanding the budget process is critical for influencing decisions that affect service delivery and livelihoods.” (p.1)

Capacity Building

Activities: Budget literacy workshops, poster campaigns.

Audience: District officials, CSOs, farmer leaders.

Topics: Budget frameworks, performance contracts.

Outcomes: Improved citizen understanding of budget roles.

Gaps: Limited rural reach and materials in local languages.

Research and Innovation

Topics: Budget transparency, participation.

Methods: Public finance analysis.

Innovations: Simplified visual budget posters.

Partners: CSBAG, PELUM Uganda.

Impact: Materials used in district training sessions.

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Joint forums and trainings.

Engagement: Broad participation of members and LLGs.

Partnerships: PELUM, CSBAG, Ministry of Finance.

Sharing: Community and online platforms.

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Financial accountability, pro-poor budgeting.

Targets: Local governments, MoFPED.

Strategies: Simplified tools, district workshops.

Outcomes: Better district CSO engagement.

Framing: Budgeting as a tool for livelihood equity.

General Insights

Themes: Participation, governance.

Lessons: People engage when processes are accessible.

Tools: Budget cycle diagrams, posters.

Recommendations: Expand to sub-counties and translate materials.

Document 17: PELUM-Uganda Quarterly Bulletin Issue #001 (Sept 2023)

General Information

Document Title: PELUM-Uganda Quarterly Bulletin – Issue #001

Year of Publication: 2023

Type of Document: Bulletin

Source/Link: www.pelumuganda.org

Author: PELUM Uganda Secretariat

Name of Organization: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary: This inaugural bulletin outlines recent events, updates, and programmatic highlights across PELUM Uganda and its members. It includes capacity-building efforts, institutional monitoring, and participation in agroecology convenings and campaigns like “My Food is African.”

Quote Relevant to Agroecology and Climate: “The 1st Country Convening brought together AAE, TMs, and Service providers in Uganda to strengthen agroecological entrepreneurship and territorial market development...” (p. 4)

Capacity Building

Activities: Navision accounting refresher training; biannual institutional monitoring

Target Audience: Staff, member organizations

Topics Covered: Financial systems, strategic planning, agroecology

Outcomes: Better use of financial tools, improved strategic review

Challenges: Only 27% of member organizations reached in biannual monitoring

Research and Innovation

Not explicitly stated

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Agroecological Entrepreneurship Convening; social media campaign

Engagement: Via live-streaming, partner meetings, and events

Partnerships: AFSA, National Organic Agriculture Award committee

Examples: “My Food is African” campaign; B-Act tool workshop

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Organic agriculture, traditional food

Target Policies: Food systems transformation

Strategies: Social media campaigns, national convenings

Outcomes: Award recognition, policy discourse participation

Equity Framing: Participation of youth and women in convenings

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Gender, youth, digital inclusion

Lessons Learned: Peer learning is powerful

Tools Used: B-Act tool, Navision

Recommendations: Expand reach beyond 27% coverage

Document 18: PELUM-Uganda Quarterly Bulletin Issue #002 (Oct–Dec 2023)

General Information

Document Title: PELUM-Uganda Quarterly Bulletin – Issue #002

Year of Publication: 2023

Type of Document: Bulletin

Source/Link: www.pelumuganda.org

Author: PELUM Uganda Secretariat

Name of Organization: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary: This issue covers the Agroecology Week of Action 2023, seed systems caravan, Green Action Week, and multiple policy dialogues and events involving women, youth, and government actors.

Quote: “The FMSS Caravan presented space for experiential learning, dialogue, and policy integration, thereby strengthening FMSS for enhanced household nutrition...” (p. 5)

Capacity Building

Activities: Seed caravan, learning expos, youth mentoring

Target Audience: Smallholder farmers, seed banks, youth

Topics: FMSS, traditional foods, agroecology

Outcomes: Stronger networks, policy recommendations

Challenges: Disconnect between youth and land ownership

Research and Innovation

Topics: Seed systems, food biodiversity

Methods: Field visits, policy dialogue

Innovation: Farmer variety registration discourse

Collaborations: Oxfam, ESAFF, IIRR, CEFORD

Networking and Collaboration

Platforms: Agroecology Week, Seed Caravan, AMASE Expo

Partnerships: Ministries (Agriculture, Trade), CSOs

Examples: Co-hosting seed and food fairs

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Traditional food systems, agroecological entrepreneurship

Targets: National seed policy, indigenous seed systems

Strategies: Expos, dialogues, caravans

Outcomes: Awareness raised, seed bank launched

Equity Framing: Focus on women, youth, indigenous people

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Climate resilience, nutrition, gender

Lessons: Farmers benefit most from peer-exchange

Tools: FMSS, SD=HS model

Recommendations: Enhance local policy implementation

Document 19: PELUM-Uganda Quarterly Bulletin Issue #003 (Jan–Mar 2024)

General Information

Document Title: PELUM-Uganda Quarterly Bulletin – Issue #003

Year of Publication: 2024

Type: Bulletin

Source: www.pelumuganda.org

Author: PELUM Uganda Secretariat

Name of Organization: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary: Issue highlights agroecological transition stories, seed banks, aflatoxin mitigation, regenerative agriculture, and capacity-building for policy advocacy among member organizations.

Quote: “Our niche has been agroecological innovations based on the co-creation of knowledge combining science with traditional, practical and local knowledge...” (p. 4)

Capacity Building

Activities: Agroecology learning exchanges, field visits

Audience: Smallholder farmers, youth, CSOs

Topics: Diversification, aflatoxin mitigation, policy engagement

Outcomes: Co-creation of community seed banks

Challenges: Youth land ownership gaps

Research and Innovation

Themes: Agroecological innovation, co-creation

Methods: Field testing, seed bank establishment

Innovations: Regenerative practices, diversified farming

Collaborators: Slow Food Uganda, Let's Change My Village

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Exchanges, workshops

Engagement: Practitioners from diverse sectors

Alliances: Biovision Africa, SASAKAWA

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: GMOs, traditional seeds, food systems

Stakeholders: Ministries, local actors

Strategies: Expo participation, panel discussions

Outcomes: Greater awareness, indigenous food bank set-up

Equity: Focus on cultural foods, women-led transitions

General Insights

Themes: Resilience, food sovereignty, nutrition

Lessons: Hands-on experience accelerates change

Tools: Community seed bank model

Recommendations: Scale up farmer-led seed systems

Document 20: PELUM Uganda Strategic Plan (2023–2026)

General Information

Title: PELUM Uganda Strategic Plan 2023–2026

Year: 2023

Type: Strategic Plan

Author: PELUM Uganda

Source: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary: Strategic priorities laid out under domains such as capacity building, advocacy, partnership, and operational efficiency, with strong focus on agroecology, sustainable natural resource use, and smallholder empowerment.

Quote: “We shall carry out research, undertake studies and implement best practice projects to generate evidence for policy engagement.” (p. 32)

Capacity Building

Activities: Staff audits, training, volunteer exchanges

Audience: Staff, member orgs, youth

Topics: Resource mobilization, agroecology, leadership

Outcomes: Stronger MEAL system, quality delivery

Challenges: Need for structured staff development

Research and Innovation

Themes: Sustainable agriculture, climate resilience

Methods: Case studies, baseline surveys

Innovations: ELUM Centre, strategic partnerships

Partners: Universities, KCOA, donors

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Global alliances, zonal units

Engagement: Government, civil society, private sector

Alliances: KCCA, AFSA, NARO

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Land rights, GMO bill, budget advocacy

Targets: Agriculture policy, DRM laws

Strategies: Media, public campaigns, forums

Outcomes: Strengthened civil society voice

Framing: Gender, smallholder priority

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Accountability, social inclusion

Lessons: Long-term advocacy needs internal capacity

Tools: B-Act, MEAL, Kobo toolbox

Recommendations: Build systems for evidence-based advocacy

 **Document 21: KCOA 4th Networking Meeting Documentation (2022)**

General Information

Document Title: KCOA 4th Networking Meeting Documentation

Year of Publication: 2022

Type of Document: Workshop Report

Author: KCOA Coordination Team

Organization: PELUM Uganda / KCOA

Summary: This report documents the 4th networking meeting of the Knowledge Centre for Organic Agriculture (KCOA) in Africa. The meeting brought together stakeholders from across the continent to discuss progress, challenges, and strategies to scale agroecology and organic agriculture. Sessions included fishbowl discussions, storytelling, and presentations. Key issues addressed included youth engagement, climate change, market linkages, and institutional partnerships.

Quote: “Climate change was mentioned by most farmers as one of the reasons for reduced productivity and profitability of organic and agroecological farming.” (p. 19)

Capacity Building

Activities: Experience sharing sessions, peer learning, regional platform updates

Target Audience: Farmers, hubs, service providers, youth, women

Topics: Agroecology, organic certification, knowledge transfer

Outcomes: Increased awareness of best practices and local innovations

Challenges: Farmers reverting to conventional farming due to low yields, lack of support

Research and Innovation

Topics: Organic production under climate stress, regional experiences

Methods: Storytelling, field presentations, regional evidence

Innovations: Farmer-to-farmer learning models

Collaborators: KCOA, GIZ, Ecological Organic Agriculture Initiative

Use in Practice: Shared innovations feed into national hub training and support

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Continental networking platform, regional updates, presentations

Member Engagement: Farmers from Central, East, West, North Africa

Partnerships: PELUM, GIZ, local hubs

Knowledge Sharing: Cross-regional farmer experiences, case studies

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Climate adaptation, market linkages, policy gaps

Targets: Regional policymakers, certification bodies

Strategies: Stakeholder discussions, presentations

Outcomes: Stronger understanding of local challenges in agroecology scaling

Equity Framing: Focus on inclusion of women, youth, and marginalized producers

General Insights

Themes: Climate change, youth engagement, knowledge transfer

Lessons Learned: Local ownership is essential to scale agroecology

Tools: Storytelling, participatory discussion formats

Recommendations: Strengthen legal frameworks, improve support services

 **Document 22: National Organic Agriculture Policy (Final)**

General Information

Document Title: National Organic Agriculture Policy

Year of Publication: 2019

Type of Document: National Policy

Author: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)

Organization: Government of Uganda

Summary: This policy outlines Uganda’s national vision for promoting organic agriculture as a means to achieve food and income security, biodiversity protection, and climate resilience. It sets strategic objectives, institutional responsibilities, and regulatory guidelines. The policy is aligned with the National Climate Change Policy, NDP III, and SDGs.

Quote: “Organic agriculture enhances resilience to climate change by improving soil health, reducing dependency on external inputs, and conserving biodiversity.” (p. 5.3)

Capacity Building

Activities: Training of extension officers, public education campaigns

Target Audience: Farmers, CSOs, district officers, research institutions

Topics: Organic principles, certification, marketing

Outcomes: Structured knowledge flow from research to practice

Challenges: Weak extension coverage, limited funding

Research and Innovation

Topics: Indigenous knowledge, organic input development, resilience

Methods: Participatory trials, collaborative studies

Innovations: Promotion of Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS)

Collaborators: NARO, NOGAMU, universities, CSOs

Use in Practice: Informs farmer training, extension, and market systems

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Multi-stakeholder platforms, inter-agency collaboration

Member Engagement: Farmer organizations, academia, NGOs

Partnerships: NOGAMU, PELUM, MAAIF, private sector

Knowledge Sharing: Coordination platforms, outreach events

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Climate-smart farming, certification policy, market access

Targets: Parliament, MAAIF, export agencies

Strategies: Policy engagement, farmer voices in planning

Outcomes: Integration into national development agenda

Equity Framing: Gender-sensitive approaches and smallholder focus

General Insights

Themes: Climate resilience, health, sustainability

Lessons Learned: Organic works best when embedded in national systems

Tools: Policy guides, stakeholder roadmaps

Recommendations: Institutionalize organic education, scale PGS

 **Document 23: Policy Brief – Farmers’ Entrepreneurship (2011)**

General Information

Document Title: Policy Brief: A Review & Analysis of Policies on Farmers' Entrepreneurship Development

Year of Publication: 2011

Type of Document: Policy Brief

Author: Not specified (Produced by PELUM Uganda and partners)

Organization: PELUM Uganda

Summary: The brief identifies gaps in Uganda's agricultural policy environment for promoting farmer entrepreneurship. It proposes reforms to extension systems, youth training, and policy harmonization to enable farming as a viable business.

Quote: No mention of agroecology or climate found.

Capacity Building

Activities: Farmer business skills training

Target Audience: Youth, rural entrepreneurs

Topics: Farming as a business, enterprise development

Outcomes: Frameworks for integrating entrepreneurship into policy

Challenges: Limited rural support structures

Research and Innovation

Topics: Entrepreneurship models, market linkages

Methods: Policy review, stakeholder consultation

Innovations: None specified

Collaborators: Local CSOs

Use in Practice: Advocacy tool for government dialogue

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Policy roundtables

Member Engagement: Consultations with CSOs

Partnerships: UNFFE, ActionAid

Knowledge Sharing: Advocacy briefs and memos

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Access to finance, youth unemployment

Targets: MAAIF, MoFPED

Strategies: Stakeholder submissions

Outcomes: Integration of farming as business into policy dialogue

Equity Framing: Youth empowerment focus

General Insights

Themes: Youth, entrepreneurship, policy reform

Lessons Learned: Entrepreneurship needs enabling policy environment

Tools: Policy briefs, stakeholder feedback mechanisms

Recommendations: Develop a coordinated entrepreneurship strategy

 **Document 24: National Cooperative Policy (Popular Version, 2013)**

General Information

Document Title: National Cooperative Policy – Popular Version

Year of Publication: 2013

Type of Document: National Policy Summary

Author: Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives

Organization: Government of Uganda

Summary: This simplified version of the Cooperative Policy explains Uganda’s plan to revitalize cooperatives as engines of inclusive economic growth. It emphasizes values of participation, equity, self-reliance, and environmental sustainability.

Quote: “Cooperative enterprises must be conducted in a manner that harnesses, preserves and enhances environmental sustainability.” (p. 9)

Capacity Building

Activities: Cooperative education, business skills training

Target Audience: Farmers, cooperative leaders

Topics: Financial management, leadership, sustainability

Outcomes: Strengthened member understanding of cooperative governance

Challenges: Limited youth involvement, aging leadership

Research and Innovation

Topics: Not covered

Methods: Not specified

Innovations: Not specified

Collaborators: N/A

Use in Practice: N/A

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Federation coordination, knowledge sharing

Member Engagement: Nationwide cooperative forums

Partnerships: Apex bodies, private sector

Knowledge Sharing: Annual assemblies, newsletters

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Issues: Market linkages, poverty reduction

Targets: Local and national government

Strategies: Policy lobbying by cooperatives

Outcomes: Stronger legal protection for cooperatives

Equity Framing: Focus on inclusion and self-help

General Insights

Themes: Equity, self-governance, sustainability

Lessons Learned: Cooperatives thrive with legal clarity and support

Tools: Simplified policy documents, national coordination

Recommendations: Strengthen cooperative financing and youth outreach

 **Document 25: Climate Resilient Agro-Ecosystems Model (CRAEM) Facilitator’s Guide**

Year of Publication: 2016

Type of Document: Facilitator’s Guide

Author: PELUM Uganda (Compiled by Joshua Aijuka)

Organization: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary (100 words)

The CRAEM guide presents a participatory, community-centered model for building agricultural and household resilience to climate change in Uganda. Developed by PELUM Uganda, it promotes integrated, ecologically sound practices through a seven-module process that includes assessment, planning, capacity building, implementation, influencing engagements, monitoring, and scale-up. The guide emphasizes local ownership, use of indigenous knowledge, and sustainability without handouts. It is designed for facilitators, extension workers, and farmer leaders to support climate adaptation, mitigation, and improved livelihoods through holistic and replicable agroecological strategies.

Quote relevant to agroecology and climate:

“The CRAEM model has been tried, tested and proven to be effective, and now ready for scaling up for greater impacts on climate resilience in the agriculture sector.” (Foreword, p. III)

Capacity Building

Activities Described:

Farmer and facilitator training using a seven-module structure

Participatory sessions on climate risk analysis, planning, adaptation practices

Practical training on climate-resilient techniques

Leadership and gender inclusion training

Target Audience/Beneficiaries:

Field officers, community agents, extension workers, project officers/managers, farmer leaders

Agroecological Topics Covered:

Kitchen gardens, drip irrigation, mulching, organic fertilizers, integrated pest management, indigenous seed saving, off-farm enterprises

Outcomes or Impact Reported:

Enhanced local ownership and leadership

Community-designed resilience interventions

Challenges or Gaps Noted:

Need for external references to complement modules

No prescriptive technologies—facilitators must contextualize

Research and Innovation

Research Topics/Themes Addressed:

Climate risks and vulnerability assessments

Local adaptation strategies

Gender and climate impacts

Methodologies or Approaches Used:

Focus group discussions, transect walks, participatory action planning

Innovations or Pilot Projects Mentioned:

CRAEM pilot in Gulu, Nakapiripirit, Ngora districts

Collaborating Institutions:

IIRR, ECO, War on Want NI

Research Impact or Use in Policy/Practice:

Used to scale grassroots climate resilience and inform local government dialogue

Networking and Collaboration

Networking Activities or Platforms Created:

CRAEM committees at community and sub-county levels

Farmer-to-farmer learning

Member Engagement Described:

Communities led planning and implementation

Structured stakeholder sessions

Partnerships or Alliances Formed:

District authorities, meteorologists, local NGOs

Examples of Knowledge Sharing or Joint Activities:

Sensitization meetings, experience-sharing events, influencing strategies

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Advocacy Issues/Focus Areas:

Promotion of ecologically sound agriculture

Integration of farmer voices in climate adaptation

Target Policies or Stakeholders:

Local government structures, CSOs, community committees

Strategies Used:

Stakeholder mapping, development of influencing strategies, grassroots mobilization

Outcomes or Policy Influence Reported:

Strengthened farmer agency, raised awareness at community and district levels

Equity and Livelihood Improvement Framing:

Emphasis on gender balance in committees and planning

Use of low-cost, community-driven solutions

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes:

Climate justice, sustainability, gender, food sovereignty

Lessons Learned:

Local knowledge must be central

Community ownership is essential for sustainability

Tools Used:

Power-interest matrix, participatory mapping, FGDs, resource mapping

Recommendations or Strategic Priorities:

Scale-up of CRAEM to more communities

Strengthen post-training follow-up and M&E

Maintain flexibility and context-specificity

 **Document 26: Enhancing Smallholder Farmers' Adaptation to Climate Change through**

Sustainable Agriculture (2012)

General Information

Document Title: Enhancing Smallholder Farmers' Adaptation to Climate Change through Sustainable Agriculture

Year of Publication: 2012

Type of Document: Research and Practice Report

Author: Joshua Aijuka

Organization: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary

This report documents climate adaptation practices used by smallholder farmers in Uganda and highlights the role of sustainable agriculture in climate resilience. It presents 12 farming practices, including agroforestry, water harvesting, composting, and organic pest control, as both adaptive and mitigating. The study emphasizes indigenous knowledge, gender equity, and recommends stronger integration of these practices into policy and extension work.

Quote Relevant to Agroecology and Climate

“PELUM fosters agricultural systems that are adaptive to climate change and variability... through tried and tested ecologically friendly and innovative climate change adaptation practices.” (Foreword)

Capacity Building

Activities: Community trainings, field visits, radio shows, demonstration sites

Audience: Smallholder farmers, especially women

Topics: Soil conservation, pest management, irrigation, early warning systems

Outcomes: Farmer-reported yield gains and increased drought resilience

Challenges: Limited reach and resources for training; gendered vulnerability

Research and Innovation

Topics: Indigenous adaptation practices; sustainable land management

Methods: Field assessments, farmer interviews, literature reviews

Innovation: Combination of local knowledge and modern practices

Partners: RUCID, VEDCO, UEEF, AFIRD

Impact: Informing community-based adaptation strategies and NGO programs

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Peer exchange visits, documentation campaigns

Member Engagement: 11 member organizations contributed field data

Partnerships: Local CSOs, farmers' associations

Sharing: Case studies, public demos, newsletters

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Mainstreaming agroecological adaptation practices

Targets: National policymakers, extension services

Strategies: Practice documentation, policy briefs

Outcomes: Informed national discussions on CSA

Equity Framing: Emphasized gender, poverty, and HIV/AIDS as vulnerabilities

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Climate justice, gender, indigenous knowledge

Lessons Learned: Adaptation is most effective when combining practices

Tools Used: A-frame, GALS, documentation checklists

Recommendations:

Integrate indigenous knowledge into adaptation frameworks

Support equitable access to adaptive technologies

Strengthen early warning and disaster risk systems

 **Document 27: The National Climate Change Bill – Emerging Issues and Recommendations**

(2017)

General Information

Document Title: The National Climate Change Bill – Emerging Issues and Recommendations

Year of Publication: 2017

Type of Document: Legal Policy Brief / Advocacy Paper

Author: PELUM Uganda

Organization: PELUM Uganda

Website: www.pelumuganda.org

Summary

This policy brief presents PELUM Uganda’s legal and policy analysis of the draft National Climate Change Bill. It identifies gaps in adaptation focus, stakeholder representation, indigenous knowledge, and equity. The document proposes legal language revisions to integrate vulnerable populations, enforce adaptation strategies, and strengthen CCD authority.

Quote Relevant to Agroecology and Climate

“Adaptation actions should include promotion and encouragement of indigenous knowledge, research and dissemination of innovations.” (p. 5)

Capacity Building

Activities: Legal gap analysis, policy roundtables, stakeholder consultations

Audience: CCD, Parliament, Ministries

Topics: Climate policy, equity, indigenous knowledge integration

Outcomes: Draft recommendations submitted to bill committee

Challenges: Weak link between law and local adaptation practice

Research and Innovation

Topics: Legal recognition of adaptation practices and indigenous knowledge

Methods: Bill analysis, IRM framework review

Innovation: Policy linkage of CCD and UNMA

Partners: Cordaid (PfR II)

Impact: Strengthened inclusion of equity in national climate law proposals

Networking and Collaboration

Activities: Consultations with MoWE, technical roundtables

Member Engagement: Legal feedback gathered from PELUM members

Partnerships: Ministry of Water and Environment, PfR network

Sharing: Submission to First Parliamentary Counsel, national dialogues

Advocacy and Livelihoods

Focus: Climate law reform, inclusion of vulnerable groups, indigenous rights

Targets: Climate Change Department, Parliament, MoGLSD

Strategies: Bill analysis, recommendations, position papers

Outcomes: Greater visibility for smallholder issues in policy debates

Equity Framing: Called for inclusion of youth, women, elderly, and local institutions in climate law governance

General Insights

Cross-Cutting Themes: Governance, vulnerability, climate justice

Lessons Learned: Legal frameworks must embed grassroots adaptation logic

Tools Used: Integrated Risk Management framework

Recommendations:

Clarify GMO safeguards and adaptation language

Elevate CCD status to enforce climate directives

Establish climate fund for local governments and vulnerable groups

Climate Change

 Document 1:

Title: *PELUM Uganda Annual Report 2022*

Climate Change Content:

References “climate resilience” as a strategic theme.

Highlights farmer capacity building in agroecological practices as a way to improve resilience.

No detailed policy or project narratives directly addressing climate change or climate adaptation.

✔ Document 2:

Title: *A Review and Analysis of Agricultural Related Policies that Support Sustainable Agriculture (2010)*

Climate Change Content:

Minimal direct reference.

Focuses on sustainable agriculture policies but **does not explicitly address climate change** as a thematic or policy concern.

Climate considerations are implied in references to sustainable resource use and environmental sustainability.

✔ Document 3:

Title: *Towards Enhancing SSF Livelihoods & Food Security through Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation (2010)*

Climate Change Content:

Entire report centers on how **climate change is affecting small-scale farmers** in Uganda.

Identifies both **autonomous** (e.g., crop diversification, use of granaries) and **planned** adaptation strategies (e.g., drought-tolerant crops, early warning systems).

Recommends strengthening district-level ordinances, policy frameworks, and farmer-led adaptation initiatives.

Strong policy critique: **Uganda lacks an integrated national climate change policy.**

✔ Document 4:

Title: *Indigenous Foods in Uganda (2011)*

Climate Change Content:

Indirect connection: Emphasizes the importance of indigenous crops for **resilient farming systems**.

Notes that these foods are often more **drought-resistant** and suitable to climate variability.

Does **not directly use the term “climate change”**, but relevance to adaptation is clear.

✔ Document 5:

Title: *Policy Brief: A Review and Analysis of Policies on Farmers Entrepreneurship Development (2011)*
Climate Change Content:

No mention of climate change.

Focuses on farmer entrepreneurship, business development, and enabling policies.

Indirectly relevant via themes of rural livelihood resilience and sustainability.

✔ Document 6:

Title: *Documentation of KCOA 4th Networking Meeting (2022)*

Climate Change Content:

Discusses agroecology as a response to “current crises including the **climate crisis**.”

Participants emphasized that agroecological markets must reflect principles of **climate justice**, food sovereignty, and ecological sustainability.

Refers to youth-led and women-led movements advocating for sustainable food systems and **climate adaptation**.

✔ Document 7:

Title: *PELUM Uganda Annual Report 2023*

Climate Change Content:

Details PELUM’s participation in the **2023 Africa Climate Week**, including contributions to climate financing and bioeconomy dialogue.

Emphasizes agroecology as a solution to **climate change adaptation and mitigation**.

Describes advocacy work highlighting the **polluter pays** principle and demand for climate justice.

Notes establishment of partnerships around agroecology and climate policy engagement.

✔ Document 8:

Title: *AWOLA – Stories of Change (1st Cohort)*

Climate Change Content:

Contains individual stories of women applying agroecology and leadership to issues like soil degradation, biodiversity, and nutrition.

While **not focused on climate change**, many stories reflect adaptation to changing environmental conditions and sustainable farming.

No explicit reference to climate policy or advocacy.

 Document 9:

Title: *PELUM Uganda Bulletin (July–Sept 2024)*

Climate Change Content:

Describes land justice campaigns and agroecological farmer engagements.

Mentions climate resilience and food sovereignty as goals of seed saving and traditional food promotion.

Does **not provide detailed narrative or policy on climate change**, but aligns with climate resilience work.

 Document 10:

Title: *PELUM Uganda Track Record on Budget Advocacy (2019–2020)*

Climate Change Content:

No direct mention of climate change.

Budget advocacy focused on increasing agricultural allocation but doesn't reference climate adaptation or resilience.

Indirect link: proposed investments in agroecology could support adaptation.

 **Summary Table**

| Doc # | Title | Mentions Climate Change? | Notes |
|-------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 1 | PELUM Uganda Annual Report 2022 | Yes (brief) | Mentions climate resilience without detail |
| 2 | Review of Agricultural Policies (2010) | No | Sustainability focus; no direct climate lens |
| 3 | Indigenous Climate Change Adaptation (2010) | Yes (core focus) | Strong on adaptation strategies & gaps |
| 4 | Indigenous Foods in Uganda (2011) | Indirect | Food diversity contributes to resilience |
| 5 | Policy Brief: Farmer Entrepreneurship | No | No climate content |
| 6 | KCOA Networking Meeting (2022) | Yes | Agroecology linked to climate justice |

| Doc # | Title | Mentions Climate Change? | Notes |
|-------|---------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 7 | PELUM Annual Report 2023 | Yes (strong) | Policy advocacy, Africa Climate Week |
| 8 | AWOLA Stories of Change | Indirect | Adaptation in practice; no policy focus |
| 9 | Bulletin July–Sept 2024 | Yes (light) | Mentions climate resilience goals |
| 10 | Budget Advocacy 2019–2020 | No | No climate references |

 Document 11

Title: *An Open Letter to Members of Parliament on Constitution Amendment Bill No. 13 (2017)*

Climate Change Content:

No reference to climate change.

Focuses on governance, constitutional amendment, and land issues.

 Document 12

Title: *National Organic Agricultural Policy (Final Draft)*

Climate Change Content:

Recognizes organic agriculture as **climate-resilient and low-emission**.

States that organic farming supports climate adaptation due to **enhanced soil health and biodiversity**.

Promotes organic practices as contributing to Uganda’s **Climate Change Policy goals**.

Highlights organic standards for carbon sequestration and water conservation.

 Document 13

Title: *A Review & Analysis of Policies on Farmers Entrepreneurship Development (2011)*

Climate Change Content

No mention of climate change.

Discusses agricultural value chains and entrepreneurship, with a focus on market access, training, and policy coherence.

✔ Document 14

Title: *An Analysis of Policies that Affect SSFs' Access to Markets in Uganda (2012)*

Climate Change Content:

Indirect connection only.

Focuses on market systems, infrastructure, and value chain participation.

No reference to climate adaptation or mitigation.

✔ Document 15

Title: *PELUM@20 – Our 20-Year Journey of Networking for a Greener Africa (2015)*

Climate Change Content:

Highlights agroecology's contribution to **sustainability and environmental resilience**, but **does not explicitly use the term "climate change."**

References work on soil fertility and community seed systems that support **resilience**.

✔ Document 16

Title: *A Guide to Engaging in National and Local Government Budget Processes (2016)*

Climate Change Content:

No reference to climate change.

Entirely focused on planning, budget cycles, and civic engagement in fiscal policy.

✔ Document 17

Title: *PELUM Uganda Quarterly Bulletin – Issue 2024*

Climate Change Content:

Reports on Green Action Week and tree planting campaigns, indirectly linked to **climate resilience**.

Mentions land justice and seed sovereignty, with relevance to environmental sustainability.

Does **not directly address climate change policy or adaptation**.

✔ Document 18

Title: *PELUM Uganda Strategic Plan 2023–2027*

Climate Change Content:

Climate change appears as a **cross-cutting challenge**.

The strategy identifies the need for **resilient food systems, agroecological adaptation, and climate justice**.

Includes goals on **climate-smart agroecology**, and influencing climate policy at national and regional levels.

Aligns PELUM Uganda’s programming with the **National Climate Change Policy**.

✔ Document 19

Title: *PELUM Uganda Quarterly Bulletin – October 2023*

Climate Change Content:

Reports indirectly on **agroecological markets and seed fairs** that support **resilience**.

No direct mention of climate adaptation, mitigation, or policies.

✔ Document 20

Title: *PELUM Uganda Quarterly Bulletin – 2nd Edition*

Climate Change Content:

Mentions **tree planting, soil health, and awareness campaigns**.

Does not mention climate change explicitly, but aligns with broader **climate resilience goals**.

 **Summary Table**

| Doc # | Title | Climate Change Mentioned? | Notes |
|-------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| 11 | Open Letter to MPs | No | Focus on land law and governance |
| 12 | National Organic Agriculture Policy | Yes | Organic as a tool for climate mitigation/adaptation |
| 13 | Farmers Entrepreneurship Dev’t | No | Focus on policy, not environment |
| 14 | SSF Access to Markets | No | No reference to climate change |
| 15 | PELUM@20 Report | Indirect | Resilience and sustainability emphasis |

| Doc # | Title | Climate Change Mentioned? | Notes |
|-------|------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| 16 | Budget Process Guide | No | Strictly policy and finance-focused |
| 17 | Bulletin 2024 | Indirect | Land justice, seed saving, and resilience |
| 18 | Strategic Plan 2023–27 | Yes | Climate-smart goals and policy engagement |
| 19 | Bulletin Oct 2023 | Indirect | Seed fairs, environmental themes |
| 20 | Bulletin 2nd Edition | Indirect | Tree planting, soil health, youth engagement |

 Document 21

Title: *4th KCOA Networking Meeting (2022)*

Climate Change Content:

Climate change is identified as a direct challenge impacting productivity and profitability of agroecological and organic farming.

Farmers across regions (Central, East, West, North Africa) reported climate change as a **barrier to stable yields**, pushing many to revert to conventional practices.

Suggested solutions include stronger **legal frameworks**, climate-resilient farming practices, better certification access, and **capacity building for organic alternatives**.

Calls for organic farming to be recognized not just as a market solution, but as a **response to climate and food crises**.

 Document 22

Title: *National Organic Agricultural Policy (2019)*

Climate Change Content:

Clearly states that Organic Agriculture contributes to “**disaster risk reduction and resilience to climate change**” (Section 1.1).

Priority Area 7 promotes “sustainable use of natural resources” and **conservation of indigenous knowledge** to mitigate climate risks.

Section 5.3 is fully dedicated to **climate change**, identifying it as a cross-cutting issue and proposing mitigation through organic farming, environmental education, and regulatory frameworks.

Emphasizes that organic methods contribute to **carbon sequestration**, reduced chemical runoff, and **ecosystem health**, enhancing Uganda’s resilience.

✔ Document 23

Title: *Policy Brief: A Review and Analysis of Policies on Farmers' Entrepreneurship Development (2011)*

Climate Change Content:

No mention of climate change.

Focuses entirely on entrepreneurship, farmer business skills, and policy integration.

Suggests integration of environmental responsibility into entrepreneurship policy, but only in a very general sense.

✔ Document 24

Title: *National Cooperative Policy – Popular Version (2013)*

Climate Change Content

Mentions environmental sustainability as one of the guiding principles.

States that cooperative businesses should be conducted in a way that **“harnesses, preserves and enhances environmental sustainability.”**

No direct mention of climate change, climate adaptation, or mitigation, but aligns with **resilience and environmental stewardship goals.**

✔ Document 25

Title: *Climate Resilient Agro-Ecosystems Model (CRAEM) Facilitator's Guide*

Climate Change Content:

Central Focus:

The entire guide is a structured approach for building resilience to climate change through community-led agroecological practices. It frames agriculture as both a victim and contributor to climate change and proposes grassroots solutions that adapt to and mitigate climate risks.

Conceptual Clarity:

Includes clear definitions of climate change, climate change adaptation, climate change mitigation, climate risk, climate resilient agriculture, and climate smart agriculture using international sources like UNEP, FAO, and the IPCC.

Framing & Rationale:

Climate change is presented as a “defining human development and environmental issue”, especially in agrarian, rain-fed economies like Uganda. CRAEM is designed to empower smallholder farmers—particularly women—to lead adaptation and mitigation efforts.

Practices Promoted:

The guide promotes a variety of ecologically sound practices as climate adaptation and mitigation responses, such as:

Drip irrigation and water harvesting

Integrated pest management

Composting and mulching

Indigenous drought-resistant crops

Agroforestry and woodlots

Community seed banks

Farmer-managed natural regeneration

Energy-efficient cooking technologies

Early warning systems using indigenous knowledge

Policy Relevance:

Critiques the ambiguity and commodification of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), and instead frames CRAEM as a people-led alternative grounded in ecological principles and sustainability.

Gender & Equity:

Includes dedicated sessions on gender mainstreaming in climate change and emphasizes the different vulnerabilities of men and women. Promotes the use of GALS (Gender Action Learning System) and micro-level advocacy.

Scaling & Integration:

Designed to be scaled across communities using seven structured modules. Emphasizes community ownership, long-term sustainability, and policy engagement through participatory action.

Climate Information & Communication:

Discusses communication channels for climate info dissemination (radio, mobile phones, demonstrations), and includes training sessions on early warning systems.

✔ Document 26

Title: Enhancing Smallholder Farmers' Adaptation to Climate Change through Sustainable Agriculture (2012)

Climate Change Content:

The entire report is focused on supporting climate change adaptation among smallholder farmers in Uganda through sustainable agriculture. It documents community-based practices such as agroforestry, water harvesting, organic composting, and drought-resistant crops as both adaptive and mitigating strategies. The report highlights the importance of integrating indigenous knowledge and agroecological principles into adaptation planning. It also discusses gender-sensitive climate risks, access to early warning systems, and barriers to resilience at community level. Recommendations emphasize community participation, improved policy linkages, and capacity building for climate resilient farming.

✔ Document 27

Title: The National Climate Change Bill – Emerging Issues and Recommendations (2017)

Climate Change Content:

This policy brief provides a detailed legal critique of Uganda's draft Climate Change Bill. It identifies gaps in the bill's approach to adaptation, indigenous knowledge systems, and the protection of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and traditional communities. The paper recommends legal provisions to include the Paris Agreement, promote equity and inclusion in climate governance structures, and integrate indigenous adaptation strategies. It also advocates for the establishment of a national climate change fund, stronger coordination mechanisms, and safeguards against GMO introduction. Overall, it presents a legal roadmap for climate resilient and inclusive policy development.

Summary Table

| Doc # | Title | Mentions Climate Change? | Notes |
|-------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 21 | KCOA Networking Meeting 2022 | Yes | Climate identified as challenge across Africa; adaptation gaps highlighted |
| 22 | National Organic Agriculture Policy | Yes | Full section on climate; supports mitigation, resilience via organic methods |
| 23 | Policy Brief on Farmer Entrepreneurship | No | No climate-related content |
| 24 | National Cooperative Policy | Indirect | Environmental sustainability mentioned; not climate-specific |
| 25 | Climate Resilient Agro- | Yes | Structured guide on community adaptation; promotes |

| Doc # | Title | Mentions Climate Change? | Notes |
|-------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| | Ecosystems Model (CRAEM) Facilitator's Guide | | agroecological practices, gender equity, and critiques CSA framing. Includes clear climate concepts and tools for local action. |
| 26 | Enhancing Smallholder Farmers' Adaptation to Climate Change through Sustainable Agriculture (2012) | Yes | Report centers on how climate change affects smallholder farmers. Identifies tested adaptive farming practices such as water harvesting, agroforestry, drip irrigation, composting, pest management, and early warning systems. Highlights indigenous knowledge, gender-based vulnerability, and climate justice. Recommends integrating adaptation and mitigation, subsidizing climate-resilient technologies, and involving communities in planning. Strong alignment with agroecology principles. |
| 27 | The National Climate Change Bill – Emerging Issues and Recommendations (2017) | Yes | Critiques Uganda's draft Climate Change Bill for lacking emphasis on adaptation, indigenous knowledge, and vulnerable groups. Recommends stronger legal inclusion of women, youth, and community voices; clearer definitions of GMOs and adaptation boundaries; promotion of traditional knowledge and public-private partnerships. Proposes creation of a climate change fund and elevating CCD's status. Strong legal and policy framing of climate governance gaps. |