## TITLE: STOP-GLOBAL-WARMING-GIVE-HOPE-20000-UGANDAN-WOMEN

## DURATION: ONE YEARS PROJECT

## COUNTRY: UGANDA

## SUBMITTED BY: MANAGEMENT IDMC

## CONTACT PERSON: MULIWABYO JUSTUS DIRECTOR

## ORGANIZATION: INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOR MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY (IDMC)

## AMOUNT REQUESTED: $49500

## TEL PHONE: +256782823621/+256705919438

## E-MAIL: [integratedcommunitydevt@gmail.com](mailto:integratedcommunitydevt@gmail.com)

## Website: http://www.idm-comunity.org

## Facebook: <http://www.facebook.com/IDMCommunity/>

## Twitter: http://www.twittter.com/IDMC16 @IDMC16

#### SUPPORT ACTION AGAINST GLOBAL WARMING AND ALLEVIATE POVERTY

**PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Project title | STOP-GLOBAL-WARMING-GIVE-HOPE-20000-UGANDAN-WOMEN | | |
| Implementing agency | INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT FOR MARGINALIZED COMMUNITY (IDMC | | |
| Other partners | Kasese District Local Government | | |
| Project Components/ Core project Areas | Fruit Tree Growing  Farm Forestry (Agroforestry)  Environmental conservation (Conservation Forestry)  Community Awareness and Capacity-Building  Poverty alleviation  Health and nutrition | | |
|  |  | | |
| Project Budget |  | Amount (Ug. Shs) | Amount (US dollars)(US$ 1 =3200) |
| Total Budget | 158,400,000/= | $49500 |
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| Donor Agency | Global Giving | | |
| Location of project | Activities will be undertaken in the flood affected areas of kilembe, Karusandara, Maliba, Bugoye,Rukoki and Kyarumba subcounties Kasese District, Uganda | | |
| Target Group | 20000 female farmers and some female family headed of the community of Kasese. | | |
| Estimated start date | November ,1st ,2017 | | |
| Project duration | 12 months (January1st 2017 – 30th December 2018) | | |
| Contact details | Name: Muliwabyo Justus  E-MAIL: [integratedcommunitydevt@gmail.com](mailto:integratedcommunitydevt@gmail.com)  Website: http://www.idm-comunity.org  Facebook: http://www.facebook.com/IDMCommunity/  Twitter: http://www.twittter.com/IDMC16 @IDMC | | |

**Back ground information:**

On 1st May 2013-May,2016, three rivers of Mubuku, Nyamwamba and Nyamugasani in Kasese district burst their banks causing massive flooding and devastation of Kilembe Mines estates, Kasese town and the surrounding villages. The disaster had far reaching effects resulting into the death of eight persons, destruction of property and displacement of more than 3000 persons, many of whom were forced to live in emergency camps. This situation of disaster has continued occurring in every May and slightly October of 2016.The situation is desperate.  
Cabinet therefore, noted the magnitude of destruction that had occurred as a result of heavy rains which caused floods in Kasese district on May 1st 2013 and directed the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development to avail funds amounting to Shs 39 billion to facilitate the relocation and resettlement of people in all areas that were highly prone to landslides and floods. This was because Cabinet realized that emergency operations and responses to the medium term development initiative aimed at restoring basic services, the recovery needs of the affected populace are still immense and require a more comprehensive approach for full recovery. Therefore, the Kasese District Disaster Recovery plan 2014/2015 is a comprehensive response to the recovery needs of the affected areas and surrounding communities by reducing their vulnerability and enhancing their resilience to possible disasters of a similar nature. The floods affected several sectors including Agriculture where food security of the people remains threatened. It will take approximately two planting seasons for the affected people to recover their livelihoods. Indeed more than 100 livestock perished, about twenty nine fish ponds were destroyed and 731 acres of agricultural land with crops were washed away by the flooding rivers. Despite positive development efforts throughout the district poverty still remains an issue in Kasese, with 55.2% of households being either ‘moderately poor’ or ‘extremely poor’. Trees and forests are critical resources for people’s livelihoods, environmental conservation and national economic development. In Uganda, forestry contributes about 6% of the GDP of Uganda and more than 90% of the population depends directly on forests for their energy needs (firewood and charcoal), materials for furniture and construction (timber and poles) as well as food and other non-timber forest products (including fruits, nuts, medicinal plants, fodder and other products). Trees and forests also provide critical ecological services including: contributing directly to livelihoods and can complement other key components of poverty reduction (e.g. food production, education and primary health care).

This project aims to contribute to addressing female farmer’s livelihood needs for income generation, fuel wood, timber, fruit, and fodder and other non-timber forest products while halting and reversal of the forest loss and related environmental degradation in Kasese district through promoting vegetable and fruit tree growing and agroforestry systems. Through the project, Female farmers and female headed homes kilembe, Karusandara, Maliba, Bugoye, Rukoki and Kyarumba sub-counties Kasese District. District will be mobilized and supported to grow vegetables and plant trees for fruit, fuel wood and timber production with a view to enhancing household food security, income generation for the rural farmers and biodiversity conservation. At least eight rural farmers’ tree nurseries will be established to promote large-scale production of native marketable timber and fruit trees. The project targets to plant at least 80,000 trees (including fruit trees as well as multi-purpose trees for firewood, poles and shade purposes) and vegetables over 18 months. The types of fruit trees and vegetables to be grown will be determined by the participating Female farmers and female headed families depending on their preferences including: cocoa, coffee, vanilla,avocado, mango, oranges, guava, jackfruit, papaya and passion fruit; cabbages, pineapple and egg plants, tomatoes, onions among others.

Tree fruit production has a great potential for improving the income earnings, food security and living standards of poor people. On the global scale, considerable potential exists for Uganda to increase fruit production and exploit export markets by capitalizing on the out of season markets in the temperate countries. For this to be successful, however, reliable production of high quality fruit must be guaranteed and the necessary infrastructure must be set in place to ensure that farm-fresh quality fruit is delivered to markets on time. This calls for increased level and efficiency of production.

The project will assist young farmers to adopt agroforestry systems (including establishment woodlots/ tree lots, where feasible), plant trees in degraded catchments areas along and conduct community training and awareness workshops. It will also facilitate the establishment of least 10 rural farmers groups including one community association.

The project will complement and support relevant government policies and programmes. In particular, it will contribute to the implementation of the Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA) and National Forest Policy (NFP 2001).  The PMA is a strategic and operational framework for agricultural transformation of the livelihoods of the majority of subsistence female farmers in Uganda by eradicating poverty through transformation of subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture. PMA is part of government's broader strategy of eradicating poverty contained in the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) and it is envisaged that the PMA will contribute to achieving the second pillar of the PEAP i.e. "enhancing production, competitiveness and incomes". This will be achieved through raising farm productivity, increasing the agricultural production that is marketed and creating on and off farm employment.

The stated goal of the NFP 2001 is to achieve: “An integrated forest sector that achieves sustainable increases in the economic, social and environmental benefits from forests and trees by all the people of Uganda, especially the poor and vulnerable”. The policy includes a number of policy statements and strategies on specific areas including: development and sustainable management of natural forests on private land (Policy Statement 2), collaborative forest management (Policy Statement 5), farm forestry (Policy Statement 6); forest biodiversity conservation (Policy Statement 7); watershed management (Policy Statement 8); education, training and research (Policy Statement 10); and supply of tree seed and planting material (Policy Statement 11).

Under Policy Statement 2, the government aims to promote sustainable management of natural forests on private lands, within the context of wider integrated land use and agricultural development needs; while, under Policy Statement 6 on farm forestry, the Government aims to promote and support tree-growing on farms in order to boost land productivity, increase farm incomes, alleviate pressures on natural forests and improve food security.

### Therefore a total of $49500 is needed to help in pushing this project and help the poor people of God in Maliba, Karusandara, Bughoye, Kyarumba, Rukoki and Maliba sub-counties Kasese District.

**Project goal:**

To contribute to the eradication of poverty, improved food security and Better health of the selected 700 rural farmers while safeguarding long-term environmental sustainability by growing fruit trees/crops (including fruit and multi-purpose trees) and promoting agro-forestry systems. Its purpose is: “planting fruit trees for healthier populations and better environment”.

**Project objectives:**

* To assist the 20000 female farmers, particularly from poor and disadvantaged families, to engage in fruit and tree growing and increase vegetable crop production for ,improved environment, improved food security and income generation for the rural thus enabling the rural to meet the costs of other educational needs such as money for tests, lunch for both female farmers and female headed homes, among others.
* To promote awareness among the learners of the value and importance of planting trees(including fruit tree and tree lots) for different purposes; how to raise and tend tree seedlings and ways of integrating trees into farming systems through the production and dissemination of public awareness materials.
* To enhance capacity of farming households in Kilembe, Karusandara, Maliba, Bugoye,Rukoki and Kyarumba subcounties and surrounding areas to apply appropriate technologies and sustainable farming practices (including: composting, soil and water conservation, integrated pest management, environmentally sustainable application of agrochemicals, etc) through awareness and training workshops, information dissemination and extension services.
* To assist female farmers to acquire the necessary tools and equipment (e.g. spray pumps, watering cans) and establish proper farm infrastructure, including post-harvest and storage facilities and transportation means.
* To mobilize and assist the project beneficiaries to organize themselves into Farmers’ groups and a Community Association to manage and sustain the activities initiated under the project and take advantage of the economies of scale in purchase of farm inputs; processing, transportation and marketing of agricultural produce; increase their market share and facilitate better access to credit and other financial services.

**Project description:**

**Project Scope:**

This project will be implemented in rural community of Kasese district especially in Kilembe, Maliba, Bughoye,Rukoki, Kyarumba and Karusandara subcounties, Kasese district in Kasese district. The project aims to build the capacity of rural farmers of Kasese district, to engage in or upscale integrated fruit and vegetable growing and agro-forestry activities for improved food security and income generation for the rural with minimum environmental risks. It seeks to foster improved environment, income diversification and increased food production for self-sufficiency in terms of dietary and nutritional needs.

The project to be executed in close collaboration with the local people, Kasese District Forest Office, the Agriculture Office, Kasese District Farmers Association, local councils (LCs) administration and relevant agencies, including the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS).

The project will promote a wide range of strategies to assist and empower rural farmers to address the above-mentioned barriers and other emerging needs. Female farmers will be encouraged and assisted to transform subsistence farming practices into economically viable fruit agro-businesses, including: fruit tree farming, vegetable growing and crop production. Depending on the specific needs and preferences of the different farming groups, the project will promote the growing of fruits and vegetables (including: pineapples, tomatoes, onion, egg plant, cabbage, cucumber, zucchini, green pepper, lettuce, carrots, pumpkin and water melon among others.

Specifically, the project will assist the 20000 female farmers and female headed homes and their families to:

* Access improved (high-yielding, quick maturing or pest-resistant) seeds of crop vegetable varieties and fruits that is adapted to local conditions and ecological sustainability, including seasonal vegetables and fruits including: avocados, mangos, guava, citrus, jack fruit and papaya.
* Gain access to agricultural inputs (including fertilizers and pesticides) necessary to enhance crop production and appropriately use them;
* Adopt appropriate agricultural technologies and farming practices (including techniques for sustainable soil and water management, integrated pest management, weed control etc)
* Access credit to buy basic farming tools and equipment (including spray pumps, watering cans, etc) and improved storage equipment and facilities (including refrigerators);
* Enhance the quality of the agricultural products by improving post-harvest processing, handling and storage, including through training in efficient processing and appropriate handling practices for different agricultural products and quality control systems and technologies (e.g. refrigerated transportation and storage);
* Add value to their produce including through small-scale agro-processing
* Access and maximize new and existing markets for their produce, including: fresh vegetables, fruits, and other products
* Undergo training in sustainable agricultural practices and small scale agric-business (including produce marketing skills).
* Access relevant information for increased production and access to better markets.

**Project Problem Area context:**

Kasese district having a total population of 702,029 (males: 338,796 (48.3% of the total District Population and females: 363,233 (51.7% of the total District Population). Kasese became a district in 1975. The district is located in western Uganda. It is bordered to the North by the district of Bundibugyo, the North East by Kabarole, to the South East by Kamwenge, to the South by Bushenyi and to the West by the Democratic Republic of Congo. The district is composed of 29 rural sub (counties and 4 town councils. There are 155 parishes/wards and 656 villages in the district. 1.1.2 Size of the district. The total surface area of Kasese, District is 3,389.8 sq.km. Of this, the total land area is 2,911.3sq.km, the total area of water bodies is 409.7sq.km and the total area for wetlands is 68.8 sq.km. About 63%of the land area is occupied by nature and wildlife conservation schemes and other government projects such as prison land and irrigation farming. The population is concentrated on the stretch between the Rwenzori Mountains and the Western Rift Valley basin. The population density is over 450 persons per sq. km and the rural population growth rate is over6.4% per annum. The soils range from clay loams, sand loams to murram in most areas of the district. Vegetation is mainly open Savannah grass which is, in some places, mixed with woodland.

**Women and female-headed households:**

Unequal power relations, resulting in women’s dependence on men for decision making, ownership and control over household assets and income, greatly hampers women’s involvement in productive activities and restricts their contribution to economic development. Furthermore, in spite of efforts to address this issue, low educational attainments among women further render them susceptible to unemployment or underemployment and poor standards of living. This can be 13seen in the fact that 42% of women in the district are literate, compared to 52% of men. Households headed by singles, divorcees and widows are more likely to be poor, which highlights the particular susceptibility of female-headed households to hardships and poverty. The main challenges faced by women and female-headed households are low earning due to limited access to income generating opportunities, not being productively employed, being economically dependent on others, owning limited or no land, shouldering many different responsibilities, having limited control over productive assets and limited decision-making powers.

**Problem statement:**

Over the last few years, the forest cover in Kasese district has significantly reduced. Accordingly, the local people reported that many parts of the district had extensive forest and tree cover but now most of it is gone. This has resulted in loss of biodiversity (including medicinal plants and wild animals in the former hunting areas) and severe land degradation due to soil erosion and loss of fertility. The local people note that many areas which used to be very fertile are now barren and the overall agricultural productivity in the area has declined dramatically which is pushing people deeper into poverty. Moreover, pressure on the remaining forests and trees is high as the proportion of people depending up on them for firewood and non-timber products is quite high.

Further, despite its potential contribution to the food security, nutrition and income for the rural population in Kasese fruit growing is a relatively low-key economic activity in Kilembe,Bugoye,Karusandara,Maliba and Rukoki sub-counties and many other areas in Kasese. Many farmers in the area are oblivious of its economic potential and are generally reluctant to engage in it partly because of the current low productivity levels and relatively high pre- and post-harvest crop losses due to pests and diseases and poor handling. Production is constrained by the low soil fertility and lack access to improved high-yielding crop varieties and essential inputs. Furthermore, local small farmers have limited knowledge and skills in modern technologies, appropriate farming practices, proper post-harvest handling and quality control, and effective marketing skills.

There are also a number of other inter-related constraints and barriers to sustainable fruit growing in the project area including: low technical and organizational capacities of farmers and limited institutional government support and extension services for the local people.  The local people in Kilembe,Bugoye,Karusandara,Maliba and Rukoki, especially women, lack extension services and access to relevant information, including market information. They also have no access to credit; they lack capital and essential farm inputs and tools.

The floods affected several sectors including Agriculture where food security of the people remains threatened. It will take approximately two planting seasons for the affected people to recover their livelihoods. Indeed more than 100 livestock perished, about twenty nine fish ponds were destroyed and 731 acres of agricultural land with crops were washed away by the flooding rivers. Despite positive development efforts throughout the district poverty still remains an issue in Kasese, with 55.2% of households being either ‘moderately poor’ or ‘extremely poor’. Trees and forests are critical resources for people’s livelihoods, environmental conservation and national economic development. In Uganda, forestry contributes about 6% of the GDP of Uganda and more than 90% of the population depends directly on forests for their energy needs (firewood and charcoal), materials for furniture and construction (timber and poles) as well as food and other non-timber forest products (including fruits, nuts, medicinal plants, fodder and other products). Trees and forests also provide critical ecological services including: contributing directly to livelihoods and can complement other key components of poverty reduction (e.g. food production, education and primary health care).

There is a need to sensitize, empower and assist the rural farmers to increase agricultural productivity and address potential environmental risks of associated to tree destruction and poor unsustainable small subsistence agricultural practices. This project will assist rural farmers to address some of the above-mentioned constraints and other emerging issues and needs so that people in the project area can derive maximum benefit from fruit growing and agro-forestry practices as a strategy for improved food security, poverty alleviation and sustainable livelihoods. It will encourage and support the rural farmers to transform the current smallholder subsistence farming into economically viable agro-businesses. The project will, inter alia, facilitate access to improved seeds; promote the adoption of modern agricultural technologies by rural farmers; provide training in appropriate sustainable farming practices (including: soil and water conservation, integrated fertility management, composting, crop rotation, mulching, intercropping/use of cover crops, sylvopastoral systems and integrated pest management); facilitate the establishment of farmer producer-groups and foster competitive marketing of locally produced fruit products, including through training in harvest and post-harvest handling and quality control skills.

The project is expected to improve the livelihoods of more than 700 female farmers in the project area. This will be achieved in a number of ways, including: enabling the beneficiary rural farmers to increase production of fruit and other vegetable crops for sale in the local markets in order to increase the sub-counties incomes and to achieve domestic food self-sufficiency and improved nutrition, which will in turn result in better health and increased economic productive capacity and better academic performance of female farmers at sub-counties. The project will also act as a catalyst for the local people to engage in similar farm economic activities, community development initiatives and social networks that would further improve their well-being and self-esteem. It is hoped that the project will serve as a model in Kilembe, Bugoye, Karusandara, Maliba and Rukoki and that a follow-up project will be developed building on the experience, gained.

**Direct Project beneficiaries:**

The project will benefit the selected 20000 rural female farmers. These have constantly been affected by the torrent rains and heavy floods since 1st, May, 2013-May, 2016.The rivers ( Mubuku, Nyamwamba, Nyamughasani, Sebwe etc) of the project area Kasese District have been terribly hit causing a lot of catastrophic disasters, hence leaving many female headed families living in squalid conditions. Their lives are like frogs in the walls. Hence there is starvation, unsustainable agricultural productivity, poor health and nutrition, poor environment/global warming and perpetual poverty. IDMC is trying to address this problem at all forus, to bring glory and hope to these suffering female rural farmers. Kasese District being one of the first growing districts with the population of 67100 growth rate of 68% being female with 45% of these productive age group and 4%of the total population is under 1 year and fertility rate of 73% (CBOS2015 midyear population projection) is performing poorly in meeting some of the national per capita income indicators. With an annual population growth rate of 3.6%, Kasese District’s population is expected to double every twenty years, this despite Kasese’s unique geography, which limits the available land for human habitation and productive use. Moreover, the natural resource base of the district, particularly land, is already being overexploited, in part due to rapid population growth, and it is suggested that, if degradation continues, the land’s biological potential may be permanently reduced and the welfare of district resident’s may deteriorate (KDLG, 2005). Survey findings suggest that 64.4% of households report that land conflicts have increase in the last 5 years, and the future trends look set to rise as the population continues to grow and livelihoods compete for the available resources. Furthermore, the district’s capacity to provide public infrastructure and services to a rapidly growing population may well be threatened beyond its ability to cope. Added to this, is the challenge of large numbers of youth entering the job market every year. Given the 7 limited opportunities of finding formal employment, emphasis must be on preparing the youth to be economically productive, by supporting and improving vocational training opportunities, and by enabling them to access the financial means necessary to engage in and expand eventual economic activities. Without addressing issues of land use management in a cohesive way and without an earnest and deliberate embrace of population issues by political leaders and planners meeting the district’s vision is likely to remain an unattainable goal.

**Indirect project Beneficiaries:**

More than 32000 people are expected to benefit indirectly from the project. These will include: participants in the awareness seminars and workshops, local people who will visit the project initiatives and uptake the knowledge and those who will be inspired by the project activities, learn from the participating young farmers and adopt the modern appropriate practices. As well as members of the participating households who will benefit from the improved food security, nutrition and household incomes.

#### Therefore a total of $49500 is needed to help in pushing this project and help the poor people of God in Maliba, Kitswamba, Rukoki and Kabatunda sub counties Kasese District.

**ACTIVITIES:**

* Facilitate access to improved seeds and seedlings including fruit tree seedlings
* Facilitate access to agricultural inputs (including fertilizers, pesticides and farm tools);
* Promote the adoption of modern agricultural technologies by our female farmers and female headed homes;
* Organize workshops and other training activities (farm visits, study tours and dissemination of information and technical training materials) on appropriate sustainable farming practices, including: soil and water conservation, integrated fertility management, composting, sylvopastoral systems and integrated pest management);
* Offer on-farm extension support and advisory services, upon request;
* Train, equip and deploy five local agricultural extension workers/ animators (change agents);
* Foster competitive marketing of locally produced agricultural products (including through training in harvest and post-harvest handling and quality control skills and technologies);
* Facilitate young farmers access to relevant information, including market prices and credit opportunities;
* Facilitate the establishment of young farmer producers and marketing groups.
* Facilitate provision of transport means for effective project monitoring and implementation process
* Support provision of project land one acre to establish functional nursery beds
* Coordination and networking
* Conduct end of term evaluation.

**Environmental Sustainability:**

Under this component the project will address the natural resource management needs including the environmental stress and risks associated with fruit growing agriculture practices. Through a series of on spot advice, field visits, workshop and sensitization training; undertake “best bet” practices that are not only attractive to communities but also fulfill priority benefit criteria such as in-situ conservation in bio diverse rural and Female farmer’s gardens of important native fruit, medicinal, forage plant species identified by local community beneficiaries.

**Project sustainability:**

The sustainability of the project rests upon several key factors. Firstly, the project design places major emphasis on capacity building and process strengthening. Overall, the objective is to ensure that at the end of the implementation period, all major project stakeholders including beneficiaries and local council administrations have all increased their capacity to support fruit tree growing and planting of trees including agroforestry practices. This objective renders the success of the process aspect of the project of almost as great importance as the immediate project development objective of poverty reduction.

Secondly, the project design does include a project implementation strategy, for example: The project management will encourage and facilitate the beneficiaries of the project to form groups and constitute themselves into a Community Association and farmer groups leaders and government officials, which provides opportunities to further manage the project after its official closure. Beneficiaries will be encouraged to participate in selecting what kind of fruit, vegetables and trees they would like to grow to ensure sustainability.

Thirdly, project funds will be used to ensure productivity of key resources more so land, which results in objectively verifiable benefits. This will, in turn, provide a long term basis for vulnerability reduction among the poor and strengthen their ability to focus beyond immediate subsistence needs. Established functional nursery beds

Project staff, community leaders and members, including beneficiaries and volunteers that will participate in baseline surveys will contribute to enhanced local capacity to continue to apply and refine project methods and extend results and lessons learned to other areas.   
  
By involving the rural community in all stages of the project from planning, designing, and finally operation and maintenance will help ensure sustainability of the project. To guarantee suitability and sustainability, the Project will pay special attention to assessing and meeting demand at all levels.

**Replication:**

The potential for replication of the project is considered to be high. Due to the innovative approach in which fruit and multipurpose tree growing is closely linked to current poverty levels, incomes and food security including environmental conservation, the project encompasses only the rural of Kilembe,Bugoye,Karusandara,Maliba and Rukoki Kasese District. Successful implementation, both in terms of poverty reduction outcomes as well as the mainstreaming of beneficiary support processes, would provide a strong argument for replication of the project into other areas within Kasese district including surrounding areas. A replication strategy and action plan would be prepared before end of project and reviewed by all key stakeholders. The plan would identify the main lessons learned from the first year of implementation, assess progress and capacity of rural s Kilembe, Bugoye,Karusandara,Maliba and Rukoki Kasese  to carry out project activities, as well as resources required to carry out these activities and potential

**Project Monitoring and evaluation:**

The progress of the project will be monitored through periodic assessments against the project outputs and indicators set out in the monitoring and evaluation plan. Semi-annual progress reports will be prepared by the project coordinator and submitted to the Steering Committee, the donor(s) and relevant government authorities. The reports will, inter alia, outline the activities undertaken, the achievements made, the constraints encountered and the lessons learned. An annual financial and management audit report will be undertaken as part of the normal internal process of the project.

A participatory monitoring and reporting system supported will be used to assess the progress and impact of the project. The project beneficiaries will be asked to provide feedback to the project management team regarding positive aspects and any shortcomings in the project implementation. Anecdotes from the project beneficiaries about their experience in fruit growing and agroforestry practices and overall perceived benefits (e.g. changes in lifestyle/ quality of life and in Female farmer’s incomes, improvements in nutrition and food security, etc) will be compiled through informal interviews.

On the basis the progress reports and the feedback received from the pupils, necessary adjustments to the project will be identified and recommended to the Project Steering Committee for consideration. The final evaluation of the project will be undertaken by an independent consultant during the last two months of the project.

Information about the progress of the project and will be published in the semi-annual newsletter produced by Kasese rural Female farmer’s/ and or the community association. A video documentary about the project, featuring aspects of the implementation process, the results and impact the project on the community and the general lessons learned will be produced for both reporting and outreach purposes.

**Risks:**

The most substantial risk to the project goal and purpose is that the capacity at the Female farmer’s level is insufficient to adequately manage the project tasks. This risk will be addressed through substantial investment of project resources in capacity building and strengthening and volunteer training. Another moderate risk relates to severe drought or floods in the project area that may prevent gains in output and income. Measures that will be undertaken are the promotion of sustainable land management practices that specifically address adaptation to climate variability, and land use planning that analyzes zones of vulnerability and develops local strategies for adaptation to these risks.

**ORGANISATION STRUCTURE:**

**DONOR**

**GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MEMBERS**

B.O.D

VOLUNTARY WORKERS

LEVEL OF 5 PROJECT INSTRUCTION RESOURCE PERSONS

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

PROJECT DIRECTOR

PROGRAMME OFFICER

CONSULTANT

PROJECT COMMITTEE

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR