

# Scaling Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) through Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) Engagement

Joab Osumba | John Recha

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Workshop Report



**AICCRA**  
Accelerating the Impact of CGIAR  
Climate Research for Africa



# **Scaling Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) through Multi-Stakeholder Platform (MSP) Engagement**

## **Workshop Report**

**Accelerating Impacts of CGIAR Climate Research for Africa  
(AICCRA)**

**September 2022**

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### **About AICCRA**

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## **Acknowledgments**

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### **About the authors**

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## Background

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Multi Stakeholder Platforms (MSP) are used to effectively coordinate stakeholders via collaborative planning; support the diverse involvement of stakeholders; cross-leverage resources such as knowledge, skill, as well as funding; policy action plan through initiatives; and monitoring and evaluation. CSA MSP has been created to make decision-making easy through the platform. It enables all stakeholders to partner and collaborates to accelerate implementation, plan and monitor CSA.

CRAFT through SNV supports capacity development activities to ensure its success and extensive usage. The platform is modelled to enable MSPs to accelerate the process of policy engagement activities and policy dialogues. This is done from local to national and regional levels. The platform aims to engage institutions at the local, national and regional to collaborate or partner in catalyzing the formation and operationalization of MSPs within the three East African countries of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda, and across the region. Where needed, CRAFT backstops the local, national and regional stakeholders involved in MSP activities.

CRAFT centres on bridging the disconnect between research organizations, that generate innovative techniques, and development agencies, that endorse the adoption of improved technologies, through the MSP process to improve the resilience of East Africa's agriculture and food systems in the face of climate change. CRAFT works to strengthen the technical, institutional, and human capacity required to move stalling research outputs and innovations off the shelf and achieve large-scale impacts in East Africa.

The Uganda CSA-MSP will assist CRAFT in strengthening its systemic capacity to monitor climate change in Uganda, plan the likely impacts of climate change on local agri-food systems, distinguish innovative techniques that can boost those systems' resilience in the face of climate change, and transfer knowledge about the improved technologies to agri-food system actors. The information, innovations, and decision-making tools promoted by CRAFT will benefit not only productive agents (such as agricultural producers, manufacturers, processing units, and distribution companies), but also the public sector, private entities, and civil society organizations, that play critical roles in delivering better inventions to resourceful agents.

### Purpose and Objectives

The purpose of this consultative workshop was to enhance the promotion and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) in Uganda. Stakeholders implementing CSA came together to establish a coordination and collaboration mechanism named the Multi-Stakeholder Platform for CSA (CSA-MSP) at the national level. The stakeholders were drawn from various fields representing the government, civil society organization, CBO, FBO research and academia.

The specific objectives of the workshop were to:

- To brief Uganda stakeholders on the MSP process and the role of MSP in CSA implementation
- To explain the need for country-level MSPs as an institutional mechanism to facilitate CSA policy engagement and implementation
- To support Uganda to form a CSA-MSP interim Steering committee and Thematic Working groups (TWGs) for Uganda

## **Expected outputs of the workshop**

Expected outputs included:

- Unanimous agreement to form a CSA-MSP in Uganda
- An interim Steering committee and interim thematic Working groups (TWGs) are in place to steer Uganda's CSA-MSP
- Formation of thematic working groups

## **Organization of the workshop**

The workshop kicked off with PowerPoint presentations with questions and answer sessions for clarification. This was followed by group work exercises and plenary discussions to conceptualize the CSA-MSP and its organs for Uganda. The workshop started with a self-introduction session and opening remarks on the CRAFT Project.

## Session 1: Opening Session and setting the stage

The CRAFT project, under SNV, work in Uganda is in line with Uganda's policy position as captured in the following documents:

1. National Development Plan three (NDPIII) objectives one and two,
2. Enhance value addition in key growth opportunities.
3. Strengthen the private sector to create jobs.
4. Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)'s Agro-industrialisation program's strategic direction,
5. The need to sustainably increase production and productivity of the priority commodities identified by the Government.
6. The need to strengthen the integration between agriculture production systems with industry to create the necessary synergies to attract private entrepreneurs.

Besides the CRAFT and its alignment with Uganda government policies and programmes, SNV is reconceptualising their programmes in Agriculture, Water and Energy to be more holistic than they currently are. Figure 1, captures the agriculture-water-energy nexus within SNV.



**Figure 1: A farmer irrigating her crops powered by solar energy**

CSA stakeholders comprising government, private sector, development partners and other stakeholders to embrace working in a coordinated manner to avoid duplication of interventions, i.e. to work in a way that they complement each other and not compete. There's a need to come up with a clear mechanism and a harmonised vision. MAAIF has been tasked by the Permanent Secretary to prepare a policy brief on how the department can work together with all CSA-relevant stakeholders, to profile the contributions of Non-State Actors in the CSA space in Uganda.

Uganda's GDP is growing but that growth is not reflected in terms of a matching transformative change on the ground. It is a declared aim of the government to see the agriculture sector transformed into a more productive pillar of Uganda's economy, especially in terms of total factor productivity, which has been declining. There is an urgency of coming up with a mechanism which will contribute to that "transformative action" at the grassroots, using the Parish Development Model (PDM) which is being rolled out in all Parishes across Uganda. CSA is one of the interventions MAAIF has prioritized in the PDM. Additionally, the Ugandan government has MoUs



with many NGOs but there is no impact evident on the ground. There are more than 133 MoUs signed with different organisations but only about 5 of the organizations are consistently reporting to the ministry. Yet there are over 2000 NGOs implementing development programs in Northern Uganda alone, but the situation has not improved in those areas. Thus, the MAAIF department has been put on task to explain what these existing gaps are and involve people. It is against these backdrops the stakeholders need to come together, and work together in a more coordinated manner.

CSA MSP workshops are essential to address CSA issues such as the possibility of forming a CSA-MSP for Uganda. The core mandate of UgNAFF is to mobilize, organize, and seek partnerships to empower its members and collaborate with other partners. UgNAFF intends to make its contribution to the CSA-MSP mechanism when formed. The role of championing the MSP will empower the farmer. The PDM model adopted by the government is a very good opportunity to apply MSP for CSA in the Parishes.

The Directorate of Extension works with district production departments to deliver extension services alongside the private sector extension service providers using a pluralistic approach. This is because public sector extension services alone are not enough. MAAIF's current ratio of extension officers to farmers is 1 to 1800 farmers yet the recommended ratio is 1 to 500. Currently, the Department of Extension Services, e.g., under the Agricultural Cluster Development Project (ACDP) and the KRP Project, is in the process of having a joint effort to transfer extension services to the farmers considering working together with private extension workers. There is a need to work together to increase the coverage of extension services in Uganda and the proposed CSA-MSP platform will be a useful vehicle to bring together stakeholders in the public and private sectors to achieve much in addressing climate change.

Kenya and Tanzania are leading in CSA MSP implementation while Uganda lags. COMESA had in 2015 supported the three East African countries to develop national CSA Programs through an ad hoc Task Force per country. Each East African country has a guiding document.

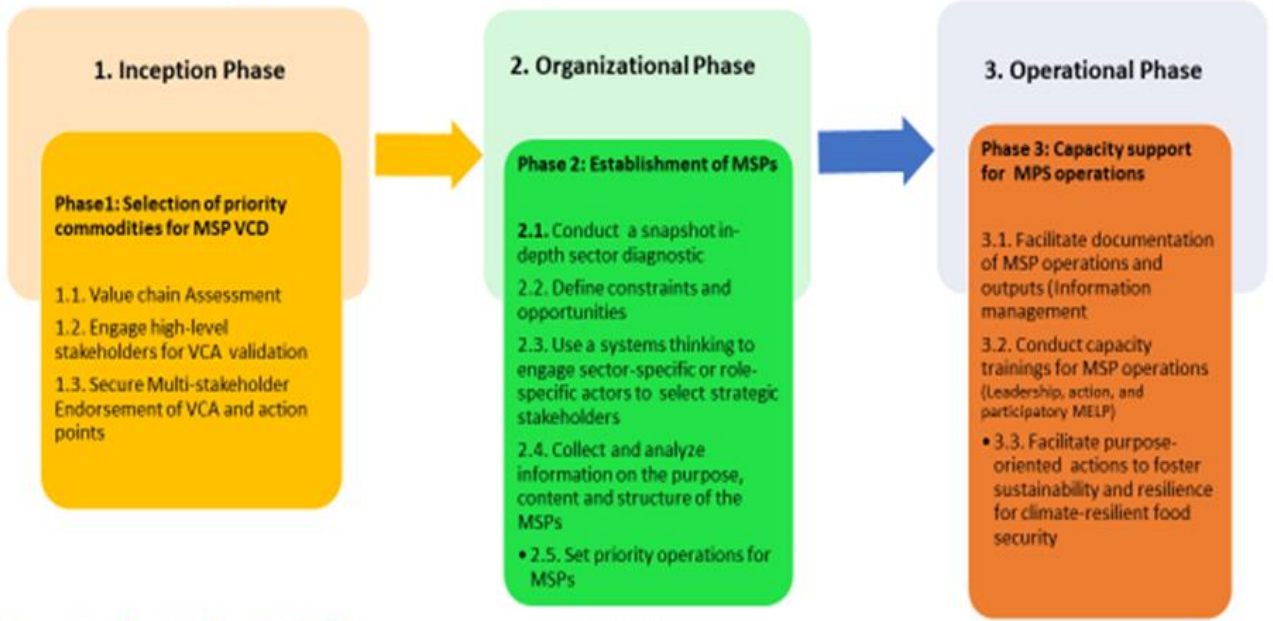
Ideally, a Task Force was formed for a specific task and once the task was accomplished the Task Force had no further work unless it was transformed into a different entity with a new objective and a new role. Kenya and Tanzania went ahead to convert their Task Forces to fully-fledged CSA-MSPs (called MSP in Kenya and Alliance in Tanzania) to spearhead the implementation of the developed Programs, complete with a strategic objective, neither an operational structure nor a work program in each case. In Uganda, the officer-in-charge confirmed that indeed the Uganda CSA Task Force still exists and it is occasionally used for ad hoc tasks although it doesn't currently have a strategic objective, an operational structure, or a work program. A review of the relevant policy landscape for CSA-MSP in Uganda revealed that at least in six government policy documents there has been an expression of the need for an MSP and a recommendation to form one. The documents reviewed which contain the recommendations are listed below:

- Uganda Climate Smart-Agriculture Country Programme 2015-2025
- National Adaptation Plan for the Agricultural Sector 2018
- National Agriculture Policy 2013
- Extension Guidelines and Standards (Year?)
- CSA Community of Practice Guide (year?)
- The National Agricultural Extension Strategy (NAES) 2016-2021

FAO and UNDP usually collaborate on capacity support to strengthen multi-stakeholder platforms (MSPs) and CSA interventions for commodity value chains and have done so for some commodities in Uganda (Fig 2).

**UNDP and FAO Collaborative approach to operationalization of MSP for priority food value chains**

**Incremental approach to developing Multi-Stakeholder Platforms for CCA (©FAO,2021)**



*\*Under construct & pre-test; Rosemirra, 2021*

(©FAO,2021)

**Figure 2: the process of forming a commodity-based MSP**

Also, the two organizations have used the Task Force COMESA that was left behind to accomplish some tasks. An illustration of the value of MSPs is shown in Fig. 3.



**Figure 3: Multi Stakeholder value**

The implementation of CSA intervention by FAO is championed by the implementing partners with one of them being Uganda Forum for Agriculture Advisory Services (UFAAS). Some of the interventions implemented by UFAAS include:

- Enhancing the scalability of CSA among Agriculture extension and Advisory Service (AEAS) actors in Uganda.
- Digitalization of climate-smart Agriculture project.
- Advocating for climate-smart Agriculture; National and Regional stakeholder dialogue.

## Session 2: Plenary Session

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- **Financing** concerns may make people shy away from taking a leadership role in MSP. the financing for MSP comes from fundraising and campaigns. The platform has activities to undertake but it does not have money. The first step is to look for a stakeholder interested in the activities and outcomes the MSP sets out to do. The platform can approach the stakeholders with activities they want to implement. On the other hand, a stakeholder can approach the platform with activities which they would like to be implemented. In some scenarios, a platform runs for 4 years in an informal institution since some members in it have a common interest.
- Some **platforms are organised** in specific commodities and have achieved results. Hence, it is justifiable to come up with activities to provide a basis for development partners to fund and make the platform vibrant.
- There hasn't been **benchmarking to learn from successful MSPs**. However, it can be initiated by in-country stakeholders.
- There is goodwill from the stakeholders to have a CSA-MSP. This is supported by relevant government policy documents on the need for a platform. Registration of stakeholder entities tends to give the platform stability. Some models can be applied to bringing together public, private sector and development partners to work together under the MSP. Uganda should decide which model will work well for the platform and a model whose design is attractive to attract organizations and stakeholders. Also, it should be considered according to the country context whether the platform should be a separate legal entity or operate under a ministry.
- One of the challenges is the **project mindset within the MSP** space, which can affect the implementation of the MSP strategy and hinders progress, to the detriment of relationships. In some cases, many people can embrace the platform if it is under a ministry, but it should be noted that the ministry has other mandates. To effectively manage and deliver the expectation, the best approach is not to look at MSP as a project and for all relevant stakeholders to identify and support what is in their interest within the platform. That way relationships are kept cordial and both sides mutually gain in terms of mandates.
- There is a task force in the Ministry of Agriculture, Uganda, about climate change. The main concern of the task force is how to **convert the climate change taskforce be into a CSA-MSP platform**. To achieve this, they need to discuss plans with the officer in charge of the docket.
- The **MSP needs to be supported** for it to stimulate understanding of CSA and spur risk appetite.

## Session 3: Groupwork: CSA-MSP Formation

### 3.1 Developing a framework to guide Uganda CSA MSP

A framework was developed based on questions the participants answered during group discussions (Fig. 2). The guiding questions included:

1. Do we need a CSA MSP? Yes [ ] No [ ]. If No, disband the discussion
2. If yes, what would you want it to achieve (vision) and to do (mission)
3. What should be the objectives of the CSA MSP in Uganda
4. Suggest those organizations that can be in the interim Steering Committee membership. For each organization suggest an interim person represent
5. Under each objective, agree on thematic working groups (TWGs) and possible roles or activities for each TWG. For each organization suggest an interim person represent
6. What details of membership would you want to see in the CSA MSP (i.e., what organizational categories, with names of specific organizations)?
7. Where should it be coordinated from?
8. Suggest potential partners that can support

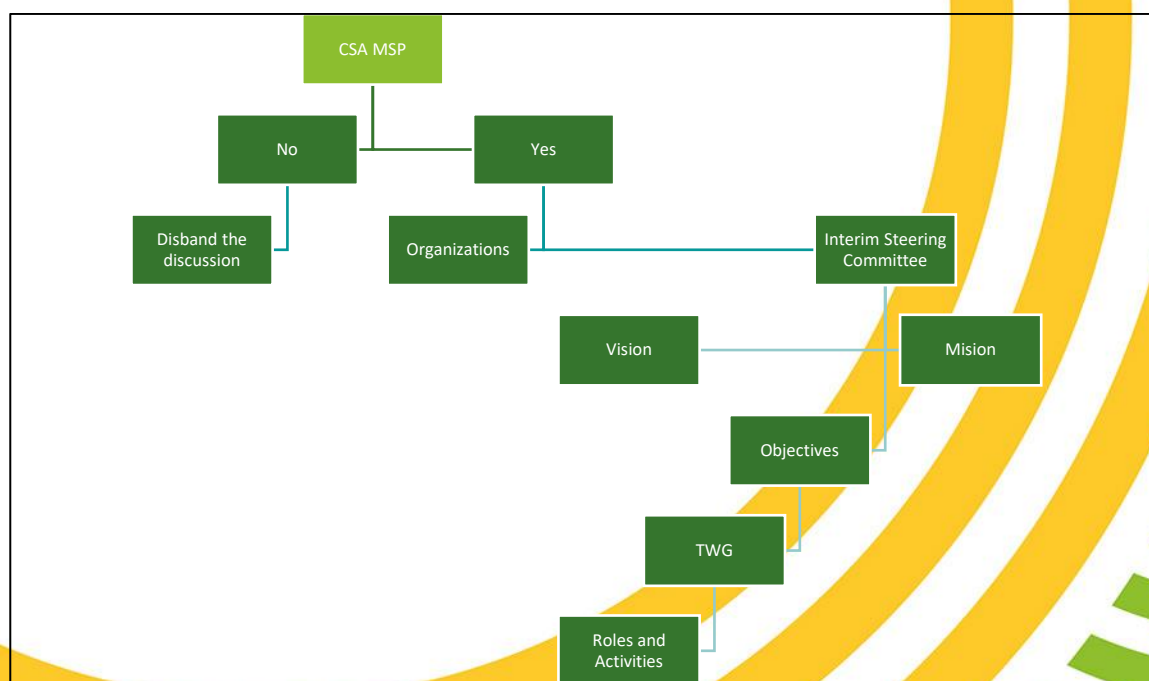


Figure 4: A guiding framework for forming a CSA MSP

## Session 4: Results/ Outputs/ Outcomes

### 4.1 Vision, Mission, Objectives, Steering Committee & Thematic Working Groups

#### Vision

1. A vibrant, one-stop stop coordination centre for CSA work and actors that foster farmers' resilience to climate change
2. A reference group for CSA stakeholders
3. An all-inclusive CSA for all value chains
4. Sustainable agricultural production and productivity
5. Sustainable and vibrant climate-smart environment

#### Mission

1. To coordinate all CSA work, serve as an advocacy platform for CSA stakeholders, facilitate networking, and address CSA policy gaps at the country level
2. Harmonization and coordination of CSA initiatives
3. To promote good agricultural practices in the face of climate change that enhance sustainable production, and support community resilience while minimizing causes of climate change for improved livelihoods
4. Coordinated program development and implementation of climate-smart agriculture initiatives in Uganda through Multi-stakeholder engagements
5. Coordinated, the effective coordinating effort of the different actors in the CSA solutions activity to deliver the vision of sustainable

#### Objectives

The Four broad objectives for the CSA MSP for Uganda were.

1. Coordination and Resource Mobilization
2. Networking and Partnerships/ gathering/ Collaboration/Stakeholder mobilization
3. Knowledge and Information management
4. Policy Engagement dialogue and advocacy

#### Interim Steering Committees of the CSA-MSP

Organization	Role	Interim person
MAAIF / Public sector (MDAs & Local governments)	Policy and technical	1. Commissioner Dept of Agric infrastructure and water for agricultural production 2. Directorate of Extension 3. Cyprian S (Interim Chairperson) 4. Reps from the MAAIF task force (government)
Ministry of Water and Environment (Department of CC)	Technical	Rep. from Climate change department - Min of water from Climate Change Unit (government)
Research (NARO)	Technologies/ agriculture research solutions to climate change	Director General
FAO	Financial and technical resources	Team Leader Climate Change
Global Green Growth Institute	Technical assistance in CSA	Officer Sustainable Landscapes

Organization	Role	Interim person
Uganda National Farmers Federation	Farmer mobilizations	President
Abi Development/Abi Finance	Financial resources	Sustainability Specialist
Private sector Foundation	Private sector representative	Program Director for Master Card
Ministry of Finance Planning & Economic Development	Financial resources	Commissioner in charge of Budget & Aid
National Environmental Management Authority	Technical	Officer - Environment
Climate Action Network for Ug	Coordination	Team Leader
SNV Netherlands Development Organization	Facilitation	Representative
Agro Insurance Consortium	Agric Insurance services, standardization of premiums for Crop & Livestock value chains	Team Leader
Non-Governmental Organizations	Enabling participation of all actors (especially vulnerable, inter-institution coordination, capacity support	Representative
Microfinanciers	Agricultural productivity Investments	Representative
UN Agencies (UNFOCC FAO, WFP, IFAD, UNDP, ITC)	Catalyze partnerships and Channel resources for Climate change	Representative
Processors/ Private sector (Seed Companies-Equator seeds)	Providing solutions to climate change, blended financing opportunities	Representative
Academia -academic institutions actors (Makerere	Research and facilitate a deeper understanding of Climate change/ Climate change in curricula	Representative
Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA)	Weather and climate information services, scientific research and guidance on climate change	Representative /Director
District Local Governments	Planning and management of climate change agenda in Districts	District Agriculture Production Officers/ Natural Resources Officers
The parliamentary committee on Climate change	Climate change dialogue & reforms, climate change sensitive budgetary allocation and appropriation	Coordinator
ASARECA		Team Leader Climate Change/Innovation and Partnerships
Office of the Prime Minister	Responsible for coordination	Team Leader Climate Change/Disaster Risk Response
Development partners (EU, GIZ, USAID, EKN/DGIS, DANIDA, USAID, SIDA, World Bank)	Technical assistance and Funding	Representatives

Organization	Role	Interim person
Commodity platforms and farmer organizations	Means for providing access to information, evidence, and guidance consistent with supporting decision-making at	Representatives

### Thematic Working Groups

The thematic working Groups (TWG) were formed based on each objective, each TWG will develop proposals on target outputs/results and activities to be undertaken.

TWG	Suggested activities
1. Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Planning of activities</li> <li>• Convening meetings</li> <li>• Admin</li> </ul>
2. Resource mobilization and utilisation/ Resources (It was proposed that this objective be merged with coordination)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Harness resource mobilization and investment opportunities</li> <li>• Identify funding opportunities and Mobilize resources</li> </ul>
3. Networking and Partnerships/ gathering/ Collaboration/ Stakeholder mobilization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Membership mobilisation</li> <li>• Profiling stakeholders/ Stakeholder mapping</li> <li>• To leverage synergies amongst the different stakeholder programs</li> <li>• Identify potential stakeholders with a vested interest in CSA</li> <li>• Organize regular MSPs</li> <li>• Identify areas that require joint efforts</li> </ul>
4. Knowledge and information management (Enhance Knowledge and Information sharing)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation activities</li> <li>• M&amp;E</li> <li>• Profile climate smart Agric. Technologies</li> <li>• Disseminated technologies</li> </ul>
5. Policy engagement, dialogues, and advocacy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate and lobby for Climate-resilient systems</li> </ul>

### Coordination Hub proposed

- MAAIF / Mother Ministry – MAAIF to provide a secretariat for day-to-day coordination (from within and without)
- Annual rotational locations with one of the donor entities as suggested by the members. SNV as interim host

### CSA-MSP Strategic Outcome proposed

- Increased adoption of CSA technologies, practices, and services



## Session 5: Proposed Next steps/activities

A report is to be shared with participants to plan for the next activities for the CSA MSP.

Organization	Role	Interim person
MAAIF / Public sector (MDAs & Local governments)	Policy and technical	1. Commissioner Dept of Agric infras and water for agricultural production 2. Directorate of Extension 3. Cyprian S (Interim Chairperson) 4. Reps from the MAAIF task force (government)
Ministry of Water and Environment (Department of CC)	Technical	Rep. from Climate change department - Min of water from Climate Change Unit (government)
Research	NARO/ Technologies/ research	Director General
FAO	Financial and technical resources	Team Leader Climate Change
GGGI	Technical assistance in CSA	Officer Sustainable Landscapes
Farmer mobilizations	UNFFE	President
Abi Development/Abi Finance	Financial resources	Sustainability Specialist
Private sector Foundation	Private sector representative	Program Director for Master Card
Ministry of Finance Planning & Econ development	Financial resources	Commissioner in charge of Budget & Aid
NEMA	Technical	Officer - Environment
Climate Action Network for Ug	Coordination	Team Leader
Agro Insurance Consortium	Insurance	Team Leader
	SNV	Representative
NGOs	SNV Rep	Representative
Microfinanciers	ABI Rep	Representative
UN Agencies	FAO, WFP, UNDP, UNHCR	Representative
Processors/ Private sector	Equator Seeds/ (private sector)	Representative
Academia	Makerere University (Academia)	Representative
UNMA		
DLG		
The parliamentary committee on CC		
ASARECA		
OPM		
Development partners	GIZ, EU	
Commodity platforms and farmer organizations		

The next steps were proposed as per the attached table.

Task	Timeline			Output(s)	Remarks
	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Sharing Meeting with Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) stakeholders (after approval)	×			MSP meeting report shared	After internal approval by the PM
Follow-up meetings to concretize on the next steps		×		Bilateral meetings conducted	SNV/MAAIF
Convening Thematic Working Groups Meetings		×	×	Thematic working groups conducted	The respective Thematic leaders will be in charge

## **Conclusions and Way Forward**

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The following conclusions were drawn from the workshop.

- Successfully developed CSA MSP for Uganda
- Members of CSA MSP should make it a number one priority when called upon and be active members. This is to attract other potential stakeholders to join the noble platform.
- The TWG Working Group's function is to provide leadership in the development of practical solutions for the respective thematic areas they are engaged in.
- There is a need for support and coordination for CSA MSP

The way forward for CSA MSP in terms of action at the national level in Uganda includes:

- Each of the TWG will develop proposals on target outputs/results and activities to be undertaken.
- The Steering Committee to provide support, guidance, and oversight of the CSA development agenda in Uganda

## Annex 1: Workshop Program

Time	Subject/Topic	Method	Lead
<b>DAY ONE: 7th September 2022</b>			
8:30-09:00	Arrival and Registration of participants		MAAIF/SNV
09:00-09:45	Self-introduction, Expectations & Objectives		All
09:45-9:55	Opening Remarks		SNV/ CRAFT
9:55-10:10	Keynote address		MAAIF
10:10-10:30	MAAIF updates (Directorate of extension). MAAIF-Agriculture sector CSA Projects Coordination-NSA & public.		MAAIF
<b>TEA BREAK</b>			
10:30-11:30	Presentations/Experience sharing from Partners involved in climate Smart agriculture 1. CRAFT (CCAFS). MSPs experience in Kenya and Tanzania: <i>(establishing MSPs, key highlights of Service delivery models and Crop suitability mapping application?</i> 2. FAO (together with UFAAS) -Scaling CSA approaches and strategies		
11:30-12:00	Plenary: Question & Answer Session. Clarifications		
12:30-13:00	Plenary Presentations & Discussions		
13:00-14:00	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>		
14:00-15:00	The topic for Discussion: <b>Multi-Stakeholders Platform</b> do we need it? How CSA stakeholder coordination is improved? how to increase learning, sharing and collaboration in Uganda		
15:00-16:00	MSP Action planning		<b>All</b>
16:00-16:20		Plenary	
16:20-16:25	Closing Remarks		MAAIF
16:25	<b>TEAS &amp; DEPARTURE</b>		

## **Annexe 2: INTERIM THEMATIC WORKING GROUPS**

TWGs (The ones with the highest number of stars become the interim convenor of the TWG)

### **Coordination**

1. Komayombi Bulegeya (Uganda Potato Platform) \*
2. Joshua Okonya (ASARECA)
3. David Kyeyune (GGGI – Global Green Growth Institute)
4. **Dr. Patience Rwamigisa (MAAIF) \*\*\*\*\***
5. Emma David (Equator Seeds)
6. Nyanjura Beatrice (ASKAR GENERAL MERCHANDISE Ltd)
7. Kenneth Owoyesigire (Okeba Uganda Ltd)
8. Luvumu N. Eve (MAAIF)
9. Rosemirta Birungi (FAO)

### **Knowledge and Information Management**

1. Kisaakye Frederick (Mubende DLG – CRAFT SNV)
2. Ahimbisibwe Denis (Jabba Soil Labs)
3. Emma David (Equator Seeds)
4. Solomon Basaza (Kisoro DLG)
5. Sarah Mubiru (SOW AND GROW FOUNDATION)
6. Luvumu N. Eve (MAAIF) \*
7. Kamari Fidel (Kisoro District Potato Group)
8. Paul Nyende (AGRINET Uganda Ltd) \*
9. **Justus Twebaze (AGRITERRA) \*\*\*\*\***
10. Imaikorit Bernis (P'KWI)
11. Kawuma Christine (ISSD – Integrated Seed Sector Development – Uganda) \*
12. Nyanjura Beatrice (ASKAR GENERAL MERCHANDISE Ltd)
13. Kenneth Owoyesigire (Okeba Uganda Ltd)
14. Otweyo Christiano (Mbale DLG)

### **Networking and Partnerships**

1. Dr Everline Komutunga (NARO)
2. Emma David (Equator Seeds)
3. Kamari Fidel (Kisoro District Potato Group)
4. **Susan Atyang (ABI Development Ltd) \*\*\*\*\***
5. Solomon Basaza (Kisoro DLG)
6. Imaikorit Bernis (P'KWI)
7. Marilyn Kabalere (NOGAMU) \*
8. Kwemboi Felix (SEBEI FARMERS' SACCO)
9. Joy Mukisa (PEDN – Private Education Development Network)
10. Otweyo Christiano (Mbale DLG)
11. Komayombi Bulegeya (Uganda Potato Platform) \*\*

12. Okello Isaac (ALITO JOINT COOPERATIVE)
13. Paul Nyende (AGRINET Uganda Ltd)
14. Justus Twebaze (AGRITERRA) \*
15. Ahimbisibwe Denis (Jabba Soil Labs)
16. Andrew Chebet (SNV)c
17. Kawuma Christine (ISSD – Integrated Seed Sector Development – Uganda)
18. Habajja Samuel (DLG)

**Resource Mobilization (this TWG was suggested to be merged with Coordination)**

1. Komayombi Bulegeya (Uganda Potato Platform) \*\*\*\*\*
2. Joshua Okonya (ASARECA) \*
3. Rosemirta Birungi (FAO) \*\*
4. Abwooli Zainabu (SNV) \*\*\*
5. Susan Atyang (ABI Development Ltd) \*\*
6. David Kyeyune (GGGI)
7. Joy Mukisa (PEDN – Private Education Development Network)
8. Kwemboi Felix (SEBEI FARMERS' SACCO)
9. Okello Isaac (ALITO JOINT COOPERATIVE)

**Policy engagement, dialogues and advocacy**

1. Dr Everline Komutunga (NARO) \*\*\*\*\*
2. Komayombi Bulegeya (Uganda Potato Platform) \*
3. Kisaakye Frederick (Mubende DLG)
4. Marilyn Kabalere (NOGAMU)
5. MAAIF \*\*\*\*\*

## **Annex 3: MSP MEMBERSHIP PROPOSED**

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### **Details of membership we want to see.**

1. Academia eg Makerere University
2. ASARECA
3. Development partners (GIZ)
4. organizations or organisations (EU, Kingdom of Netherlands, FAO etc)
5. Farmer organizations/ Networks/associations (UNFFE, NOGAMU)
6. MAAIF (extension workers) --- Taskforce to be members in the MSP
7. Ministry of local government (Parish model)
8. Ministry of Water and Environment
9. MoWE
10. MSP should be inclusive, working under the assumption there is no MSP. If it exists, who are the current members and how to get them to join the MSP
11. NARO
12. OPM
13. The parliamentary committee on CC
14. Private sector organizations (e.g., input companies like seeds)
15. UN Agencies (FAO, WFP)
16. UNMA (Uganda National Metrological)

### **Criteria for membership in the CSA-MSP.**

1. Name and Type of Organization: Government agencies (MAAIF, MWE, Finance), academia (MUK), Research (NARO), I/NGOs (SNV, ABI, CARE, UFAAS, UNFFE, PSFU), Development Partners (GIZ), UN agencies (FAO, UNDP, WFP), CGIARs (ILRI), and Regional Organization (ASARECA)
2. Membership Fee
3. Paid and non-paid membership
4. Entity/corporate membership
5. Coverage
6. Geographical area of coverage i.e., regional, national rather than a small community
7. The mandate of the institutions
8. Representative profiles
9. Level of CSA mainstreaming (*budget indicator, action plans, operational statements*) -
  1. Budgets and work plans allocated to CSA (potential)
10. Sector
11. Duration/experience in CSA
12. Knowledge and competence in CSA
13. Soft skills (Mobilization, representation, reputation, management)
14. Demonstrated/vested interest in CSA activities
15. Should be involved/doing CSA
16. Beneficiaries served
17. Individual membership
18. Affiliate
19. Suggested members/Who should Participants?
20. Write to Organization Leads to nominate names

## **Annex 4: POTENTIAL PARTNERS THAT CAN SUPPORT**

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1. Civil society organization
2. INGOs
3. UN Agencies
4. Development partners (e.g. IFAD, EU, World Bank)
5. Government of Uganda
6. Charities and trusts,
7. Funding: ABI, GIZ, SNV, UN Agencies (UNDP, FAO, WFP...), ILRI, ASARECA
8. EU
9. SIDA
10. FCDO (Foreign Commonwealth development organization)
11. ABI development/aBi finance
12. Ministry of Foreign Affairs - Netherlands
13. FAO
14. CCAFS (Climate change agriculture and Food security)
15. USAID (Feed the Future)
16. Rabo Bank
17. Green Climate Fund
18. EU, FAO, UNDP, DGIS, KOICA, and USAID as potential prospective partners

## **Annexe 5: Workshop Participants**

<b>Venue: Fairway Hotel, Kampala</b>		<b>Date: 07 September 2022</b>	
<b>Name</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>E-mail address</b>	<b>District</b>
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