

Evidences

Study #81

Projects:

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Part I: Public communications

Type: OICR: Outcome Impact Case Report

Status: On Going

Year: 2018

Tagged as: Updated Outcome/Impact case at new level of maturity

Title: Using the learning alliance approach to develop national and sub national policies e.g climate change guidelines for the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

Short outcome/impact statement:

The PACCA project used the learning alliance concept to encourage more inclusive and participatory policy making processes within east Africa countries at national and sub national levels. A number of national processes were influenced including, the development of the climate mainstreaming guidelines and review of the agriculture sector strategic plan. The project also provided research and a platform that led to the developing of two ordinances in Mbale district designed to help local coffee growers achieve greater production.

Outcome story for communications use:

The Policy Action for Climate Change Adaptation uses learning alliances to increase participation of diverse stakeholders. Through the process, the project has been able to contribute to national and sub national policies. This has allowed different stakeholders that were traditionally not meeting to sit at the same table. This increased the capacity to innovate.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SzK2w-pk2JU>

Through this process, at the national level, the project assisted the ministry of Agriculture in Uganda to develop guidelines for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural policies and plans. <https://observer.ug/businessnews/60040-experts-welcome-climate-proposal>

At the local level, the project assisted the Mbale district local government to bring together stakeholders who agreed to come up with two district ordinances. one for curbing counterfeit inputs in the district and the other for better management of coffee, a crop highly affected by climate change.

<https://ccafs.cgiar.org/news/stakeholders-mt-elgon-region-agree-use-local-legislation-improve-coffee-quality#.XH4yz1Uza00>

Links to any communications materials relating to this outcome:

- <http://tinyurl.com/yxgsouad>
- <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/79793>
- <http://tinyurl.com/y5dls5uv>
- https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-92798-5_23
- <http://tinyurl.com/y3b2bytc>
- <https://ccafs.cgiar.org/blog/climate-proofing-ugandas-agriculture-sector#.XH4wgFUza00>
- <https://observer.ug/businessnews/60040-experts-welcome-climate-proposal>
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SzK2w-pk2JU>
- <http://tinyurl.com/y6supq6w>
- <http://tinyurl.com/yys82yq7>
- <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envsci.2017.05.013>
- <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/79789>
- <http://tinyurl.com/y5pueat8>

Part II: CGIAR system level reporting

Link to Common Results Reporting Indicator of Policies : Yes

Policies contribution:

- 95 - Mbale District (Uganda) coffee (management) bill, 2018
- 42 - Mbale District (Uganda) counterfeit agricultural inputs (prohibition) ordinance, 2018. Passed to stem the influx of fake agricultural inputs which was discouraging farmer use and reducing trust in the market.
- 64 - Guideline for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in national and sub-national agricultural sector policies and plans in Uganda

Level of maturity of change reported: Level 1

Links to the Strategic Results Framework:

Sub-IDOs:

- Enabled environment for climate resilience
- Conducive environment for managing shocks and vulnerability, as evidenced in rapid response mechanisms

Is this OICR linked to some SRF 2022/2030 target?: Too early to say

Comment: <Not Defined>

Geographic scope:

- National
- Sub-national

Country(ies):

- Uganda

Comments: The guidelines will help all stakeholders working on climate change issues in Uganda. The ordinance in coffee is expected to be adopted by other local governments in Elgon area.

Key Contributors:

Contributing CRPs/Platforms:

- RTB - Roots, Tubers and Bananas
- CCAFS - Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security

Contributing Flagships:

- FP2: Climate-Smart Technologies and Practices
- FP1: Priorities and Policies for CSA

Contributing Regional programs:

- EA: East Africa

Contributing external partners:

- MAFC - Ministry of Agriculture, Food security and Cooperatives (United Republic of Tanzania)
- Mbale District Local Government
- MAAIF - Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (Uganda)
- EMLI Bwaise Facility - Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility
- University of Oxford
- MWE - Ministry of Water and Environment (Uganda)

CGIAR innovation(s) or findings that have resulted in this outcome or impact:

Research findings from the CCAFS village of Rakai showed that there is a lot of institutional challenges that make policy formulation and implementation difficult.

Innovations: <Not Defined>

Elaboration of Outcome/Impact Statement:

The Policy Action for Climate Change Adaptation project and partners used evidence to influence policy at national and district levels in east Africa (1,2,3,7,8) and to influence the way that other partners involve stakeholders in their policy processes. This was done through using Learning Alliances (LAs) comprised of stakeholders including policy makers, civil society, researchers, private sector, academia, and farmer organizations. All the LAs were steered by policy makers.

In Uganda, at national level, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) facilitated the LA while district LAs were facilitated by the district local government. In Tanzania, the national LA was hosted by the Environment Management Unit (EMU) in the Ministry of Agriculture. LAs contributed to policy processes in both countries (1,2,3,7,8).

In Uganda, at national level, after the Climate Change Department facilitated the LA, the MWE adopted the LA model as a means of capacity building and awareness creation (6). The Uganda Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), with partners, developed and passed climate change mainstreaming guidelines using PACCA evidence and utilizing the PACCA promoted multi-stakeholder process (3, 4). The PACCA national LA used the CCAFS East African scenarios to strengthen the Agricultural Sector Strategic Plan (ASSP) that PACCA helped to recall for review (8). This was another example of using CCAFS developed evidence and globally developed tools and processes to bring local stakeholders together to address climate change (1). Developing the climate change guidelines was done in collaboration with the USAID EEA activity as can be seen from the acknowledgement page of the guidelines (2,4). During these interactions on LA model and the need for inclusivity, USAID EEA decided to use the LA multi-stakeholder engagement model as opposed to working only with the district technical committee to mainstream climate change in the district development plans (5). More stakeholders that became part of the process included civil society, farmer representatives, private sector, researchers and political leadership.

At the local level in Uganda, Mbale district passed a counterfeit agricultural inputs (prohibition) ordinance, 2018 based on discussions held within the local LA (3). The move was aimed at stemming the influx of fake agricultural inputs which was discouraging farmer use and reducing trust in the market. The district also passed a coffee management bill 2018 to help improve the productivity of coffee farmers and help them adapt to climate change. Additionally, the legislation addresses improving quality of the beans and fighting pests and diseases (3, 9). These bills were discussed at the local Learning Alliance that had been formed by the CCAFS PACCA Project and received stakeholder input and support through the LA.

In Tanzania, the LA was invited by the Vice President's Office to the review of the National Environment Policy (1997). The LA, working with Oxford University, used scenario-guided policy making to strengthen the national policy that addresses climate change issues (6,8).

This work was done in collaboration with: Makerere University, University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania, Uganda Christian University in Mukono, Wageningen, Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility, Oxford University, FAO and UNDP (2,4).

References cited:

1. Letter from Climate Change department dated 14th March 2019 indicating the role of learning alliance and how it enhanced the capacity development and information sharing objectives of the department in particular and climate change in the country in general.
https://drive.google.com/file/d/12q_nG4KzJXKjm4oPJ1o25FIDSACH7K60/view
2. Ministry document, guidelines for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in agricultural sector policies and plans (the acknowledgement page)
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/16hzcpqRvo25rdwRXM2Jd3fy8s7FtnEeu/view>
3. Letter from Mbale district local government - from the Chief Administrative Office expressing thanks for support in development of the local level policies that improve the implementation of CSA
https://drive.google.com/file/d/14IHPIZt473S_tTJqX3BHnNa2aDed_ijm/view
4. Observer of Uganda (March 1 2019) containing ministerial speech on multi-stakeholder approach and some of the contributors
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1zNzd_ZAK0lxwKMJARF3AsU1JbTptBzfv/view
5. Email from Douglas Griffith of USAID EEA to Piet van Asten of IITA dated January 14, 2016 indicating change in approach from working with the District Technical Planning Committee to bringing in more stakeholders for increased participation.
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1s6gQOEIHeI36Rk9DCnqQtiopk6WrQaaS/view>
6. Letter from the Vice President's Office of Tanzania dated 25th August 2015 acknowledging support to the review process on the national environment Policy (1997)
https://drive.google.com/file/d/1iZPUH5R-WMifBeAaZTPirvy4W_sJyXBe/view
7. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/79789>
8. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/79793>
9. Using local legislation to improve coffee quality, <http://tinyurl.com/yys82yq7k>

Quantification: <Not Defined>

Gender, Youth, Capacity Development and Climate Change:

Gender relevance: 1 - Significant

Main achievements with specific **Gender** relevance: As part of the guidelines, interventions are expected to consider the gender aspects from crops, technologies, projects, plans and policies.

Youth relevance: 0 - Not Targeted

CapDev relevance: 2 - Principal

Main achievements with specific **CapDev** relevance: The purpose of the guidelines itself is develop capacity of stakeholders on how to integrate climate change in their programs and policies.

Climate Change relevance: 2 - Principal

Describe main achievements with specific **Climate Change** relevance: The entire guideline is on how actors can mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation in their plans and policies

Other cross-cutting dimensions: <Not Defined>

Other cross-cutting dimensions description: <Not Defined>

Outcome Impact Case Report link: [Study #81](#)

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