

FARMER MANAGED NATURAL REGENERATION PROJECT (FMNR)





©World Vision Uganda
National Office: Plot 15B Nakasero Road
P.O.box 5319 Kampala - Uganda
Tel: +256 417114000/312264690/4141 345758
Fax: +256 414 253587
Email: uganda@wvi.org
Website: wvi.org/uganda

Contents

Foreword	ii
Acknowledgment	iii
Background	iv
1. Improving Livelihoods through Tree Regeneration	1
2. Building Sustainability for FMNR	4
2.1 Working through existing Structures.	4
2.2 Promoting Community Participation	4
2.3 Motivation of well performing farmers	4
3 Scaling up FMNR Outreach	8
3.1 Working through Institutional Champions	8
3.2 National and Local Level Workshops	8
3.3 Community Learning Sites	9
3.4 Spreading FMNR through other World Vision Uganda Programs	10
3.5 FMNR Community wide outreach through Radio	10
4. Results at a glance	12
Expenditure	17
References	18
Map	19

List of acronyms

ADP	Area development program
EA	East Africa
F	Female
FMNR	Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration
FY	Financial year
Ha	Hectare
ICRAF	International Center for research in Agroforestry
Kg	Kilogram
LIFE	Long term Investment for food and income and economic empowerment
LQAS	Lot quality assurance sampling
M	Male
MP	Member of Parliament
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NAADS	National Agriculture Advisory Services
NGO	Non Governmental Organisation
SPR	Sector performance report
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WVU	World Vision Uganda

Foreword by the National Director



The rate at which forest cover is depleted in Uganda is worrying, if not checked it will soon completely disappear. Many of the famous indigenous trees such as the Mutuba tree (*Ficus natalensis*), known for its good shade in crops and whose bark is the main ingredient in bark cloth (traditional attire) is hard to find. Our younger and future generation may never know the beauty and importance of such indigenous trees if they all get destroyed.

The reason why Ugandans cut trees include; getting timber, fire wood, charcoal for fuel, clearing land for growing crops and many others. However, the rate of tree-cutting surpasses that at which new trees are grown or the tree stumps given an opportunity to grow. Consequently Uganda is facing a reduction in the ecosystem services that trees contribute to such as; erosion control, improving water infiltration, acting as windbreaks, biological pest control, nutrient recycling and others. Therefore, areas which were formally under tree cover now hardly support any crops. There is land degradation, extreme weather conditions and natural hazards such as mudslides.

World Vision Uganda in partnership with other key players' is working towards increasing tree coverage through the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) project. The five-year project supports a deliberate regeneration of trees from stumps, roots and naturally growing seedlings which is a cheaper option for reforestation. Beyond the tangible benefits such as regenerating trees for income generating purposes, the project supports children and communities to value and care for their environment.

By reading this 2014 project annual report, you will discover the simple and affordable methods employed by communities to support natural regeneration of trees. Our successes in the project areas should be replicated in the rest of Uganda.

I would like to thank the Australian Government through the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) and World Vision Australia for providing funds to support this project. Special thanks to the World Vision Uganda Board, staff and partners for supporting and implementing the FMNR project.

The government of Uganda should continue to provide frame works and regulatory measures so that the forest cover in Uganda is not depleted at this worrying rate.

I hope you will be encouraged to plant a tree or regenerate one in your community.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Kamanga".

Gilbert Kamanga
National Director, World Vision Uganda

Acknowledgment

Compilation of this report was made possible by a team of dedicated staff within World Vision Uganda.

Appreciation to the FMNR project staff, Benson Lotyang, Daniel-Isaac Munaaba, Lazarus Okot, and Ikiriza Sensio and project staff in Kotido, Nakasongola, Abim and Kibaale who collaborated with field DME staff to conduct outcome and output monitoring; Charles Igga , Victor Ochaya and the ROM of Karamoja with his team, we appreciate your role in supervision and quality management during monitoring.

We are grateful to the District Natural resources, Production and Education departments of Kibaale, Nakasongola, Abim and Kotido for the support during implementation of project activities in 2014. The ICRAF team is sincerely appreciated for the support that they have rendered towards implementation project activities.

The finance team especially Robert Erume, for your input into the report.

Special thanks go to Quality Assurance Director George Ebulu, for your technical input and edits of the report. To the National DME team; Martin Omoro for continuous guidance, and whose idea it was to produce this report.

Appreciation to the communications team especially Davinah Nabirye and Flavia Lanyero for your valuable input and contribution on the flow of the narratives and guidance on World Vision publishing standards.

The Program Manager Operations, Director IPD, Senior Leadership Team and the National Director, the project acknowledges the foresighted leadership in steering the project throughout the year.

Lastly, appreciation goes to the team at the Food security, Economic development, and Climate change Learning Center at the East Africa region for their guidance and input into the report.

Cotilda Nakyejune
FMNR Project

BACKGROUND

Uganda has set an ambitious vision of raising the forest cover from the current 15% to about 24% of the land area by 2040 (Uganda Vision 2040) . According to the Water and Environment sector performance report of 2014, Uganda's forest cover has continued to decline from 18% in 2009 to 15% in 2014 in spite of Government programs/ initiatives like the Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project (FIEFOC), Saw log Production Grant Scheme (SPGS), and Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+). The leading causes of deforestation are; increased demand for agricultural land, charcoal and fuel wood. Communities where deforestation takes place need to be mobilized to grow and regenerate trees, if vision 2040 is to be realized. World Vision Uganda through its Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Model is adding to the efforts of Government and many other organizations in addressing the challenge of deforestation.

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) is the systematic regeneration of trees from tree stumps, roots or naturally growing seedlings. FMNR provides a quick and cheap option for reforestation, in the face of high costs of tree seedlings as well as poor survival of planted tree seedlings. The FMNR model hinges on two facts;

the ability of most of the indigenous tree species to coppice or regenerate, and the ability of farmers to influence peers.

World Vision is tapping into these two facts to create a national movement of farmers that practice FMNR. FMNR was introduced in World Vision Uganda programming in 2010 by Tony Rinaudo, a staff of World Vision Australia. The pilot project was implemented in Offaka and Anyiribu sub counties, Arua District from 2010-2013. In 2012 World Vision Uganda together with ICRAF started implementing the current five-year FMNR project.

The project goal is to contribute to increased resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable communities in selected sub-counties of Kibaale, Nakasongola, Abim and Kotido Districts by 2017. The project targets to serve 62,558 individuals during its lifespan . The project contributes to three of World Vision's child well-being outcomes namely;

- a) Children value and care for others and their environment,
- b) Children are well nourished,
- c) Parents or caregivers provide well for their children.

2014 Achievements

This being the second year of implementation, this report covers achievements for the year 2014. The major areas focus during the year were;

- 1. Improving livelihoods through tree regeneration**
- 2. Promoting sustainability of FMNR interventions**
- 3. Scaling-up FMNR outreach**

The report also shows the achievements under the project indicators, as well as how the project contributed to child well-being.



After pruning, farmers tie the tree branches together for support. Thorny tree species such as the Acacia sp, are among the trees being regenerated by farmers in Kotido.

I. Improving livelihoods through tree regeneration

Through FMNR, the project seeks to improve livelihoods by increasing tree cover. Increasing tree cover improves the productivity of agricultural land. In addition farmers are able to access tree products and to set up tree based income generating activities such as bee keeping, and rearing of livestock.

In 2014, the project sought to ensure 60% of farmers adopt FMNR as a practice. Results across the four project sites show that 44.9% of the households (LQAS weighted average, Sept 2014) were practicing FMNR. Abim and Kibaale registered the highest adoption (45% and 46% respectively), whereas Nakasongola registered the

lowest (15%). The high adoption in Kibaale is partly attributed to awareness as a result of the use of drama outreaches. Overall, 3,224 (965M, 866F, 729B, 664G) individuals participated in FMNR skills enhancement sessions during this reporting period.

Through combined efforts of World Vision staff, District Local Government partners from the district Natural resources directorate and production, local leadership and Sub-county extension staff, as well as Community champions, 128,128 tree stumps (mainly indigenous tree species) were regenerated and protected on 2,167 hectares of both grazing and crop land in 2014.



The FMNR model uses a combination of practical demonstrations and in-house sessions to pass on the FMNR skills and knowledge.

This achievement shows that with a little encouragement, communities have the potential to restore tree cover that was depleted. It also shows that there is still an appreciation of indigenous trees, contrary to the belief that re-forestation / regeneration can only be done through purchased seedlings.

The project also aimed at ensuring 75% households have year round access to sufficient livelihoods for their family needs in 2014. Monitoring records (2014) show that 25.3% (weighted average) of the households among the target population report to have access to key household assets contributed to by FMNR interventions. Nakasongola reported the highest livelihoods sufficiency (76%) while Kotido the lowest (15%). According to district partners from the Natural Resources department, the low change in Kotido is mainly attributed to the slow change from a nomadic behaviour to

settled agriculture. Furthermore, evidence from the Kotido hazard risk and vulnerability profile, points out that the high risk of drought that Kotido faces between the months of November to March causes severe mortality of livestock (UNDP, 2014) which in turn undermines the ability of households to invest in assets. such assets include; live stock, communication gadgets, farm implements among others.

Among the 2, 458 households that are adopting FMNR, farmers have started reaping benefits from farms; 69% of farmers reported an increase in wild foods (fruits, vegetables and animals), 59% an increase in bee forage and 42% an increase in fuel wood. In terms of contribution towards household nutrition, it's important to note that wild foods are commonly used to supplement diets in rural households especially during times of food scarcity.



Through school environmental clubs children gained skills of setting up tree nurseries and how to care for tree seedlings.

Where FMNR has been implemented on grazing land, there has been an improvement in the grass beneath the trees as well as shade for the livestock. As a result, 23% of farmers reported an improvement in quality of livestock, whereas 18% reported an increase in fodder.

FMNR is also contributing to household income. Monitoring records show that 19% of farmers who implemented FMNR harvested and sold wild foods (that is fruits, birds and animals. Some examples of fruits are; *Balanites orbicularis*, *Balanites aegyptica*, *Tamarindus indica*), and 28% sold poles or wood and earned an income. As a catalyst to setting up of apiaries, 599 (250F, 349M) farmers were trained in bee keeping and supported with 240 Kenya top bar bee hives. Whereas income from trees and tree products is still low, farmers are optimistic that earnings will increase since demand for the same products is on the increase as well.

Furthermore, in a bid to support farmers to promote sustainable agriculture as a way of improving farm productivity, the project trained 431(195F, 236M)) farmers in sustainable land management, and 334 (183M, 151F) farmers in agro-forestry. Since FMNR is implemented on cropland as well, it is important to explore complimentary alternatives for improving farm productivity.

As a recommendation; there is a need to put in place mechanisms to conserve trees otherwise the efforts to regenerate trees will be put to waste by the rate at which trees are cut down for fuel wood, since fuel wood is the major source of energy for rural areas. In the financial year 2014 the project trained 387 (197M, 190F) in construction and use of energy cook stoves across project sites. The trained farmers are expected to spread the skill among neighbours and fellow group members. If adopted, the energy saving stoves will reduce the conversion of trees to fuel.



L- Farmers are now harvesting and stocking fuel wood in preparation for the rainy season. R-The increase in tree coverage is creating niches that are suitable for bee keeping

2. Promoting sustainability of FMNR interventions

Sustaining interventions beyond the project lifetime is a goal that almost every development project seeks to achieve. A combination of strategies are being adopted in order to ensure sustainability of project interventions. The project has worked through existing Government and community structures since these structures will stay on after the project ends. In addition, the project uses community participation as an approach to increasing ownership and therefore promoting sustainability of FMNR interventions.

2.1 Working through existing structures

During the financial year the project involved 37 Government structures and 60 community structures respectively in FMNR activities. The

structures were involved in; a) planning for FMNR interventions, b) conducting farmers training, c) carrying out follow ups, and d) organizing events like the school competitions, and prize awarding ceremonies.

Using community structures as a service delivery model 2,282 beneficiaries, (857M, 919F, 258B, 165G) learned new skills. These skills were in turn passed on to other group members, through peer to peer learning.

Across 31 primary schools, through environmental club activities the project has increased children's knowledge and concern about their environment in the communities in which they live.

Table 1: Structures that were involved in FMNR in 2014

Government structures		Community structures	
Structure	Number worked with	Structure	Number worked with
Primary schools	31	Farmer groups	42
NAADS	1	Youth groups	14
District Forestry departments	2	NGOs	1
District production departments	1	Sub County offices	3
District Education department	1	Total	60
Total	36		



Through school environment clubs, children are learning how to grow and nurture trees.

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Project

These clubs use drama, plays, debates and practical sessions on FMNR as tools to educate the children. As a result, 987 Children (472B, 517G) are implementing FMNR either at school or at home or both. 57 teachers (38M, 19F) were involved in FMNR activities mainly as patrons to the school environment clubs in 2014.

Children have been found to be very good champions of FMNR to both their peers and families. During the year , the project organized competitions in schools and prize awarding giving ceremonies in the four project sites. The District Education departments of Kotido, Abim, Nakasongola and Kibaale were particularly instrumental in providing resource persons as well as technical oversight during the competitions. The children used the opportunity of the ceremonies to sensitize parents, and peers about FMNR though drama. Over 700 people were sensitized per target area about FMNR during these events.

In Kibaale, children were facilitated and participated in a radio talk show where they sensitized communities on how children can help conserve the environment. The effectiveness of children as very good FMNR champions is further illustrated by the story of Noelina.

Noelina, the FMNR child champion in Nalweyo

One of the schools involved in FMNR is Nalweyo Primary school in Kibaale District. Among the pupils in this school is Noelina, an FMNR advocate who has taken FMNR to her household and neighborhood.

"I learnt about FMNR when I joined the environmental club in my school. We have an FMNR demonstration garden where we prune trees twice a month. Using the skills I learnt, one day I went home and I stopped my mother from cutting or burning any tree stump that is on our land. I told her that she should rather start pruning the trees". She continues, "Now my role at home is to make sure that I take care of stumps by pruning them. I am motivated to do this because there is scarcity of wood at home and also the drought periods are long.



Noelina has proved that tree stumps can regenerate into trees when nurtured by pruning and protecting.

Noelina's mother confirmed that; initially when her daughter stopped her from destroying tree stumps, she disagreed with her for fear that the trees would out compete her crops. But Noelina was persistent and even went ahead to tell her about the importance of trees. In appreciation she says

"For sure if it was not for Noelina, all these trees that you see here would not have existed". We have so far protected and regenerated 60 tree stumps across our four acre piece of land. Out of the trees protected I harvested 15 poles for building my kitchen. With her presence here cutting trees can't happen".



Noelina's mother Resty acknowledges that the use of herbs has become popular as a complementary approach of modern medicine in treating ailments

Beyond enjoying the benefits of harvesting trees, Noelina's family has allotted 0.2 acres for regenerating medicinal trees and herbs. These trees serve the village. "In this village many people come here to get medicine to cure diseases of their children. I also teach people how to use the herbs and instruct them to grow the trees at their homes" says Resty.

Noelina wrote the best essay in her school during competitions organized by the project this year and she got a solar lamp as a prize. "The solar lamp that I received increased my passion to conserve the environment and to develop my career in the same field. I have even gone ahead to convince fellow children (10 girls and 5 boys) as well as neighbors (5 households) about FMNR and the importance of trees". Noelina together with children from other schools have participated on a radio talk show sponsored by the FMNR project, to sensitize people of Kibaale District about the role of children in conserving the environment.

Overall, across the FMNR project sites, output monitoring records show evidence of use of skills acquired through FMNR trainings among teachers and children.

2.2 Promoting community participation

The project has promoted participation of community champions and local leaders in making decisions regarding issues that affect their implementation of FMNR. Rather than leave the training of communities to project staff, 160 Community champions have been mentored to take on this task. Hence Community FMNR champions across the four project sites have held monthly meetings together with leaders and project staff, to review progress on training communities about FMNR. 19 community learning sites were developed on land provided by community champions, as a joint venture between the project, the district and the land owners in 2014. The sites are jointly managed by the land owners and farmer groups, and are used as training sites.

Furthermore, community champions and local leaders mobilized communities across the four project sites to initiate the process of by-law formulation. Though the project had targeted to ensure four by-laws have been passed and implemented, this was not achieved. However, through a participatory process and with the involvement of leaders from sub county and



By-law formulation begins with communities giving their views

Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Project

district level, issues for enacting into by-laws were identified and forwarded to the sub county level. By-laws are meant to address issues that impede tree regeneration and protection across the four project sites. Though the process is still on-going, community participation in such processes ensures that the formulated by-laws address issues that are of concern to the people, hence promoting ownership of the by-laws formulated.

2.3 Motivation of good performing farmers

Using criteria that were anticipatorily agreed upon by community champion and leaders in each project site, farmers who were exemplary in FMNR implementation were identified. Among these were community FMNR champions who had excelled both in implementation as well as training others. These were given incentives that had been agreed upon in the same participatory manner. The incentives; 1,140 grafted mango and orange fruit seedlings, 1000kg of ground nuts seeds, 750kg of Bean seeds, 250kg of simsim seeds, as well as distributed 240 Kenya top bar bee hives. Youth groups too received incentives as a way of creating interest among them for FMNR. The total number of beneficiaries was 427 (88G, 92B, 110F, 137M).



The kind of incentives given out, were meant to encourage good performance while at the same time improving farm productivity especially the FMNR sites.

3. Scaling-up FMNR outreach

3.1 Working through institutional champions

In 2014, the project planned to reach 212 individuals with messages on FMNR through institutional FMNR champions. Hence during the year 20 institutional champions (mainly World Vision staff) were trained on FMNR. Through these, and an additional 20 institutional champions trained in 2013, the FMNR message was extended to 871(391F, 480M) individuals. Overall Institutional champions are scattered, making the verification of the data from them (to ensure there is no double counting) difficult. However, as a result of engaging institutional champions, the popularity of FMNR has expanded beyond the project target areas, a crucial factor for setting up a national movement.

3.2 National and local level workshops

The project held one zonal workshop and a national conference in Fy 14. Through the zonal workshop and the national conference 268 (127F, 141M) individuals who are key leaders received free knowledge and skills on FMNR. The national FMNR conference was held on 2-3rd of July 2014, and was organized together with ICRAF under the theme; “*Re-greening landscapes*”.

The opening remarks were given by Tinah Mukunda the Deputy National Director of World Vision Uganda and later the chief guest who was the Commissioner for Forestry in the Ministry of Water and Environment opened the conference,



Figure 10: The extension and education discussion group during the FMNR conference

Key note address was given by Cathy Watson from ICRAF, whereas the international FMNR champion Tony Rinaudo from World Vision Australia was one of the conference presenters. This conference which attracted 120 participants (51F & 69M) from research institutions, Local Government, NGOs, Schools, World Vision staff, as well as farmers from over 40 organizations was a great success. As a result of this conference;

- a) Two organizations Vi Agroforestry and Mpiji District Farmers' Association reported having adopted the FMNR model. They trained their staff and introduced FMNR to the community as well.

“We have been spending over 70 million on tree seed annually, yet the survival of tree seedlings is not assured. We shall use some of this money to promote FMNR” Victor Komakech, Vi Agroforestry.

Several other organizations have shown interest to integrate FMNR into their programs during subsequent planning phases.

- b) One NGO Tree Talk Plus that participated in the conference, dedicated their semi-annual pull-out in the NewVision to FMNR. At their cost, they visited the project sites, gathered information and published a pull-out on FMNR which was distributed country wide through the NewVision newspaper.
- c) Eight organizations have committed themselves to form a task force that will spearhead the formation of the country wide FMNR network of organizations. Meetings have already started to this effect, and task force organizations are committing staff time, as well as financial resources to the cause of formation of the FMNR Network. Out of the four countries implementing the FMNR project in the East Africa Region, Uganda is the country that is pioneering the idea of an FMNR network.

3.3 Community learning sites

Activity reports show that 1,829 (902M, 927F) people have adopted FMNR. The main tool used were the 19 community learning sites developed across the four project sites. Kibaale mobilized the highest number of groups (38) to learn from community learning sites. Given the slow growth of the tree species in Kotido, the community learning sites are not yet mature enough to be used for training.



Figure 11: Pruning of trees at community learning sites is done by community champions and the farmer groups they belong to.

Table 2: Distribution of individuals reached through community learning sites across project areas

Project site	Achievements	
	Female	Males
Kotido	-	-
Abim	64	86
Kibaale	746	760
Nakasongola	84	89
Total	894	935

3.4 Spreading FMNR through other World Vision Uganda programs

Five area development programs (ADPs) and one grant integrated FMNR into their designs. These include; the four ADPs of Kibaale cluster, Budde Kalamba ADP in Mpigi cluster and the LIFE project. The 15 staff of LIFE project and one staff of Nkozi ADP were given a three-day hands on training on the FMNR model this year and supported to implement FMNR activities. LIFE project is implemented in four ADPs, different from those of Kibaale cluster. Mainstreaming of FMNR into existing World Vision programs will ensure that the FMNR model is spread beyond the project target areas, hence increasing opportunities for compelling Government to take it on.

3.5 FMNR Community wide outreach through Radio

The project had planned to reach 5% of people in the project areas with the FMNR message through media. Results from outcome monitoring

show that 29.9% (LQAS weighted average, Sept 2014) of the sampled respondents in the project areas received FMNR messages through radio had adopted at least one practice. The low achievement in Kotido is attributed to the low ownership of radios which stood at only 13.5% in 2013 as compared to 74% for Kibaale (Uganda EA FMNR baseline report, 2013). The involvement of FMNR champions, children and youth in the radio talk shows encouraged their peers to listen to the talk shows, hence increasing the overall percentage of people who were reached.

Table 3: Proportion of people reached (and adopt) with the FMNR message across project sites

Project Area	Target	People reached through media (%)
Kotido	5%	5
Abim	5%	21
Kibaale	5%	79
Nakasongola	5%	79



GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN FMNR

The Government of Uganda under Vision 2014 has a target of raising the total land area covered with trees from 15% to 24%. Whereas the reforestation strategies mentioned emphasize tree planting, Farmer Managed Natural regeneration model provides a cheaper option for increasing tree cover especially on private land hence contributing to this target. The model was recognized by the State Minister for Ministry of Water and Environment Hon. Flavia Munaaba during the launch of the FMNR model in Kibaale District.

“FMNR should be integrated into Government programmes to mitigate effects of climate change. I pledge to introduce it in Kaliro, my home district”.

This was on 25th September 2014, when the Minister presided over the launch as chief guest. The function was organized by World Vision, under the FMNR project in Kibaale Cluster together with the area member parliament Dr. Kasirivu Atwooki, Kibaale District Local Government and Nalwendo Subcounty leaders, schools and FMNR farmers. Overall, approximately 700 people attended the event.

The minister commended World Vision for supporting Government programmes and urged other development partners to join hands for the noble cause.

During the event, the minister together with invited guests visited Kamusiime Darius the chairman community FMNR champions. Darius has set aside a two acre piece of land that was originally deforested, for regeneration of trees. This farm visit was an eye opener to the guests about the potential of FMNR in restoring deforested areas



Kamusime is using this piece of land that he is rehabilitating, as a learning site to challenge other farmers to follow his example



In line with the ministerial policy statement on natural resources (MWE, 2014) the state minister for the Ministry of Water and Environment (center) launched FMNR as a model for empowering farmers to sustainably harness and use natural resources.

4. Results at a glance- 2013 and 2014

Table 4: Distribution of structures worked with across project sites

INDICATOR	2014 ACHIEVEMENT	2013 ACHIEVEMENT
Percentage of households with year - round access to sufficient livelihoods for their family needs.	25.3	Not measured
Total area under FMNR	2,167	158
Proportion of farmers that adopt FMNR as a practice	44.9	Not measured
Number of people implementing FMNR	2,458	531
Number of government structures actively involved in the FMNR	37 Government structures,	-
Number of community structures actively involved in the FMNR	60 community structures	8 community structures
Number of farmers who practice sustainable agriculture.	789	-
Number of researches/studies ,monitoring and evaluation conducted and documented.	2 data bases	1 data base
Number of national and local level institutions integrating FMNR concept into their programs	2	0
Number of people reached with FMNR messages as a practice	871	531
Number of institutional champions trained	21	20
Number of people reached with FMNR as a practice	268	531
Number of by-laws on FMNR passed and implemented.	0	0
Number of WVU programmes that integrate FMNR in their designs	5 ADPs, 1 Grant	-
Number of people reached and adopt FMNR as a practice though institutional and professional awareness	1,829	351
Number of government and private institutions involved in FMNR though institutional and professional awareness	0	10
Proportion of people reached and adopt FMNR as a practice through the media	29.9%	Not measured
Number of institutions involved in FMNR interventions	1	0

2014 OUTCOME LEVEL ACHIEVEMENTS PER PROJECT SITE

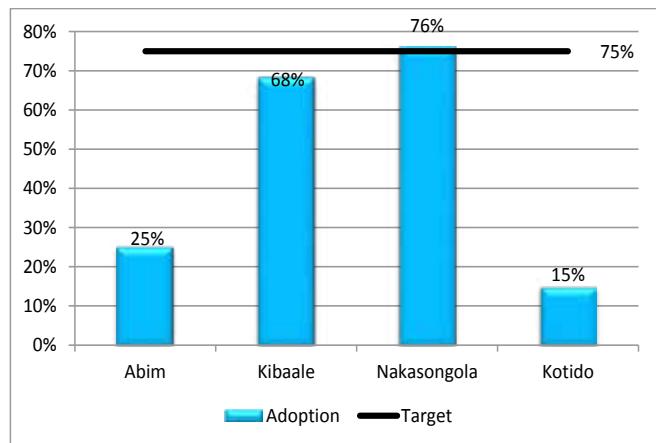


Fig. 14: Households with sufficient livelihoods across project sites

Sufficient livelihoods

WorldVision Uganda considers a household to have sufficient livelihood, if they have at least one asset out of each of the following categories. The asset categories include; Livestock, Productive assets like Land and equipment or tools, Transport, Household assets like communication gadgets and other key assets used in the home, as well as Furniture.

FMNR adoption: Measures the
the portion of the target population that practice FMNR techniques i.e., to prune and protect trees on their farms.

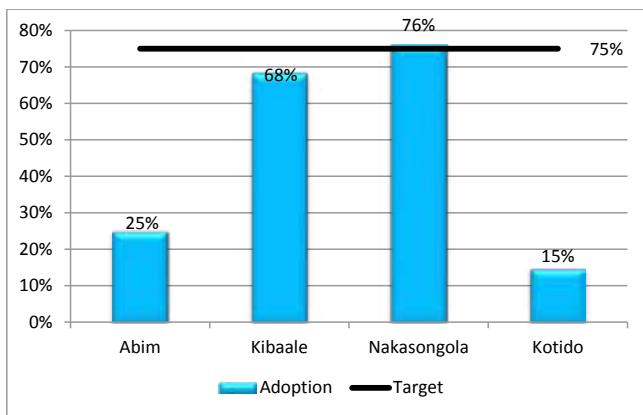


Fig 15: Adoption of FMNR across WVU project sites, LQAS September 2014

Table 5: FMNR adoption across project sites

PROJECT SITE	ACHIEVEMENTS				
	Adults		Youth		
	Males	Females	Male	Female	Total
Kibaale	676	681	100	69	1,526
Kotido	187	101	44	42	374
Abim	222	209	85	42	558
Total	1,085	991	229	153	2,458

Area covered by FMNR

Table 6: Estimated area covered by FMNR,

Project site	Area under FMNR (Ha)	Trees per Hectare
Abim	852	64
Kotido	338	25
Kibaale	977	67
TOTAL	2,167	

Table 7: Distribution of structures worked with across project sites

Target areas	Number of Government structures worked with	Community structures worked with
Kotido	3	8
Abim	6	11
Nakasongola	15	1
Kibaale	14	38

Farmers reporting benefits from FMNR

As farmers increase the tree cover on their land, and also set aside land for tree regeneration, a number of livelihood opportunities are created. Sites set aside for tree regeneration for example, have been used for grazing livestock and farmers are reporting improvement in livestock quality. At the same time such sites have created good niches for apiculture. Here below are two graphs showing the benefits that households reported in 2014.

Farmers reporting benefits from FMNR

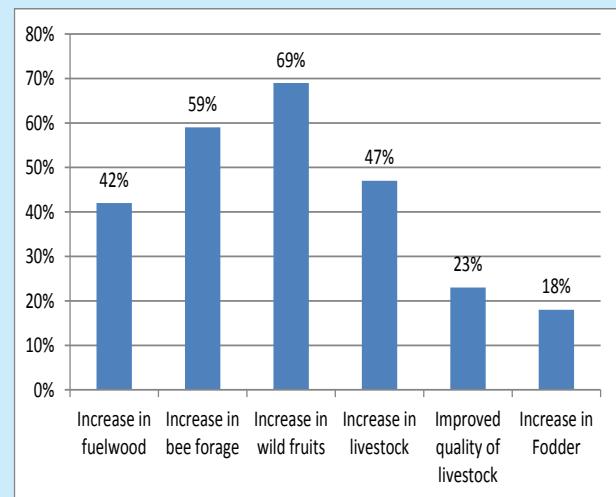


Fig 16: Percentage of FMNR implementers who reported change tree products and services

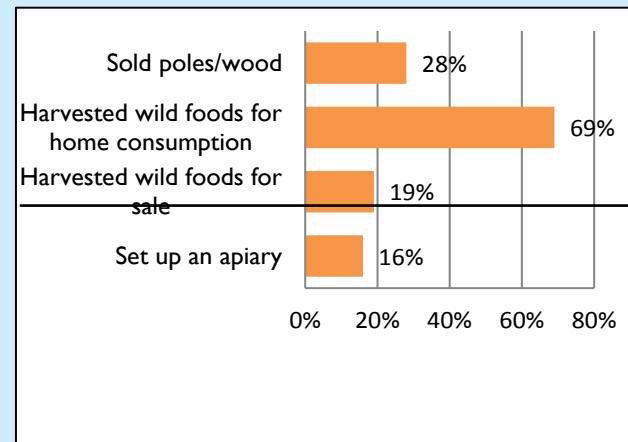


Fig 17: Percentage of households who reported benefits from FMNR implementation

Contribution to child well-being outcomes

a) Children value and care for others and their environment

Through school environment clubs in 31 schools, children learnt how to raise trees seedlings in nurseries and in the process set up six tree nurseries which they are jointly managing with FMNR champions. Some of the tree seedlings from the nurseries shall be given out to children to plant at home whereas others will be planted on school compounds.

Children in 31 primary schools across the project sites were supported to set up talking compounds with environment related messages. Through these, children are constantly being reminded about the importance of conserving their environment.

Additionally, through debates, essay writing and pruning of trees on school FMNR sites, children's intellectual capacity was sharpened hence raising children's concern for their environment

Overall, 989 children were actively involved in environmental activities either at school or at home or both in 2014.

b) Children are well nourished,

During 2014, 128,128 trees were protected on farms. Some of these were fruit trees and as a result, 69% of caregivers reported an increase in wild foods especially fruits. It is important to note that in areas like Karamoja, gathering of wild foods is one of the coping strategies during periods of food shortage.

c) Parents or caregivers provide well for their children.

In 2014, 28% of caregivers across the project sites reported having sold poles and/or firewood, whereas 19% of the caregivers reported having harvested and sold wild foods. This is additional income that caregivers have access to provide for their children.



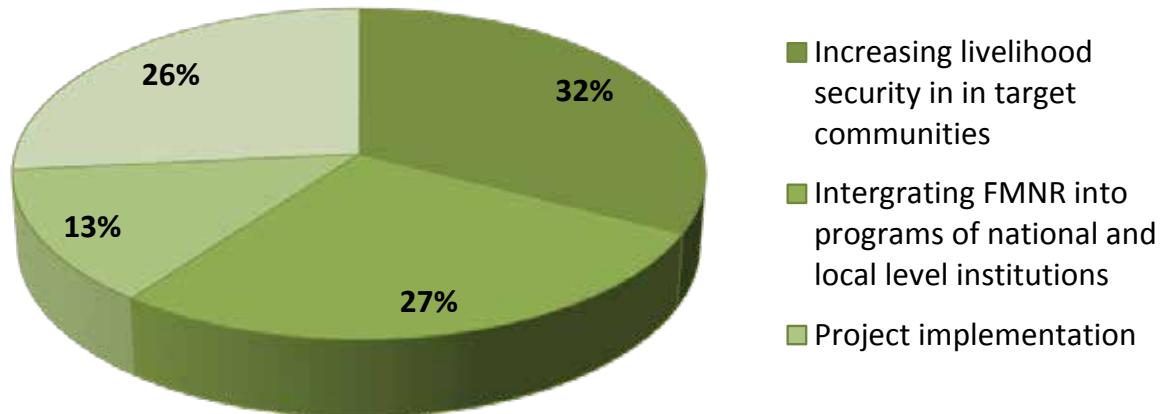


Mujjası Patrick (right) has put aside eight acres of land for FMNR. Using poles from the trees that he regenerated, he constructed a maize crib for his maize harvest. He has also started harvesting firewood from the same FMNR site (left).

FINANCIAL REPORT

The project has three outcomes namely; Increased livelihood security among target communities, FMNR integrated into programs of national and local level institutions, and project well implemented. The total annual budget was 336,208USD. Figure 5 below shows the expenditure per outcome.

Expenditure on major project components



REFERENCES

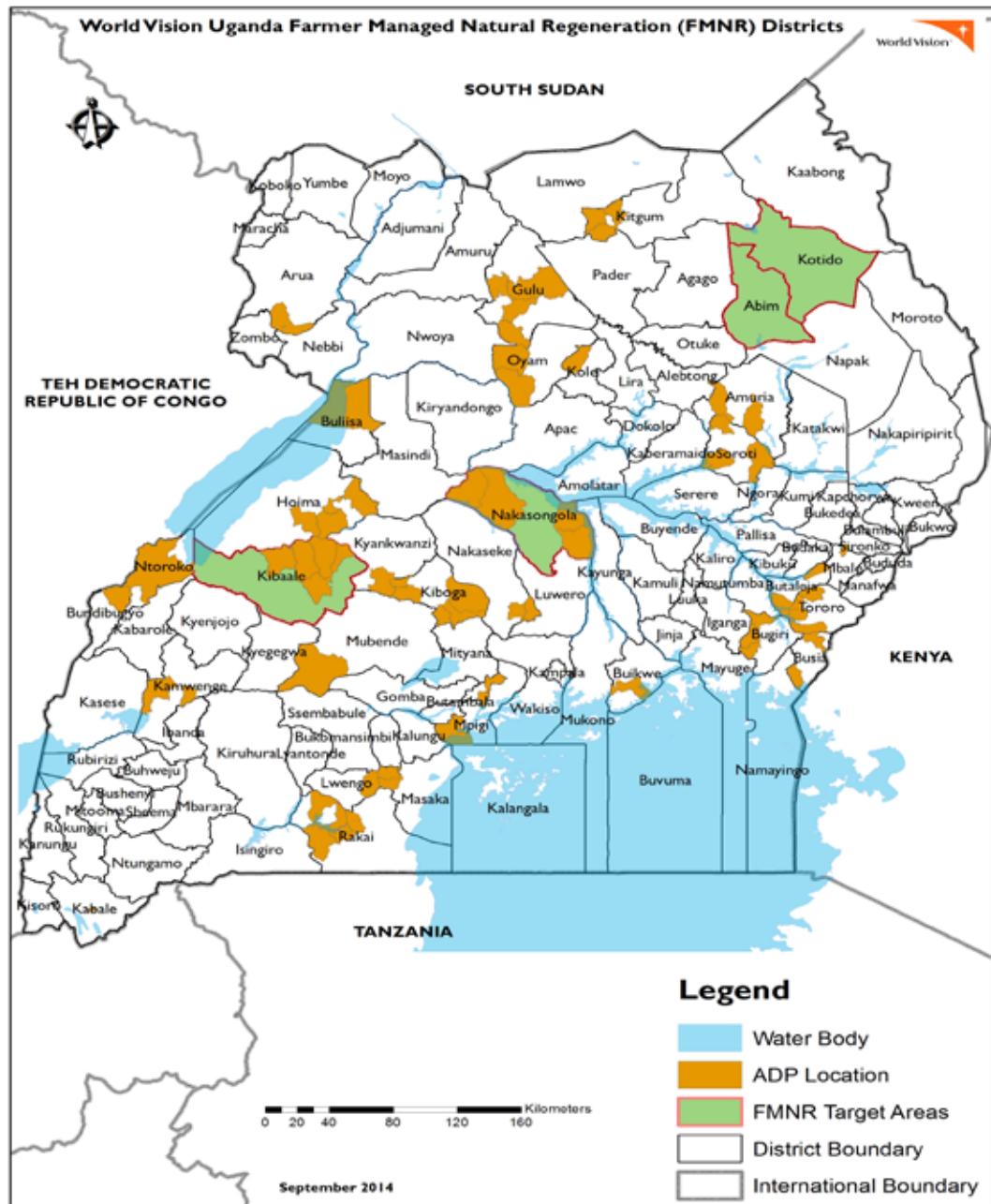
Government of Uganda, 2013, Ministerial Policy Statement : Water and Environment, Ministry of Water and Environment, Uganda, http://www.mwe.go.ug/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=7&Itemid=223

Government of Uganda. 2013, Water and Environment Sector performance report, http://www.google.com/url?url=http://www.mwe.go.ug/index.php%3Foption%3Dcom_docman%26task%3Ddoc_download%26gid%3D623%26Itemid%3D223&rct=j&frm=1&q=&esrc=s&sa=U&ei=7M-3VledO5HraPajgvAH&ved=0CBQQFjAA&usg=AFQjCNGCY_0OKTLqwRee8BkjhlQIHwnfRw

Government of Uganda. 2014, Water and Environment Sector performance report, http://www.mwe.go.ug/index.php?option=com_docman&task=cat_view&gid=15&Itemid=223

Government of Uganda. Uganda Vision 2040, <http://npa.ug/wp-content/themes/npatheme/documents/vision2040.pdf>

UNDP. 2014, Kotido hazard and risk profile, http://www.ug.undp.org/content/dam/uganda/docs/UNDP_Ug2014%20-%20Kotido%20HRV%20Profile_FINAL.pdf



Annual Report

2014



Our Mission

Our vision for every child, life in all its fullness; Our prayer for every heart, the will to make it so.

Our Vision

World Vision is an international partnership of Christians whose mission is to follow our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ in working with the poor and oppressed to promote human transformation, seek justice and bear witness to the good news of the Kingdom of God.

Our Core Values

- we are Christian
- We are committed to the poor
- We value people
- We are stewards
- we are partners
- We are responsive

World Vision Uganda
National Office: Plot Nakasero
P.O. Box 5319. Kampala,
Tel: 256 417 114000/3122 6490/414 345758
Email: uganda@wvi.org

For more information about FMNR visit the FMNR hub at:
www.fmnrhubb.com.au