



Appendix 2 – Terms of Reference

Regarding Feasibility Study on Climate Resilience for Refugee Affected Areas and Regions in Uganda.

The Consultant must perform the Services in accordance with the Client's requirements.

The Consultant must also perform the Services in accordance with the Consultant's description stated in Appendix 3C.

Background and context

A new country programme for Danish development cooperation with Uganda – Uganda Strategic Framework (USF) is currently being prepared within a budget frame of 650 million DKK for the period 2023-2027. The Danish Embassy in Kampala will submit a final draft of the USF to UPR in September 2022.

Denmark's new strategy for development cooperation has provided the overall guidance for the development of the USF 2023-2027. The overall vision is *a more democratic Uganda, upholding human rights, capable of adapting to the ongoing climate change crises by using the green economic transformation to create jobs, hope and opportunities, while continuing to play a stabilising role in an unstable region including by hosting refugees from neighbouring countries*. Consequently, the USF has three strategic objectives that contributes to the new strategy, thus:

- *Strategic Objective 1 (SO1): Strengthen democratic processes, good governance, accountability and protection of human rights.*
- *Strategic Objective 2 (SO2): Support sustainable and durable solutions in Uganda as a country that host refugees from fragile neighbouring countries.*
- *Strategic Objective 3 (SO3): Promote sustainable, inclusive and green economic transformation in Uganda using innovative local solutions and Denmark's experiences in green transition to adapt to the global climate challenge.*

It is the plan to formulate a bilateral development programme to respond to these objectives. Besides Denmark's Development Strategy, the Sustainable Development Goals, and the Government of Uganda's National Development Plan, will inform the programming of the Bilateral Development Programme.

The bilateral development programme will consist of projects that are designed to address the three strategic objectives. One of these projects will focus on climate resilience for refugee hosting areas and regions in a bid to respond to SO2 and SO3.

Denmark has supported sustainable and inclusive economic development in refugee-affected areas since 1998, with a focus on Northern Uganda. Currently, Denmark supports development in Northern Uganda through the Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI) 2018-2022 with a focus on climate smart agriculture, agriculture related rural infrastructure and water resources management. The current activities are implemented in both refugee hosting and non-refugee

hosting districts. A large number of reviews and studies have shown that these interventions have been relevant, effective, efficient and to some degree sustainable. For this reasons, it is the ambition to still support refugee-affected areas, taking the current NURI as a point of departure.

As such, the aim of a NURI 2.0 project will be to support resilience in refugee-affected areas and regions with strong focus on climate adaptation. Operationally, the implementation modality of NURI 2.0 will have to be different from the current NURI. Currently, the NURI is a decentralised management unit, something which Danida is phasing out globally. A consultant has been hired to support the embassy in closing down NURI as well starting up a new structure. The team involved in feasibility will work with this consultant, particularly if the option is invoked (see details below).

The Uganda Strategic Framework gives some pointers to the kind of interventions that will be supported, but a feasibility of these and other possible activities need to be determined. They include interventions that increase productivity, sustainability and resilience of farming systems of small-scale farmers, focused on refugees and refugee-affected communities, areas and regions. Interventions that promote household food security and engagement with markets; and promote biodiversity and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources are also mentioned as candidates, since they play significant role in the livelihoods of rural communities, and have significant bearing on social cohesion and peaceful co-existence between refugees and host communities. Interventions that improve the availability and resilience of agricultural infrastructure and water resources management on farmland and open landscape are also pointed out as they have the potential to improve climate smart agriculture outcomes. In the present NURI, the combination of savings groups (village savings and loan associations) and agricultural training has proven particularly effective. At a general level, NURI 2.0 will target interventions that improve the resilience of small-scale farmers to shocks and stresses associated with climate change, climate variability and extreme weather events. It is envisioned that a consortium of actors, led by a non-profit institution, identified through a call for proposal, will implement NURI 2.0 with the working title of "Climate Resilience for Refugee Affected Areas and Regions"

Core task and option

The assignment contains a core task and an option. The option must be included in the overall budget of the assignment. It is not necessarily to be implemented, but can be activated through a written procedure by email from the Embassy.

If the option is invoked by the Embassy, the details for the assignment will be agreed, in accordance with these TORs.

Purpose

Core task: Feasibility study

The purpose of the consultancy is to support the embassy in assessing the feasibility of a future intervention that targets refugee affected areas and regions. The strategic objective is to increase the capacity of the areas and regions to absorb exiting and new refugee influx. The draft development objective is to increase resilience, raise incomes and build assets among refugees and nationals in refugee affected areas. One key outcome will be to strengthen agricultural resilience and productivity.

Therefore, the consultancy will assess challenges, opportunities and feasibility of interventions that can support sustainable and durable solutions in Uganda as a country that host refugees from fragile neighbouring countries and then possibly prepare a call for proposal for the project.

Option: Prepare the call for proposal

Supporting the embassy in preparing a call for proposal for an intervention in refugee affected areas and regions.

Objective

The Consultancy will deliver on the following tasks:

Core task: Feasibility study.

Assess the feasibility of designing a programme that targets refugee-affected areas and regions, and adequately responds to SO2 and SO3. The study shall inform the embassy in deciding whether and how an intervention would be relevant. In that respect, it should inform the following decisions:

- Building on NURI: Which practices of NURI are important to preserve?
- Geography: In how many and which geographical areas (districts/sub-countries) should a potential project be implemented, and what other issues should be taken into account, in order to maximize the possibility of achieving outcomes and minimize risks? Only refugee affected areas should be considered.
- Refugees: How should a potential project balance between host communities and refugees as target groups to best contribute to durable solutions? How should the project interact with the humanitarian sector in the areas?
- Coordination and alignment: How to feasibly coordinate with other interventions and align to government priorities?
- Climate change: How can a potential project best contribute to enhanced resilience with a focus on environmentally sustainable agricultural methods and climate change adaptation, as well as mainstream reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- Operational sustainability: How can a potential project best contribute to structural change at scale through the promotion of either 1) sustainable business models or 2) building of lasting institutions with sufficient funding and capacity.
- Implementation modality: What is the capacity among potential implementing partners to coordinate and implement a potential project.

Option: Prepare the call for proposal

Support the embassy in preparing the call for proposal that responds to SO2 and SO3. The preparation of the call for proposal should take into account the decisions asked under the feasibility study:

- a) Using past experiences: A future project should to the extent possible use experiences from NURI.
- b) Geography: Interventions should be adapted to the needs of the areas chosen.
- c) Refugees: The project should balance between host communities and refugees as target groups and interact with the humanitarian sector in the areas in constructive ways.
- d) Climate change: The project should contribute to enhanced resilience with a focus on environmentally sustainable agricultural methods and climate change adaptation, as well as mainstream reduction of greenhouse gas emissions.
- e) Operational sustainability: The project should contribute to structural change at scale through the promotion of either 1) sustainable business models or 2) building of lasting institutions with sufficient funding and capacity.
- f) Implementation modality: Ensure that the Embassy uses the right criteria in selecting an implementing partner.

Scope of work

Core task: Feasibility study

Through a combination of desk and field analysis, the Consultancy shall complete the feasibility study by looking at the following issues, among others:

Building on NURI: Experiences and lessons from the NURI engagement and similar interventions

- a) Based on existing studies, reviews and reports, assess successes. Which relevant lessons can be learned from Previous Danida efforts in Northern Uganda, particularly those focusing on both refugees and host communities?
- b) Agriculture is at the core of NURI. Is it feasible for a future project to implement several thematic areas like NURI? Which areas are most relevant?
- a) Based on existing studies, reviews and reports, which relevant lessons can be learned from other similar previous and on-going interventions supported by Development Partners, including in Northern Uganda, including interventions that have focused on sustainable agriculture and adaption to climate change?
- b) Geography: What is the feasibility of applying NURI experiences in 1) the same areas in a new phase or b) in other areas?

Refugees: Status of refugee influx and caseload and their impact on relevant areas and regions.

- c) Numbers: Where are the refugees, new and old
- d) Impact: How do they impact the areas in which they reside?
- e) Needs: What are the needs of these areas, the local communities and the refugees?
- f) How can the project best benefit refugees, host communities and other displacement-affected nationals?

Coordination: Similar programming in the areas and regions affected by refugees. Similar programmes include:

- a) World Bank
 - Development Response to Displacement Impacts Project (DRDIP)
 - Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation project
- b) European Union
 - Development Initiative in Northern Uganda (DINU)
 - European Union Trust Fund (EUTF) - Support Programme for Refugee settlements in Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)
- c) IFAD
 - Project for Restoration of Livelihoods in Northern Uganda (PRELNOR)
- d) DFID
 - Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agriculture (NU-TEC)
- e) UNDP/FAO/UNEP
 - Reducing of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)
 - Climate Smart Agriculture Project
- f) GIZ
 - Promoting Climate Smart Agriculture project (ProCSA) in Northern Uganda
- g) FAO
 - Eastern Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Scoping Study: ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND UGANDA

- h) Gulu University
 - Unlocking the Potential of Green Charcoal to Mitigate Climate Change in Northern Uganda (UPCHAIN)

Climate change: Experiences and lessons on climate change adaptation as well as other projects

- a) Which greening practices would be relevant to introduce, particularly climate adaptation?
- b) Which existing greening practices would be relevant to upscale, particularly climate adaptation?
- c) Which actors – including development partners (bilateral/multilateral), CSOs and Government of Uganda agencies, academic / training institutions – are involved in similar projects in refugee hosting areas and regions, and which could be possible partners for the project?
- d) Which intervention approaches / design would be most suitable / fit for purpose?
- e) Walk the talk: Requirements for the implementing consortiums own operations.
 - i. Would it be feasible to ask a future project to account for its own greenhouse gas emissions in scope 1, 2 and 3 (see below) using a standard like the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. This would apply to the consortium's cars, offices, staff and operations. How could this be done?
 - ii. Would it be feasible for a project to minimize waste, for example through minimising the use of plastic bottles and paper? How could this be done?

Scope	Explanation
1	Direct emissions from owned or controlled sources
2	Indirect emissions from the generation of purchased electricity, steam, heating and cooling consumed by the reporting entity
3	All other indirect emissions that occur in a entity's value chain.

Operational sustainability: How can a potential project best contribute to structural change at scale through the promotion of either 1) sustainable business models or 2) building of lasting institutions with sufficient funding and capacity.

- a) Re-assess the short framework on operational sustainability from NURI.
- b) Identify methods to enhance operational sustainability, including the BRAC Graduation Method and the ideas mentioned in the NURI policy brief on the issue.
- c) Map similar attempts by NUTEC and DINU (the start fund).

Implementation modality: What is the capacity among potential implementing partners to coordinate and implement a potential project.

Assess the capacities needed to implement a large-scale project and map relevant implementing organisations, including, but not limited to:

- Danish NGO's with strategic partnership agreements (SPA).
- A select number of international NGO's with experience in the geographical or thematic areas. These should be selected on the basis of their size, experience in Uganda or experience with similar thematic areas.
- A select number of local NGO's with experience in the geographical or thematic areas.
- A select number of businesses with relevant, scalable business models which could contribute to the

Option: Prepare the call for proposal

Based on these TOR, the consultant with detail the preparation of the call for proposal (in a revised preparation note).

Building on NURI: Experiences and lessons from the NURI engagement and similar interventions

- Maximise the probability of a future intervention integrating lessons, procedures and processing from NURI and predecessors. Make consolidation of NURI results an objective.
- Alignment where feasible with relevant GoU policies / strategies e.g. National Agricultural Policy, Agriculture Extension Policy, Climate Change Policy, Refugee Act. Special attention should be given to the Parish Development Model.
- Integration of cross cutting issues: gender, SRHR, youths, etc

Geography

Coordination

Ensure that a future project invests in specific coordination, at least, but not limited to:

- Ensure a particular focus on coordination with other Danish-funded programmes and projects: aBi Development, aBi Finance, Building Stronger Universities-project in Gulu, Danida Market Development Partnership project in Arua etc.
- Participation in relevant coordination fora.
- Design a grant model where other donors can join as co-funders and where extension and prolongation is possible.
- Ensure strong link with the decentralised public system: districts, sub-counties, parishes.
- Alignment with the comprehensive refugee response framework and its relevant sector response plans
- Engaging with humanitarian actors to bridge the humanitarian-development nexus and minimize handouts
- VSLA saturation and adapted interventions. Several current NURI implementation areas are saturated with VSLAs. A future project should in a feasible way establish or contribute to an inventory to ensure coordination.

Operational sustainability:

- Bridging a deep outreach with high degrees of sustainable. Linking value chains, processors and commercially viable models for extension to rural agricultural work. The combination of savings groups (VSLAs) and agriculture should be particularly explored.
- Design the programme with scaling up into new areas in mind from the beginning.
- Using the purchasing power of the project to drive positive changes e.g. when buying seeds buy them locally to create a local market in Uganda.
- Employing a graduation model from the start, inspired by the BRAC Graduation Models as implemented in Ethiopia and other countries.
- Ensuring links with financial institutions, and fintechs

Implementation modality:

- Localization: Ensure that local NGOs get preferential treatment in a consortium.
- Ensure that the call for proposal asks for an implementation model detailing staffing and training of staff. NURI make use of hundreds of community-based trainers, extension officers and supervisors. Simpler tasks allow for weaker staff. Proposals must answer: Who will do what? Which qualifications will the staff have at what level? Who needs which assets?
- How will the local private sector be engaged?

Deliverables (output)

Core task: Feasibility study

- a) A Mission Preparation Note (MPN) prior to the inception meeting between the consultant and the RDE of maximum 5 pages containing draft report structure and methodology. The MPN

can include a preliminary outline of tasks to be performed by the consultant in order to deliver on the agreed objectives.

- b) A report on consultations with stakeholders. Format: Recommendations (maximum one page), executive summary (maximum two pages), report (maximum 10 pages).
- c) A technical brief detailing how an intervention in the proposed areas has a thematic focus of programme activities on refugee or host communities or refugee affected nationals
- d) A feasibility study report for a development response to support refugee-affected areas and regions (NURI 2.0). Guided by the questions under "Purpose of consultancy" and based on specific recommendations, can inform the project under the BDP. The report should include different sections on Experiences and lessons from the NURI engagement and similar interventions and Experiences and lessons from the NURI pilot projects.

Format: 1-3-25. Recommendations (maximum one page), executive summary (maximum three pages), report (maximum 25 pages, excluding annexes).

- e) A mapping of potential implementing organisations.

Option: Prepare the call for proposal

- a) In collaboration with the embassy and the consultant supporting the closing of NURI, a format for the a) a **call for proposal advert**, b) an accompanying **Information Note** and c) a **vision document** with past experiences and guiding questions. These documents must guide the applicants responding to the call for proposal. To be agreed by the Embassy prior to continuation of the assignment. The format must take into account the implementation modality chosen by the embassy, most likely either a call for proposal or tender. Format to be based on
 - The MFA template for call for proposals to strategic partners.
 - The Danida programme template.
 - The EU call for proposal template and examples, as per the Practical guide.
- b) A draft set of documents to form the basis of consultations with relevant implementing organization.
- c) The organization of a workshop with potential implementing organizations, including a workshop report (maximum five pages).
- d) A second draft of the three documents for NURI 2.0. Format as agreed under a)

Timing

Times are approximate. The time frames will be revised once the contract is signed.

The assignment includes options for the number of work hours. This allows the contract to be adjusted in order to accommodate tasks in addition to the outlined core tasks, and include tasks linked with the outputs referred above under the "Option". The contract will commence with an estimated 60-70 man-days covering the Core Tasks. Hereafter it is possible, pending developments in the assignment, to increase with up to an additional 45-55 man-days in case the "Option" will be activated. The distribution of the days on the different individual members of the team, for the core task as well as the option, must be proposed by the consultants.

Feasibility Assessment (Core Task)

Approximate timing	Activity	Deliverable
Late August	Desk-based work and initial drafting of report	Mission Preparation Note (MPN) sent to Danish Embassy

Approximate timing	Activity	Deliverable
Early September	Field-based work in Kampala and refugee affected areas and regions of Uganda, starting with a discussion of the MPN at the Danish Embassy	
Mid September	Finalisation of feasibility report	Draft report sent to Danish Embassy
Late September	Comments on draft report are sent by Danish Embassy to consultant	
Early October	Comments are incorporated	Final report is sent to Danish Embassy

Option: Prepare the call for proposal

Timing	Activity	Deliverable
Mid October	Desk-based work and initial drafting of report	MPN sent to Danish Embassy
Late October	Field-based work in Kampala and refugee affected areas and regions of Uganda, starting with a discussion of the MPN at the Danish Embassy	
Early November	Finalisation of project document	Draft project document sent to Danish Embassy
Mid November	Comments on draft project document are sent by Danish Embassy to consultant	
Late November	Comments are incorporated	Final project document sent to Danish Embassy

Methodology

To answer the above questions, the Consultancy shall review relevant documents (Desk-based) and consult relevant stakeholders (field-based)

Core task: Feasibility study

Desk based

- Review of previous Danida engagements in Northern Uganda i.e. reviews, assessments, evaluations, etc.
- Identification and review of recent reports concerning challenges and opportunities in Northern Uganda, including in relation to host communities and refugees.
- Identification and review of other relevant development interventions in Northern Uganda

Field based

- Northern Uganda: Field assessment of challenges and opportunities, based on observations and interviews with relevant stakeholders (for example potential beneficiaries, District Local Governments, District Farmers' Associations, field offices of

the OPM and UNHCR, other development and humanitarian partners, aBi ZARDI, Adraa Agricultural College, NGOs/CSOs e.g. PALM Corps, CEFORD, etc)

- b) Kampala: Interviews with key stakeholders (World Bank, EU, FAO, IITA, MAAIF, UNHCR, OPM, MoLG, DFID, Danish Refugee Council, DanChurchAid, CARITAS, and others, as relevant) as well as key staff of the Danish Embassy in Kampala (Head of Cooperation Royal Danish Embassy, Team Leader – Green Economy, Programme Officer NURI, Programme Management Advisor NURI CF)

Option: Prepare the call for proposal

- a) Desk review and discussions with relevant stakeholders.
- b) Virtual and physical meetings in Kampala, West Nile and Acholi sub regions for direct interaction with the NURI CF, selected RAUs and implementing partners, as well as relevant development partners and donors and vocational training institutions active in the refugee-livelihood sector.

The following meetings are envisioned:

- a) An inception meeting with NURI CF and the Embassy two weeks before arrival in Kampala
- b) A meeting with the Embassy and NURI CF management upon arrival.
- c) Meetings with stakeholders and partners.
- d) Meetings to discuss draft deliverables.

All submitted proposals will be assessed based on a technical quality and price ratio. Quality will carry 80% while Price will carry 20%. In this case methodology will be weighted 20%. The technical quality assessment will consider the extent, to which the technical approach and methodology respond to the objectives of the assignment, is tailored specifically to the assignment, has identified special issues in relation to the assignment and includes effective solutions, and is flexible and easy to adapt to changes that might occur during implementation of the assignment.

Qualifications and Competence of Staff

Qualifications and competence of staff will carry a total weighting of 80%. Each staff will have an individual weighting as stated below.

The team conducting the review will consist of three consultants, including a Team Leader (International).

Team Leader 40%

- **General Qualifications (25%)**

- Minimum requirements
 - At least a master's degree focusing on political science, economics, development studies, refugees/forced displacement or similar;
- Wishes
 - At least 10 years' experience with development programmes, including in developing countries

- **Adequacy for the Assignment (50%)**

- Minimum requirements

- Extensive experience with formulating, implementing and/or reviewing development programmes focusing on enhanced resilience and equitable economic development
- Very strong skills in writing concisely and clearly, and ability to structure logically written reports.
- Wishes
 - Experience with durable solutions in relation to forced displacement and with bridging the gap between development and humanitarian efforts
 - Good interpersonal and interview skills.
- **Experience in the Region and Language (25%)**
 - Minimum requirements
 - Experience from East Africa.
 - Fluency in English (oral and written).
 - Wishes
 - Experience from Northern Uganda is an advantage.

Agricultural Expert 30%

- **General Qualifications (25%)**
 - Minimum requirements
 - At least a master's degree in development studies, sociology, agricultural studies, agro-economics, climate change, green development or similar
 - Wishes
 - At least 10 years' experience with development programmes, including in developing countries.
- **Adequacy for the Assignment (50%)**
 - Minimum requirements
 - Extensive experience with formulating, implementing and/or reviewing development programmes focusing on commercial agriculture, small-scale agriculture integrating climate change adaptation and environmentally sustainable methods.
 - Very strong skills in writing concisely and clearly.
 - Wishes
 - Experience with programmes focusing on refugees, and/or forced displacement will be an advantage.
 - Good interpersonal and interview skills
- **Experience in the Region and Language (25%)**
 - Minimum requirements
 - Experience from East Africa.
 - Fluency in English (oral and written).
 - Wishes
 - Experience from Northern Uganda is an advantage.

Gender Specialist 30%

- **General Qualifications (25%)**

- Minimum requirements
 - At least a master's degree in development studies, sociology or similar
- Wishes
 - At least 10 years' experience with development programmes, including in developing countries.
- **Adequacy for the Assignment (50%)**
 - Minimum requirements
 - Extensive experience with formulating, implementing and/or reviewing development programmes with relation to gender, women empowerment, gender transformation, intra-household dynamics etc
 - Very strong skills in writing concisely and clearly.
 - Wishes
 - Experience with programmes focusing on agriculture, refugees, and/or forced displacement will be an advantage.
 - Good interpersonal and interview skills.
- **Experience in the Region and Language (25%)**
 - Minimum requirements
 - Experience from East Africa.
 - Fluency in English (oral and written).
 - Wishes
 - Experience from Northern Uganda is an advantage.

Submitted proposals will be assessed for technical quality and consideration will be given to compliance with "wishes" as an advantage. The wishes will not be scored individually but as contributory to the overall assessment of technical quality

Estimated budget and level of effort

The estimated budget for the assignment (core + optional part) is DKK 775,000. Deliverables are marked in bold in Tables 6.1 and 6.2 above. Total estimate budget must include fees and reimbursables for flights, hotels, per diems, audits, workshop costs etc. The Consultant will commence the contract with an estimated 60-70 man-days of not more than 8 hours per day, covering the Core Tasks. Thereafter it is possible, pending developments in the assignment, to increase with up to an additional 45-55 man-days of not more than 8 hours per day in case the Client decides to activate the "Option".

In relation to the estimated budget, the proposals will be assessed for price which will carry a weighting of 20%. The tender with the highest price-quality ratio will be deemed as the most economically advantageous tender and will be awarded the contract.

Management

The consultant shall work under the supervision of and report to the Danish Embassy in Kampala, specifically, the NURI Desk Officer and the team leader Green Economy on contractual as well as technical matters.

The consultant will be responsible for internal management of the Consultant team.

Background documents

Cross cutting

- a) The World We Share, Danida Denmark's Strategy for Development Cooperation, August 2021
- b) Danida Draft Uganda Country Strategic Framework, 2023-2027
- c) Danida Guidelines for Country Strategic Frameworks, Programmes & Projects, November 2020
- d) Ultra-poor graduation methods and pilots: [Ultra Poor Graduation Pilots | Innovations for Poverty Action \(poverty-action.org\)](https://www.poverty-action.org/projects/ultra-poor-graduation-pilots)
- e) Danida NURI Annual Progress Report 2021
- f) Danida NURI End of Programme Monitoring Survey Report 2022
- g) Danida NURI Programme Document 2018-2022
- h) Policy brief on operational sustainability in NURI
- i) Danida (RDE), VSLA Workshop Report on Financial Linkage, Digitization and Entrepreneurship Training, May 2022
- j) Danida Uganda Country Programme Mid Term Review Report, May 2021
- k) EU's Development Initiative for Northern Uganda programme (DINU) Programme Document
- l) OECD DAC Rio Markers for Climate Handbook
- m) UNDP Uganda Human Development Report 2015: Unlocking the development potential of Northern Uganda
- n) National Survey and Segmentation of Smallholder Households in Uganda

Refugee related

- a) FAO, Food Security & Resilience. Pathways to self-reliance for refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda, 2019
- b) Ministry of Gender Labour and Social Development, Jobs and Livelihoods Integrated Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities, May 2021
- c) Ministry of Local Government's Implementation Guidelines for Parish Development Model (June 2021).
- d) Ministry of Water and Environment (2020), Water and Environment Sector Response Plan for Refugees and Host Communities
- e) OPM (2021), CRRF Strategic Direction 2021-2025.
- f) OPM (2022), Settlement Transformative Agenda II 2022-2025: Draft STA. January 2022.
- g) OPM, Report on the Evaluation of the Implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees and its Comprehensive Refugee Response in Uganda, March 2022
- h) Uganda: Joint Multi-Sector Needs Assessment Compares And Contrasts Needs Of Refugee And Host Community Households
- i) UNDP, Understanding Land Dynamics and Livelihoods in Refugee Hosting Districts of Northern Uganda
- j) UNHCR (2019), Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework: The Uganda Model.
- k) UNHCR (2019), Global Compact on Refugees: Indicator Framework
- l) UNHCR (2019), Uganda Refugee Operation: Participatory Assessment 2019 Report _Final
- m) U-Learn, UKAID, CWG, Financial Services In the Uganda Refugee Response: An Assessment of User Perspectives, 2022
- n) USAID, Desk Review on Resilience Building and Self-Sufficiency among Refugees and Host Communities in CRRF Countries, February 2020
- o) World Bank and FAO (2019), Rapid Assessment of Natural Resource Degradation in Refugee Impacted Areas in Northern Uganda: Technical Report.

- p) WFP, UNHCR, REACH, Uganda Vulnerability and Essential Needs Assessment, October 2020

Climate change related

- a) ACET Discussion Paper. Leveraging climate-smart agriculture to address climate risk in Africa
- b) Danida, NURI 2018-2023 Extension Note, April 2022
- c) Danida, NURI, Assessment of CSA Extension Model Final Report, February 2021
- d) Danida, NURI, Climate Change and Vulnerability in Northern Uganda: A Rapid Desk Assessment Report, March 2022
- e) Danida, NURI, Quality Assessment of Rural Infrastructure and Water Resources Management Activities, March 2021
- f) Danida, NURI, Woodlots in Rural Infrastructure Activities Study Report, December 2018
- g) FAO, Success Stories on Climate Smart Agriculture
- h) FAO, Eastern Africa Climate-Smart Agriculture Scoping Study: ETHIOPIA, KENYA AND UGANDA
- i) IUCN 2020 Global Standard for Nature-based Solutions
- j) MAAIF, Agriculture Cluster Development Project (ACDP), 2012-2024)
- k) MAAIF, MWE. 2015. Uganda climate smart-agriculture country program 2015-2025
- l) MWE, GIZ, Development of Uganda's Long Term Climate Change Strategy. Future Climate Scenarios, September 2020
- m) MWE, Least Developed Countries Initiative on Effective Adaptation and Resilience (LIFE-AR) Project in Uganda, 2021
- n) Uganda Revised NDC
- o) USAID, CGIAR, CAFFS, CIAT Climate Smart Agriculture in Uganda, October 2017
- p) Vulnerability and adaptation options to climate change for rural livelihoods – A country-wide analysis for Uganda, 2019
- q) World Bank, Green Roads for Water: Guidelines for Road Infrastructures in Support of Water Management and Climate Resilience
- r) World Bank, Uganda Climate Smart Agriculture Transformation Project Document, 2021
- s) World Bank 2018 Scaling Up Climate-Smart Agriculture through the Africa Climate Business Plan