

# Mapping and profiling CGIAR R4D food systems work in Uganda

Andrew, Muganga<sup>1</sup> and Pamela, Wairagala<sup>2</sup>

1- Independent consultant

2- International Livestock Research Institute

December, 2025





# Contents

<b>LIST OF ACRONYMS</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS AND IMPLICATIONS</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>2. METHODS AND APPROACHES USED (IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK)</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>3 RESULTS</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>4 SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>5 REFERENCES</b>	<b>19</b>
<b>ANNEX 1: CGIAR STRATEGIC IMPACT AREAS, VALUE CHAINS, INNOVATIONS, POPULATION OF FOCUS, DISTRICTS, AND ALIGNMENT WITH GOVERNMENT PRIORITIES</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>ANNEX 2: CATEGORY AND PARTNER INSTITUTIONS BY IMPACT AREAS</b>	<b>38</b>
<b>ANNEX 3: POINT OF ENGAGEMENT AND PARTNERS BY IMPACT AREAS</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>ANNEX 4: PROJECT, START YEAR, END YEAR, SDGs CONTRIBUTED TOWARDS, AND NUMBER OF PARTNERS BY LEAD AND OTHER PARTICIPATING CGIAR CENTERS</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>ANNEX 5: REGIONAL, DISTRICT, AND COUNTRY ENGAGEMENTS BY IMPACT AREAS</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>ANNEX 6: TOOL FOR IDENTIFICATION, MAPPING AND PROFILING OF THE R4D FOOD SYSTEMS WORK BY CGIAR AND PARTNERS IN UGANDA</b>	<b>64</b>

## List of acronyms

ASARECA	Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa
CIAT	International Centre for Tropical Agriculture
CIFOR	Center for International Forestry Research
CIMMYT	International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center
CIP	International Potato Center
CRPs	CGIAR Research Programs
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FTA	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry
ICARDA	International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas
ICRISAT	International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILRI	International Livestock Research Institute
IRRI	International Rice Research Institute
IWMI	The International Water Management Institute
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, departments and agenciesMOH Ministry of Health
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NARS	National agricultural research stations
NDP III	National Development Plan III
NPA	National Planning Authority
NRM	Natural resource management
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management Association
R4D	Research for development
SDG	Strategic Development Goal
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns

## Acknowledgments

The authors are grateful to all the people, especially CGIAR scientists, who generously shared their time and provided the information for this report. Thanks also go to the reviewers of the earlier draft of this report, notably Emily Ouma, Beatrice Ekesa, Edgar Twine, Enid Mbabazi Katungi, and Edward Kato. Thanks also go to Ziwena Nantongo, Mercy Akello, Mark Ainomugisha, Viola Akullu, Racheal Ndagire, and Sharif Sserunjogi, who collected some of the information in this report.

Any errors are the responsibility of the authors.

**Proposed citation:** Andrew Muganga and Pamela Wairagala. 2025. Mapping and profiling of the agriculture and food systems research for development work by CGIAR and partners in Uganda. Nairobi, Kenya. ILRI.

## Executive summary

For 50 years, CGIAR has undertaken world-class research and innovation aimed at lifting millions of people out of poverty. In Uganda, CGIAR has had a longstanding research for development (R4D) partnership with the national agricultural research institutions, extension system, regional organizations such as the Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in Eastern and Central Africa (ASARECA), ministries such as the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Health (MOH) and recently closely engaged with the National Planning Authority (NPA) and the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). CGIAR has also closely worked with a host of national and international development and private sector organizations towards achieving national development priorities. Besides R4D, CGIAR has made significant contributions to policy, technology transfer and capacity building.

This report presents the food systems R4D work that has been carried out, is under implementation, and is planned for the next five years by CGIAR centers and partners in Uganda. The rationale of this exercise was to provide information that can be used for strategic guidance, better coherence, convergence, and alignment of priorities and results among CGIAR research teams and their partners from the government, non-government, and private sectors. Specific objectives were to: (i) map and profile food systems R4D work that has been carried out, is currently under implementation, and is being planned for the next five years by the Uganda-based CGIAR centers and partners, (ii) document the alignment of the R4D work being carried out and planned by CGIAR centers and partners to the Uganda government priorities, and (iii) identify the strengths, gaps, and opportunities of the food systems R4D work by CGIAR and partners in Uganda.

The key themes of the mapping and profiling were CGIAR strategic impact areas, type of CGIAR initiative, title of CGIAR project, CGIAR implementing center, key value chains or agri-food systems targeted, key innovations, the target population of focus, districts, regions, and alignment with government priorities. Additional mapping and profiling themes included CGIAR's engagement with partners in Uganda, their points of engagement, project duration, contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the number of partners per project.

## Summary of findings and implications

### CGIAR strategic impact areas and types of initiatives

There have been three types of portfolios in the CGIAR, namely CGIAR research programs (CRPs) which started in 2012 and ended in 2021; CGIAR research initiatives, 2021- 2024; and bilateral or multilateral projects and programs. Therefore, a project or programme can be a CRP, a CGIAR Initiative or implemented under bilateral or multilateral funding. A total of 77 projects were mapped and profiled. Out of the 77 projects mapped, 69 (90%) addressed CGIAR impact areas on nutrition, health, and food security; 59 (77 %) poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs; 38 (49%) gender equality, youth, and social inclusion; 40 (52%) climate adaptation and mitigation; and 24 (31%) environmental health and biodiversity.

Furthermore, 25 were bilateral or multilateral projects and programs, 24 were CGIAR research initiatives, 15 were not specified, 12 were CRPs, and one had no initiative attachment. This shows that CGIAR research activities in Uganda are broad, encompassing several development challenges relevant to Uganda and its people.

**Leading and other participating CGIAR centers:** The profiling reveals that 8 of the 13 global CGIAR centers conducted initiatives in Uganda. The initiatives were mainly led by Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT (21), the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) (17), the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) (14), AfricaRice (8), the International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI) (7), the International Potato Center (CIP) (7), the Center for International Forestry Research (CIFOR) (2), and the International Water Management Institute (IWMI) (1).

**Value chains or agri-food systems and innovations:** CGIAR work in Uganda encompass various value chains and food systems. The mapped projects covered several innovations related to crop improvement, animal agriculture, natural resource management (NRM) (on- and off-farm), and policies and markets. The projects covered grains and cereals such as maize; legumes and pulses such as beans; roots and tubers, such as cassava and sweetpotatoes; vegetables, livestock (animals), and fish, and related areas, such as dairy, water resources, and aqua-food systems. The projects covered innovations related to the inputs and outputs of crops and animals. Examples include biofortification, increasing yields and productivity, and germplasm development. This broad-based coverage of value chains, food systems, and innovations demonstrates that CGIAR centers have responded to the diverse agroecological conditions and needs of the Ugandan food system.

**The population of focus:** Out of the 77 projects mapped, 66 targeted farmers, 44 focused on women, 36 on rural households, 27 on agro-input dealers, and 25 on poor families. Note that these categories are not mutually exclusive, meaning that beneficiaries could be characterized as “farmers”, “women”, and from “poor households” simultaneously. CGIAR projects in Uganda predominantly target smallholder farmers and women, reflecting strong alignment with the country’s most vulnerable and economically significant groups. While some CGIAR centers have begun engaging refugees in northern Uganda—where over 2 million refugees reside—these efforts remain limited in scale despite the substantial food and nutrition needs. CGIAR has also collaborated with a diverse range of stakeholders, including government bodies, policymakers, processors, researchers, technicians, school children, and development partners. However, engagement with Uganda’s parliamentarians remains insufficient, representing a key gap given their critical role in shaping national policy.

**District coverage:** Seven out of 77 CGIAR projects operated in all districts of Uganda. On average, each project operated in 25 districts. CGIAR centers are not evenly distributed throughout the country, with IITA and Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT having a greater spatial coverage compared to other centers. This may be due to their focus on crop germplasm improvement, particularly for beans, bananas, and cassava, which are staple crops grown by many households in rural Uganda.

Examining the spatial distribution of CGIAR projects over the last five years, it is evident that all districts have benefited. However, some districts appear to have had a higher concentration of CGIAR projects—Luwero and Nakaseke in central Uganda; Dokolo, Apac, and Lira in northern Uganda; and Kamuli in eastern Uganda—but these account for only a small share of the total district coverage, at about 4%. This suggests that CGIAR is benefiting the most vulnerable populations in Uganda in terms of nutrition and food security, while also contributing to poverty reduction levels throughout the country. However, CGIAR centers must work towards a more equitable distribution of projects across all districts of Uganda.

**Regional coverage:** CGIAR centers’ projects are well distributed across the country’s four major regions. Out of the 77 projects mapped and profiled, 50 were implemented in the eastern region, 49 in the central region, 45 in the western region, and 43 in the northern region. Thus, the eastern region had the largest share, and the northern region had the smallest share of CGIAR research projects. The northern region had the least number of projects, possibly due to challenges such as insecurity, conflict, and war. However, the government

of Uganda has been successful in restoring peace, stability, and tranquility in these regions, and the mapping data showed that CGIAR centers are increasingly initiating activities in northern Uganda.

**Alignment with government priorities:** In general, the R4D projects are aligned with the government of Uganda's priorities. For example, 73 out of 77 projects were aligned to the Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and the Parish Development Model. Additionally, 72 out of the 77 projects were aligned with the Vision 2040 and the Uganda Food Systems Transformation Pathway. Therefore, there has been an alignment between CGIAR projects and government programs. This alignment has the advantage of strengthening collaborations between government and CGIAR in Uganda and should be made more intentional to make CGIAR a key development partner of the government in its efforts to eradicate poverty, improve household incomes, and transition into a middle-income country by 2030.

**Engagement with partners<sup>1</sup> in Uganda:** In summary, the 77 CGIAR projects had 98 partnerships with research organizations, 58 partnerships with development partners, 57 partnerships with government ministries, departments and agencies (MDAs), and 25 partnerships with academia. Furthermore, the 77 mapped projects had 24 partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), 23 partnerships with the private sector, and four partnerships with civil society.

**Point of engagement<sup>2</sup> with partners:** Regarding engagement, the 77 CGIAR projects had 137 implementation partners, 65 funding partners, and 45 scaling partners. Furthermore, the 77 mapped projects had 35 innovation partners and 7 demand partners. On average, each project had four partners. This demonstrates that CGIAR has strong partnerships with other research organizations and government MDAs, which is beneficial for sustainability when projects end or funding is reduced.

**Contribution to SDGs:** Out of the 77 mapped projects, 61 contributed to the first SDG 1: no poverty (poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs), 66 contributed to the SDG 2: zero hunger (nutrition, health, and food security), 45 contributed to SDGs 5 and 13 gender equality (gender equality, youth, and social inclusion) and climate action (climate adaptation and mitigation), respectively. Only 20 out of 77 contributed to SDG 15 of life on land (environmental health and biodiversity). This demonstrates that CGIAR centers have responded well to addressing global challenges through the SDGs.

## Summary of strengths, gaps, and opportunities

### Strengths

- CGIAR research impact areas and activities in Uganda are broad, encompassing several development challenges relevant to Uganda and its people.
- CGIAR broad-based coverage of value chains, food systems, and innovations demonstrates an appropriate response to the diverse agroecological conditions and needs of the Ugandan food system.
- CGIAR centers' projects are well distributed across the country's four major regions.
- CGIAR projects are directed to the benefit of smallholder farmers and women, who form the largest but most economically disadvantaged segment of the Ugandan population.
- CGIAR has strong partnerships with other research organizations and government MDAs, which is positive for the sustainability of its interventions.
- CGIAR centers have responded well to Uganda's national development plans, which aims to increase household incomes and improve the quality of life for Ugandans.

### Gaps

- CGIAR centers need to do more work among refugees and projects related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- The contributions and impact of CGIAR are not sufficiently communicated to policymakers.

### Opportunities

- CGIAR centers should increase their collaboration with the Ugandan parliamentarians.
- CGIAR has an excellent opportunity to collaborate with agro-private sector actors to provide complementary services and collaborations that support farmers in achieving greater welfare impacts.

---

<sup>1</sup> The types of partners are categorized as Research Organization, Development (Financial, Foundation, UN, Donor), Government, Academia, Non-governmental Organization, Private Sector, and Civil Society.

<sup>2</sup> The partner engagements as categorised as Implementation partner, Funding/ Investor/sponsor, Scaling partner, Innovation partners, or Demand partners.

# 1. Introduction

## Background to the mapping and profiling

In November 2023, Bioversity International through the CGIAR Country Convenor's office hired a consultant to conduct a mapping and profiling of the food systems research for development work that has been carried out, is currently under implementation, and what is being planned for the next five years by the Uganda-based CGIAR centers and partners. The background, rationale, and scope of the work are included in this report as well as several parameters for each project.

## Specific objectives of the mapping and profiling of CGIAR R4D in Uganda

The objectives of the mapping and profiling assignment were to:

1. Map and profile food systems research for development (R4D) work that has been carried out, is currently under implementation, and what is being planned for in the next five years by the Uganda-based CGIAR Centers and partners. Clearly describing the key outputs, outcomes, and partnerships.
2. Clearly articulate and document the alignment of the R4D work being carried out by CGIAR centers and partners to the Uganda government priorities, considering the NDP III that is closing, the NDP IV that is just being initiated, and other key national development programs, especially the Ugandan food Systems Transformation Pathway and the Vision 2040.
3. Identify and document the strengths, gaps, weaknesses, and opportunities of the food systems R4D work by CGIAR and partners in Uganda to inform current and future investments in research and development by either CGIAR, other research agencies, development partners, private sector, and most importantly, the government sector.

## **2. Methods and approaches used (implementation framework)**

### **2.1. Literature review**

The literature review was conducted over the one-month period of the consultancy. The main sources of literature and information were the CGSpace, documents from partners, MDAs, academia, CGIAR results dashboards, CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation Strategy, and the report from the launch event of the One CGIAR in Uganda.

### **2.2. Designing the data collection tool**

The data collection tool (questionnaire) was designed and is included in Annex 6. The tool was built in Kobo Toolbox, and the link is provided at the end of the questionnaire.

### **2.3. Collection of data and key informant interviews**

Information on CGIAR projects was collected from institutional websites, CGspace, and the websites of individual projects and programs. Some information was also collected from key informants through email and telephone calls. The key informants consisted of CGIAR centers, country representatives and initiative leads.

### **2.4. Feedback sessions with key informants**

A feedback session was held with key informants following the submission of a preliminary report. Several rounds of correspondence with focal persons and selected scientists from CGIAR followed this. Additional comments were received and incorporated into this report. The report has also been extended to cover CGIAR scientific programs that are being implemented by the various centers starting 2025 to 2030.

### 3 Results

This section presents the findings of the mapping and profiling exercise of CGIAR projects in Uganda.

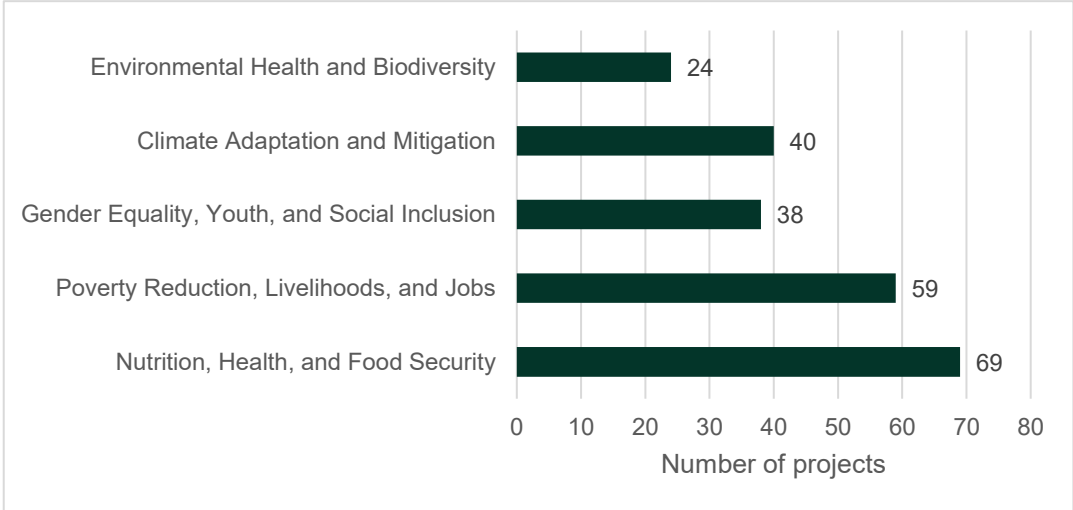
#### 3.1 CGIAR strategic impact areas and types of initiatives

There are three types of “initiatives” in CGIAR, namely CGIAR research programs (CRPs) (2012-2021; CGIAR research initiatives (2021-2024); and bilateral or multilateral projects and programs. Furthermore, the initiatives have “projects,” which are the reporting units in this document. This means that a project might be a CRP, a bilateral or multilateral project or program, or a research initiative.

CGIAR has five impact areas which are: (i) Nutrition, Health, and Food Security; (ii) Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs; (iii) Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion; (iv) Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; and (v) Environmental Health and Biodiversity. In column five of Annex 1, out of the 77 projects, 25 were bilateral projects and programs, 24 were CGIAR research initiatives, 15 were unspecified, 12 were CRPs, and one had no initiative attachment. This shows that CGIAR research activities in Uganda are broad, encompassing several development challenges relevant to Uganda and its people.

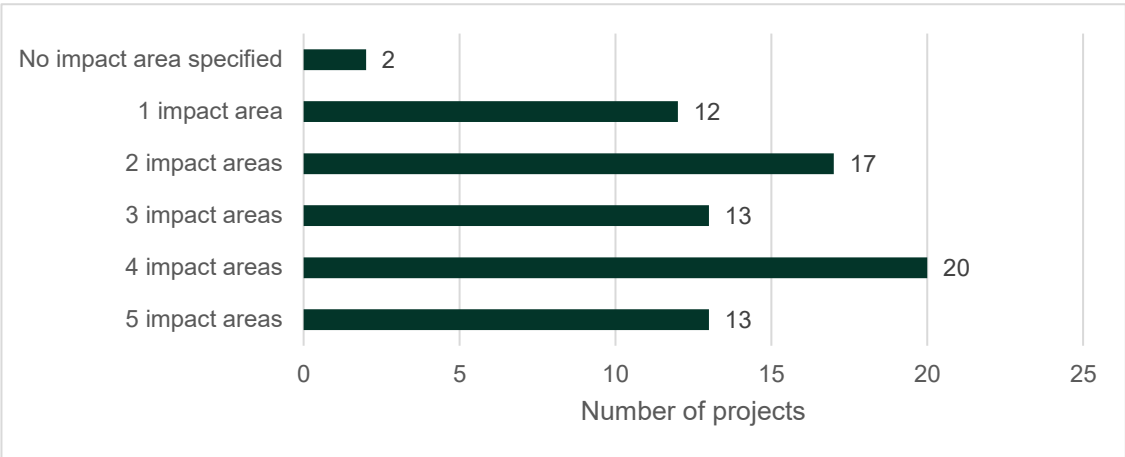
CGIAR has five impact areas, as indicated in **Error! Reference source not found.** (and in column 3 of Annex 1), which aim to contribute to collective global targets for transforming food, land, and water systems at local, regional, and global levels. Of the 77 projects mapped, 69 (90%) of them intensely focused on addressing impact areas on nutrition, health, and food security, 59 (77%) of them on poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs, 38 (49%) of them on gender equality, youth, and social inclusion; 40 (50%) of them on climate adaptation and mitigation; and 24 (31%) of them on environmental health and biodiversity.

Figure 1. Number of projects contributing to CGIAR strategic impact areas (N=77)



Note that the impact areas for each project were not mutually exclusive. shows that out of the 77 mapped projects, 13 were under all the five impact areas, 20 under four impact areas, 13 under three impact areas, 17 under two impact areas, 12 under one impact area, and two projects did not specify their impact areas.

Figure 2. Number of impact areas by number of projects (N=77)



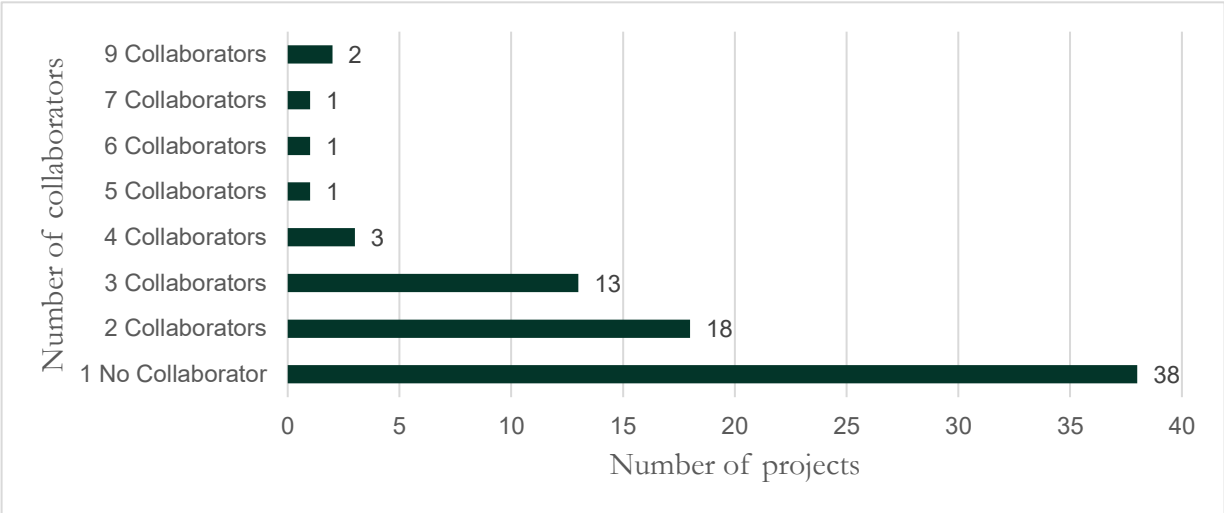
### 3.2 Leading and participating CGIAR centers

Column six of Annex 1 presents the leading CGIAR centers of the projects first, and the other participating centers in brackets. In

, it is observed that 38 out of 77 projects were implemented by a single CGIAR center without collaboration with other centers. Furthermore, 18 projects had two participating centers, 13 projects had three participating centers, three projects had four participating centers, one project had five participating centers, one project had six participating centers, one project had seven participating centers, and two projects had nine participating centers. Information on projects by center leading them is given in Annex 4.

This diverse collaboration demonstrates that CGIAR centers have collaboratively responded to the diverse agroecological conditions and needs of the Ugandan food system. Note that some CGIAR centers, such as the International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center (CIMMYT), the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI), World Fish, and the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA), participated in some projects but not as the lead.

Figure 3. Number of projects with collaborations with other CGIAR centers (N=77)



### 3.3 The key value chains and innovations

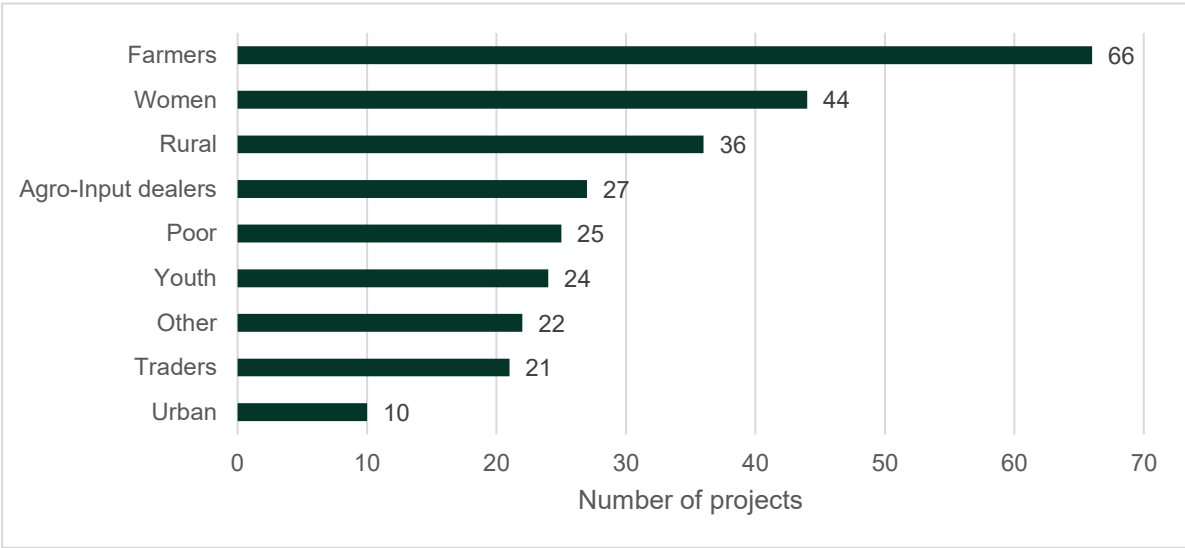
CGIAR targeted broad value chains as presented in column four of Annex 1. Examples of targeted value chains included grains and cereals such as maize; legumes and pulses such as beans; roots and tubers, such as cassava and sweetpotatoes; vegetables; livestock (animals) and fish; and related commodities such as dairy. Additionally, water resources and aqua-food systems were also included. The projects mapped covered several innovations related to crop improvement, animal agriculture, natural resource management (NRM) (on- and off-farm), and policies and markets. Examples include biofortification, increasing yields and

productivity, and germplasm. These are consistent with the key specific priority and strategic commodities in Uganda’s Agricultural Strategic Sector Plan, which are bananas, beans, maize, rice, cassava, tea, coffee, fruits and vegetables, dairy, fish, livestock (meat), and four strategic commodities, namely, cocoa, cotton, oil seeds, and oil palm. The other specific areas of investment are research, extension, pest, vector, and disease control; provision of inputs; promoting sustainable land use and soil management; post-harvest handling; and improving market access and value addition (Kosmowski, Ilukor et al. 2019, Ilukor and Lybbert 2025).

### 3.4 Target population groups

Column 8 of Annex 1 presents the target populations of CGIAR projects in Uganda. **Error! Reference source not found.** shows that out of the 77 projects mapped, 66 targeted smallholder farmers, 44 focused on women, 36 on rural households, 27 on agro-input dealers, and 25 on poor families. Note that these categories are not mutually exclusive, meaning that beneficiaries could be characterized as “farmers”, “women”, and from “poor households” simultaneously. The category “others” included children, agro-processors, men, national agricultural research stations (NARS), and policymakers.

Figure 4: Number of projects by target population groups (N=77)



This finding suggests that CGIAR projects were primarily designed to benefit smallholder farmers and women, who comprise the largest segment of the Ugandan population and are the most economically disadvantaged. This also demonstrates the relevance of CGIAR centers’ activities to Uganda’s most vulnerable groups.

The mapping revealed that some CGIAR centers have worked among refugees in northern Uganda at a low scale. Uganda hosts over 2 million documented refugees and CGIAR is well positioned to help them meet their food and nutritional needs.

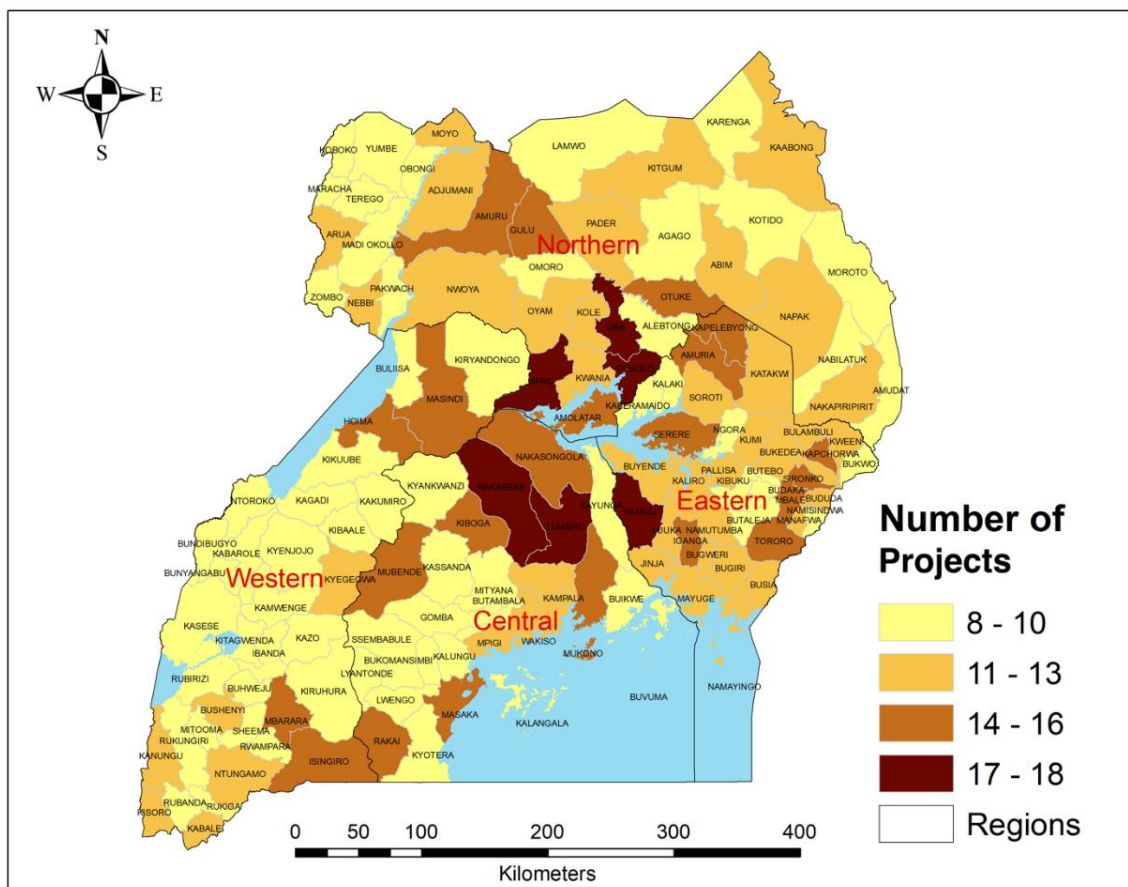
CGIAR has also engaged other stakeholders, including government policymakers, researchers, technicians, academic institutions, and development partners. However, CGIAR centers need to increase their collaboration with Uganda parliamentarians to better influence research for development policy. The mapping revealed that CGIAR stakeholders have predominantly engaged with lower actors in the food system value chain (i.e., farmers, women, and rural stakeholders) and have shown little engagement with higher private sector actors (e.g., traders, agro-processors, cooperatives, agricultural credit institutions, and agricultural insurance institutions). These agro-private sector actors provide complementary services and collaboration that support farmers in achieving greater welfare impacts. CGIAR still has an opportunity to collaborate with these private-sector actors.

### 3.5 Districts and regions of operation

Column 9 of Annex 1 presents the districts where the projects operated. At the extremes, it shows that 7 projects operated in all districts of Uganda, while 13 projects operated in 1 district. On average, the projects operated in 25 districts. CGIAR centers are not equally distributed throughout the country, with IITA and the Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT having greater spatial coverage compared to other centers. This may be due to their focus on crop germplasm improvement, particularly for beans, bananas, and cassava, which are staple crops in Uganda.



Figure 5: Map showing the distribution of CGIAR projects in Uganda



Source: Compiled from primary data collected during the study

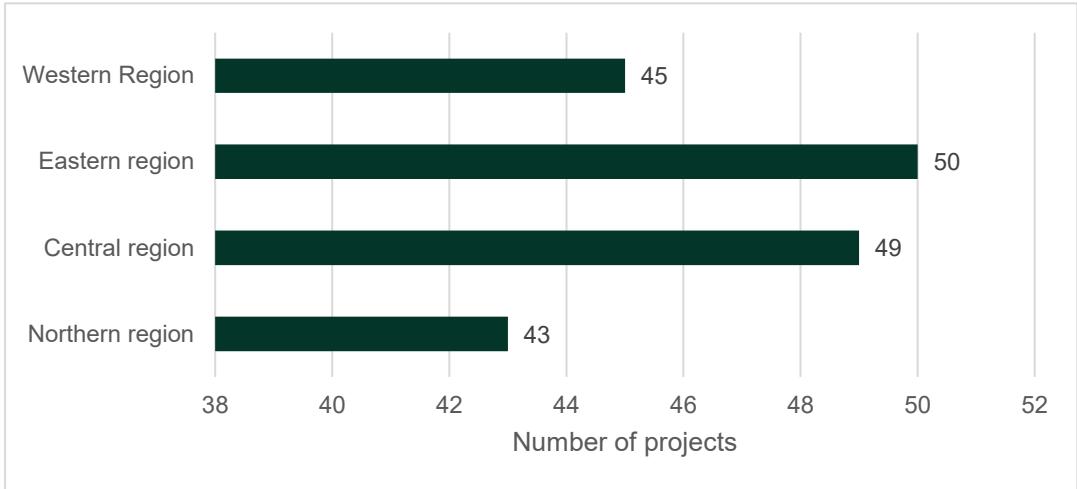
**Error! Reference source not found.** illustrates the distribution of projects across the 136 districts of Uganda. Sixty-five (65) districts (48%) out of the 136 districts hosted 8-10 projects; 43 districts (32%) hosted 11-13 projects; 22 districts (16%) hosted 14-16 projects; and 6 districts (4%) hosted 17-18 projects.

Examining the spatial distribution of CGIAR projects over the last five years, it is evident that all districts have benefited. However, some districts have had a higher concentration of CGIAR projects—Luwero and Nakaseke in central Uganda, Dokolo, Apac, and Lira in northern Uganda, and Kamuli in eastern Uganda—but these account for only 4% of the total district coverage.

Overall, some of the reached districts have high poverty levels and malnutrition challenges, like in northeastern Uganda and West Nile. Other districts have had conflicts in the past or are located near areas with civil unrest, such as those in northern and western Uganda, which have experienced high refugee influxes. This suggests that CGIAR is benefiting the most vulnerable populations in Uganda in terms of nutrition and food security, as well as contributing to poverty reduction efforts throughout the country. However, CGIAR centers must work towards a more equitable distribution of projects across all districts of Uganda.

**Error! Reference source not found.** shows that CGIAR centers' projects are well distributed across the country's four major regions. Out of the 77 projects mapped and profiled, 50 were implemented in the eastern region, 49 in the central region, 45 in the western region, and 43 in the northern region.

Figure 6: Distribution of CGIAR centres



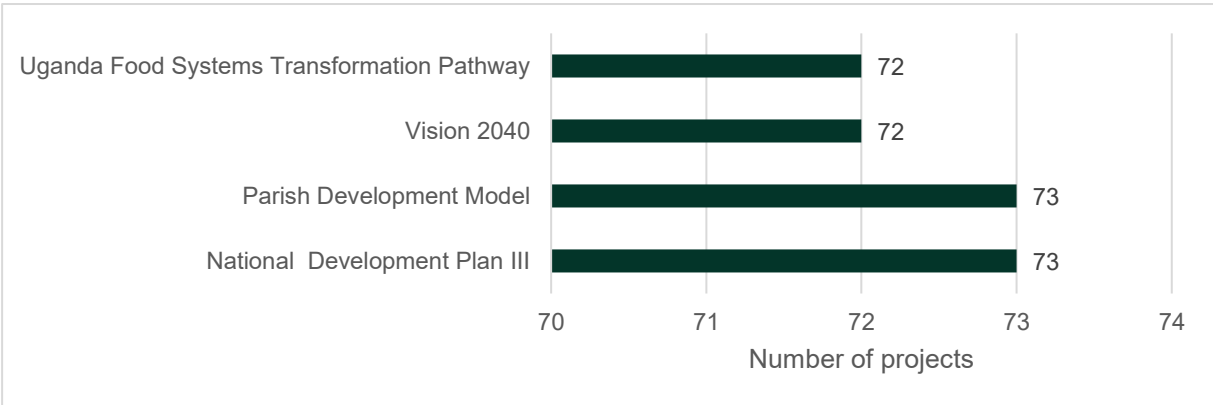
Thus, the eastern region had the largest share of CGIAR research projects, whereas the northern region had the smallest. Challenges such as insurgency, conflict, and war, that were common in this northern Uganda has in the past limited CGIAR activity there. However, following the restoration of peace, stability, and tranquility in northern Uganda, the mapping data shows that CGIAR centers are increasingly initiating activities there.

### 3.6 Alignment with government priorities

In general, the R4D projects led by CGIAR in Uganda were found to align with the government of Uganda’s priorities. For example, the last column of Annex 1 (and **Error! Reference source not found.**) shows that 73 out of 77 projects were aligned to both the NDP III and the Parish Development Model. Furthermore, the column indicates that 72 out of the 77 interviews were also aligned with Vision 2040 and the Uganda Food Systems Transformation Pathway.

In particular, the projects were aligned with the NDP’s agro-industrialization development program, particularly components such as increasing agricultural production and productivity, as well as enhancing market access and competitiveness of agricultural products (NPAA 2020, NPAb 2020). As for the Parish Development Model, most alignments were on improved production, storage, processing, and marketing (MoLG 2021). As for Vision 2040, most alignment was on the “Improve production and productivity” objective (GoU 2013). For the Uganda Food Systems Transformation Pathway, most alignment was with the “Good health and nutrition of everyone in Uganda” component.”

Figure 7: Alignment with government priorities (N=77)



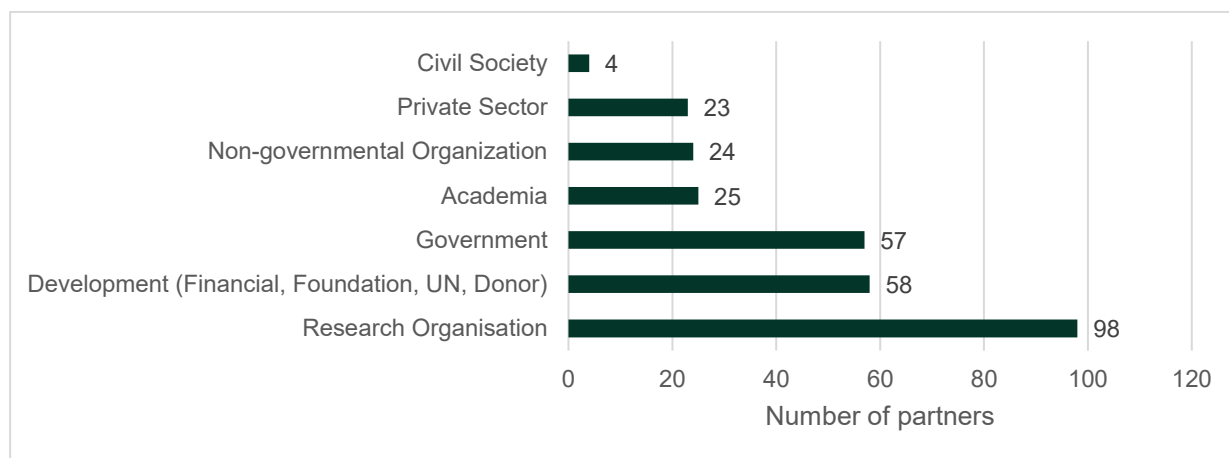
As a result, there has been an overlap between CGIAR projects and government programs. This has the great advantage of strengthening collaborations and CGIAR impacts in Uganda. This overlap should continue for CGIAR centers to be viewed by the government as a key development partners in its efforts to eradicate poverty and improve household incomes, thereby transitioning into a middle-income country by 2030.

### 3.7 CGIAR engagement with partners in Uganda

CGIAR's mandate is to implement research for development in partnership with other selected partners, based on the thematic areas of work and the different stages and levels of the projects. The types of partners are categorized as research organization, development (financial, foundation, UN, donor), government, academia, NGOs, private sector, and civil society.

**Error! Reference source not found.** presents the categories of CGIAR partners in Uganda disaggregated by impact areas. The last column of the table in the annex presents the total number of partnerships for all projects. In summary, **Error! Reference source not found.** shows that the 77 CGIAR projects had 98 partnerships with research organizations, 58 partnerships with development partners (financial, foundation, UN, donor), 57 partnerships with government ministries, and 25 partnerships with academia. Furthermore, the 77 mapped projects had 24 partnerships with NGOs, 23 partnerships with the private sector, and four partnerships with civil society. This demonstrates that CGIAR has strong partnerships with other research organizations and government MDAs, which is beneficial for sustainability when projects end or funding reduces.

Figure 8: Engagements with partners (N=77)



The table in Annex 2 further shows that most of the engagements were in the impact areas of nutrition, health, and food security (268), poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs (228), climate adaptation and mitigation (162), gender equality, youth, and social inclusion (150), and environmental health and biodiversity (93).

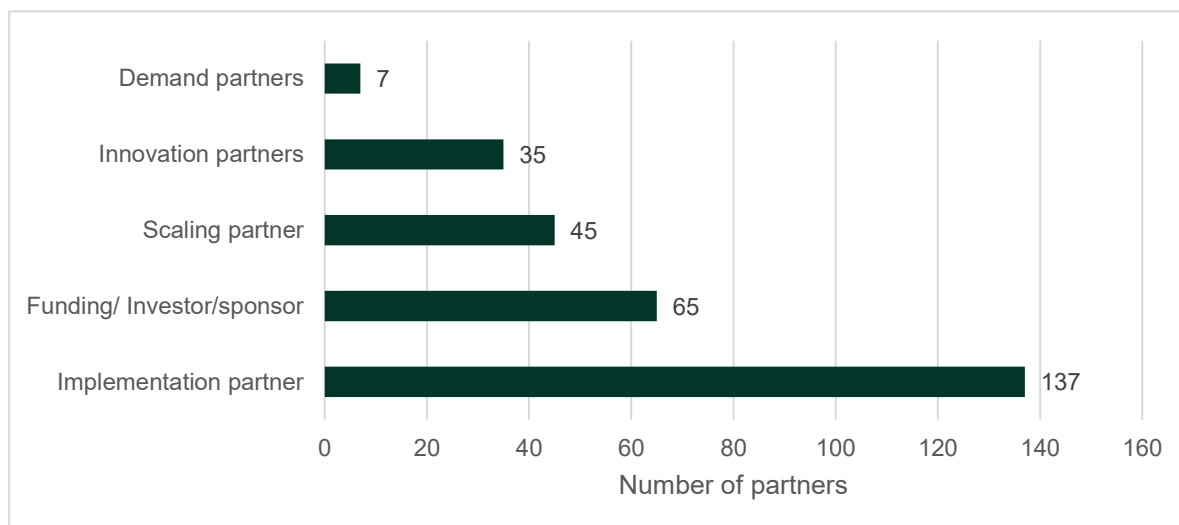
In the research organizations group, that National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) and its affiliated centers were engaged in 55 out of the 98 partnerships. Among the development partners, the Gates Foundation and the European Union each engaged in seven partnerships. In the government group, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries was in 15 partnerships with CGIAR projects. Among the academia, Makerere University featured in 13 partnerships. In the private sector, Kilimo Trust had 4 partnerships out of the 23. Among the NGOs, Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO) featured in 6 out of 23 partnerships. Among the civil society organizations, the Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM) Association featured in 3 out of 4 partnerships.

### 3.8 Points of engagement and partners by impact areas

**Error! Reference source not found.** presents the point of engagement of partners by impact areas for all projects. The partner engagements are categorized as implementation partner, funding/investor/sponsor, scaling partner, innovation partners, or demand partners. Note that a partner could engage at more than one point in a project.

The last column of the table in Annex 3 presents the total points of engagement with partners for all impact areas. **Error! Reference source not found.** summarizes that the 77 CGIAR projects had 137 Implementation partners, 65 funding/Investor/sponsor partners, and 45 scaling partners. Furthermore, the 77 mapped projects had 35 innovation partners and 7 demand partners. Similar to section 0 the table also shows that most of the engagements were in the impact areas of nutrition, health, and food security(268), poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs (228), climate adaptation and mitigation (162), gender equality, youth, and social inclusion (150), and environmental health and biodiversity (93).

Figure 9: Point of engagements with partners (N=77)



Among implementing partners, NARO and its affiliated centers were engaged in 31 out of the 137 implementation partnerships. Among funders, the Gates Foundation and the European Union were both involved in 7 out of 65 funding or sponsoring partnerships. Under the scaling category, NARO had 11 out of 45 scaling partnerships with CGIAR projects. Among the innovation group of partners, NARO and its affiliate organizations again featured the most, with 12 out of 35 partnerships. Under the demand partner group, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) featured in 2 out of 7 partnerships.

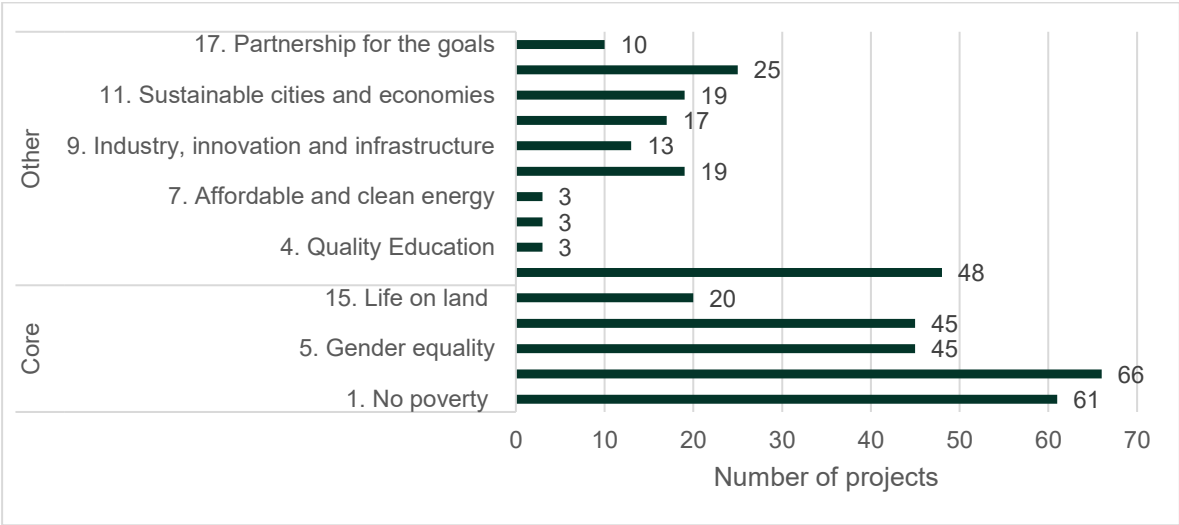
### 3.9 Start and end years

Column 4 of Annex 4 shows the start and end years of the projects. Note again that a project might be a CRP, a bilateral or multilateral project or program, or a CGIAR research initiative. Of note is that the oldest reviewed project, which started in 2011, was the CRP on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA), which also went on for the longest time, 10 years. From the mapping and profiling period, the Combating Malnutrition in Africa through Diversification of the Food System project was the one scheduled to run farthest, to 2028. On average, CGIAR projects ran for 3.3 years.

### 3.10 Contribution to Sustainable Development Goals (2030)

CGIAR has core and other SDGs it aims to contribute to. Column 5 of Annex 4 (and **Error! Reference source not found.**) presents the SDG to which each of the mapped CGIAR projects in Uganda contributed. Out of the 77 mapped projects, 61 contributed to the SDG 1: No poverty (poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs), 66 contributed to SDG 2: Zero hunger (nutrition, health, and food security), 45 contributed to both SDG 5: Gender equality (Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion) and SDG 13: Climate action (climate adaptation and mitigation). Only 20 out of 77 contributed to the SDG 15: Life on earth (environmental health and biodiversity).

Figure 10: Contributions of CGIAR Projects to the Sustainable Development Goals (N=77)



### 3.11 Number of partners by projects

The last column of Annex 4 presents the number of partners for each project. On average, each project has four partners, with the highest having 10 partners, while the lowest had one. This demonstrates that CGIAR has strong partnerships with other research organizations and government MDAs.

### 3.12 Country and regional engagements

The geographical coverage of CGIAR-led projects in Uganda is presented in Table 1 for the five impact areas. The highest-impact area was nutrition, health, and food security in 69 projects. The next was poverty reduction, livelihood, and jobs in 59 projects. This was followed by gender equality and youth inclusion in 38 projects, and climate adaptation and mitigation in 40 projects. Table 1 shows that CGIAR research projects were implemented in all the districts of Uganda. This, however, does not mean that every project was implemented in each district. Annex 5 presents the projects by regions, districts, and other countries where they were implemented.

Table 1: Distribution of CGIAR-led projects by Impact Areas in Uganda

Impact areas	Number of projects	Districts covered by projects	Total number of districts
1.Nutrition, health and food security	69	All districts	136
2.Poverty reduction, livelihood and Jobs	59	All districts	136
3.Gender equality and youth inclusion	38	All districts	136
4.Climate adaptation and mitigation	40	All districts	136
5. Environmental health and biodiversity	24	All districts	136

Annex 5 presents the specific projects, the number of impact areas covered, the specific impact areas, the regions and districts covered, and other countries where the project is implemented. Of the 77 projects active in Uganda, it was established that 36 of them were being implemented in Uganda and other countries.

## 4 Summary and conclusions

The assignment mapped and profiled the food systems research for development work that has been carried out, is currently under implementation, and is being planned for the next five years by CGIAR centers and partners in Uganda. This exercise provided information that can be used for strategic guidance, better coherence, convergence, and alignment of priorities and results among the research teams within CGIAR and partners from the government, non-government, and private sectors.

A key finding was that CGIAR research activities in Uganda are broad, encompassing several development challenges relevant to Uganda and its people. The profiling revealed that 8 of the 15 global CGIAR centers had projects in Uganda. The projects were led mainly by the Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT (21), IITA (17), IFPRI (14), AfricaRice (8), ILRI (7), CIP (7), CIFOR (2), and IWMI (1).

These projects encompass many heterogeneous value chains and food systems. This broad-based coverage demonstrates that CGIAR centers have responded to the diverse agroecological conditions and needs of the Ugandan food system. The CGIAR projects were primarily directed to benefit smallholder farmers and especially women, who form the largest segment of the Ugandan population demonstrating the relevance of CGIAR activities to Uganda's most vulnerable groups. The mapping revealed that some CGIAR centers have carried out work with refugees in northern Uganda, to help meet their food and nutritional requirements, a area that CGIAR can further contribute to. Despite engaging well with stakeholders, including government policymakers and decision-makers, processors, researchers, technicians, and development partners, CGIAR centers need to increase their collaboration with Uganda's lawmakers for greater and lasting impact of its programs.

The assessment revealed that IITA and Biodiversity-CIAT-led projects dominate spatial coverage compared to other centers. This may be due to the two center's focus on crop germplasm improvement, particularly for beans, bananas, and cassava, which are staple crops in rural Uganda. However, CGIAR centers' projects are well distributed across the country's four major regions.

Generally, research for development projects aligns with the government of Uganda's priorities. There has been an overlap between CGIAR project and government programs, which has strengthened synergies and CGIAR impacts. This overlap should continue to be made more intentional so that CGIAR becomes a preferred partner of the government in its efforts to eradicate poverty and improve household incomes, towards the goal of making Uganda a middle-income country by 2030. In this way, CGIAR centers can continue to respond to Uganda's national development plans, which aim to increase household incomes and improve the quality of life for citizens.

Lastly, CGIAR has many partnerships with research organizations and government MDAs, which is beneficial for the sustainability of its projects. However, there is a need for CGIAR to carry out more climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives in Uganda.

## 5 References

GoU (Government of Uganda). 2013. [Uganda Vision 2040](#).

Ilukor, J., Letaa, E., Khanal, A., Barros, J., Taye, L., Gimode, D., Ponzini, G., Asea, G., Ssennono, V., Stevenson, J., and T. Lybbert, T. and Macours, K. 2025. "SPIA Uganda Report 2025: Agricultural Diversity Under Stress. Rome: CGIAR Standing Panel on Impact Assessment."

Kosmowski, F., Ilukor, J., Johnson, N., Sekabira, H., Stevenson, J. and Wambugu, S. 2019. A country-level approach for tracking the diffusion of agricultural innovations in developing countries, Technical Note N.7. Rome: Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA).

MoLG (Ministry of Local Government). 2021. Implementation guidelines for Parish Development Model. Kampala, Uganda, Ministry of Local Government.

NPA (National Planning Authority) a. 2020. Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) 2020/21 – 2024/25. Kampala, Uganda, National Planning Authority.

NPAb. 2020. NDPIII Agro-Industrialization Programme Implementation Action Plan. Program 1: Agro-industrialization. Kampala, Uganda, National Planning Authority.

## Annex 1: CGIAR strategic impact areas, value chains, innovations, population of focus, districts, and alignment with government priorities

CGIAR strategic impact areas, value chains, innovations, population of focus, districts, and alignment with government priorities									
SN	Title of CGIAR Project	CGIAR Strategic Impact areas	Key Value Chain or agri-food systems	Type of initiative	Leading and (other) CGIAR	Key Innovations	Population of focus	Districts	Alignment with government priorities
1	Accelerated Breeding Initiative	NH&FS; CA&M;	Maize, beans, rice, groundnuts, sorghum, pearl millet networks; Roots and tubers (sweet and Irish potato and cassava)	CGIAR research initiatives	CIP	CGIAR-NARES breeding pipelines; CGIAR-NARES-SME breeding pipelines have increased the rate of genetic gain, providing seed systems actors with farmer-preferred candidate varieties with step change in performance under farmers' conditions; Core innovations 1 and 2 within ReFOCUS (with MIPP, SeEdQUAL, PHRRFLS), Performance Management of Consistent Connected Operations	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Urban; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
2	Accelerated Breeding of Better Bananas	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Banana	Not Specified	IITA	The project has developed new hybrid varieties of bananas, including Matooke and Mchare, Genetic Markers; embryo culture rescue	Rural; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
3	Accelerated varietal improvement and seed	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Seed Production and Distribution; Legumes and	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Improved Crop Varieties, High genetic gains; Quality Seed Production, Participatory	Youth; Women; Rural; Agro-		NDP III, PDM, Vision

	delivery of legumes and cereals in Africa	CA&M; EH&B	cereals Breeding programs; Post-Harvest Handling, and Farm Management			breeding; Improved Storage Solutions, Seed treatment and coating	Input dealers; Traders; Farmers		2024, and UFSTP
4	Accelerating adoption of climate -smart agriculture: Reaching women farmers in Uganda with video extension	PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Food Systems	No Initiative attachment	IFPRI	designed video extension screenings and video messages on climate smart practices for viewing on smart phones, projectors, computer, tablets; measuring women empowerment for climate smart agricultural practices;	Women; Poor; Rural	6	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
5	Africa Asia Dairy Genetics Gains (AADGG)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; EH&B	Livestock; Dairy	Bilateral projects and CGIAR Research Initiative	ILRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Improved national digital system for animal and farm data capture - for selection of superior breeding animals	Poor; Rural; Farmers	5	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
6	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Not Specified	CRP	IFPRI; (ILRI; Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; CIP)	Not Specified	Women; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
7	Antimicrobial Resistance and One Health, including Animal Health, the Environment and Practitioner Engagement (AMROH)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; EH&B	Livestock; Aquafood systems; Mixed crop-livestock farming	CGIAR research initiatives	ILRI	Technical assistance at a multi-country level to support and improve key technical functions for AMR surveillance systems in the production, analysis, and use of data.	Youth; Women; Farmers	2	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
8	Assessment of agrobiodiversity	NH&FS; PRL&J	Crop Production Systems; Livestock Production; Fisheries and Aquaculture and Forestry	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Smart farming for sustainable agriculture; Precision agriculture for biodiversity; Seed bank management software	Women; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	9	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

9	Bean business platforms: IPSR Innovation Profile	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Bean	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Not Specified	Youth; Women; Farmers	4	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
10	Bean rust project	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Not Specified	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Establishing molecular monitoring and surveillance systems for rust races, enabling real-time tracking and management of rust pathogens in common beans	Youth; Women; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
11	Bio-efficacy of provitamin A-rich banana to improve vitamin A status among children in Uganda living in an area with a high burden of inflammation	NH&FS; CA&M;	Breeding and Biotechnology; Seed systems; Harvesting and Post-Harvest Handling:	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Biofortified Banana Varieties; Improved Propagation Techniques; Post-Harvest Technologies	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Urban; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	1	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
12	Boosting Uganda's Investment in Livestock Development (BUILD)			Bilateral	ILRI	Control of Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR); emerging infectious diseases: Specifically targeting Rift Valley fever (RVF); antimicrobial resistance (AMR) and meat safety and health surveillance			
13	Building Resilience to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security, Income and Health in Northern Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Cassava; Rice, Soya bean; Poultry	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Not Specified	Others (Northern Uganda)	7	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
14	Circulating of Nutrients in Agroecosystems and co-benefits for animal and human health (CIRNA)	NH&FS; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Pig and crops	Bilateral projects and programs	ILRI	Develop and promote farmer approved manure management practices that address environmental, health and economic concerns, and contribute to sustainable development goals.	Women, youth and Men. Farmers, local government, Universities, NGOs	Mukono, Buikwe and Mpigi Pig- crops farmers	NDCs, Vision 2040

15	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Not Specified	CRP	IITA	Climate-smart agricultural policies, practices, and services	Farmers	2	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
16	Climate-Smart Agriculture Technology Scaling	CA&M;	Coffee/agroforestry; Banana; Beans	CRP	IITA	Not Specified	Farmers	23	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and
17	Capacitating One Health in Eastern and Southern Africa (COHESA)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Zootonic disease control; Food Safety and Processing	Bilateral projects and programs	ILRI	Integrated disease surveillance and monitoring systems; Novel diagnostic tools and technologies for zoonotic diseases;	MDAs, Students	16	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
18	Combating Banana Bunchy Top Disease in East Africa	NH&FS	Banana	CGIAR research initiatives	IITA	Android app-based ODK tool specifically designed for Banana Bunchy Top Virus (BBTV) surveillance	Farmers; and Others (NARs)		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
19	Combating Malnutrition in Africa through Diversification of the Food System	NH&FS	Rice; school feeding program	Bilateral projects and programs	AfricaRice	Improved GEM parboiling system for rice processing; RiceAdvice, a technology for rice production; Hybrid varieties and ARICA varieties of rice, which are mentioned as part of the best rice innovations being disseminated by AfricaRice	and Others (Africans, School Children)		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
20	Delivering Genetic Gains in Farmers' Fields (INIT-06)	NH&FS	Root, tubers and Banana crops	CGIAR research initiatives	AfricaRice	Seed production and dissemination	Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
21	Developing and deploying aflatoxin biological control products for integrated aflatoxin management in Uganda accessible	NH&FS	Maize; Grain Quality Improvement;	Not Specified	IITA; (IITA)	Aflasafe products; Awareness creating materials;	Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	31	NDP III, PDM, Vision

	through private sector engagement.		Groundnuts and sorghum						2024, and UFSTP
22	Developing and promoting community-based nutrition initiatives	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Cassava; Rice; Soybean	Not Specified	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Promoting diversified food production of resilient varieties; commercializing agriculture; encouraging family planning for improved and sustainable livelihoods as well as improving household resilience to climate change and women and youth empowerment	Women; Farmers; and Others (children (6-24 months) and adolescents (1 - 19 years); cooperatives and extension officers)	7	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
23	DINU-Building Resilience to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security, Income and Health in Northern Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M;	Seed systems; Crop Production and Improvement; Sustainable Farming Practices	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; IFPRI; HarvestPlus; CIP; CIMMYT)	Biofortified Crops; Sustainable Farming Technologies; Improved Seed Systems	Youth; Women; Rural; Farmers	9	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
24	Diversification for Resilient Agri-food Systems in East and Southern Africa	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Maize-mixed farming systems; Livestock Production	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Agronomic innovation Bundles; Digital Agro Advisory Services; Agribusiness Incubation and Acceleration Programs	Youth; Women; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	23	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
25	Diversity for Resilient Agroforestry Banana plantations in East Africa	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Soil and Water Management, Bioversity, Post-Harvest Handling; Agroforestry banana plantations; Nutrition Awareness	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Improved Banana Varieties; Post-Harvest Handling and Storage, Integrated pest management; Market Information Systems, Reducing the use of biocidal chemical components	Youth; Women; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	2	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
26	ENABLE TAAT	PRL&J; GEY&SI;	rice, maize, wheat, sweet potato, sorghum,	Not Specified	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT;	In-pond raceway System for Aquaculture; Urea Deep Placement (UDP) technology	Youth	1	NDP III, PDM, Vision

			millet; Cassava, soya bean, vegetable; Aquaculture, livestock		HarvestPlus; CIP)	for the Rice value chain; Establishment of innovation platforms (IPs) for technology adoption and scaling in various value chains			2024, and UFSTP
27	Enhancing Resilience and Adaptive Agricultural Livelihoods in Uganda	CA&M;	Maize, banana, coffee, beans; Agroforestry; Livestock system	CGIAR research initiatives	IITA	Shade tree guiding App; The step wise app for farmer segmentation;	Farmers	9	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
28	Enhancing the nutrition and health of smallholder farmers in East Africa through increased productivity of biofortified common beans and improved postharvest handling	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M; EH&B	Bean	Not Specified	Alliance of Bioersity & CIAT	Not Specified	Youth; Women; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
29	Evaluating Contract farming among Iron Rich Bean farmers, Uganda and Rwanda	NH&FS; PRL&J	Bean	Bilateral projects and programs	IFPRI; (HarvestPlus)	Using contract farming as demand pull factor	Women; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
30	Expanding Nutrients in Food Systems in Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Biofortified crops and foods	Bilateral projects and programs	IFPRI; (HarvestPlus; IRR)	use of biofortified crops to improve nutrition	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Children under five years)	6	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
31	Expanding utilization of roots, tubers and bananas and reducing their	NH&FS; PRL&J	Banana	Bilateral projects and programs	Alliance of Bioersity & CIAT; (IITA)	Micropropagation Chamber ; Weight-based unit pricing; evapo-cooler (charcoal cooler)	Farmers; and Others (producers and retailers)	3	NDP III, PDM, Vision

	postharvest losses (RTB ENDURE project)								2024, and UFSTP
32	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)	PRL&J; CA&M;	Forests; Trees	CRP	CIFOR; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Agroforestry Species Switchboard; Shade Motion software for tree shade modelling; Agroforestry policies	Poor; Farmers	1	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
33	Feed and Forage seed business models for development of the dairy sector in Kenya and Uganda				ILRI	This project developed sustainable business models for forage seed production and marketing, ensuring access to quality forage seeds for diverse clients	Feed producers and processors		
34	Formation of Parish level nutrition coordination committees to align nutrition governance to the parish development model and NDPIII	NH&FS	Not Specified	Not Specified	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA)	Not Specified	Others (Parish development committees with capacity in nutrition)	3	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
35	Gender and Empowerment Inquiry into the Downstream Nodes of the Rice Value Chain	Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion;	Rice	CGIAR research initiatives	AfricaRice	Not Specified	Women		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
36	Gene banks	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Cassava and Sweet potato; Rice, Maize, and Wheat	CRP	CIFOR; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Maintaining the genetic diversity of crops and their wild relatives	Women; Farmers	11	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
37	Grain Legumes Production	NH&FS; PRL&J	Grain legume crops: Dry bean, chickpea, cowpea, lentil, pigeon pea and faba bean, soybean and groundnut	CRP	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA; ICARDA)	Comparative Genomic Analysis; Exploiting primary and secondary gene pools as sources for variability and adaptation traits; Integrated cross-legume approach to stress tolerance including crop modelling	Rural; Urban; Traders; Farmers	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

38	Humid tropics	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Not Specified	CRP	IITA; (ILRI; Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Not Specified	Youth; Women; Rural; Farmers	3	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
39	Impact evaluation of community advocacy forums (Baraza) in Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Not value chain specific	Bilateral projects and programs	IFPRI	Subcounty and district Barazas to share and deliberate about government programs	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Urban; Farmers; and Others (Policy makers.)	35	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
40	Impact of COVID-19 on maize and dairy value chains in Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Maize; Dairy	Bilateral projects and programs	IFPRI	None--- implemented through household survey	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Urban; Agro- Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Milk Collection centers; -)	3	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
41	Improving pig productivity and incomes through an environmentally sustainable and gender- inclusive integrated intervention package in Uganda–MorePork II		Piggery		ILRI	Key interventions focused on capacity building via the PigSmart platform and testing climate-smart practices, particularly in manure and heat stress management, to mitigate the impacts of climate change on pig production and reduce greenhouse gas emissions; Biodigester for pig slaughter waste management; Biosecurity protocols for disease prevention; Sweet potato silage-based diets; Pig multistakeholder platforms	Pig value chain actors- farmers, aggregators		

42	Incentivizing quality in dairy value chains - experimental evidence from Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J	Dairy	CGIAR research initiatives	IFPRI; (CIMMYT)	Milk analyzers installed midstream; Records application with information on quality parameters preferred by processors;	Traders; Farmers; and Others (Milk Collection centers; Milk processors, policy actors)	4	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
43	Increasing Adoption and Varietal Turnover of Seed	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Maize	CGIAR research initiatives	IFPRI; (IITA; IRRRI; CIP;)	Seed trial pack; cooking demonstration and tasting sessions;	Poor; Rural; Farmers	5	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
44	Indirect conditional contacts to improve smallholder livelihoods – a value chain approach	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Maize	Bilateral projects and programs	IFPRI	indirect conditional contracts	Poor; Rural; ; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Smallholder Farmers)	8	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
45	Introducing Market-oriented Horticulture Farming in Refugee Hosting Areas of Uganda: An Intervention that Builds Resilience against Future Emergency	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	IFPRI	Not Specified	Poor; Rural; Farmers	1	
46	Livestock CGIAR Research Program	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; EH&B	Livestock; Piggery	Livestock CRP	ILRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; WorldFish; ICARDA)	Biodigester for pig slaughter waste management; Biosecurity protocols for disease prevention; Sweet potato silage-based diets; Pig multistakeholder platforms	Poor; Rural; Farmers	6	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
47	Market Intelligence (INIT-05)	NH&FS; GEY&SI	Seed systems; Food industry	CGIAR research initiatives	AfricaRice	Target product profiles	Women; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

48	Meals for Nutrition (MENU)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI;	Sweet potatoes value chain; Bean	CRP	IFPRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; CIP)	Biofortified crop varieties; Biofortified products; Clean planting materials	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Children under 5 years of age)	25	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
49	More fruit diversity for food security: conservation of local agricultural diversity and increasing the adoption of newly introduced climate-smart bananas for different agro-ecozones in the African Great Lakes Region	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Banana; Banana; Agroecology	Bilateral projects and programs	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; IFPRI	Germplasm characterization; Climate-smart agriculture; Drought tolerant banana cultivars and screening protocol(s)	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	76	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
50	National Seed System Characterization	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M; EH&B	Seed Production and Multiplication, Seed Processing and Quality Control, Seed Distribution and Marketing; Seed systems, Extension services, Livestock and fish; Seed Quality Control Seed Distribution Market Access and Economics	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; ILRI; IITA	Digital seed platforms; Indigenous breeds of livestock; Mobile seed testing	Women; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	7	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
51	Neglected and Underutilized Species for Climate Change Adaptation	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M;	Neglected and underutilized species, NUS conservative and	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA; (ILRI; Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Increased Food production, Indigenous or/and Polynesian crops, New seed banks established; Improved NUS	Women; Rural; Agro-Input	2	NDP III, PDM, Vision

			production Agricultural extension services; Research and Development, Seed Systems and Production, Crop Improvement and Breeding; Food Security and Nutrition, Livelihood Diversification, Biodiversity Conservation			Varieties, Precision Agriculture for NUS, Seed Systems and Distribution; Crop Breeding and Genetic Improvement, Value-Added Products and Processing Technologies, Market Linkages and Value Chain Development	dealers; Farmers		2024, and UFSTP
52	Novel Approaches to the Improvement of Banana Production in Eastern Africa - the application of biotechnological methodologies	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M; EH&B	Banana; Application of biotechnological methodologies	Bilateral projects and programs	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Genetically modified banana crops; Biotechnology-based pest management; Banana based value added products	Farmers	9	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
53	Nutritional Postharvest Loss Estimate for Humanitarian Aid, Seed equal WP 3	NH&FS; PRL&J	Maize; Sweet potato; Cassava, banana, beans	CGIAR research initiatives	CIP; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA)	Predictive Tool for Nutritional Losses	Farmers	9	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
54	Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods	NH&FS	Not Specified	CGIAR research initiatives	AfricaRice; (IITA; CIP)	Not Specified	Poor; Rural; Farmers	1	
55	Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods (INIT-13)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Rice	CGIAR research initiatives	AfricaRice; (IITA; CIP)	A rapid and scalable rice blast diagnostic tool - Timely disease identification point-of- care system (TIDIS); An improved EPIRICE model that predicts the influence of climate change on blast disease dynamics; First study on understanding gender	Women; Farmers; and Others (national, regional and global institutions)	28	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

						roles, knowledge and perceptions on rice pests and disease among smallholder rice farmers in Uganda			
56	Plant Health Initiative (PHI)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Cereals and legumes; Banana; Root and Tuber Crops	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (CIMMYT; ICARDA)	Digital extension platforms, Surveillance systems for early detection of pests; Biocontrol Agents: Digital Pest and Disease Surveillance Tool, Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Strategies"; "Sentinel plots, Early detection systems Advanced Genomics"	Women; Rural; Urban; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	6	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
57	Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)	NH&FS; PRL&J	All crop value chains	CRP	IFPRI; (IITA; IRRI; CIP; CIFOR/ ICRAF; CIMMYT; WorldFish; ICARDA)	Community-driven accountability system for improved agricultural production and livelihoods	Women; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (men)	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
58	Policy and regulatory reform options for seed market development: Expanding the empirical evidence base in Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Maize	Bilateral projects and programs	IFPRI	Rating agro-input dealers; Training agro-input dealers on seed handling; Training farmers on good agronomic practices	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Policy makers.)	13	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
59	Programme for Climate Smart Livestock (PCSL) systems	CA&M, EH&B	Cattle and small ruminants	Bilateral projects and programs	ILRI	It combined scientific data collection and solution-led field research to develop and trial climate-smart livestock systems in partnership with livestock keepers, focusing on improved fodder cultivation, feed processing and manure management.	Cattle farmers	3- Isingiro, Kiruhura and Kazo	BTR, Vision 2040, NDCs

60	Program for Seed System Innovation for VPCs in Africa (PROSSIVA)	NH&FS	Cassava; Banana; Yam and Sweet Potato	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA	Not Specified	Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
61	Promoting adoption and dissemination of nutrient dense crops into local food systems	NH&FS	Food processing	Not Specified	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA)	Nutrient dense products	Traders;	7	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
62	Rapid breeding for reduced cooking time and enhanced nutritional quality in common bean ( <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> )	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M; EH&B	Beans; Plant breeding; Seed Systems, Farming Systems, Post-Harvest Handling	Bilateral projects and programs	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA)	High quality bean varieties, Optimal mating designs, New breeding methods; Breeding Technologies; Market and Value Addition Innovations	Women; Rural; Urban; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers	39	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
63	Re-thinking strategies for monitoring plant pathogens virulence diversity and their corresponding sources of resistance to move towards a more effective disease control	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M;	Bean; Farming systems; Plant health	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	Identification of resistance sources; Early monitoring & detection systems; Advanced Genomics	Women; Poor; Rural; Farmers	2	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
64	Regional Cassava Breeding Program	NH&FS; PRL&J	Cassava	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA	In-vitro elite germplasm; Virus-indexed and cleaned cassava clones; High-throughput real-time RT-PCR assays	Youth; Women; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
65	Rethinking Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Maize; Fruits and vegetables; Grain value chain	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA; IFPRI; CIMMYT; WorldFish; ICARDA)	Cool (refrigerated) transportation and cold room services; Plastic crates and Hermetic storage bags; Trade Depot's innovative business model	Youth; Women; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (smallholder)	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

							farmers; Agri-food SMEs)		
66	RTB-Breeding	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Not Specified	Not Specified	CIP	Not Specified	Women; Rural; Urban; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, , and UFSTP
67	Sustainable animal and aquatic foods (SAAF)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Pig value chain	CGIAR Science Program	ILRI	Integrated herd health package, Pig smart digital extension platform, Pig weigh band; Pig Profit App; Pig artificial insemination; Improved feeds and feeding practices; Pig market systems	Pig system value chain actors, inputs and service providers and policymakers and regulators	8	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
68	Sustainable Animal Productivity, livelihoods, nutrition and gender (SAPLING) Uganda	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M; EH&B	Pig value chain; Beef; Dairy cattle value chain	CGIAR research initiatives	ILRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	Integrated herd health package, Pig smart digital extension platform, SBCC for community health workers to improve nutrition knowledge; FOOD SENSE-decision support tool for nutrition projects, Improved and adapted forages; G-feast, Business incubation and mentorship for pig agripreneurs, Pig weigh band	Youth; Women; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Output market actors; AI service providers, food producers, veterinarians )	4	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
69	Sustainable intensification of the pig value chain in Uganda—for improved rural livelihoods and enhanced food security		Piggery		ILRI	Smallholder pig breeds and performance under different production systems; Pig genetics improvement programs			
70	Scaling Information and Financials and Services	NH&FS; PRL&J;	Banana; Climate information system, financial	CGIAR research initiatives	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IFPRI)	Incentive gamification; Index insurance to protect farmers against crop failures due to	Women; Agro-Input dealers;		NDP III, PDM, Vision

	for Smallholder Adaptation (SIFSSA)	GEY&S; CA&M; EH&B	services; Agricultural production			weather related events; Women farmers empowerment	Traders; Farmers		2024, and UFSTP
71	Seed Equal Work Package 7 Strengthening resilience through inclusive seed and product value chains	NH&FS; PRL&J	Inclusive seed and product value chains	CGIAR research initiatives	CIP; (IITA)	Biofortified crops of OFSP, iron rich beans; Resilience building of refugees and internally displaced persons in fragile environments; Silage technological hubs in fragile settings	Youth)	4	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
72	SeEDQUAL: Delivering Genetic Gains in Farmers' Fields	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&S; CA&M; EH&B	Not Specified	Not Specified	CIP	Early generation seed production: Improved seed health management strategies will boost seed yields; VPC seed entrepreneurs	Others (Smallholder farmers, especially women and disadvantage d groups)		
73	Strengthening the Rice Sector in East Africa for Improved Productivity and Competitiveness of Domestic Rice (EARiSS)	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&S;	Rice	Bilateral projects and programs	AfricaRice	Improved agronomic practices; Motorized weeder; Improved rice varieties	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Farmers; and Others (Men, Millers)	2	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
74	Study to determine the Bio-efficacy of Pro-Vitamin A-rich banana to improve vitamin A status among children in Uganda living in an area with a high burden of inflammation	NH&FS; PRL&J	pro- vitamin A rich banana	Not Specified	Alliance of Bioersity & CIAT	Not Specified	Others (children aged 6-14 years)	1	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
75	Sustainable Nutritious Food Systems	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&S; CA&M;	Bean; Maize; Sweet potato value chain	Not Specified	IFPRI; (HarvestPlus)	Biofortified crops; Biofortified products;	Youth; Women; Poor; Rural; Agro-Input dealers; Traders; Farmers; and Others (Children)	6	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

76	Switzerland Development Cooperation: Seed Systems for Food Security	NH&FS; CA&M;	Seed Production and Distribution; Market Linkages and Access; Climate Resilience, Capacity Building and Training	Bilateral projects and programs	IITA; (CIP; CIMMYT)	High-Yielding and Resilient Seed Varieties; Climate-Smart Agricultural Practices; Value-Added Processing and Digital Technologies	Women; Poor; ; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	5	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
77	Systematic, supply chain-structured genotyping of maize seed quality: A baseline for strategic & evidence-based upgrading of the Ugandan seed system	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M;	Breeding and Seed Development--maize; Maize; Distribution and Marketing	Bilateral projects and programs	Alliance of Bioersivity & CIAT; (IITA; ICARDA)	Improved Seed Varieties, Smart Distribution Systems, Advanced Genotyping Technologies; Healthier diets, Increased resilience to climate challenges; More empowered farmers and thriving ecosystems	Women; Poor; ; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
78	Tapping the Potential of Perennial Rice to Boost Rice Self-Sufficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa	NH&FS; PRL&J	Rice	Not Specified	AfricaRice	Not Specified	Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
79	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation Phase II	NH&FS	Rice	Not Specified	AfricaRice	Not Specified	Poor; Rural; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
80	Transforming Africa's Ag Technologies (TAAT II)	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M;	Sweet potatoes	Bilateral projects and programs	CIP; (IITA)	OFSP varieties, Good Agronomic Practices, Silage for Livestock Feed; Health Baby tool Kits; Early Generation Seed production by farmers	Women; Poor; Rural; Urban; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	136	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
81	Using genetic diversity and evolutionary plant breeding for enhanced farmer resilience	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M; EH&B	Cereal Crops Value Chains, Root and Tuber Crops Value Chains, Horticultural Crops Value	Bilateral projects and programs	Alliance of Bioersivity & CIAT	Climate resilient crop and animal varieties, Seed Systems and Distribution Technologies; Digital climate information services, Digital and Precision Agriculture	Women; Poor; ; Agro-Input dealers; Farmers	3	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

			Chains; Farmer's organizations; Resilience to climate change, Agricultural extension services			Tools; Farmer's extension services			
82	Value chain based Taenia solium control in Northern Uganda under OHRECA Neglected Zoonotic Diseases Theme	NH&FS; PRL&J; EH&B	Pig production and pork value chains; Agricultural extension and rural development systems	CRP	ILRI	Implementation of novel meat inspection protocols and technologies to mitigate zoonotic disease risks in pork production and consumption; Integration of one Health approaches into agricultural practices to address both livestock productivity and public health challenges associated with zoonotic diseases – especially pork tapeworm;	Rural; Farmers	4	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
83	Vegetative propagated crops (VPCs) in Africa (PROSSIVA)	Not Specified	Not Specified	Not Specified	CIP	Not Specified	Others (Policymakers, MDAs)		
84	Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)	NH&FS; PRL&J; CA&M; EH&B	Water, land and food systems	CRP	IWM; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; IFPRI; CIP; CIFOR/ ICRAF; WorldFish; ICARDA)	Affordable and inclusive insurance for flood-prone farmers; Pro-poor solar irrigation business models; Restoring degraded landscapes at scale and enhancing ecosystem services and related benefits, such as food, energy, clean water, carbon sequestration, and livelihoods	Women; Poor; Rural; Urban; Farmers		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
85	Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) project		Sweet potatoes	Bilateral projects and programs	CIP	OFSP varieties, Good Agronomic Practices, Silage for Livestock Feed; Health Baby tool Kits; Early Generation Seed production by farmers; OFSP puree	Youth, Women, Children, Farmers, Schoolchildren	6	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP

						processing and market outlets creation for OFSP products			
86	CGIAR-Seedequal workpackage 6: Scaling equitable access to quality seed	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M	Rice, Bean	CGIAR research initiatives	IRRI, ABC, CIP	Youth and Women Quality Centre (YWQC), Seed dissemination and channels, Behavior change communication strategies.	Women, Youth, smallholder farmers	Butalejja	NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
87	B4T- Inclusive Delivery - POWER HLO	NH&FS; PRL&J; GEY&SI; CA&M	Rice	Science Program	IRRI		Women, Youth, smallholder farmers Butaleja		NDP III, PDM, Vision 2024, and UFSTP
88	B4T - Market Intelligence	NH&FS; GEY&SI	Rice	Science Program	IRRI, AfricaRice	Processor needs and preferences	Rice processors	national	NDPIII

#### Abbreviations

NH&FS= Nutrition, Health, and Food Security;

PRL&J =Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs

GEY&SI= Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion;

CA&M =Climate Adaptation and Mitigation; EH&B =Environmental Health and Biodiversity

## Annex 2: Category and partner institutions by impact areas

Category and partner Institutions	Impact area					
	Nutrition, Health, and Food Security	Poverty Reduction, Livelihood, and Jobs	Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	Environmental Health and Biodiversity	Projects engaging with this partner
Research organization	90	74	51	64	34	98
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA)	2	1	1	1	0	2
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1	1	0	1	1	1
CCAFS	1	1	1	1	1	1
CGIAR Trust Fund	5	4	5	3	3	5
CIRAD	1	1	0	0	0	1
CROP TRUST	3	3	0	3	2	3
Ernest Cook Ultrasound Research and Education Institute (ECUREI)	3	3	2	2	0	3
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	0	1	1	0	0	1
IFPRI	1	1	1	1	1	2
IIAM (Mozambique's Institute of Agricultural Research)	1	0	0	1	0	1
Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)	2	1	0	2	1	2
International Atomic Energy Agency	1	0	0	1	0	1
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	1	1	1	1	1	1
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	3	3	2	3	2	3
Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	3	2	2	2	0	3
Market Intelligence Initiative (OneCG)	1	1	1	1	1	1
NaCORI-National Coffee Resources Research Institute	0	0	0	2	0	2

NaCRRRI - National Crops Resources Research Institute - Uganda	4	4	3	4	1	4
NaFORRI - National Forestry Resources Research Institute	1	1	1	1	0	1
NAGRC - National Animal Genetic Resources Centre - Uganda	1	1	1	0	1	1
NaLIRRI-National Livestock Resources Research Institute	1	1	1	0	1	1
NARL-National Agricultural Research Laboratories	0	0	0	2	0	2
NARO - National Agricultural Research Organization	38	29	17	21	13	40
<i>NARO - Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC)</i>	3	2	0	3	1	3
<i>National Aquaculture Research and Development Centre</i>	1	1	1	1	0	1
National Center for Applied Research on Rural Development (FOFIFA)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Nutricia Research Foundation	1	0	0	1	0	1
Rethinking Markets Initiative (OneCG)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Seed regulatory frameworks for VPC seed	1	1	1	1	1	1
Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI)	3	3	3	3	2	3
The National Institute of Agricultural Botany - NIAB	1	1	1	0	0	1
West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Development (Financial, Foundation, UN, Donor)	52	47	29	30	17	58
3ie	1	1	1	1	1	1
aBi initiative	1	0	0	0	0	1
African Development Bank	2	2	1	1	0	3
African Union	1	1	0	1	1	1
AGRA	1	0	0	1	0	1
Agripreneurs Alliance	0	1	1	0	0	1
Alliance	2	1	0	2	0	2

Belgian Development Cooperation	1	1	1	1	1	1
<i>Gates Foundation</i>	7	6	4	3	3	7
BIOVISION FOUNDATION	1	1	1	1	0	1
BRAC	1	1	1	0	1	1
<i>European Union</i>	7	4	2	1	0	7
FAO- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	4	4	1	3	3	4
Financial Access	1	1	1	1	1	1
Global Affairs Canada	1	1	1	1	0	1
Global Crop Diversity Trust	1	1	1	1	1	1
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Government of Canada (GAC)	1	1	1	1	0	1
IFAD	1	1	1	0	0	1
Innovative Methods and Metrics for Agriculture and Nutrition Actions (IMMANA)	1	1	0	0	0	1
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Mastercard Foundation	1	1	1	0	0	1
Nile Basin Capacity Building Network Foundation (NBCBN)	1	1	0	1	1	1
Nutricia Foundation	1	1	0	0	0	1
NWO Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1
OPM	1	1	1	0	0	1
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	1	0	0	1	0	1
SWITZERLAND	1	1	1	1	0	1
The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0	1	0	1	0	1
UKAID (Fleming Fund)	1	1	1	0	1	1
USAID	1	1	1	2	0	3
Veterinarians without borders (U.S.)	1	1	1	0	1	1
Veterinarians without borders (Germany)						
World Bank	1	1	1	1	0	1
World Food Program	3	3	1	1	0	3
World Vision	1	1	1	0	0	1
WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature	0	1	0	1	0	1
Government	55	44	25	30	20	58
CBI	1	0	0	1	0	1

Dairy Development Authority	2	2	1	0	0	2
Department of Agricultural Research Services	2	1	1	2	0	2
District Local Government	13	14	10	6	8	14
EU-OPM	1	1	0	1	0	1
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	1	1	0	0	1	1
GOU - Government of Uganda - Uganda	1	1	0	1	1	1
Government of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	1
<i>MAAIF - Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>15</i>
Mbarara District Farmers Association (MBADIFA)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Milk collection centers	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ministry of Education and Sports	1	0	0	1	0	1
Ministry of Health	9	5	4	4	2	9
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD).	1	1	0	0	0	1
MTIC- Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives	1	0	0	0	0	1
Netherlands Development Cooperation	1	1	0	1	0	1
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	2	2	1	1	1	2
RAB- Rwanda Agriculture Board	2	1	0	2	1	2
Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Academia	23	18	13	14	7	25
Gulu University	1	1	0	0	1	1
<i>MUK - Makerere University - Uganda</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>11</i>
<i>MUK - Makerere University Regional Center for Crop Improvement (MaRCCI)</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
Newcastle University	1	0	0	1	0	1
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)	2	2	0	2	1	2
UCU University of Alicante	1	1	1	0	0	1
UD California	1	1	1	1	0	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	1	1	1	1	0	1

University of KU Leuven	1	1	1	1	1	1
University of Western Australia	1	1	0	1	1	1
University of Zurich	1	1	0	0	0	1
Wageningen University	1	1	0	1	0	1
Wageningen University	1	0	0	1	0	1
Private Sector	22	19	13	12	8	23
Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise Ltd. (ACRE-Africa)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Animal resources, meats, feeds and breeds limited	1	1	1	1	1	1
Farmers	1	1	0	0	0	1
ISSD Africa	1	1	0	1	0	1
Kaika InvestCo	1	1	0	0	0	1
<i>Kilimo Trust (KT)</i>	4	4	2	3	1	4
Kolping Society Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1	1
MA	1	1	1	1	1	1
Matumaini Mapya (Tanzania)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Media	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nursery Operators	1	0	0	0	0	1
Pig Production and Marketing Uganda Ltd	1	1	1	0	1	1
Private company (other than financial)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Private-sector seed companies	1	0	0	0	0	1
Public-Private Partnerships	1	1	1	0	0	1
Sasakawa Africa Association	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ssemwanga Centre for Agriculture and Food Ltd	1	1	0	0	0	1
Tissue culture companies	1	0	0	0	0	1
Traford	1	1	1	1	0	1
Twezimbe Kasaala group	1	1	1	1	0	1
Non-governmental Organization	23	23	18	9	6	23
Africa 2000network	3	3	3	0	0	3
CEDO	1	1	1	0	0	1
Dry Bean Producers' Organization -RSA	2	2	1	2	1	2
Farmer organizations	2	2	1	2	2	2
Non-governmental organization farmer (NGO-Farmer)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Non-governmental organization general (NGO-General)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Rikolto International (RK)	3	3	2	2	0	3

RUAF	1	1	0	1	1	1
Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO)	6	6	5	2	1	6
Wambizzi Cooperative	1	1	1	0	1	1
World Vision	2	2	2	0	0	2
Civil Society	3	3	1	3	1	4
African Managers Initiative	0	1	1	0	0	1
PELUM	3	2	0	3	1	3
Grand Total	268	228	150	162	93	289

### Annex 3: Point of engagement and partners by impact areas

Point of engagement and Partners	Impact Area					
	Nutrition, Health, and Food Security	Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs	Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	Environmental Health and Biodiversity	Projects engaging with this partner
Implementation partner	123	105	77	69	40	137
Africa 2000network	3	3	3	0	0	3
African Managers Initiative	0	1	1	0	0	1
Agriprenuership Alliance	0	1	1	0	0	1
BRAC	1	1	1	0	1	1
Dairy Development Authority	2	2	1	0	0	2
Department of Agricultural Research Services	1	1	1	1	0	1
District Local Government	8	9	5	3	5	9
Ernest Cook Ultrasound Research and Education Institute (ECUREI)	3	3	2	2	0	3
Ethiopian Institute of Agricultural Research (EIAR)	1	1	1	1	1	1
FAO- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	1	1	0	1	1	1
Farmer organizations	1	1	0	1	1	1
Farmers	1	1	0	0	0	1
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	0	1	1	0	0	1
GOU - Government of Uganda - Uganda	1	1	0	1	1	1
IFPRI	0	0	0	0	0	1
Institut des Sciences Agronomiques du Burundi (ISABU)	2	1	0	2	1	2
Kaika InvestCo	1	1	0	0	0	1
Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	2	2	2	1	0	2
Kilimo Trust (KT)	3	3	2	2	0	3
Kolping Society Tanzania	1	1	1	1	1	1
MA	1	1	1	1	1	1
MAAIF - Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries	13	11	8	9	6	14
Matumaini Mapya (Tanzania)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mbarara District Farmers Association (MBADIFA)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Mediae	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ministry of Education and Sports	1	0	0	1	0	1
Ministry of Health	4	3	3	2	2	4

	Impact Area					
MTIC- Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives	1	0	0	0	0	1
MUK - Makerere University - Uganda	7	5	6	2	2	8
MUK - Makerere University Regional Center for Crop Improvement (MaRCCI)	1	1	1	1	0	1
NaCORI-National Coffee Resources Research Institute	0	0	0	2	0	2
NaCRRI - National Crops Resources Research Institute - Uganda	3	3	3	3	0	3
NAGRC - National Animal Genetic Resources Centre - Uganda	1	1	1	0	1	1
NaLIRRI-National Livestock Resources Research Institute	1	1	1	0	1	1
NARL-National Agricultural Research Laboratories	0	0	0	2	0	2
NARO - National Agricultural Research Organization	19	11	8	9	6	20
NARO - Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC)	2	1	0	2	1	2
National Aquaculture Research and Development Centre	1	1	1	1	0	1
Nursery Operators	1	0	0	0	0	1
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	2	2	1	1	1	2
Private company (other than financial)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Private sector seed companies	1	0	0	0	0	1
Public-Private Partnerships	1	1	1	0	0	1
RAB- Rwanda Agriculture Board	2	1	0	2	1	2
Rikolto International (RK)	3	3	2	2	0	3
RUAF	1	1	0	1	1	1
Sasakawa Africa Association	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ssemwanga Centre for Agriculture and Food Ltd	1	1	0	0	0	1
Standing Panel on Impact Assessment (SPIA)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Tissue culture companies	1	0	0	0	0	1
Traford	1	1	1	1	0	1
Twezimbe Kasaala group	1	1	1	1	0	1
UCU	1	1	1	0	0	1
Uganda National Council of Science and Technology (UNCST)	1	0	0	0	0	1
Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO)	6	6	5	2	1	6
Wageningen University	1	1	0	1	0	1
Wageningen University	1	0	0	1	0	1
Wambizzi Cooperative	1	1	1	0	1	1
World Vision	2	2	2	0	0	2
WWF-World Wide Fund for Nature	0	1	0	1	0	1
National Center for Applied Research on Rural Development (FOFIFA)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI)	2	2	2	2	1	2
Funding/ Investor/sponsor	61	50	32	36	21	65
3ie	1	1	1	1	1	1

	Impact Area					
aBi initiative	1	0	0	0	0	1
African Development Bank	2	2	1	1	0	3
African Union	1	1	0	1	1	1
AGRA	1	0	0	1	0	1
Alliance	2	1	0	2	0	2
Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR)	1	1	0	1	1	1
Belgian Development Cooperation	1	1	1	1	1	1
Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation	7	6	4	3	3	7
BIOVISION FOUNDATION	1	1	1	1	0	1
CGIAR Trust Fund	5	4	5	3	3	5
CROP TRUST	1	1	0	1	1	1
EU-OPM	1	1	0	1	0	1
European Union	7	4	2	1	0	7
Financial Access	1	1	1	1	1	1
German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)	1	1	0	0	1	1
Global Affairs Canada	1	1	1	1	0	1
Global Crop Diversity Trust	1	1	1	1	1	1
Global Environment Facility (GEF)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Government of Canada (GAC)	1	1	1	1	0	1
Government of Japan	0	0	0	0	0	1
IFAD	1	1	1	0	0	1
Innovative Methods and Metrics for Agriculture and Nutrition Actions (IMMANA)	1	1	0	0	0	1
International Atomic Energy Agency	1	0	0	1	0	1
International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Kilimo Trust (KT)	1	1	0	1	1	1
Market Intelligence Initiative (OneCG)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mastercard Foundation	1	1	1	0	0	1
Netherlands Development Cooperation	1	1	0	1	0	1
Nile Basin Capacity Building Network Foundation (NBCBN)	1	1	0	1	1	1
Nutricia Foundation	1	1	0	0	0	1
Nutricia Research Foundation	1	0	0	1	0	1
NWO Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1
OPM	1	1	1	0	0	1
Rethinking Markets Initiative (OneCG)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	1	0	0	1	0	1
SWITZERLAND	1	1	1	1	0	1
The National Institute of Agricultural Botany -NIAB	1	1	1	0	0	1

	Impact Area					
UKAID (Fleming Fund)	1	1	1	0	1	1
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA	1	1	1	1	0	1
University of Zurich	1	1	0	0	0	1
USAID	1	1	1	2	0	3
Veterinarians without borders (U.S.)	1	1	1	0	1	1
World Bank	1	1	1	1	0	1
Scaling partner	43	37	20	19	7	45
Association for Strengthening Agricultural Research in East and Central Africa (ASARECA)	2	1	1	1	0	2
CEDO	1	1	1	0	0	1
CROP TRUST	1	1	0	1	1	1
District Local Government	5	5	5	3	3	5
Dry Bean Producers' Organization -RSA	1	1	0	1	0	1
Forum for Agricultural Research in Africa (FARA)	1	1	1	0	0	1
IIAM (Mozambique's Institute of Agricultural Research)	1	0	0	1	0	1
ISSD Africa	1	1	0	1	0	1
MAAIF - Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries	1	1	0	1	0	1
Milk collection centres	1	1	0	0	0	1
Ministry of Health	4	2	1	1	0	4
MUK - Makerere University - Uganda	1	1	1	0	0	2
MUK - Makerere University Regional Center for Crop Improvement (MaRCCI)	1	0	0	1	0	1
NARO - National Agricultural Research Organization	10	10	4	4	1	11
Non-governmental organization Farmer (NGO-Farmer)	1	1	1	0	0	1
Non-governmental organization General (NGO-General)	1	1	1	0	0	1
PELUM	3	2	0	3	1	3
Pig Production and Marketing Uganda Ltd	1	1	1	0	1	1
West and Central African Council for Agricultural Research and Development (CORAF/WECARD)	1	1	1	0	0	1
World Food Program	3	3	1	1	0	3
World Vision	1	1	1	0	0	1
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	1	1	0	0	0	1
Innovation partners	34	31	18	31	21	35
Agriculture and Climate Risk Enterprise Ltd. (ACRE-Africa)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Animal resources, meats, feeds and breeds limited	1	1	1	1	1	1
CCAFS	1	1	1	1	1	1
CIRAD	1	1	0	0	0	1
Dry Bean Producers' Organization -RSA	1	1	1	1	1	1

	Impact Area					
FAO- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	1	1	0	0	0	1
Gulu University	1	1	0	0	1	1
IFPRI	1	1	1	1	1	1
International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI)	1	1	1	1	1	1
International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)	3	3	2	3	2	3
Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO)	1	0	0	1	0	1
Ministry of Health	1	0	0	1	0	1
MUK - Makerere University - Uganda	1	1	1	1	1	1
NaCRRI - National Crops Resources Research Institute - Uganda	1	1	0	1	1	1
NaFORRI - National Forestry Resources Research Institute	1	1	1	1	0	1
NARO - National Agricultural Research Organization	9	8	5	8	6	9
NARO - Plant Genetic Resources Centre (PGRC)	1	1	0	1	0	1
Newcastle University	1	0	0	1	0	1
Norwegian University of Life Sciences (NMBU)	2	2	0	2	1	2
The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	0	1	0	1	0	1
UD California	1	1	1	1	0	1
University of KU Leuven	1	1	1	1	1	1
University of Western Australia	1	1	0	1	1	1
Tanzania Agricultural Research Institute (TARI)	1	1	1	1	1	1
Demand partners	7	5	3	7	4	7
CBI	1	0	0	1	0	1
CROP TRUST	1	1	0	1	0	1
Department of Agricultural Research Services	1	0	0	1	0	1
FAO- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	2	2	1	2	2	2
Farmer organizations	1	1	1	1	1	1
Seed regulatory frameworks for VPC seed	1	1	1	1	1	1
Grand Total	268	228	150	162	93	289

## Annex 4: Project, start year, end year, SDGs contributed towards, and number of partners by lead and other participating CGIAR Centers

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)																						
1. SN	2. Title of CGIAR Project (Bilateral projects and programs, CRP, CGIAR initiative)	3. CGIAR Leading and (Other)	4. Start year	End year	5. Core SDGs					6. Other SDGs												Number of partners
					1. No poverty	2. Zero hunger	5. Gender equality	13. Climate action	15. Life on land	3. Good health and well-being	4. Quality Education	6. Clean water and sanitation	7. Affordable and clean energy	8. Decent work and economic growth	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	10. Reduced inequalities	11. Sustainable cities and economies	12. Responsible consumption and production	17. Partnership for the goals			
1	Accelerated Breeding Initiative	CIP	2020	2023	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	10		
2	Accelerated Breeding of Better Bananas	IITA	2020	2024	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	2		
3	Accelerated varietal improvement and seed delivery of legumes and cereals in Africa	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	2018	2022	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	5		
4	Accelerating adoption of climate -smart agriculture: Reaching women farmers in Uganda with video extension	IFPRI	2019	2022	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1		
5	Africa Asia Dairy Genetics Gains (AADGG)	ILRI;	2012	2021	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2		
6	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)	IFPRI; (ILRI; Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; CIP)	.	.	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7		
7	Antimicrobial Resistance and One Health, including Animal Health, the Environment and Practitioner Engagement (AMROH)	ILRI	2024	2025	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3		
8	Assessment of agrobiodiversity	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2021	2025	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3		
9	Bean business platforms: IPSR Innovation Profile	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2015	2024	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1		

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)

10	Bean rust project	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	.	2024	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
11	Bio-efficacy of provitamin A-rich banana to improve vitamin A status among children in Uganda living in an area with a high burden of inflammation	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2021	2023	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	8
	Boosting Uganda's Investment in Livestock Development (BUILD)	ILRI	2019	2023																
12	Building Resilience to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security, Income and Health in Northern Uganda	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	2020	2023	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	6
	Circulating of Nutrients in Agroecosystems and co-benefits for animal and human health (CIRNA)	ILRI	2024	2027	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
13	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	IITA	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
14	Climate-Smart Agriculture Technology Scaling	IITA	2020	2025	0	1	0	1	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
15	COHESA Capacitating One Health in Eastern and Southern Africa	ILRI	2021	2025	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
16	Combating Banana Bunchy Top Disease in East Africa	IITA	2022	2025	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
17	Combating Malnutrition in Africa through Diversification of the Food System	AfricaRice	2023	2028	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
18	Delivering Genetic Gains in Farmers' Fields (INIT-06)	AfricaRice	2022	2024	0	1	0	0	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
19	Developing and deploying aflatoxin biological control products for integrated aflatoxin management in Uganda accessible through private sector engagement.	IITA; (IITA)	2020	2024	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
20	Developing and promoting community-based nutrition initiatives	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	2021	2023	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)																			
21	DINU-Building Resilience to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security, Income and Health in Northern Uganda	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; IFPRI; HarvestPlus; CIP; CIMMYT)	2020	2022	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
22	Diversification for Resilient Agri-food Systems in East and Southern Africa	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	5
23	Diversity for Resilient Agroforestry Banana plantations in East Africa	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	2022	2023	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
24	ENABLE TAAT	IITA; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; HarvestPlus; CIP)	2019	2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5
25	Enhancing Resilience and Adaptive Agricultural Livelihoods in Uganda	IITA	.	.	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
26	Enhancing the nutrition and health of smallholder farmers in East Africa through increased productivity of biofortified common bean and improved postharvest handling	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2019	2014	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
27	Evaluating Contract farming among Iron Rich Bean farmers, Uganda and Rwanda	IFPRI; (HarvestPlus)	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
28	Expanding Nutrients in Food Systems in Uganda	IFPRI; (HarvestPlus; IRR)	2023	2026	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
29	Expanding utilization of roots, tubers and bananas and reducing their postharvest losses (RTB ENDURE project)	CIP (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA, ILRI)	2014	2016	1	0	1	0	0	.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6
30	Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)	CIFOR; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	2011	2021	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
31	Formation of Parish level nutrition coordination committees to align nutrition governance to the parish development model and NDPIII	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA)	2022	2023	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
32	Gender and Empowerment Inquiry into the Downstream Nodes of the Rice Value Chain	AfricaRice	2022	2024	0	0	1	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)

33	Gene banks	CIFOR; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
34	Grain Legumes Production	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA; ICARDA)	2012	.	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
35	Humidtropics	IITA; (ILRI; Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	.	.	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
36	Impact evaluation of community advocacy forums (Baraza) in Uganda	IFPRI	2016	2020	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
37	Impact of COVID-19 on maize and dairy value chains in Uganda	IFPRI	2020	2020	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
38	Incentivizing quality in dairy value chains - experimental evidence from Uganda	IFPRI; (CIMMYT)	2022	2024	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
	<b>Improving pig productivity and incomes through an environmentally sustainable and gender-inclusive integrated intervention package in Uganda– MorePork II</b>	ILRI	2019	2021																
39	Increasing Adoption and Varietal Turnover of Seed	IFPRI; (IITA; IRRI; CIP;)	2022	2024	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
40	Indirect conditional contacts to improve smallholder livelihoods – a value chain approach	IFPRI	2023	2026	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
41	Introducing Market-oriented Horticulture Farming in Refugee Hosting Areas of Uganda: An Intervention that Builds Resilience against Future Emergency	IFPRI	2021	2022	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
42	Livestock CGIAR Research Program	ILRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; WorldFish; ICARDA)	2012	2021	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
43	Market Intelligence (INIT-05)	AfricaRice	2022	2024	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)																				
44	Meals for Nutrition (MENU)	IFPRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; CIP)	2016	2021	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	10
45	More fruit diversity for food security: conservation of local agricultural diversity and increasing the adoption of newly introduced climate smart bananas for different agro-ecozones in the African Great Lakes Region	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA; IFPRI)	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	7
46	National Seed System Characterization	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (ILRI; IITA)	2020	.	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	8
47	Neglected and Underutilized Species for Climate Change Adaptation	IITA; (ILRI; Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT)	2020	2023	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	9
48	Novel Approaches to the Improvement of Banana Production in Eastern Africa - the application of biotechnological methodologies	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2019	2024	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
49	Nutritional Postharvest Loss Estimate for Humanitarian Aid, Seed equal WP 3	CIP; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA)	2023	2025	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
50	Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods	ILRI	.	.	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1
51	Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods (INIT-13)	AfricaRice; (IITA; CIP)	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
52	Plant Health Initiative (PHI)	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (CIMMYT; ICARDA)	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	9
53	Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)	IFPRI; (IITA; IRRI; CIP; CIFOR/ICRAF; CIMMYT; WorldFish; ICARDA)	2012	2021	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)

54	Policy and regulatory reform options for seed market development: Expanding the empirical evidence base in Uganda	IFPRI	2019	2022	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
	Programme for Climate Smart Livestock (PCSL) systems	ILRI	2018	2022	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
55	Program for Seed System Innovation for VPCs in Africa (PROSSIVA)	IITA	2022	2027	1	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
56	Promoting adoption and dissemination of nutrient dense crops into local food systems	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA)	2021	2023	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
57	Rapid breeding for reduced cooking time and enhanced nutritional quality in common bean ( <i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i> )	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA)	2020	2024	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
58	Re-thinking strategies for monitoring plant pathogens virulence diversity and their corresponding sources of resistance to move towards a more effective disease control	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2020	2024	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2
59	Regional Cassava Breeding Program	IITA	2014	.	0	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
60	Rethinking Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA; IFPRI; CIMMYT; WorldFish; ICARDA)	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2
61	RTB-Breeding	CIP	2023	2024	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
62	Sustainable Animal productivity, livelihoods, nutrition and gender (SAPLING) Uganda	ILRI; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT, CIAT, ICARDA)	2022	2024	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	6
	Sustainable intensification of the pig value chain in Uganda—for improved rural livelihoods and enhanced food security		2017	2020																
63	Scaling Information and Financials and Services for Smallholder Adaptation (SIFSSA)	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IFPRI)	2023	2025	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	5

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)																				
64	Seed Equal Work Package 7 Strengthening resilience through inclusive seed and product value chains	CIP; (IITA)	2023	2024	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1
65	SeEDQUAL: Delivering Genetic Gains in Farmers' Fields	CIP	.	.	0	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
66	Strengthening the Rice Sector in East Africa for Improved Productivity and Competitiveness of Domestic Rice (EARISS)	AfricaRice	2019	2022	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
67	Study to determine the Bio-efficacy of Pro-Vitamin A-rich banana to improve vitamin A status among children in Uganda living in an area with a high burden of inflammation	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2022	2025	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
68	Sustainable Nutritious Food Systems	IFPRI; (HarvestPlus)	2023	2027	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
69	Switzerland Development Cooperation: Seed Systems for Food Security	IITA; (CIP; CIMMYT)	2017	2022	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5
70	Systematic, supply chain-structured genotyping of maize seed quality: A baseline for strategic & evidence-based upgrading of the Ugandan seed system	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; (IITA; ICARDA)	2020	2022	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
71	Tapping the Potential of Perennial Rice to Boost Rice Self-Sufficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa	AfricaRice	2022	2027	1	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
72	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation Phase II	AfricaRice	2022	2025	0	1	0	0	0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
73	Transforming Africa's Ag Technologies (TAAT II)	CIP; (IITA)	2023	2025	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
74	Using genetic diversity and evolutionary plant breeding for enhanced farmer resilience	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	2018	2023	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
75	Value chain based Taenia solidum control in Northern Uganda under OHRECA Neglected Zoonotic Diseases Theme	ILRI	2021	2024	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3

Sustainable Development Goals (2030) project contribute towards (1=Yes, 0=No, .=Missing)

76	Vegetative propagated crops(VPCs) in Africa(PROSSIVA)	CIP	2022	2024	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
77	Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)	IWM; (Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT; IITA; IFPRI; CIP; CIFOR/ ICRAF; WorldFish; ICARDA)	2012	2021	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4

## Annex 5: Regional, district, and country engagements by impact areas

1.SN	2. Title of CGIAR Project (Bilateral projects and programs, CRP, CGIAR initiative)	3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)						4. Regions				5. Other Countries
		Count of Impact Areas	Nutrition, Health, and Food Security	Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs	Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion	Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	Environmental Health and Biodiversity	North	Central	East	West	
1	Accelerated Breeding Initiative	2	1	0	0	1	0	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	
2	Accelerated Breeding of Better Bananas	5	1	1	1	1	1					Tanzania
3	Accelerated varietal improvement and seed delivery of legumes and cereals in Africa	5	1	1	1	1	1					East Africa, Tanzania, ETHIOPIA
4	Accelerating adoption of climate -smart agriculture: Reaching women farmers in Uganda with video extension	4	0	1	1	1	1		Bukomansimbi, Kalungu, Kiboga, Mubende, Nakasongola, Rakai			Kenya, India
5	Africa Asia Dairy Genetics Gains (AADGG)	4	1	1	1	0	1	Lira	Kampala, Masaka	Kamuli	Hoima	
6	Agriculture for Nutrition and Health (A4NH)	3	1	1	1	0	0					Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, DRC, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, Vietnam, Benin, Bolivia, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, China, Columbia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Malawi, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nicaragua, Pakistan, Panama, Senegal, Zambia
7	Antimicrobial Resistance and One Health, including Animal Health, the Environment and Practitioner Engagement (AMROH)	4	1	1	1	0	1		Gomba	Buyende		

	3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)							4. Regions				
8	Assessment of agrobiodiversity	2	1	1	0	0	0	Abim, Amolator, Napak	Kayunga, Nakaseke, Nakasongola	Buyende, Kaberamaido, Katakwi		East Africa
9	Bean business platforms: IPSR Innovation Profile	4	1	1	1	1	0		Kampala, Mukono	Mbale, Soroti		Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Ethiopia, Mozambique
10	Bean rust project	3	1	1	1	0	0					Republic of South Africa
11	Bio-efficacy of provitamin A-rich banana to improve vitamin A status among children in Uganda living in an area with a high burden of inflammation	2	1	0	0	1	0			Tororo		East Africa
	Boosting Uganda's Investment in Livestock Development (BUILD)											
12	Building Resilience to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security, Income and Health in Northern Uganda	3	1	1	1	0	0	Amolator, Apac, Dokolo, Kwania, Otuke		Amuria, Kapelebyong		
13	Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS)	5	1	1	1	1	1		Rakai		Hoima	East Africa, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ethiopia, Latin America: Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Honduras, West Africa: Burkina Faso, Ghana, Mali, Niger, Senegal, South Asia: India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Southeast Asia: Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam
14	Climate-Smart Agriculture Technology Scaling	1	0	0	0	1	0	Amuru, Apac, Gulu, Kaabong, Lira, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nwoyo, Oyam	Luwero, Nakaseke, Nakasongola, Rakai	Iganga, Kapchorwa, Luuka, Manafwa, Mbale, Sironko	Bushenyi, Isingiro, Kisoro, Ntungamo	
15	COHESA Capacitating One Health in Eastern and Southern Africa	4	1	1	1	1	0				Bunyangabu	
16	Combating Banana Bunchy Top Disease in East Africa	1	1	0	0	0	0		Kampala,			Kenya, Tanzania

		3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)						4. Regions				
17	Combating Malnutrition in Africa through Diversification of the Food System	1	1	0	0	0	0					
18	Delivering Genetic Gains in Farmers' Fields (INIT-06)	1	1	0	0	0	0					
19	Developing and deploying aflatoxin biological control products for integrated aflatoxin management in Uganda accessible through private sector engagement.	1	1	0	0	0	0	Adjumani, Arua, Dokolo, Gulu, Kaabong, Lira, Moroto, Moyo, Nakapiripirit, Nwoyo, Pader	Buikwe, Mityana, Mubende, Mukono	Amuria, Bukedea, Bulambuli, Iganga, Kapchorwa, Kumi, Kween, Pallisa, Serere, Soroti, Tororo	Hoima, Kabale, Kanungu, Kasese, Masindi	
20	Developing and promoting community-based nutrition initiatives	4	1	1	1	1	0	Amolator, Apac, Dokolo, Kwania, Otuke		Amuria, Kapelebyong		
21	DINU-Building Resilience to Enhance Food and Nutrition Security, Income and Health in Northern Uganda	3	1	1	0	1	0	Amolator, Amuru, Apac, Dokolo, Kaabong, Kwania, Otuke		Amuria, Kapelebyong		East Africa, ETHIOPIA
22	Diversification for Resilient Agri-food Systems in East and Southern Africa	4	1	1	1	1	0	Amuru, Nebbi, Oyam	Kampala, Kiboga, Wakiso	Bugweri, Busia, Iganga, Jinja, Kamuli, Kapchorwa, Kumi, Luuka, Mbale, Namutumba, Sironko, Tororo	Isingiro, Kamwenge, Kyegegwa, kyenjojo, Rubirizi	Kenya, Tanzania, Botswana, Malawi, Ethiopia, Angola
23	Diversity for Resilient Agroforestry Banana plantations in East Africa	4	1	1	1	1	0		Masaka		Isingiro	
24	ENABLE TAAT	2	0	1	1	0	0		Mukono			Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Tanzania, malawi, niger
25	Enhancing Resilience and Adaptive Agricultural Livelihoods in Uganda	1	0	0	0	1	0	Apac, Gulu, Lira, Nwoyo, Oyam	Luwero, Mubende	Mbale	Isingiro	
26	Enhancing the nutrition and health of smallholder farmers in East Africa through increased productivity of biofortified common bean and improved postharvest handling	4	1	1	0	1	1					East Africa, Rwanda
27	Evaluating Contract farming among Iron Rich Bean farmers, Uganda and Rwanda	2	1	1	0	0	0	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	
28	Expanding Nutrients in Food Systems in Uganda	4	1	1	1	1	0		Butambala, Luwero, Mpigi, Nakaseke	Buyende, Kamuli		Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, Zimbabwe
29	Expanding utilization of roots, tubers and bananas and reducing their postharvest losses (RTB ENDURE project)	2	1	1	0	0	0		Kampala, Rakai		Isingiro	

	3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)							4. Regions			
30 Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA)	2	0	1	0	1	0			Bududa, Bukedea, Bukwo, Bulambuli, Kapchorwa, Kween, Manafwa, Mbale, Namisindwa, Sironko		Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, DRC
31 Formation of Parish level nutrition coordination committees to align nutrition governance to the parish development model and NDP III	1	1	0	0	0	0	Dokolo, Otuke		Kapelebyong		
32 Gender and Empowerment Inquiry into the Downstream Nodes of the Rice Value Chain	1	0	0	1	0	0					
33 Gene banks	5	1	1	1	1	1	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region		
34 Grain Legumes Production	2	1	1	0	0	0	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	
35 Humidtropics	3	1	1	1	0	0		Kiboga, Mukono, Wakiso			
36 Impact evaluation of community advocacy forums (Baraza) in Uganda	5	1	1	1	1	1	Amolator, Apac, Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Yumbe, Zombo	Bukomansimbi, Buvuma, Kiboga, Kyotera, Luwero, Masaka, Mubende, Mukono, Nakaseke, Rakai, Sembabule, Wakiso	Bududa, Bulambuli, Busia, Kaliro, Kapchorwa, Katakwi, Kween, Manafwa, Namayingo	Buhweju, Bundibugyo, Bushenyi, Kanungu, Kazo, Kyegegwa, Masindi	
37 Impact of COVID-19 on maize and dairy value chains in Uganda	3	1	1	1	0	0		Kiboga, Kyankwanzi, Nakaseke			Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, India, -
38 Incentivizing quality in dairy value chains - experimental evidence from Uganda	2	1	1	0	0	0				All Districts in Western region	
39 Increasing Adoption and Varietal Turnover of Seed	5	1	1	1	1	1			Bugiri, Bugweri, Iganga, Kamuli, Mayuge		Kenya, Ethiopia, India, Nigeria, -
40 Indirect conditional contacts to improve smallholder livelihoods – a value chain approach	3	1	1	1	0	0	Abim, Napak			Hoima, Kabarole, Kikuube, Kiryandongo, Kyegegwa, Masindi	
41 Introducing Market-oriented Horticulture Farming in Refugee Hosting Areas of Uganda: An Intervention that Builds Resilience against Future Emergency							Adjumani				

		3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)					4. Regions					
42	Livestock CGIAR Research Program	4	1	1	1	0	1	Lira	Kampala, Masaka, Mukono	Kamuli	Hoima	
43	Market Intelligence (INIT-05)	2	1	0	1	0	0	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	
44	Meals for Nutrition (MENU)	3	1	1	1	0	0	Dokolo, Gulu, Kole, Lira, Nakapiripirit, Napak	Luwero, Mpigi, Rakai	Bukedea, Iganga, Kamuli, Luuka, Serere	Buhweju, Ibanda, Kabale, Kakumiro, Kamwenge, Kanungu, Kibaale, Kisoro, Masindi, Mbarara, Rubirizi	
45	More fruit diversity for food security: conservation of local agricultural diversity and increasing the adoption of newly introduced climate smart bananas for different agro-ecozones in the African Great Lakes Region	5	1	1	1	1	1	Nebbi	Kayunga, Mukono, Nakasongola	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	Tanzania
46	National Seed System Characterization	4	1	1	0	1	1	Amuru, Gulu, Lira	Nakaseke	Serere	Hoima, Sheema	
47	Neglected and Underutilized Species for Climate Change Adaptation	3	1	1	0	1	0				Hoima, Masindi	East Africa, Kenya
48	Novel Approaches to the Improvement of Banana Production in Eastern Africa - the application of biotechnological methodologies	4	1	1	0	1	1		Kiboga, Luwero, Mubende, Nakaseke, Sembabule		Ibanda, Isingiro, Mbarara, Ntungamo	Kenya, Somalia, Ethiopia
49	Nutritional Postharvest Loss Estimate for Humanitarian Aid, Seed equal WP 3	2	1	1	0	0	0	Gulu, Kole, Lira	Luwero, Masaka, Rakai	Serere	Kyegegwa, kyenjojo	Zimbabwe
50	Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods	1	1	0	0	0	0			Pallisa		
51	Plant Health and Rapid Response to Protect Food Security and Livelihoods (INIT-13)	4	1	1	1	1	0	Amuru, Apac, Arua, Dokolo, Lira, Moyo, Nebbi, Oyam, Pakwach	Wakiso	Amuria, Budaka, Bugiri, Bukedea, Butalega, Iganga, Kumi, Mayuge, Mbale, Serere, Sironko, Soroti, Tororo	Kagadi, Kasese, Kikuube, Masindi, Rukungiri	Africa, Asia and Latin America, Cote d'Ivoire, Nigeria, Burkina Faso
52	Plant Health Initiative (PHI)	5	1	1	1	1	1	Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Madi-Okollo, Maracha, Moyo				
53	Policies, Institutions, and Markets (PIM)	2	1	1	0	0	0	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	

	3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)						4. Regions					
54	Policy and regulatory reform options for seed market development: Expanding the empirical evidence base in Uganda	5	1	1	1	1	1	Bugweri, Busia, Iganga, Jinja, Kaliro, Kamuli, Kibuku, Luuka, Mayuge, Namayingo, Namutumba	Kiruhura, Mbarara			
55	Program for Seed System Innovation for VPCs in Africa (PROSSIVA)	1	1	0	0	0	0			Tanzania		
56	Promoting adoption and dissemination of nutrient dense crops into local food systems	1	1	0	0	0	0	Amolator, Apac, Dokolo, Kwania, Otuke	Amuria, Kapelebyong			
57	Rapid breeding for reduced cooking time and enhanced nutritional quality in common bean (Phaseolus vulgaris)	4	1	1	0	1	1	All Districts in Northern Region	Kisoro	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ethiopia		
58	Re-thinking strategies for monitoring plant pathogens virulence diversity and their corresponding sources of resistance to move towards a more effective disease control	3	1	1	0	1	0	Lwengo	Kabale	Tanzania, Malawi		
59	Regional Cassava Breeding Program	2	1	1	0	0	0					
60	Rethinking Food Markets and Value Chains for Inclusion and Sustainability	5	1	1	1	1	1	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	Nigeria
61	RTB-Breeding	4	1	1	1	1	0			East Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania, Ethiopia	Rwanda	
62	SAPLING Uganda	5	1	1	1	1	1	Masaka, Mpigi, Mukono, Wakiso		Rwanda		
63	Scaling Information and Financials and Services for Smallholder Adaptation (SIFSSA)	5	1	1	1	1	1			Zimbabwe, Zambia		
64	Seed Equal Work Package 7 Strengthening resilience through inclusive seed and product value chains	2	1	1	0	0	0	Kitgum, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit		Tanzania, Malawi		
65	SeEDQUAL: Delivering Genetic Gains in Farmers' Fields	5	1	1	1	1	1					
66	Strengthening the Rice Sector in East Africa for Improved Productivity and Competitiveness of Domestic Rice (EARISS)	3	1	1	1	0	0	Amuru, Nwoyo		Kenya, Madagascar		
67	Study to determine the Bio-efficacy of Pro-Vitamin A-rich banana to improve vitamin A status among children in Uganda living in an area with a high burden of inflammation	2	1	1	0	0	0		Tororo			
68	Sustainable Nutritious Food Systems	4	1	1	1	1	0	Butambala, Luwero, Mpigi, Nakaseke	Buyende, Kamuli	Zimbabwe		

		3. Impact Areas (1=Yes. 0=N0)						4. Regions				
69	Switzerland Development Cooperation: Seed Systems for Food Security	2	1	0	0	1	0	Nakaseke, Nakasongola	Kabale, Mbarara, Sheema	NEPAL, BOLIVIA, BURKINA FASO, Uzbekistan East Africa, Kenya, Tanzania		
70	Systematic, supply chain-structured genotyping of maize seed quality: A baseline for strategic & evidence-based upgrading of the Ugandan seed system	4	1	1	1	1	0					
71	Tapping the Potential of Perennial Rice to Boost Rice Self-Sufficiency in Sub-Saharan Africa	2	1	1	0	0	0					
72	Technologies for African Agricultural Transformation Phase II	1	1	0	0	0	0					
73	Transforming Africa's Ag Technologies (TAAT II)	3	1	1	0	1	0	All Districts in Northern Region	All Districts in Central Region	All Districts in Eastern region	All Districts in Western region	Rwanda, DRC, Ethiopia, Mozambique, DRC East Africa
74	Using genetic diversity and evolutionary plant breeding for enhanced farmer resilience	4	1	1	0	1	1		Mityana, Nakaseke, Nakasongola			
75	Value chain based Taenia solidum control in Northern Uganda under OHRECA Neglected Zoonotic Diseases Theme	3	1	1	0	0	1	Agago, Kitgum, Lamwo, Pader				
76	Vegetative propagated crops (VPCs) in Africa (PROSSIVA)											
77	Water, Land and Ecosystems (WLE)	4	1	1	0	1	1					

## Annex 6: Tool for identification, mapping and profiling of the R4D food systems work by CGIAR and partners in Uganda

Tool for Identification, Mapping and Profiling of the Research for Development food systems work by CGIAR and Partners in Uganda		Codes
	This form is designed to list information about the projects for mapping and profiling. Please take a few minutes to complete the following form. Please fill in a separate form for each project.	
SN	Questions (variable descriptions) and possible answers (value labels)	Codes
<b>1</b>	<b>Name of person filling out this survey</b>	Text
1.1	Source Number	
<b>2</b>	<b>Title of Initiative</b>	Text
<b>3</b>	<b>Type of initiative</b>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CRP	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Bilateral projects and programs	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CGIAR research initiatives	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other (Specify)	
<b>4</b>	<b>Title of CGIAR Project (Bilateral projects and programs, active in Uganda)</b>	Text
<b>5</b>	<b>Name of initiative lead</b>	text
5.1	Contact Email	text
5.2	Contact Phone	Number
<b>6</b>	<b>What are the key objectives/aims/goals/research questions/ target outcomes of the project/s mapped in question have (CRP/CGIAR initiative/project/program)</b>	
	Objective 1	Text
	Objective 2	Text
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Project start year</b>	Year
<b>7.2</b>	<b>Project end year</b>	Year
<b>8</b>	<b>Main sources of information used to map and profile the R4D Project</b>	Multiple response
	CGIAR 2030 Research and Innovation strategy	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other Online Documents from partners, government MDA, and academia	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Nutrition and Food Security Strategy	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	OneCG launch report	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CGIAR results dash boards	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CGIAR Space	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Physical Interviews	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Virtual Interviews	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other (Specify)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Key Informant Interview	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>9</b>	<b>What are the key value chain or agri-food systems covered by the R4D project?</b>	

	Key Value Chain or agri-food systems 1	Text
	Key Value Chain or agri-food systems 2	Text
	Key Value Chain or agri-food systems 3	Text
<b>10</b>	<b>What are the key innovations (products, technologies) emerging from the R4D projects mapped?</b>	
	Innovation 1	Text
	Innovation 2	Text
	Innovation 3	Text
<b>11</b>	<b>Which CGIAR Strategic Impact area/s is the Project aligned to?</b>	
	1. Nutrition, Health, and Food Security	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	2. Poverty Reduction, Livelihoods, and Jobs	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	3. Gender Equality, Youth, and Social Inclusion	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	4. Climate Adaptation and Mitigation	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	5. Environmental Health and Biodiversity	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>12</b>	<b>What are the key population group of focus for the R4D project?</b>	
	Youth	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Women	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Poor	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rural	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Urban	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Agro-Input dealers	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Traders	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Farmers	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other specify 1	Text
	Other specify 2	Text
<b>13</b>	<b>In which region(s) of Uganda does the R4D project operate?</b>	Multiple response
	Northern region	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Central region	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Eastern region	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Western Region	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Select all the districts in Northern region where the project operated</b>	Multiple response
	All Districts in Northern Region (Select all the rest if this one is 1)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Abim	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Adjumani	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Agago	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Alebtong	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Amolator	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Amudat	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Amuru	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Apac	(1=Yes, 0=N0)

Arua	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Dokolo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Gulu	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kaabong	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Karenga	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kitgum	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Koboko	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kole	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kotido	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kwania	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Lamwo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Lira	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Madi-Okollo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Maracha	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Moroto	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Moyo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Nabiatuk	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Nakapiripirit	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Napak	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Nebbi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Nwoyo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Obongi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Omoro	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Otuke	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Oyam	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Pader	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Pakwach	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Terego	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Yumbe	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Zombo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>13.2 Select all the districts in Central region where the project operated</b>	<b>Multiple response</b>
All Districts in Central Region (Select all the rest if this one is 1)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Buikwe	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bukomansimbi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Butambala	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Buvuma	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Gomba	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kalangala	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kalungu	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kampala	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kasanda	(1=Yes, 0=N0)

Kayunga	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kiboga	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kyankwanzi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kyotera	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Luwero	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Lwengo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Lyantonde	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Masaka	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Mityana	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Mpigi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Mubende	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Mukono	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Nakaseke	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Nakasongola	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Rakai	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Sembabule	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Wakiso	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>13.3 Select all the districts in Eastern region where the project operated</b>	Multiple response
All Districts in Eastern Region (Select all the rest if this one is 1)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Amuria	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Budaka	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bududa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bugiri	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bugweri	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bukedea	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bukwo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bulambuli	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Busia	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Butalega	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Butebo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Buyende	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Iganga	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Jinja	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kaberamaido	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kalaki	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kaliro	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kamuli	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kapchorwa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kapelebyong	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Katakwi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kibuku	(1=Yes, 0=N0)

Kumi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kween	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Luuka	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Manafwa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Mayuge	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Mbale	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Namayingo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Namisindwa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Namutumba	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Ngora	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Pallisa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Serere	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Sironko	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Soroti	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Tororo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>13.4 Select all the districts in Western region where the project operated</b>	<b>Multiple response</b>
All Districts in Western Region (Select all the rest if this one is 1)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Buhweju	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Buliisa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bundibugyo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bunyangabu	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Bushenyi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Hoima	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Ibanda	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Isingiro	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kabale	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kabarole	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kagadi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kakumiro	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kamwenge	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kanungu	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kasese	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kazo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kibaale	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kikuube	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kiruhura	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kiryandongo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kisoro	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kitagwenda	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Kyegegwa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
kyenjojo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)

	Masindi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Mbarara	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Mitooma	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Ntoroko	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Ntungamo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rubanda	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rubirizi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rukiga	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rukungiri	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rwampara	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Sheema	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>14</b>	<b>Apart from Uganda which other country is the project active in?</b>	Multiple response
	East Africa	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Burundi	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Kenya	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Rwanda	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Somalia	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	South Sudan	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Tanzania, United Republic	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	The Democratic Republic of the Congo	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	None	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other Country 1 (specify)	Text
	Other Country 2 (specify)	Text
	Other Country 3 (specify)	Text
	Other Country 4 (specify)	Text
<b>15.1</b>	<b>What was/is CGIAR institution leading the R4D project mapped?</b>	Single response
	ILRI—International Livestock Research Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	IITA—International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	IFPRI—International Food Policy Research Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	AfricaRice	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	HarvestPlus	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	IRRI—International Rice Research Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CIP—International Potato Center	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CIFOR—Center for International Forestry Research	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	CIMMYT—International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Other (Specify)	
	IWMI—The International Water Management Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	ICRISAT—The International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>15.2</b>	<b>Is there any other CGIAR center also involved in the mapped RD4 project (indicate either yes/No to all that apply)</b>	Multiple response

ILRI--International Livestock Research Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Alliance of Bioversity & CIAT	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
IITA--International Institute of Tropical Agriculture	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
IFPRI--International Food Policy Research Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
AfricaRice	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
HarvestPlus	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
IRRI--International Rice Research Institute	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
CIP--International Potato Center	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
CIFOR--Center for International Forestry Research	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
CIMMYT--International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
WorldFish	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
ICARDA--International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
Other (Specify)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)

<p><b>16. Who are the key partners for the mapped R4D project?</b>  <i>Note: The type of partner (q17 and 18) should be specified for each partner selected</i></p>	<p><b>Multiple response</b></p>	<p><b>17. Considering the partner/s mapped for this R4D project under what partnership types does this partner fall?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Funding/ Investor/sponsor</li> <li>2. Implementation partners</li> <li>3. Scaling partners</li> <li>4. Demand partners</li> <li>5. Innovation partners</li> <li>6. Other</li> <li>7. Other (Specify)</li> </ol>	<p><b>18. What was/is the type of institution or category of partners for this R4D project?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non-governmental organization General (NGO-General)</li> <li>2. Non-governmental organization Farmer (NGO-Farmer)</li> <li>3. Research Organizations</li> <li>4. Universities</li> <li>5. National Agricultural Research Systems (NARS)</li> <li>6. International organization</li> <li>7. Government</li> <li>8. Financial institution</li> <li>9. International Financial Institution</li> <li>10. Bilateral development agencies</li> <li>11. Private company (other than financial)</li> <li>12. Public-Private Partnerships</li> <li>13. Foundation</li> <li>14. Civil Society</li> <li>15. Other</li> <li>16. Other (Specify)</li> </ol>
<p><b>19 In which areas is the R4D projects aligned with in the following government priorities?</b></p>			
<p><b>19.1 NDP III (2020/21 - 2024/25) Key objectives --AGRO-INDUSTRIALIZATION (AGI)</b></p>			
<p>1) Increase agricultural production and productivity;</p>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)		
<p>2) Improve post-harvest handling and storage;</p>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)		
<p>3) Improve ago-processing and value addition;</p>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)		
<p>4) Increase market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets;</p>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)		
<p>5) Increase the mobilization and equitable access and utilization of agricultural finance; and</p>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)		
<p>6) Strengthen the institutional coordination for improved service delivery.</p>	(1=Yes, 0=N0)		

<b>19.2</b>	<b>Parish Development Model</b>	
	Production, storage, processing and marketing	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Infrastructure and Economic services	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Financial Inclusion	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Social Services	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Mindset Change and Cross-cutting Issues (Gender, Environment, Disability)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Parish-Based Management Information System	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Governance and Administration	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>19.3</b>	<b>Vision 2040</b>	
	Improve production and productivity	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Improve market access and value addition	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	From Subsistence farming to Increased Commercialization	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Development of Irrigation Schemes	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Better Extension	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Strengthen and harmonies the legal, regulatory and institutional	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>19.4</b>	<b>Uganda Food Systems Transformation Pathway</b>	
	Contribution to good health and nutrition of everyone in Uganda	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Contribution to the well-being of women, youth and children	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	Contribution to regeneration of natural ecosystems and substantial reductions in greenhouse gas emissions	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>20</b>	<b>Which of the following Sustainable Development Goals (2030) did the R4D project contribute towards?</b>	
	1. No poverty (Poverty reduction, livelihoods, and jobs)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	2. Zero hunger (Nutrition, health, and food security)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	5. Gender equality (Gender equality, youth, and social inclusion)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	13. Climate action (Climate adaptation and mitigation)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	15. Life on land (Environmental health and biodiversity)	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>20.1</b>	<b>Which Other SDG did the R4D project contribute towards?</b>	
	3. Good health and well-being	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	4. Quality Education	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	6. Clean water and sanitation	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	7. Affordable and clean energy	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	8. Decent work and economic growth	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	9. Industry, innovation and infrastructure	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	10. Reduced inequalities	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	11. Sustainable cities and economies	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	12. Responsible consumption and production	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	14. Life below water	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	16. Peace, justice and strong institutions	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
	17. Partnership for the goals	(1=Yes, 0=N0)
<b>21</b>	<b>Please provide any other critical feedback you would like us to know.</b>	Text

Thank you very much for your time. Please fill in a separate form for each Project.



CGIAR is a global research partnership for a food-secure future. CGIAR science is dedicated to transforming food, land, and water systems in a climate crisis. Its research is carried out by 13 CGIAR Centers/Alliances in close collaboration with hundreds of partners, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, development organizations, and the private sector. [www.cgiar.org](http://www.cgiar.org)

We would like to thank all funders who support this research through their contributions to the CGIAR Trust Fund: [www.cgiar.org/funders](http://www.cgiar.org/funders).

To learn more about this and other Science Programs and Accelerators in the CGIAR Research Portfolio 2025–2030, please visit [www.cgiar.org/cgiar-research-portfolio-2025-2030/](http://www.cgiar.org/cgiar-research-portfolio-2025-2030/)

**Copyright:** © 2025. CGIAR. This publication is licensed for use under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License (CC BY 4.0). To view this license, visit <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0>.

