



END OF PROJECT REPORT

Raising Inter-faith Youth & Women Voices on Climate Change Adaptation and Family Planning project

Project supported by: Panaroma Global, 128 Collective.
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BACKGROUND

The Raising Inter-Faith Youth Voices project aimed to integrate interventions for adapting to and mitigating the effects of climate change with campaigns for gender and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR). This integration was based on the understanding that the impacts of climate change are not gender neutral. Instead, those working to mitigate climate change must consider their efforts within the broader context of the national and continental systems that marginalize women, particularly those living in poverty in rural Africa. In addition to the negative effects of poverty, such as low literacy levels and human development indices, as well as the exacerbation of existing gender inequalities, one consequence of this marginalization was the lack of access to modern family planning methods for these women.

Consequently, the combination of the effects of climate change, poverty, and large, unplanned families had devastating consequences for women and girls. For instance, women in all districts of the mid-western Uganda sub-region rely on land for their survival as peasant farmers. Despite being the primary producers, they face cultural norms and practices that limit their ownership of land. However, the effects of climate change, such as drought, floods, changing rainfall patterns, and conflicts caused by climate-induced migration, profoundly affect them. One effect is the violation of their sexual and reproductive rights through sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the lack of access to modern family planning methods. Therefore, the project aimed to empower the population of the districts in western Uganda with knowledge about the linkages between climate change, poverty, and sexual and reproductive health. One way to achieve this objective was by integrating climate change interventions with comprehensive sexuality education (CSE), which covers topics such as sexuality, sensuality, and gender identities and expression. The project intended to supplement this community empowerment with specialized medical care. As envisioned, the project placed special emphasis on empowering young women and men.

Why Youth?

The Convention on the Rights of the Child specifies that every person under the age of 18 has the right to participate in decision-making processes that affect them. One effective way to engage young people in climate action is to encourage their active contribution to the current climate action framework and involve them in building a green future. This involvement inspires young men and women to be valuable contributors to climate action interventions, rather than just survivors of climate change. It helps them understand that human activities such as deforestation and the use of fossil fuels in countries like Uganda contribute to climate change, which in turn reduces the availability of nutritious food and clean water. This leads to malnutrition and ill health in their communities. Therefore, as survivors of climate change and as key stakeholders in the global future, young men and women should be agents of change, both as entrepreneurs and innovators. This aligns with the United Nations' recognition of the contributions of young people in climate change mitigation efforts through education and awareness-raising campaigns in various countries.

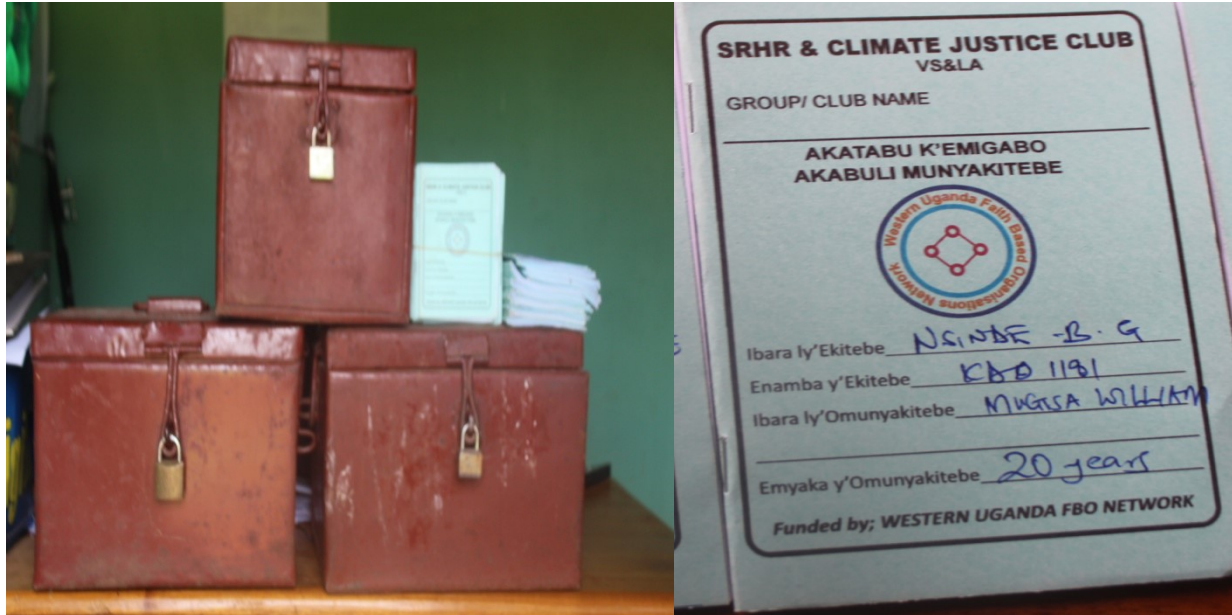
Given that young people represent the largest demographic sector in countries like Uganda, they are an important resource for driving change in climate change mitigation interventions. For example, young people make up the majority of the population in Kyenjojo district, both in absolute and relative terms. Women, Youth and young people are the majority population in Uganda, Therefore, preserving their environment and protecting their health is not only important for the country, but also a national development priority. In a cultural context where discussing adolescent sexuality is considered taboo, linking their climate change concerns with their health needs becomes even more crucial.

In western Uganda, parents and guardians do not openly talk about sexual matters or provide sexuality education to their children. This leaves young people to seek information about their sexuality from other sources, including their peers. However, these sources may not always provide accurate information, leading to the persistence of misleading myths and misconceptions. This project aimed to address this gap by dispelling myths and misconceptions about youth sexuality in the context of changing climate patterns and providing accurate and factual information in a structured manner. Additionally, the project aimed to support educational empowerment through the provision of medical services.

Target group(s) and beneficiaries. Raising Inter-faith Youth & Women Voices on Climate Change Adaptation and Family Planning project targeted male and female youth aged 10 to 24 in urban and rural areas of the Kyenjojo district. While it intended to benefit youth who are in school and those out of school, it mainly emphasized young women and men who had somehow been excluded from government programmes, services and decision-making. Therefore, the project primarily targeted the youth; nonetheless, it benefited the entire community because the youth are an integral part of the western Uganda communities.

Results obtained.

Result 1: Youth were equipped with the knowledge on SRHR and climate-change mitigation skills to improve their health and preserve their environment.



Western Uganda FBO Network empowered young people with holistic training designed to strengthen their awareness of sexual and reproductive health, and HIV/AIDS while also supporting the development of skills to mitigate climate-change. Additionally, the project targeted livelihood opportunities by linking the youth with Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA) who supported trade and business initiatives. At least 50 VSLA were formed in Kyenjojo. These VSLA's organized weekly meetings in which participants discussed SRHR, climate change and community development issues. Each VSLA has 30 members. Therefore, the number of beneficiaries from all groups was 1,500 while at least 450 VSLA women members received SRHR education and modern family planning methods. Those women in far flung areas where government services are not available accessed their services through VSLA loans. Women are currently able to save and have access of loans from their saving groups to procure contraceptives from local pharmacies and clinics in hard-to-reach areas.

Katugume Lilian , 22 years, since I joined the VSLA-SRHR/CJ Club , I have managed to get access to contraceptives from the drug shop, before joining the group I would need family planning method but the government facility is too far and so now I get money from the social fund of the group and get my contraceptives as I continue to invest and pay back, currently I have delayed pregnancy because I am too busy with work and investing, having access to finance and also family planning commodities.

Result 2: The project increased access to sexual and reproductive health information and services among the youth.



WUFBON used a multi-pronged approach, supporting peer counselors, 50 VSLA-SRHR business clubs, green school models to offer services and referrals and directly empowered 33,000 with knowledge on climate change and SRHR. The project employed interventions such as community theatre performances, music and dances, and poetry to entertain, inform and educate the population. This edutainment approach has been integrated in schools inter-house and inter-religious forums on climate change across primary schools in Kyenjojo district. In addition to attracting the support of the district education office, the approach enabled WUFBON increase the number of young climate change ambassadors and enhance the capacities of 53 health

service providers.

Result 3: The project strengthened the commitment and support for adolescent SRHR and climate change education.



Raising Inter-faith Youth and Women Voices on Climate Change Adaptation and Family Planning project raised awareness and attracted support from a wide range of stakeholders in Kyenjojo district's a result, majority in the district, including the district health, education, and community development offices assured their commitment to sustain the SRHR campaign and interventions to mitigate climate change. Additionally, the district local government office accepted to mainstream SRHR issues and efforts to mitigate climate change, including in their nutrition action plan (**Evidence and data source: Kyenjojo District Nutrition Action Plan 2023 approved,**) and the district adopted and prioritized implementation of the district costed implementation plan for family planning 2022/2023- 2026/27 (**Data source: Kyenjojo district (June 2022). District family planning costed implementation plan, 2022/23-2026/27 Kyenjojo Uganda**)

The district also gazettes June as men's months with a view to promote SRHR, climate action, dialogue and awareness on the role of men the resolution of domestic violence and ending of harmful practices such as child marriages. One of the new initiatives from the district education office was to instruct all primary and secondary schools to preserve environment and health friendly corners in their compounds. (**Evidence and Data Source: Council Minutes extract of Kyenjojo District Local government 2023**)

Moreover, the three neighboring districts of Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa and Kamwenge district committed to use edutainment practices such as sports, and community music, drama, and poetry to create awareness on climate change. Such practices would also be utilized in all the 746 primary and 88 secondary schools in the three districts.

The districts have put in place disaster and preparedness committees as well environmental working groups enhanced right from district to village levels. The district received one hour radio program from local media stations to discuss issues of environmental conservation and climate change education as well as SRHR which was a greatest win throughout this project hence created more awareness on the roles of the local council environmental committees. To-date over 5 cases of forest encroachment have been handled, 3 more forest reserves boundaries opened and marks planted by the NFA , ***During the project implementation a youth counselor by the names of Hon. Edmond tasked the district to explain why there is too much on going degradation among the government protected areas and the district council tasked National forest authority to come and explain in the council of the district and the responsible decision makers (District executive, office of the RDC, DISO, NFA among others) committed to working together to ensure actions are taken and issues resolved. (Source: is the RDC communication and NFA presentation to the council and council minutes extract.)***

The district council and town council also passed by-law championed by the youth environmental champions who engaged with natural resource, production department and council to ensure that there is reduction of charcoal burning and firewood trade in town and the by-law was passed by the council and adopted by the majority council members. ***(Source is the Minute extract from the council).***

Result 4: The project strengthened vertical and horizontal communication through multi-stakeholder climate action and multi-sector family planning working group (inter-agency coordination).



WUFBON established an inter-agency cooperation working group at the district level to address the financing and policy gaps identified by the baseline survey. Among these gaps were inadequate attention to the intersection between climate change and SRHR, lack of resources for climate change adaptation, lack of a district adaptation plan, family planning implementation plan. Therefore, the project advocated for increased resources, implemented plan with concrete climate change and SRHR messages, supported and reinforced the existing structures, and created awareness on mitigation interventions for climate change. By December 2023, the budget for environment and climate change mitigation had increased from 10 million Uganda shillings to 32 million in 2022 to 50 million in December 2023. The overall result was to improve both vertical and horizontal communication and project implementation at the grassroots. Also, the district has embraced environment safe guarding in tendering processes and so there is no tender that is awarded to constructors with out obligation of planting trees and no new building is being put in place with out trees planted as well as suppliers of goods and services oblige to environment safe guarding policy and to us this was a great milestone registered.

Result 5: Stakeholders Adopted Climate Change and SRHR supportive policies.



By the end of 2023, the project had achieved a key milestone of ensuring that all the stakeholders in Kyenjojo district had adopted policies that supported measures to mitigate climate change and support SRHR services. Aspects of the policies included guideline and Emanzi ha Kyotoo (Heroes at Campfire) outreach model for engaging and orienting young men on issues of climate change in 31 sub counties. The project had also received and distributed 1,233 copies of the guidelines from the Ministry of Health (MoH) and Ministry of Environment (MOE), as well as standard

operating procedures (SOPs), quality standards, job aids and waste management standards. Other policy documents and guidelines covered Adolescent health policy (ADH), SRHR, and TMA. The project organized meetings in 8 sub counties and town councils of Kyenjojo district where WUFBON staff distributed these documents and guidelines.

Overall Strategy / Methodology

The Raising Inter-Faith Youth Voices took an innovative approach of intersecting SRHR with mitigating the effects of climate change. Regarding SRHR, WUFBON ensured that training activities went hand-in-hand with provision of services. Similarly, it ensured that empowering the youth with climate change information would be insufficient without enhancing their green skills.

However, the key innovative point was to link SRHR with mitigation of climate change. Overall, therefore, the project combined information with SRHR services and concrete skills for tackling the effects of climate change. An important component of the empowerment program was peer education. Through previous projects, WUFBON learned that peer education has a multiplier effect which allows an intervention to reach more beneficiaries and wider sharing of knowledge. Peer educators included club members and other grassroots based religious and lay leaders. After training them, the project then deployed them to conduct community outreach activities, which served as forums to dispel existing myths, misconceptions, prejudices, negative attitudes, and retrogressive norms. **Deep about our methodology employed by the Raising Inter-Faith Youth and Women Voices on Climate Change Adaptation and Family Planning project is summarized herein:**

1. Intersection of SRHR and Climate Change Mitigation:

The project creatively combined Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR) with efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. While addressing SRHR, WUFBON ensured that training activities were closely linked with the provision of services. Recognizing that climate change education alone was insufficient, the project also emphasized enhancing green skills among youth for example the project trained 53 young women solar engineers in installation of home solar systems, solar garden lamps, solar irrigation systems, clean energy cooking stoves fabrication among others..

2. Linking SRHR with Climate Change:

A key innovative aspect was the deliberate connection between SRHR and climate change mitigation. By integrating these two critical areas, the project aimed to create a holistic approach to youth empowerment.

3. Green skills & Peer Education as a Multiplier Effect:

Green skills & Peer education played a pivotal role in the program. Drawing from previous experiences, WUFBON understood that peer educators could significantly amplify the impact of interventions. These peer educators included VSLA (Village

saving and Loans Associations) club, SRHR & Green school clubs' members and grassroots-based religious and lay leaders.

4. Community Outreach Activities:

After training the peer educators, the project deployed them to conduct community outreach activities. These forums served as platforms to dispel existing myths, misconceptions, prejudices, negative attitudes, and retrogressive norms. By engaging with the community, the project aimed to foster positive change and knowledge sharing. In summary, the project strategically combined information, SRHR services, and practical skills to address both SRHR and climate change challenges among youth. Peer education played a crucial role in reaching a wider audience and promoting positive transformation. During outreaches WUFBON used the cultural and religious poems lyrics and sports to engage with young people which increased the community reach since music, dance, drama and sports attracts many people and so we used sports as entry point to increasing communication about population, health environment and development.

Activities:

The Raising Inter-Faith Youth & Women Voices on Climate Change Adaptation and Family Planning project involved a series of inter-related activities. While implementing these activities, WUFBON followed a standard practice of consulting closely with the local stakeholders in every phase of the project from planning, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and documentation of successes, challenges, and lessons. These activities were:

- 1. Mobilizing and supporting existing VSLA to integrate SRHR & climate change packages in their weekly meetings.** VSLA were self-selected groups of people who pooled their resources into a fund from which members could borrow. The money was paid back with interest, thus growing the fund. The activities of the group ran in cycles of one year, after which the accumulated savings and the loan profits were distributed back to the members. VSLAs were implemented across WUFBON programs that stimulated the creation of saving groups within communities. Savings groups were self-managed groups of 15 to 25 people who met regularly to save their money in safe spaces, access small loans, and obtain emergency funds for SRHR commodities like contraceptives, sanitary pads, solar panels, clean energy cooking stoves among other products. The VSLA model enabled youth who had acquired skills in green trades to access startup capital for their green enterprises.
- 2. Artisans for green skilling for youth and women in green enterprise through the interfaith climate change family planning outreaches (Ekyooto) campfire scale up.** Continuous integrated climate change and family planning outreaches were conducted to ensure women, men and youth received accurate FP information and services as well as green skills tutorship during the outreach camps. The 54 youth were linked and trained in

green trades among others includes 31 young women solar engineers to conduct solar panel installation, clean energy saving stoves making and solar maintenance skills. We are excited that our 4 youth are able to fabricate clean energy saving stoves. The same youth are the one who will be extending solar panels in the 50 selected health facilities.

3. **Climate change and SRHR communication through building knowledge and skills, comprehensive training and information dissemination through cultural poems & folk + Radio talk shows.** The project was focusing in climate change and SRHR communication. Cultural poems and folk became an effective way to communicate complex issues like climate change and SRHR. Radio talk shows were also used to reach large audiences and engage them in discussions about these issues. To compliment this activity with additional support for climate justice poems and lyrics from KOSHE was received which also helped us reach greater audience, see annexed case study for detailed information.
4. **Providing high quality, comprehensive services to youth through stocking of Community youth center (Nsinde Eco Tourism and resource Centre) with information which continued to provide short term and long-term climate change and family planning youth fellowships.** These activities empowered the local community on ecosystem-based conservation and sustainable community eco-tourism. Core aspects of these activities were preservation of natural environments and wildlife, provision of educational and recreational opportunities for local visitors, and integration of SRHR and climate change adaptation discussions and trainings. This integration allowed participants to link up cultural and religious resources for family planning with efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change and enhanced community resilience.
5. **Conducting integrated community outreach and green school, Mosque and church models in Kyarusozi Sub County and Kyenjojo Town Council.** The project created green school models that provided healthy environment conducive to learning while saving energy, environmental resources, and money. They prepared students to become leaders and citizens who understood how the natural world works, see the patterns that connect human activity to nature, and have the knowledge, values, and skills to act effectively on that understanding. Integrated community outreach was effective in engaging the communities as it involved working with local organizations and businesses to create a sustainable community. Some of the sub-activities under this activity were recycling programs, community gardens, and other initiatives that helped reduce waste and promoted sustainability. We are pleased that the district honored commitment to include climate change in the workplan and mainstreamed in all sectors of the local government, this has been evidenced in health sector, education sector, production sector and also the district has planned for and distributed solar irrigation kits to the community schools and household model homes for demonstration of solar irrigation technologies to the rural community as part adaptation and resilience to climate change and Kyongera Parish one

of our parish of operation was selected as a pilot parish under the presidential model parishes of which avails opportunity for integration of PHED in case the goal of model parish is to be achieved.

6. **Supporting health workers to provide youth-friendly sexual and reproductive health services.** Youth-friendly services delivered health services to meet the SRH needs of young people. The design allowed services that supported young people's physiological, cognitive, emotional, and social transition into adulthood. Therefore, the project ensured that Kyenjojo district honored its commitment to establish active youth friendly corners at health facilities and strengthen referral systems. It also allowed the Installation of climate change and FP platforms for sharing messages at faith spaces and health facilities.
7. **Conducting quarterly district inter-sector working group engagements on climate change and family planning.** The purpose of conducting quarterly district inter-sector working group engagements on climate change and family planning was to coordinate, identify, process, and elevate relevant issues to the district local government and partners for policy decisions and guidance. It also facilitated the operational processes and flow of information between working groups and others for development and implementation of district adaptation plan for climate change.
8. **Capacity strengthening for youth and women leader's climate change & SRHR champions.** Capacity strengthening for grassroots climate change and SRHR champions aimed to empower young people and women to become leaders in climate change and sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) advocacy. The activity provided training and resources to help these individuals develop the skills they need to become effective advocates for these issues. The project was designed to help young people and women build their capacity to lead change in their communities and beyond.
9. **Training of trainers in men engagement model and scale up of family planning and climate change interventions.** The project started by training of trainers in men engagement model and scale up of the family planning and climate change interventions. Evidence from previous interventions showed that increased women's access to SRHR services had reduced their vulnerability to climate change. Having planned their families and improved their health, they were able to better cope with the effects of climate change. However, those achievements were hampered by inadequate involvement of men in these interventions. Therefore, the project aimed at increasing men's engagement in SRHR services.
10. **Technical review and evaluation of WUFBON's model, interfaith collaboration, policy advocacy and gender inclusion.** WUFBON commissioned a consultant to assess the model and approaches used with a view to assessing their relevance, effectiveness, and possible replication. And findings indicate innovative contribution of our model to

increasing access, utilization and availability of SRHR services with greater contribution to safe guarding natural resources through integrated population, health, environment and development systems.

OTHER HIGH-LEVEL ENGAGEMENTS

PHED (Population, Health, Environment and Development) Fellowship.

Western Uganda FBO Network Executive Director was selected to attend a PHED (Population, Health, Environment and Development) fellowship in Nakuru Kenya supported by AFIDEP , USAID , FHI360 and the training was two weeks and learned much about integration of climate change in health and development issues , the capacity we believe is vital for the scale of climate change interventions in Uganda as well as integration of PHED approach in interfaith work for scale up, the action plans were developed after the fellowship and implementation as well as resource mobilization for a robust PHED integrated scale up is going on.

Celebration of the international contraceptive Day,

Western Uganda FBO Network supported religious actors to participate in the world contraception day celebrated in Kyenjojo district, Faith actors presented and exhibited their work on the SRHR and Climate change hence creating awareness on these vital issues at the side event.

The District Budget conference and sector committee meeting,

Western Uganda FBO Network faith actors, Climate Justice and Family planning champions participated in district budget consultations , conferences as well as attended the district councils meeting , committee meetings to follow up on the districts committee to increasing financing for family planning and climate change integration, The climate change integration was highly prioritized under human capital development as far as the program based budgeting is concerned and guided by the planning authority. Through these regular engagements also champions and CSOs received training in climate change, family planning and nutrition budget analysis and advocacy.

SMART Advocacy training:

Having trained in PHED integration approach and refresher training on SMART advocacy approaches, the executive Director went ahead to facilitate the SMART advocacy training for the executive board of the Joint initiative for strategic religious actions (JISRA) that resulted into commitment to working through religious structures to advocate for women & youth involvement and participation in decision making of the faith institutions and government. These commitments are integrated in the national JISRA advocacy action plan 2024/2025

Men's Camps and Married seminars.

As part of ending gender-based violence in homes which sometimes is due to climate induced conflicts, Western Uganda FBO Network has continued to engage young men and men in family planning and climate change communications, outreaches and follow ups. Throughout the project

period we have learned that men involvement first time ensures acceptability of family planning methods, utilization and access to SRHR services by both men, women and also on the ensures that men remain good environment stewards. Since the gazette men's month in the district, a lot of men's activities in relation to gender, FP, Health, education, climate justice dialogues among others have been carried including role model men training and dialogues and several CSOs have joined our efforts to engage young men and men in family planning, climate justice/ PHED integration discussion's. 10 happy men clubs across Kyenjojo district have positive discussions on family planning and climate change.

Participation in opportunity Collaborative:

Western Uganda FBO Network registered to attend opportunity collaborative in Mexico 2024, so far, the executive director has attended one of the monthly collaborative engagements with partners, donors and supporters, this avails us knowledge, opportunity to share our experience, best practices, lessons, networking and seeking new collaborations for project scale up for example ED was the co-facilitator of the March meeting at OC online.

INNOVATIVE CONTRIBUTION

The main innovation point in the project was integrating SRHR with efforts to mitigate the effects of climate change. This integration brought into the project the local district and sub district branches of the national government, local authorities, religious actors, and cultural leaders. All of them were involved in the project's plans, strategies and policies and supported efforts to increase adaptive capacities of the stakeholders. Furthermore, the project activated SRHR and climate change adaptation grassroots structures (PHED caucus groups) and youth spaces, which allowed adequate involvement of men, young men and women. Such spaces proved critical in the engagement between the youth and policy makers. It also allowed the local communities to mobilize their own resources to support the project instead of relying solely on international funders. WUFBON will continue with model of local reliance with the support of MoEWC and district natural resources departments. Lastly, the project utilized the existing institutions and coordination mechanisms during the District Adaptation process. This allowed it to use domestic financing mechanism for the climate change adaptation. It also enhanced the capacities of the district multi-stakeholder platforms for climate change platform and local committees.

Project Management

Broad oversight and financial management of the project was provided by WUFBON's headquarters in Kyenjojo. The project activities were managed at the community level, with substantial involvement of the youth themselves. Youth clubs were empowered to manage and implement their own activities. WUFBON also involved strategic partners and other government stakeholders such as district councils, health centers and health service providers. The organization followed the financial management procedures provided by Panaroma Global award contract. We have also witnessed organizational

capacity development in terms of climate change project management and this greatly enables the project to scale up beyond the funding period.

Monitoring and Evaluation

A core constituent of any sound project management is monitoring and evaluation. This project adopted the strategy of monitoring performance during the project roll-out phase and evaluating the achieved impact. At the start of the project cycle, WUFBON developed a comprehensive monitoring framework which collected baseline data at the initiation of the project and subsequently collected and collated data at every stage of the project roll-out. WUFBON's M&E officers then compared performance at each phase against the baseline data. Part of the monitoring process involved adaptive learning which required continuous participation of the project stakeholders and collation of the grassroots feedback at each phase. Other aspects of the monitoring process were regular review meetings and comparison of the project data with the national health indicators. At the end of the project WUFBON commissioned a consultant to evaluate the project. The purpose of using an external consultant was to ensure credibility of the evaluation process and the credibility of the evaluation findings.

Sustainability

Since sustainability is a key consideration in project management, WUFBON ensured the sustainability of the goals, activities, outcomes, and impacts of this particular project by building on the existing structures and systems, rooting the project in the communities and, thus, created local ownership, and aligning the project with the government policies and priorities. At program level, Western Uganda FBO Network has secured alumni grant from Korea Safety and Environment Program which specifically supports climate change efforts and recently has received from WE CARE SOLAR to provide lighting to over 50 health facilities and WUFBON in cooperation with Friends Church Quakers have received more support from Earth Witness to support Young Climate Works. The 53 young people trained during the green school skills development are already trainers and will train others hence continuity of skills development hence green energy extension as well as in installation solar irrigation systems across Kyenjojo District and Beyond. Given the continued recognition and upcoming programs the milestones registered by this project will continue and sustained and more joint proposals are being developed to scale up the project.

Big lesson learned:

At the end of the project, we found that increasing women's knowledge and representation in national parliaments and local councils leads to the adoption of more stringent climate change policies, resulting in lower emissions. At the local level, the participation of women in natural

resource management is associated with better resource governance and conservation outcomes.

Engaging youth is equally important, as they are powerful agents of change. Young people and children face serious risks due to climate change, which exacerbates inequalities and disproportionately affects vulnerable groups. Their energy, creativity, and unique perspectives are vital in driving climate action forward.

Therefore, the initiative in Kyenjojo District not only addressed immediate community challenges but also contributed to the global effort to combat climate change by empowering those who are most affected and have a critical role in shaping a resilient future. We greatly recommend scale up of this model for other communities facing similar challenges.

Budget:

The project cost was USD 29,603 and the overall project budget management was done in accordance to Panaroma Global allowable expenditure, rules, policies and procedures alongside Western Uganda FBO Network financial and budget control systems.

Acknowledgement:

Western Uganda FBO Network acknowledges support from 128 collective through Panaroma Global that has enabled us do tremendous work during this period. We pledge cooperation and hope our work is more aligned to your and hope for continued partnership.

ANNEX:

- FINANCIAL REPORT
- PHOTOS
- IMPACT STORIES
- FAMILY PLANNING FPWG ACTION PLAN
- TOR DISTRICT PHED (POPULATION HEALTH ENVIRONMENT & DEVELOPMENT) WORKING GROUP FOR KYENJOJO DISTRICT.DISTRICT BUDGET VOTE INDICATING CLIMATE CHANGE BUDGET LINE/ACTION PLAN.

- LIST OF 50 HEALTH FACILITIES ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY (SOLARS)

- LIST OF 53 YOUNG WOMEN SOLAR ENGINEERS.