



Slow Food Uganda

SLOW FOOD UGANDA ANNUAL REPORT 2025



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GOOD, CLEAN AND FAIR FOOD FOR ALL



Slow Food® Uganda

SLOW FOOD UGANDA ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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List Of Acronyms

Acronym	Meaning
AE	Agroecology
DPH	Development Project Health / Biovision project code
EM	Earth Market
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
MEL	Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning
PGS	Participatory Guarantee System
SFU	Slow Food Uganda
SFYN	Slow Food Youth Network
PELUM	Participatory Ecological Land Use Management



Message from the Slow Food Uganda President



As the president, I am proud of the progress we have made in building inclusive governance structures, amplifying the voices of citizens including, women, youth, indigenous peoples and ensuring that our work contributes to healthier diets, stronger livelihoods, and a more just food system.

I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our staff, partners, and community members whose commitment and collaboration have made these achievements possible. Together, we will continue to nurture hope, protect our heritage, and inspire future generations to value the richness of our food culture.

Hanati Kasula

It gives me great pleasure to present this annual report, which reflects the resilience, dedication, and collective spirit of Slow Food Uganda. Over the past year, we have continued to champion food sovereignty, strengthen community resilience, and empower farmers and youth to embrace agro-ecology as a pathway to sustainability and biodiversity conservation.

Despite challenges posed by climate change, economic pressures, and social inequalities, our network has remained steadfast in advancing the principles of Good, Clean, and Fair food. Through partnerships, capacity building, and evidence-based advocacy, we have not only safeguarded food cultures and traditions but also created opportunities for communities to thrive.

Message from the Executive Director



At the same time, we have continued to advocate for agroecology, climate resilience, food sovereignty, and the rights of smallholder farmers and Indigenous peoples.

Our achievements are the result of collective effort. I extend my sincere gratitude to our board, staff, volunteers, partners, and community members whose dedication has made this possible. As we look ahead, we remain committed to building a food system that is inclusive, sustainable, and rooted in dignity for all.

Edward Mukiibi

This year has been one of both challenges and remarkable progress for Slow Food Uganda. As we reflect on our journey, I am deeply inspired by the resilience of our communities and the unwavering commitment of our partners and members.

Together, we have advanced our mission to protect food biodiversity, promote agroecology, and strengthen local food systems that honor our cultural heritage.

We have expanded our network of gardens, strengthened our Food Communities, empowered youth and women agroecological entrepreneurs through training and mentorship, and reinforced access to markets for Agroecological products through Earth Markets, which serve as spaces for access to Good, Clean, and Fair food.

Slow Food Uganda Board Members



Hussein Ssebaduka
General Secretary



Beatrice Ndagano
Treasurer



Hanati Kasula
President



Bishop Baruku Robert
Vice President



Noel Nakizito
Slow Food Youth Network
representative



Bashir Umar Ochen
Indigenous people's
representative



Zaitun Bulwadda
Member



Sam Ogwang
Member



Edward Mukiibi
Ex-Officio

Slow Food Uganda Staff



Edward Mukiibi
Executive Director



James Lukenge
Finance and Administration
Director



John Kiwagalo
Head of Programs



Monica Nabaasa
Program Officer, Food Education
and Knowledge systems



Prossy Namugga
Accounts Assistant



John Wanyu
Program Director, Biodiversity
Protection



Isaac Kabanda
Program Officer, Networking
and Community Empowerment



Moreen Ankunda
Program Officer, Networking
and Community Empowerment



Hannington Kisakye
Program Officer, Advocacy and
Market Development



Evelyn Awori
Monitoring and Evaluation
Officer



Ruth Namuleme
Coordinator, Slow Food
Youth Network



Brian Ijuka
Transport and Logistics
Officer



Davis Kyalimunsi
Agroecology Field Officer



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 2025, Slow Food Uganda advanced a broad food systems agenda across biodiversity conservation, food education, policy influence, communication and organisational strengthening. The year's work was anchored in practical community spaces: school and community gardens, seed banks, Earth Markets, presidia, food parliaments, learning exchanges, local food events, media engagements and institutional dialogues. Together, these activities made agroecology visible as both a livelihood pathway and a public-interest approach to nutrition, culture, biodiversity and climate resilience.

In 2025, SFU's work reached beyond activity delivery to changes in knowledge, practice, access to markets, consumer behaviour, policy recognition and organisational capacity. The additional annual beneficiary layer records 2,087 people directly reached in 2025, with 1,038 female and 1,049 male participants across farmers, consumers, food vendors, children, teachers, community members, leaders and partner organisations.

Across the year, SFU helped farming households strengthen agroecological practices and market access. Project-level results indicate 551 farming households with increased income, 1,541 consumers changing purchasing and consumption patterns, 1,213 people with improved knowledge on agroecology enterprises and market access, 268 farming households adopting agroecological backyard garden practices, 157 households growing and storing local seed

varieties, and 264 farmers from Slow Food Gardens selling products through Earth Markets.

The Kigezi-focused work added a strong food and nutrition security dimension. The midline evidence showed 1,200 people with improved food and nutrition security, a mean Household Dietary Diversity Score of 6.29, 780 farmer households adopting climate-resilient farming practices, and very high awareness of locally produced and seasonal food consumption among surveyed households. This evidence deepens the annual report's account of SFU's contribution to resilient local food systems.

The overall story of 2025 is therefore one of consolidation and expansion. SFU continued to deliver visible activities while also strengthening the systems that make those activities more durable: local seed systems, Earth Markets, agroecology knowledge centres, cooks and restaurant linkages, school gardens, community gardens, policy platforms, media campaigns, partner networks, monitoring and evaluation systems, and fundraising capacity.

Annual highlights

☞ We promoted biodiversity and cultural heritage through indigenous food exhibitions, seed banks, school and community gardens, presidia, Earth Markets, indigenous crop propagation, community celebrations and tree-based restoration.

☞ We organized food education events which combined practical school gardening, nutrition-sensitive agroecology, cooks' training, community learning, youth engagement, awareness events, healthy food demonstrations and media engagements supported public awareness.

☞ SFU expanded policy influence at local level through food parliaments, multistakeholder dialogues, district leaders' dialogues, budget conference participation, national and regional advocacy spaces, and the discussion and incorporation of agroecology issues in policy and planning spaces.

☞ SFU's communication work amplified the movement through farmer stories, online publications, radio and television engagements, documentary screening, and large-scale media campaign reach.

☞ We strengthened organisational systems were strengthened through strategic planning, resource mobilization support, network meetings, internal evaluations, consortium capacity building, joint monitoring and partner engagement.

1.WHO WE ARE

Our mission

SFU's mission is to empower Slow Food Communities to effectively advance a Good, Clean, and Fair food system, fostering food sovereignty for all stakeholders through defending biodiversity, educating people about food in a holistic approach, and influencing the public and private sector towards an agroecological system.

Our vision

People have unlimited access to Good Clean and Fair food at all times.

Core Values

Equity and Fairness
Conviviality
Diversity
Inclusive Community Participation

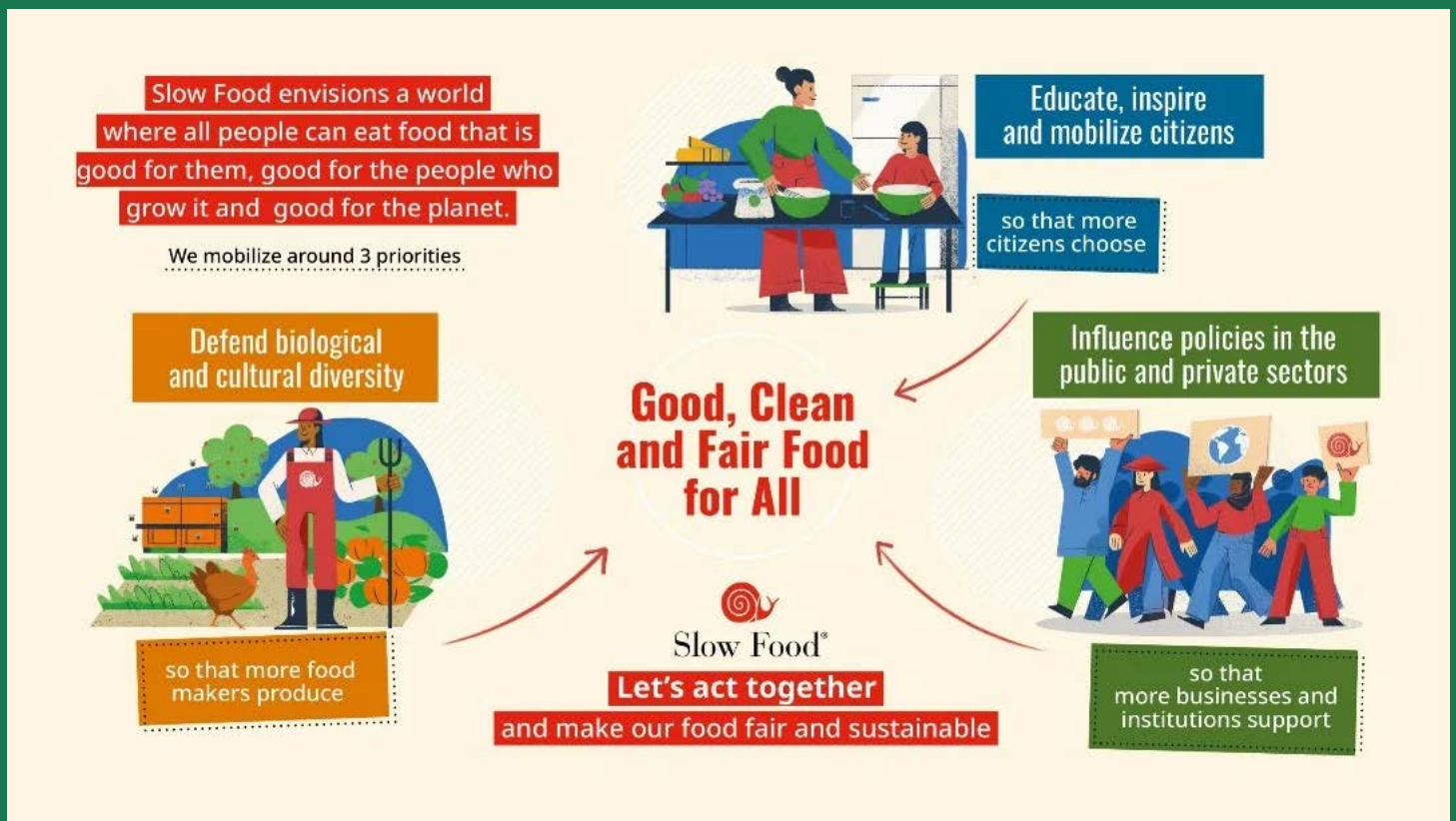
1.1. About Us

Slow Food Uganda is part of the global Slow Food movement that believes everyone has the right to good, clean, and fair food. Slow Food Uganda is legally registered in Uganda as a not-for-profit public company limited by guarantee.

Slow Food in Uganda started its activities in 2006 after the second edition of Terra Madre Salone del Gusto. The movement has continued to grow, with its main activities focusing on the defence of food biodiversity, accelerating sustainable agriculture and food education, as well as influencing public and private sector policies and programmes towards a good, clean and fair food system. Additionally, the organization promotes traditional food and helps farmers rediscover agroecological practices and promote their cultural food traditions with pride and dignity.

The growth of a strong Slow Food network in Uganda necessitated the formal registration of Slow Food Uganda as a civil society organization in 2015 to consolidate the Slow Food and Agroecology Network in Uganda.

1.2. Our Call to Action



1.3. The Network Numbers

456 Slow Food Gardens

34 Slow Food Farms

8 Presidia **56** Ark of Taste Products **8** Earth Markets

133 Slow Food Communities

348 Slow Food Youth Network active members

1.4. 2025 Performance at a Glance

Table 1: 2025 Performance

1,200 People with improved food and nutrition security	4,466 People reached through media communications	229,000 Tree seedlings bedded	114,300 Indigenous trees planted
60 New Slow Food Gardens created	83 Stakeholders mapped and engaged	2,087 Annual beneficiaries in the project result layer	1,038 Female beneficiaries
1,049 Male beneficiaries	551 Farming households with increased incomes	1,541 Consumers changing purchasing and consumption patterns	47 Terra Madre community celebrations
1,213 People with improved knowledge on agroecology enterprises and market access	268 Farming households adopting agroecological backyard garden practices	157 Farming households growing and storing local seed varieties	264 Farmers from Slow Food Gardens selling products through Earth Markets



2. Summary of 2025 Achievements

Figure 1: Annual Activity Counts by Quarter and Impact Area

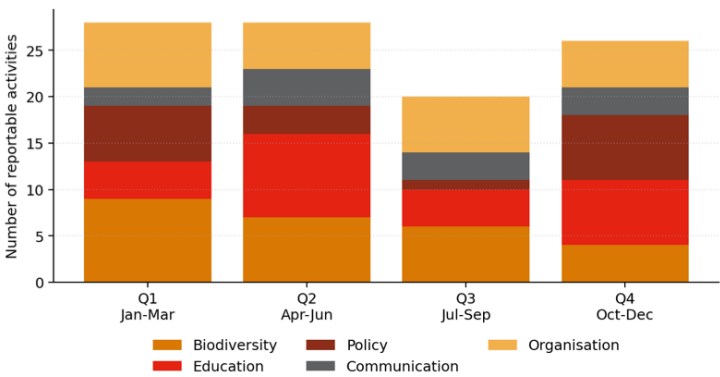


Figure 1 shows that Slow Food Uganda sustained a strong programme implementation rhythm across 2025. The distribution shows that biodiversity and education activities remained the main drivers of implementation throughout the year, while policy, communication and organisational activities played an important enabling role. Overall, the figure reflects a balanced annual portfolio in which field-based biodiversity and education work was supported by advocacy, communication and institutional strengthening.

Figure 2: Activity-level engagement by Gender.

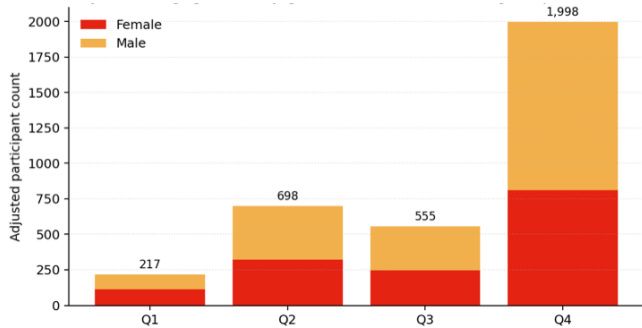


Figure 2 presents quarterly activity-level engagement by gender. Overall, Slow Food Uganda recorded 3,468 direct and in-direct participant engagements across the four quarters, comprising approximately 1,388 female participants and 2,080 male participants after gender adjustment. Engagement was highest in Quarter 4, with 1,998 participants, including about 799 females and 1,199 males. This was followed by Quarter 2, with 698 participants comprising about 279 females and 419 males; Quarter 3, with 555 participants comprising about 222 females and 333 males; and Quarter 1, with 217 participants comprising about 87 females and 130 males. The sharp rise in Quarter 4 reflects the concentration of end-of-year activities, including community celebrations, trainings, public education events and wider programme engagements. Across the year, the data shows consistent participation of both women and men in Slow Food Uganda’s work.

Figure 3: 2025 Direct Beneficiaries by Gender

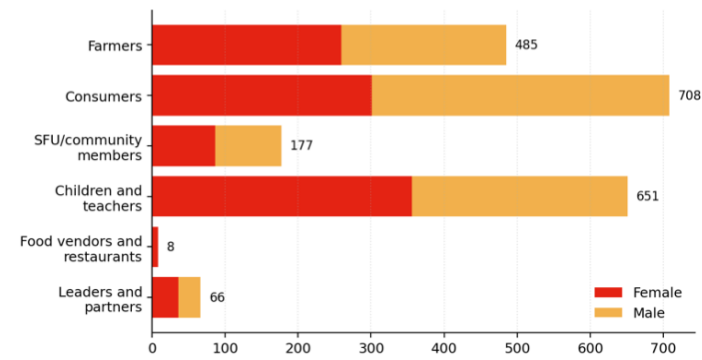


Figure 3 shows the distribution of direct 2,087 beneficiaries reached by Slow Food Uganda in 2025 across major participant categories, comprising 1,038 female beneficiaries and 1,049 male beneficiaries. Consumers formed the largest beneficiary group, with 708 people reached, followed by children and teachers with 651, and farmers with 485. Other groups included SFU and community members with 177, leaders and partners with 66, and food vendors and restaurants with 8. The figure shows that Slow Food Uganda’s work reached both women and men across the food system, including producers, learners, consumers, food businesses, community members and institutional partners. It also demonstrates that women were strongly represented in key areas such as farming, school and community learning, food education, markets and community mobilisation.

Figure 4: Selected Annual Results Across Slow Food Uganda’s 2025 Project Activity Areas

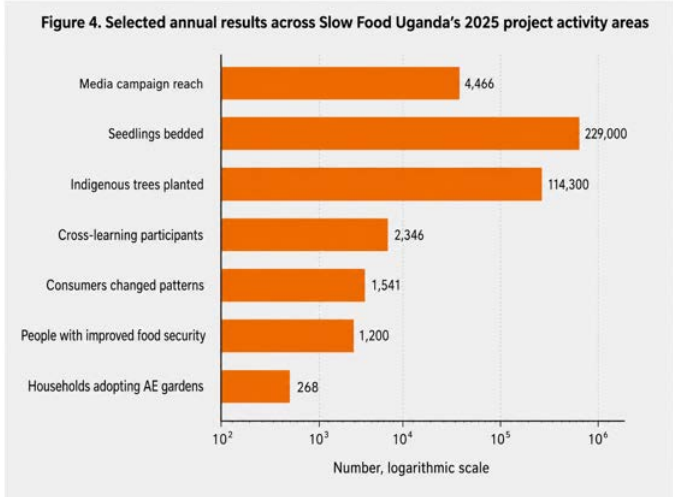


Figure 4 highlights selected headline results from Slow Food Uganda’s 2025 programme implementation. The largest result was public outreach, with 4,466 people reached through media campaigns, showing the importance of communication in extending awareness on agroecology, biodiversity and good, clean and fair food. Biodiversity restoration was also a major area of achievement, with 229,000 seedlings bedded and 114,300 indigenous trees planted. At community level, the figure shows 2,346 cross-learning participants, 1,541 consumers changing purchasing and consumption patterns, 1,200 people with improved food security, and 268 households adopting agroecological garden practices. Together, these results show that Slow Food Uganda’s 2025 work combined broad public reach with practical changes in households, communities and food systems.

3. Programme Performance

3.1 Defend and Promote Biological and Cultural Diversity

SFU’s biodiversity work in 2025 protected food heritage by linking indigenous foods, local seed systems, agroecological production, markets and community identity. The annual activities included community-based agroecology training, PGS profiling, indigenous food exhibitions, seed and food festivals, Earth Market strengthening, Terra Madre Day events, indigenous tree seedling distribution, and participation in the Indigenous Food and Seed Fair.

The deeper annual evidence shows that this work went beyond visibility. Five agroecology knowledge and extension centres were strengthened, five seed banks were established or maintained, 157 farming households grew and stored local seed varieties, 60 new Slow Food Gardens were created and cultivated with at least two agroecological practices, and eight presidia were established to support the preservation, production, marketing and value addition of endangered food products.

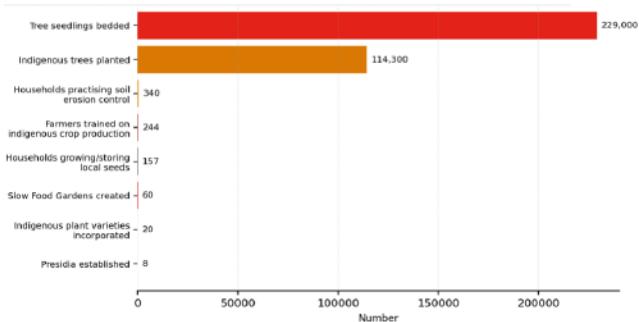
Seed systems became an important pathway for biodiversity protection. The established seed banks continued to attract households interested in preserving and multiplying indigenous seeds. Training in seed selection, breeding, harvesting,

processing, drying, marketing, sales and financial record-keeping helped farmers see seed banks as both conservation spaces and practical community institutions.

A key lesson is that biodiversity conservation gains strength when it is tied to everyday benefits: food availability, soil conservation, household nutrition, market access, income and cultural pride. The remaining challenge is to strengthen compliance with seed bank rules, support consistent seed return after harvest, and ensure that community and school gardens remain functional despite staff turnover, school calendar pressure and weather-related disruptions.



Figure 5: Biodiversity Seed Systems and Climate Resilience Results





3.1.1. Slow Food Gardens

Slow Food Gardens remained one of Slow Food Uganda's most practical pathways for promoting agroecology, food education, biodiversity protection and community resilience in 2025. Across the country, the organisation continued to strengthen a national network of 456 gardens in 48 districts, bringing together school gardens, community gardens, household gardens and demonstration gardens as living learning spaces for good, clean and fair food.

In 2025, Slow Food Uganda deepened its support to both new and existing gardens through practical training, school engagement, community demonstrations and follow-up visits. Under the annual programme, 13 new Slow Food Gardens were mapped and established, comprising 10 school gardens and 3 community gardens. These gardens applied a range of agroecological practices, including the use of diverse local vegetable seed varieties, bio-fertilisers, bio-pest repellents, water harvesting and watershed management techniques to retain soil moisture.

The gardens also served as centres for hands-on learning. Community-based training sessions focused on garden planning and management, backyard gardens, bokashi and biochar preparation, soil fertility management, watershed management, seed selection and storage, bio-pest control, preparation for seasonal changes, garden diversification and Farmer Field School approaches. Among trained households, 38 already had backyard gardens and began applying new agroecological practices, while 29 households established new backyard gardens following the training.

The gardens further supported household food security and producer linkages.

By the end of the reporting period, 268 farming households had adopted agroecological backyard garden practices, while 60 new Slow Food Gardens had been created and cultivated with at least two agroecological practices within the project intervention locations. In addition, 264 farmers from Slow Food Gardens were selling products through Earth Markets, showing how gardens are not only learning spaces, but also entry points into local markets and income opportunities.

A key lesson from 2025 is that Slow Food Gardens work best when they are treated as living community institutions rather than one-off planting sites. Their sustainability depends on regular mentorship, strong school leadership, active garden coordinators, access to local seeds, reliable tools and continued follow-up. School gardens, in particular, were affected by tight school calendars and staff turnover, which sometimes disrupted continuity. This underlines the need to involve school leadership early, support more than one teacher or garden focal person, and strengthen succession planning for garden clubs

3.1.2. Presidia in Uganda



Presidia
established



Presidia farmers
trained in financial
literacy, value addition
and marketing



Endangered local
products returning
to markets and
restaurant menus

Slow Food Presidia remained an important part of Slow Food Uganda's work to defend biological and cultural diversity in 2025. In the Slow Food movement, Presidia bring producers together to protect food biodiversity, preserve traditional knowledge, strengthen sustainable production practices and add value to local foods, landscapes and economies. In Uganda, this approach continued to support producer communities working with endangered and culturally significant foods, helping them keep these foods in production, improve their quality and build stronger links with consumers and markets.

By the end of the reporting period, Slow Food Uganda had established 8 Presidia, meeting the planned target. These Presidia are supporting communities to preserve and promote indigenous food varieties through increased production, marketing and value addition. This progress is important because many of the foods promoted through the Presidia are closely tied to local food heritage, household nutrition, farmer identity and biodiversity conservation.

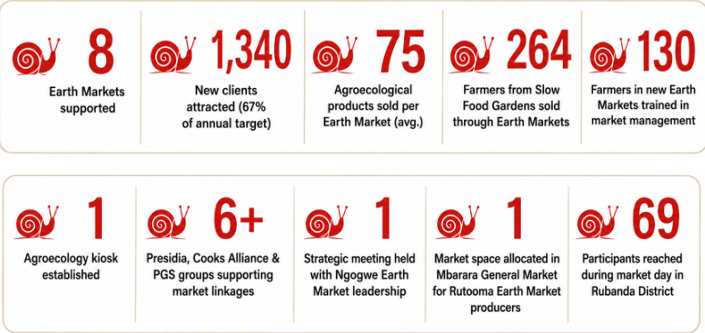
Capacity building was also central to the year's work. 293 Presidia farmers were trained in financial literacy, value addition and marketing. This support helped producers improve how they package, position and sell their products, while also strengthening their ability to negotiate for fair prices.

The training contributed to the broader goal of ensuring that endangered food products are not only protected, but also made economically viable for the communities that keep them alive.

The Presidia also contributed to wider market visibility for agroecological and indigenous products. Through Earth Markets, agroecology kiosks, farmers' market days, food fairs and agricultural shows, producers gained new spaces to reach consumers. The annual narrative notes that endangered local products, including aerial yams, climbing yams, roasting plantains, local passion fruits, local chickens and eggs, are returning to markets and appearing on restaurant menus. This is helping consumers rediscover Uganda's food heritage while creating income opportunities for farming households.

A key lesson from the year is that Presidia are strongest when biodiversity protection is connected to practical community benefits: income, market access, food culture, local pride and nutrition. Going forward, Slow Food Uganda will need to continue strengthening producer organisation, market linkages, value addition, traceability and consumer awareness so that Presidia products remain visible, valued and commercially viable. In this way, Presidia will continue to serve as living examples of how Uganda's food heritage can contribute to a good, clean and fair food system

3.1.3. Earth Markets



Slow Food Earth Markets continued to serve as one of Slow Food Uganda’s strongest pathways for connecting agroecological producers with consumers in 2025. Through these markets, Slow Food Uganda strength-ened the link between biodiversity protec-tion, producer livelihoods, responsible con-sumption and community-based food sys-tems. By the end of the reporting period, we were supporting 8 Earth Markets. The markets registered increased availability of agroecological produce, helping to improve consumer access to healthier food while supporting smallholder farmers who cultivate and pre-serve local food varieties. The markets attracted 1,340 new clients, representing 67% progress against the annual benchmark, and recorded an aver-age of 75 agroecological products sold per Earth Market. These products included foods that are not commonly found in gen-eral markets, making the Earth Markets important platforms for preserving food bio-diversity and promoting indigenous foods.



The Earth Markets also contributed to income generation and market access for farming households. Across the year, 264 farmers from Slow Food Gardens sold products through Earth Markets, demon-strating the connection between produc-tion, learning and market participation. In addition, 130 farmers involved in the new Earth Markets were trained in market management, helping them to under-stand and follow market guidelines, improve coordination and strengthen the sustainability of market operations. The establishment of an agroecology kiosk also created an additional strategic space for consumers to access agroecological products and learn more about their value. Earth Markets were especially important in helping producers organise collectively around marketing. Together with the agroecology kiosk, Presidia, Cooks Alliance and Participatory Guarantee System groups, they enabled producers to devel-op collective marketing strategies, reach customers more effectively and return endangered local products to the market. Products such as aerial yams, climbing yams, roasting plantains, local passion fruits, local chickens and eggs gained renewed visibility, appearing in markets and on restaurant menus, while also con-tributing to biodiversity preservation.

The markets also strengthened links between producers and food businesses. In Mukono, several Cooks Alliance restaurants and catering services continued sourcing food items from members of the Slow Food Earth Market, including on days when the market was not operating. This strengthened market reliability for producers while supporting food businesses to offer fresh, locally sourced ingredients to their customers. An open market day held at Nakifuma commercial market also gave producers an opportunity to interact directly with consumers and traders, promote indigenous products and explore new marketing strategies for agroecological produce. The year also showed that Earth Markets are not only selling points, but platforms for food education and public engagement.

Overall, Earth Markets remained central to Slow Food Uganda's mission of building a good, clean and fair food system. They supported farmers to earn income, helped consumers access diverse and nutritious local foods, increased the visibility of indigenous products and strengthened the relationship between producers, cooks, local governments and communities. Going forward, expanding agroecological stalls within general markets, strengthening producer coordination and improving market accessibility will be critical to helping Earth Markets reach more consumers and deepen their contribution to Uganda's agroecological transition.

3.1.4. Slow Food Uganda Cooks Alliance



The Slow Food Cooks' Alliance in Uganda continued to connect food service, local sourcing, nutrition and biodiversity protection in 2025. Through the Alliance, cooks, restaurants, catering services, hotels and school food actors promoted the use of local and agroecological ingredients, helping consumers appreciate the value of fresh, seasonal and traditional Ugandan foods.

During the year, Cooks' Alliance members participated in public events including the Italian National Day, Cooks' Alliance Students' Food Exhibition, Fruit and Juice Party, Good Food Camp and Food Wise event. These spaces helped raise awareness about the nutritional value of agroecological foods and encouraged consumers to prioritise local foods over foreign industrialised alternatives. Restaurants such as Eco-Shamba in Mbale and Masiye Restaurant in Manafwa added new local dishes to their menus, including malewa stew prepared with bamboo shoots and peanuts, and katogo made with cassava and local beans.

The Alliance also strengthened market linkages between cooks and agroecological producers. By the end of the reporting period, 68 hotels, restaurants and street food businesses were linked to Earth Markets and agroecological farmers, while 42 dishes using agroecological products were promoted. Food businesses continued to source from Earth Markets and agroecological farmers, showing that the

Alliance is becoming an important bridge between producers and consumers. In Mukono, Cooks' Alliance members including restaurants, catering services and hotels continued to source food items from members of the Slow Food Earth Market even on days when the market was not operating. This supported farmers with more reliable buyers while helping food businesses offer fresh and locally sourced ingredients to their customers. The Alliance therefore contributed not only to better menus, but also to stronger local food economies.



Image 6: Training of School Cooks at St. Kizito Primary School in Namugongo.

A major highlight of 2025 was the practical training of 20 school cooks from five schools in Namugongo and Mukono. The eight-day training at St. Kizito High School Namugongo focused on traditional gastronomy, nutritious school meals, sustainability, agrobiodiversity in school kitchens and local food procurement. The cooks completed eight training sessions, practised five traditional healthy recipes and reported increased confidence in preparing balanced meals. This work is especially important because school cooks play a central role in child nutrition, yet are often overlooked in food systems programming

Overall, the Cooks' Alliance helped place local food culture, nutrition and biodiversity at the centre of Uganda's food service conversation. It strengthened the relationship between farmers and cooks, promoted traditional dishes, supported responsible consumption and demonstrated how kitchens can become practical spaces for defending good, clean and fair food.

3.1.5. Slow Food Coffee Coalition



Image 7: A display a coffee coalition eco-friendly disposable mug

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Coffee harvesting learning visit conducted	Model agroecological coffee farm monitored	Coffee learning sites highlighted Kisansa Coffee Producers in Mukono and Soy's Family Farm in Manafwa	Agroecological coffee practices demonstrated water retention ditches, agroforestry, mulching, and composting	Food community supported with coffee seedlings and indigenous trees



Image 8: Soyi's Family Farm in Manafwa District

The year's coffee work also contributed to visibility for Uganda's artisanal coffee culture. Slow Food Uganda's engagement with farmers and media helped position Ugandan coffee within wider conversations about quality, origin, agroecology and local value addition. Going forward, the Coffee Coalition provides an important platform for strengthening traceability, fairer producer-consumer relationships and greater recognition of Uganda's diverse coffee communities.

The Slow Food Coffee Coalition in Uganda continued to promote coffee as more than a commodity. It positioned coffee as a product of biodiversity, culture, farmer knowledge and ecological stewardship. In line with the wider Slow Food Coffee Coalition, Uganda's work focused on strengthening relationships between coffee producers, consumers and food professionals, while promoting production systems that are good, clean and fair. The global Coalition emphasises producer visibility, consumer awareness, transparency and the use of participatory approaches such as PGS to identify coffee that reflects Slow Food values.

In 2025, Slow Food Uganda used field learning and producer engagement to deepen this work. A coffee harvesting learning visit to Kisansa Coffee Producers in Kireeba Village, Mukono District documented good harvesting practices, including selective hand-picking of ripe *Liberica* coffee cherries. Farmers also discussed production challenges such as theft of unripe cherries and strip harvesting by neighbouring farmers, both of which affect coffee quality, farmer income and collective marketing standards. The Coffee Coalition work was further strengthened through monitoring of model agroecological coffee practices.

3.1.6. Ark of Taste in Uganda

The Ark of Taste initiative remained closely linked to the organisation's broader agenda on indigenous foods, seed systems, and food culture. Efforts during the year focused on documenting, exhibiting, and promoting endangered crops and traditional foods, while raising public awareness about the importance of protecting them.

Through exhibitions, festivals, and fairs, Slow Food Uganda showcased indigenous foods and strengthened connections between schools, communities, and biodiversity conservation. These activities increased visibility for local food heritage, encouraged dialogue among producers, consumers, and institutions, and highlighted the role of traditional foods in nutrition and sustainable food systems. The Ark of Taste work in Uganda continues to serve as a vital platform for safeguarding cultural food diversity and positioning indigenous foods within both national and international conversations on agroecology and sustainability.

Together, these activities show that the Ark of Taste in Uganda is not only about listing foods; it is about restoring pride, knowledge and practical use around foods that communities value. By documenting endangered crops, promoting indigenous foods in public events, engaging schools and strengthening community awareness, Slow Food Uganda helped protect Uganda's food heritage while encouraging consumers and producers to value what is local, diverse and culturally meaningful.

3.1.7. Slow Food Farms



Image 13: Slow Food Farm in Mukono District-Nakisunga Sub-County.

Slow Food Farms emerged as an important pathway for scaling agroecology in Uganda by identifying, documenting and supporting farmers who are already practising, or transitioning towards, agroecological production. Through the From Farms to Markets: Scaling Agroecology in East and Southern Africa project, Slow Food Uganda strengthened the connection between

production, farmer learning, documentation, market access and recognition within the wider Slow Food movement.



Image 6: Training of Slow Food Farms Accelerators

During the reporting period, Slow Food Uganda documented and registered 34 Slow Food Farms on its national platform, marking steady progress towards the target of 50 farms. These farms represent producers applying agroecological practices such as crop diversification, soil regeneration, ecological pest management, agroforestry and the conservation of indigenous seed varieties. In addition, 30 farms in Mukono, Kayunga and Luwero were under advanced identification and verification, creating a strong pipeline for expanding the Slow Food Farms network. The progress was supported by a growing network of community-based accelerators. Slow Food Uganda mobilised 24 accelerators, of whom 15 were trained on agroecological transition challenges, Slow Food Farms nomination processes and farmer mentoring approaches. These accelerators are playing a critical role in identifying farms, guiding documentation and supporting farmers to understand the standards and values behind Slow Food Farms.

Learning and exchange were also central to the Slow Food Farms approach. One agroecological learning exchange was conducted at Alwana Farm, bringing together 28 participants, including farmers and accelerators.

3.1.8. Women in Agroecology

The exchange enabled participants to observe practical agroecological methods, share experiences and learn from fellow producers. This farmer-to-farmer model strengthened confidence, encouraged peer learning and demonstrated how agroecology can be practised in real farm settings. Slow Food Farms also helped strengthen the link between agroecological production and markets.



Four farms, Alwana, Kkonde, Membe and Lubowa, were connected to Earth Markets, including Mukono and Ngogwe, opening direct market opportunities for agroecological producers. These linkages are important because they help farmers move beyond production to access organised market spaces where consumers can buy food produced in ways that support biodiversity, soil health and local livelihoods.

Overall, Slow Food Farms contributed to Slow Food Uganda's wider mission of building a good, clean and fair food system by making agroecological farmers more visible, better documented and more connected to learning and market opportunities. The initiative directly engaged 76 producers, including 33 women and 34 youth, showing strong potential to support livelihoods while scaling agroecological practices. Going forward, continued farm verification, accelerator training, field mentoring and stronger Earth Market linkages will be important for consolidating the Slow Food Farms network and deepening its contribution to Uganda's agroecological transition.



Women remained central to Slow Food Uganda's agroecology work in 2025, as producers, seed custodians, market actors, food educators, cooks, community organisers and household nutrition champions. Across the year, Slow Food Uganda's work showed that women are not only beneficiaries of agroecology, but also practical leaders in building resilient food systems rooted in local knowledge, biodiversity, nutrition and community enterprise, with 1,038 Female beneficiaries reached across the reporting period. A major area of progress was women's participation in household and community-based agroecological production. Through training and learning exchanges, female-headed farming households increasingly adopted backyard gardens and agroecological practices such as garden diversification, mulching for soil and water management, and bio-pest control.



Women played a visible role in practical training and community learning.

Women's contribution was especially visible in market linkages. In Kigezi, all producers linked to sell organic produce at Rubanda District Local Government Offices were women, reflecting their strong interest and availability to sell food items at a small scale. The report notes that eight women were linked to this market opportunity, increasing their income while expanding access to local organic foods.

Slow Food Uganda also strengthened gender-responsive approaches through capacity building. Staff participation in the Gender Action Learning System training introduced tools such as the Vision Road Journey, Gender Balance Tree, Challenge Action Tree and Empowerment Map. These tools are important for addressing household workload imbalance, promoting gender equity and supporting women farmers to participate more meaningfully in agroecological production and community decision-making.

Young women were also brought into the agroecology agenda through the Food for Change Project, a gender-sensitive initiative targeting young women aged 20-25 years in Mukono, Ssembabule and Kasese.

The 2025 experience also showed that women's leadership in agroecology is closely connected to structural realities. In some communities, women's participation in activities such as pocket forests were limited by cultural norms around land ownership, while men led where land access was required. This underlines the importance of designing agroecology programmes that recognise gendered access to land, labour, income and decision-making, while creating more spaces where women can lead, earn and influence local food systems.

Overall, women in agroecology strengthened Slow Food Uganda's work from production to markets, from household nutrition to public food education, and from community gardens to enterprise development. Going forward, the organisation will continue to strengthen women and youth leadership as a core part of agroecology adoption and sustainability, ensuring that women's knowledge, labour and leadership are recognised as central to building a good, clean and fair food system in Uganda.

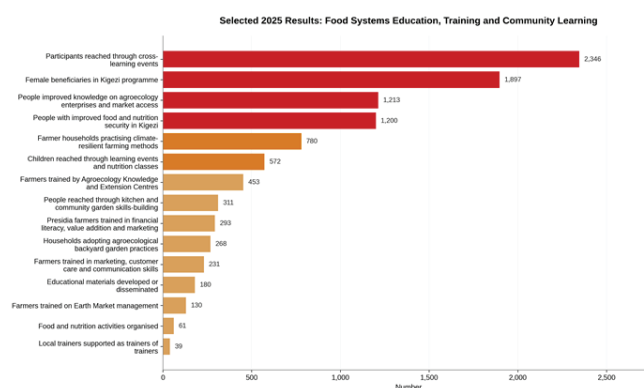
3.2 Educate Mobilize and Inspire Citizens Towards a Good Clean Fair Food System



Image 15: The Koppert Project Smart Projector Training- Bright Parents Nursery and Primary School- August 2025.

Food systems education was one of the strongest and most diverse areas of SFU's 2025 work. Activities reached pupils, teachers, school cooks, farmers, youth, community members, food businesses and consumers through school gardens, nutrition sessions, farmers' trainings, fruit and juice events, youth academies, climate education, food demonstrations and media-based public awareness

Figure 6: 2025 Direct Beneficiaries by Gender



Annual results show that 1,213 people improved their knowledge on agroecology enterprises and market access, 39 local trainers were supported as Trainers of Trainers, 293 presidia farmers received training in financial literacy, value addition and marketing, and 231 farmers were trained in marketing, customer care, communication, value addition and related skills.

Nutrition and consumer education gained momentum through events such as Fruit and Juice Parties, Terra Madre Day activities, the Good Food Camp, Food Wise activities, nutrition talks, school gardening, cooking demonstrations, food tasting, debates, quizzes, sensory analysis and food exhibitions.

The strongest learning occurred where education was practical, locally relevant and repeated. School gardens helped pupils connect food production with nutrition and environmental care, while community demonstrations made agroecology easier to understand and adopt. The main challenge remains the need for adequate garden tools, consistent follow-up and continuity when school garden managers or head teachers are transferred.

3.2.1. Capacity Building in Schools and Communities

 5	 453	 268	 780	 572	 39
Agroecology Knowledge & Extension Centres	Farmers trained	Households adopting agroecological backyard garden practices	Farmer households practising climate resilient farming methods	Children reached through learning events and nutrition classes	Local trainers supported as trainers of trainers

Capacity building remained one of Slow Food Uganda's strongest approaches for translating agroecology into practical action in schools, households and communities. In 2025, training activities moved across gardens, farms, markets, kitchens, seed banks, learning centres and school spaces, helping farmers, pupils, teachers, cooks, youth and community leaders build practical skills in sustainable food production, nutrition, biodiversity conservation, local seed systems and climate resilience.

At annual level, the work contributed to strong learning and practice outcomes. The 5 established Agroecology Knowledge and Extension Centres trained 453 farmers, including 286 women and 167 men, on practical agroecological methods such as water management, mulching, water harvesting, bio-pest repellents, bokashi, vermicomposting and farm diversification. These learning centres became important community spaces where farmers within and beyond the Slow Food network could access practical knowledge and apply it on their farms.



Image 16: Training on establishment of backyard gardens in Lira-Amach.

The trainings also supported household-level adoption of agroecological practices. By the end of the year, 268 farming households had adopted agroecological backyard garden practices, while 60 new Slow Food Gardens had been created and cultivated with at least two agroecological practices. Community-based training on garden planning and management further strengthened this progress: 38 households with existing backyard gardens began applying new agroecological practices, while 29 households established new backyard gardens after the training.



Image 17: Farmer in Kigezi demonstrating seedling planting in their backyard gardens

Practical, hands-on training works best when delivered through real learning spaces such as gardens, seed banks, markets and schools. Follow-up mentorship, peer learning, gender inclusion and links to nutrition and markets helped communities adopt agroecological practices, while school leadership and continuity remain essential for sustaining learning.

The school cooks training added an important dimension to our school cooks-based capacity building efforts. Twenty cooks from five schools successfully completed an intensive program, strengthening their role in child nutrition and linking school feeding to local farmers, biodiversity, and sustainable food systems.

Beyond schools and communities, the year’s training work strengthened the wider agroecology ecosystem. 39 local trainers were trained as TOTs, helping create a ripple effect for continued farmer support. 130 farmers were trained on Earth Market management, 293 Presidia farmers were trained in financial literacy, value addition and marketing, and 231 farmers were trained in financial literacy, value addition, marketing, customer care and communication skills. These trainings helped producers improve their market readiness, negotiation capacity and ability to earn better returns from agroecological products.

Overall, capacity building in 2025 helped Slow Food Uganda move from awareness to practice. Schools became spaces for food education, gardens became practical classrooms, communities gained confidence in local seed and food production, and producers improved their ability to participate in markets. The year also confirmed an important lesson: training works best when it is practical, repeated and rooted in real spaces where people learn by doing, including school gardens, community gardens, seed banks, Earth Markets and agroecology learning centres.

3.2.2. School Gardens

School gardens remained one of Slow Food Uganda’s most important learning spaces in 2025, helping children connect food, nutrition, biodiversity, climate action and agroecology through practical experience. Rather than learning about food systems only in theory, pupils were able to prepare nursery beds, plant local vegetables, manage compost, conserve soil and water, save seeds, and understand how food choices are linked to health, culture and the environment.

Across the year, school gardens contributed to the wider Slow Food Gardens network, which reached 456 gardens in 48 districts. Within the annual programme, 60 new Slow Food Gardens were created and cultivated with at least two agroecological practices and educational gardens reached 572 children through kids’ learning events and nutrition classes. These figures show that school gardens are not isolated activities, but part of a wider national effort to make agroecology visible and practical for young learners.



The results further show that pupils benefited from gaining practical knowledge in school gardening and from consuming vegetables grown through the gardens. Schools also received tree seedlings, which were planted in school gardens and compounds, strengthening the link between food education, biodiversity restoration and climate resilience.

A key lesson from 2025 is that school gardens work best when they are supported by committed teachers, active garden clubs, school leadership and regular follow-up. The assessments showed that some gardens still need stronger access to seeds, tools and technical guidance, while staff transfers can affect continuity. Going forward, Slow Food Uganda will continue strengthening school gardens as practical learning centres where children develop skills, confidence and values that support healthy diets, biodiversity conservation and a good, clean and fair food system

3.2.3. Awareness and Educational

A series of impactful events that strengthened community engagement and promoted sustainable food systems were organized. The Fruit and Juice Party celebrated local fruits and encouraged healthy consumption among children and youth, while the World Disco Soup on Food Waste mobilized communities to creatively address food loss through shared meals. The Food Wise Event highlighted the importance of informed food choices, sustainability, and biodiversity, and the Good Food Camp provided hands on learning for youth and community leaders on agroecology and traditional gastronomy. The Annual Agroecology Learning Exchange brought together farmers, youth, educators, and community leaders to share experiences and strengthen knowledge on sustainable food systems.

 **4**

Fruit and Juice Parties held

 **3**

Held in Kigezi

 **1**

Held in North Road Primary School

 **4**

Local fruit tree varieties promoted

 **2**

Gardening approaches compared: organic and conventional

3.2.4. Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN)

Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN) in Uganda continued to grow as a dynamic platform for engaging young people in food systems transformation. Through diverse activities and initiatives, SFYN strengthened youth leadership, promoted food education, encouraged community mobilization, and advanced sustainable production practices. The network provided spaces for learning, exchange, and innovation, positioning young people as key actors in building resilient and inclusive food systems.

Overall, SFYN Uganda continued to position young people as custodians of food biodiversity, innovators in agroecology and future leaders of a good, clean and fair food system. The years' experience shows that young people are most engaged when learning is practical, social and connected to livelihoods. Going forward, SFYN's contribution can be strengthened through more structured mentorship, stronger links to Earth Markets and Slow Food Gardens, continued support to youth farmer groups, and greater investment in youth-led agroecological enterprises.

 **148**

Slow Food Youth Network (SFYN) members

 **25**

Youth volunteers mobilised for World Disco Soup Day

 **150 kg**

Food rescued during World Disco Soup Day

 **100+**

Participants served during World Disco Soup Day

 **9**

Youth participants engaged in SFYN workshop on fermentation and food culture

 **5**

Young people trained through Kigezi Online Youth Academy

 **50**

Youth members engaged through Kachamba Youth Eco-Community Initiative (20 males, 30 females)

 **25**

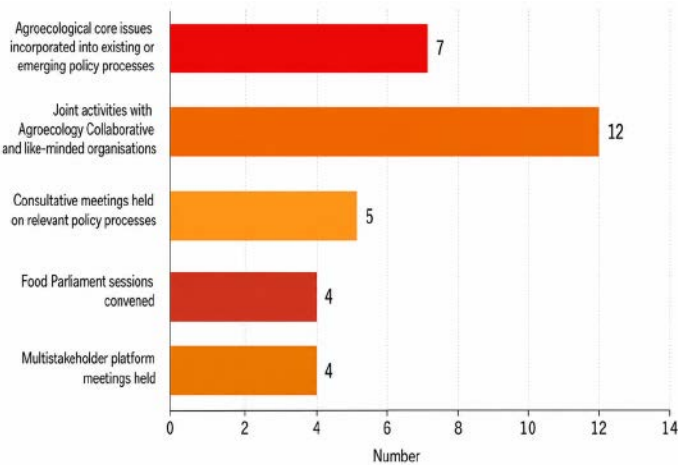
Participants at Food for Change Project inception meeting (17 women, 8 men)



3.3 Influence public and private institutions, policy and programmes

Policy influence expanded across several districts during the year. Activities included Food Parliament sessions, district dialogues, budget conferences, policy validation meetings, regional trade engagements, and multistakeholder platforms with local governments. Annual results indicate that key agroecological issues, such as the decline of indigenous seeds, the revival of traditional foods, and the strengthening of local food systems, were integrated into policy processes at the local level. Joint advocacy with the Agroecology Collaborative and other partners further reinforced these efforts, ensuring that agroecology remained visible in both policy discussions and community dialogues.

Figure 7: Policy, Advocacy and Institutional Engagement Results



3.3.1. Food Parliaments

Food Parliaments remained an important platform for Slow Food Uganda’s policy influence and citizen engagement work in 2025. They created space for farmers, local leaders, technical officers, teachers, parents, youth and other community actors to discuss food-system challenges affecting their communities and to identify practical responses that could be taken forward through local government structures. The outcomes of the Food Parliaments showed practical policy traction. In Mbarara, it was agreed that Slow Food Uganda would be invited to participate in a district local government council meeting to present strategies for promoting good feeding in schools and to explore collaborative ways of advancing these initiatives. In Mubende, Slow Food Uganda was invited to participate in the district budget conference to share proposals on how smallholder farmers could be supported to access markets for their products.

3.3.2. Multi-Stakeholder Dialogues



Slow Food Uganda convened a series of multistakeholder dialogues that brought together district leaders, policymakers, farmers, youth, and civil society actors to discuss agroecology and sustainable food systems. These dialogues provided inclusive platforms for exchange, strengthened collaboration across institutions, and ensured that community voices were reflected in policy discussions. The engagements contributed to greater awareness of agroecological priorities and reinforced partnerships at district, national, and regional levels, positioning Slow Food Uganda as a key facilitator of collective action for resilient food systems.

Overall, advocacy spaces such as: Food Parliaments and stakeholder dialogues helped Slow Food Uganda move citizen voices closer to policy spaces. They strengthened dialogue between communities and leaders, raised the visibility of agroecology, and created opportunities for local governments to consider practical actions on school feeding, seed systems, market access and biodiversity conservation. The 2025 experience showed that Food Parliaments are most useful when they lead to clear resolutions, action plans and follow-up engagement with district decision-makers.

Slow Food Uganda continued to deepen district-level institutional collaboration. The organisation engaged district Local Governments of Mukono, Buikwe, Mbarara and Manafwa to initiate processes for a formal Memorandum of Understanding to advance partnership formalisation. The Slow Food Uganda communities had an opportunity to participate in district based engagements like the budget conference creating opportunities to influence district planning and promote agroecology priorities within public resource allocation processes.

3.4 Build and Consolidate a Strong Network of Agroecology Actors and Partners

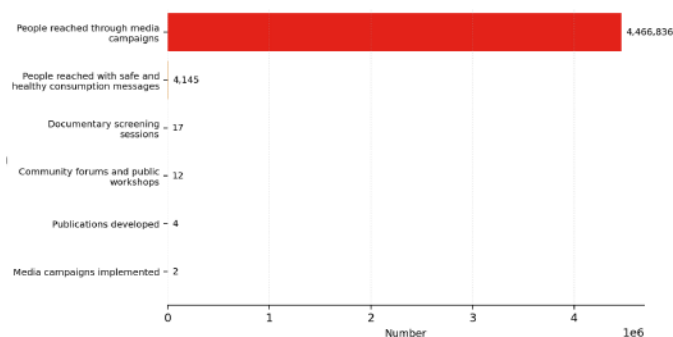
Through farmer stories, media features, social media campaigns, and public events, the organization amplified voices from the grassroots and positioned agroecology within national and international conversations. These efforts helped connect producers, consumers, and institutions, while also reinforcing Slow Food Uganda's role as a trusted advocate for sustainable food systems.

The year was marked by several learning and partnership visits, which provided opportunities for knowledge exchange and cross-cultural dialogue. These engagements showcased Uganda's food heritage, agroecological practices, and community resilience, while strengthening collaboration with schools, universities, and international partners. Public events and commemorations further deepened education and inclusion, highlighting themes such as gender equity, food safety, and youth leadership in agroecology.

Media and communication were central to the year's results. Radio and television engagements, publications, social media and online coverage by national and international outlets expanded awareness of agroecology and local food cultures. These platforms not only profiled farmers and youth leaders but also promoted safe food practices and sustainable consumption. Partnership meetings, stakeholder dialogues, and collaborative initiatives reinforced institutional relationships and opened new opportunities for joint action. These engagements strengthened the organization's advocacy capacity and helped align local experiences with broader regional and global food system debates.

The main opportunity is to maintain a simple communication and partnership dashboard that tracks campaign reach, media visibility, partner commitments, producer-consumer linkages and follow-up actions. This would help SFU show how communication contributes to behaviour change, market growth, policy influence and organisational credibility.

Figure 8: Communication, engagement and movement building results



3.5. Organisational and Administrative Functioning

SFU's organisational systems grew alongside its programme portfolio. The year included internal capacity building on monitoring, reporting, teamwork and communication, staff participation in external training, midline and endline evaluations, fundraising support, asset acquisition, strategic partnership meetings and staff reflection. Partnerships strengthened delivery and visibility. Engagements with FAO Mountain Partnership, Plant-for-the-Planet, Access Agriculture, Horizont3000, PELUM Uganda, district

local governments and consortium partners helped SFU expand its network, strengthen digital extension, support youth climate education, improve resource mobilisation and reinforce its role as a national agroecology actor.

3.5.1. Organizational Strengthening

Organizational strengthening was also reflected in the project results. SFU used its strategic plan, advanced its fundraising strategy with technical advisory support, convened network meetings, participated in joint learning exchanges, and implemented internal evaluations.

3.5.1.1. Slow Food Uganda Marks Ten Years

Slow Food Uganda marks 10 years of championing good, clean, and fair food for all.

From empowering farmers and preserving indigenous seeds to inspiring youth and strengthening communities, this journey has been rooted in resilience, knowledge, and shared purpose.

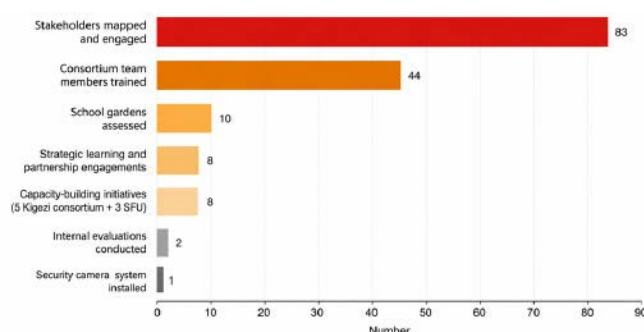
From empowering farmers and preserving indigenous seeds to inspiring youth and strengthening communities, this journey has been rooted in resilience, knowledge, and shared purpose.

3.5.2. Strategic Partnership

The organization continued to strengthen its institutional sustainability through a range of strategic partnerships at national, regional, and international levels. These collaborations created opportunities for joint action in areas such as agroecology, biodiversity, coffee and cocoa value chains, horticultural markets, and digital extension services. By engaging with diverse partners, including farmer associations, international organizations, and development agencies, the organization reinforced its capacity for resource mobilization, knowledge exchange, and advocacy. These partnerships not only expanded Slow Food Uganda's visibility but also positioned it as a key actor in advancing sustainable food systems and building resilient communities.

The organisational lesson is that field impact depends on strong systems behind the scenes: clear documentation, joint planning, reliable monitoring, sufficient staffing, resource mobilisation, financial management and active partner coordination

Figure 8: Organizational Strengthening in 2025.



3.5.2.1 Capacity Building, Learning and Strategic Engagements

In 2025, Slow Food Uganda continued to invest in staff capacity, regional learning, and strategic partnerships. These efforts strengthened technical skills, leadership capacity, programme quality, and the organisation's contribution to wider agroecology and food systems transformation. Staff, regional coordinators, volunteers and youth leaders participated in regional trainings, knowledge exchanges, and evaluation processes that enhanced competencies in enterprise sustainability, gender equality, digital learning, and monitoring and evaluation.

Through these engagements, Slow Food Uganda reinforced its institutional sustainability, improved programme delivery, and positioned itself as an active contributor to national and regional agroecology networks. The organisation's investment in learning and partnerships ensured that its teams were better equipped to support community initiatives, advocate for inclusive food policies, and promote resilient agroecological enterprises across Uganda

3.5.3. Cross-cutting lessons and priorities for 2026

Lessons	Priority 2026
Link conservation to daily valueipsum	Biodiversity protection becomes stronger when households see clear benefits in nutrition, income, soil fertility and cultural pride.
Make learning practical	Hands-on demonstrations, school gardens, food preparation, market days and peer learning were more effective than classroom-style awareness alone.
Strengthen market consistency Lessons	Earth Markets and producer-consumer linkages need reliable supply, transparent pricing and stronger aggregation to build customer confidence.
Move from dialogue to implementation	Policy spaces need follow-up mechanisms that turn commitments into district plans, budgets and practical support.
Invest in systems	MEL, documentation, communication, financial management, staff capacity and partner coordination are essential to sustaining programme quality.

3.5.4. Resources

Our revenue and income comes from:

Source	Notes
Biovision Foundation	DPH14 and DPH16 projects
FAO Mountain Partnership	BIA project and Schools hydroponics and cooks training project
Agroecology Fund	Slow Food Farms project
Start Small	Food for Change Project
Access Agriculture	Koppert Project Smart Projector Schools Project.
Slow Food & UNISG	Students' learning exchange

3.5.4.1 Our Partners



Università di Scienze
Gastronomiche di Pollenzo
University of Gastronomic Sciences of Pollenzo

APPENDIX 1. FINANCIAL REPORT FOR 2025

INCOME		
Donor	UGX	USD
Biovision Foundation	719,026,019	196,993
Slow Food International	82,080,000	22,488
Agroecology Fund	36,500,000	10,000
Start Small Project	95,000,000	26,027
FAO Mountain Partnership – provision of services	35,508,200	9,728
University of Gastronomic Sciences	60,000,000	16,438
BIA Project	9,125,000	2,500
Other donations from individuals	8,000,000	2,192
Total Donor Income	1,045,239,219	286,367
Gross Profit	1,045,239,219	286,367
EXPENSE		
Category	UGX	USD
Structure and Governance (Unrestricted Funds)	37,509,086	10,276
Administration costs	2,015,481	552
Bank service charges	1,157,125	317
Auditing expense	10,068,000	2,758
Computer expense	2,956,540	810
Office utilities and supplies	5,980,200	1,638
Cleaning and sanitation	1,157,100	317
Telephone expenses	2,242,300	614
Stationery and printing	2,978,660	816
Staff welfare	5,250,000	1,438
Power and fuel	3,703,680	1,015
RESTRICTED FUNDS		
Direct implementation of Biovision activities	191,788,076	52,545
Community awareness	57,591,000	15,778
Community empowerment	48,094,022	13,176
Agricultural workshops / advocacy	25,021,300	6,855
Monitoring and evaluation	10,344,000	2,834
Travel and local transport expenses	26,952,357	7,384
Hotel and boarding expenses	23,785,397	6,517
Real Estate	60,033,618	16,448
Payment of office space balance	45,000,000	12,329
Repairs and renovation of office building	15,033,618	4,119
Payroll Expenses	202,818,000	55,567
Staff salaries	184,380,000	50,515
Contribution to retirement fund	18,438,000	5,052
Subgrants to Partners	289,880,919	79,419
Kabale Municipality Development Foundation (KMDF)	167,239,350	45,819
Rubanda District Consortium of Smallholder Farmer Groups	122,641,569	33,600
Slow Food International	72,080,000	19,748
Feasibility study for the African legal entity	38,000,000	10,411
Establishment of Slow Food Africa Office & legal entity in Uganda	34,080,000	9,337
Direct implementation of AEF activities	27,375,000	7,500
Meetings and trainings	15,000,000	4,110
Communication	12,375,000	3,390
FAO Mountain Partnership – provision of services	22,105,400	6,056
Community awareness	12,754,200	3,494
Community empowerment	9,351,200	2,562
Start Small Project activities	60,350,000	16,534
Workshops and meetings	20,564,000	5,634
Organising academies	9,786,000	2,681
Establishment of agroecological incubation centres	30,000,000	8,219
Capacity building of coffee farmers (agronomy, marketing, post-harvest)	9,125,000	3,650
Study trips for university students (meals, accommodation, transport)	60,000,000	16,438
Total Expenses	1,033,065,099	283,032
Surplus	12,174,120	3,335
Net Surplus	12,174,120	3,335

SLOW FOOD UGANDA

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION AS AT 31ST DECEMBER 2025

FINANCIAL YEAR AT A GLANCE

TOTAL INCOME
UGX

1,045,239,219

USD 286,367

TOTAL EXPENSES
UGX

1,033,065,099

USD 283,032

NET SURPLUS
UGX

12,174,120

USD 3,335

ASSETS

NON CURRENT ASSETS	UGX
Land and Building	145,000,000
Plant and Machinery	—
Motor Vehicles	120,000,000
Furniture and Fixtures	15,000,000
Motorcycles	18,000,000
Other Non Current Assets	—
Total Non Current Assets	298,000,000
CURRENT ASSETS	UGX
Cash & Bank Balances	8,452,961
Other Current Assets	—
Total Current Assets	8,452,961
TOTAL ASSETS	306,452,961

EQUITY & LIABILITIES

EQUITY	UGX
Reserves	—
Equity	—
Total Equity	—
CURRENT LIABILITIES	UGX
Capital Donations	270,157,152
Trade Payables	36,295,809
Total Current Liabilities	306,452,961
TOTAL EQ. & LIABILITIES	306,452,961