Appendix

Table 1: Background

HH-level	
Total number of participants	241 farmers in total
	 Uganda: 145 (60%)
	 Tanzania: 48 (20%)
	 Zanzibar: 48 (20%)
Gender	Female: 146 (60%)
	Male: 95 (40%)
FFLG-level	
Number of FFLG's	40 FFLG's in total
	• Uganda: 24 (60%)
	• Tanzania: 8 (20%)
	• Zanzibar: 8 (20%)
Total number of farmers represented	905 farmer members represented in the
	FFLG's
	• Tanzania: 170 (19%)
	• Uganda: 620 (68%)
	• Zanzibar: 115 (13%)
Total number of farmers present at interview	514 farm members were present:
time	• Tanzania: 116 (23%)
	• Uganda: 320 (62%)
	• Zanzibar: 78 (15%)
Average number of farmers in FFLG	In average 22.6 farm-members in a FFLG:
	Tanzania: 21
	Uganda: 25
	Zanzibar: 14

Table 2: Definition of food security

Question: What do you understand by being food secure?

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Able to produce sufficient food	101	42%
Able to access sufficient food needed with the resources available	73	30%
Be able to afford balanced diet	31	13%
Be able to access healthy food in a stable momentum over a	28	12%
considerable period (stability)		
Proper utilization of the available food and resources	8	3%

Note: N (241 respondents)

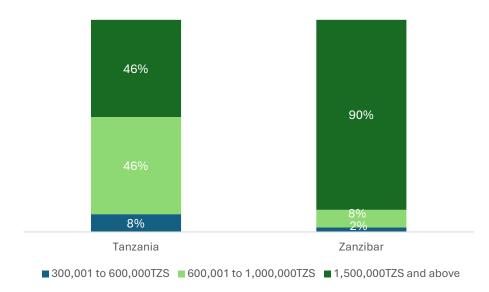
Question: From your point of view, what would be most important for securing enough food the coming year?

Value	Frequency	Percentage
Adopt more resilient organic farming methods	81	33%
More collaboration in the FFLG	55	23%
Availability of water for production	41	17%
Availability of inputs (e.g. seeds)	39	16%
Availability of labour force	15	6%
Extension services	10	4%

Note: N (241 respondents)

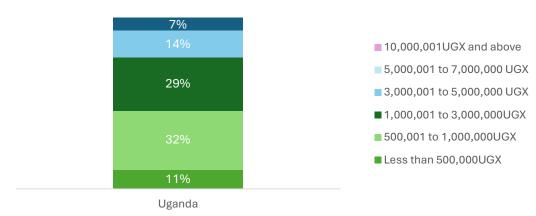
Figure 4: Income level Housholds

4.1: Tanzania and Zanzibar



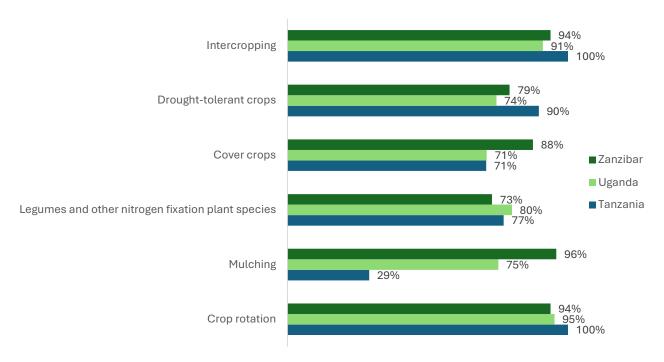
Note: N (96 respondents)

4.1: Uganda



Note: N (145 respondents)

Figure 5: Climate change; The 6 most used farming methods on country level Question: *Did you practice any of the following organic climate change adaptation practices in the last season?*



Note: N (241 respondents)

Table 4: FFLG and climate adaptation

Questions	Answer
Does your FFLG work with climate change adaptation farming practices?	Yes: 39 (97.5%)
	No: 1 (2.5%)
Has climate change adaptation farming practices impacted your FFLG 'S food	Yes: 38 (95%)
production?	No: 2 (5%)
Has your FFLG seen an increase in food security due to climate change adaptation	Yes: 36 (90%)
farming practices?	No: 4 (10%)
Have you noticed any improvements in your diet since joining the farmer group?	Yes: 39 (97.5%)
	No: 1 (2.5%)
Has your FFLG received training or support on climate change adaptation farming	Yes: 37 (92.5%)
practices?	No: 3 (7.5%)

Note: N (40 respondents)

Table 5: Women and youth in FFLG's

	Total	Women	Youth
Average number of people on the	7 farmers	4 women	3 youth
leadership board/committee of	• Tanzania: 8	• Tanzania: 8	• Tanzania: 2
the FFLG's?	• Uganda: 7	• Uganda: 7	• Uganda: 3
	• Zanzibar: 8	• Zanzibar: 8	• Zanzibar: 4,5

Average number of FFLG's with	23 FFLG's (57.5%)	1 woman	0,82 youth	
members participating in local	Tanzania:	represented	represented	
government committees?	62.5%	62.5% (Median: 1)		
	• Uganda:	• Tanzania: 1	• Tanzania: 0.9	
	62.5%	• Uganda: 1.2	• Uganda: 1	
	• Zanzibar:	• Zanzibar: 0.4	Zanzibar: 0	
	37,5%			

Note: N (40 respondents)

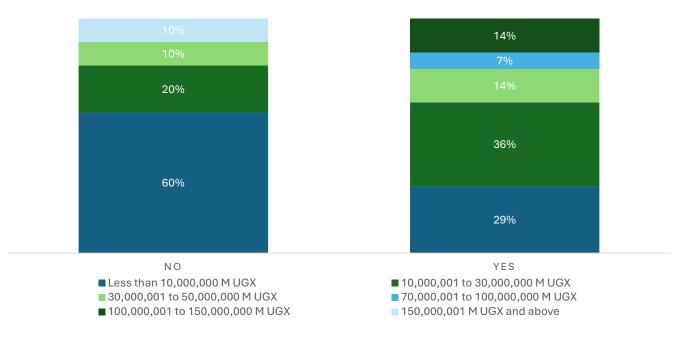
Table 6: Collective marketing in FFLG's

Cooperative marketing	Percentage	Average number of farm members in cooperative
No	20 FFLG's (50%)	33 farm members
	 Uganda: 10 (42%) 	Uganda: 47
	 Tanzania: 7 (88%) 	Tanzania: 22
	 Zanzibar: 3 (38%) 	Zanzibar: 13
Yes	20 FFLG's (50%)	40 farm members
	 Uganda: 14 (58%) 	Uganda: 51
	 Tanzania: 1 (13%) 	Tanzania: 17
	 Zanzibar: 5 (63%) 	Zanzibar: 15

Note: N (40 respondents)

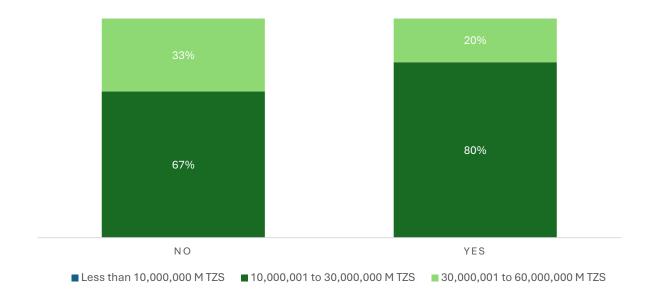
Figure 6: Collective marketing and income in Uganda and Zanzibar

6.1: Uganda



Note: N (24 respondents)

6.2: Zanzibar



Note: N (8 respondents)