



IGAD DROUGHT DISASTER RESILIENCE AND SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVE (IDDRSI)

UGANDA

IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS REPORT

March, 2021

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List of Acronyms

ADB	African Development Bank
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CDO	Community Development Officer
CPP	Country Programming Paper
DEO	District Education Officer
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EAC	East African Community
EWER	Early Warning and Early Response
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority
IDDRSI	Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
LGDP	Local Government Development Plan
LMIS	Labour Market Information Systems
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NEP	National Expert Panel
NDP	National Development Plan
NDPIII	Third National Development Plan
PDO	Project Development Objectives
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plans
SAGE	Social Action Grant for the Elderly
SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
UBRA	Uganda Retirement Benefits Regulatory Authority

Executive Summary

Since 2013, the Intergovernmental Authority (IGAD) and Office of the Prime Minister have been implementing the IGAD Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) activities in Uganda. Informed by the IDDRSI, Uganda developed the Country Programming Paper (CPP) to end drought emergencies implemented at sub national, national and regional levels. The Second phase of IDDRSI Programming Frameworks (2019-2024) was initiated and Uganda as a Member state revised her CPP with identification of country specific and Regional Strategic Interventions Areas. The CPP's development coincided with the NDPIII development process and alignment of the two planning instruments was fostered. This was further fastened through ensuring alignment of the CPP Results framework with the NDPIII results and reporting framework. This process will therefore strengthen reporting since the indicators are adopted by government are thereof taken care of in the Budget instruments. Detailed implementation of the interventions is summarised in the various sections of this report under each PIA as follows.

With regards to the Natural Resources and Environment Management PIA, there was an increase in the average safe water coverage for Karamoja sub-region to 74 percent with 63 percent of the villages served having at least one safe water source. Construction of solar powered mini piped systems is ongoing in Nakapiripirit, Kotido, Abim, and Napak to serve at least 600 people at each location. In addition, feasibility studies and designs for 14 Multi-purpose storage earth dams in Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Napak and Nakapiripirit districts and the same for Lopei bulk water system and irrigation scheme in Napak district is ongoing.

Under Market Access, Trade and financial services PIA, 2,475 Savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) were registered; Commodity-based cooperatives established; dairy and livestock (37), tree growing (18) and multipurpose (204) to enhance production, productivity, and value addition. In addition, national livestock marketing information systems (LMIS) was integrated with the regional-level system while 12 markets were completed and handed over to communities with functional LMIS. Update on cross-border markets: Oraba, Busia and Lwakhakha 80% completed; Katuna 40% completed; Mpondwe phase 1 started Nov 2020.

In promoting gender equality, women's empowerment and social inclusion, 5 Social protection policies, laws and regulations developed including; Final draft National Policy on Disability, Regulatory Impact Assessment on the National Older Persons Policy, First draft Regulations for the Persons with disabilities; and finalization of the Social Impact Assessment and Accountability Bill was finalized. Equitable access to Social Action Grant for the Elderly (SAGE) increased with beneficiaries increasing by 83% above the target.

The country is implementing two projects and these include: i) Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project and ii) Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region" with funding support from the Swedish government.

Sustainability of the investments has been highlighted as one of the key challenges and this should therefore be mitigated through early sensitization of LG leaders and ensuring that implementing LGs integrate these key issues into their respective LG Development Plans.

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background

The Intergovernmental Authority (IGAD) and Office of the Prime Minister have been implementing the IGAD Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) activities in Uganda since 2013. Informed by the IDDRSI, Uganda developed the Country Programming Paper (CPP) to end drought emergencies. The CPP is a 15 – year strategy identifying priority areas for intervention, at both national and regional level, to build resilience in the drylands of Uganda.

IGAD initiated the IDDRSI Programming Frameworks for the second phase of implementation (2019-2024). Accordingly, the IGAD Uganda like other Member States have since revised her Country Programming Paper and identified country specific and Regional Strategic Interventions Areas.

1.2 CPP alignment with the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), 2020/21-2024/25

The development of the Uganda Country Programming Paper coincided with the time Uganda was developing its medium term Plan i.e. the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), 2020/21-2024/25. To this end, the CPP was aligned to the NDPIII which is a milestone in ensuring that the initiatives are implemented through the government planning and budgeting frameworks.

Following the formation of the National Expert Panel (NEP), a detailed results and reporting framework comprising a compendium of indicators to measure the CPP was developed. The CPP results and reporting framework is aligned to the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), 2020/21-2024/25 and thus is being mainstreamed in the respective Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and Local Government (LG) Development Plans.

The NDPIII was designed with the regional and global development outlook. The Plan thus recognizes the contribution of regional aspects to its objectives. CPP is sufficiently aligned to the NDPIII and the on-going resilience projects indicated in the plan are being undertaken within the framework of IDDRSI. Table 1.1 illustrates how the CPP is aligned to the NDPIII programmes and in particular, the strategic objectives and interventions.

Table 1. 1: Illustration of the CPP alignment to the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII)

S/No	Priority Intervention Areas	Strategic Objectives/ intervention	NDPIII Programmes	NDPIII Objectives/ Intervention
1	Natural Resources and Environment Management	Develop water reservoir systems for irrigation, livestock production and human consumption	Natural Resources, Climate Change, Land and Water Management	Construct irrigation schemes and valley dams to ensure production all year round
2	Market Access, Trade and Financial Services	Develop cross-border market and transport infrastructure to enhance trade	Agro-Industrialization; ITIS; Manufacturing; & Development Plan Implementation,	Increase transport interconnectivity in the eastern to promote intra-regional trade and reduce poverty
3	Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification	Promote climate-smart aquaculture and fish processing technologies	Agro-Industrialization	Establish fish processing factories in Mukono, Jinja, Kamuli and Serere
4	Disaster Risk Management	Strengthen disaster response mechanism at local government	Natural Resources, Climate Change, Land	Establish early warning systems for disaster preparedness

		and community level for timely intervention	and Water Management; Human Capital Development ¹	including risk reduction and management of national and global health risks
5	Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer	Develop research agenda addressing resilience issues in drought prone communities	Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer	Develop and popularize a National Research Agenda
6	Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution	Strengthen Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Mechanism in ASALs and its linkage with the National Early Warning System and National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC)	Governance and Security	Strengthen conflict early warning and response mechanisms
7	Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships	Strengthen coordination mechanisms, interaction and functional linkages between regional, national, district and sub-county levels	Development Plan Implementation	Strengthen coordination, monitoring and reporting frameworks and systems
8	Human Capital, Gender and Social Development	Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion	Human Capital Development	Reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle

¹ Vulnerability

2.0 Progress of Implementation

2.1 Overall Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) implementation progress

This section provides summary performance under each of the eight Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) identified in the Country Programming Paper (CPP), 2019 – 2024. The interventions therein were designed to build drought resilience in drought-prone communities. To this end, this report provides progress that has been made for the period August 2020 to date.

2.1.1 Natural Resources and Environment Management

The overall goal of this PIA is to enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services. It thus addresses thematic areas related to: water resources development and management; rangeland management and pasture development; securing access to natural resources; and environmental management. Accordingly, the following is the progress has been made.

Water resources development and management

The average safe water coverage for Karamoja sub-region increased to 74 percent with 63 percent of the villages served have at least one safe water source. Today 651 villages remain without any single source of safe water, representing 37%. Majority of the villages have low or no potential for groundwater (borehole) which is the predominant water supply technology in Karamoja. There is no potential for springs and surface water. Thus, there is need to invest in higher technologies to pump water to supply these unserved villages.

Construction of solar powered mini piped systems on going in Nakapiripirit, Kotido, Abim, and Napak to serve at least 600 people at each location. The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) is transitioning from point water sources to piped schemes; so 13 High yielding production wells have been drilled in Karamoja ready for conversion into piped systems when funds allow. In addition, three Rural Growth Centres Piped Water Supply and Sanitation System have been completed in Karamoja while two are ongoing and at about 55 percent completion.

Of the 102 planned water infrastructures for improved access to water resources for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities for construction, by March 2021, 90 boreholes had been completed; 8 valley tanks under construction; and 4 Valley dams under construction (figure 2.1).

Figure 2. 1: Before and after construction of the dams



The fencing of the dams has been substantially undertaken not to allow direct access of the cattle (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2: Dam being fenced off



The design for 2 Gravity Flow Systems in Moroto has been completed and is under review while feasibility studies and designs for 14 Multi-purpose storage earth dams in Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Napak and Nakapiripirit districts ongoing. Feasibility studies and designs for Lopei bulk water system and irrigation scheme in Napak District ongoing (details in Annex 1).

Consequently, community conflict resolution improved in the project area. The number of fights for water and pasture resources reduced as a result of the conflict platforms formed by the project. Cattle rustling reduced between communities living on both sides of the border between Kenya and Uganda.

Rangeland management and pasture development

Community adoption increased individual herds' accessibility to improved pastures as 420 hectares were adopted by the communities. Key outputs achieved include; undertook regional / national mapping of degraded land resources; 5,000 Kgs of assorted pasture seed and 2,700 pieces of assorted land use tools distributed; 480 hectares rehabilitated (Demonstration on area enclosure, physical and biological conservation on 235 hectares, over sowing 98 hectares, reseeding 60 hectares, and farmer adoption 87 hectares); Demonstration on rangeland rehabilitation techniques completed on 480 hectares in six districts; and Rangeland monitoring tools developed.

2.1.2 Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

Market Access, Trade and Financial Services PIA seeks to enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services. This PIA addresses thematic areas related to transport, market and infrastructure development; securing livestock mobility, access to secure and affordable financial services, strengthening regional and cross-border trade, and development and harmonisation of financial services in the IGAD region.

Access to secure and affordable financial services

To improve access to financial services such as credit to MSMEs, 2475 Savings and credit cooperatives (SACCOs) have been registered in the period under review. In addition, the process to review the National Cooperative Policy to improve on the operating environment for a diversified cooperative is underway. Nonetheless, the following challenges have continue to exist: Limited knowledge and skills on cooperative enterprise management; Non-performing loans; Poor saving culture; Low capitalization; and inadequate funding for technical support to ensuring compliance.

Securing Livestock Mobility

Despite not achieving much under this component, farmers have however, been mobilized to form Commodity based cooperatives such as, dairy and livestock (37), tree growing (18) multipurpose (204). This is aimed at Sustainable effort towards enhanced production, productivity and value addition in the livestock and diary sector in order to build resilience of members through enhanced incomes, industrialization and job creation.

Through the above cooperatives farmers have been able to access better markets, production inputs, machinery and equipment. The Cooperative Societies Act was amended to provide for regulation of a diversified cooperative industry and strengthening supervision and regulation for better compliance. Specific challenges include: Inadequate funding for technical support; Lack of storage and value addition infrastructure; and Low capitalization.

The component integrated the national livestock marketing information systems (LMIS) with the regional-level system, provided appropriate equipment (hard- and software), and trained stakeholders on interpreting and using information from the system. In particular, 12 market infrastructure were completed and handed over to communities for use and a LMIS was established and integrated into the national and regional system. The system is being used by pastoralists and traders.

Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade & Market and Infrastructure Development

Uganda embodies the principle of an open market economy in its policies and plans. Cross border markets thus create a community of interest from which each member stands to benefit. To this end, government is in different stages of constructing the following boarder markets and border export zones.

1. Boarder Markets

- **Oraba border.** Construction of commercial building and related facilities is in progress. The works are currently at 80% complete

- **Katuna border:** Construction of warehouse and related infrastructure/ facilities is ongoing. The completion stage is at 40%
- **Busia Border:** Construction of warehouse and related infrastructure/ facilities is ongoing. The completion stage is at 80%
- **Lwakhakha border.** A central market and related facilities is under construction and the status is 80% completion rate.
- **Mpondwe border Market (phase1)** construction works started in November 2020 to end November 2021.

2. Border export zones

The program aims to strategically position Uganda to harness Regional market opportunities from the 18 earmarked strategic points in Uganda including: Bibia, Malaba, Mpondwe, Katuna, Lamya-Busunga, Ishasha, Mirama Hills, Mutukula, Amudat, Lwakhakha, Suam, Vura, Oraba, Busia, Lumino, Ntoroko and MadiOpei and Kikagati. Studies and Master plans were done for 6 six border points of; Katuna, Busia, Kikagate, Oraba, Lwakhakha and Elegu. At Bunagana, contracts have been awarded for development of detailed designs and its related studies for a border Export Zone.

During the period under review, Uganda together with other EAC member states engaged with third parties as a block, such as in the EAC-EU Economic Partnership Agreement, the Tripartite Free Trade Area negotiations, and the Market Access Offer under the African Continental Free Trade Area which was launched in January 2021. Implementation of Trade Facilitation measures such as the Electronic Cargo Tracking System, Regional Customs Guarantee Scheme, construction of One Stop Border Posts (OSBPs) at Busia, Elegu, Mutukula and Mirama Hills, the National Trade Portal among others with the aim of facilitating trade was carried out.

2.1.3 Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

The Goal of this component is to increase adaptive capacities of households in drought-prone communities. The PIA seeks addresses thematic areas related to: livestock production, health and nutrition, crop production and productivity, fisheries development, income diversification, productive safety nets, and trans-boundary disease and SPS measures and standards

The interventions focused region-wide harmonized vaccination campaigns for priority diseases such as PPR, FMD, CBPP, CCPP, RVF and Newcastle Disease (ND), and enhance disease and vector control and surveillance in targeted drought-prone areas. Supported the development of breeding strategies in the project area. Supported improvement of fodder bulking by the pastoral groups, and provided training and equipment for fodder bulking and conservation. Under RPLRP phase 1 alternative livelihood opportunities were identified and strengthened.

2.1.4 Disaster Risk Management

The overall goal of Disaster Risk Management is to enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States. In particular, this PIA is aimed at enhancing drought preparedness, prevention, mitigation and management. The component addresses thematic areas related to:

early warning and response system; contingency planning, and disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation. Progress in this area therefore is as follows:

Early warning and response system

In 2020, four hundred nineteen (419) Disaster Risk Assessments were carried out in the areas affected by the raising water levels, flooding and Desert locusts in Karamoja, Lango, West Nile, Rwenzori, Bunyoro, Teso and Elgon sub-regions. This did not cover the entire country due to limited financing. In strengthening the National Early Warning System, government repaired one early warning systems in Butaleja district. In addition, training of officers on disaster reporting and communication was undertaken. Other key activities undertaken in the reporting period include: holding a resettlement meeting in Bulambuli; Training of DECOC Officers on disaster reporting and communication; training of DDMC and SCDMCs of Ntoroko and DDMC in Koboko; and launch of the national risk atlas. Monthly reports on Forecast and Monitoring of Disaster risks situations across the country were produced.

Contingency planning

Three multi hazard disaster contingency plans for Koboko, Lamwo, Isingiro districts were developed to enable effective preparedness and response to disasters. By end of December 2020, government provided 175000 households affected by disasters across the country with relief food and assorted Non-Food. The communities include: Bulambuli, Ntoroko, Kasese, Bulisa, Teso and Lamwo. The over performed arose from having old stock of relief in the stores. In addition, construction of 35 Houses to resettle Internally Displaced Persons from risk of landslides in five prone districts by the Engineering Unit of Uganda Police Force and UPDF is ongoing and funds transferred.

Disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation

The LGs while developing their Local Government Development Plans (LGDPs) were provided with guidelines on development planning to enable them develop harmonized development plans. These guidelines constitute a number of cross cutting issues among which include climate change. MDAs and LGs have thus integrated the climate change issues in their respective LGDPs. The interventions were included in the spirit of expediting continuous effective integration of Climate Change and DRR in development planning since FY2019/20 - the last year of the NDPII which indicated that only 29.4 percent of sectors had effectively integrated. To this end, the NDPIII target is to increase it to 80 percent by 2024/25. NPA has effectively integrated in the NDPIII and the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs).

However, the LG Development Plans are yet to be reviewed to ascertain the extent of integration since their drafting is still ongoing. It is the first time the country is calling for integration of DRR where the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) are having a conversation on the review of Climate Change guidelines to include DRR instead of having separate guidelines. Lastly, the effective integration of 29.4 percent also looks at integration at the budgeting level. Integration in planning is over 29.4 percent but the same cannot be said about budgets being climate change responsive.

2.1.5 Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

This PIA's goal is to improve utilization of knowledge for drought resilience in Uganda. It addresses thematic areas related to: Support to adaptive research, advisory and extension systems, knowledge management and communication, and networking national and regional dryland adaptive research centres and harnessing knowledge to generate, promote and disseminate improved and appropriate technologies for drought resilience.

2.1.6 Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution

This PIA's goal is to guarantee peace and stability in IGAD region. Actions therein therefore seek to ensure that there is effective early warning and response to conflict to enhance peace and development. It addresses thematic areas related to peace building and mediation mechanisms and conflict resolution.

Reduced incidences of violent conflicts

Under the expanded mandate to monitor conflicts beyond pastoral and Cattle corridor regions, the Peace Building Mechanism on Early Warning and Early Response (EWER) was rolled over to Rukungiri and Ntungamo districts in order to address other conflict types that affect the peace and security framework of the country. In all the areas of reporting/ engaged, land conflicts is a key challenge and features most. It's too complex to address coupled with the growing population and investment climate. Covid-19 associated challenges that hindered the implementation of a most activates. Nonetheless, the Covid-19 challenges provided opportunities for investing into ICT and innovations that should be given priority during programing.

Figure 2.3: Group picture during the Peace Committee Training in Ntungamo district



2.1.7 Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships

The goal of this PIA is strengthen the institutional capacity, coordination structures and partnerships for effective implementation of IDDRSI. It therefore addresses coordination and management of IDDRSI platform, institutional strengthening and capacity building, partnerships,

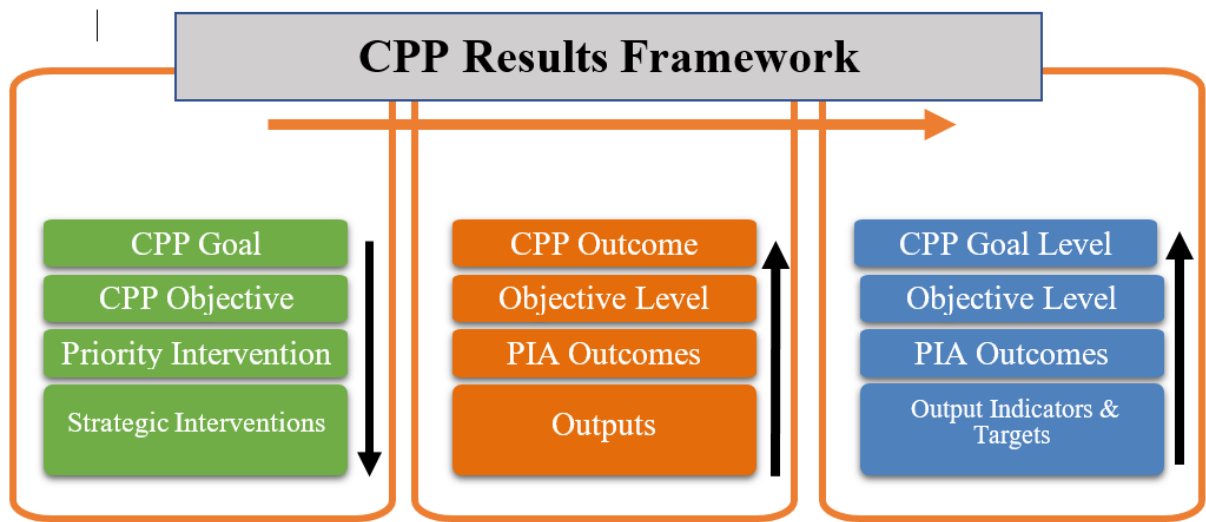
and resource mobilisation that are needed for effective delivery of drought resilience. Progress is therefore as follows.

Institutional Strengthening and Capacity Building

The Office of Prime Minister (OPM) continued to coordinate the IDDRSI activities and spear headed the training of stakeholders and popularization of IDDRSI priorities. At the sub National level, two workshops (Karamoja and Teso) were held for the purpose of popularization of IDDRSI and knowledge exchange and transfer. The workshops were attended by: Chief Administrative Officers (CAOs), District Planners, Water Engineer, Community Development Officers (CDOs), Production Officers and District Education Officers (DEOs).

At the National level, he National Expert Panel (NEP) was formed in 2020 with representation from experienced staff selected from the ministries implementing or coordinating the implementation of CPP. The service term of the Members of the NEP is for the entire project period of three years. ToRs for the NEP were developed and induction meetings held on 10th Sept, 2020 with a series of working meetings held thereafter. NEP developed a CPP result framework aligned to the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), 2020/21-2024/25. This contains a compendium of indicators to measure the CPPs for Uganda (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4: Country Programming Paper results framework



2.1.8 Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

The overall goal of this PIA is to increase equitable access to basic social services in drought-prone areas. This component aims at increasing access to basic social services such as health, education, shelter, water and sanitation. It also addresses nutrition, training, promote gender equality, women’s empowerment and social inclusion, and social safety net for vulnerable groups. In the review period, the following has been achieved.

Promote Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment and Social Inclusion

Government has continued to implement a Special Grant for Persons with Disabilities. In total, 943 males and 906 females of the PWD groups benefitted from the Special Grant for Persons with Disabilities amounting to Shs1.239 Billion. In licencing Social care and support institutions, one Children and babies' home in Gulu was assessed for registration and approval in the review period. On the other hand, nine Ministry institutions; seven Remand Homes; one Children Rehabilitation Centre; and one Reception Centre as Social Care and support institutions were monitored and supervised on their operations.

To date, five **Social protection policies, laws and regulations** have been developed and disseminated. In particular, the final draft National Policy on Disability in Uganda is in place; Regulatory Impact Assessment on the National Older Persons Policy was undertaken; First draft Regulations for the Persons with disabilities Act developed; 2,500 copies of National Child Policy and Action Plan printed and disseminated; and Social Impact Assessment and Accountability Bill finalized.

Social Safety Nets

Government has progressed in strengthening community based social safety net mechanisms especially in expanding the Social security schemes to cover the informal sector. As at 1st January 2021, the social security schemes for the informal sector increased to 67 from 61 registered in 2019 (UBRA). In addition, government has finalized and launched the Social Protection Single Registry. This links beneficiary data for all social protection programs in Uganda.

In addition, through the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD), government has continued to increase equitable access to Social Action Grant for the Elderly (SAGE). By end of 2020, 304,959 (121,984 Males and 182,975 Females) had benefited from the senior citizens grant. This marked an improvement from 167,000 beneficiaries registered in 2019 indicating a 82.6 percent increase. This increase is as a result of countrywide roll out of SAGE.

2.2 Progress of Projects Implementation

Progress on implementation of two projects is provided under this section. The two projects include: i) Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project and ii) Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region” with funding support from the Swedish government.

2.2.1. Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP)

The Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) was implemented in the three project countries (Ethiopia, Kenya and Uganda) and IGAD levels since 2015. The overall Project Development Objective (PDO) is: *To enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of selected countries and improve the capacity of the countries' governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.* The project is now in its final year of implementation and achieved most of the designed PDO and Intermediate results in terms of investments (table 2.1).

The RPLRP investments provides support on the four main thematic areas of: i) increasing access to sustainably managed water and land resources for pastoral and agro pastoral communities, ii) developing and strengthening market infrastructure and market information

systems at national and regional levels iii) increasing pastoral and agro pastoral livelihood options; and iv) reducing risks due to drought and conflicts related to access to natural resources.

Table 2.1: Summary of key achievements w.r.t PDOs

Project Development Objectives	2015 start date	Achievements as February 2021
PDO Indicator 1: Percentage death rate of livestock kept by agro-pastoral and pastoral households	0.3 death rate	The project achieved PDO 1 of reduced death rate of 0.0746 in the project area beyond the planned target of 0.35 by end of the project period.
PDO Indicator 2: Volume of livestock traded in selected markets in the project area	Cattle: 22,844	Cattle: 32,601 The project achieved 30 % increase in volumes of livestock (cattle) traded in the project area due project interventions
	Goats: 20,448	Goats: 34,712 The project achieved 70 % increase in volumes of livestock (goats)traded in the project area due project interventions
PDO Indicator 3: Real value of livestock traded in selected markets in project area	Cattle: UGX 800,000 average	Cattle: UGX 925,500 average The project achieved 15.7 % increase in value of livestock (cattle)traded in the project area due project interventions
	Goats: UGX 80,000 average	Goats: UGX 91,000 average The project achieved 13.8 % increase in value of livestock (goats)traded in the project area due project interventions
PDO Indicator 4: Time lapse to respond to early warning of livestock disease outbreaks by districts	14 days	5.6 days The project reduced the time lapse by districts in the project area to livestock outbreaks after the project interventions
PDO Indicator 5: Number of direct project beneficiaries of which female (percentage) benefiting from different key livelihood initiatives.	0%	The project achieved 70% women directly benefited from livelihood options under the project. The project promoted and supported poultry keeping and apiary hence improved household income in 12 project districts

2.2.1.1 Project financing

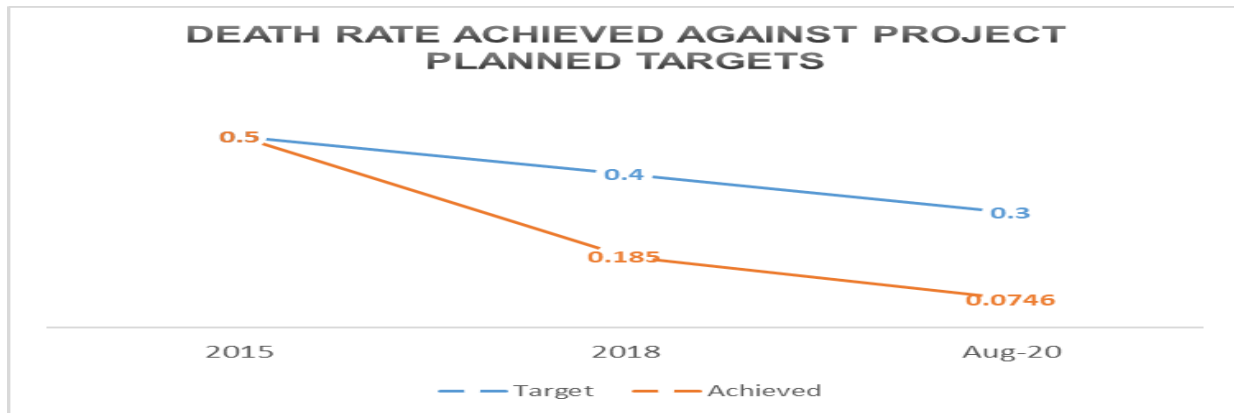
The Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project is implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and the project financier is IDA World Bank. The project loan amount was USD 36,954,207 and by 20th October, 2020 USD 36,884,168 had been disbursed which shows a 99.8 percent disbursement rate.

2.2.1.2 Achievement against Project Development Objectives and Impacts

- 1. PDO Indicator 1: Reduced death rate of livestock kept by agro-pastoral and pastoral households from 0.5 in 2015 to 0.07 in 2020.** Longitudinal study was conducted for 2 years to study the trend of death rate after project interventions. The trend indicated declining death

rate of livestock arising from the implementation of project interventions in the project area. The project achieved beyond the target of 0.35 projected at the end of the period (figure 2.5). The project therefore led to increased productivity in livestock for the last 5 years. The pastoralists' and agro pastoralists' assets (livestock) increased due to reduced livestock mortality. Therefore livelihood at household level has improved.

Figure 2.5: Death rate achieved against Project Planned targets



- 2. PDO indicator 2: Increased volume of livestock traded in 5 markets selected in the project area.** The volume of livestock being traded has increased largely due to implementation of project interventions. The pastoralists and agro pastoralists are now selling more livestock in the markets in the project area. The total number of cattle traded increased by 42.7 percent between 2015 and 2020 (table 2.2). The provision of market information to pastoralists and agro pastoralists and traders increased more trade in livestock. The selected regional markets attracted traders from different destinations beyond the districts. Traders came from Mbale, Lira, Gulu and other neighbouring districts as well as the neighbouring countries of Kenya and South Sudan. The trend in change of volume of livestock sold in the selected 5 markets indicate an increase in the volume of cattle sold in the markets by 7.02 percent compared to the set target of 5 percent.

Table 2.2: Livestock traded in 5 markets selected in the project area

Category	At baseline 2015	2019	2020
Total Cattle	22,844	26,667	32,601
Total Goats	20,448	28,885	34,712

- 3. PDO indicator 3: Increase in real value of livestock traded in selected markets in project area.** The real value of livestock (cattle and Goats) sold in the selected 5 markets increased in terms of monetary value of cattle and goats sold in the markets (table 2.3).

Table 2.3: Prices for Cattle and Goats in the Project Area

Livestock	Average Unit Price (UGX) 2015	Average Unit Price (UGX) 2019	Average Unit Price (UGX) 2020
Cattle	800,000	800,000	925,500
Goat	80,000	85,000	91,000

4. **PDO Indicator 4: Reduced average response time to disease outbreak from 14 days in 2015 to 5.6 days in 2019.** Time lapse between early warning information on livestock 3 priority diseases, other pastoral risks and response reduced by 60 percent in the last five years. The project interventions in early warning and risk management led to reduction in time response to disease outbreaks by districts in the project area (table 2.4).

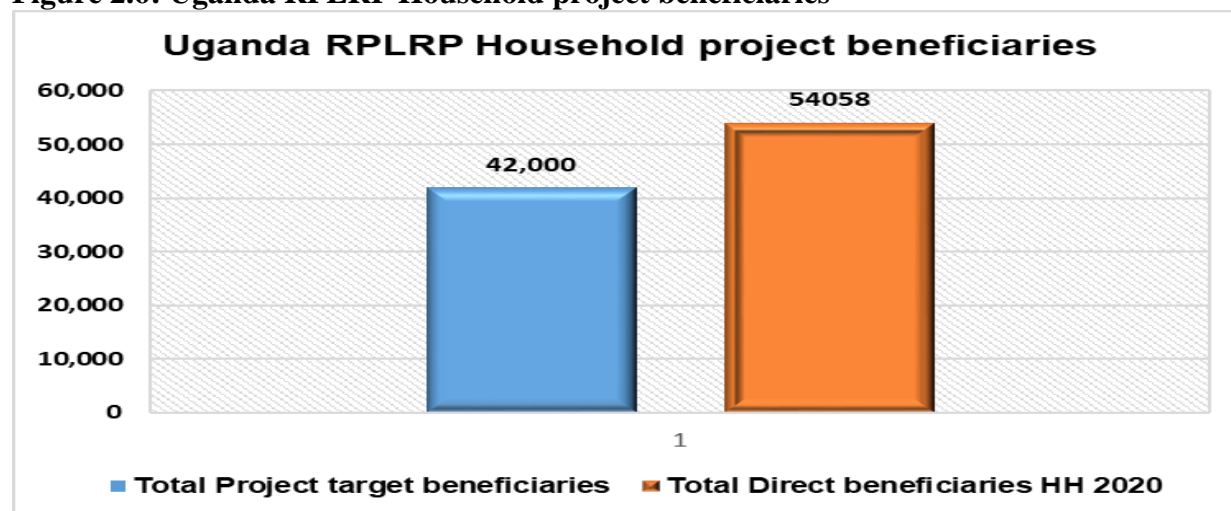
Table 2.4: Average time lapse to respond to disease outbreaks

Trend of Response Time(days) lapse by districts in project area after early warnings					
Districts/years	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Average	14	9	8	6	5.6

Source: Baseline Report 2015 & NADDEC Report 2019

5. **PDO Indicator 5: 70 percent of women directly benefited** from livelihood poultry and apiary under the project. The main beneficiaries of this project were pastoral and agro-pastoral communities identified by the project in the project area of 12 Districts. The project targeted directly benefiting 42,000 households whose livelihoods mainly relied on pastoral activities by end of 2020, total direct beneficiaries were 54,058 (Figure 2.6). Women were specifically targeted, particularly in livelihood development initiatives. The project supported livelihood activities like apiary and aquaculture with aim of increased options available for women to generate more income sources. The Project developed 90 boreholes to shorten the time needed to access water points by women

Figure 2.6: Uganda RPLRP Household project beneficiaries



Different interventions have been implemented targeting pastoral and agro pastoral communities in 12 project districts. Key interventions that directly benefited pastoral and agro pastoral households were rangelands demonstrations (175 HH), watershed rehabilitation and management (430 HH), vaccinations of livestock (26,373HH), community based trainings e.g. (enterprise management, sustainable rangeland management, community livestock health care trainings, water user committee trainings 8,947 HH), livelihood enterprises(1,863 HH), livestock

breeding(3,320 HH), technologies(1,250HH), Water (boreholes 4500HH) and Development Project 12 markets (7200HH). However the number of direct beneficiaries will increase after completion and functioning of 8 valley tanks and 4 valley dams as water facilities in the project.

2.2.2. Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (MAAIF) signed a Letter of Agreement in support of the “**Early Warning Tools for Increased Resilience of Livelihoods in the IGAD Region**” **with funding support from the Swedish government.** The project has three (3) Pillars as follows:

Pillar 1. Feed Inventory and Feed Balance: the pillar will enhance better understanding of feed availability, demand and supply for effective management of feed resources.

Pillar 2. Feed Security Assessment: This will provide evidence for the early warning system that would assist livestock farmers, national and, international agencies and donors and to better plan the feed requirements, especially for droughts situation.

Pillar 3. Predictive Livestock Early Warning System (PLEWS): That will help Uganda to establish mapping of zones and systems at risk of feed and water scarcity to provide early warning and better planning for early response to emergencies associated with droughts.

The project has 4 outputs:

Output 1; Animal feed inventory and Feed balance sheet for Uganda generated and published; **2:** Feed security assessment conducted, and pictorial evaluation tools adapted for use in the country; **3:** Pastoral early warning tools institutionalised in the country; and **4:** Methodologies of existing predictive food security models are reviewed, harmonised, and submitted for adoption to the IGAD member states.

The project has 2 outcomes:

Outcome 1: Mitigating impacts of natural shocks to pastoral and agro-pastoral men and women through the deployment of early warning tools that take into account the realities, needs, priorities of women and men in the country; and **Outcome 2:** Harmonized early warning systems identified to inform effective early action programmes. Project implementation will be completed in November 2021.

Through support from the government of Sweden - FAO in partnership with IGAD, Texas A&M University and AgriTechTalk International- is strengthening the institutional capacity of MAAIF and the Local Government to generate evidence-based livestock early warning information to allow predict animal feed shortfalls in the country and the needs of livestock keeping populations ahead of a possible climate-induced disaster. The FAO support will help Uganda put in place appropriate strategies at national and community levels to improve preparedness, address feed shortages, make efficient use of locally available feed resources, and take informed decisions based on sound data to develop sustainable livestock sectors in the country.

2.3 Progress of implementation of last PSC Recommendations

The partners of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative, including the IGAD Member States, Development Partners UN Agencies, the World Bank, the African

Development Bank (ADB), Non-State Actors and the IGAD Secretariat, held on 23rd July 2020, a virtual meeting marking the 11th meeting of the IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee.

Table 2.5 presents a summary of progress made on the implementation of the recommendations presented by the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee at the 11th meeting.

Table 2.5: Progress of implementation of last PSC Recommendations

S/N	Recommendations	Achievements
11.1	Recalls recommendation 10.1 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, 4-6 September 2019, seeking to facilitate the development of a robust M&E and impact assessment framework for the revised CPPs and RPP, which should be aligned with regional, continental and global result frameworks; and urges the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to undertake regular performance reviews at national and sub-national levels and continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The National Expert Panel (NEP) was formed in 2020 with representation from experienced staff selected from the ministries implementing or coordinating the implementation of CPP. • The service term of the Members of the NEP is for the entire project period of three years • ToRs for the NEP were developed and induction meetings held on 10th Sept, 2020 • NEP developed a CPP result framework aligned to the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII), 2020/21-2024/25. This contains a compendium of indicators to measure the CPPs for Uganda
11.2	Recalls recommendation 10.5 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting, which sought to further strengthen the regional, national, sub-national and cross border resilience coordination mechanisms in the region, and calls upon the IGAD Secretariat to support capacity development of the Member States institutions coordinating and implementing IDDRSI at all levels;	
11.3	Recalls recommendation 10.4 of the 10th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee meeting on the intensification of resource mobilisation to support humanitarian interventions and resilience projects in “hot spot” areas in ASALs; and urges IGAD and Member States to hold a resilience investment conference, aiming to involve new partners and improved access to the climate adaptation funds;	
11.4	Further calls upon the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to promote investments in the ASALs and cross-border clusters, including in sustainable land and water management, market access and trade, and livelihoods diversification, as well as supporting engagement of the private sector in the development of ASALs infrastructure, in order to realize sustainable development and equitable regional integration;	
11.5	Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to document information about IDDRSI related projects and share with IDDRSI stakeholders at sub-national, national and regional	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At sub National level, two workshops (Karamoja and Teso) were held for the purpose of popularization of IDDRSI and knowledge exchange and transfer. The workshops were

	level for purposes of knowledge exchange and transfer;	attended by: CAOs, District Planner, Water Engineer, CDO, Production Officer and DEO).
11.6	Urges Member States and Development Partners to put in place the fiscal stimulus to support recovery from the multiple hazards that hit our region, and strengthen the food security and peace processes in the region by simultaneously addressing resilience enhancing interventions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • COVID-19. Government capitalized UDB focusing on SME recovery. Increased financing to Micro Finance support Centre to facilitate EMYOGA • Locusts invasion was intervened by government through involvement of various stakeholders including using the UPDF
11.7	Welcome the plans and progress in the development of the next phase of the Drought Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods Programme (DRSLP), to be funded by the African Development Bank; and urges all Member States representatives on the committee to check with their respective ministries of finance to ensure that drought resilience is included in the list of projects to be supported under the country's next allocation from the Bank	

3.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

3.1 Challenges

1. **Underutilization of completed infrastructure.** There is evidence of underutilization of infrastructure commissioned in the project affected areas. For instance, holding grounds in quarantine stations are yet to be fully embraced. This is because sensitization of the communities was done at the project start and by the time the project is commissioned, the community would have forgotten the importance of the infrastructure.
2. **Ownership of the infrastructure** by Local Governments is still limited. Following commissioning of some infrastructure in the LGs, these are yet to be fully in control of the LGs. This is possibly as a result of slow sensitization of the district leaders on the projects being implemented.
3. **Slow integration of the priorities in the Local Government Development Plans.** This discussion has been initiated with the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG) and National Planning Authority (NPA) to have these integrated in the respective LGDPs for sustainability.
4. **User committees are there and not functional.** Where they are, they do not completely know their roles and responsibilities.
5. **Influx of pastoralists and their herds from Kenya in search of water and pasture.** There is therefore need for investment in water reservoirs by neighboring country
6. **Delayed construction due to bad weather.** Extreme and prolonged rainfall has affected work progress because some sites have been difficult to access since April 2019
7. **National Lockdown due to the Covid – 19 pandemic** led to six (6) months delay in implementation.

3.2 Lessons learnt

1. **None existence of disaggregated data by geographical area.** Currently, it is not easy to disaggregate the available data by geographical area or dryland or drought-prone areas. This needed to be adequately catered for, apriori. Further, it will be important to continuously interrogate the appropriateness of the current indicators, periodically assess the adequacy of the data collected, and address the gaps/challenges thereof, going forward. Continuous field visits are necessary to ascertain progress. Thus, it may require additional investment of time and other resources in order to capture data that is specific to such areas, going forward.
2. **Preliminary evidence indicates that incentivising the production and use the data relevant to the IDDRSI/ CPP has been effective.** Nevertheless, in reporting on the progress on the indicators so far, the response seemed to slow down, apparently because it was difficult to update the required data. Thus, it is also important to establish the reasons and resources necessary to address this challenge. In particular, it is necessary to invest in data quality assurance, namely, accuracy, completeness, reliability, precision,

timeliness and integrity. This has to be done at all the stages of data management – i.e. data source, collection, collation, analysis, reporting/sharing and use.

3. Concurrent with all the above, it is important that the CPP reporting time is harmonised with GOU's, this was done with the choice of the indicators. For example, it would be easy to get the necessary data on the current progress on CPP if the MDAs had already reported to OPM and/or NPA e.g. on the Government Half-Annual Performance Report (GHAPR) Jul-Dec 2020 and the National Development Report, respectively.
4. **Alterations of PIA leads.** Following retirements and transfers of government employees, there has since been a gap in new entrants especially in having them brought on board on what they are required to do. Supporting agencies for each PIA need remobilization and reorientation so as to regularly provide information /Outputs achieved in their respective dockets to enable PIA lead agencies to consolidate.
5. Sensitization and mobilization to bring in the local leadership to own the projects. The leaders of Local Governments need to be brought on board early on the specific interventions prioritized under the CPP. In collaboration with NPA and Ministry of Local Government (MoLG), there has been an attempt to encourage LGs integrate these priority interventions in their respective Local Government Development Plans.
6. There is need for more financing to cover all the affected areas. The interventions under the project to enhance the resilience of pastoral communities, while they are on course to achieve this objective, have been limited in spatial scope due to the limited loan amount. A number of drought prone areas in the country were not included. The Government through a follow on project will need to invest more in the area to consolidate the gains achieved in the current project.

Annex 1.1: Small Towns Water Supply and Sewerage Services

Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects	Planned interventions for the next 5 years
<p>a. Amudat Town Piped water supply system – amudat district serving 8,652 people 14 cells in 4 Wards of Jumbe Ward (Jumbe, Akumoit, Kamkon, Kakres, and Chemotongot cells) Tingas Ward (Tingas, Ward A, Loburin and Kapetawoi cells) Kalas Ward (Amudat, Ward B and senior Quarters Cells) Lochengenge (Chepruchoch, Lochengenge, Kukayim, Kamiteken and Kangoror cells)</p> <p>b. Kacheri RGC Piped Water Supply System serving 8,408 people in 9 Villages Kangole East, Kangole West, Kokuwam, Lokorwa, Namam-moe, Namukur, Napwatapuli-Losilang, Nasiyon and Nayonai</p> <p>c. Oruwamuge RGC Piped Water Supply and Sanitation System serving 8,408 people in the 24 Villages Nadiket, Bartanga North, Bartanga Central, Loketo East, Loketo TC, Tyenopok North, Tyenopok East, Nyiki Nyiki, Bartanga East, Bartanga South, Tyenopok South, Tyenopok TC, Gangming South West, Gangming New line, Gangming East, Loka, Butiwinny, Gulopono South, Gulopono South East, Gulopono Central, Gulopono North East, Barkalam, Lotuke TC</p>	<p>a. Morulem RGC Piped Water Supply and Sanitation System is at 45% completion levels. It is intended to serve 34,535 people in 3 parishes and 24 villages Aremo Parish (Cwailai, Agile, St. Joseph, Mission, Wipolo, Golgota, Aremo Central, Aremo East, Aremo Newline and Lobolwana villages), Katabok West Parish (Rachkoko South, Rachkoko SW, Rachkoko North, Rachkoko Central, Rachkoko South East), Katabok East Parish (Katabok West, Katabok East, Katabok Central, Katabok TC, Loboyea, Gulonger East, Gulonger West, Arengepua South and Arengepua North Villages)</p> <p>b. Alerek RGC Piped Water Supply and Sanitation System is at 65% and to serve 19,359 people in the 3 parishes, 17 villages; Loyorait parish (Olem West, Olem North, Olem East, Olem Central and Alimochan Villages) Kulodwong Parish (Tienopobo East, Aringobom East, Tienopobo West, AringobomWest, Katuka and Kulodwong Villages), Otumpili Villages (Otumpili North, Arengapua, Loyorait Central, Kawang, Otumpili, Central and Otumpili South Villages)</p> <p>a) Designs for Kakingol Gravity Flow System in Moroto completed and being reviewed by MWE Design Review Committee.</p> <p>b) Designs for Nadiket Gravity Flow System in Moroto completed and being reviewed by MWE Design Review Committee</p>	<p>a. Commence construction of Namalu RGC WSS,</p> <p>b. Completion of constructions in Alerek, Morulem and Regional office building,</p> <p>c. Completion of the designs in the eight towns of Kalapata, Awach, Lorengecora, Loregae, Karita, Amudat Phase II, Tokora, Losilang</p>

Annex 1.2: Water for Production

Completed Projects	Ongoing Projects	Planned interventions for the next 5 years
<p>i) Five (5) dams have been constructed namely: Kobebe in Matheniko County (Moroto), Arechek in Bokora County (Napak), Longorimit in Dodoth County (Kaabong), Kailong in Jie County (Kotido) and Kawomeri in Labwor County (Abim) creating a storage capacity of 7.562 Billion litres.</p> <p>ii) Eighty four (84) parish level communal valley tanks have been constructed in the seven (07) Districts of Karamoja namely: Moroto (10), Napak (10), Amudat (9), Kaabong (19), Kotido (16), Abim (11) and Nakapiripirit (9) using the four (04) sets of Ministry owned equipment deployed in the region creating a storage capacity of 1.05 Billion litres.</p> <p>iii) Twenty three (23) windmill-powered watering systems have been constructed in Moroto, Napak, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Abim, Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit Districts.</p> <p>iv) Constructed Puno Small Scale Irrigation Scheme in Lotuke Sub-county in Abim District (10 acres).</p> <p>v) Constructed Akado Kulo Small Scale Irrigation Scheme in Kiru Town Council in Abim District (10 acres).</p>	<p>i) Feasibility studies and designs for fourteen (14) Multi-purpose storage earth dams in Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Napak and Nakapiripirit Districts.</p> <p>ii) Feasibility studies and designs for Lopei bulk water system and irrigation scheme in Napak District.</p> <p>iii) Construction of Moruse Naro Small Scale Irrigation Scheme in Kapedo Sub-county in Kaabong District (6 acres).</p> <p>iv) Expansion of Arechet Drip Irrigation Scheme by 9acres in Matany Sub-county in Napak District.</p> <p>v) Feasibility studies and design of small scale irrigation schemes in the Districts of Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Napak, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk, Amudat and Abim.</p>	<p>i) Proposed development of Namalu irrigation scheme with possible funding from Islamic Development Bank in Nakapiripirit District.</p> <p>ii) The Ministry's strategy is to procure additional three (3) sets of equipment to enable each District in the region serve the increasing demand for construction of water for production facilities for all Karamoja Districts.</p> <p>iii) Expansion of drip irrigation systems at Arechek and Longoromit earth dams in Napak</p> <p>iv) and Kaabong Districts respectively using GoU funding.</p> <p>v) Construction of small scale irrigation schemes of 5 – 20 ha each using GoU funding.</p> <p>vi) Construction of medium scale irrigation schemes of 100 - 1000 ha at the ten (10) strategic earth dams to be developed with possible funding from Development partners.</p> <p>vii) Construction of three (03) earth dams and eight (08) valley tanks in Kotido, Moroto and Napak Districts with funding from KfW.</p>