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Progress Report of the “*Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project*” in Uganda, April to October 2021

13th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting

30 Nov- 1st Dec 2021, Naivasha, Kenya



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Outline

1. Introduction
2. Update on the implementation 12th PSC recommendation
3. Key updates on the Implementation of Projects
3. Challenges
4. Lessons Learnt
5. Recommendations



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Introduction

- Uganda through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is implementing the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP).
- The Project aim *to enhance livelihood resilience of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities in cross-border drought prone areas of selected countries and to improve the capacity of the government to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency*
- The project delivered investments and services using cross-border approach. Selected project districts received a comprehensive package of investments and services
- The RPLRP also supported conflict management and resolution between multi-level and cross border stakeholders, providing platforms and instruments to facilitate dialogue, planning and decision-making
- At the community level, the project empowered communities to improve access to water resources, sustainably manage rangelands and secure access to natural resources in general to prevent conflicts



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2. Update on Implementation of 12th PSC recommendations..

Recommendations	Status
1. Take water to the people, including development of water supply and irrigation infrastructures as essential components in the design and implementation of integrated community based resilience-enhancing interventions for sustainable livelihoods and food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Access to clean water has since stagnated at 68% between FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 in rural areas. Nonetheless, this slightly increased from 70.5% to 71.6% in urban areas• Construction of six (6) irrigation schemes of Wadelai, Torchi, Mobuku II, Doho II, Ngenge and Rwengaaju is ongoing and is in advanced stages• The proportion of arable land under irrigation is estimated at 3.1% (both formal and informal)
4. Mobilize buffer resources to fill funding gaps in resilience-enhancing projects in the IGAD region	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Planned financing strategies under the Natural resources, Environment, Climate Change, water and Land Management programme include: Financial mobilization and implementation of climate change resilient infrastructure for NWSC towns, through mixed technology options and decentralized WSS systems



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2. Update on Implementation of 12th PSC recommendations..

Recommendations	Status
7. Develop an IGAD Regional Strategic Food Reserve to improve management of food crises, alongside IGAD Member States governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Measure is yet to be implemented• When implemented, it would ensure that good quality food relief is stored and distributed to the vulnerable households as opposed to stakeholders pooling food of different grades or quality standards
11. Deepen gender mainstreaming in the delivery of Country Programming Papers with technical reinforcement from the gender and resilience working group	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gender mainstreaming planning and budgeting is a requirement under the PFMA, 2015 section 13(15) g(i) and (ii). It is one of the conditions for issuance of the certificate of compliance with gender and equity requirements by the Minister responsible for Finance, Planning and Economic Development in consultation with the Equal Opportunities Commission. This is being implemented by Programme Working Groups



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

01

Access to clean water

between FY2010/11 and
in FY2020/21

- Rural areas - increased from 65% 68%
- Urban areas - increased from 66% to 71.6%
- Slight increase associated with non-functionality of water sources

02

Distance to improved water source.

- 90.4% of households in Karamoja are within 3.0 km of the main drinking water source
- 3.1% of households over 5km

04

Average waiting time

- Nationally, average time taken to and from the drinking water source is 22 minutes
- In Karamoja it is 28.8 minutes
- National average waiting time at the main drinking water source is 21 minutes
- In Karamoja, its 13.6 minutes

03

Water infrastructures along the cross border migration routes rehabilitated or newly built

- 90 boreholes completed
- 80 percent of the dams (figure 3.1) under completion
- 8 valley tanks completed



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

Figure 3.1: Kaechom valley dam in Amudat district



Figure 3.2: Usake valley dam in Kaabong





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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

. 12 Livestock Markets
infrastructure completed

- A National Livestock
Management Information
System (NLMIS) was
established



- 7 holding grounds
completed
- 6 quarantine
stations have been
completed
- 3 standards and grades;
and one sanitary and
phytosanitary (SPS)
protocol realised



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services...

Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

- Constructed **One Stop Border Post (OSBP)** and Border Export Zone at Mpondwe-DRC Uganda border to facilitate cross small scale cross border traders- with progress at 65 percent and 87 percent respectively.
- Upgraded **Bunagana Border Post Structures** to ease small scale traders doing of business across the border with DRC which is currently at 30 percent.
- Procured IT equipment for the Small Scale Cross Border Trade Clearance System setting up
- Improved core trade infrastructure and facilities in the border areas of Bunagana, Goli and Mpondwe
- 17 Cross border associations have been formed at all major borders of Uganda with EAC and COMESA states to enable synergies and exploitation of economies of scale for enhanced trade



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

Livestock production & Health

- 14 suspicions of outbreaks (PPR and FMD) were reported and tested in central laboratories.
- 345,614 cattle and 266,279 goats were vaccinated against PPR and FMD
- **Climate change and vulnerability mapping** was conducted in Kyotera, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Gomba, Ibanda, Buhweju, Kamwenge, Kasese and Bunyangabi

Crop Production and Productivity

- Six **irrigation schemes** of Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, Ngenge and Rwengaaaju are under defects liability
- Commencement of the **planned 23 irrigation schemes** is pending design completion
- **Detailed designs are still being undertaken** for the mega and large irrigation schemes including: Lopei (5,000 ha) in Napak, Namalu (2,200 ha) in Nakapiripirit, Unyama (2,000 ha) in Amuru etc.



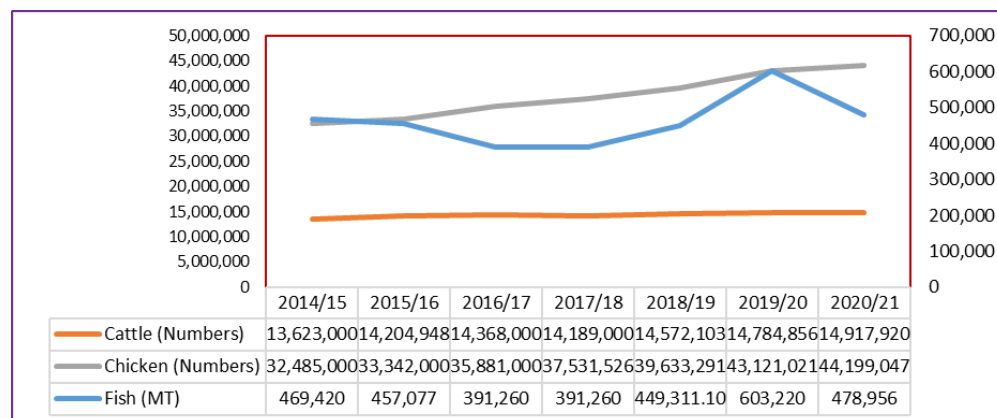
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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 3: Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification

Fisheries & Apiculture development

- As a measure to eliminate illegal fishing, Government put in place the Fisheries Protection Unit (FPU).
- This resulted into significant increase in the fish volume



Productive safety net

- Three (3) livelihood options were promoted; Poultry, Apiary Fodder harvesting and bulking machines
- Six (6) technologies demonstrated by the project were realised i.e.
 - improved breed of Sahiwal bulls,
 - Draught tolerate breeds of goats (galla),
 - Hay cutting and bulking machines,
 - Kroiler birds,
 - improved pasture seeds and
 - honey processing equipment and gears



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management

Early Warning Systems and Response

- There has been an improvement to response to specific livestock outbreaks. It takes 5.6 days to respond to any livestock outbreak
- River gauges have been installed in the districts of Ntoroko and Kasese, to improve on floods disaster early warning along the major rivers in the districts
- **Contingency Planning**
 - Six districts have had their contingency plans **developed**. Obongi, Koboko, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Kasese, and Nakapiripirit. Contingency plans for the 9 districts of Karamoja were **reviewed**
 - National Oil spills Contingency plan for Uganda has been completed
 - Supported mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategies through Climate SMART programs



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace building

Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

- Reconstituted and trained the **Local Peace Committees** (LPCs) in 15 sub counties of Kaabong and 7 sub counties of Karenga districts
- The LPC Members once trained engage in peace building initiatives and promote mediation among the conflicting communities
- **Conflict Resolution**
 - CEWEWRU Unit coordinated the LPC Members and NGOs to design short term proposals that are informed by early warning reports
 - These proposals once funded will support local communities to prevent and mitigate conflicts in communities



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3. Physical performance of Projects

PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

Access to education and training

- Had negative consequences with most of the pupils getting early pregnancies – COVID19.
- Girls who fall pregnant often drop out of school. Many of them struggle to return to school at all due to barriers like social stigma, lack of childcare or financial support

Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion

- Two crucial gender responsive legislations were passed and await presidential assent
- 1. **Succession Amendment Bill** - seeks to address the inequality and marginalisation of women and girls after the death of a spouse. provides for gender equality
- 2. **Employment Amendment Bill** - includes a provision addressing sexual violence and harassment in the workplace



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Challenges

- The **limitations caused by the COVID-19 pandemic** obstructed most of the planned interventions. In particular, the pandemic has been a great hindrance to construction and rehabilitation works at the target borders.
- Much of the resources planned for activities in the region **were diverted to manage the spread of the pandemic** and most institutions suffered budget cuts. Government Counterpart Funding has also been affected.
- **Persistent insecurity in Karamoja** region scared away most of the actors; both state and non-state actors from undertaking activities in the region
- **Lack of local ownership** of most of the interventions by state and non state actors.
- Level of **capitalisation of the SACCOs** is low hence affecting outreach



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Lessons learned

- Need to have back up funding especially counterpart funding from Government
- Going forward, it is important to recruit enough staff to run the project coordination unit to have timely, efficient and effective implementation of all planned project activities
- The main challenge has been on the timely assessments and reporting to the Centre, however, this shall be addressed by the National Disaster preparedness plan that has been developed
- For any intervention for Karamoja region, look beyond borders to minimize cross border resource sharing conflicts
- Need to design projects/ dividends that benefit cross border communities and promote peace building



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Recommendations

- **Use of evidence in understanding the poor and the vulnerable.** There is need to develop a database of all the people in ASAL for better management of the beneficiaries from livelihood interventions
- **Need for a strong policy and regulatory** framework to back up most of the interventions so as to achieve lasting gains in the region and for sustainability.
- Ensure implementation of a strong **Monitoring and Evaluation framework** for interventions in the region.
- Develop **Resource Mobilization Strategy**
- **Continued sensitization of stakeholders** (LGs, beneficiaries) on their roles and responsibilities especially on the projects completed



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THANK YOU
