



**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

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

13<sup>th</sup> IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee Meeting,  
30 November to 1 December 2021,  
Naivasha, Kenya

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## **List of Acronyms**

ASALs	Arid and semi-arid lands
CFR	Central Forest Reserves
WfP	Cumulative Water for Production
EOC	Equal Opportunities Commission
EWS	Early warning System
IDDRSI	Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority
LGs	Local Government
LPCs	Local Peace Committees
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
NLMIS	National Livestock Management Information System
OSBP	One Stop Border Post
PFMA	Public Finance Management Act
PIAs	Priority Intervention Areas
PSC	Platform Steering Committee
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project
SACCOs	Savings Credit and Cooperative Societies
STR	Simplified Trade Regime
UGP	Uganda Gender Policy

## Executive Summary

### 1. Background

Uganda through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is implementing the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP). The Project aimed *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 selected countries' governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency.* This is being implemented within the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). Summary progress on implementation of the 12<sup>th</sup> PSC recommendations and the eight (8) Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs) as derived from the country's Programming Paper (CPP) is presented. Summary results are highlights as follows.

### 2. Findings

Access to clean water in rural areas has slightly increased from 65 percent in FY2010/11 to 68 percent in FY2020/21 and from 66 percent to 71.6 percent in the same period for urban areas. Key interventions have since been implemented following the 2010/11 devastating drought in HoA that affected more than 13 million people, caused loss of livelihoods, and the food insecurity reached famine levels in some areas. Distance to main drinking water source has also greatly improved. 90.4 percent of households in Karamoja are within 3.0 km of the main drinking water source with only 3.1 percent of households over 5 km. In addition, the average time taken to and from the drinking water source nationally is 22 minutes with Karamoja being at 28.8 minutes while the average waiting time at the main drinking water source being 21 minutes with Karamoja being at 13.6 minutes. These outcome results have largely been as a result of a number of water infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated under the project along the cross border migration routes that are operational and sustainably managed. In particular, 90 boreholes have since been completed; 80 percent of the dams (figure 3.1) under completion and 8 valley tanks completed.

Government committed to develop market infrastructure and market information system at national and regional level. To date, 12 Livestock Markets infrastructure; 7 holding grounds and 6 quarantine station have been completed. In addition, a National Livestock Management Information System (NLMIS) was established.

In strengthening regional and cross boarder trader, government: Constructed a 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; and increased capacity of small scale traders to facilitate cross border trade in goods and services under Simplified Trade Regime (STR).

Through quarterly surveillance of disease out breaks, 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. In addition, 70 percent of the targeted households by the project satisfied with livestock health services

Six irrigation schemes of Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, Ngenge and Rwengaaju are under defects liability. In addition, commencement of the planned 23 irrigation schemes is pending design completion.

There has been an improvement to response to specific livestock outbreaks. In particular, it takes 5.6 days to respond to any livestock outbreak. Early warning systems (EWS) for the nine districts of Karamoja were developed and monthly early warning bulletins issued.



Reconstituted and trained the Local Peace Committees (LPCs) in 15 sub counties of Kaabong and 7 sub counties of Karenga districts. The Local Peace Committee Members once trained engage in peace building initiatives and promote mediation among the conflicting communities. The training equipped the LPCs with basic skills in Conflict Prevention and Management Skills; build capacities in understanding early warning and response measures, reporting and sharing of information; highlighted the roles and functions of the LPCs; and sensitized the LPCs on the current peace and security concerns in the region.

During the period of reporting, the CEWEWRU Unit coordinated the Local Peace Committee Members and Non-Government Organisations to design short term proposals that are informed by early warning reports

### **3. Challenges**

1. 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.
2. 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.
3. Lack of local ownership of most of the interventions by state and non-state actors. Explained by the negative attitudes exhibited by the people of the region. They like depending on hand outs for their livelihoods with no sustainability plans.
4. Level of capitalisation of the SACCOs is low hence affecting outreach.

### **4. Recommendations**

1. Use of evidence in understanding the poor and the vulnerable: There is need to develop a database of all the people in the Arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) for better management of the beneficiaries from livelihood interventions. One way to start is to leverage on the National Identification database. This would help in avoiding duplication of interventions, better and inclusive targeting and guided resource allocation
2. There is need for strong policy and regulatory framework to back up most of the interventions to achieve lasting gains in the region and for sustainability
3. Ensure strong Monitoring and Evaluation framework for interventions in the region
4. Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy
5. Continued sensitization of stakeholders (LGs, beneficiaries) on their roles and responsibilities especially on the projects completed.

# 1. Introduction

Uganda like other IGAD member states of Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan and Sudan is implementing the Uganda Country Programming Paper (CPP) which is the domestication of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI). It identifies Uganda's priority interventions to end drought related emergencies and build resilience in the drylands. The overall objective of the CPP is to improve livelihoods and enhance resilience of communities to drought by transforming the agro-pastoralist and pastoralist sector into a more profitable, integrated and resilient economic system thereby improving food and nutrition security.

Uganda through the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) is implementing the Regional Pastoral Livelihood Resilience Project (RPLRP). The Project aimed *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 selected countries' governments to respond promptly and effectively to an eligible crisis or emergency*. The RPLRP was implemented through a sustainable landscape approach along cross-border livestock routes and corridors. These routes and corridors were central in targeting geographical cross-border districts in Uganda. The project delivered investments and services using cross-border approach. Selected project districts received a comprehensive package of investments and services.

The RPLRP implemented a package of strategic investments and activities to address regional issues. These were done through needs assessment and consultation processes with boarder communities and other stakeholders. Identification and implementation of livelihood support activities were implemented through community consultation and participatory processes. 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.

IGAD and the RPLRP countries coordinated the delivery of comprehensive packages at the regional and national level in a consistent manner. The role of IGAD was central in facilitating the dialogue across levels, coordinating these interventions to avoid duplications, mismatches and inconsistencies, as well as in helping the countries to harmonize their pastoralist policies.

This report therefore presents summary findings on implementation of the country's Proramming Paper interventions along the 8 Priority Intervention Areas (PIAs).

1. Natural Resources and Environment Management
2. Market Access, Trade and Financial Services
3. Enhanced Production and Livelihood Diversification
4. Disaster Risk Management
5. Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer
6. Peace Building, Conflict Prevention and Resolution
7. Coordination, Institutional Strengthening and Partnerships
8. Human Capital, Gender and Social Development

This progress report is for presentation at the 13th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee that will take place from 30 November to 1 December 2021 in Naivasha Kenya.

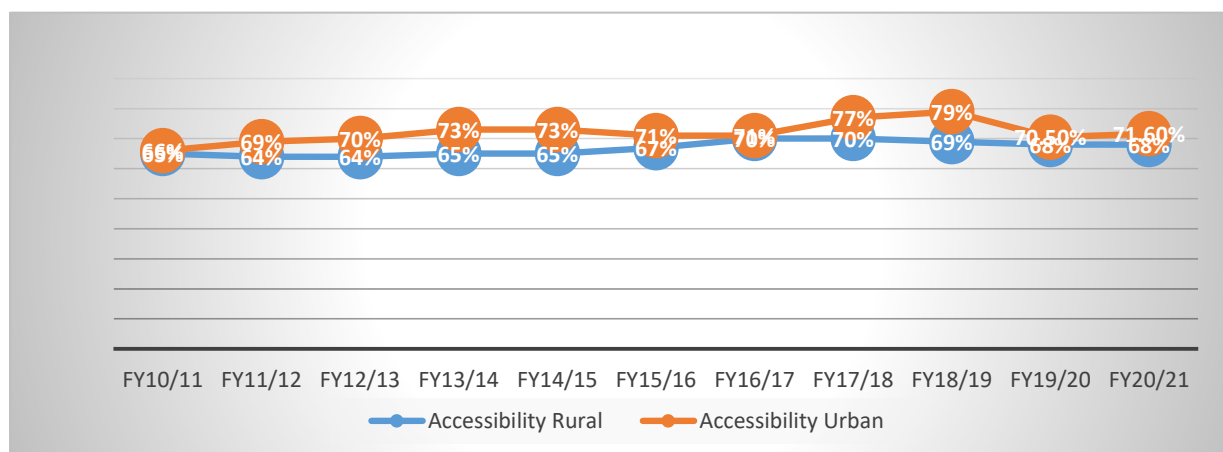
## 2. Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 12<sup>th</sup> PSC

1. The IDDRSI Platform Members are called upon to focus on the principle of taking 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.

### Access to water

- Access to clean water in rural areas has slightly increased from 65 percent in FY2010/11 to 68 percent in FY2020/21 and from 66 percent to 71.6 percent in the same period (Figure 2.1) for urban areas. Key interventions have since been implemented following the 2010/11 devastating drought in HoA that affected more than 13 million people, caused loss of livelihoods, and the food insecurity reached famine levels in some areas.

**Figure 2. 1: Access to safe water sources in rural and urban areas**



### Irrigation

- Construction of six (6) irrigation schemes of Wadelai, Torchi, Mobuku II, Doho II, Ngenge and Rwengaaju is ongoing and is in advanced stages.
- In general, the proportion of arable land under irrigation is estimated at 3.1% (including both formal and informal).
- However, the heavy rains received in 2020, affected the Irrigation systems especially Olwenyi in Lira and Mubuku II in Kasese

2. The IGAD secretariat and member States are urged to mobilize buffer resources to fill funding gaps in resilience-enhancing projects in the IGAD region.

Key government financing strategic in place include

- Financial mobilization and implementation of climate change resilient infrastructure for NWSC towns, through mixed technology options and decentralized WSS systems.
- Mobilization of financial resources for the implementation of the SCAP 100 Project (Phase II) over the next five years (2021 – 2026) to enable the Corporation achieve 100% service coverage in all villages under its jurisdiction. This will entail expansion of the water network by 7,000 km, installation of 325,000 new connections including

19,000 PSPs and reinforcement of the existing water infrastructure to support increased production and supply.

**3. The IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners are called upon to develop an IGAD Regional Strategic Food Reserve to improve management of food crises, alongside IGAD Member States governments.**

Uganda's constitution (1995) and the Uganda's public expenditure review on social protection (2012) and underscore the importance of establishing National food reserves as a long term and predictable safety net to cushion vulnerable communities against food insecurity shocks. However, this measure is yet to be implemented like its neighbouring countries like Kenya, Tanzania, Ethiopia and Rwanda who have strategic food/grain reserves that provide food relief to vulnerable people and help in price stabilization during food price fluctuations.

The food reserves 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. Secondly, the insufficiency and delays in food distribution would easily be addressed by strategically locating the reserves in the different regions of the country to ensure real time deliveries to the vulnerable households, while ensuring that food stocks are monitored and replenished<sup>1</sup>.

**4. The IGAD Secretariat and Member States are called upon to deepen gender mainstreaming in the delivery of Country Programming Papers with technical reinforcement from the gender and resilience working group.**

- The NDPIII seeks to reduce vulnerability and gender inequality along the lifecycle. In addition, the Uganda Gender Policy (UGP), 1997 (Revised 2007), mandates all MDAs to promote gender equality and women empowerment while executing programmes and activities.
- Gender and equity Responsive Planning and Budgeting in Uganda seeks to eliminate discrimination and inequalities against any individual or group of persons on the ground of sex, age, race, color, ethnic origin, tribe, birth, creed or religion, health status, social or economic standing, political opinion or disability, and take affirmative action in favour of groups marginalized for the purpose of redressing imbalances which exist against them (EOC Act, 2007).
- Gender mainstreaming in 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 (EOC).

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1 Economic Policy Research Centre: COVID 19: Why Uganda needs national strategic food reserves

### 3. Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects

#### 3.1 PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

##### 3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

**Access to clean water.** Access to clean water has since stagnated at 68 percent between FY2019/20 and FY2020/21 in rural areas while this slightly increased from 70.5 percent to 71.6 percent in the same period (Figure 2.1) for urban areas. This is associated with non-functionality of water sources.

**Distance to improved water source.** Overall, 96 percent of the households in Uganda are within 3.0 Km of the main drinking water source. Nearly all households in urban areas (98%) were within 3.0 km of the main drinking water source while in rural areas, it is 96 percent. 90.4 percent of households in Karamoja are within 3.0 km of the main drinking water source with 3.1 percent of households over 5 km<sup>2</sup>.

**Average waiting time.** Nationally, the average time taken to and from the drinking water source is 22 minutes with Karamoja being at 28.8 minutes while the average waiting time at the main drinking water source being 21 minutes with Karamoja being at 13.6 minutes.

The outcome results have largely been as a result of a number of water infrastructures along the cross border migration routes rehabilitated or newly built under the project that are operational and sustainably managed. In particular, 90 boreholes have since been completed; 80 percent of the dams (figure 3.1) under completion and 8 valley tanks completed (table 3.1).

**Figure 3.1: Kaechom valley dam in Amudat district**



<sup>2</sup> Uganda National Household survey, 2019/20



**Table 3. 1: Water resources Development**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<i>Component 1: Natural Resources Management</i> <i>Sub-component 1.1: Water Resources Development</i>			
Infrastructure for improved access to water resources for pastoral and agro-pastoral communities realized and sustainably managed	Number of water infrastructures along cross-border migration routes <sup>3</sup> rehabilitated or newly built under the project that are operational and sustainably managed	90 boreholes 4 valley dams 8 valley tanks	90 boreholes completed 4 valley dams 80% completion 8 valley tanks completed
	Percentage of pastoral households with improved access <sup>33</sup> to water through project infrastructures rehabilitation and development	70%	Final evaluation

**Figure 3.2: Usake valley dam in Kaabong**

### 3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development

Livestock remains the key asset of pastoralists. It plays key functions for the pastoralists such as a source of food, input for production, risk-management and risk-coping mechanism, as well as an element of social status. Therefore, livestock sustainability was correlated with pastoral households and communities well-being. The resilience of a pastoralist household relies on the access to assets, income-generating activities, public services and social safety nets.

In order to ensure the protection of forests, rangelands and mountain ecosystems, 677km of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) boundaries were surveyed, marked and maintained. This constituted 29.5% of the total 9,755km of 506 CFRs boundaries re-surveyed, demarcated and maintained under National Forest Authority.

In particular, 420 hectares of sustainable land management practices have been adopted by the communities as a result of the project.

**Table 3. 2: Water resources Development**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<i>Sub-component 1.2 Sustainable Land Management in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas</i>			
Pastoral and agro-pastoral land sustainably managed increased	Land area (hectares) where sustainable land management practices have been adopted as a	600 ha	480 hectares community demonstrations by the project

	result of the project in shared rangelands <sup>4</sup>		420 hectares adopted by the communities.
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### 3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

Twelve (12) platforms solving cross-border natural resources management conflicts formed and operational.

**Table 3.3: Securing Access to Natural Resources**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<i>Sub-component 1.3: Securing Access to Natural Resources</i>			
Access to natural resources improved and secured	Number of platforms solving cross-border natural resources management conflicts formed and operational.	12 platforms	12 platforms

### 3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity

Bankable proposals were developed for one Conservation of Bio-diversity in Restored Wetland ecosystems and 2 conservation of biodiversity in Ramsar sites by the Ministry of Water and Environment. Concepts for the two projects were completed and presented to the environment, Natural Resources and Climate Change Sub programme Working Group for subsequent submission to the Project Development Committee of MoFPED.

### 3.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured

A project Concept Note was developed to prepare and implement Renewable Energy specific national migration actions. This is aimed at scaling up of renewable energy through off-grid electrification and liquefied petroleum gas.

### 3.1.6 Land Governance

Land disputes have since overwhelmed the already weak and overburdened court system and conflicts continued to increase in the “cattle corridor”. Government has since earmarked interventions to reduce these land constraints. As a result, the total land titled/ registered increased from 21.7 percent in FY2019/20 to 22 percent in FY2020/21. The low progress was partly due to the COVID19 pandemic which led to the closure of land offices. In addition, a total of 5,624 land related conflicts were received. Out of these, 2,400 were mediated/ resolved. This represents 42.6 percent performance.

## 3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

### 3.2.1 Transport and Market Development

Government committed to develop market infrastructure and market information system at national and regional level. To date, 12 Livestock Markets infrastructure; 7 holding grounds, 6 quarantine station have been completed. In addition, a National Livestock Management Information System (NLMIS) was established (table 3.4).

**Table 3.4: Market Support Infrastructure and Information Systems**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<i>Component 2: Market Access and Trade</i>			
<i>Sub-component 2.1: Market Support Infrastructure and Information Systems</i>			

Market infrastructures developed and market information system improved at the national and regional level	Number of regional or cross-border market infrastructures rehabilitated or newly built under the project that are operational and sustainably managed <sup>5</sup>	12 markets 7 holding grounds 6 quarantine station	12 Livestock Markets infrastructure completed 7 holding grounds completed 6 quarantine station completed
	National Livestock Management Information System(NLMIS)	1 NLMIS	1 NLMIS was established and sustainable managed by Uganda

### 3.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade

In the reporting period, three standards and grades; and one sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) protocol were realised. The SPS Agreement encourages the country to establish national SPS measures consistent with international *standards, guidelines* and recommendations.

**Table 3.5: Livestock Value-Chain Support and Improving Livestock Mobility and Trade**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<b>Sub-component 2.2: Livestock Value-Chain Support and Improving Livestock Mobility and Trade</b>			
<b>Policies, regulatory framework and capacity for traders enhanced</b>	Number of regional protocols about sanitary and phytosanitary standards ratified by the two countries	4 protocols	3 standards and grades; and 1 SPS protocol were achieved.

### 3.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services

100 Savings Credit and Cooperative Societies (SACCOs) have been promoted and formed in Karamoja sub region to ease access to affordable financial services

### 3.2.4 Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

The following have been achieved

1. 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.
2. Upgraded Bunagana Border Post Structures to ease small scale traders doing of business across the border with DRC which is currently at 30 percent.
3. Procured IT equipment for the Small Scale Cross Border Trade Clearance System setting up
4. Improved core trade infrastructure and facilities in the border areas of Bunagana, Goli and Mpondwe
5. Improved policies and simplified trade procedures and increased capacity of small scale traders to facilitate cross border trade in goods and services under Simplified Trade Regime (STR)
6. 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.



7. Establishment of the Joint Border Committees and participation in regional meetings to help eliminate NTBs hindering cross border trade.

### 3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

#### 3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity

Livelihood resilience under RPLRP was defined as: (i) *sustained and maintained assets* of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists, (ii) *sustained and maintained means of making a living*, both measured indirectly by death rate of selected livestock kept by agro-pastoral/pastoral households targeted by the project; and (iii) *strengthening of livelihood activities and income*, measured indirectly by improved livestock-related income opportunities (in terms of volume and value of livestock traded in selected project-targeted regional markets).

Through quarterly surveillance of disease out breaks, 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. In addition, 70 percent of the targeted households by the project satisfied with livestock health services.

**Table 3.6: Livestock Production and Health**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<b>Component 3: Livelihood Support</b>			
<b>Sub-component 3.1: Livestock Production and Health</b>			
<b>Livestock health services at the regional, national and local level enhanced to support greater production and productivity</b>	Number of suspicions of outbreaks of selected diseases of regional importance (PPR and FMD) reported and tested in central laboratories	12	14 achieved through quarterly surveillance of disease out breaks
	Number of livestock(cattle and Goats) vaccinated against PPR and FMD	300,000 cattle 200,000 goats	345,614 cattle 266,279 goats
	Percentage households targeted by the project satisfied with livestock health services	40%	70%

#### 3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity

**Improved production and productivity:** Evidence from beneficiaries showed that crop production support under the livelihood programmes improved production and productivity. Livestock and crop production systems in the cattle corridor have also improved.

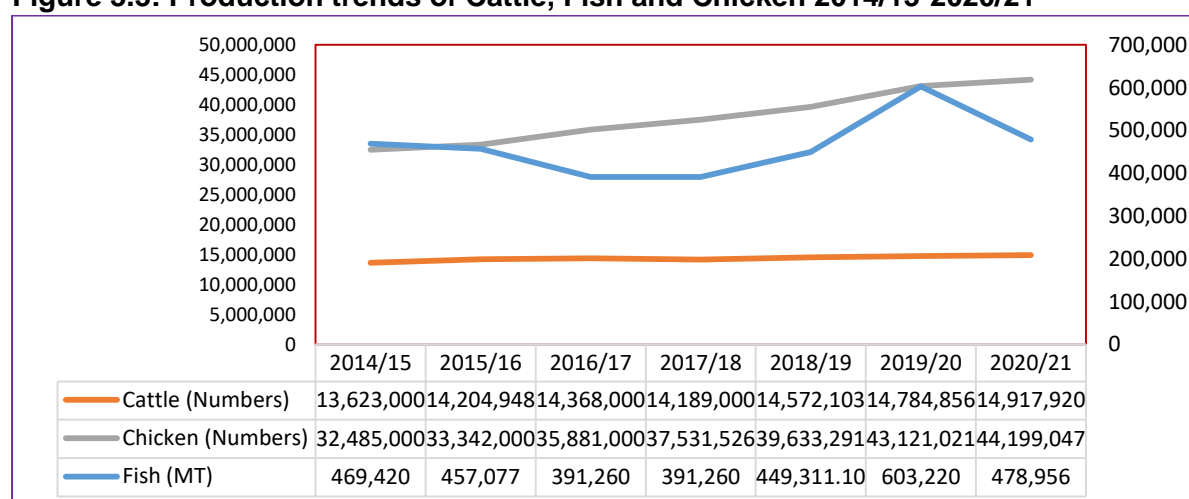
**Irrigation schemes.** Six schemes of Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, Ngenge and Rwengaaaju are under defects liability. In addition, commencement of the planned 23 irrigation schemes is pending design completion. Detailed designs are still being undertaken for the following mega and large irrigation schemes; Lopei (5,000 ha) in Napak, Namalu (2,200 ha) in Nakapiripirit, Unyama (2,000 ha) in Amuru and Gulu, Rwimi (2,000 ha) in Bunyangabu and Kasese, Amagoro (5,000 ha) in Tororo, Matanda (3,000 ha) in Kanungu, Enengo (2,500 ha) in Rukungiri and Kanungu, Imvipe (2,500 ha) in Arua, Nsonge (1,800 ha) in Bunyangabu, Mpanga (1,500 ha) in Kamwenge and Kyenjojo districts, Nyamugasani (1,750 ha) in Kasese and Palyec (2,000 ha) in Nywoya. Lastly, completed detailed design for Kabuyanda irrigation scheme in Isingiro district.

**Climate change and vulnerability mapping** was conducted in Kyotera, Lwengo, Lyantonde, Kalungu, Bukomansimbi, Gomba, Ibanda, Buhweju, Kamwenge, Kasese and Bunyangabi. The key observations were: changes in rainfall patterns, increased incidence of crop pests and diseases, reduced crop yield and increased incidences of hazards like flood and droughts.

### 3.3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development

**Bio-physical health of water bodies.** As a measure to eliminate illegal fishing, the Government of Uganda put in place the Fisheries Protection Unit (FPU). This resulted into significant increase in the fish volume up-to FY2018/2019. However, the findings from the assessment indicate a sharp decline of 20.6% of fish volumes in FY2019/20 to-date. In the period ending July, 2021 fish exports have declined by 7.992 tonnes, indicating a cumulative loss of UGX 99 billion (BOU 2021). This was triggered by the reduction in the fish resource arising out of over fishing, smuggling, syndicated corruption and political interference.

**Figure 3.3: Production trends of Cattle, Fish and Chicken 2014/15-2020/21**



Source: MAAIF, 2021

### 3.3.4 Productive Safety Net

Overall, 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. In addition, 3 livelihood options were promoted; Poultry, Apiary Fodder harvesting and bulking machines.

**Table 3.7: Food and Feed Production**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<b>Sub-component 3.2: Food and Feed Production</b>			
<b>New technologies and practices for food and feed production and for alternative livelihoods enhanced through demonstrations</b>	Number of new technologies demonstrated in the project area	5	6 technologies demonstrated by the project were improve 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.
	Number of alternative livelihood sub-projects realized and sustainably managed <sup>6</sup> 2 years after initial investments	3	3 livelihood options were promoted; Poultry, Apiary Fodder harvesting and bulking machines.

### 3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

#### 3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response

There has been an improvement to response to specific livestock outbreaks. In particular, it takes 5.6 days to respond to any livestock outbreak. Other achievements in early warning include:

- The districts of Kisoro, Kasese, Ntoroko, Kikuube, Kyegegwa have been oriented on early warning, most especially early warning in terms of Forecast financing.
- River gauges have been installed in the districts of Ntoroko and Kasese, this is meant to improve on floods disaster early warning along the major rivers in the districts.
- Early warning systems (EWS) for the nine districts of Karamoja were developed and monthly early warning bulletins issued.
- Monthly Multi-hazard national Early warning bulletin (UNIEWS) continues to be issued every month.

**Table 3.8: Pastoral Risk Early Warning and Response System**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<i>Component 4: Pastoral Risk Management</i> <i>Sub-component 4.1: Pastoral Risk Early Warning and Response System</i>			
Regional, national and local early warning and response mechanisms for disaster risk management improved	Reliable <sup>39</sup> information from Early Warning System (EWS) disseminated timely <sup>7</sup>	14 days for response on livestock outbreaks	5.6 days for response on livestock outbreaks

#### 3.4.2 Contingency Planning

Six districts have had their contingency plans developed. These include: Obongi, Koboko, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Kasese, and Nakapiripirit. In addition, the contingency plans for the 9 districts of Karamoja were reviewed. The National Oil spills Contingency plan for Uganda has been completed and it's now ready for launch.

Uganda supported mainstreaming the Disaster Risk Management (DRM) strategies through Climate SMART programs under the ministry of Agriculture.

**Table 3.9: Drought Disaster Risk Management**

Intermediate Outcome	Intermediate Outcome Indicator	Target by end of project	Achieved
<i>Sub-component 4.2: Drought Disaster Risk Management</i>			
Effective disaster risks management policies operationalized and contingency plans available	DRM policies from the two countries harmonized and mainstreamed	IGAD Achieved this result. Uganda supported mainstreaming the DRM strategies through Climate SMART programs under the ministry of Agriculture.	
	Contingency plans	12	6 contingency plans were achieved in place and being implemented by 12 districts

### **3.4.3 DRR (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.**

- Cabinet Resolution for the Office of the Prime Minister to develop a comprehensive plan for Disaster preparedness also the Standard Operating Procedures for consideration.
- The Draft Disaster preparedness plan has been prepared, subject to reviews and submission to Cabinet. To this end, H.E the President of Uganda has earmarked \$50 million for the Disaster preparedness plan once approved by Cabinet.
- The National Planning Authority of Uganda trained the 9 districts with Contingency plans of of Karamoja on the linking of the District Contingency plans to the respective District Development Plans. This helps the districts to capture prevention, Mitigation and preparedness measures in their specific sectors.
- Shock responsive Social Protection (SRPS) capacity assessment and simulation done in Karamoja

### **3.4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping**

- Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Profile for Uganda was Developed and launched
- Floods risk assessment for the whole country was done.

## **3.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer**

### **3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research**

There are no activities reported under this intervention.

### **3.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems**

A total of 4,100 Agricultural extension Staff supported with 1,061 motorcycles and 126 vehicles to support mobility of agricultural extension staff to offer the good agricultural practices to farmers.

The Ministry has established an e-Extension system including; e-Dairy, e-Knowledge sharing; e-Monitoring and Evaluation; e- Marketing and e- Registration of service providers. This will improve extension service delivery through timely feedback and tracking of the performance of the recruited extension workers.

### **3.5.3 Knowledge Management and Communication**

Conducted trainings for district extension staff (production and Marketing, Natural resources, and community Development Officers) in Acholi sub region on how to interpret and understand the technical words used in seasonal climate outlooks in order to improve dissemination and utilization of climate information.

## **3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building**

### **3.6.1 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 Local Peace Committee Members once trained engage in peace building initiatives and promote mediation among the conflicting communities

- The training equipped the LPCs with basic skills in Conflict Prevention and Management Skills
- Build capacities in understanding Early warning and Response Measures, reporting and sharing of information
- Highlighted the roles and functions of the LPCs

- Sensitized the LPCs on the current peace and security concerns in the region

### **3.6.2 Conflict Resolution**

1. **Establishment of Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to support local response to emerging conflicts in communities.** During the period of reporting, the CEWEWRU Unit coordinated the Local Peace Committee Members and Non-Government Organisations 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.
2. **Information collection, analysis and sharing on conflicts in Karamoja sub region.** With collaboration of Field Monitors and National Research Institutes, CEWERU has been involved in information collection, analysis and sharing with relevant stakeholders to facilitate Decision making processes at different levels of response

## **3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships**

### **3.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management**

The Office of the Prime Minister has continued to coordinate government programmes as required.

## **3.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments**

### **3.8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition**

The key health outcomes continue to perform below targets. The life expectancy at birth was 63.3 years below the target of 64.6 years in FY2020/21. The Infant Mortality Rate/1000 was 43 against the FY 2020/21 target of 41.2. Maternal Mortality Ratio/100,000 was 336 against the target of 311 for FY2020/21. The Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000) was 27 against the FY target of 24. The Total Fertility Rate and U5 Mortality Ratio/1000 were 5.4 and 64, respectively against the targets of 5 and 42 for FY2020/21. The proportion of stunted children U5 was 29% against the target of 27

### **3.8.2 Access to education and training**

Education sector has been the most hit following the outbreak of the pandemic. The sector has had negative consequences with most of the pupils getting early pregnancies. 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.

### **3.8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion**

The general principle of equality and non-discrimination is a fundamental element of international human rights law. Two crucial gender responsive legislations that had stalled for years were passed. The two laws that are now awaiting presidential assent are the **Succession Amendment Bill** and the **Employment Amendment Bill**. The Succession Amendment Bill seeks to address the inequality and marginalisation of women and girls after the death of a spouse. The bill provides for gender equality in accordance with internationally accepted human rights standards

The Employment Amendment Bill on the other hand includes a provision addressing sexual violence and harassment in the workplace.

## **4. Challenges and Lessons Learnt**

### **4.1 Challenges**

5. 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.
6. 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.
7. Persistent insecurity in Karamoja region scared away most of the actors; both state and non-state actors from undertaking activities in the region
8. Lack of local ownership of most of the interventions by state and non-state actors. Explained by the negative attitudes exhibited by the people of the region. They like depending on hand outs for their livelihoods with no sustainability plans.
9. World Bank procedures usually take a while, yet the procurement processes are slow hence calling for forbearance
10. Level of capitalisation of the SACCOs is low hence affecting outreach

### **4.2 Lessons Learnt**

1. The Cumulative Water for Production (WfP) Storage Capacity (million m<sup>3</sup>) was estimated at 41.48 below the NDPIII target of 54.32 in FY2020/21. Use of irrigation remains very low at only 2%. This constrains expansion of commercial agricultural thus affecting household incomes and quality of lives of many Uganda
2. For any intervention for Karamoja region should look beyond borders to minimize cross border resource sharing conflicts
3. Need to design projects/ dividends that benefit cross border communities and promote peace building
4. Need to have back up funding especially counterpart funding from Government
5. In future, 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.
6. 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

## **5. Recommendations**

1. Use of evidence in understanding the poor and the vulnerable: There is need to develop a database of all the people in the Arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) for better management of the beneficiaries from livelihood interventions. One way to start is to leverage on the National Identification database. This would help in avoiding duplication of interventions, better and inclusive targeting and guided resource allocation
2. There is need for strong policy and regulatory framework to back up most of the interventions to achieve lasting gains in the region and for sustainability
3. Ensure strong Monitoring and Evaluation framework for interventions in the region
4. Develop Resource Mobilization Strategy
5. Continued sensitization of stakeholders (LGs, beneficiaries) on their roles and responsibilities especially on the projects completed.