



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Uganda

January to June 2022

**14th IDDRSI Platform Steering Committee and 8th General
Assembly Meetings, 20-22 July 2022
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia**



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Outline

1. Introduction
2. 13th PSC Recommendations
3. Progress of PIAs
4. Challenges
5. Lessons Learnt
6. Recommendations



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Introduction

- CPP and corresponding Results and reporting framework are the guiding instruments for implementation and progress reporting
- CPP strategy identifies priorities to intervention to undertake at both national and regional level to build resilience of communities in drought prone areas
- NEP has also undergone a number of trainings from the IGAD secretariat in improving their M&E capacities and reporting
- Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning efforts, IGAD Member States are required to provide regular insights on the progress and achievements of resilience development investment in Arid
- National Expert Panel (NEP) from various MDAs (NPA, UBOS, MAAIF) **visited LGs on field monitoring mission**. The findings and recommendations have informed this presentation.



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PSC Recommendations

<i>PSC Recommendation</i>	<i>Progress performance /Achievements</i>
13.1 Recalls the IDDRSI PSC Recommendation No. 12.1, urging IGAD and Member States to mobilize resources for large scale water-based development that would bring a meaningful impact on the livelihoods of our people, while adhering to the principles of sustainable development	<p>The following are government priorities for FY2022/23</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Construct 9 irrigation schemes in the targeted 8 sub regions • Construction of Five (5) small scale irrigation systems at Khodukul in Kapelebyong, Butiru in Manafwa, Iyolwa in Tororo, Ngariam in Katakwi, Odusai in Pallisa, Kapyang in Bugiri • Construction of Four (4) small scale irrigation systems at Agwa and Abei in Kwanja, Palyech in Gulu, Asuru in Maracha, Tendele in Koboko, • Rehabilitation of four (04) existing communal valley tanks of Natire, Lohoo, Lokorikipii and Napeika in Napak, Kotido and Karenga Districts respectively in Karamoja Sub-region
13.4. Further calls on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to expand the scope and scale of resilience investments in the region in the face quadrupling hazards - drought, floods, pests, human disease and conflicts that have undermined the progress made since the launch of IDDRSI.	<p>Some of the recently introduced resilience projects include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drought Resilience in Karamoja sub-region project (Located in Moroto) and started in 2019 • Irrigation For Climate Resilience Project, 2020 to be implemented in areas such as <i>Kabuyanda in Isingiro district, Matanda in Kanungu district, Agoro in Lamwo district etc</i> • Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change • Development of Solar Powered Irrigation and Water Supply Systems
13.7. Recalls Recommendation No. 11.1 of the 11 th Platform Steering Committee meeting urging the IGAD Secretariat and Member States to continue to strengthen monitoring and evaluation, to ensure continuous and effective tracking of progress at all levels ; and calls on the IGAD Secretariat to improve M&E units at technical ministries, enhance capacity on planning, data collection, data analysis and results-based reporting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uganda's NEP and selected planners & M&E specialists had a hands on Training on the use of 3W Mapping (3W Mapping), 14th – 17th Feb 2022 • Uganda participated in the IGAD workshop aimed at reviewing the results frameworks for the CPP. • M&E Results and Reporting tools were developed by NEP for Monitoring resilience programmes. • NEP undertook Monitoring of Resilience projects in ASAL regions.



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PSC Recommendations

<i>PSC Recommendation</i>	<i>Progress performance /Achievements</i>
13.8 Calls on Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of their Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat to facilitate and coordinate this exercise.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Uganda to initiate a Midterm Review of the CPP in line with the ongoing Mid Term Review of the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII)
13.14 Recognizes the threat of COVID-19 and other pandemics on the social and economic sectors in the IGAD Region, such as reduced agricultural production, market and trade restrictions, and urges Member States to advocate for access to vaccines and expeditiously carry out country-wide vaccination campaigns.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">The Accelerated Mass Vaccination Campaign (AMVC) in Uganda played an important role in increasing vaccine uptake in the districts. "Over time and through the awareness generated by the implementation of AMVC, communities have become increasingly mobilized to receive the vaccinesPercentage of population vaccinated stands at 25.5 percent of the population translating to 28.8 Million doses given to 11.6 million people.
13.16 Urges Member States to collaborate with the IGAD Secretariat to ensure that IGAD regional projects and programmes provide capacity building opportunities to communities at local, sub-national , and cross-border areas and use existing public and traditional institutional structures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">NEP Monitoring findings indicate allocation of resources in the budgets by LGs for Operation and Maintenance for the projects completed and handed over.Uganda successfully completed implementation of the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) whose final evaluation is being concluded.However, the continued budget cuts following the negative impacts of COVID19 necessitates continued prioritization of the sub national activities of the projects.



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

Water Resources Development and Management

Outcome	Indicators	Baseline FY2018/19	Target	Actual
			2020/21	2020/21
Water resources are managed sustainably and equitable access is ensured	1.1 Compliance to Ground water abstraction permit conditions	76	77	78
	1.2 Compliance to Surface water abstraction permit conditions	78	78.5	79.5
	1.3 Compliance to waste water discharge permit conditions	63	64	65
Increased Water for Production Storage and utilization	Cumulative water for production storage capacity (Mcm)	39.3	54.32	19,764
	Area under formal irrigation (ha)	15,147	19,776	

During the FY2020/21 , completed construction of the following medium Scale Irrigation Schemes :

- Six (6) medium scale Irrigation schemes of Ngenge (880ha), Rwengaaaju (116ha), Tochi (500ha), Mubuku II (480ha) and Doho II (1,000ha) and Wadelai (1,000ha)
- In the Districts of Kween Kabarole, Oyam, Kasese, Butaleja and Pakwach respectively
- With a total of **3976 hectares**
- main enterprises are rice and horticulture (onions, green pepper, tomatoes, watermelons and cabbages)



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

- Rangeland Management and Pasture Development**

Outcome	Indicators	Baseline FY2018/19	Target	Actual
			2020/21	2020/21
Securing equitable access to sustainably managed strategic natural resources enhanced	Forest cover, %	12.4	12.5	12.3
	Wetland coverage, %.	8.9	9.08	8.9
Access to affordable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured	Proportion of persons people using renewable energy, %	15	20	

- During FY2020/21, NFA raised and supplied 19,372,131 (53.2%) out of the planned 36,350,400 quality assorted seedlings to the general public and for NFA own planting
- The annual forest cover loss was 1.8% over the 27 years**



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

1. Transport and Market Development

Figure 1: Ocorimongin cattle market – Katakwi DLG



The RPLRP project constructed nine (9) Livestock Markets each having ; a Vet Office, Cattle Crush, VIP Latrine, Loading/ Offloading Ramp, Water Troughs and Weighing Scale. NEP Visited these infrastructure

- **Ocorimongin Cattle Market in Katakwi DLG** is functional on every Friday
- 20 – 27 vehicles are loaded with cattle per market day
- Despite COVID19, LR improved from on average UGX 3- 5 to Ugx 5 – 7 Million

Key issues

- separation of roles by both the district and sub county still a challenge
- limited loading points which cause delays
- Loading takes place outside the market. Add more 5 loading points
- Design missed out solar, electricity and electricity for tenders



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

1. Transport and Market Development

Figure 1: Nawaikorot cattle market – Napak DLG



- **The Nawaikorot Cattle Market in Napak district.** The market is none functional since commissioning in 2020
- The area used to have a booming market, however, all cattle has since migrated to Teso and neighbouring districts
- Implementation has been hindered by: quarantine, lockdown and insecurity
- NEP advised the Sub county to include the components of O&M in the annual work-plans and budget for the facility.
- NEP to follow up with the outcomes of the recommendations made and also with the district Local Government



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

1. Transport and Market Development

Figure 1: Pamba Slaughter Shed – Katakwi DLG



- **Pamba Slaughter Shed in Katakwi DLG is functional**
- On average 4 to 5 cows and 10 goats are slaughtered out of a capacity of 50 animals per day
- Broadly improved the hygiene of the meat distributed in the district
- According to the Veterinary Officer (Mr. Okello) noted that people prefer using salt to the skin cleanser for drying the hides
- Need for further information to the users and custodian (district/ TC) on the functionality their roles



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

2. Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary trade

Animal holding ground

Figure 1: Ajesai Holding Ground – Katakwi DLG



- **Ajesai Holding Ground in Katakwi DLG** is fully functional with a Vet officer resident at the facility
- However, the fence used was wood as opposed to metallic
- It has thus been destroyed by world fire and termites.
- For sustainability purposes, future projects should consider using metals rather than wooden fences



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PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

2. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

Figure 1: Lupetakwang Border Check Point – Moroto



- **Lupetakwang Border Check Point in Moroto district** is a regional facility aimed at reducing disease outbreak and improve local revenue in the LGs.
- The facility although has security, it is yet to served its purpose.
- It has been largely affected by the COVID19 outbreak and insecurity imposed by the Karimojong.
- The regional project is left to a Sub county with minimal capacity to manage.
- The district has been advised to get involved in the operationalization of the facility



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

1. Livestock Production and Productivity

- **Valley tanks**

Figure 1: NEP team at Agurut Valley Tank in Kumi DLG





- **Agurut valley tank in Kumi DLG** is operational and serves over 200 cattle
- No joint monitoring undertaken by districts to benefit from synergies
- Tank developed some worms and requires disinfection & emptying
- No specific resources allocated for O&M
- It has the potential to also serve crop production rather than only depending on livestock.

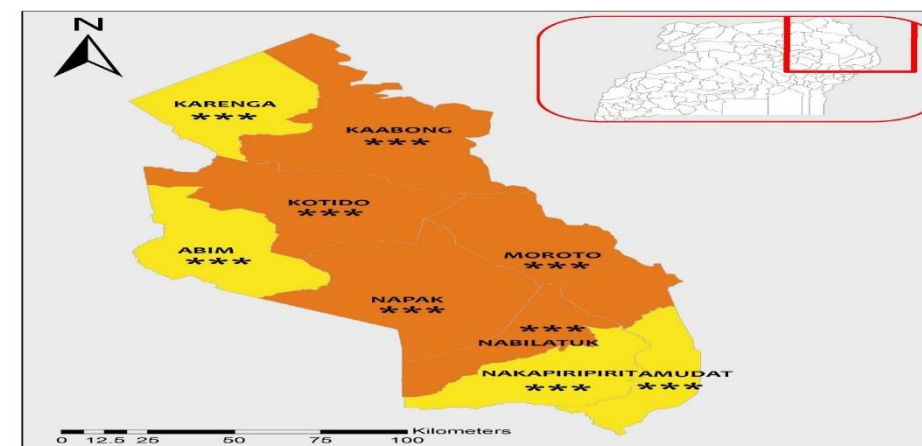
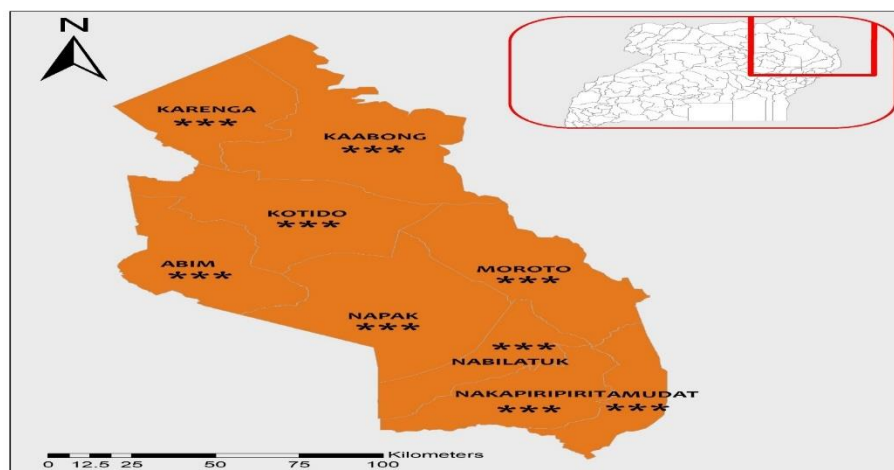


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PROGRESS OF PIAs

Safety nets

CURRENT: MARCH – JULY, 2022			PROJECTED: AUG 2022 – FEB 2023		
<div>0.52M 41% of the population analysed People facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</div>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe	<div>0.31M 25% of the population analysed People facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3+) IN NEED OF URGENT ACTION</div>	Phase 5	0 People in Catastrophe
	Phase 4	89,900 People in Emergency		Phase 4	38,400 People in Emergency
	Phase 3	427,900 People in Crisis		Phase 3	276,300 People in Crisis
	Phase 2	392,800 People in Stress		Phase 2	499,800 People in Stress
	Phase 1	335,000 People minimally food insecure		Phase 1	431,100 People minimally food insecure





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Productive safety net

FOOD SECURITY

- Being a semi-arid area, Karamoja experiences two rainy seasons and an intense hot and dry season which makes it hard for people to engage in farming. The most affected districts and estimated to be starving are: Kotido (107,700), Napak (81,800), Kaabong (70,600), and Morto (61,000)
- **Government is taking short, medium to long term measures to avert food security.** Deliberate interventions to boost Large Scale food production include:
- **In the short term,** food relief distribution is being undertaken. Government has **dispatched another 790 metric tons** of food to Karamoja region to support residents suffering from food shortages.
- H.E endorsed MAAIF's plan to empower Prisons, NECUPDF, UPDF and other farming entities in the country with large chunks of land to produce food on a large scale effective Aug. 2022



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Productive safety net

FOOD SECURITY

- Food prices are expected to decline but are now expected to remain above average given expectations impacts of the war in Ukraine on global supply chains and prices
- **Medium term through Agro-industrialization programme** which has been allocated US\$ 1,418.99 billion in FY2022/23. The programme focus will be on:
 - Increasing agricultural production and productivity;
 - Improving post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products;
 - Agro-processing and value addition;
 - Increasing market access; and
 - Increasing mobilization, access and utilization of agricultural finance



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

1. Early Warning Systems and Response

Component / Result areas	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline FY2018/19	Targets 2020/21	Actual 2020/21
<i>Priority Intervention Area 4: Disaster Risk Management</i>					
Strategic Objective: To enhance drought disaster management in IGAD Member States					
1. Early Warning Systems and Response	Early response to Early Warning information improved	1.1 Hours taken to respond to an emergency	3	2	
		1.2 Percentage automation of weather and climate network	56	64.8	62
		1.3 Accuracy of Meteorological Information (%)	60	66	75
2. Contingency Planning	Vulnerability to disaster risk in drought-prone communities reduced	2.1 A comprehensive national disaster risk management plan developed	0	1	1
		2.2 Average response time to disasters (Hrs)	48	48	

- Automation increased from 51.4% in FY2019/20 to 62% in FY 2020/21.
- 91 out of the 146 districts had at least an Automatic Weather Station (AWS) installed compared to 75 districts in FY 2019/20. This represents 21% increase in the districts covered
- Community outreach on weather forecast is undertaken through radio stations and yet radio coverage is minimal
- Need to use other modes of dissemination



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships

1. Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

1. National Expert Panel (NEP) attended two training workshops in February and March 2022
 - ✓ NEP Workshop to operationalizing the CPP M&E Plan, 2-4 March 2022
 - Provided updates on resilience projects;
 - Identified the contribution of the projects to the outcome results by PIA
 - ✓ Capacity building workshop on 3W reporting
 - Mapped out projects from the Public Investment Plan
 - Trained on the Regional Strategy for Statistic Development (RSDS)
2. Project Monitoring in ASAL regions
3. Formulated Sub National level reporting structures for CPP reporting and popularisation of the resilience development initiatives, March 2022



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Challenges

- 1. Limited market access due to quarantine.** Quarantine has been in existence for over three years and over 14 years for the case of Isingiro District due to Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) prevalence. This has constrained returns from livestock farming.
- 2. Cattle crossing between Uganda and Tanzania accelerate disease spread arising from none vaccination.** Ugandan farmers are said to have farms in the neighbouring districts in Tanzania and these cattle mix with the unvaccinated entering Uganda hence continued disease spread. No holding grounds established in the areas. A holding ground is therefore necessary to avert this problem.
- 3. Limited mind-set programmes in the project areas.** There's minimal mind-set change programmes in particular to ensure ownership and sustainability of government projects. After the project has been finalized and launched, the users need to be sensitized to know that the project is for their benefit.
- 4. Minimal reporting frameworks in the Local Governments.** There are no district annual performance reports produced to consolidate & synthesise issues and achievements made in an annual manner



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Recommendations

- **To address both food and nutrition insecurity, a joined-up multi-sectoral approach is needed** – across all stakeholder groups and sectors – agriculture, trade and industry, irrigation, gender, education, health and environment. Agricultural interventions alone are not enough to ensure food security for all.
- **Innovatively erect dams with provisions to support both crop and livestock sectors.** The current design of the dams is for only geared to enhance livestock productivity
- **Improve on mindset change of implementing partners and beneficiaries.** Uptake of projects & their sustainability should be inculcated into LG staff and beneficiaries through trainings
- **Implement the pillar on peace and security.** Insecurity was a key constraint to the performance of erected infrastructure projects especially in Karamoja region. Government quickly moved in to pacify the region through disarmament.



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Recommendations

- **Increase resource allocation for effective implementation of interventions to reduce vulnerabilities in ASAL areas.** This needs to be taken as a priority to ensure improvement in the regions lagging behind.
- **NEP to continue Monitoring government projects in ASAL region.** Monitoring brought in a sense of accountability to the respective LGs and beneficiaries.
- **Implement joint monitoring by LGs.** There is disjointed monitoring at LG level if it is undertaken. Government introduced programme approach to planning, budgeting, coordination, implementation and M&E. However, LGs continue to undertake field visits independently.
- **Produce annual performance reports.** Districts have lots of information which is never documented and published



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Thank you!