



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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1.0 Introduction

The 2010/2011 drought crisis in the Horn of Africa (HoA) affected more than 13 million people and highlighted the need for a new approach to break the cycle of recurrent drought related humanitarian crises in the region. This brought about renewed focus for the Intergovernmental Agency for Development (IGAD), member states and development partners to enhance resilience of drought prone communities through sustainable development. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) is a Regional Economic Community (REC) comprising eight countries, namely: Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Sudan and Uganda and is located in the Horn of Africa (HoA). IGAD developed the IGAD Drought Disaster and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) with the overall objective of reducing drought/ disaster risks and improving livelihoods in the HoA using an integrated programming framework at regional and national levels.

Informed by IDDRSI, Government of Uganda developed its County Programming Paper (CPP) through a consultative process with development partners, non-state actors, local governments and communities in the drylands. The CPP is a 15-year strategy identifying priorities for intervention to undertake at both national and regional level to build resilience of communities in drought prone areas. The main areas of focus are West Nile, parts of western Uganda and the “cattle corridor”. The CPP builds on existing government policies, strategies and initiatives, and also serve as a planning, coordination and resource mobilisation tool for projects and investments required to contribute to ending drought related emergencies.

In addition, the country developed a Results and Reporting Framework to be used in tracking progress of implementation of the Priority interventions and their contribution to end drought in the country and region. The CPP is implemented through both on-going and new projects, programs, institutions and stakeholders. The Monitoring framework was developed through a consultative process including all stakeholders. The process was spearheaded by the National Expert Panel (NEP) constituting members from different implementing Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs). NEP has also undergone a number of trainings from the IGAD secretariat in improving their M&E capacities and reporting. Among these include: 3W Mapping undertaken between 13th - 17th February 2022; and a workshop to operationalize CPPs M&E Plan, 2 – 4 March 2022, Golf Course Hotel, Kampala, Uganda.

As part of the 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 and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) regions in the Country. Consequently, a team of M&E professionals who form the National Expert Panel (NEP) from various MDAs (NPA, UBOS, MAAIF and MoLG) visited Local Governments on field monitoring mission to generate information and document progress of the Resilience Projects being implemented. In addition, NEP undertook consultative meetings on review and popularization of resilience development initiatives in West Nile districts (Arua, Madi Okollo, Nebbi and Yumbe), 24th March 2022 and South Western districts of Uganda (Isingiro, Sembule, Kiriuhura,) on 28th March 2022. This report provides a synthesis of some of the findings from the field monitoring exercise.

The implementation of IDDRSI has brought to the fore the existing inadequacies in our countries’ capacity to monitor and evaluate our interventions, especially for purposes of accountability, programming and learning.

2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 13th PSC meeting

This section presents summary progress on the recommendation of the 13th IDDRSI PSC meeting held in Naivasha, Kenya, on 30th November – 1st December 2021.

Table 2.1: Performance of the 13th PSC recommendations

PSC Recommendation	Progress performance /Achievements
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 Kwania, 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 using MWE equipment units
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.
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)

<p>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.</p>	<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 vaccines • Percentage of population vaccinated stands at 25.5 percent of the population translating to 28.8 Million doses given to 11.6 million people.
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NEP Monitoring findings indicate allocation of resources in the budgets by Local Governments 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.

3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects

3.1 PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

Availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses. By the end of the FY2020/21, the compliance to abstraction permit conditions (Ground water and Surface water), increased to 78% and 79.5% from 76 percent and 78 percent in FY2018/19 against the 77% and 78.5 percent target, respectively. Additionally, the compliance to waste water discharge permit conditions increased to 65% from 63 percent in the same period against the target of 64%. This improved performance is attributed to the enhanced enforcement of water laws and policies through establishment of a feedback mechanism that provided technical advice on how to improve compliance. As a result, there was an increase in the number of permit holders who paid annual charges and submitted quarterly data on daily volumes of water abstracted thereby resulting into increased compliance.

Area under formal irrigation (ha). In order to address the challenges of climate change and food insecurity across the country, the Ministry of Water and Environment has constructed to completion small and medium scale irrigation schemes across the country increasing on the total area under formal irrigation from 15,397 ha in FY 2019/20 to 19,764 ha in the FY 2020/21. This implies that 99 percent of the target has been achieved (table 3.1).

During the FY2020/21, the Ministry completed the 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. The main enterprises are rice and horticulture (onions, green pepper, tomatoes, watermelons and cabbages).

Table 3.1: 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	
	Area under formal irrigation (ha)	15,147	19,776	19,764

3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development

In order ensure the protection of forests, rangelands and mountain ecosystems, 677km of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) boundaries were resurveyed, marked and maintained. This constituted 29.5% of the total 9,755km of 506 CFRs boundaries re-surveyed, demarcated and maintained under National Forestry Authority (NFA). The boundaries resurveyed were in the following CFRs; Kyahi (18.5km), Kandanda-Ngobya (20km), Angutawere (9.5km), Kumi (3 km), Lwamunda CFR (23 km), Kyewaga CFR (6.8 km), Kojja CFR (3.8 km) (No pillars in Kojja), Bulundo (8.2km), Naludugavu (3km), Wamasege (2.4km), Nawandigi (2.5km), Budongo (43km), Namwasa (5km), Bugoma (25km), Kyewaga (6.8Km), Kaduku (15.8 Km),

Nyabyeya (4Km) & Rwensama (9 Km), Kyoga range (11Km), Bukaleeba CFR, Lakeshore Range Bajo (56km), Koko (3.8km) and Wankweyo-(10km).

Forest cover. The CPP like the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) aims at increasing Uganda's forest cover from the current 12.4 percent to 15 percent at the end of the Plan period. During FY2020/21, National Forestry Authority (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. Forests on private land reduced from 16.3% to 5.4% and protected forests reduced from 7.9% to 6.9% of the national land area. **The annual forest cover loss was 1.8% over the 27 years.**

Wetland coverage. Although the wetland coverage is estimated at 13% of Uganda's surface area, only 8.9% (21,526km²) of this is intact while 4.1% (9,885km²) is under some form of degradation. This decline is attributed to a number of factors including urbanization, population increase, uncoordinated planning and demand for more arable land.

Table 3.2: Securing access to natural resources

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 ¹
	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	

3.1.3 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity

Integrate natural capital and ecosystem service accounting into the system of national accounts. With support from the World Bank, natural capital accounts were constructed for lands, forestry and wetlands accounts. The two-year program was supported by the World Bank-led Wealth Accounting and the Valuation of Ecosystem Services Partnership (WAVES). This support includes providing technical and institutional knowledge for producing natural capital accounts, analyzing results, and using the findings to inform policy and planning.

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

Capacity building and information dissemination. The Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) trained 100 households in making and using energy efficient and saving cooking stoves. A mapping strategy was used to identify three Village Savings and Loans Associations and twelve reliable village energy champions and these supported the installation of about 240 energy saving cooking stoves.

¹ Source: NFA GIS Mapping and Biomass Study (2017)

3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

3.2.1 Transport and Market Development

Uganda implemented the Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP) which was aligned to four strategic objectives of: promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth; enhance public infrastructure; strengthen human capital development and improve good governance and value for money. One of the key thematic areas was to develop and strengthen market infrastructure and market information systems at national and regional levels.

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

a) Cattle Markets

Figure 1: Ocorimongin cattle market – Katakwi DLG



Ocorimongin Cattle Market in Katakwi DLG. The market is functional and operational on every Friday of the week. 20 – 27 vehicles are loaded with cattle per market day. The Local revenue was reported to have been increased following the organised market. Despite COVID19 interruptions, LR improved from on average UGX 3- 5 to Ugx 5 – 7 Million.

Key issues: Design left out offices for the tenderers; separation of roles and responsibilities by both the district and sub county still a challenge; design missed out the solar and electricity and therefore, the tenderers find it difficult to automate the receipts; need MIS to capture data; the wires used for fencing are weak and animals continuously destroy them; limited loading points which cause delays. Loading takes place outside the market. Need to increase about 5 loading points to make it 7 in total.

Figure 2: Nawaikorot cattle market – Napak DLG



Nawaikorot Cattle Market in Napak district. The market is none functional since commissioning in 2020. According to the S/C of Ngoleriet, Ms. Miriam, 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. The S/C has not provided for the O&M in the budget

and the market has since remained bushy. Sub county was advised 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.

b) Slaughter Shed

Figure 3: Nyero TC Slaughter Shed, Kumi DLG



Nyero slaughter shed. The slaughter shed is idle and non-functional due to quarantine imposed on the district since the launch of the facility in 2020. According to the Animal Diseases Act, in any infected area, no person engaged in the business of purchasing cattle, sheep or goats for the purposes of resale or slaughter except with the written permission of the Resident District Commissioner (RDC), or other person duly authorised to act for that purpose.

However, the community has continued to use the old slaughter shed (erected adjacent to the new shed). Opening up of the quarantine in the district on Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) will possibly facilitate the functionality of the facility.

Figure 4: Pamba Slaughter Shed – Katakwi DLG



Pamba Slaughter Shed in Katakwi DLG is functional with on average 4 to 5 cows and 10 goats slaughtered out of a capacity of 50 animals per day. It has 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 (Fig ii) for drying the hides. The study also found out the users are

not aware that the property can be modified to suit their needs. There is need for sensitization of the district and masses for them to know that the facility was fully handed over and it's at the jurisdiction of the district / TC to make any further improvements and modifications to the facility.

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

Animal holding ground

The RPLRP project commissioned four (4) Animal Holding Grounds each having; a Vet Office, Loading/ Offloading Ramp, Vet Residence, Water Troughs, Staff Quarters, Spray Race, Tyre and Foot wash, Standard Septic Tank for Residential House, Cattle Crush and VIP Latrines.

Figure 5: 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.

3.2.3 Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade

Lupetakwang Border Check in Moroto district yet to function since commissioning in 2020. 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 should get involved in the operationalization of the facility.

Figure 6: 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 has not served the purpose. The Vet officer has accommodation which has never been used.

3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity

Particular interventions under this sub-component focused on adequate water availability to the pastoral communities in a more sustainable manner. It entailed construction of water point infrastructures including valley tanks and boreholes.

Valley tanks

The RPLRP project engaged and trained project / hired staff who eventually were never absorbed into the government system. When the project ended, the LG lost them as these staff went with their knowledge. Reason for hiring emanated from the assumed heavy work load on public servants. The study also finds no specific resources allocated for O&M. They are considered to benefit from all other resources provided to the district. In addition, district LGs indicated that large projects are centrally procured i.e. there's minimal community and district LG involvement. For instance, Ariet dam was sunk by OPM through MWE and all poles were removed as they indicated that communities were not involved.

Figure 7: NEP team at Agurut Valley Tank in Kumi DLG



Agurut valley tank in Kumi DLG: The valley tank is operational and serves over 200 cattle. There is however, no joint monitoring undertaken by districts to benefit from synergies. In fact, since the launch of the valley dam in 2020, it has never been monitored by the district. The tank developed some worms and requires disinfection & emptying. Beneficiaries noted being worried of their cows getting infected from the diseases.

3.3.2 Productive Safety Net

Uganda food security situation. 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 Moroto (61,000). **Government is taking short, medium to long term measures to avert food security in affected areas.** 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. The items comprising of flour, beans and some fortified foods were dispatched on Tuesday, 19th July 2022 by the Disaster Preparedness Minister Hillary Onok. The relief is to be distributed to the worst hit districts including Kotido, Kaabong, Moroto, Napak, Karenga and Nabilatuk. The distribution is being undertaken together with the help of the armed forces and World Food Programme.

After the first season bimodal harvest in June/July, food prices are expected to decline but are now expected to remain above average given expectations for below-average production, increased net exports, and impacts of the war in Ukraine on global supply chains and prices.

This is being addressed through the Agro-industrialization programme which has been allocated US\$ 1,418.99 billion in FY2022/23. The programme priorities will be enhancing agro-industrialization and light manufacturing through sustaining resilience of agriculture along the value chain, agro-processing and support to light manufacturing. Over the medium term, the Programme will focus on:

- i) Increasing agricultural production and productivity
- ii) Improving post-harvest handling and storage of agricultural products
- iii) Increasing agro-processing and value addition
- iv) Increasing market access and competitiveness of agricultural products in domestic and international markets
- v) Increasing mobilization, access and utilization of agricultural finance.

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

3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response

The percentage of automation of weather and climate network 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.

Table 3.3: Disaster Risk management

Component / Result areas	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline FY2018/19	Targets	Actual
				2020/21	2020/21
Priority Intervention Area 4: Disaster Risk Management					
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	

Emerging issues

- Community outreach on weather forecast is undertaken through radio stations and yet radio coverage is minimal. Farmers depend on unstable months for prediction of the season. Early warning mechanisms seem not working.
- In Iriiri, Napak district, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) procured equipment for the weather station, however, these have never been installed and have been in stores for over one and a half years. MAAIF was informed and was to communicate to UNMA to have these equipment installed. This should be followed up across all areas where the equipment was procured to ensure that these are functional and are in use.

3.4.2 Contingency Planning

Government provided Ushs.7.7 billion in FY2020/21 in order to **strengthen coordination and harmonizing development planning in the country**. Government finalized the NDP III Project Investment Plan 2020/21–2024/25 and the National Human Resource Development Plan which will ensure a coherent human resource management function, inform skills projections and improve national human resource capacity to support expansion of the economy.

Government of Uganda in one of the NDPIII reforms introduced the Parish Development Model (PDM) reform to bring services closer to the People. PDM provides capacity to Local Government and in particular Lower Local Governments with a Parish as the last-mile. Over 90 percent of the Parishes have parish Chiefs as one of the interventions to operationalize the reform. PDM is the Government of Uganda's last mile strategy for accelerating coordinated, collaborative, participatory and inclusive socio-economic transformation across the country. The parish serves as the epicenter for planning, budgeting, and service delivery by both the State and Non-State Actors. The Parish chief working with the Parish Development Committees (PDC), will be key in generating issues from the grass root level.

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

Floods, mudslides/ landslides, locusts, prolonged periods of drought, human and livestock epidemics have in the recent past devastated several parts of Uganda with significant social and economic

consequences. According to the Annual Disaster State Report of 2020, natural disasters in 2019/2020 affected more than 356,639 households leaving at least 126,182 persons displaced. The regions most affected included: Karamoja, South West and Central Uganda and the Lango sub-regions.

In terms of policy response, Uganda developed the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management of 2011. Under this policy, the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Management under the Office of the Prime Minister is tasked with coordinating disaster and risk mitigation, prevention, preparedness, effective response and recoveries to disasters. However, to-date, the existing mechanisms for preparedness and response coordination remain inadequate at both national and local levels. The lack of an active coordination platform means it is hard for stakeholders to coordinate efforts in the DRR sphere. Different response actors use a range of different tools to collect information on the impact of disasters and the needs of affected populations in their immediate aftermath. This inhibits a rapid response by local government, international donors and developmental partners as they do not always receive data that is sufficient and reliable enough to inform their response.

In March 2022, IMPACT Initiatives through its REACH initiative, in collaboration with the Office of the Prime Minister Disaster Relief, Preparedness and Management Department (OPM-RPMD), conducted a mapping exercise of Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) actors with the objective of improving the coordination and collaboration among partners active in the DRR sphere in Uganda.

Government continued the efforts to protect the environment, leading to increased integration of climate change in the development and implementation plans of its Agencies by 20 percent. **Government promoted tree-planting and reduced direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions** by 10 percent. In a bid to recover 65 percent forest cover lost over the past 20 years, district leaders embarked on a drive to restore the greenery in various areas through a Community Service Programme.

3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building

6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

Government continued to rollout other aspects of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to strengthen case management. These included Plea Bargain Scheme, Mediation, and the Small Claims Procedure (SCP). Ushs.61.3 billion was allocated in FY2020/21 to ensure efficient and effective implementation of the ADR. ADR mechanisms played a pivotal role in clearing case backlog, reducing the ratio of convicts to those on remand and decongesting prisons.

6.2 Conflict Resolution

Government continued to support relevant Courts for faster resolution of land disputes through conducting special Court sessions countrywide, with support from Development Partners. With support from the World Bank, special land sessions were conducted and a total of 217 out of the 243 land-related cases were disposed of. Following the outbreak of the COVID-19, this initiative aimed at reducing case backlog from 18 percent to 10 percent during the CPP period.

3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships

3.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management

Government provided a total of Ushs.9.6 billion in FY2020/21 towards ensuring efficient and effective policy implementation and coordination. Coordination of implementation of Government policies across Ministries, Departments, Agencies (MDAs) and other public institutions is vested in the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM). Enhanced coordination of Government is undertaken through the following platforms: Presidential Investors Round Table (PIRT); National Partnership Forum (NPF); Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)-2030 Agenda Coordination Framework; and Inter Agency Coordination Committees.

3.7.5 Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning (MEL)

The National Expert Panel (NEP) attended two training workshops in February and March 2022. The training workshops were facilitated by IGAD to enhance the Monitoring and Evaluation and learning of the NEP members. Below is a summary of the respective outcomes.

1. NEP Workshop to operationalizing the CPP M&E Plan, 2-4 March 2022 Golf Course Kampala, Uganda

The objective of the workshop were: i) Finalize the IDDRSI country specific CPP results framework; ii) Review of the M&E plan for Uganda CPP aligned to IDDRSI reporting indicators; iii) Identification and alignment of indicators of Resilience Projects (in ASALs) with PIAs; and iv) Updating Baseline and Targets of PIAs based on aligned project indicators. Out of the 24 country level participants mapped out from various technical MDAs to attend and participate in this meeting, overall, 27 participants attended. This included the visiting team from headquarters facilitating this meeting. The activities took place within Kampala as its participants were largely from the central ministries.

The following were the deliberation of the meeting:

- NEP members agreed to undertake continuous updates of the new projects in different PIAs and access project documents to be used to generate specific indicators and baseline data for midterm and final review of the CPP and other resilience initiatives
- NEP member recommended that IGAD continues support to setup information access system that enables member have user access to all projects documents for regular updates on progress. This was initially started through the 3W mapping training supported by IGAD.
- **Summary outcomes of the training:** NEP members generated a list of projects and their corresponding indicators from the Public Investment Plan (PIP) documents that contribute to the different PIAs within the IDDRSI frame work; Provided updates on resilience projects; Identified the contribution of the projects to the outcome results by PIA; Enhanced capacity of NEP to Monitor resilience projects especially, for purposes of accountability, programming and learning; and Identified areas of support for NEP.

2. NEP attended a capacity building workshop on 3W reporting for which forms part of output areas on Knowledge Management (KM)

Summary outcomes of the 3W training:

- The NEP M&E officers mapped about 58 projects using Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED) Public Investment Plan (PIP).
- Line Ministries continued to update the hosted in OPM system. This includes reviewing: Project Documents; data spreadsheets collected; and the current project profile in the system.
- Participants trained on the Regional Strategy for Statistic Development (RSDS)
- Identification of challenges, opportunities and desire improvements was undertaken

3. Project Monitoring in ASAL regions

As part of the Monitoring Evaluation Accountability and Learning efforts, IGAD Member States are required to provide regular insights on progress and achievements of resilience development investment in Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASAL) regions in the Country. The National Experts Panel (NEP) implemented role number 4 of participating in monitoring the CPP and in particular, projects

contributing to resilience aimed at providing technical advice through special reports, policy briefs on resilience matters to the country CPP Steering Committee.

Consequently, a select team of the National Expert Panel (NEP) who are M&E experts from the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), National Planning Authority (NPA), and the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) alongside the IDDRSI country coordinator visited Local Governments (LGs) to carry out field monitoring missions on Resilience Projects being implemented in the country to generate information and document progress made. Technical NEP members from selected institutions (NPA, OPM, MAAIF) facilitated these meetings. Key selected district offices were visited for insights on performance of resilience projects in their districts, this include: District Production and Marketing Officer (DPMO); District Veterinary Officer (DVO); District Community Development Officer (DCDO); and District Water Officer (DWO), and District Commercial Officer (DCO).

Summary of key insights from the Monitoring exercise.

- Findings from the project Monitoring have informed this report including recommendations and achievements realised.
- NEP members on the Monitoring mission built LGs capacity about their roles in maintaining the projects commissioned and handed over. LGs and LLGs came to understand the benefits of the projects rather than seeing them in isolation.
- Some projects continued to face challenges and others not yet completed. NEP therefore followed up and fast tracked implementation bottlenecks with the respective implementing entities on the uncompleted projects
- NEP emphasised to LGs to ensure there is community involvement in the management of the projects
- LGs to regularly monitor the projects
- Proposals were obtained to further improve design of the subsequent projects. For instance, mixing both livestock and crop husbandry in design of valley tanks/dams.
- Need to ensure implementation of all the PIA pillars like security as it's a key to project failure. This includes managing cattle raids across the region.

4. Formulation of Sub National level reporting structures for CPP reporting and popularisation of the resilience development initiatives, March 2022

NEP undertook consultative meetings with Local Governments to: put in place sub national reporting structures; popularize resilience development initiatives; and facilitate knowledge exchange and transfer in West Nile districts (Arua, Madi Okollo, Nebbi and Yumbe), 24th March 2022 and South Western districts of Uganda (Isingiro, Sembabule, Kirihura,) on 28th March 2022.

With Financial support from IGAD Swedish II project, the Office of Prime Minister (OPM) continued to coordinate the IDDRSI activities and spear headed the training of stakeholders and popularization of IDDRSI priorities. A select team of technical NEP members from (NPA, OPM and MAAIF) facilitated these meetings. The sub national level technical reporting team constituted key district officers namely: Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), District Planners, District Production and Marketing Officer (DPMO); District Veterinary Officer (DVO); District Community Development Officer (DCDO); District Water Officer (DWO), and District Commercial Officer (DCO).

Summary achievements

1. **Successfully formulated seven sub national reporting committees** that will help in the coordination and reporting of IDDRSI activities in the districts of Arua, Yumbe, Madi-okolo, Nebbi, Isingiro, Kiriura & Sembabule. The IGAD Results and reporting framework will be used to inform the reporting process.
2. **Popularized the IDDRSI priorities.** The District Planners and production officers were tasked to align all resilience activities to the District Development plan and share progress with OPM on quarterly basis.

4.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

4.1 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 hence 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.

4.2 Lessons Learnt

1. **NEP Monitoring brought in a sense of accountability to the respective Local Governments.** The Monitoring by NEP comprised of stakeholders from multiple institutions including Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), National Planning Authority (NPA), Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) among others. The Monitoring provided an avenue to respond to any pending issues present and solved. Additionally, follow up letters to institutions that issues to address were undertaken among which include: Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (Uncompleted valley tanks in Napak); Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) on the installation of early warning mechanisms.
2. **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.
3. **Generally, management of the projects has been left to the Lower Local Governments (Sub counties and town councils).** These have got challenges in implementation since they have no capacity to handle these big projects. For instance, fault in the water facilities at the facilities (Ocorimongin cattle market, Nyero slaughter shed etc.) have never been repaired since it's the Municipality to handle. Districts and Municipalities should therefore get involved in the management of the facilities.

5.0 Recommendations

Following a Monitoring undertaken by the Uganda National Expert Panel (NEP), a number of recommendations were identified, some of which are being implemented. These are:

1. **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, achievement of which also requiring interventions to ensure benefits of increased agricultural productivity and production are distributed equitably.
2. **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. There is therefore need have dams supporting both livestock and crop sectors designed and implemented.
3. **Joint monitoring.** 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. This therefore, not only discourages synergies but also encourages wastage and duplication of work. LGs have therefore been requested to undertake joint monitoring activities.
4. **Produce annual performance reports.** Districts have lots of information which is never documented and published. LGs should start producing annual performance reports to consolidate & synthesise issues and achievements made annually.
5. **Develop annual performance reports.** LGs have scattered information on their performance and in particular performance of projects in their respective areas of jurisdiction. There's need to have annual performance reports to able to take stock of any emerging issues. The LGs information is provided in the Local Government Plans (LGDPs) which is one in 5 years.
6. **Use different approaches to disseminate information.** The major known and used means of communication is the radio. Community outreach is done through radio stations and yet this is limited to few areas and listeners that have access to it. Different methods should therefore be introduced.
7. **Improve on mindset change of implementing partners and beneficiaries.** Uptake of projects & their sustainability should be inculcated into LG staff and beneficiaries through trainings. The projects should have provisions to build capacity of beneficiaries to be able to sustainably manage projects.
8. **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.
9. **Uplift quarantine** in areas that have contained disease new infections
10. **A need to roll out the good practices including the scope of projects.** This will increase on the coverage of projects and better implementation of projects. Projects are implemented in a few LGs leaving other areas un attended to. There is also a need to identify the best performing projects and thus let other districts be able to learn from them on the best practices.