



Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Uganda

August to September 2022

By

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Outline

- 1. Introduction**
- 2. Progress of PIAs**
- 3. Challenges**
- 4. Recommendations**



Introduction

- The Country's Programming Papers builds on existing government policies, strategies and initiatives, and serve as a planning, coordination and resource mobilization tool for projects and investments required to contribute to ending drought related emergencies.
- Findings are informed by the CPP Results framework and provides progress of implementation of the respective Priority Intervention areas providing actionable recommendations.
- These have as well been informed by the Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) Mid Term Review



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

Water Resources Development and Management

Component	Outcome	Indicators	Baseline 2018/19	Actual	Targets	Actual	
				2020/21	2021/22	2021/22	
Water resources development and management	Water resources are managed sustainably and equitable access is ensured	Compliance to abstraction permit conditions	Ground water	76	76.8	78	78.7
			Surface water	78	78.4	79.5	80.2
		Compliance to waste water discharge permit conditions	63	65	65	66.2	



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

- Rangeland Management and Pasture Development**

Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Target	Actual
		FY2018/19	2021/22	2021/22
Securing equitable access to sustainably managed strategic natural resources enhanced	Forest cover, %	12.4	12.8	13.4
	Wetland coverage, %.	8.9	9.20	8.9

- In order to ensure the protection of forests, rangelands, and mountain ecosystems, **504.38km of forest reserve boundaries were re-surveyed** and marked in all 16 management areas across the country (9 Ranges and 7 Plantation areas).
- The Substantial progress has been made in restoration of the forest cover which has increased to 13.4% from 9.5% in 2015.**



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

Transport and Market Development

- Uganda stands to benefit from the AfCFTA through boosting intra-Africa exports, increasing manufacturing exports, job creation and enhanced incomes in the region
- **Two (2) Markets in Moroto and Arua have been constructed.**
- Construction of shelters, installation, testing running and commissioning of high-level value addition facilities for Arua and Busia Markets.
- MAAIF developed a **National Livestock Information system**; and established **Agro processing facilities** in Luwero and Mbarara.



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary

- 72nd Session of the IGAD Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs adopted both **Protocols on Free Movement of Persons and Transhumance** in IGAD Region and their Implementation Roadmaps
- ICPALD organized a 2 day High-Level Legal and Policy Experts Meeting which was held between 14th – 15th July 2022 at the Best Western Hotel, Entebbe, and Republic of Uganda
- The Uganda high level National Meeting for the **Ratification and Domestication of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance** successfully achieved outcomes as follows;
 - Sensitization on the Confirmation & Adoption of the Protocol on Transhumance.
 - Engagement with Uganda State agencies ratification and domestication of the Protocol.
 - Signing of the Free Movement of Persons & Transhumance Protocols



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

1. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade



- Established start-up facilities at the Busia, Katuna, Lwakhaha, Oraba and Mpondwe border export zones.
- The facilities include Warehouses, markets, Commercial building and related facilities such as toilets, water electricity

Cross-Border Trade facilities at Katuna and Oraba



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade



Mpondwe One Stop Border Post

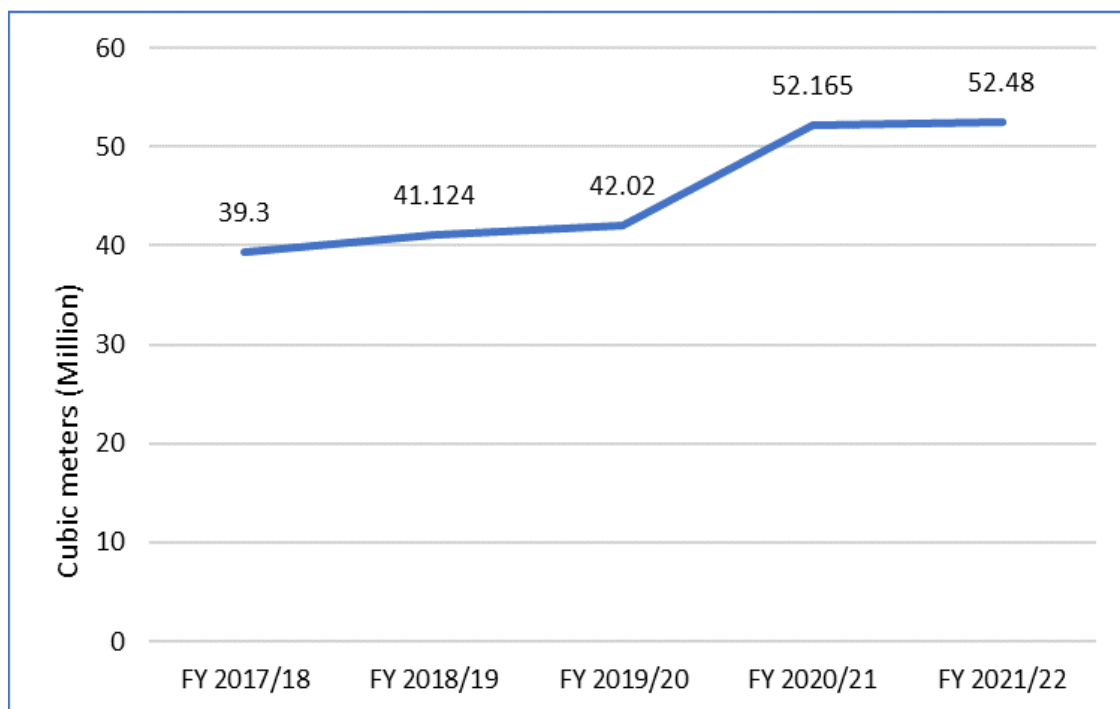
- Constructed the **Mpondwe one stop border post** and upgraded **Bunagana border infrastructures** to ease small scale traders doing of business across the border with DRC .
- **45 SACCOs** were formed in **Karamoja sub region** to ease access to affordable financial services.
- Government rolled out the **Parish Development Model (PDM) Reform** as a last mile strategy aimed at improving household incomes.
- Through the pillar of financial inclusion, the PDM provides the Parishes the opportunity to access financing through their respective SACCOS financing



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

Crop Production and Productivity



- **Cumulative Water for Production storage capacity** increased from 52.165 Million cubic meters in FY2020/2021 to 52.48 Million cubic meters in the FY2021/22
- **Land area under formal irrigation increased** from 22,504 Ha in FY2020/21 to 22,797 Ha in FY2021/22



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

Crop Production and Productivity



Photo 3.5.1 Status of Kagango dam in Isingiro District



Photo 3.5.2 Demonstration of irrigated agriculture in Owameri, Alebtong District.

- **Water for production infrastructure.** some of the water for production infrastructure completed include: 7 schemes of Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, Ngenge, Rwengaju and Olweny; 35 Solar Powered Irrigation Schemes; 16 Parish level valley tanks; and 58 farmer level valley tanks.



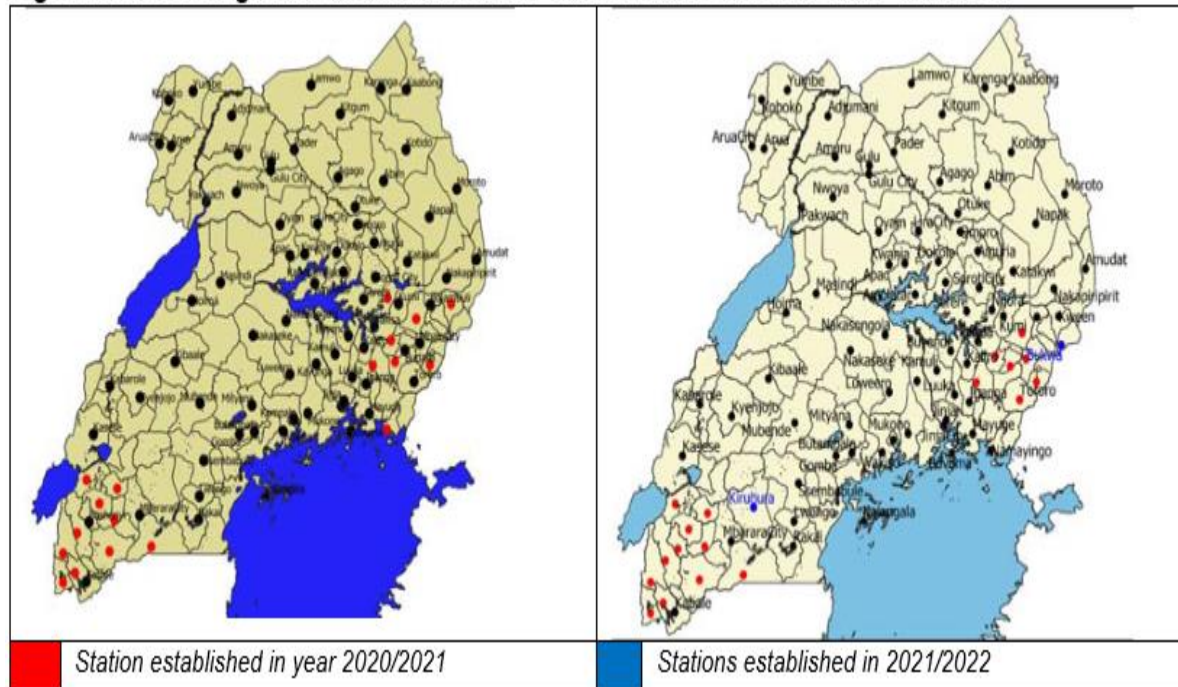
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PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

1. Early Warning Systems and Response

Figure 3.7: Coverage of Automated weather stations in FY 2020/21 and FY2021/22



- Established 196 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) spread over 94 Districts, representing 64% coverage
- **Revived the functionality** of 4 DAVIS Automatic Weather Stations in Agoro, Koci-Goma, Kakira Karenga
- Government **disseminated** and obtained feedback on the seasonal forecasts
- On a process to establish a **partnership with G-Safety Technologies to develop an integrated early warning system** that will provide timely information on disaster risk



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

Early Warning Systems and Response

- OPM continues to compile and disseminate the **Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System (UNIEWS) bulletin**, which is a monthly publication indicating current and predicted disaster risks, advisories, and highlighting preparedness and response actions

Contingency planning

- Office of the Prime Minister working with Partners also embarked on the process to support District Local Governments to develop District Contingency Plans (DCPs) in line with identified hazards and risks
- **33 districts have been supported to develop District Contingency Plans** in response to the hazards and disaster risks identified in their respective Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability profiles
- Contingency planning has been expanded to cover infectious hazards and non-infectious hazards



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management

Disaster Risk Reduction and Climate Change Adaptation

1. Developed the National Disaster Risk Management Plan, 2022
2. Plan was approved by Cabinet in July 2022 and a donor conference convened in October 2022 to mobilize resources for the implementation of the various components of the plan
3. **National Disaster Risk Atlas** disseminated in 17 districts
4. **Finalized the Standardized Rapid Needs Assessment tools**



PROGRESS OF PIAs

Food security

Food security and Nutrition analysis for Teso and refugee host communities

1. Uganda conducted an **Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Analysis** for Refugee host communities and Teso and Karamoja sub regions, and published a report in November 2022, with validity of up to January 2023
2. In **refugee host communities** 104,442 children aged 6-59 months are **acutely malnourished**, **87,898 have moderate acute malnutrition** and **16,544 have severe acute malnutrition**, while **12,847 cases of pregnant or lactating mothers were acutely malnourished and in need of treatment.**
3. The **key drivers for malnutrition** were identified as; **poor food consumption, acute food insecurity**, disease, low CMAM, inadequate childcare and anaemia. **Adjumani Refugee settlement** was assessed as having the most serious situation
4. Regarding **food security in refugee hosting communities**, in the period June – August 2022, a total of 857,000 persons (21% of the population analyzed) were categorized as people facing **high acute food insecurity** (IPC Phase 3 or above), and in need of urgent action



PROGRESS OF PIAs

Food security

5. **September 2022 – January 2023**, a total of 473,000 persons (11% of the population analyzed) are and **will be facing high acute food insecurity** (IPC Phase 3 or above) and in **need of urgent action**.
6. Between September 2022 – January 2023, up to 1,054,000 people will remain food stressed. **The key drivers for food insecurity in refugee hosting communities are climate shocks and hazards, seasonal diseases, pests and vectors, and high food prices**
7. In Teso and Karamoja sub regions, **consecutive poor and below average food crop and livestock production, coupled with the current sharp increases in prices of food** and essential non-food commodities, caused widespread food insecurity
8. In Karamoja region, between June and August 2022, 25% of the population (about 315,000 people) experienced high levels of acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above). Five of the nine districts in the region were classified in IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), while the other four were classified in IPC Phase 2 (Stressed).



PROGRESS OF PIAs

Food security

9. Compared to the March 2022 analysis, the **food security situation had improved**, with the food insecure population **reducing from 41%** in March-July 2022 to 25% in June-Aug 2022.
10. Overall, in Teso and Karamoja sub regions, for the period of June – August 2022, 28% of the population was analyzed representing 940,000 people and the analysis indicated they were facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) and in need of urgent action. On the other hand, September 2022 – January 2023, up to 630,000 people representing 19% of the population analyzed are facing high acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 3 or above) needing urgent action.
11. The **key drivers for food insecurity in Teso and Karamoja** were mainly identified as; **climate shocks and hazards, low household purchasing power, seasonal diseases, pests and vectors, and localized conflict and insecurity**



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PROGRESS OF PIAs

Food security

IPC Food security analysis report for Teso and Karamoja sub regions, November 2022

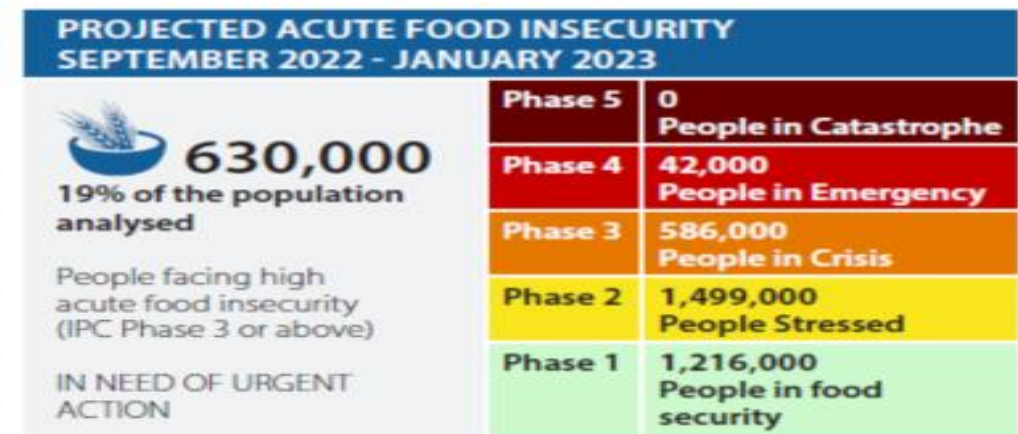


UGANDA

PARTIAL IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS TESO AND KARAMOJA

IPC ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY ANALYSIS JUNE 2022 - JANUARY 2023

Published on November XX, 2022





PROGRESS OF PIAs

Planned Output	Cumulative Performance
Relief to disaster victims/ Disaster affected persons supported	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Supported 498,180 disaster affected Households with relief food (34,438 bags of maize flour 100kgs each, 16,367 bags of beans 100kgs each and 76,800kgs of sugar) and non-relief food items (9,200 tarpaulins, 300-wheel barrows, 1,800 blankets, 600 pangas, 7,000 spades, 1,100 pairs of shoes, 1,950 basins, 300 bars of soap, 1,950 jerry cans, 400 sleeping mats, 4408 iron sheets and 3,200 mosquito nets) which enhanced the livelihood of the disaster affected persons across the country. ▪ Food relief distribution monitoring in Karamoja, West Nile, Central, Bugisu, Sebei, Bunyoro, Busoga, south western and Teso Sub regions.
Persons living at high risk of landslides resettled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Resettled twenty-two (22) Households of 170 persons living at high risk of landslides in five disaster prone districts of Bududa, Namisindwa, Manafwa, Sironko and Bulambuli to Bunambutye, Bulambuli. ▪ Completed the preparation for resettlement of sixty-six (66) Households 330 persons living at high risk of landslides to Semuliki wildlife reserve in Kanara Town Council. ▪ Land procurement and wetland investigation for Kasese and Kayunga displaced persons is on-going.
National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill drafted	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Developed National Disaster Risk Management Plan approved by Cabinet which would inform the preparation of the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill. ▪ Reviewed principles of the National DPM Bill and Annual State of Disaster Report data collected in 58 districts.



PROGRESS OF PIAs

PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building

Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

1. Interventions characterized with covid-19 prevalence, increased insecurity and livestock raids, floods and severe drought conditions
2. Established and revitalized Local Peace Committees in Kotido, Kaabong, Lamwo, Yumbe and Karenga districts. This involved equipping local peace committee actors with basic skills in Conflict Prevention and Management Resolution (CPMR)
3. Introduced Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to support Local Peace Committees response to emerging conflicts in communities
4. Operationalized the Africa Amnesty Campaign on silencing the guns by 2030 and encouraged voluntary surrender of illegal weapons
5. Recoveries and destruction of 378 illegally owned guns by the warriors in Karamoja region



Challenges

1. **Underfunding remains a major challenge**
2. **Low levels of capitalisation the SACCOs** hence affecting outreach and extension of financial services to the majority of the communities impacted by drought and other disasters
3. Absence of policy and institutional framework to guide peace building initiatives
4. Lack of **simultaneous and coordinated disarmament exercises** in the region
5. **Persistent insecurity** that prevailed in the Karamoja region scared away actors
6. **Targeted killings** of Peace Committee Members, Field Monitors, GISOs, and Local Leaders by the armed warriors **impacted on the reporting and sharing of early warning information**



Recommendations

- Fast track the development of the **Peace Policy** and the review of the **Firearms Act**
- **Develop a regional policy on disarmament.** Uganda continues to face challenges of cattle rustling from Karamojong
- There is need to generate the alternative livelihood programs for the ASAL communities to stop depending on cows
- Address issues of climate change and adaptation
- **Infrastructure in ASAL continues to be challenging especially during the rainy season.** There is therefore need to enhance interconnectivity in the region through infrastructure (roads, markets, electricity etc.) improvement to promote trade in the ASAL region
- Resource mobilisation is necessary to have tailor and eye marked resources to fund PIA 2 component and associated activities



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Thank you!