



PEACE, PROSPERITY AND
REGIONAL INTEGRATION

PROGRESS REPORT OF RESILIENCE PROJECT IN UGANDA

15TH PLATFORM STEERING COMMITTEE MEETING

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Progress Report of Resilience Projects in Uganda
2022

Table of Contents

Table of Contents	i
List of tables.....	iii
List of Figures.....	iv
List of Acronyms.....	v
1.0 Introduction	1
2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 14th PSC.....	2
3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects	4
PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management	4
3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management	4
3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development	4
3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources	4
3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity.....	5
3.1.5 Development of Renewable Energy Access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and renewable energy ensured	5
3.1.6 Land Governance.....	5
3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services.....	6
3.2.1 Transport and Market Development	6
3.2.2 Securing Livestock Mobility and Trans-boundary (regional and cross border) Trade	6
3.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services.....	7
3.2.4. Strengthening Regional and Cross-Border Trade	7
3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification	9
3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity.....	9
3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity	9
3.3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development	11
3.3.4 Income Diversification.....	12
3.3.5 Productive Safety Net.....	13
3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response.....	13
3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response.....	13
3.4.2 Contingency Planning.....	15
3.4.3 Disaster Risk Reduction (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.....	16
3.4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping	18
3.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer.....	19
3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research	19
3.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems.....	19

3.6	PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building.....	20
6.1	Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms	20
6.2	Conflict Resolution	20
3.7	PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships	20
3.7.1	Coordination and Platform Management	20
3.8	PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments.....	20
8.1	Access to Health and Nutrition	20
8.2	Access to education and training.....	22
8.3	Promote Gender Equality, Women’s Empowerment and Social Inclusion.....	22
4.0	Challenges and Lessons Learnt	24
4.1	Challenges	24
4.2	Lessons Learnt	24
5.0	Recommendations.....	25

List of tables

Table 3. 1: Compliance	4
Table 3.2: NTBs were resolved in FY 2021/22	8
Table 3. 3: Water quality management outcomes	11
Table 3. 4: Community Groups	12
Table 3. 5: Summary performance	17
Table 3. 6: Access to rural water supply	21

List of Figures

Figure 3. 1: Cross-Border Trade facilities at Katuna and Oraba	7
Figure 3.2: Mpondwe One Stop Border Post.....	8
Figure 3.3: cumulative water for production storage capacity over the medium term	10
Figure 3.4: land area under irrigation over the medium term.....	10
Figure 3.5: Water for Production facilities constructed in FY2021/22	11
Figure 3.5: Goats and bulls given to groups in Napak and Bukedea districts, March 2022:	12
<i>Figure 3.7: Coverage of Automated weather stations in FY 2020/21 and FY2021/22</i>	<i>14</i>
Figure 3.8: Overall alignment of the Budget to the Plan	15
Figure 3.9: IPC Food security analysis report for Teso and Karamoja sub regions, November 2022	17

List of Acronyms

AWS	Automatic Weather Stations
CCOs	Certificate of Customary Ownership
CFRs	Central Forest Reserves
CLAs	Communal Land Associations
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
CPMR	Conflict Prevention and Management Resolution
CPP	County Programming Paper
DCPs	District Contingency Plans
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
EAC	East African Community
ESIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Intergovernmental Authority on Development
LG	Local Government
LGDP	Local Government Development Plans
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MATIP	Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme Project
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MTR	Mid-term Review
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NDPIII	Third National Development Plan
NEP	National Expert Panel
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NTBs	Non-Tariff Barriers
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PDM	Parish Development Model
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plan
RRF	Rapid Response Fund

SAGE	Senior Citizens Grant
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UCWP	Urban Cash for Work Programme
UDB	Uganda Development Bank
UDC	Uganda Development Corporation
UNIEWS	Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System
UNMA	Uganda National Metrological Authority

1.0 Introduction

Informed by the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (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. IGAD and the Technical Consortium for Building Resilience to Drought in the Horn of Africa supported the process. 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 CPP 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. One of the issues identified for was an inadequate adoption of the CPPs as a planning framework for the Medium Term Plan.

The development and mainstreaming of M&E systems of CPPs within the IGAD Member States was initiated within the framework of a Sweden-supported Strengthening the Coordination and Implementation of IDDRSI (SCII) Project. These priorities were integrated into the country's Third National Development Plan (NDP III) and the corresponding decentralized plans (MDA strategic Plans and Local Government Development Plans - LGDPs). This therefore ensures financing of these priority interventions through the National Budget.

The National Experts Panel (NEP) consisting of 25 members is a platform established within the framework of IDDRSI that IGAD uses to support member-states in implementing its strategy with relevant M&E plans (baseline indicators and targets for resilience projects was developed. With IGAD support, the M&E plan was developed with corresponding indicators, baselines and targets. This also included a clear mapping of projects that contribute to the arid and semi-arid areas.

This report therefore is informed by the CPP Results framework and provides progress of implementation of the respective Priority Intervention areas providing actionable recommendations.

2.0 Progress on the Implementation of Recommendations of 14th PSC

SN	Recommendation	Progress
14.1	Appeals to the Member States, Humanitarian Actors and Development Partners to mobilise resources for scaling up humanitarian responses, to address the persisting food insecurity; and in this regard, take extra measures to assess and manage the impacts of the ongoing drought on gender inequalities	498,180 disaster affected households were supported with relief food and non-food items like tarpaulins, blankets, soap, jerry cans, iron sheets, mosquito nets.
14.2	Recalls Recommendation 13.4 calling on the IGAD Secretariat, Member States and Development Partners to expand the scope and scale of resilience investments in the region in the face of multiple hazards; and further emphasises the need to focus on innovative, comprehensive, collaborative, multi-sectoral, cross-border approaches to resilience building as envisioned in the IDDRSI.	The introduction of the Regional Development Programme in the NDP III is focussed to addressing areas lagging behind. This is therefore considered a priority in provision of resources as an affirmative action by government.
14.3	Calls on all Platform members to upscale and expand good practices and technologies for climate change, resilient agriculture, diversification of food and livelihoods, post-harvest loss, livestock insurance, land demarcation, and enhanced investment in water, feed and fodder and rangeland management.	Government has taken the initiative to mitigate against the dangers associated with climate change. This is now considered a priority area for intervention, as reflected in the Green Growth Strategy being developed by NPA in collaboration with MoWE, funded by UNDP Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development carried out a National Land Audit Programme (NLAP) in order to identify the specific challenges. The NLAP assessed the adequacy and effectiveness of land governance practices, process controls and effectiveness of land management systems
14.4	Recalls recommendation 13.1 urging IGAD and the Member States to mobilise resources for sustainable large-scale surface and ground water- based development that would bring a meaningful impact and direct economic and social benefits for youth, women and resource-poor households.	
14.5	Urges the IDDRSI Platform members to support the effective implementation of the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance to regulate cross- border pastoralist mobility to avoid conflict.	On 24 th June 2021, the 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. A 2 day High-Level Legal and Policy Experts Meeting which was held between 14 th – 15 th July 2022 at the Best Western Hotel, Entebbe, and Republic of Uganda
14.6	Calls on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to strengthen capacities for anticipatory early action by developing regional early action frameworks and protocols at national and local levels.	UNMA accumulatively established 196 AWS spread over 94 Districts, representing 64% coverage. Government monthly compile and disseminate the Uganda National Integrated Early Warning System (UNIEWS) bulletin

14.7	Recalls recommendation 13.8 calling on the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to undertake the mid-term reviews of the Regional Programming Paper and the Country Programming Papers and urges the IGAD Secretariat and the Member States to mobilise resources to carry out an analysis at national and sub-national levels.	There is no uniform guiding framework to undertake the Mid Term Review of Uganda's CPP.
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3.0 Updates the Implementation of the Resilience Projects

PIA 1: Natural Resources and Environment Management

3.1.1 Water Resources Development and Management

The major objective is to enhance drought-prone communities' access to and use of sustainably managed natural resources and environmental services.

Compliance: A total of 351 permit holders of groundwater, surface water and wastewater discharge were monitored for compliance within the provisions of Water Act and permit conditions. Compliance with ground water abstraction permit conditions improved to 78.7% in FY2021/22 compared to 76.8% in FY2020/21 surpassing a target of 78 percent. For surface water abstraction compliance was 80.2% compared to 78.4% in the same period. Compliance to wastewater discharge 66.2% compared to 65% in FY 2020/21. Overall, 374 permits (199 new and 175 renewal) were issued in FY2021/22 compared to 351 permits issued in FY 2020/21.

Table 3. 1: Compliance

Component	Outcome	Indicators		Baseline FY2018/19	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

3.1.2 Rangeland Management and Pasture Development

Government re-surveyed and marked forest reserve boundaries to ensure their protection. 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). This constituted 34.7% (3,381.38km) of the total 9,755km of 506 CFRs boundaries re-surveyed, demarcated and maintained under National Forestry Authority (NFA). 1.265 million Ha of 506 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) were protected from illegal activities and encroachment across the country through forest law enforcement patrols supported by the environmental Protection Police in 16 management areas across the country (7 plantation areas and 9 Ranges).

In July 2021, Cabinet directed National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) to stop issuance of licenses to investors aiming to develop land located in wetlands. The directive resulted from allegations the investors have, over time, deviated from the agreed plans stipulated when licenses were issued. Therefore, investors that had already allocated Wetland User Permits/Licenses are being reviewed to ascertain whether their activities are undertaken in accordance to the agreed plans, without compromising nature¹.

3.1.3 Securing Equitable Access to Natural Resources

The Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) procured services of the Supply Masters (U) Limited to restore forest cover in the Northern region through supplying, planting and maintaining tree seedlings

¹¹ Background to the Budget, FY2022/23. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development.

and Bamboo for River and Stream banks. To that effect, 13,530 seedlings were distributed in 28 sub-counties as of March 2022.

Substantial progress has been made in restoration of the forest cover which has increased to 13.4% from 9.5% in 2015. This is attributed to concerted effort to restore the degraded forests by planting trees and allowing the natural forests to regenerate after evicting encroachers. A total of 26,394,856 assorted tree seedlings were planted in FY 2021/22.

However, the degradation of wetlands remains a major concern. Only 8.9% of the wetlands remains intact. The highest level of degraded wetlands is in the eastern region with 40% of the wetlands degraded followed by Central with 26%, Northern 18% and Western 17%. To reverse this trend, 293km² of wetlands needs to be restored every year. 17,800 Hectares of degraded wetlands were restored and 1,170 km of wetland boundaries were demarcated. Eviction of encroachers on wetlands continued and process cancellation of land titles in the wetland commenced.

3.1.4 Environmental Management and Bio-diversity

Climate Change remains a major concern particularly emission of greenhouse gases. The estimated annual change in Greenhouse gases in Uganda was 1.15 Million Tonnes of Carbon dioxide equivalent which very low compared to other countries. The programme will continue to monitor this to ensure we attain carbon neutral status as soon as possible.

Government has continued with efforts to maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment. By the end of the FY2020/21, the percentage of permit holders complying with ESIA conditions at the time of spot check was doubled from 40 percent in FY2019/20 to 80 percent in FY2020/21 against the NDPIII target of 50%. The Air Quality Index PM_{2.5} was noted at 154 against the target of 155 for the financial year which is an improvement from 150 for FY 2020/19. This is attributed to increase in the number of air quality monitors installed in Kampala.

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

The amount of energy saved was at 3.3MW against the targeted 7.7MW in FY2020/21. This very low performance was mainly because of increased theft and use of old-fashioned and non-energy efficient technologies. Additionally, the percentage of energy losses and wastage in transmission and distribution was at 17% above the targeted 16.01%. These reduced energy losses and wastages were due to reduced theft and illegal electricity connections. It was also due to increased surveillance and monitoring of transmission and distribution networks by transmission and distribution companies.

With the Russia-Ukraine tensions bringing energy security and climate concerns to the fore, Uganda needs to consider additional investments in renewable energy and sustainable biofuels.

3.1.6 Land Governance

Land management is priority of government because of increasing land conflicts/ disputes. The total land titled/ registered increased to from 21.73 percent in FY2019/20 to 22.4% in FY2021/22. The low achievement was partly because of the COVID-19 pandemic which led to closure for land offices. However, substantial progress was made in securing tenure for lawful and bonafide occupants and customary land owners. 6,314 lawful and bona fide occupants were issued with certificates of title. Acquired/compensated 3,130 Hectares of Land for Lawful and bonafide occupants. 7,807 certificates of titles were transferred to lawful and bonafide occupants. 4032 Certificate of Customary Ownership (CCOs) were processed and issued in Northern Uganda. Communal Land Associations (CLAs) in Karamoja region were formed and certificates issued. 38,976 land titles were issued.

3.2 PIA 2: Market Access, Trade and Financial Services

3.2.1 Transport and Market Development

Trade within the EAC alone remained stagnant during the previous two years partly due to the closure of the border with Rwanda. This has since been improved following the reopening of the borders. The volumes and value of commodity exports remain relatively low, implying the need to address constraints to competitive trade at international and regional levels.

Uganda stands to benefit from the AfCFTA through boosting intra-Africa exports, increasing manufacturing exports, job creation and enhanced incomes as well as enhanced transport and logistics services in the region. The MTR notes that to benefit from the AfCFTA several challenges must be addressed including: (i) reducing the high costs of doing business (due to factors such as: high regulatory burden and increased import competition); (ii) meeting the required standards set by import countries; (iii) addressing non-tariff barriers to trade (including political barriers); (iv) enhancing economic complementarity through diversification of exports and production.

Two (2) Markets in Moroto and Arua have been constructed. Nine (9) out of the planned 12 markets have been completed and 8 of these are fully operational under the Markets and Agricultural Trade Improvement Programme Project-2 (MATIP2). Construction of shelters, installation, testing running and commissioning of high-level value addition facilities for Arua and Busia Markets. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) developed a National Livestock Information system; and established Agro processing facilities in Luwero and Mbarara; and under MATIP project.

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

The movement of livestock has come under increasing pressure due to a multitude of factors, including climate change-induced reduction of grazable land, water scarcity, food insecurity, socioeconomic challenges, demographics, limitations of peripheral rule of law, and the influence of armed and violent extremist groups, further provoking cross-border population movements.

On 24th June 2021, the 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. These protocols are yet to be considered by the Summit. It is based on the foregoing that the **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;

1. Sensitization on the Confirmation & Adoption of the Protocol on Transhumance.
2. Engagement with Uganda State agencies ratification and domestication of the Protocol.
3. Signing of the Free Movement of Persons & Transhumance Protocols.

Recommendations and Way Forward

While calling upon the relevant Ministries to fast-track the ratification process and to table the protocol to the National Assembly for domestication, the representative of Uganda National Assembly and Line Ministries at the national meeting made the following recommendations:

- a. Conduct a Regulatory Impact Assessment to determine the appropriate legislative direction to pave way for the legislative procedure.
- b. Commit to domesticate the IGAD Protocol on Transhumance based on the regulatory Impact assessment.
- c. Strategic Environmental Impact Assessment for the enactment of policies on transhumance.

- d. Conduct sensitization of the relevant government and policy makers to enhance informed decision making.
- e. Promote wider Community engagement and sensitization of the stakeholders including pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, border communities, duty bearers and other relevant stakeholders on the importance of the protocol.
- f. Propose to hold an exchange learning mission to another region where transhumance protocol implementation has been working.
- g. Enhance the community resource sharing agreements and cross-border MoUs to include implementation modalities of the Protocol provisions, through cluster and cross border committee that include local governments and communities, investment opportunities, seasonal mobility, conflict resolution mechanisms, rights and obligations of herders etc.
- h. Work with the Ministry of Justice towards harmonization of laws and regulations on small arms control among the member countries.
- i. Strengthen conflict resolution and settlement of disputes among the cluster communities while complementing existing community efforts.
- j. Technical support from IGAD/ICPALD for the development of national policies and piloting programs.

3.2.3 Access to Secure and Affordable Financial Services

In the period under review, 45 SACCOs were formed in Karamoja sub region to ease access to affordable financial services. Government of Uganda 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.

Credit to the private sector has increased, but at a slow rate compared to the growth over the NDP II period. Low interest credit should be promoted through further capitalization of UDB and UDC. The private sector credit and its contribution to GDP improved to 8.5 percent and 15.2 percent from 7.1 percent and 14.4 percent in FY2020/21, respectively.

3.2.4. 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 etc.

Figure 3. 1: Cross-Border Trade facilities at Katuna and Oraba



Katuna



Oraba

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 (Figure 3.2). This was done in collaboration with the ministry of works.

Figure 3.2: Mpondwe One Stop Border Post



Other achievements

- i. Procured IT equipment for the Small Scale Cross Border Trade Clearance System.
- ii. Improved core trade infrastructure and facilities in the border areas of Bunagana, Goli and Mpondwe
- iii. 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)
- iv. 17 Cross border associations have been formed at all major borders of Uganda with East African Community (EAC) and COMESA states to enable synergies and exploitation of economies of scale for enhanced trade.
- v. Established Joint Border Committees and participated in regional meetings to help eliminate NTBs hindering cross border trade
- vi. Developed an online NTB reporting and monitoring system funded by Trade Mark East Africa where traders are free to report any complaint relating to weigh bridges, standards inspection, customs interferences, immigration related issues, police road blocks, plant and animal inspections, among others.
- vii. Four (04) Non-Tariff Barriers (NTBs) were resolved in FY2021/22.

Table 3.2: NTBs were resolved in FY 2021/22

SN	NTB	Imposing Country	Comment
1	Denial of Market Access for Uganda's 2sugar, poultry and milk	Kenya	Resolved apart from denial of Lato Milk and the 0.06% on eggs
2	Road user fees of 500 to USD charged on Ugandan Trucks	TANZANIA	This has been reduced to 140 USD
3	Security tags of 100 USD and 70 USD on Ugandan	South Sudan	Removed, awaiting confirmation
4	Removal of visa fees	South Sudan	Done

However, the following are still pending

1. Denial of preferential market access for Ugandan Sugar to Tanzania.

2. Multiple regulatory requirements on milk from Uganda to Tanzania.
3. Multiple Fees imposed on Ugandan Clearing Agents by Tanzania.
4. Market Access for Utility Wooden Electricity Poles to Tanzania.
5. Market access for Poultry and Poultry Products from Uganda to Tanzania.
6. Reoccurring Market access Bans/tax on Uganda's poultry exports to Kenya. This takes different forms and is on and off, the country now have 0.06% tax on eggs
7. Non recognition of Truck specifications approved and registered in Uganda. Kenya charges truck drivers approximately 150,000 Ksh with trucks that have three axle loads. These are recognized and approved for transportation by Uganda. The truck drivers after paying the penalty are required to apply for an exemption permit that should be applied for two weeks in advance which is an additional delay and amounts to an increase in business costs.
8. Control Tags of 100 USD and 60 USD on Ugandan trucks to South Sudan
9. Delays in clearing Tea to Kenya
10. Ban on Beers, Spirits and beverages to DRC
11. DRC Not respecting the STR threshold of 2000 USD, they grant for 500 USD
12. VISA on small scale cross border traders by DRC against the CMP.

3.3 PIA 3: Enhance Production and Livelihood Diversification

3.3.1 Livestock Production and Productivity

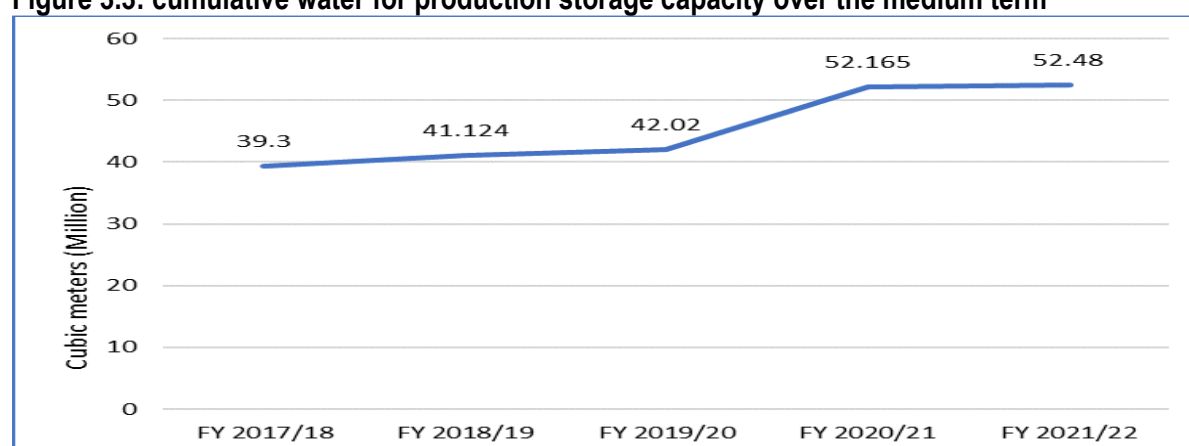
Targeted households satisfied with livestock health services. Of the 50,000 targeted households in 2021/22, 79.2% of this was achieved translating into 39,600 households satisfied with livestock health services in the project districts. This was due to the improved veterinary services in the project districts for example surveillance, early detection and rapid response system. Capacity building of the livestock health services extension workers during the reporting period. Integrating community animal health workers in veterinary services.

3.3.2 Crop production and Productivity

Production and productivity. To enhance inclusive growth, government should continue to play a key role in the agriculture sector to enhance its production and productivity. For production, the MTR noted that MAAIF has adopted the following strategic direction: (i) to have quality seeds in the country, the production, multiplication, distribution and certification of seeds and other stocking materials like animal breeds and fisheries should be controlled by Government; (ii) vaccinate all animals from FMD; (iv) equip all the eight mechanization zones; (iv) Irrigation policy implementation by MAAIF; (v) a champion a massive communication campaign to educate farmers; and, (vi) partnering with large scale farmers to enhance economies of scale. The MTR also recommends that Government avails incentives for medium and large scale farmers to use their land. Incentives should include easy access to affordable capital through UDB and other lending agencies such as PostBank. As well, government should enhance agriculture insurance to attract investments in the sector.

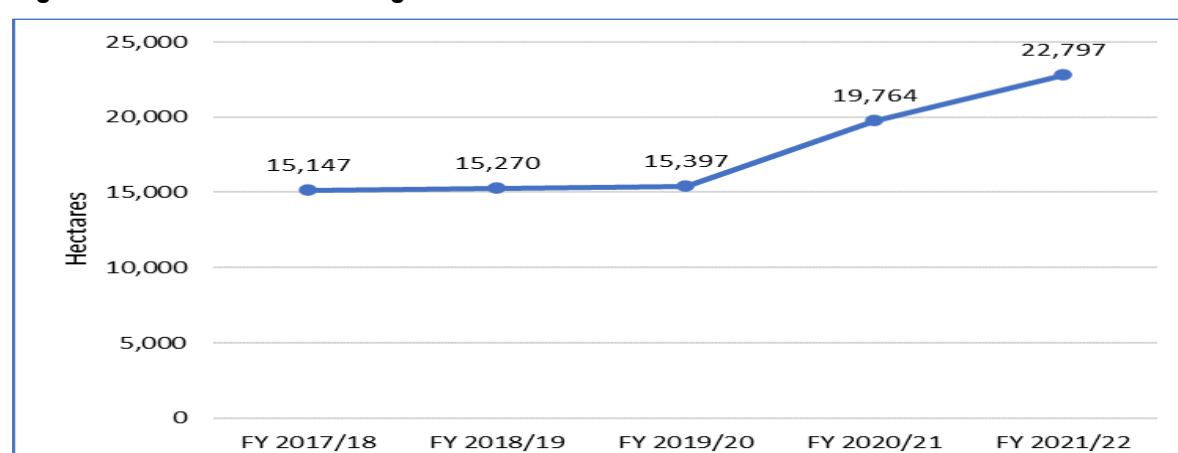
Cumulative Water for production storage capacity (Million cubic meters). The cumulative Water for Production storage capacity increased from 52.165 Million cubic meters in FY 2020/2021 to 52.48 Million cubic meters in the FY2021/22 (Figure 3.3). This increase was however, below the planned target for the FY2021/22 of 55.72 Million cubic meters. The underperformance was due to inadequate funding. At the current rate progress, it is unlikely that the NDP target of 76.82 Million cubic meters will be achieved by 2025.

Figure 3.3: cumulative water for production storage capacity over the medium term



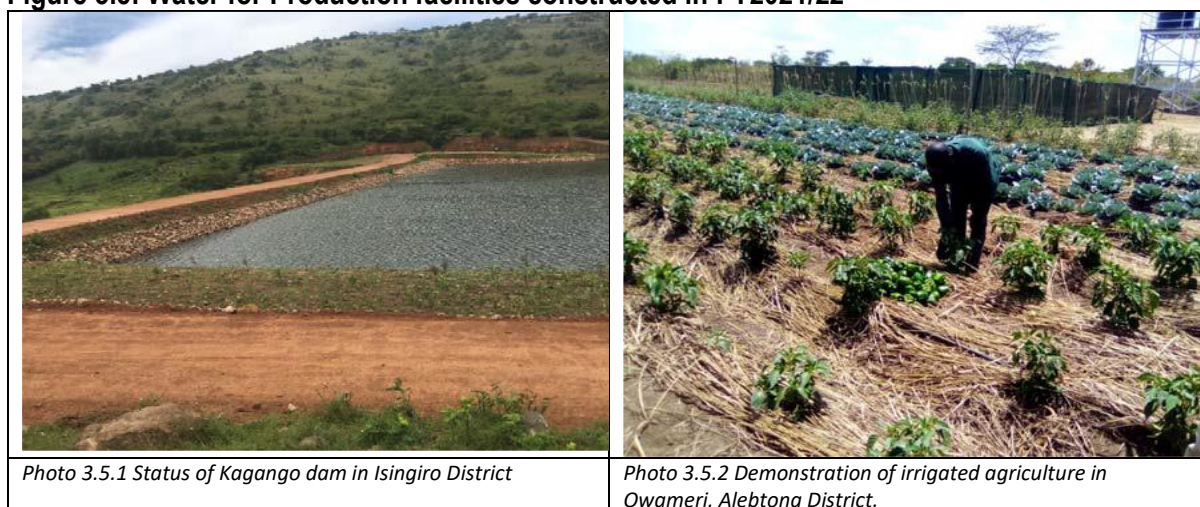
Area under formal irrigation (Ha). Government through the Ministry of Water and Environment constructed to completion medium and large-scale irrigation schemes across the country thereby increasing the land area under formal irrigation from 22,504 Ha in FY2020/21 to 22,797 Ha in FY 2021/22 (Figure 3.4). This increase was higher than the planned target of 19,938 Ha.

Figure 3.4: land area under irrigation over the medium term



Water for production infrastructure. In the review period, some of the water for production infrastructure completed include: 7 schemes of Doho Phase II, Mubuku Phase II, Wadelai, Tochi, Ngenge, Rwengaaju and Olweny; 35 Solar Powered Irrigation Schemes; 16 Parish level valley tanks; and 58 farmer level valley tanks. Table 3.2 presents the Water for Production (WfP) facilities constructed.

Figure 3.5: Water for Production facilities constructed in FY2021/22



3.3.3 Fisheries and Apiculture development

Bio-physical health of water bodies. Access to safe drinking water is a basic human right and is a United Nations Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 6. In particular, the SDG indicator used to measure ambient water quality is indicator 6.3.2 which is ***'The proportion of water bodies with good water quality'***. Globally, waterborne diseases such as cholera are responsible for over two million deaths annually. For a water body to be considered to be of good quality, 80% of the values of the 5 key parameters measured over a period should be within the respective target values. Based on this criteria, Lake Victoria achieved 78% for the stations on the Ugandan side.

Industrial Wastewater quality. The Indicator used for this measurement is ***'Percentage of water samples taken at the point of discharge complying with national standards for wastewater discharges'***. In the FY2021/22, a total of 302 wastewater samples were collected and analyzed compared to 196 collected in FY 2020/21. This represents an increase of 54%. The compliance levels to National Standards for wastewater (effluent) discharges with respect to Total Nitrogen (TN), Total Phosphorus (TP), Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD) and Total Suspended Solids (TSS) were 36.7%, 24.5%, 27.4% and 45.1 % respectively. Average compliance levels to National Effluent Discharge Standards stood at 33.4 % against a target of 68% (table 3.3). The five leading polluters were leather tanning, fish processing, textiles manufacture, sugar processing and municipal effluent discharges. While some industries have installed wastewater treatment facilities, these facilities do not operate optimally due to a number of factors including inadequate capacities, poor designs and poor operation and maintenance.

Table 3. 3: Water quality management outcomes

Outcome	Indicators	Baseline	Achievements	
		FY2017/18	2020/21	2021/22
Enhance water quality management	Percentage of water quality samples complying with national standards for water bodies	ND	COD 47.9% TSS 71.5% TN 25.3%	COD 27.4% TSS 45.1% TN 36.7% Average 33.4%
	Percentage of water samples complying with national standards for water collection points (E.coli)	ND	Rural 62.2% Urban 90%	Rural 62.3% Urban 77.2%

3.3.4 Income Diversification

Develop artisanal and small-scale mining. Mining and Minerals bill 2022, which was passed by Parliament on 17th February 2022, was assented to by H.E the President in October 2022. A committee was formed to come up with first draft Mining and Minerals Regulations. During this period, 17 Mineral Dealers' Licenses (MDL) and 1 Goldsmith License were granted. In addition, inspection was conducted in August 2022 on ASM mining sites in Kassanda to appraise the current situation, gender equality and women empowerment in the Artisanal mining sector

The ICGLR Regulation were signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs and forwarded to UPPC for gazetting process is ongoing. The ICGLR Mineral Tracking and Certification Scheme seeks to promote the mineral sector's role in the peaceful economic and social development within the Member States of the Great Lakes Region by establishing common regional standards for transparency.

Government promoted diversification of income sources to include non-agricultural activities. Through the Regional Pastoralist Livelihoods Resilience Project (RPLRP), 42,000 households whose livelihoods mainly relied on pastoral activities were targeted. The main beneficiaries of this project were pastoral and agro-pastoral communities identified by the project in the project area of 12 Districts. The project supported livelihood activities like apiary and aquaculture with aim of increased options available for women to generate more income sources.

Table 3. 4: Community Groups

Alternative Options	Women	Youth	Men
Poultry	100	10	30
Apiary	70	30	40
Pasture Bulking	30	70	40
Goats breed improvement	100	10	30
Bull Breed Improvement	30	10	100
Average beneficiary	66	26	48
% of direct beneficiaries	47.14	18.57	34.29

Women and youth directly benefited from livelihood options promoted by the project. This has increased financial stability to the women and youth in the project area. In particular, 10 groups received 150 goats less 2% of loss. The 10 groups had 147 goats (30 males and 117 females). Each of this female goats had given birth to 4 kids. This is equal 4 kids x 117 female goats = 468 kids. Therefore the total improved goats is 468 kids + 117 mother goats = 585 goats per district. This indicates full participation of women in breed improvement activities and increased women income through goats rearing. This has enabled children to go to schools and improve shelters from grass thatched houses to Iron sheet houses.

Figure 3.6: Goats and bulls given to groups in Napak and Bukedea districts, March 2022:



3.3.5 Productive Safety Net

Safety nets not only support poverty reduction but also economic growth. Safety nets have often been controversial instruments, condemned in some circles as short-term palliatives or even a waste of money. The existence of safety nets encourages adoption of higher income livelihood strategies that are associated with higher, but prudent, risk. Safety nets is one component of a broader social protection strategy, which uses a plethora of instruments to address a wide array of risks and associated vulnerability. For the poorest of the poor one of their key concerns is access to sufficient food for a healthy and active life. Food-based safety nets are therefore an important instrument for some of the poor and food insecure who are vulnerable to critical levels of food deficit. Integration of safety nets within broader social protection strategies has enabled a more cohesive relief and development approach, as opposed to a relief to development continuum or more linear approach.

In the review period, **government expanded the scope and coverage of social protection services to improve the resilience and productive capacity of vulnerable persons.** A total of 304,959 older persons had benefitted from the Senior Citizens Grant (SAGE). In addition, a total of 14,176 older persons who turned 80 years were enrolled into the SAGE Programme. **Designed an Urban Cash for Work Programme (UCWP) to mitigate against the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on vulnerable people.** The Programme aims to provide income to the most vulnerable families affected by COVID-19 in urban areas and floods in rural areas. **Rehabilitated, traced and resettled 205 street children with their families.** A total of 50 children were withdrawn from the worst forms of child labour or hazardous working conditions. In addition, **Government provided food and non-food items** to 797 children in seven (7) remand homes and one (1) reception centre. Furthermore, government supported disaster affected persons with relief food (31,055 bags of maize flour, 13,166 bags of beans and 106,460kg of sugar) as well as non-relief food items under the Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP). Furthermore, 38,446 beneficiaries (70 percent female) were supported with Village Revolving Funds in refugee host communities in the 15 DRDIP implementing districts.

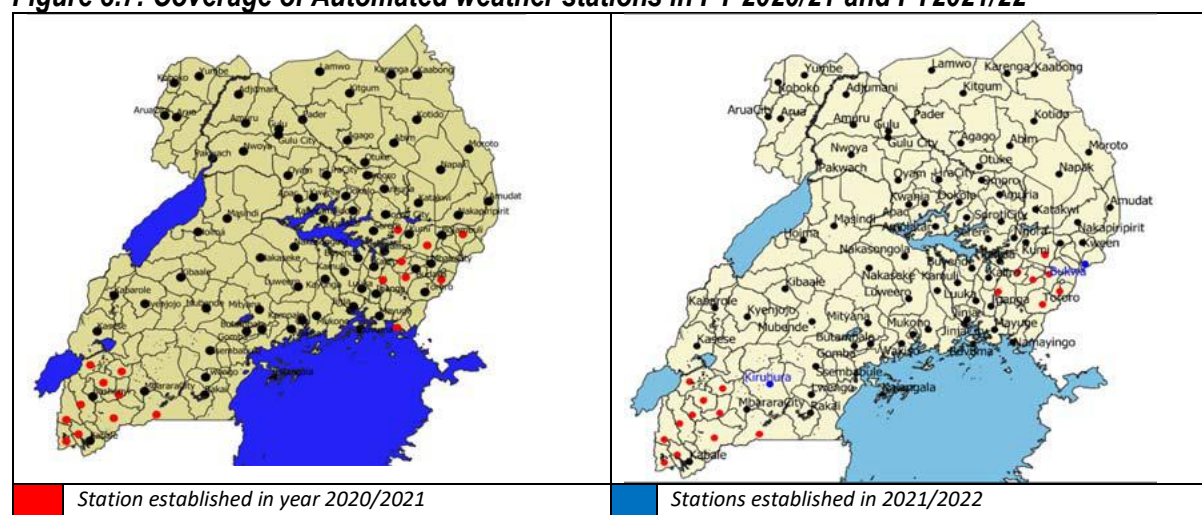
3.4 PIA 4: Disaster Risk Management, Preparedness and Effective Response

3.4.1 Early Warning Systems and Response

Installed new and equipped and maintained existing automatic weather stations to ensure maximum functionality. By end of the FY 2019/2020 Uganda National Metrological Authority (UNMA)

had established 169 Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) spread over 75 districts out of 146 districts. This represented 51.4% coverage. During the FY2020/2021, UNMA accumulatively established 194 AWS spread in 91 districts across the country. This represented 62% coverage (refer to figure 23). In the FY2021/2022 UNMA accumulatively established 196 AWS spread over 94 Districts, representing 64% coverage. At the current rate of progress, the NDPIII target of 80% coverage of the districts is unlikely to be attained by 2025. Revived the functionality of 4 DAVIS Automatic Weather Stations in Agoro, Koci-Goma, Kakira Karenga and ADCONs in Entebbe, Bududa, Butaleja, Buginyanya, Budaka, Pallisa, Tororo and Jinja. 128 out 196 weather stations were maintained across the country.

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



Government disseminated and obtained feedback on the seasonal forecasts issued through radio talk shows. The key issues identified in the districts of Bushenyi, Mbarara, Mbale, Gulu, Moroto, Kotido, Kampala and Soroti include:

- Inadequate weather monitoring stations in some areas.
- Delayed onset or early withdrawal of rains.
- Lack of access or irregular dissemination of early warning information.
- Increased occurrence of hydro-meteorological hazards such as floods, landslides, and drought.
- Lack or inadequate understanding of the scientific language of the forecasts such as; Above normal and below normal rainfall.
- The forecast is always in English and difficult for some farmers to read and understand.
- Increasing frequency of dry spells and heavy rainfall.

Additionally, **Uganda through the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has embarked 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 risks between the communities, local governments and other government early warning agencies, using structures like the District Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre and the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre.

Office of the Prime Minister 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. Between July 2022 to-date, OPM has compiled and produced UNIEWS issues 68 (July- Aug), 69 (Aug-

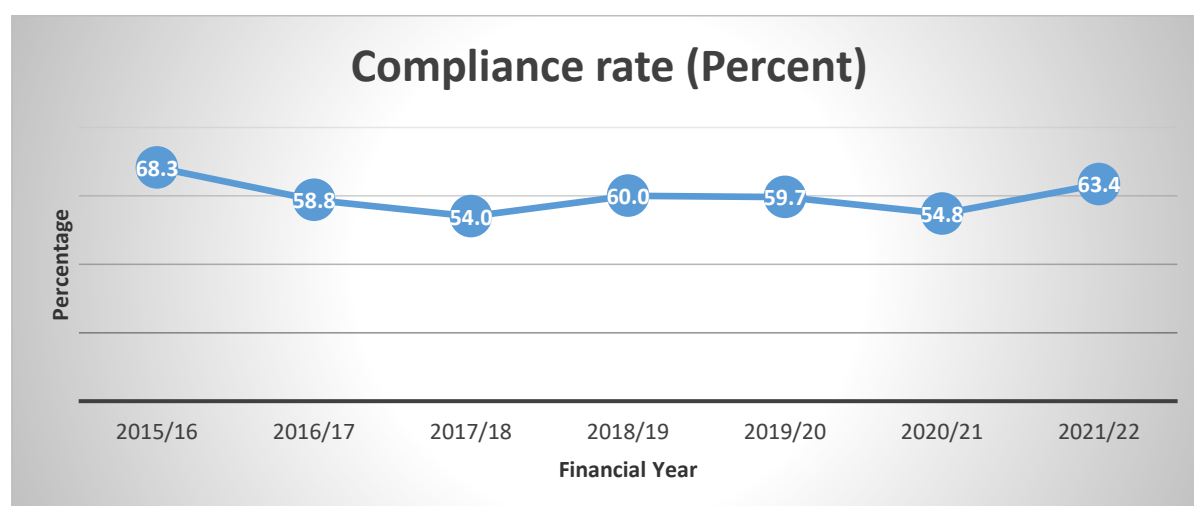
Sept), and 70 (Sept- Oct). Early warning advisory for the month of August 2022 was drafted and disseminated; carried out analysis for the UNIEWs issue 70, and validated UNIEWs 68/69 in Kisoro, Rukiiga and Rubanda.

Early warning alerts were issued and sensitization of communities on the looming heavy rains in the second rainfall season undertaken in the West Nile sub region of Uganda.

3.4.2 Contingency Planning

Government has continued to build capacity of the decentralized institutions to ensure alignment of their Plans to the National Development Plan. This in turn to be translated to the alignment of the budgets to the Plans. Alignment of the plans and budgets has been intermittent over the years scoring 63.4 percent in FY2021/22. The alignment ensures that the budget is implementing the MDA and Local Government Development Plans. Financing of the Plan ensures financing of the issues for contingency planning.

Figure 3.8: Overall alignment of the Budget to the Plan



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. Cumulatively, 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. Out of these, 15 DCPs were developed in the period between April to October 2022.

Contingency planning has been expanded to cover infectious hazards and non-infectious hazards, in lieu of COVID-19 and other pandemics and epidemics that have potential to disrupt the social-economic fabric of the country. In line with this, the Ministry of Health and partners have supported five districts of Kween, Bulambuli, Busia, Tororo and Mbale City to develop Multi-hazard preparedness and response plans for both infectious and non-infectious hazards.

Uganda conducted forty-eight (48) against the targeted thirty (30) DDMCs/DRR resilience trainings in Moroto, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Dokolo Amuru, Pader, Kyegegwa, Isingiro, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, Nwoya, Pakwach, Katakwi, Amolatar, Ngora, Bukedea, Kumi, Kwanja, Kapelebyong, Bududa, Bulambuli, Namisindwa, Sironko, Manafwa, Paliisa, Butaleja, Kitagwenda, Buliisa, Kibuku, Butebo, Bugweri that enhanced the capacity across DLGs on resilience and awareness against disasters.

3.4.3 Disaster Risk Reduction (Prevention, Mitigation & Preparedness) and Climate Change Adaptation.

Development of a National Disaster Risk Management Plan. Government through the Office of the Prime Minister developed the National Disaster Risk Management Plan, 2022. The 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.

Finalize and disseminate the National Disaster Risk Atlas. Following the finalization of the National Risk Vulnerability Atlas in FY2020/21, the Atlas was disseminated in 17 districts of Iganga, Kaliro, Namutumba, Namayingo, Mayuge, Kole, Lira, Otuke, Apac, Kwanja, Amolator, Bugiri, Bugweri, Jinja, Luuka, Kamuli and Buyende. This created awareness of preparedness for disasters.

Strengthen the Disaster Risk Information Management Systems. In the review period, the following was undertaken: i) Enhanced the National Early Warning System against Disaster risks through practicing use of chatbot and digitized damage and loss assessment tool which provides real time information to aide decision making; ii) Produced and disseminated 12 monthly Uganda National Integrated Early Warning systems (UNIEWS) bulletins on potential disaster occurrences that facilitated disaster preparedness; iii) Validated the UNIEWS bulletin in Rukiga, Kisoro and Rubanda districts; iv) Conducted sensitization on UNIEWS in Rakai, Lwengo, Ibanda, Buhweju, Madi Okollo, Obongi, Pakwach, Luuka, Namayingo, Kayunga, Acholi, Lango, Teso, Bukedi, Bunyoro, Elgon, Karamoja and Sebei sub-regions.

To enhance preparedness and response to disasters, Government through Office of the Prime Minister finalized the Standardized Rapid Needs Assessment tools that are to be adopted by both government and non-government actors in undertaking pre-disaster assessments and rapid needs assessments whenever disasters occur. Using the standardized tools, results were realized namely; Seventy- two (72) assessments conducted to collect Pre and post disaster risk information across the country; Conducted a rapid assessment of Elgon (Mbale District/City) floods and mudslides in August 2022, and also carried out rapid assessment in Bududa during the same period. Disaster Assessments were also carried out in Mayuge and Butaleja Districts, and a Rapid Needs Assessment carried out in Bundibugyo, Kasese district.

Additionally, during the review year, Office of the Prime Minister and partners; i) Conducted Post-Disaster (windstorms, hailstorms, floods, landslides) losses and damage assessments in 8 districts which informed Government responses mechanisms and planning; ii) conducted DDMC resilience and contingency planning Trainings to support disaster risk informed planning, and disaster assessments in Butebo, Kibuku, Bugweri, Kitagwenda, Buliisa, Kole, and Buyende districts; and produced draft District Contingency Plans for Kagadi and Nakasongola DLGs.

Food security and Nutrition analysis for Teso and refugee host communities: Uganda conducted an 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. In refugee host communities the analysis revealed that 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. 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.

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. In the consequent period of 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. 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.

In the sub regions of Teso and Karamoja, 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. 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). 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-August 2022.

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.

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.

Figure 3.9: IPC Food security analysis report for Teso and Karamoja sub regions, November 2022

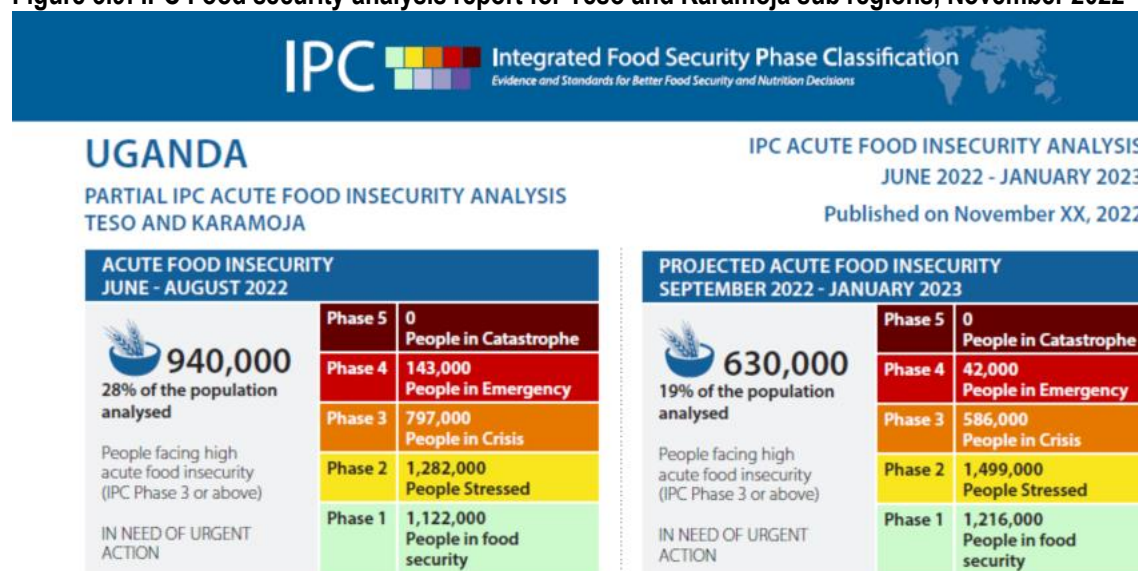


Table 3. 5: Summary performance

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

	<p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food relief distribution monitoring in Karamoja, West Nile, Central, Bugisu, Sebei, Bunyoro, Busoga, southwestern and Teso Subregions.
Persons living at high risk of landslides resettled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed MOUs for MDAs implementing resettlement activities in Bulambuli. Resettled twenty-two (34) 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.

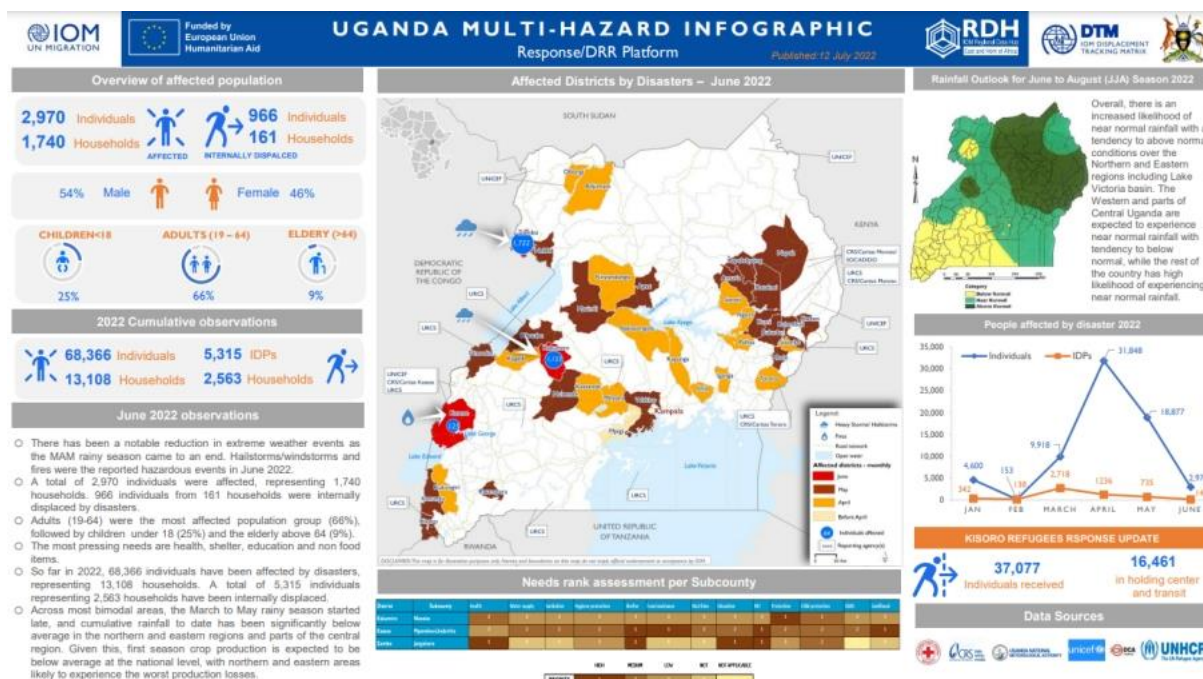
3.4.4 Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability Mapping

Finalize and disseminate the National Disaster Risk Atlas. The National Risk Vulnerability Atlas was launched in FY2020/21, consolidating 135 district hazard, risk and vulnerability profiles, which represented all districts at the time. However, new districts and cities were created bringing the total to 148 districts and cities. Office of the Prime Minister set out to develop district risk profiles for the newly created districts and so far, Karenga and Nabilatuk district profiles were developed while the other profiles for the seven districts of Karamoja were updated. In addition, the Atlas was disseminated in 17 districts of; Iganga, Kaliro, Namutumba, Namayingo, Mayuge, Kileleshwa, Lira, Otuke, Apac, Kwanja, Amolator, Bugiri, Bugweri, Jinja, Luuka, Kamuli and Buyende. This created awareness of preparedness for disasters.

Uganda carried out eighty-two (82) district Disaster Risk Assessments against the planned 30 Disaster Risk Assessments. The Risk Assessments included the following: the Fire incident at Bilal Primary school in Kawempe division, Kampala City, Kabira TC Market in Mitooma district, the effects of floods, heavy rains, landslides, food insecurity in Kasese, Abim, Kotido, Moroto, Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Bududa, Manafwa, Sironko, Namisindwa, Bulambuli, Rubanda, Masaka, Buyende, Buliisa, Nakasongola, Ntoroko, Agago, Kampala, Bundibugyo, Bunyangabu, and comprehensive assessment of IDPs in Ntoroko.

Districts, Floods and landslides hazard risk and vulnerability mapping of Bundibugyo and Bunyangabo districts were conducted. This informed the disaster response and preparedness strategies. Seasonal rainfall performance impact assessment and sensitization of Kibale, Hoima, Masindi, Rukungiri, Kanungu, Kisoro, Rukiga, and Kabale districts were conducted.

Uganda Multi-Hazard Infographic were updated and published in July 2022, these can now be accessed on relief.web/int



3.5 PIA 5: Research, Knowledge Management and Technology Transfer

3.5.1 Support to Adaptive Research

In FY2022/23, government allocated resources to operationalize the National Development Planning Research Agenda aimed at increasing the participation of non-actors in planning and budgeting; and citizen participation in Local Government Economic Development (LED). Government is developing the requisite science infrastructure will stimulate and manage the flow of knowledge and technology amongst universities, R&D institutions, companies and markets. There is therefore need for follow up of the research agenda to be able to address resilience issues in drought prone communities.

3.5.2 Advisory and Extension Systems

Government rolled out ICT-enabled agricultural extension solutions including the e-Diary, and other e-Extension tools to improve delivery of extension services. In addition, a Standards Manual for diary extension services was developed at the various parishes. Provision of extension services is one of the government's priorities to accelerate implementation of the Parish Development Model (PDM). However, despite increase in recruitment of extension workers, capacity gaps still exist. The LGs will need to provide continuous capacity building on management of associations, financial literacy for both the parish chiefs, PDCs, SACCOs and enterprise groups, integrating mindset change in business advisory service delivery and extension services to agricultural producers. Encourage horizontal and vertical linkage between parishes and the district respectively.

In the review period, government trained sixty-one (61) District & Sub county extension workers in Agro-related courses to support 968 lead farmers under the PRDP Development Initiative for Northern Uganda.

3.6 PIA 6: Conflict Prevention, Resolution and Peace Building

6.1 Peace Building and Mediation Mechanisms

The intervention in the 2 financial periods; of 2022/21- 2021/22, were characterized with covid-19 prevalence, increased insecurity and livestock raids, floods and severe drought conditions. Interventions included:

1. Establishment and revitalization of the 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).
2. Procured smart phones for Field Monitors to facilitate them in information collection, reporting and sharing with relevant actors.
3. Operationalized the Africa Amnesty Campaign on silencing the guns by 2030 and encouraged voluntary surrender of illegal weapons. The campaign targeted 4 regions of; Karamoja, Northern Uganda, Rwenzori and Kampala Metropolitan.
4. Conducted awareness raising workshops in the districts of Karenga Isingiro and Koboko on the dangers of proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons in communities.

6.2 Conflict Resolution

1. Introduction of Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to support Local Peace Committees response to emerging conflicts in communities.
2. Carried out a rapid comprehensive assessment on the emerging conflict issues in Karamoja region with a view of understanding the underlying causes to conflicts and recommendations to various levels of engagement.
3. Recoveries and destruction of 378 illegally owned guns by the warriors in Karamoja region.
4. Inspection of Police Armories to ensure safe and secure storage of firearms and training of Police officers in physical security and stockpile management practices to avoid leakages

3.7 PIA 7: Institutional Strengthening, Coordination and Partnerships

3.7.1 Coordination and Platform Management

The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) has continue to provide a coordination role to government. This is also being undertaken through the National Government Annual Performance Report.

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. The slow start of the NDPIII Programmes indicates a gap in the coordination of the National Development Plan (NDPIII). OPM should therefore be strengthened to fast track coordination of implementation of the Plan.

3.8 PIA 8: Human Capital, Gender and Social Developments

8.1 Access to Health and Nutrition

a. Good nutrition, water, sanitation and hygiene promoted.

Access to rural water supply dropped from 68% in the FY2020/21 to 67% in FY 2021/22. This was attributed to the rate of population growth was higher than the rate of invest in safe water infrastructure in rural areas. In addition, the aging water supply infrastructure is unable to cope with the rapidly growing demand for safe water supply. At this rate of progress, it is unlikely that the NDP and CPP target of

increasing access to safe water supply to 85% by 2025 will be achieved. The stagnation of the national functionality rate was attributed to the rate of repair of water facilities could not out match the rate of breakdown of water facilities. **The percentage of population using an improved water source dropped to 67% from 68%.** The total number of rural water facilities increased from 133,954 in FY 2020/21 to 135,774 in FY 2021/22.

Table 3. 6: Access to rural water supply

Indicators	Achievements		
	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22
Percentage of rural population within access of an improved water source (1km)	68%	68%	67%
Percentage of functionality rates of rural water systems.	85%	85%	85%
Percentage of villages with access to safe water supply	67.8%	67.9%	67.4% ¹⁰

Access to urban water supply increased from 71.6% in FY2020/21 to 72.1% in FY2021/22. The Annual target of 78.4% was not achieved because of the interference of the COVID-19 Pandemic that affected completion of the planned interventions. The Budget Cuts due to critical interventions for COVID-19 post era management affected this.

The improvement from 71.6% to 72.1% was attributed to the fact that the completed piped Water Supply and Sanitation systems were serving a bigger population compared to last year's served population. The improved Access was after construction and completion of piped water supply and sanitation systems in the Small Towns / RGCs / Large Towns of Namalu, Morulem, Dokolo, Padibe, Kambuga II, Kateete, Lwamata, Bigando, Bihanga, Igorora I, Kassanda, Kangulumira, Nazigo, Nyabyeya, Kyampisi and Namulanda.

Sanitation coverage defined as proportion of the population accessing any form of sanitation facility regardless of its quality increased to 77% from 76.4% in FY 2020/21. This represents an increment of 0.6%. **In urban areas, sanitation coverage increased to 90.6% from 89.7% in the FY 2020/21.** This implies that an additional 2.2 million Ugandans gained access to sanitation services in the rural areas and approximately one million in the urban areas. The increment in coverage was attributed to the increased investment in household sanitation and hygiene as a result of intensive campaigns by the different actors across the country.

b. Equitable access to health services increased

The government policy on health is to ensure that all Ugandans have access to high quality and affordable health care to contribute to social and economic development. Accordingly, the Mission of the MOH is to provide the highest level of health services to all people in Uganda through delivery of promotive, preventive, curative, palliative and rehabilitative health services at all levels. The sector intends to achieve the above by putting emphasis on health promotion and disease prevention and increasing access to health facilities.

The ministry was able to register some improvements in some of the indicators like immunisation and HIV. DPT3 and Measles coverage registered some good progress though was not so good at both at 86%. The decline was due to Covid19 Lockdown hampering the implementation of the child days for catch up activities.

Malaria incidence per 1,000 population continued to be above 250/1000. This was due to the population not utilising Insecticide treated nets and misuse of the nets by using them for other things not to prevent malaria.

Proportion of the population accessing health Insurance has remained very low due to lack of National Health Insurance Bill which is not yet assented to for implementation. This has hampered the introduction of health insurance in public health facilities. Health insurance is currently majorly implemented in Private Not for Profit and Private health facilities and this has not been able to scale up to the Public health facilities due to lack of clear policy on health insurance thus the coverage being very to lower than 5%.

Approved posts filled public service is currently at 73% and the target has not been able achieved at 80% due to lack of wage, lack of qualified staffs in the positions advertised and low pay by the Civil service. But this is going to change now that the payment of health workers has been enhanced and wage provided.

Health facilities deliveries has improved due to the incetivisation of the indicator by the Uganda Reproductive Maternal Reproductive project. There has been a tremendous improvement in institutional deliveries in most of the facilities in Uganda but last two years there was a bit of decline due to due to Covid restrictions which hampered the utilisation of the health facilities.

ART Coverage was achieved at 91% but the government increased the target to 95-95-95 which we archived only 91. This was not very bad we expect to improve this indicator to improve even beyond 95% because all the logistics are in place.

Prevalence of teenage pregnancy this increased due to the lock down. Most of the youth were a bit redundant not attending school and this was not met and it was worsened by Covid 19 when children were not in school. Teenager pregnancies increased

% readiness capacity of health facilities to provide general services. With the construction of HC IIIs in all the Sub Counties without HCIIIs and staffing, equipping this will be ready to offer comprehensive Maternal Neonatal Child Health care services.

ANC 4th Visit increased from 46% to 48%. This indicator was achieved due to support by World Bank Project URMCHI.

8.2 Access to education and training

Increase equitable access to quality education services and school retention. The quality of life of Ugandans still falls short of the minimum standards despite growth in the income per capita. The growth in incomes has not translated to improved access to quality basic services such as education, health care, and equal opportunities. The Uganda Human Development Index marginally adjusted from 0.528 FY2019/20 to 0.524 in FY2021/22. Significant progress has been registered in a number of learning outcomes over the years. Despite an improvement in the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) at primary from 115 in FY2019/20 to 111 in FY2021/22, the Net Enrolment Rate (NER) reduced from 93% to 92% in FY2021/22. GER at Secondary slightly improved from 25 to 26 percent in the same period. This follows the country's effort to rebound the economy.

Government continued to facilitate the Skills Development Facility (SDF) which contributes to the implementation of the BTVET Strategy. Cumulatively, 2,403 vocational students were supported to attend internship and apprenticeship training in 75 companies. Over 79,837 people received skills training across 90 districts of Uganda. Over 11,043 trainees (48 percent female and 52 percent males) were issued with Certificates of Competence by Directorate of Industrial Training (DIT).

8.3 Promote Gender Equality, Women's Empowerment and Social Inclusion

Supported women's economic empowerment by facilitating the Uganda Women Empowerment Programme (UWEP). US\$ 9.156 billion was disbursed to 1,248 women groups benefiting 10,562

women. Government monitored the performance of 319 UWEF groups and recovered UShs 31 million, and processed 128 UWEF applications.

The Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, reviewed the Community Mobilization and Empowerment Strategy for which a multi-sectoral taskforce to operationalize the Strategy was constituted. As part of the Strategy, government established and trained a pool of 64 master trainers at national level; and cascaded Training of Trainers regional workshops reaching out to a total of 880 participants from 176 LGs.

4.0 Challenges and Lessons Learnt

4.1 Challenges

1. Underfunding remains a major challenge; the budget allocation in the MTEF is far below the projected funding to achieve the outcomes and implement the interventions as outlined in Third National Development Plan (NDPIII) and Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP).
2. Lack of Government Counterpart Funding in the projects being implemented in the drought prone areas.
3. Covid -19 Pandemic has been a great hindrance to construction and rehabilitation works at the target borders
4. World Bank Procedures usually take a while, yet the procurement processes are slow hence calling for forbearance especially in implementation of World Bank funded projects.
5. 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.
6. Absence of policy and institutional framework to guide peace building initiatives
7. Weak law on firearms
8. Lack of simultaneous and coordinated disarmament exercises in the region
9. Persistent insecurity that prevailed in the Karamoja region scared away actors
10. 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.

4.2 Lessons Learnt

1. Need to have back up funding especially counterpart funding from Government of Uganda
2. There is need for continuous engagement on resolution of NTBs.
3. The NTB reporting and monitoring system funded by Trade Mark East Africa has helped market players to report at ease complaints on trade related activities
4. Have sustained financing programs in ASAL regions to avoid over dependency on Donors, NGOs
5. Compulsory education for children from ASAL communities to promote mind set change;
6. Need for comprehensive disarmament development programs for ASAL region

5.0 Recommendations

1. Fast track the development of the Peace Policy and the review of the Firearms Act.
2. **Develop a regional policy on disarmament.** Uganda continues to face challenges of cattle rustling from Karamojong. In the same manner, these Karamojong are armed and government came on board to disarm them. However, the neighbours are never disarmed thus causing insecurity to the Karamojong. There is therefore need for a harmonized framework to disarm the region to ensure that the other member states are not made vulnerable.
3. There is need to generate the alternative livelihood programs for the ASAL communities to stop depending on cows.
4. Address issues of climate change and adaptation
5. 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.
6. Resource mobilisation is necessary to have tailor and eye marked resources to fund PIA 2 component and associated activities.
7. **Increasing access to safe water:** The Sector should adopt motorized water systems (including being powered with renewable energy e.g., solar) as a way of reducing distance to water points and overcrowding, which will ultimately increase productivity and holistic livelihood improvement. However, technocrats should be conscious that motorized systems if not well planned and managed are affected by illegal connections due to the high-water demand. That operation of motorized systems is affected by inability to pay water user fees.