

On-going and Planned Disaster Related Resilience Programming in Uganda

2016

Agnes Atyang



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This report was commissioned by the Office of the Prime Minister and supported by the United Nations Development Programme.

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Acronyms

ACCRA	Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance
ACDI/VOCA	Agricultural Cooperative Development International/ Volunteers in Overseas Cooperative Assistance
AfDB	African Development Bank
APFS	Agro-Pastoral Field School
ASALs	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
AWOTID	Abim Women Together In Development
BRACED	Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters
CAHWs	Community Animal Health Workers
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCR	Climate Change Response
CEWERU	Conflict Early Warning and Early Response Unit
CPP	Country Programming Paper
DADO	Dodoth Agro-Pastoral Development Organization
DFID-UK	Department for International Development, United Kingdom
DOKA	Department of Karamoja Affairs
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EW	Early Warning
EWS	Early Warning Systems
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations
GCCA	Global Climate Change Alliance
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GIZ	Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
GhG	Growth, Health and Governance
GHoA	Greater Horn of Africa
GoU	Government of Uganda
IDA	International Development Association
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KAPDA	Kaabong Peace for Development Agency
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Programme
KOICA	Korean International Cooperation Agency
MADEFO	Matheniko Development Forum
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MJoCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment

NRM	Natural Resources Management
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
RPLRP	Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
SACCOs	Savings and Credit Cooperatives
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
UNICEF	United Nations Children Fund
UNOCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

Uganda is susceptible to highly devastating disasters that curtail economic growth and social development. The Government of Uganda has therefore put in place a number of measures to address the impact of the disasters on the population such as the National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management, commitment to the implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 and the wider 2030 Development Agenda, East African Community and the African Union’s work on disaster risk reduction and strengthening the resilience of African nations and communities to disaster and shocks. Furthermore, Uganda developed the Country Programming Paper (CPP), a 15-year strategy identifying priorities to be undertaken at both national and regional level, in order to build resilience of communities in drought prone areas.

Since the Government approval of the CPP, GoU with the support of its multi-lateral and bilateral development partners has invested in disaster-related resilience programming. This study was done to identify development partner-funded interventions related to resilience building undertaken since the approval of the CPP.

Programmes at national level are aimed towards building the technical capacity of national institutions in CCA/DDR, developing supportive regulatory and legal frameworks, integration of climate risks and opportunities within national planning and budgeting processes, improving sectoral coordination, and mainstreaming DRR into national and sector specific policies and programmes, supporting MDAs in the implementation of resilience related policies. Nevertheless, the majority of programmes are implemented at district level where they are focused on building the natural, financial, physical, human, social and political capitals of communities and households and thereby contribute to building their resilience.

The majority of programmes are focused on Karamoja sub-region and the central cattle corridor (Mubende, Kiboga, Sembabule, Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola districts). The rest of the country, particularly the dry lands, is not served with programmes specifically designed to increase community or household resilience.

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1. Introduction

1.1 Background and Context

Uganda remains susceptible to highly devastating disasters, including hydrological, geological, climatic and human-induced that exert a significant toll on its population and impose a significant socio-economic cost and which, to some extent, affects the country's ability to maximize the benefits from its economic growth and social development. Over the past decades, the incidences of devastating disasters have increased in frequency, intensity and geographical spread. The country remains vulnerable to a range of hazards that, if not prevented and mitigated, can once again result in disasters. With impacts of climate variability and change becoming more pronounced leading to increasing incidence of climate-induced disasters and wide-ranging impacts on the lives and livelihoods of people, the need to mainstream disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into the development planning process and to build capacities for reducing and mitigating their impacts has been recognized by the Government of Uganda (GoU) in the National Development Plan (NDP) and other policy pronouncements.

The Government of Uganda put in place a number of measures to address the effect of emergencies and disasters on the population, including a National Policy for Disaster Preparedness and Management in 2010. At the international level, Uganda has committed to the implementation of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 – 2030 and the wider 2030 Development Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals. At the regional level, Uganda is in support of the East African Community and the African Union's work on disaster risk reduction and strengthening the resilience of African nations and communities to disaster and shocks. Also, Uganda developed the Country Programming Paper (CPP) which is a 15-year strategy identifying priorities to be undertaken at both national and regional level in order to build resilience of communities in drought prone areas. The CPP is aligned to the regional IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) developed by IGAD with the overall objective of reducing drought disaster risks and improving livelihoods in the GHoA using an integrated programming framework at regional and national levels.

Since the Government approval of the CPP, GoU with the support of its multi-lateral and bilateral development partners has invested in disaster-related resilience programming. However, information on these interventions is not readily available. It is on this premise that this study was undertaken.

2. Conceptual and Methodological Approach

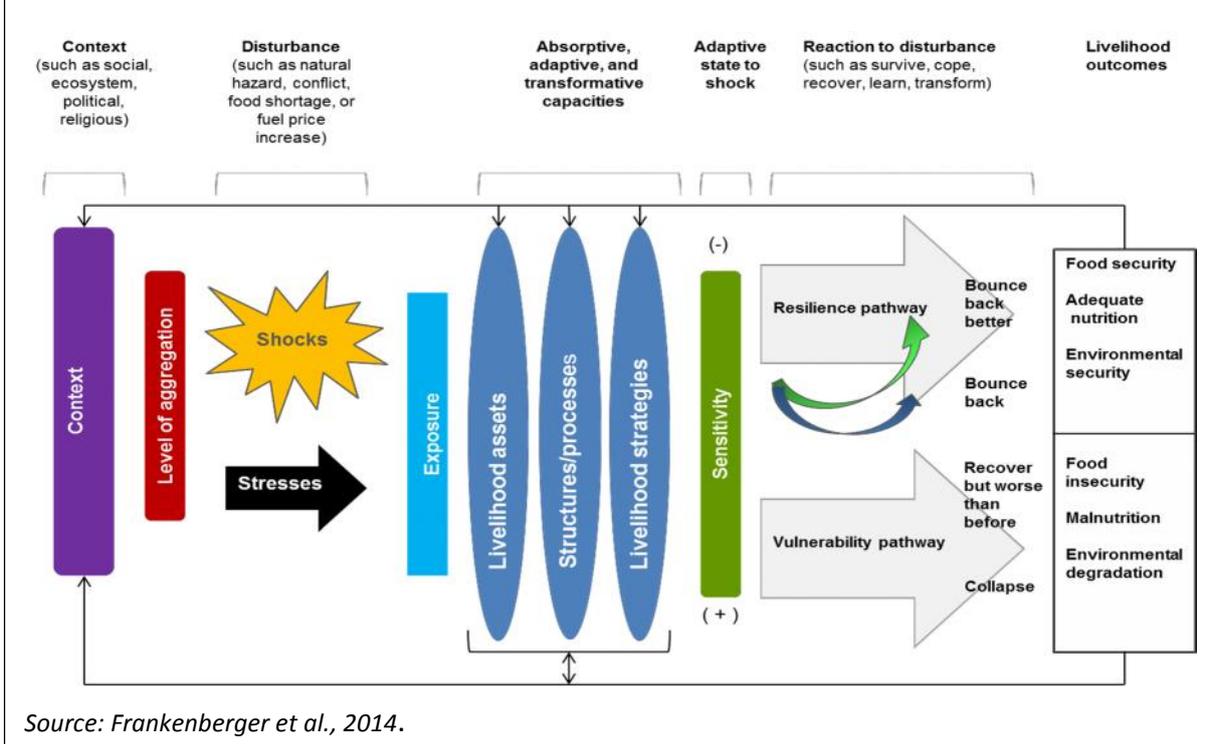
2.1 Framing Resilience

There are numerous definitions of resilience. For instance Frankenberger *et al.* (2012) define resilience as; *“The ability of countries, communities, and households to anticipate, mitigate, adapt to, and/or recover from the effects of shocks and stresses in a manner that protects livelihoods, accelerates and sustains recovery, and supports economic and social development”* whilst the OECD (2014) defines it as *“the ability of households, communities and nations to absorb and recover from shocks, whilst positively adapting and transforming their structures and means for living in the face of long-term stresses, change and uncertainty”*. These definitions all broadly agree that resilience refers to the capacity to manage, cope with, adapt to or recover from shocks. It entails having a holistic understanding of the vulnerabilities and devising or strengthening pathways to enable communities to respond effectively to increased risks. The concept of resilience recognizes that systems are dynamic, multi-faceted with varying temporal scales implying that it is more than just about the capacity to bounce back to the previous state but also adapt and learn to live with changes, uncertainty, long-term stresses or transform (Tilstone 2013, Twigg 2009, Mitchell 2013). This is because the determinants of resilience are constantly changing as the social, economic, and environmental landscapes within which households and communities operate also change. Resilience is therefore, an on-going process rather than an outcome (Harris 2013). Resilience has a temporal dimension: individuals, households, communities, systems or nations may be resilient at a certain point under certain contextual factors but not when the contexts or factors change over time. Resilience is not a directly observable construct; it is a composite of a collection of variables and characteristics that make a household or system more or less resilient to shocks or stresses.

Thus, resilience concept is not just looking at the impact of disasters but also at what makes communities vulnerable to multiple shocks and stresses. It further examines to what extent communities are able to bounce back after a disaster or shock, therefore addressing their core vulnerabilities and putting more emphasis on the need for recovery from such shocks to mitigate future risks.

There are various framework approaches to resilience each depending on the perspective such as disaster risk reduction (DRR), climate change adaptation (CCA) and improved livelihoods (Frankenberger *et al.* 2014). These can be combined into a single integrated framework which emphasizes the importance of access to productive assets, institutional structures and processes, household livelihood strategies, and preparedness, prevention, response, and recovery activities formulated in response to shocks and climate related changes (Figure 1).

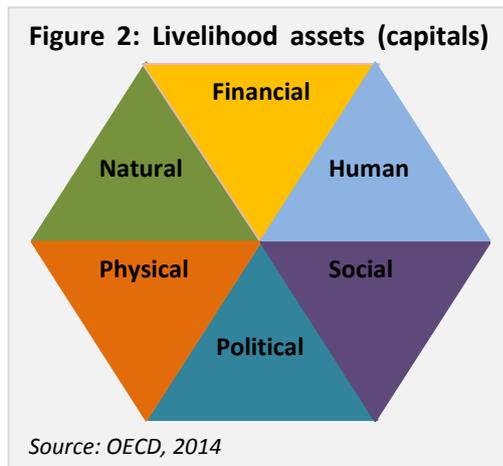
Figure 1: Resilience conceptual framework



Resilience-building aims to enhance the capacities of households and communities to deal with shocks/stresses or changing patterns of risks. These capacities are determined by the livelihood assets or resources available which in turn influence the livelihood strategies employed by households and communities to meet their needs for their wellbeing and enable them to withstand shocks and stresses, and adapt to changing risks. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, without undermining the natural resource base. Livelihoods are determined by a mix of six different categories of assets or capitals that are mutually reinforcing and exist at multiple levels: financial, human, natural, physical, political, and social capital. Resilience programming therefore, aims at improving the capacities at all levels by influencing the level, quality of and access to livelihood assets.

Resilience is determined by the extent to which a community has the necessary resources and is capable of organising itself prior to and during time of need. The concept of resilience demands a consideration of livelihoods assets. At root, the question of resilience is nearly the same as the question of the sustainability of livelihoods, but with a greater emphasis on the ability to cope with—and recover from— shocks or disasters.

Interventions to strengthen resilience aim to; (a) address underlying causes of vulnerability in order to increase resilience and protect development, (b) reduce and mitigate radical drops in resilience caused by disasters and crises and (c) enhance bouncing back from adversity in



order to continue strengthening resilience. Thus, it can be seen that supporting people’s livelihoods and protection and building assets are fundamental to building resilience.

Improving capacities depends on the set of resources and assets that can be used by communities in the event of a stress or shock. As such, disaster risk reduction and resilience building interventions can be categorised on the basis of capitals in the sustainable livelihoods framework i.e. financial, physical, human, natural, social and

political (Figure 2). **Financial capital** refers to the cash that enables people to adopt different livelihood strategies and typically includes credit/savings group, employment, savings, remittances, banking facilities and transfer of funds, among others. **Physical capital** concerns the basic infrastructure that people use to function more productively such as water supplies, roads, telecommunications, sanitation, shelter and social infrastructure. **Human capital** is the sum of skills, knowledge, labour, habits, education, vocational skills, and health that together enable people to pursue different livelihood strategies. The **natural capital** is the natural resource base on which livelihoods depend and examples include land, forests, water, biodiversity of the environment, and minerals. **Social capital** is associated with access to and participation in networks, groups, formal and informal institutions. **Political capital** refers to access to persons in authority, knowledge of rights and duties, participation in community organizations influencing local power structures, and participation in democratic processes.

2.2 Uganda CPP

The Uganda Country Programming Paper is a framework designed to improve livelihoods and enhance resilience to drought in the drylands. It is aligned to the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) shared vision of building drought disaster resilience and sustainability in the ASALs in the region through the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI).

The CPP builds on existing government policies, strategies and programs, and identifies priority areas of intervention to transform dryland livelihoods into resilient economic systems. It also serves as a planning, coordination and resource-mobilization tool.

The CPP is has six thematic areas or pillars of intervention;

1. Natural Resource Management (NRM),
2. Market Access and Trade (MAT),
3. Livelihoods Support (LS),
4. Pastoral and Disaster Risk Management (PDRM),
5. Research and Knowledge Management (RKM), and
6. Peace Building and Conflict Resolution (PBCR).

2.3 Purpose and Scope of the Study

This study was done to identify interventions related to resilience building undertaken since the approval of the CPP. This report presents an analysis of existing and planned Government of Uganda and development partner-funded (multi-lateral and bilateral) disaster related resilience programming in Uganda.

2.4 Methodology

The following methodological approach was used:

- Internet research for programme documents – these will include programmes by Government of Uganda and development partner-funded such as African Development Bank (AfDB), UK Department for International Development (DFID-UK), European Union (EU), United Nations agencies, Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), among others.
- Desk review of documentation of programmes and classification of interventions by livelihood assets as outlined above and level of operation to map the existing portfolio of disaster resilience activities in the country.
- The programmes and projects identified here do not include those in the core mandate of government ministries although it is acknowledged that they contribute to resilience building.

2.5 Limitations of the Study

- The geographical area of focus of most programmes is limited to district, region or national. This does not necessarily imply that a programme is implemented throughout the district but may cover only one or more lower administrative levels such as a sub-county. Similarly, programmes at regional level may not cover all the districts in a particular region. Programmes working with MDAs are generally identified as national level.

- The study does not seek to ascertain whether the programmes are effective in building the resilience of the target communities.
- Ascertaining whether the identified programmes/activities are in the area reported is outside the Terms of Reference of this study.
- Although they all contribute to resilience building, this study excludes routine government programmes such as in education, health, infrastructure development and agriculture, among others.
- The funding commitment is only available at project/programme level and is not specified for a component or activities.

3. Programmes building resilience in Uganda

3.1 Programmes focused on building Natural Capital

Table 1: Programme actions focused on building Natural Capital

Organization	Programme Actions/components	Programme Funding ¹ and Source	Time frame	Geographical area of focus	CPP Pillar
Mercy Corps	<i>Programme/project: Growth, Health and Governance (GhG).</i> This component seeks to build livestock herds by improving access to animal health care through CAHWs and increasing the supply of affordable veterinary medicine.	USAID US\$ 55 million	2012 –2017	Abim, Kaabong and Kotido districts	3 (LS)
MAAIF	<i>Programme/Project: RPLRP</i> This programme action aims to develop or rehabilitate pasture and related infrastructure and ecosystems.	World Bank/IDA US\$ 40 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) and Teso sub-regions (Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, and Ngora)	1 (NRM)
	<i>Programme/Project: RPLRP</i> This action aims to improve livestock production and health through breeding, fodder/feed production and better animal health management	World Bank/IDA US\$ 40 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) and Teso sub-	3 (LS)

¹ All funding in this study has been converted to US Dollars at 1€= 1.1 US\$; 1£ = 1.5 US\$; 1000 UGX = 0.3 US\$ (Source: <https://www.oanda.com/currency/converter/> as at 19 May 2016.)

				regions (Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, and Ngora)	
GIZ/OPM	Adapting agricultural cultivation methods of the Karimojong to climate change in the Karamoja sub-region.	German Government US\$ 2 million	2011 – 2016	Karamoja (Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	4 (PDRM)
FAO	This project seeks to increase land area and agro-systems under integrated natural resources management (NRM) and sustainable land management (SLM)	GEF (Global Environment Facility) US\$ 3.5 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).	1 (NRM)
	This project seeks to scale up integrated approaches to NRM and SLM at national level.	GEF (Global Environment Facility) US\$ 3.5 million	2015 – 2019	National	1 (NRM)
	<i>Programme: Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in the Central Cattle Corridor, Uganda.</i> This component seeks to restore watershed ecosystems.	Government of Belgium US\$ 4 million	2013 – 2016	Central cattle corridor (Kiboga, Luwero, Mubende, Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Sembabule districts)	1 (NRM)
	<i>Programme/project: GCCA - Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda.</i> This component aims to improve energy plantations.	European Commission US\$ 12 million	2012 – 2016	Central cattle corridor (Kiboga, Luwero, Mubende, Nakaseke, Nakasongola and Sembabule districts)	1 (NRM)
DOKA	<i>Programme/project: Drylands Integrated Development Project.</i> This component seeks to strengthen the livelihood and reduce vulnerability of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist in the Karamoja by enhancing the productivity of livestock by introducing improved breeds and agricultural land using fertilizers.	Islamic Development Bank US\$ 25 million	2014 – 2019	Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak.	3 (LS)

	<i>Project/programme action: KIDP.</i> Rebuild and fortify (agro)pastoral livelihoods by giving cattle to selected households to support them in building herds to at least viable levels.	Government of Uganda (GoU) US\$ 3.3 million	On-going	Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts	3 (LS)
	<i>Programme/project: Ugandan-German IGAD drought resilience initiative</i> This seeks to support the national drought resilience strategies of Uganda, specifically to implement activities in the Country Programming Paper (CPP) to end drought emergencies and to strengthen Ugandan cooperation with its neighbouring countries within the Karamoja Cluster (<i>specifics still undefined</i>).	German Government US\$13.2 million	(2015 –)	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts)	Undefined yet
Mercy Corps	<i>Programme/project: BRACED</i> Programme aims to enhance the linkages between communities and local governments to ensure that issues of land ownership, quality rangeland, water management and ecological systems are better planned through participatory processes, and that policy and budget planning are responsive to community needs in the face of increasing climate risks.	DFID US\$ 7.5 million	2015 – 2018	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak). <i>(Programme area coverage includes Wajir in Kenya).</i>	1 (NRM)

Gaps in programmes on natural capital

- Parts of the drylands do not have programmes to support resilience building e.g. southern part of the cattle corridor, parts of Teso sub-region and western Uganda.
- Programmes to promote appropriate sustainable rangeland management practices and technologies including tree planting and development of rangeland monitoring mechanisms in dry lands outside Karamoja.
- Protection and sustainable management of water catchments or watersheds in dry lands outside the central cattle corridor.
- Lack of programmes promoting equitable land use systems.
- Lack of programmes geared towards popularisation of use of alternative or more efficient energy technologies
- Broadening conservation of indigenous dryland plant species and trees e.g. shea nut, gum Arabica
- Lack of programmes to develop regulatory framework to support development of artisanal mining especially in Karamoja.

Overlaps in programmes on natural capital

- Projects enhancing livestock productivity/production are undertaken by DOKA, MAAIF and FAO in the Karamoja sub-region.

3.2 Programmes focused on building Human Capital

Table 2: Programme actions focused on building Human Capital

Organization	Programme Actions/components	Programme Funding and Source	Time frame	Geographical area of focus	CPP Pillar
Mercy Corps (In partnership with World Vision)	<i>Programme/project: Karamoja GhG</i> This component aims to promote maternal and child health and nutrition by boosting nutrition among children under 2 years.	USAID US\$ 55 million	2012 –2017	Abim, Kaabong and Kotido	3 (LS)
WFP	Programme/Project: This priority area aims to build resilience in Karamoja by addressing food insecurity and malnutrition through food assistance e.g. emergency relief food aid, supplementary feeding, and School feeding in all primary and secondary schools.	British, USA, Japan, Canada and Irish governments, among others. US\$ 103 million	2016 – 2018	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).	3 (LS)
UNDP/UNMA/MWE	<i>Programme/project: Strengthening Climate Information and Early Warning Systems for Climate Resilient Development and Adaptation to Climate Change.</i> This seeks to establish information infrastructure on weather, climate and disaster management.	GEF US\$ 4 million	2014 – 2017	28 districts in the country focusing on the disaster prone areas of Mbale region, Teso region, Northern and Western region.	4 (PDRM)
FAO	<i>Programme: Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Agro-Pastoral communities and the Local Government to Reduce Impacts of Climate Risk on Livelihoods in Karamoja.</i>	DFID-UK US\$ 12.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).	4 (PDRM)

	<p>Actions in this programme seek to support informed decision making by conducting comprehensive seasonal assessments and actionable research.</p>				
	<p><i>Programme/project: Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Agro-Pastoral communities and the Local Government to Reduce Impacts of Climate Risk on Livelihoods in Karamoja.</i> This component will strengthen the capacity of DLG veterinary services to manage diseases and respond to livestock disease emergencies.</p>	<p>DFID-UK US\$ 12.5 million</p>	<p>2013 - 2016</p>	<p>Karamoja sub-region (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).</p>	<p>2 (MAT)</p>
<p>FAO/MWE/MAAIF</p>	<p><i>Programmes: GCCA – Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda (EC) and Agricultural Adaption to Climate Change in the Central Cattle Corridor).</i> This component aims at training communities in farmer field schools to improve knowledge and capacities for climate change and adaptation and promote and implement community-based CCA practices.</p>	<p>European Commission, GEF and Belgian and Irish Governments US\$ 15.4 million</p>	<p>2012 - 2016</p>	<p>Central cattle corridor (Mubende, Kiboga, Sembabule, Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola)</p>	<p>4 (PDRM)</p>
<p>FAO</p>	<p><i>Programme/project: Global Climate Change Alliance: Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda.</i> This component aims to promote sustainable livelihood strategies such as improved charcoal production technologies through trainings in farmer field schools.</p>	<p>European Commission US\$ 12 million</p>	<p>2012 – 2016</p>	<p>Central Cattle Corridor (Mubende, Kiboga, Sembabule, Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola)</p>	<p>1 (NRM)</p>

FAO/OPM	<p><i>Programme/project: Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Agro-Pastoral communities and the Local Government to Reduce Impacts of Climate Risk on Livelihoods in Karamoja.</i></p> <p>This component aims to strengthen the capacity of local and central government in managing and coordinating drought early warning in Karamoja.</p>	DFID-UK US\$ 12.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja sub-region (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).	4 (PDRM)
	<p><i>Programme/Project: Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Agro-Pastoral communities and the Local Government to Reduce Impacts of Climate Risk on Livelihoods in Karamoja.</i></p> <p>This component aims to strengthen the skills of communities and local institutions on community-based integrated watershed management for climate change adaptation.</p>	DFID-UK US\$ 12.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja sub-region (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).	1 (NRM)
FAO/MWE/UNDP	<p><i>Programme/Project: Improving capacities to formulate and promote risk reduction and crisis management policies, strategies and plans.</i></p> <p>This component aims to strengthen the technical capacity and institutions on National Adaptation Planning (NAPs) and improve evidence-based results for NAPs. Emphasis will be on integration of climate risks and opportunities as they relate to agriculture sector-related livelihood options within existing national planning and budgeting</p>	German Government US\$ 1.5 million	2014 – 2017	National	4 (PDRM)

	processes. It will also promote advocacy and knowledge sharing on NAPs.				
FAO	<p><i>Programme/Project: Implementation of a national reference scenario and inventory of forest resources for REDD+ readiness in Uganda.</i></p> <p>This component aims to set up an inventory of forest resources for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation.</p>	United Nations Trust Fund US\$ 898,000	2015 – 2016	National	1 (NRM)
FAO	<p><i>Programme/project: Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in the Central Cattle Corridor.</i></p> <p>This component seeks to create climate change awareness by generating and establishing knowledge management systems for adaptation, producing and disseminating adaptation good practices and mainstreaming climate change into district development plans. The purpose is to strengthen the capacities for climate change adaptation.</p>	Belgian Government US\$ 4 million	2013 – 2016	Central cattle corridor (Mubende, Kiboga, Sembabule, Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola districts)	4 (PDRM)
FAO	<p><i>Programme/project: GCCA – Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda.</i></p> <p>This component supports building of institutional capacity of the Climate Change Department and other national institutions and creating climate change awareness by generating knowledge through research, producing and disseminating adaptation good practices</p>	European Commission US\$ 12 million	2012 – 2016	National and central cattle corridor (Mubende, Kiboga, Sembabule, Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola districts)	4 (PDRM)

	and their integration into relevant policies and plans.				
GIZ/OPM	<i>Programme/project: Adapting agricultural cultivation methods of the Karimojong to climate change.</i> The aim is to roll out climate adaptation technologies to the communities through two climate change adaptation learning centres as hubs for innovation and technology transfer.	German Government US\$ 2 million	2011 – 2016	Amudat, Nakapiripirit, Napak, Moroto.	4 (PDRM)
UNDP	<i>Programme/project: Strengthening Capacities for Disaster Risk Management and Resilience Building.</i> The objectives are to strengthen the national DRR institutions through improved sectoral coordination and mainstreaming DRR into national and sector-specific development policies and programmes, enhance community resilience to disasters and build capacity for comprehensive DRR.	UNDP, Governments of Japan and Sweden US\$ 4 million	2013 - 2016	National	4 (PDRM)
WFP	<i>Programme/project: Food Assistance for Vulnerable Households.</i> This component aims to build resilience in Karamoja through appropriate response to seasonal shocks and stresses. It will also improve human development through nutrition-based interventions in health and education.	UK, USA and Canada, among others US\$ 257 million	2016 - 2018	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	3 (LS)
ACDI/VOCA	<i>Programme/project: Resiliency through Wealth, Agriculture, and Nutrition (RWANU).</i>	USAID US\$ 50 million	2014 - 2019	South Karamoja	3 (LS)

	This component seeks to reduce malnutrition in pregnant and lactating women and children under five years.			(Amudat, Moroto, Napak, and Nakapiripirit districts)	
IDB/DOKA	<i>Programme/project: Drylands Integrated Development Project.</i> This component seeks to strengthen the livelihood and reduce vulnerability of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist in the Karamoja through improving access to health care, nutrition and education in rural areas.	Islamic Development Bank US\$25 million	2014 – 2019	Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak.	3 (LS)
WFP/UNICEF	<i>Programme/project: Building Community Resilience in Karamoja.</i> The purpose of this component is to establish predictable safety nets to address the most vulnerable people's basic needs through predictable and sustainable transfer of food or cash for food insecure populations. It will also improve the nutritional status of mothers and children.	DFID-UK US\$ 64.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	3 (LS)
UNICEF	<i>Programme/project: Building Community Resilience in Karamoja.</i> This component seeks to improve the WASH status of communities through training, particularly mothers and children, in order to reduce malnutrition.	DFID-UK US\$ 64.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	3 (LS)
FAO	<i>Programme/project: Building Community Resilience in Karamoja.</i>	DFID-UK US\$ 64.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong,	5 (RKM)

	Strengthening agro-pastoral production systems through improved learning using APFS approach.			Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	
FAO	<i>Programme/project: Improve Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households to Livelihood Threats, and Food and Nutrition Insecurity.</i> This component is aimed at developing the technical capacity of public, civil society and community institutions for DRM, EW and CCA and Mitigation.	FAO/TCP, European Union, Governments of Ireland, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Norway, CERF and IFAD US\$ 45 million	2015-2019	Karamoja sub-region and the cattle corridor	4 (PDRM)
UNICEF	<i>Programme/project: Strengthen Maternal, Newborn and Child Health Services in Karamoja Region & Acholi Sub-Region</i> This project seeks to help strengthen maternal, new-born and child health services in order to reduce maternal and new-born deaths. <i>(Though not designed as a resilience program per se, it addresses one of the underlying causes of vulnerability).</i>	KOICA US\$ 8.5 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Napak and Nakapiripirit)	3 (LS)
UNDP/OPM	<i>Programme/project: Community Resilience to Climate Change and Disaster Risks in Uganda</i> This programme seeks to reduce vulnerability to climate and disaster risk by addressing: (i) policy gaps related to integration and provision of funding in CCR/DDR policies and legal frameworks (ii) gaps in policy implementation capacity (particularly in the areas of	UNDP US\$ 23 million	2016 – 2020	National	4 (PDRM)

	partnership development and coordination; programme planning, monitoring and oversight; and mainstreaming of core programming principles (iii) weak capacities for adoption and adaptation of emerging technologies and methods for low carbon emission and climate change resilience, (iv) weak public response to climate change and disaster risks.				
UNDP/MWE	<i>Programme/Project actions: Inclusive Green Growth for Poverty Reduction.</i> This aims to reduce poverty and inequalities through creation of jobs and entrepreneurship opportunities for women, youth and marginalized groups such as the disabled. It will focus on preservation of the environment and its natural resources.	UNDP US\$ 17.9 million	2016 - 2020	National	3 (LS)
MWE/AfDB	<i>Programme/Project actions: Preparation of Strategic Program for Climate Resilience</i> This seeks to support the development of a national Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR) that will create an enabling environment for building resilience to climate change, tackling climate change vulnerability and increasing opportunities and incentives for stakeholders to participate in climate resilience programmes.	Climate Investment Funds' Pilot Program for Climate Resilience (CIF-PPCR) through African Development Bank US\$ 1.5 million	2016	National	4 (PDRM)

ACCRA Consortium (ODI, Save the Children, World Vision and Care International)	<i>Programme/project activities: Africa Climate Change Resilience Alliance programme (ACCRA)</i> This seeks to increase the use of evidence by government and other development and humanitarian actors in developing and implementing policies and interventions that improve the resilience poor communities to climate change.	DFID-UK US\$ 2.7 million	2011 – 2016	National	4 (PDRM)
DOKA	<i>Programme/Project actions: KIDP.</i> Increase maize production for the Karamoja school feeding programme through partnership with Uganda Prisons Service in Namalu government prison farm.	GoU US\$ 200,000	On-going	Karamoja	3 (LS)
Mercy Corp	<i>Programme/Project: Girls Improving Resilience with Livestock</i> This programme aims to build the economic capacity of adolescent girls by providing them with small ruminants and poultry.	Nike Foundation US\$ 1 million	2015 – 2018	Kotido, Amudat (Programme area coverage includes West Pokot and Turkana in Kenya).	3 (LS)

Gaps in programmes on human capital

- Developing skills in identification and sustainable exploitation of other non-wood dryland products such as aloes, gums, raisins, aromatic plants, among others that are of economic value and common in the drylands.
- Capacity development in CCA are lacking in the rest of the drylands outside Karamoja and the central cattle corridor.

Overlaps in programmes on human capital

- Support to child and maternal health and nutrition are provided by ACDI/VOCA (Southern Karamoja), Mercy Corps (northern Karamoja) and WFP and UNICEF (entire Karamoja). USAID provides funds to all ACDI/VOCA, Mercy Corps and contributes to WFP as well.
- UNDP and FAO are both supporting national institutions to mainstream DRR and disaster risk into development policies and budgetary processes, although FAO is biased towards agriculture specific policies.
- The European commission and Belgian government are funding capacity development in CCA in the central cattle corridor.

3.3 Programmes focused on building Financial Capital

Table 3: Programme actions focused on building Financial Capital

Organisation	Programme Actions/components	Programme Funding and Source	Time frame	Geographical area of focus	CPP Pillar
MAAIF	<i>Programme/project: RPLRP</i> These actions aim to identify and develop alternative products to livestock to enable communities to diversify their livelihoods and thereby income earning opportunities.	World Bank/IDA US\$ 40 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) and Teso sub-regions (Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, and Ngora)	3 (LS)
FAO	<i>Programme/project: Improve Resilience of Vulnerable Communities and Households to Livelihood Threats, and Food and Nutrition Insecurity.</i> This component is aimed at diversifying the livelihoods of communities.	FAO/TCP, European Union, Governments of Ireland, Belgium, United Kingdom, China, Norway, CERF and IFAD US\$ 45 million	2015-2019	Karamoja sub-region and the cattle corridor	3 (LS)
Mercy Corps	<i>Programme/project: GhG</i> This component seeks to improve economic growth by supporting communities to develop SACCOs.	USAID US\$ 55 million	2012 – 2017	Northern Karamoja (Abim, Kaabong and Kotido districts)	3 (LS)
ACDI/VOCA (in partnership with Concern Worldwide and Welt Hunger Hilfe)	<i>Programme/project: Resiliency through Wealth, Agriculture and Nutrition (RWANU):</i> This component aims to increase household incomes by supporting the production of low-risk, high return commodities such as honey, increasing livestock ownership and mobilisation of savings in the communities.	USAID US\$ 50 million	2012 – 2017	Amudat, Moroto, Napak, and Nakapiripirit	3 (LS)

DOKA	<i>Programme/project: Drylands Integrated Development Project.</i> This component seeks to strengthen the livelihoods and reduce vulnerability of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist in the Karamoja through developing community businesses.	Islamic Development Bank US\$ 25 million	2014 – 2019	Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak.	3 (LS)
DOKA	<i>Programme/project actions: KIDP.</i> Provision of sewing machines and grinding machines to women and youth groups to promote informal employment and enable households earn income.	GoU US\$ 463,000	On-going	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts)	3 (LS)
DFID-UK	<i>Programme/project: Northern Uganda: Transforming the Economy through Climate Smart Agribusiness (NU-TEC).</i> This programme seeks to support agribusinesses in northern Uganda as a conduit to increasing agricultural incomes of poor people and increase resilience to climate change.	DFID-UK US\$ 64.5 million	2015 – 2022	Central North and the Western Nile	3 (LS)
FAO	<i>Programme/project: Building Community Resilience in Karamoja.</i> Strengthening agro-pastoral production systems through improved learning using APFS approach. It is anticipated that this will result in increased production for sale and contribute to household income to cover basic needs and have some savings.	DFID-UK US\$ 64.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	3 (LS)
Mercy Corps	<i>Programme/project: BRACED</i> Programme aims to develop market systems by enhancing linkages and	DFID US\$ 7.5 million	2015 – 2018	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit, Napak).	2 (MAT)

	<p>relationships between communities and private sector actors for better access to services, quality inputs, and supplies to create and improve economic opportunities for communities. The main focus is on livestock markets, climate-smart agriculture/ agro-ecology and clean energy products but will also emphasize female-dominated markets and linking women with financial services to market actors in areas such as small ruminants and poultry, dairy value chain and food processing and clean energy alternatives for domestic fuel needs.</p>			<p><i>(Programme area coverage includes Wajir in Kenya).</i></p>	
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Gaps in programmes on financial capital

- Lack of programmes promoting risk transfer mechanisms triggered by EWS.
- Value chain development of other non-wood dryland products such as aloes, gums, raisins and aromatic plants, among others that are of economic value and common in the drylands.

Overlaps in programmes on financial capital

- Several projects/programmes (DOKA, ACIDI/VOCA, FAO, MAAIF) are supporting livelihood diversification within Karamoja.

3.4 Programmes focused on building Political Capital

Table 4: Programme actions focused on building Political Capital

Organization	Programme Actions/components	Programme Funding and Source	Time frame	Geographical area of focus	CPP Pillar
MAAIF	<i>Programme/project: RPLRP.</i> This component aims to strengthen the traditional institution of cross-border communities to hold formal cross border peace building negotiations to mitigate resource-based conflicts. These institutions will work in tandem with the local authorities.	World Bank/IDA US\$ 40 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) and Teso sub-regions (Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, and Ngora)	1 (NRM)
Mercy Corps (in partnership with AWOTID in Abim and KAPDA in Kaabong)	<i>Programme/project: GhG.</i> This component supports building local capacities for conflict mitigation.	USAID US\$ 55 million	2012 - 2017	Northern Karamoja (Abim Kaabong and Kotido districts)	6 (PBCR)
UNDP/MJoCA	<i>Programme/project: Rule of Law and Constitutional Democracy (RLCD).</i> This aims at developing national capacities in the rule of law and constitutional democracy and will therefore support efforts to enhance Government’s effectiveness and guarantee peace, human security and resilience of national system to shocks.	UNDP US\$ 8.9 million	2016 – 2020	National	6 (PBCR)
UNDP/OPM	<i>Programme/project actions: Institutional Effectiveness</i>	UNDP US\$ 12 million	2016 – 2020	National	6 (PBCR)

	This aims to enhance institutional effectiveness, transparency and accountability by addressing impediments in effective public sector management, promoting effective implementation of policies, and increasing public demand for accountability and transparency in public affairs.				
UNDP	<i>Programme/project: Peace and Security for Systems Resilience.</i> This programme aims to address challenges in peace building and security to enable operationalization of strategies at the Local Government level for community resilience building and inclusive participation and engagement of district-level stakeholders in peace building processes to mitigate conflict based disasters.	UNDP US\$ 15.5 million	2016 – 2020	Karamoja, Acholi, Elgon, West Nile, the Albertine Region, and Rwenzori region	6 (PBCR)
Mercy Corps (in partnership with DADO in Kaabong and MADEFO in Moroto, and CEWERU)	<i>Programme/project: Cross-border Peace Programme</i> This programme aims to foster peace among cross-border communities.	USAID US\$ 3 million	2014 – 2019	Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong	6 (PBCR)

Gaps in programmes on political capital

- No programmes to link traditional and civil institutions. The importance of traditional institutions in the drylands is well documented (Carlson *et al.* 2012). For instance, they are important in securing community agreements on accessing shared natural resources and are very effective in mobilizing communities. There is need to strengthen the relationship with the formal government institutions particularly on conflict resolution and peace building.
- No programmes are aimed at building community connections with local authorities and external actors yet this is an important component of community resilience.

Overlaps in programmes on political capital

- Programmes are geared towards peace building and conflict mitigation as means of creating an enabling environment for community resilience building.

3.5 Programmes focused on building Physical Capital

Table 5: Programme actions focused on building Physical Capital

Organization	Programme Actions/components	Programme Funding and Source	Time frame	Geographical area of focus	CPP Pillar
MAAIF	<i>Programme/project: RPLRP</i> Support the development of marketing infrastructure to enhance market access and trade in livestock along four cross-border trade corridors through Turkana County and West Pokot in Kenya and Karamoja.	World Bank/IDA US\$ 40 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) and Teso sub-regions (Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, and Ngora)	2 (MAT)
MAAIF/MWE	<i>Programme/project: RPLRP</i> These actions will build irrigation infrastructure to support farming in the drylands.	World Bank/IDA US\$ 40 million	2015 – 2019	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) and Teso sub-regions (Amuria, Bukedea, Katakwi, Kumi, and Ngora)	3 (LS)
FAO/MWE/MAAIF	<i>Programme: Strengthening Resilience and Adaptive Capacity of Agro-Pastoral communities and the Local Government to Reduce Impacts of Climate Risk on Livelihoods in Karamoja.</i> This component will improve access to water for use in crop production.	DFID-UK US\$ 12.5 million	2013 – 2016	Karamoja sub-region (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts).	3 (LS)
FAO/MWE/MAAIF	<i>Programmes: GCCA - Agricultural Adaptation to Climate Change in Uganda.</i> This component aims to improve access to water for livestock and crops production through construction and/or rehabilitation of valley tanks and dams.	European Commission, Republic of Ireland, US\$ 14 million	2012 - 2016	Central cattle corridor (Mubende, Kiboga, Sembabule, Luwero, Nakaseke and Nakasongola)	1 (NRM)

MWE	Programme/project: Design and construction of Namalu dam with storage capacity of 4,600,000m ³ to serve 1,095,238 cattle for four dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 118.5 million	2015 – 2020	Nakapiripirit District	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with combined storage capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2016 – 2020		
	Programme/project: Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Moruita and Lolachat with storage capacity of 27,000m ³ to serve 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million	2015 – 2020		
	Design and construction of Namalu Irrigation scheme to irrigate 1,000 hectare of land.	MWE/GoU US\$170,000	2015 – 2020		
MWE	Programme/project: Construction of four valley tanks with total storage capacity of 40,000m ³ to serve 9,524 cattle for four dry months.	OPM/GoU US\$ 3.1 million	2015 – 2020	Moroto District	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with total storage capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2016 – 2020		
	Programme/project: Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Nakwapuwa and Achere with total storage capacity of 27,000m ³ to serve 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million	2016 – 2020		

	Programme/project: Construction of Kawomeri dam with storage capacity of 1,200,000m ³ to benefit 285,715 Cattle for four dry months.	MWE/GoU			
	Programme/project: Construction of Katabok dam with a storage capacity of 1,200,000m ³ to serve 285,715 Cattle for four dry months				
MWE	Programme/project: Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with total capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2015 – 2020	Abim District	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Olulung and Lokanyum with total capacity of 27,000m ³ to serve 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million			
	<i>Programme/project:</i> Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with total capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2016 – 2020	Kotido District	1 (NRM)
	<i>Programme/project:</i> Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Kokono and Nawapat with a storage capacity of 27,000m ³ to benefit 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million			
	Programme/project: Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with a total storage capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2016 – 2020	Napak District	1 (NRM)

	Programme/project: Construction of wind-powered boreholes at Kasile and Narikogete with total capacity of 27,000m ³ to serve 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million			
	Programme/project: Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with total capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2016 – 2020	Kaabong District	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of wind-powered water supply system at Lotor and Lodwar with a total capacity of 27,000m ³ to serve 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million			
	Programme/project: Construction of 10 communal valley tanks with total capacity of 100,000m ³ to serve 23,810 cattle for four dry months	MWE/GoU US\$ 7.7 million	2016 – 2020	Amudat District	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of wind-powered water supply systems at Achorichor and Looro with a storage capacity of 27,000m ³ to serve 6,430 cattle for 12 dry months.	MWE/GoU US\$ 2.8 million			
	Programme/project: Design of Ojama dam for a capacity of 350,000m ³ to serve 83,330 head of cattle for four dry months.	MWE/GoU	2015-2016	Serere District	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of Labor irrigation scheme to irrigate 500Ha of land	MWE/GoU	2016 – 2020		
MWE	Programme/project: Construction of Ocamai irrigation scheme to irrigate 2,450Ha of land	GoU/JICA	2015 – 2020	Bukedea	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Construction of Ongole Dam with capacity of 750,000m ³ to serve 178,564 cattle for four dry months.	GoU US\$ 25.6 million	2015 – 2016	Katakwi	1 (NRM)

	Programme/project: Design of Ngenge Irrigation scheme to irrigate 880Ha of land	GoU/AfDB US\$3.2 million	2015 – 2020	Kween	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Design and construction of Acomai Irrigation scheme to irrigate 2,450Ha of land	JICA	2015 – 2020	Bulambuli	1 (NRM)
	Programme/project: Design and construction of Atar Irrigation scheme to irrigate 1000Ha of land.	JICA	2015 – 2020	Bulambuli/Kween	1 (NRM)
OPM	<i>Programme/project: Drylands Integrated Development Project.</i> This component seeks to strengthen the livelihood and reduce vulnerability of pastoralist and agro-pastoralist in the Karamoja through improved rural and market infrastructure.	Islamic Development Bank US\$ 40 million	2014 – 2019	Amudat, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak.	2 (MAT)
DOKA	<i>Programme/project actions: KIDP.</i> Provision of ox-ploughs to selected households to enhance crop production.	GoU US\$ 470,000	2014 – 2016	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts)	3 (LS)
UNICEF	<i>Programme/project actions: Building Community Resilience in Karamoja.</i> This component seeks to construct facilities to improve access to safe drinking water and sanitation.	DFID-UK US\$ 64.5 million	2013 – 2017	Karamoja (Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak)	3 (LS)
MWE	<i>Programme/project actions: Global Environment Facility (GEF) supports climate resilience in Uganda</i> This project seeks to increase the resilience of the natural environment and the physical infrastructure in drought and flood prone districts in Eastern Uganda by supporting rural and peri-urban water development.	AfDB/GEF US\$ 8.4 million	2015 - 2018	Elgon sub-region	1 (NRM)

	This will be achieved by building resilience to climate change in flood-prone areas of Mount Elgon through construction of 500Ha of communities' plantation in degraded areas, ensuring climate-resilient sanitation in flood-prone peri-urban areas, and access to water for production in drought-prone areas through rainwater harvesting.				
MoE	<p><i>Programme/project actions: GET FIT Programme which seeks to promote climate resilient low carbon development path resulting in growth, poverty reduction and climate change mitigation.</i></p> <p>This component seeks to increase the generation of renewable energy, reduce high dependency on hydropower and the need for thermal generation, while reducing the emission of Greenhouse gases and making Uganda more resilient to climate change. This will be achieved through series of national grid-connected solar projects such as Soroti Photovoltaic (Solar) Plant.</p>	European Union, governments of Germany, Norway and the United Kingdom US \$543 million	2013 – 2019	National	1 (NRM)

Gaps in programmes on physical capital

- Increasing water for crop and livestock production in dry lands outside Karamoja.

Overlaps in programmes on physical capital

3.6 Programmes focused on building Social Capital

Table 6: Programme actions focused on building Social Capital

Organization	Programme Actions/components	Programme Funding and Source	Time frame	Geographical area	CPP Pillar
All organisations above	Implementation of some activities in the programmes and projects listed in the above is through groups such as women, youth, VSLAs, farmer, honey, horticulture, savings, mother care and women's livestock, water user committees, SACCOs, etc. The use of groups encourages collective action, collaboration, and self-organization of communities hence broadening the networks from which they may draw on to cope. These subsequently build social capital.	All above	2012 – 2020	Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Kotido, Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak	3 (LS)

Conclusion

The programmes identified are contributing to building resilience by focusing on strengthening capacities of the populations at different layers or levels, i.e. household, community, district, and national levels. This emphasises that building resilience requires the involvement of stakeholders at every level.

It further indicates that the programmes that are within the six thematic areas of the CPP. However, Pillar 6 (Research and Knowledge Management) has only one identifiable programme. This is likely due to the fact that most programmes in this category are within the ambit of routine government programming.

Programmes at national level are aimed towards building technical capacity of national institutions in CCA/DDR, developing supportive regulatory and legal frameworks, integration of climate risks and opportunities within national planning and budgeting processes, improving sectoral coordination, and mainstreaming DRR into national and sector specific policies and programmes, supporting MDAs in the implementation of resilience related policies e.g. in CCA and DDR. This is important in supporting resilience building at sub-national, community and household levels.

Safety net programming, e.g. through school feeding, is only available in Karamoja where it is most needed. It is, nonetheless, well integrated with development resilience programming in the sub-region.

The majority of programmes are focused on Karamoja sub-region and the central cattle corridor. The rest of the country, particularly the dry lands, is left out and yet the Uganda CPP clearly identifies the vulnerable areas that require support in building resilience of the communities and households.

Projects in the central cattle corridor are mainly designed as pilots that will generate knowledge and good practices, particularly in CCA, that will inform government policies and plans, programmes to be scaled up national or transferred to other communities in the country.

Programmes aimed at building natural capital are focused on improving livestock production/productivity, watershed management, productivity of arable land and promoting SLM. These programmes are mainly in Karamoja and the central cattle corridor.

Programmes and projects aimed at building financial capital are mainly geared towards diversification of livelihoods beyond crop farming and livestock rearing and/or increasing production of crop and livestock. It is anticipated that will translate into increased household

incomes that will enable households to meet their basic needs, build up savings, and create informal employment.

Building social capital is mainstreamed in all community and household based programmes as implementation of some activities is through groups. These encourage community self-organisation and collective action and collaboration. Belonging to various groups also enables households to broaden their networks from which they may draw on to cope in the event of a disaster.

Conflict is a trigger of disaster in Uganda. It is therefore significant that all the programmes aimed at building political capital are geared towards conflict mitigation and peace building which are important in creating an enabling environment for communities to participate in resilience building programmes.

Programmes that build human capital are focused on improving nutrition (especially in Karamoja), strengthening the skills of communities through training on various topics, provision of information through EWS, and building technical capacity of sub-national and national capacities.

Some programmes and projects building physical capital are aimed at improving rural market infrastructure. This is likely to develop trade through improvement in access to commodities for and on sale. However, the majority of funding towards building physical capital is aimed at the development of water infrastructure to improve access to water for increased livestock and crop production.

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