

**THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA**

**THIRD NATIONAL REPORT**

**TO THE**

**CONFERENCE OF THE PARTIES ON THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONVENTION TO COMBAT DESERTIFICATION IN UGANDA**

**Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries  
P.O. Box 102, Entebbe**

**October 2004**

## LIST OF ACRONYMS

AIDS	-	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
CBD	-	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBOs	-	Community Based Organisations
COP	-	Conference Of Parties
DDC	-	Drylands development Centre
DDPs	-	District Development Plans
DWD	-	Directorate of Water Development
ENR	-	Environment and Natural Resources
GEF	-	Global Environment Facility
GM	-	Global Mechanism
HSSP	-	Health Sector Strategic Plan
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IDDP	-	Integrated Drylands development Programme
IDPs	-	Internally Displaced Persons
IGAD	-	Inter Governmental Authority on Development
KDA	-	Karamoja Development Agency
MAAIF	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MEAs	-	Multilateral Environment Agreements
MEMD	-	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MFPEd	-	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MTEF	-	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
MWLE	-	Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment
NAADS	-	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NAP	-	National Action Programme
NARO	-	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NARS	-	National Agriculture Research System
NCCD	-	National NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification
NCSA	-	National Capacity Self-assessment
NEMA	-	National Environment Management Authority
NEPAD	-	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NFP	-	National Focal Point
NGOs	-	Non-Government Organisations
NRM	-	Natural Resource Management
NRs	-	Natural Resources
NSC	-	National Steering Committee
PEAP	-	Poverty Eradication Action Plan
PMA	-	Plan for Modernisation of Agriculture
RFOP	-	Rural Finance Outreach Program
SLM	-	Sustainable Land Management
SRAP	-	Sub Regional Action Plan
SWGs	-	Sector Working Groups

- UNCCD - United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
- UNDP - United Nations Development Programme
- UNFCCC - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

### Introduction

Uganda as an affected African country party presents her third report to the UNCCD for the period of May 2002 to October 2004.

Poverty eradication remains the key development objective of Government and the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) continues to be the overall framework for national planning, implementation and monitoring of national development programs. Several national plans, strategies and policies have been developed or reformed during the reporting period. Efforts to mainstream the UNCCD issues in all strategic sectors and other organs were furthered in the recent review of the PEAP. This effort has been galvanized by the sector-wide approach to planning and implementation of national programs. This report profiles the efforts devoted by the country and other actors to implementing the UNCCD objectives.

### National plans and strategies available in other social and economic areas

*National Plans and Strategies.* Government has subjected the PEAP, the main national planning framework, to a rigorous review and has sustained mainstreaming of NAP into the various sectoral plans and programs. Furthermore, the Environment and Natural Resources Sector, which is key to NAP implementation was centrally positioned and recognized in the PEAP.

The review of PEAP transferred the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) to Pillar II, which deals with “Enhancing production, competitiveness and incomes”. The National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), one of the intervention areas of PMA, expanded its operations from 2 to 6 dryland districts. This is a major development in light of the dire extension and capacity (funds, inputs, etc.) needs of the fragile ecosystems of the region. From 2001/2002 to 2003/2004, NAADS has injected US\$ 2.55 million in the dryland districts. Similarly, the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), the second intervention area, continued to provide research support to dryland areas, though dry land research capacity remains dismal. The third intervention area, Rural Finance Outreach Program (RFOP), bolsters rural community development efforts by providing financial resources. RFOP targets raising clientele from 0.5 to 1.3 million by 2005.

*Sectoral strategies and plans.* Government launched the National Forest Plan (NFP) in 2003 purposely to address incomes and quality of life of the poor; increase economic productivity and employment in forest industries; as well as achieve sustainable resource management in the central forests. The NFP is operationalized by the National Forestry Authority (NFA) and other stakeholders, such as district forestry services, the private sector and local communities.

Government also has in place the Land Sector Strategic Plan (LSSP), which provides an operational, institutional and financial framework for implementing sector-wide reforms and land management, including the Land Act. Furthermore, it aims at removing barriers to land utilization and addresses inequity and tenure insecurity. It supports PEAP and PMA implementation as well.

The Rural Water and Sanitation Strategic Investment Plan (RWS-SIP) is another plan instituted by Government to supply safe water sustainably and to ensure management and ownership of water by the users. The Plan targets 65% of the rural population to be with easy reach to safe water by 2005, and 100% by 2015. Water is a fundamental resource constraining land productivity and general development in Uganda's dryland. Consequently, the Plan has profiled several activities in the drylands.

Government has embarked on rural electrification through the Rural Electrification Strategy and Action Plan. The Strategy and Plan includes development and utilization of alternative sources of energy (solar, biogas, small hydro, and wind) in addition to hydropower. Geothermal sources were also valued as high potential but remain unexploited. Rural population accessing electricity has increased from 1 to 3% during 2001-2003. Coverage is expected reach 10% of the population by 2010. Three major grid extensions are earmarked for the dryland areas.

From the community health standpoint, Government has in place the Health Sector Strategic Plan (HSSP). Through this Plan, Government has addressed all diseases including the major killer diseases, namely, HIV/AIDS and malaria. Current national statistics show a marked decline in HIV/AIDS prevalence, with urban areas still topping the list. Unfortunately, in the war affected rural northern Uganda, especially in the internally displaced people's camps, prevalence has reportedly reached 11%. Generally, pastoral and dryland communities are believed to be more vulnerable to the prevalence owing to predisposing socio-cultural practices.

Malaria is reportedly the prime public health problem, killing prime age people, keeping the poor poorer and impairing economic development in the country. Unfortunately, up to 50% malaria affected people reportedly never seek medical care due to long distance to the service centers or high drug costs. The situation is more precarious in pastoral areas where mobile clinics are yet to be established. Nevertheless, Government has made considerable efforts to establish dispensaries, staffed with doctors, at all sub-counties. Additionally, Government has designated malaria Focal Persons in all districts to assist communities with malaria issues.

Meteorological services are central in the proper functioning of life in dryland areas. The Department of Meteorology has been an instrumental service provider, despite its constraints of inadequate manpower for data collection, analysis and dissemination, as well as basic field infrastructure. The department is represented on the National Steering Committee (NSC) for the NAP.

***District plans.*** District Environment Action Plans (DEAPs) are the vehicles for NAP implementation in districts. District environment teams advocate for and front NAP issues during District Development Plan (DDP) discussions and budgeting. It is evident that NAP issues are increasingly valued and allocated more funding in DEAP possessing districts. Unfortunately, only 2 of the 29 drought prone districts have DEAPs developed. Nevertheless, some parishes and sub-counties in other districts have already prepared their environmental action plans. During 2003, the National Steering Committee (NSC) sensitized district top leadership, planners and environment and production committees on the importance of integration of NAP priority issues in district development plans and budgets.



## **NAP as part of the national and social development and environment protection plans**

NAP priorities are currently entrenched within the PEAP, the national planning framework for the country. Furthermore, NAP forms the backbone of the recently developed Drylands Development Program (IDDP). The Program targets improvement of the livelihood, environmental conservation, poverty and food security in the drylands. Government is mobilizing funding for implementation of the program.

Private sector investment in the drylands is still limited but is direly needed for sustainable development of the communities. Through UNDP support, effort was made to set up Private Sector Promotion Centers at the regional level. Food processing and marketing will be the main focus of the centers.

### **Established and functional national coordinating body**

The NSC was restructured to include members from key actors as proposed by the Road Map. Government sectors, the private sector, Local Government, and gender are currently represented. Additionally, three taskforces were formed to (i) mainstream NAP, (ii) develop a rangeland policy, and (iii) address capacity issues. The new NSC permits exploitation of intersectoral synergies through effectively rationalized roles and resource allocation. The major constraints to effective performance of the NSC and the Focal Point is inadequate communication infrastructure for networking with actors as well as monitor progress.

### **Institutional framework for cohenrent and functional desertification control**

Several key institutions/organs are directly involved in NAP implementation. These are profiled within the body of the report.

In order to enhance institutional capacities, a national capacity needs self-assessment was conducted recently, in a joint venture between conventions, namely, UNCCD, UNCBD, UNFCCC and the International Waters. Capacity needs and associated interventions were identified. The next step is to dialogue on possible NAP implementation synergies.

### **Coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework**

Several legal and regulatory frameworks are currently in place, in addition to those presented in the Second Report. These include the National Environment Statute, the National Planning Authority Act (2000), the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003), and the Land Sector Strategic Plan. Others in the pipeline include the Landuse Policy, the Soils Policy, the Rangelands Management Policy, and the Pastoral Code.

Capacity for enforcement of ENR laws and regulations is still weak at all levels. Equally weak is the capacity to enact bye-laws at district and lower levels of administartion. These areas are viable entry-points for intervention.

## **Linkages achieved with sub-regional and regional action programs**

***Sub-regional level.*** Uganda was actively involved in the IGAD-SRAP and participated in several IGAD programs. Major projects/activities included: Water harvesting in dry land areas; Early warning and response network; Joint framework for mainstreaming and partnership for IGAD member states; IGAD Regional Integrated Information System (RIIS); IGAD Disaster and Drought Preparedness Strategy; and Joint capacity building projects undertaken by member states.

***Regional level.*** Uganda is piloting a capacity building project for synergistic implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) under the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). This project focuses on CCD, CBD and UNFCCC. Uganda was also linked to the UNCCD Regional Action Program through several thematic program networks.

## **Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities**

The National Environment Policy provides for establishment of district environment committees to ensure greater community involvement in sustainable ENRs management. Similarly, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003), and the Fisheries Policy (2000) emphasize community involvement and co-management of local forest reserves. A typical example of stakeholders who participate in NAP planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes includes line ministries, local governments, CBOs, NGOs, the private sector, development partners, and academics.

All Government policies emphasize balanced gender participation in all development processes. Nevertheless, women in dryland areas still remain disadvantaged especially in terms of decisions related to access and use of natural resources.

Government, with support from UNDP, is promoting private sector participation in drylands development processes. In this respect, Private Sector Promotion Centers have been set up in several dryland districts to bolster private sector participation.

***Effective support from international partners for cooperation.*** It is Government policy that development support is channelled through the PEAP into a common basket fund. Therefore, only projects linked to the PEAP merit such support. Support from international partners has been focused on mainstreaming the NAP into the PEAP. To a large extent, development partners have channelled support to districts directly to facilitate the implementation of their development plans. In general, the Global Mechanism funding has been instrumental in catalyzing resource mobilization especially for mainstreaming NAPs.

## **Establishment of technical programs and functional integrated projects to combat desertification**

Several functional programs are profiled in the report body along with their financing levels contributed by Government and international partners (Table 5). The nature and variety of the

programs are diverse and largely reflective of the scope of NAP issues. The level of funding contributed by Government attests to the commitment it has for implementation of the NAP.

### **Action programs implemented in compliance with priority fields set out in the Convention**

The major action programs formulated and/or implemented during the reporting period include:

***Integrated drylands Development Program (IDDP).*** Government developed the IDDP to deliberately address the livelihood of communities in dryland areas. Specifically, the Program is targeted to increase the productivity of the drylands, diversify drylands enterprises, and enhance information availability on early warning. The development of the IDDP involved extensive stakeholder consultations. By nature, the Program is community based and is earmarked for 16 districts. Government is currently on a drive to mobilize resources for its implementation.

***Disaster management.*** This is a Government program under the Prime Minister's Office aimed at addressing development imbalances between disadvantaged regions and the rest of the country. It is also responsible for the welfare of refugees, victims of disasters and cattle rustling, a phenomenon typical of Karamoja region. The program is instrumental in addressing NAP issues, hence, needs to be linked with the NAP Secretariat.

***Special development program for Karamoja region.*** Government established a special program in the Prime Minister's Office to address the unique and urgent issues prevalent in this dryland region. Its main functions are to coordinate the disarmament program, facilitate conflict resolution with neighboring and often cattle rustled regions, re-stock livestock in the region, and coordinate and monitor implementation of development projects. This program is essential in providing an enabling environment for implementing the greater part of NAP activities. It also needs to be linked to the NAP coordination system.

### **Effective measures in local capacity building**

A joint capacity needs self-assessment exercise was recently undertaken by the CCD, CBD, UNFCCC and International Waters. The major output from the exercise was that capacity was greatly inadequate virtually in all aspects of NAP implementation (Table 7).

### **Adopted financial mechanisms**

***Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF).*** MTEF is a 3-year expenditure framework linking sector and district plans to existing and potential funding opportunities. It comprises of Debt Relief Funds, Government of Uganda Own Resources, Earmarked Donor funds for specific sectors or districts, and General Funds for programs within the Poverty Action Fund. The Framework streamlines sector and district expenditures, in line with the national resource envelope. Unfortunately, MTEF is frequently subject to budget cuts and this greatly severs implementation of the NAP.

***Sector-wide Approach to Planning (SWAP).*** In an effort to improve on MTEF, Government introduced a sector-wide approach to planning and resource use. Consequently, Sector Working

Groups (SWGs) were institutionalised to implement the SWAP. Through this approach, integrated planning, sharing of responsibilities and efficient use of resources are achieved. Specifically, the Agriculture and ENR SWGs are instrumental in the integration of land degradation issues into the MTEF.

### **NAP financing**

Government of Uganda financed the NAP implementation, with support from bilateral and multilateral partners. Government funding for the NAP is infused within the sectoral budgets which are earmarked for a range of activities. Generally, the major NAP implementing sectors, Agriculture, and Environment and Natural Resources, tend to receive low funding. This severs the process of NAP implementation. From the global standpoint, efforts are underway to access new opportunities for financial support especially from the GEF.

### **Technical cooperation developed**

Uganda benefited from a spectrum of technical cooperation frameworks. The major ones included:

- (i) IGAD supported training in monitoring and evaluation facilitated by OSS;
- (ii) IGAD supported training in negotiation skills on conflict over natural resources and their mobilization;
- (iii) Technical support for the mainstreaming process provided by UNCCD;
- (iv) The initiation of TerrAfrica Sustainable Land Management Program;
- (v) The Energy Advisory Project facilitated by GTZ; and
- (vi) The Global Pastoral Network initiated by the Dryland Development Center.

### **Operational mechanisms for monitoring and an assessment thereof**

The routine review of the PEAP, the overall national development framework, is used strategically to monitor and evaluate progress on all planned actions, since it involves all sectoral instruments. The review process involves a range of stakeholders, government, private sector and the civil society.

NEMA's State of the Environment Report preparation process is also used as a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of ENRs management actions. NEMA is the lead institution in ENR monitoring and evaluation in the country.

The other key instruments for monitoring and evaluation are the SWGs, the DEAP process which involves district environment committees, and the media.

### **Scientific and technical desertification control activities**

Several institutions are involved in research and training activities aimed at finding appropriate interventions for development problems in dryland areas. The major ones include Universities, national research systems especially the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO),

and NGOs. Makerere University does research and offers degree programs in environment and natural resource management, agriculture, land use and management, soils, range management, forestry management, fisheries, wildlife and tourism, urban and regional planning, veterinary medicine (especially livestock disease control), and social research. Kyambogo University offers a degree in environmental engineering. All these offer great potential for contributing to the human resource capacity to development efforts in the dryland areas.

### **Country Profile**

A country profile, which includes geo-topographic, biophysical and socio-economic indicators, useful for monitoring progress, is presented in Annex 3.

## 1. Focal point institution

Name of Focal Point	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
Address including e-mail	P.O.Box 102 Entebbe Tel. 256-41-343696 Fax 256- 41- 321047/321255 ccdnap@infocom.co.ug
Country specific web-sites relevant to desertification	1. <a href="http://www.agriculture.go.ug">www.agriculture.go.ug</a> 2. <a href="http://www.nemaug.org">www.nemaug.org</a> 3. <a href="http://www.finance.go.ug">www.finance.go.ug</a> 4. <a href="http://www.pma.go.ug">www.pma.go.ug</a> 5. <a href="http://www.mwle.go.ug">www.mwle.go.ug</a>

## 2. Status of NAP in Uganda

Date of Validation	August 2000, MAAIF Top Policy Management Committee.
NAP reviews	16 <sup>th</sup> May 2002, 25 <sup>th</sup> November 2004
NAP has been integrated into the poverty reduction strategy (PEAP/PRSP)	Major elements of the NAP have been integrated PEAP/PRSP officially adopted 1997, has since been revised in 2001 and 2004
NAP has been integrated into national development strategy	Yes
NAP implementation has started with or without the conclusions of the partnership agreements	Yes

**3. Member of SRAP/RAP (Please, provide information where appropriate)**

Name of subregional and/or regional cooperation framework		Involvement specifically in topics as water harvesting techniques, soil erosion, etc.
1.	IGAD SRAP	(i) The Pilot Project on Water Harvesting in drylands of the IGAD region financed by the African Development Bank; (ii) A project on early warning and response mechanisms network, being implemented with the support of German Government and USAID; (iii) Development of a joint framework for mainstreaming and partnership for IGAD member states (held in Kampala, December 2000); (iv) IGAD Regional Integrated Information System (RIIS); (v) Implementation of the Dryland Husbandry Project.
2.	RAP	

**4. Composition of the NCB (indicate whether it is a Government or civil society organization, and provide information on the representatives' gender):**

	Name of institution	Government (√)	NGO (√)	Male/Female
1.	Ministry of Local Government	√		M
2.	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Affairs	√		F
3.	Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFF)		√	F
4.	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	√		M
5.	Soil and Water Conservation Society of Uganda (SWCSU)		√	F
6.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)			F
7.	Department of Water Development, Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment (MWLE)	√		M
8.	Department of Meteorology, MWLE	√		M
9.	Uganda Woment Tree Planting Movement		√	F

	(UWTPM)			
10.	Department of Farm Development, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	√		M
11.	Department of Animal Production and Marketing, MAAIF	√		F
12.	Plan for the Modernisation of Agriculture (PMA)	√		M
13.	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	√		M
14.	Faculty of Agriculture, Makerere University (MUK)	√		M
15.	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED)	√		M
16.	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	√		M
17.	Ministry of Justice	√		M
18.	Department of Environment Affairs, MWLE	√		M

**5. Total number of NGOs accredited to the process: 10 NGOs**

Has an NGO National Coordinating Committee on Desertification been established; if yes, how many NGOs or civil society organizations participate in it	Yes. 18 NGOs/CBOs
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**6. Total number of Acts/ Laws passed relating to UNCCD: 15 Acts**

	<b>Title of the Law</b>	<b>Date of adoption</b>
1.	National Environment Act	1995
2.	Land Act	1998
3.	Water Act	1997
4.	National Forestry and Tree Planting Act	2003
5.	National Agriculture Advisory Services Act	2001



## 7. The consultative process

Number of partnership agreements that have been concluded and/ or are being initiated within the framework of the UNCCD (please provide information where appropriate):

<b>Official title of partnership</b>		<b>Donor(s), international organization(s), and/or agencies of the UN system involved</b>	<b>Date of expected conclusion</b>
1.	Formulation of an Integrated Dryland Development Program	UNDP/DDC, Norway	2002
2.	Support to mainstreaming & partnership building	Global mechanism of UNCCD	2003
3.	Development of district environment action plan for Sembabule district	UNDP/DDC, Belgium	2004
4.	Support national report process	UNCCD/GEF/WB	2004
5.	National Capacity Self Assessment Project	UNEP/GEF	2003

### List of consultative meetings on UNCCD implementation:

<b>Name of consultative meeting</b>		<b>Date/Year</b>	<b>Donor countries involved</b>	<b>International organizations or agencies of the UN system involved</b>
1.	National consultation workshop on the Road Map and NAP priorities	May 2002	The Netherlands	UNCCD Secretariat, UNDP, GM
2.	Workshop on formulation of the Integrated Drylands Development Programme	April 2003	Norway	UNDP/DDC
3.	NAP mainstreaming meetings	July 2003	Denmark, The Netherlands, Britain, Belgium	GM, UNDP, World Bank

**8. Name up to 10 projects currently under implementation which are directly or indirectly related to the UNCCD:**

<b>Name of Project</b>	<b>Project implemented within the framework of NAP/SRAP/RAP</b>	<b>Project implemented within framework of .....</b>	<b>Time frame (Years)</b>	<b>Partners involved</b>	<b>Total budget (Million US \$)</b>
Rural Electrification Project	NAP		2000 – 2010	Sweden, Norway	24
Early warning and Agricultural Statistics	NAP		2002 - 2005	Nil	0.074
National Agricultural Advisory Services	NAP		2001-2008	DIFD, DANIDA, WB, EU, IFAD, Ireland Aid	108
Vegetable oil Development project	NAP		1998- 2006	IFAD	4.3
Improving Market access for Drylands Commodities	NAP, SRAP	EAC	2004 - 2007	EU	1.59
Small-scale Irrigation Development in support of the special program for Food Security (SPFS)	NAP, SRAP				3.8
Capacity Building for Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements	NAP		2004 - 2008	Belgium, UNEP, GEF, AU	0.338
Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation Project	NAP			ADB	81.84
Environmental Management Capacity Building Project 2	NAP			WB	22.0
National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project	NAP			ADB	42.0

## CHAPTER ONE: BACKGROUND

### 1.0 Introduction

Uganda is an affected African party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), obliged to periodically report to the Conference of the Parties (COP) on the measures taken to implement the Convention. Uganda is submitting her third report for the reporting period of May 2002 to September 2004. The report describes issues, events, achievements, and constraints of the National Action Programme (NAP) implementation in the country as well as relevant information and activities inadvertently omitted in the second national report to the COP.

The process of report preparation involved consultations with and participation of stakeholders in line ministries, relevant NGOs based in dryland areas, training and research institutions, the private sector, and local communities in dryland areas. The process was galvanized by a national validation workshop involving district and national level stakeholders.

Major highlights include restructuring of the National Steering Committee (NSC) as proposed in the previous (2002) report. Perhaps the most pertinent development during the period was the review of the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP), the overall national planning framework. This exercise permitted deliberate mainstreaming of NAP in various sectoral plans and programmes. The Focal Point and the NSC were fully involved in the process.

Other high profile events were (i) the development of the Integrated Drylands Development Programme (IDDP), which targets the hitherto fragile dryland ecosystems and communities; (ii) the establishment of the National Forest Authority; and (iii) capacity needs assessment for the implementation of the NAP in the country.

The key limitations to NAP implementation in Uganda during the period have been (i) limited human and resource capacity to advocate for NAP issues at various national levels. Consequently, Public awareness of the NAP concerns is still limited. (ii) Inadequate district budgets, which relegate NAP issues to low priority rankings. (iii) Inter-sectoral coordination, especially with respect to drylands development, is still weak. (iv) Limited private sector involvement in development programmes in dryland areas. Finally, (v) the NAP secretariat needs support in terms of human power and functional operational logistics.

The report also presents a country profile on geo-topographic, biophysical and pertinent socio-economic data relevant to analytical evaluation of desertification at national level, as outlined in this year's UNCCD Guidelines for report preparation.

## **CHAPTER TWO: METHODOLOGY**

Report preparation was done by a consultant, contracted with the support from the UNCCD Secretariat. The thrust of the exercise was to up-date on progress on NAP implementation since the submission of the Second Report, as well as solicit other information not included in the previous report. The consultant initially reviewed the Second Report and, with the assistance of the NAP Secretariat, collected relevant documents from national sectoral groups, NGOs, training and research institutions and Internet. Additionally, stakeholder informal interviews and consultations were conducted. This was done through visits to relevant organisations. The National Focal Point (NFC) was instrumental in providing lead information to accessing relevant documents and actors, as well as off-record information. The consultancy team drew a synthesis out of the information collected following the Guidelines provided by the UNCCD Secretariat.

The National Steering Committee (NSC) provided great input into the report, in addition to directing the process. Additionally, the top management executive of MAAIF was consulted for input prior to subjecting the Report to validation by a national stakeholders' workshop. Workshop participants included representatives of line departments at national level and in dryland districts (environment, agriculture, veterinary, water and forestry), local district authorities, private sector, NGOs, and research and training institutions. Others were representatives from ministries and departments implementing NAP related programmes.

## **CHAPTER THREE: STRATEGIES AND PRIORITIES ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PLANS AND/ OR PRIORITIES**

### **3.1 National plans and strategies available in other social and economic areas**

#### **3.1.1 Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP)**

The PEAP is the overall national development framework which guides development of sectoral plans. The Plan is reviewed regularly and the latest review draft is in advanced stages. Key issues relevant to NAP implementation include improvement of weather forecasting, early warning and disaster preparedness; formulation of livestock development policies; marketing and processing of drylands agro-products; rural electrification expansion; disarmament and peace initiative; and post-conflict and disaster management. Others include special focus on pastoral needs; amendment of the Land Act to ensure equitable land rights for women and disadvantaged communities, such as pastoralists. Also considered is formulation of key policies, namely, on soils and land use. Among the major highlights of PEAP is consideration of gender issues in sectoral plans and strategies, as well as their implementation. A key addition in the PEAP was the inclusion of Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) sector. Recognition of the ENR sector and mainstreaming of environment issues into other sectors provided a strong framework for sustainable exploitation of NRs. To a reasonable extent, therefore, PEAP addresses desertification issues.

#### **3.1.2 National Environment Action Plan (NEAP)**

Government of Uganda developed a National Environment Action Plan (NEAP), which provides a framework for addressing environment and natural resource management concerns. These include deforestation, soil erosion, rangeland deterioration, fuel-wood shortages, loss of biodiversity and drainage of wetlands, among others (NEMA, 2002). The NEAP also provides a strategy for integrating environmental issues into the national socio-economic planning and development process. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the leading implementing organ of the Plan. The NEAP implementation process over the past 2 years has emphasized capacity building for environment management at the district and lower levels (NEMA, 2003).

Activities implemented include:

- i) Training district and local staff and other actors in participatory planning approaches;
- ii) Prepare parish, sub-county and district environmental action plans;
- iii) Sensitization and training in Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA);
- iv) Conduct non-formal environmental education and community training programmes for extension officers and NGOs;
- v) Training in formulation of bye-laws on environment and natural resource management in partnership with Partnership for Development of Environmental Laws and Institutions in Africa (PADELIA); and
- vi) Training on policy formulation in 2 pilot districts

In addition, NEMA implemented a number of activities to strengthen capacity of national lead agencies on various environmental themes (NEMA, 2003). Some of the achievements in this area include:

- i) Integration of environmental education into curricula of primary teachers colleges and primary schools;
- ii) Tertiary institutions and universities have started offering environmental education programmes;
- iii) Guidelines and a user manual for economic incentives and disincentives for environmental management have been developed and are in use;
- iv) Establishment of a forum for collaboration in sharing data and information through the Environment Information Network (EIN);
- v) Development and enforcement of regulations on natural resources management and relevant guidelines;
- vi) Capacity building at national and district levels in utilization of ecosystems' approach in restoration and conservation of natural resources, focusing on fragile ecosystems;
- vii) Facilitated development of community action plans. The exercise was undertaken by communities themselves including implementation; and
- viii) Instituted environmental checklists at district levels to monitor development activities compliance with environmental regulations.

The NEAP is among the main gateways to implementation of the NAP in Uganda. Its establishment helped to galvanize the efforts of the country to implement UNCCD activities. A major environmental concern to NEAP is the growing volumes of polythene disposed indiscriminately. NEMA has already proposed regulations to address this and the matter is already with parliamentary organs. Efforts need to be made to promote re-use of the materials prior to final disposal.

### **3.1.3 Plan for the Modernization of Agriculture (PMA)**

The Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) continued to play a leading role in national poverty reduction strategies of the PEAP. The recent review of the PEAP transferred PMA into Pillar II, which deals with "Enhancing production, competitiveness and incomes". Currently, PMA has operationalized three of its intervention areas, namely, agricultural extension, research, and rural financing. These are implemented by the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS), National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO), and Rural Finance Outreach Program, respectively.

#### **(a) National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)**

The NAADS expanded its program from 2 to 6 cattle corridor districts since its establishment in 2001. The present list includes Kamuli, Kitgum, Mbarara, Nakapiripirit, Soroti and Rakai (NAADS, 2003). This is no mean achievement since NAADS embraces CCD principles of community participation, partnership and bottom up planning approaches. The program empowers farmers in decision-making, promotes private sector involvement in rural development and initially supports farmers financially to pay for advisory services. Their

approach fosters transparency and accountability; besides permitting communities to select the services that best suit their needs. Other issues addressed by NAADS are poverty eradication, gender, HIV/AIDS and sustainable NR management (NAADS, 2003). Table 1 presents the enterprises in the cattle corridor districts, selected by farmers and supported by NAADS.

**Table 1. Enterprises supported by the NAADS program in the cattle corridor**

<b>District</b>	<b>Enterprises</b>
Kamuli	Maize, bananas, cotton vanilla, improved & goats
Kitgum	Improved groundnuts, cassava, beans, sorghum, maize, sunflower, poultry, improved goats, improved pigs & apiculture.
Mbarara	Bananas, beans, onions & improved g/nuts diary cattle, apiculture, beef cattle, improved goats
Nakapiripirit	Beans, sunflower, improved g/nuts, sorghum ( <i>epuri puri</i> ), agro-forestry, Improved goat, improved cattle, poultry & apiculture.
Soroti	Upland rice, citrus, improved g/nuts, maize, sunflower, cotton, Sorghum ( <i>epuri puri</i> ), mangoes, pineapples, potatoes, agro-forestry, citrus, improved cattle, poultry, improved goats, & apiculture.
Rakai	Bananas, beans, maize, vanilla, piggery, improved goat, poultry.

NAADS's yearly disbursement of funds to facilitate the development and promotion of the above listed enterprises is summarized in Table 2.

**Table 2. Funds disbursed by NAADS to the cattle corridor districts (Shs '000') annually over a three-year period**

<b>District</b>	<b>2001/02</b>	<b>2002/03</b>	<b>2003/04</b>	<b>Total</b>
Kamuli			275,373	<b>275,373</b>
Kitgum		617,066	434,511	<b>1,051,577</b>
Mbarara		429,249	380,079	<b>809,328</b>
Nakapiripirit			139,671	<b>139,671</b>
Soroti	410,000	792,772	631,165	<b>1,833,937</b>
Rakai			275,278	<b>275,278</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>410,000</b>	<b>1,839,087</b>	<b>2,136,077</b>	<b>4,385,164</b>

Source: NAADS Secretariat, 2004

### (b) National Agricultural Research Organization

National Agriculture Research Organization (NARO) has in place a Medium Term Plan (MTP), which is due to end in 2005. Through this Plan NARO has provided some research services to dryland areas despite its inadequacies with capacity to undertake dryland research. The socio-economic and biophysical settings in pastoral areas are unique (Muhereza and Ossiya, 2003); hence, technology development must be preceded by thorough understanding of the systems. The more common approach has been to fit technologies largely developed in more productive areas onto the dryland systems. Although dryland research is still dismal relative to research in counterpart regions in the country, the contribution made by NARO in the area of livestock disease and pest management has been vital to the survival of the industry in these areas.



NARO recently underwent a review aimed at increasing efficiency of delivery of research services and increasing access to research funds by researcher counterparts. The new structure, called NARS, will operate with a skeletal staff at the headquarters. NARO will remain but at a competitor level with other research stakeholders such as Universities, NGOs and the private sector.

### **(c) Rural Finance Outreach Program**

As part of PMA implementation, Government recently developed a rural finance outreach program aimed at extending financial services to rural areas, including all dryland districts (PMA, 2003). The program is promoting capacity building of microfinance institutions and private sector financial service providers. Additionally, it provides an enabling policy and regulatory environment for the industry. It targets increasing rural clients from the current 0.5 million to 1.3 million by 2005. This program is vital to dryland areas where private sector investment is still critically needed.

## **3.2 Sectoral strategies and plans**

Uganda has responded to the UN Millennium Development Goals through efforts under various sector strategies and plans. This section presents progress on some sectoral strategies, actions as well as achievements over the reporting period.

### **3.2.1 National Environment Act 2000**

The Act promotes sustainable development by integrating environmental concerns into all planning and production processes, and ensuring that renewable resources are optimally used through reduced waste, use of appropriate technology and finding alternatives to present use of resources.

The Act provides for devolution of ENR management through environment action plans at districts and lower administrative levels. It establishes and charges NEMA to oversee natural resources management, including rangelands. The Act also outlines guidelines for: management and preservation of ENRs; cooperation between central and local governments on management of ENRs; and supervision and monitoring of activities likely to have impact on ENRs. It further provides for implementation of Articles of UNCCD relevant to Uganda

### **3.2.2 National Forestry Plan (NFP)**

The National Forest Plan (NFP) was formulated in 2003 by the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment (MWLE). Key implementers include the National Forestry Authority, a semi-autonomous organization under the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment; Uganda Wild Authority; district local governments, and private land owners. The NFP objectives include (a) increasing incomes and quality of life of poor people, (b) increasing economic productivity and employment in forest industries, and (c) achieving sustainable resource management in the central forests. The Plan reflects on pastoral and dryland issues related to energy and wildlife resources, and recognizes UNCCD as one of the international obligations and opportunities

related to forestry. The Plan, however, falls short of specifying the linkages with the Convention and the modalities for exploiting the opportunities therein. Implementation of the Plan is slated for ten years and carries a budget of about Uganda shillings 270 billions (MWLE, 2002).

### **3.2.3 Land Sector Strategic Plan (LSSP)**

The LSSP is designed to provide the operational, institutional and financial framework for the implementation of sector wide reforms and land management including implementation of the Land Act. It is intended to guide Government, the private sector and civil society in the management and use of Uganda's land resources. The LSSP aims at removing barriers to land utilization and access, addressing inequality and tenure insecurity, and empowering Local Governments and communities to manage their land efficiently. Furthermore, it supports the implementation of the PEAP, PMA and other major Government policies (such as Land and Land Use policies) and programs.

Major achievements of the LSSP so far include:

- (i) An inventory of Government land,
- (ii) Sensitization of the public on the Land Act,
- (iii) Establishment of the Land Tribunals and Land Boards,
- (iv) Set up working groups to carry forward the development of the national land policy, and
- (v) Commencement of acquisition of registered land under the land fund.

Streamlining of land ownership has tended to feature more in dryland districts where intensive resettlement schemes often occur. This process has facilitated development of guidelines for management and utilization of communally owned land, hence, minimizing the occurrence of land related conflicts.

### **3.2.4 Rural Water and Sanitation Strategic Investment Plan (RWS-SIP)**

The Plan was designed to supply safe water sustainably and to ensure management and ownership by the users. The Plan is operationalized by The Directorate of Water Development (DWD) under the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment. The Plan's target is to achieve easy reach to safe water and sanitation of 65% of the rural population by 2005, and eventually to 100% of the rural population by the year 2015.

Achievements relevant to the drylands over the reporting period:

- (i) Constructed 42 valley tanks and water dams in 14 cattle corridor districts;
- (ii) Revamped 7 wind mills in the drylands in north-eastern Uganda;
- (iii) Installed 9 wind mills on high yielding bore holes in Karamoja;
- (iv) Initiated a feasibility study for water supply in pastoral areas of western, north-eastern and northern Uganda – under BADEA;
- (v) Prepared ground water maps for 9 districts in eastern Uganda, 3 in the cattle corridor; and
- (vi) Introduced automatic weather stations in 2 dryland districts.

Capacity building is crucial for implementing the Plan, particularly at community level. Otherwise, the Plan addresses water, perhaps the most central resource in dryland areas of the country. The direct link between the NAP Secretariat and the water development sector lies in the sector's representation on the NSC for the NAP. Through this linkage, UNCCD's concerns are fronted and integrated in water sector programs.

### **3.2.5 Rural Electrification Strategy and Action Plan**

The Rural Electrification Strategy and Action Plan seeks to maximize the economic, social and environmental benefits of rural electrification subsidies through a close coordination of the electrification programmes with other government activities in rural areas. The primary objective of rural electrification is to reduce inequities in access to electricity and associated opportunities for increased social welfare, education, health and income generating opportunities.

By 2001, only 5% of Uganda's population had access to grid electricity, yet in rural areas access was reportedly, barely 1% (MEMD, 2001). As part of implementation of the Rural Electrification Strategy and Plan, an organ known as the Rural Electrification Agency was established. Furthermore, guidelines for allocation of grants under the Rural Electrification Fund were put in place.

Currently (2004), rural electrification has risen from 1 to 3%, way beyond the original expectations of the program (MEMD, 2004). In urban areas, the expansion has even reached 10%. In the cattle corridor, three major grid extensions are planned, namely, for Mbarara-Kikagati-Ntungamo, Kyotera-Kasensero-Mutukula and Soroti-Katakwi-Moroto (MEMD, 2004). This effort is commendable in as far as providing alternative and more sustainable energy source, especially in the more fragile resource endowed ecosystems of the drylands, where fuel wood is the sole source of energy. Deforestation is expected to decline and community compliance with forestry laws and regulations is likely to take root. This effort is further expected to bolster private sector participation in rural development, hence, increasing job opportunities and bettering the quality of life. Unfortunately, electricity tariffs are still too high for the majority of rural and urban communities to afford despite Government efforts to provide subsidies for the rural. The spiraling demand for charcoal in urban centers is among the major causes of deforestation and its attendant desertification in rural areas, hence, the tariff subsidy scheme ought to be extended to urban communities as well for the expected socio-economic and environmental benefits to be adequately realized.

Rural electrification also promotes use of renewable energy forms, namely, biogas, solar, small hydro, and wind resources. Feasibility studies for geothermal energy source established the potential to be 450 Megawatts. This effort will be beneficial especially in dryland areas where most of these resources are abundant and untapped.

Rural electrification provides a window of opportunity for NAP implementation. It is desirable that the NAP actors play an active role in the planning as well as monitoring and evaluation of this effort.

### **3.2.6 Education Sector Investment Plan**

The Ministry of Education and Sports is implementing several policies and programmes directly or indirectly addressing dryland concerns (MoES, 2003). The policy framework components of the Ministry directly relevant to drylands development in Uganda include (i) increased access to primary education through Universal Primary Education, supporting initiatives in favor of increased girls' enrolment in schools as well as providing basic education for the educationally disadvantaged children (e.g. those in conflict areas, internally displaced and those in hard-to-reach areas). These measures have positively impacted on the illiteracy among dryland communities in Uganda; (ii) provision of a seed secondary school in each sub-county coupled with implementing a bursary scheme at sub-county level for poor children and strengthening vocational education and community polytechnics (10 seed secondary schools constructed and operationalized in cattle corridor districts so far). These activities are contributing to development of new skills and creation of alternative opportunities for communities in these areas.

In addition to the above, the Ministry of Education and Sports is implementing several educational programmes in dryland districts, which include: special needs education; training and sensitization of student leaders in conflict resolution; integration of HIV in Primary and Secondary Teachers' Education; and training of trainers in HIV counseling for primary/secondary teachers and tutors.

This sector, to some extent, places dryland areas in a strategic position, though a lot more remains to be done to raise the level of education to that of other regions.

### **3.2.7 Health Sector Strategic Plan**

The latest update on HIV/AIDS in Uganda presents a general decline in prevalence, with urban areas still top on the list (STD/AIDS Report, 2003). The rural exception is the northern region with a prevalence rate of up to 11% due to recurrent insurgence. In the second national report to the COP, HIV/AIDS related issues were inadvertently omitted. Pastoralists and drylands in general are reportedly vulnerable to HIV/AIDS spread owing to a variety of predisposing cultures and practices (Muhereza and Ossiya, 2003). These include initiation and ceremonial rituals, polygamy and wife inheritance, and treatment practices of traditional healers. Additionally, community consideration of open discussion of sex issues as a taboo, and the stigma and discrimination of HIV/AIDS victims have exacerbated the situation (Muhereza and Ossiya, 2003). National antenatal statistics of 2002 present fairly lower prevalence rates for cattle corridor districts (e.g. 0.7% for Moroto and 4% for Soroti), than in other regions (e.g. 11% for Gulu due to civil strife, and urban areas >10%) (STD/AIDS Report, 2003). In order to prevent attainment of catastrophic prevalence levels reached by other regions, it is imperative that communities are provided with awareness raising information and intensive sensitization programmes.

Malaria continues to be the principle public health problem in Uganda. Malaria epidemics have kept the poor societies poorer, cause dearth, reduced agricultural productivity, hence reducing the household incomes and affecting economic development of the country. Malaria is most

prevalent and severe among children under 5 years and pregnant women. Household surveys in 1997 on utilization of health services revealed that a staggering 51% of Ugandans do not seek medical care when ill, mainly due to the high cost of health services in terms of distance, cost of drugs and treatment. The situation is worse in dryland districts where health infrastructure is poorer than in other areas and stationary health infrastructure does not adequately cater for pastoral habits of some communities. However, Government is taking measures to improve health services through resource and community mobilization, training of health personnel, improvement of health infrastructure and supporting the health information sector. It has also designated malaria Focal Persons in all districts to implement these measures.

### **3.2.8 Meteorological services**

Due to lack of a policy on meteorology, there is no comprehensive plan developed for provision of meteorological services. However, the Department of Meteorology in the Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment provides meteorological services, which are crucial especially in planning for fragile ecosystems including the drylands. Specifically, the Department provides information on early warning on drought and other weather vagaries (PMA/ENR Report, 2002). The Department is the custodian of the national climate databank. National agro-climatological zoning and development of the crop calendar for various regions of the country are based on these data (PMA/ENR Report, 2002). The Department is among the core actors represented on the NAP National Steering Committee.

The Department disseminates its information through monthly weather bulletins, radio programs, and annual agriculture shows. Despite these efforts, intended information users are still limited in capacity to interpret the data and this, to some extent, limits their (data) application. It would be of interest to establish the effectiveness of the department's information dissemination mechanisms, especially in the dryland pastoral systems.

Inadequacy of manpower to collect, analyse and disseminate information is a major hindrance to in the Department's efforts. Additionally, weather data collection infrastructure is inadequate for the entire country. To some extent, these limitations could be attributed to lack of an elaborate policy to guide the Department's operations.

### **3.2.9 Strategic plan for implementation of the Tourism Policy**

The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry developed strategic plans for implementation of the Tourism Policy and for tourism promotion and marketing in the major source markets. Over the reporting period, activities implemented include: infrastructure development and capacity building in management of protected areas, surveying and marking boundaries of protected areas and cultural sites, preparation of district tourism plans, community based tourism study and paleontological research in fossil areas Napalc, Moroto and Bukwa in Karamoja region to establish the evolution of man.

Related to the above is the Uganda Wildlife Authority 5-Year Strategic Plan (2002 – 2007) focusing on: establishment and maintenance of efficient management systems to uplift conservation integrity of protected areas and wildlife in the country; and strengthening the

capacity and functioning of Uganda Wildlife Authority and its contribution to the Government's mission of poverty eradication, especially in the rural areas. The plan sets performance indicators, which include: reducing poaching of key species in patrolled areas from the initial baseline (year 2000); increasing animal population of up to 5% within 5 years for key mammal species in the major national parks; training of staff in line with assessed training needs; reduction in reported incidences of problem animal conflicts and complaints by 5%; and successful establishment of at least 2 functional and wildlife based industries by the end of the year 2004.

Based on the above performance indicators, UWA has achieved over 64% of the planned activities. The wildlife population has either increased or stabilized in most of the protected areas. However, in the wildlife reserves of Karamoja region (Pian-Upe and Matheniko-Bokora), extinction of some local species, such as roan antelope and greater Kuku, occurring through armed poaching compounded by cattle rustling activities. Nonetheless, positive results have been registered through the increased number of tourists to protected areas attractions by more than 89% over the last 5 years, from 38,965 in 1999 to 73,669 in 2003 (MTTI, 2004).

### **3.3 District Plans**

The Second Report to COP presented features of the plans that guide district development processes in Uganda and highlighted the District Environment Action Plans (DEAPs) as the main instruments for NAP implementation. However, up to now only two cattle corridor districts (Mbarara and Nakasongola) have completed development of their DEAPs. Recently, Government secured support from the Belgian Government, through UNDP, to prepare a DEAP for Sembabule District. NEMA has assisted other cattle corridor districts to prepare parish and sub-county environmental action plans. Worthwhile noting is the evident rise in district budgetary allocations to NAP related development priorities in districts where DEAPs exist. Unfortunately, there is reportedly a high turnover of district environment officers that has been attributed to limited operational funds at the district level.

During 2003, the National Steering Committee (NSC) sensitized district top leadership, planners and environment and production committees on the importance of integration of NAP priority issues in district development plans and budgets.

## **CHAPTER FOUR: INSTITUTIONAL MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPLEMENT THE CONVENTION**

### **4.1 NAPs as part of the national economic and social development and environment protection plans**

NAP priorities are cross-sectoral in nature, addressing socio-economic, biophysical and environmental issues as well as livelihood sustainability in the dry areas of the country. The priorities are currently entrenched within the PEAP, the national planning framework for all sectors. This is evident in the recently formulated drylands development program (IDDP), which targets livelihood, environmental conservation, poverty and food security in dryland areas of the country. The program was developed with stakeholder involvement in a participatory approach.

Efforts are underway to promote private sector promotion centers as a mechanism for enabling private sector investment in rural areas, including dryland districts. This effort is supported by UNDP and is expected to enhance processing and marketing of dryland products, hence, increasing household incomes and food security.

### **4.2 Mainstreaming NAP into national plans and strategies**

Strides have been made to mainstream NAP in national Sectoral plans and strategies in line with the proposals fronted by the roadmap developed in 2002. The most recent achievement is the placement of NAP priorities high up in the PEAP, which is the main national planning framework. PEAP is under second review and the process is in advanced stages.

Efforts are underway to integrate NAP in district development plans as well. In this case, the main targets are the annual district budget conferences, periodic reviews of district development plans and district environmental action plans.

### **4.3 Established and functional national coordinating body**

The National Coordinating Body, referred to as the National Steering Committee (NSC) for UNCCD/NAP, was reviewed and new membership was drawn from key actors involved in planning in the different sectors and departments as proposed in the Roadmap (MAAIF/MFPED, 2002). Committee members include representatives from PMA, DWD, NEMA, Meteorology, NAADS, MFPED, Local Government, Gender, NGOs, private sector, research institutions and universities, among others. The Committee is chaired by the Permanent Secretary of MAAIF. Its Secretariat is headed by the national focal point. Whereas the NAP Secretariat is inadequately funded owing to budgetary constraints, financial contributions from bilateral and multilateral partners have assisted in enabling the secretariat carry out its responsibilities.

In line with the values of the UNCCD participatory principle, the NCB has been reorganized to create task forces, particularly to strengthen its scientific and resource mobilization functions. The task forces include: (a) task force for mainstreaming NAP into planning frameworks, (b) technical task force for development of a rangelands policy, and (c) task force for capacity building needs. These task forces comprise of persons with required expertise and experience

drawn from the NSC and relevant specialized bodies. The new structure is more effective in broadening stakeholder participation in NSC activities as well as articulating and fronting NAP issues in various actors (MAAIF/MFPED, 2002).

The cross-sectoral composition of NSC permits exploitation of inter-sectoral synergies and eliminates duplication of efforts targeting common problems. A remarkable output from the inter-sectoral nature of the Committee is the IDDP, which was generated shortly after constituting the Committee.

The capacity of the NSC and the Focal Point for NAP/UNCCD need to be strengthened in order to efficiently communicate and network with relevant sectors; monitor on-going efforts, best practices and providing feed-back; raising awareness of dryland issues; and mainstreaming NAP issues into the development programmes and strategies.

The national focal point represents the NSC on the Global Environment Facility (GEF) National Steering Committee and NAPA technical committee, while other members represent the NSC on the ENR/SWG, PMA and the Agriculture SWG, among others.

#### 4.4 Institutional framework for coherent and functional desertification control

In Uganda, efforts to mainstream NAP into the national development process involved identification of lead institutions as well as their strategic roles in NAP implementation. Table 3 presents the key institutions and their respective roles.

**Table 3. Key institutions/organs at national level and their strategic roles in NAP implementation in Uganda**

Institution/ Organ	Strategic Roles
1. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide technical assistance to districts on sustainable agriculture and land management</li> <li>• Initiate and formulate relevant sustainable agricultural land use policies, standards and guidelines</li> <li>• House the focal point for UNCCD, and make reporting to the Conference of Parties</li> <li>• Liaise with other NAP implementing institutions and programs</li> <li>• Provide early warning and food information to communities</li> </ul>
a) Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate CCD/NAP priorities into PMA intervention areas</li> </ul>
b) National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminate relevant technologies for sustainable land management</li> <li>• Empower communities with capacity to produce and market efficiently</li> </ul>
c) National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop agricultural, livestock, and fodder technologies for dryland areas</li> <li>• Disseminate the above technologies to agricultural and pastoral communities in arid areas</li> <li>• Develop and disseminate appropriate post-harvest technologies</li> </ul>
2. National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising on drylands management</li> <li>• Influence policy development to reflect management of fragile ecosystems</li> <li>• Monitor environment management in dryland areas, including carrying out EIAs</li> <li>• Coordinate institutions and individuals to ensure harmony in management of natural resources</li> </ul>



3. Ministry of Water, Lands and Environment	
a) Directorate of Water Development (DWD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assessment needs and potential for supply of water for production</li> <li>• Develop water harvesting structures e.g. dams for livestock</li> <li>• Develop irrigation schemes</li> </ul>
b) Department of Environmental Affairs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise on wise use of wetlands</li> <li>• Advise on afforestation, reforestation and efficient forest management by private sector and communities</li> <li>• Information dissemination and resource mobilization</li> </ul>
c) National Forestry Authority (NFA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advise on afforestation and reforestation</li> <li>• Provide policy guidelines for collaborative management</li> <li>• Provide guidelines for sustainable energy production from biomass</li> </ul>
d) Department of Meteorology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collect and disseminate information on weather and climate</li> <li>• Provide warning signals related to climate variability</li> </ul>
4. Uganda National Council of Science and Technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote, advise &amp; coordinate the formulation of national research policies for sustainable land management</li> <li>• Foster mainstreaming of science &amp; technology into economic &amp; social development</li> </ul>
5. Bank of Uganda (Agricultural Secretariat)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural policy analysis and policy formulation</li> </ul>
6. Ministry of Gender & Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Gender policy formulation</li> <li>• Technical guidance on mainstreaming gender in development</li> </ul>
7. Bank of Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide appropriate instruments to encourage development of micro-finance for the rural poor</li> </ul>
8. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate relevant macro-economic policies</li> <li>• Provide economic and financial incentives and disincentives for NAP-UNCCD implementation</li> </ul>
9. National Planning Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•</li> </ul>
10. Ministry of Energy & Mineral Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate appropriate energy policies</li> <li>• Explore alternative and renewable sources of energy</li> <li>• Develop &amp; disseminate energy conservation technologies</li> </ul>
11. Prime Minister's Office	
a) Karamoja Development Agency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide guidance, and mobilize investment for the Karamoja semi-arid area</li> <li>• Develop &amp; disseminate appropriate information to pastoralists and farmers in the semi-arid Karamoja area</li> <li>• Disarmament of armed pastoralists</li> </ul>
b) Department of Disaster Preparedness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assist communities prepare disaster management plans</li> <li>• Identify disaster prone areas &amp; give early disaster warnings</li> <li>• Formulate policies and plans for disaster preparedness and management</li> </ul>
12. Uganda Wildlife Authority	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate relevant policy guidelines for community participation in tourism</li> <li>• Provide guidelines for alternative sources of livelihoods from wildlife resources</li> </ul>
13. Uganda Curriculum Development Center	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mainstream dryland issues in the school curriculum</li> </ul>
14. Uganda Electricity Distribution Company	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide appropriate tariff to motivate a shift from biomass to electricity as a source of energy for the poor</li> <li>• Provide energy funds, as incentives to local communities for rural electrification</li> </ul>
15. Ministry of Trade, Tourism and Industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Formulate appropriate trade, tourism and industry policies</li> <li>• Provide data on new and potential markets for products produced in dryland areas</li> <li>• Procure appropriate small scale technologies</li> </ul>
16. Ministry of Works, Housing and Communication	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open-up rural roads to ease trade and movement of inputs and commodities</li> </ul>

16. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create awareness on the NAP/ UNCCD</li> <li>• Facilitate mobilization and channeling of resources for implementation of NAP/ UNCCD at community level</li> <li>• Build capacity in communities in the various aspects of the implementation of UNCCD</li> </ul>
17. Research & Training Institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Generate technologies relevant to NAP implementation</li> <li>• Provide trained manpower for planning and implementation of the NAP</li> </ul>
18. District Local Governments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enact and operationalize bye-laws</li> </ul>

*Source: Roadmap for Resource Mobilization for NP in Uganda (2002)*

In order to enhance institutional capacities for the implementation of NAP in Uganda, Government is conducting a national capacity self-assessment exercise jointly with other Rio Conventions, namely, CBD and UNFCCC, as well as the convention on International Waters. The exercise is aimed at identification of capacity needs and associated interventions.

It should be noted that, overall, there has been a fundamental shift in institutional mechanisms for NR management from central Government to local governments NGOs and private sector. The approach is mainly to promote market-oriented resource utilization in balance with sustainable environmental management, food security and poverty reduction.

#### **4.5 Coherent and functional legal and regulatory framework**

The First and Second reports to the COP highlighted several existing legal and regulatory frameworks in the country. A number of other legal and regulatory frameworks have been instituted since the last reporting period, and these are described in subsequent sections.

##### **4.5.1 National Planning Authority Act (2002)**

The National Planning Authority Act (2002) established a National Planning Authority (NPA). The NPA became fully functional in 2004 with a goal of harmonising national planning to minimise duplication and, consequently, improve performance efficiency in various Government Sectors. The Authority has the primary function of producing comprehensive and integrated development plans for the country elaborated in terms of the perspective vision and the long-term and medium term plans.

##### **4.5.2 National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003)**

This Act has provisions to strengthen the legislation related to the management of forests outside protected areas, the permit system and community involvement in forest resource management. The Act strongly supports community forestry and the use of incentives in forestry management, thereby providing an improved environment for community based natural resource management. The development of collaborative forest management will define the rights, roles and responsibilities of the partners and the basis for sharing benefits from improved forest management. There will be a specific focus on wide stakeholder participation, collective responsibility and equity, and on improving the livelihoods of forest dependent communities. For the first time, through the new Act, private forest ownership is provided for.

### **4.5.3 Land Sector Strategic Plan**

Under the LSSP, district land tribunals and boards were established as a mechanism for devolving land regulatory issues from central Government to the decentralized district system. In this respect, District Land tribunals are charged with settling disputes involving allocating, leasing, re-owning or transferring land ownership. Also, they are responsible for settling disagreements and misunderstandings concerning land and make decisions in cases handled by lower tribunals. The Land Boards are responsible for operationalizing the Land tribunals and their duties are outlined in the Land Act (MWLE, 2003).

### **4.5.4 Other planned national policies and codes**

- (i) Land Use Policy
- (ii) Soils policy
- (iii) Rangelands Management Policy. Lots of concerns have been raised. The major ones include (i) range degradation, (ii) wild bush encroachment and extermination of valuable forage species as well as causing injury to cattle, and (iii) rising limited resource based conflicts
- (iv) Pastoral code

### **4.5.5 Issues of ENR law enforcement and policy implementation**

Despite the growing number of institutional reforms over the years, the review of the associated laws has invariably been too slow to cope with the reviews. Consequently, implementation of the laws has been made rather difficult. The other dimension to this is the weak capacity of local governments to enact byelaws to implement the substantial laws. The latter scenario is attributed to presence of limited legal expertise at district level.

From the enforcement standpoint, the mechanisms and facilities available are also generally weak in areas related to management of NRs. Unfortunately, there is dismal emphasis on NRs in training of enforcement officers.

In a poverty assessment report of 2002, the need for involvement of the poor in decision-making on matters of resources utilization was noted (MFPED, 2002). Consequently, enforcement of environment regulations especially in fragile ecosystems, including the drylands, was reportedly difficult.

## **4.6 Linkages achieved with sub-regional and regional action programmes**

*Sub-region linkages.* As a member of the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD), Uganda has linked its activities to the IGAD Sub-Regional Action Program (SRAP) and participated in a number of activities within the Program. These include:

- (vi) The Pilot Project on Water Harvesting in drylands of the IGAD region financed by the African Development Bank;

- (vii) A project on early warning and response mechanisms network, being implemented with the support of German Government and USAID;
- (viii) Development of a joint framework for mainstreaming and partnership for IGAD member states (held in Kampala, December 2000), supported by the Global Mechanism (GM) and UNCCD;
- (ix) IGAD Regional Integrated Information System (RIIS);
- (x) Development of IGAD Disaster and Drought Preparedness Strategy;
- (xi) A number of capacity building projects jointly undertaken by IGAD member states;
- (xii) Regional workshop of operationalization of IGAD/Sub-regional Support Facility;
- (xiii) Training workshops on monitoring and evaluation of NAPs to combat desertification;
- (xiv) Capacity building in community based NR management at IGAD sub-regional level;
- (xv) IGAD Marketing Information System database and website development; and
- (xvi) Implementation of the Dryland Husbandry Project.

**Regional linkages.** Within the New Partnership for Africa Development (NEPAD) framework, Uganda is piloting a project on capacity building for the synergistic implementation of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) with a focus on the CCD, CBD and UNFCCC. The Project aims at establishing MEAs-poverty reduction linkages at local, national and international levels through mainstreaming and micro-grants programs.

Uganda has also participated in UNCCD Regional Action Program, particularly the thematic program networks on rangelands, energy, agroforestry and soil conservation, ecological monitoring and remote sensing. These networks have enhanced capacity building through exchange of experiences, sharing of best practices and lessons learnt in the implementation of the UNCCD.

## CHAPTER FIVE: PARTICIPATORY PROCESSES IN SUPPORT OF PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTION PROGRAMMES

### 5.1 Effective participation of actors in defining national priorities

The involvement of local communities in the effective management of NRs and the environment is cited as one principle of the national environment management policy and a strategy for the National Environment Action Plan. The National Environment Statute (1995) supports greater participation of community members by providing for establishment of district and local environment committees. These ensure a bottom-up approach from the lowest level of the Local Council (LC) system.

The National Forestry and Tree Planting Act (2003) and Fisheries Policy (2000) emphasize aspects of community involvement and co-management in addition to incentives for natural resource management. Equally, the Local Government Act (1997) decentralized animal, crop and fisheries husbandry extension services and management of local forest reserves.

Typically, the stakeholder list includes farmers, district staff from line sectors relevant to combating desertification, representatives from line ministries, NGOs, the private sector, development partners, research and training institutions. National activities addressed during the reporting period, within which NAP implementation was entrenched are represented by examples in Table 4.

**Table 4. Examples of the participatory composition of stakeholders in selected NAP related processes**

Framework/plan/program	Stakeholders	Consultation level	Participants	Participants by gender	
				M	F
Integrated Drylands Development Program formulation	Line ministries, Local govts, Local councils, NGOs, CBOs, Private sector, Devel. partners	National, district, community	925	556	369
Road Map for resource mobilization for NAP	Line ministries, NGOs, Private sector, Academics, Devel. Partners	National	82	63	19
Mainstreaming NAP into the PEAP during the review	Line ministries, NGOs, Academics Devel. Partners	National	415	301	114
National Capacity Self Assessment Project	Line ministries, Local govts, Local councils, NGOs, Private sector, Academics, Devel. Partners	National, district, community	817	596	221

*Gender participation.* Although considerable efforts have been made to sensitize the public and key actors in various sectors on gender. Women, particularly in drylands, continue to be hard pressed in a number of areas. The majority of women lack access to and control over land and

the proceeds of their labor due to discriminating land tenure systems which include inheritance, the unequal gender division of labor, lack of access to financial services, low social status and unequal participation in decision making at all levels.

Women, who form 51% of the total Uganda population experience poverty more than men. Rural women are also face specific problems that include:

- i) rudimentary tools, such as the hand hoe which limits , production output;
- ii) paucity of labor saving technologies to reduce drudgery;
- iii) lack of processing and storage facilities leading to considerable post-harvest losses;
- iv) seasonal surplus of produce, which has adverse impact on prices resulting in unfair returns to labor and other inputs; and
- v) limited market outlets, long distance to markets and lack of access to appropriate transport facilities, which restricts the amount of goods transported.

Generally, efforts are made to inbuild gender considerations within the participation, analysis of issues and action formulation process. Nevertheless, gender representation is usually biased towards men despite a standing Government Policy that 30% of representation on committees charged with decision-making are supposed to be women.

Despite some positive developments, the major stumbling blocks are mainly awareness and sensitivity at the grassroot level where implementation of project activities takes place. District personnel, including agriculture extension workers and community development agencies, lack competence in gender issues, despite the growing recognition of gender related problems at the district levels and, hence, their inclusion in district budgets.

***Private sector participation.*** Private sector involvement is often dismal due to limited interest, given the low available markets and difficult investment conditions in the drylands. However, the UNDP's Private Sector Development Program has taken the initiative to set up Private Sector Promotion Centers in several dryland districts to bolster private sector participation.

***Non-governmental Organisations' participation.*** In Uganda, NGO activities on combating desertification are coordinated by an organ known as the national NGO Coordinating Committee on Desertification (NCCD). The NCCD works closely with the NAP secretariat in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of NAP related activities. Recently, the NCCD participated actively in the National Capacity Self-Assessment exercise during which NAP capacity needs were prioritized along with those of the Convention on Biodiversity, Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Convention on International Waters.

NGOs are implementing several projects geared to improvement the livelihoods of dryland communities. For instance, the Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement (UWTPM) trained 24 women groups from southwest Uganda in tree planting and nursery management. Additionally, the NGO sensitized communities on water harvesting techniques and construction of water storage structures, food security and post-harvest handling. Similarly, the Uganda Environment Education Foundation, through advocacy, has led to integration of agroforestry in NAADS

programs in some dryland districts. This has enabled farmers to initiate commercial tree plantations, in addition to crop production.

In 2003, an NGO task force known as the Civil Society Pastoral Task Force commissioned a study (funded by Oxfam GB) aimed at documenting the socio-economic problems and challenges of dryland areas in Uganda. Their report titled “People, Environment and Livestock: Challenges for the PEAP” is so revealing that it is often popularly referred to during planning for these fragile ecosystems and communities.

Several Uganda’s NGOs actively participated in regional and international processes. For instance, the NCCD, UWTPM and Climate and Development Initiatives were among the stakeholders in previous COPs, besides participating in national preparatory processes for Rio+10. The NGOs also attended the World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) in Johannesburg.

The Uganda NGO Rio+10 Coalition led the NGO national activities in preparation for the WSSD funded by Danish 92 project. The Coalition also implemented the Global Sustainability Watch project as well as coordinating the NGOs input to the ENR sector PEAP review input.

The Soil and Water Conservation Society of Uganda (SWCSU), jointly with the Department of Soil Science, Makerere University, held a workshop to sensitize district stakeholders and national policy makers about the on-going degree program in land use and management.

***Media participation.*** So far, media participation in dryland issues and development programmes is still low. Yet this sector is crucial in linking drylands and NR issues to the overall development process.

***Important considerations for stakeholder participation.*** Perhaps the surest mechanism for guaranteeing compliance with stakeholder participation is to institutionalize participatory planning methodologies within development sectors. However, a key bottleneck to participatory planning is limited resources at the various levels. Additionally, effective participation, especially at technical level, is to a certain extent constrained by limited use of electronic communication among stakeholder groups. A feasible strategy within the current framework is to use existing structures and mechanisms e.g. Sector Working Groups, District Production and Environment Committees, and District and Sub-County Local Councils as consultation groups without incurring significant additional costs.

## **CHAPTER SIX: CONSULTATIVE PROCESSES IN SUPPORT OF PREPARATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF NAPS AND PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS WITH DEVELOPED COUNTRIES AND OTHER INTERESTED ENTITIES**

### **6.1 Effective support from international partners for cooperation**

Government of Uganda considers the PEAP as the comprehensive framework under which development assistance is executed. Donors no longer provide funding to individual projects and programmes, but do so under a common basket fund. This means that projects funded must be consistent with and reflected in the PEAP. Measures promoted to attract international partners to support NAP implementation have focused on mainstreaming the NAP into the PEAP. In this respect, MAAIF, through a multi-sectoral task-force prepared and made the NAP input into the PEAP review process in 2003.

Furthermore, in view of decentralization, donor agencies are supporting implementation of District Development Programmes. Mainstreaming of NAP issues in the DDPs has been another strategy to ensure that available donor resources are effectively tapped to address NAP priorities. Existing donor consultation mechanisms, which include donor sub-groups on agriculture, environment and natural resources, private sector, etc., have been persuaded to prioritize NAP issues in their development assistance programs.

The GM funds, though modest, have supported catalytic functions aimed at stimulating resource mobilization, particularly mainstreaming and consultations with partners leading to partnership agreements.

Whereas GEF funds would be helpful in bridging the resource gap to address land degradation issues, Government policy of restricting foreign funding to ensure macroeconomic stability is likely to limit national capacity to benefit from GEF funding. Although traditional sources of funding, such as the World Bank, EU, USAID, DIFD, and DANIDA provide substantial resources for relevant programmes, their deliberate support for drylands development has been limited. In addition, long processing periods for such assistance affects its relevancy in time and space. On the other hand, alternative financing mainly from multilateral agencies is usually small, more focused, but usually limited to processes rather than tangible actions to address on-ground issues affecting local communities.



## **CHAPTER SEVEN: MEASURES TAKEN OR PLANNED WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF NATIONAL ACTION PROGRAMMES**

### **7.1 Established technical programmes and functional integrated projects to combat desertification**

The Second National Report highlighted a number of technical programmes and functional integrated projects contributing to combating desertification and improved livelihoods of dryland populations, most of these projects are on-going. This report highlights additional programs and projects as reflected in Table 5.

### **7.2 Action programmes implemented in compliance with priority fields set out in the Convention**

Over the reporting period, several action programs addressing priority fields of the Convention were formulated and some were implemented. The major ones are described in the following sections.

#### **7.2.1 Integrated Drylands Development Program (IDDP)**

Government developed this program with support from UNDP/Drylands Development Center (DDC), with the thrust on (a) increasing productivity of drylands, (b) diversifying drylands enterprises, and (c) enhancing information availability on early warning and decision-making. The overall purpose of the program is to reduce vulnerability by improving resilience and livelihood of the inhabitants of the drylands of Uganda. The process IDDP formulation involved extensive stakeholder consultations and targeted operationalisation of the NAP to combat desertification. The program is community-based program with heavy participation of community members. It builds on the principles of Best Practices (Annex 1 & 2) for natural resource management (NRM) identified earlier in a study preceding its (IDDP) formulation. Government is in the process of mobilizing funds for this program in an effort to bolster the implementation of the NAP in Uganda.

A landscape approach was used to formulate the program. The approach by nature combines social, economic and ecological rationale to determine how to manage natural resources. The formulation process considered up-scaling of the Best Practices in the drylands as the backdrop.

The IDDP is earmarked for 16 districts of the cattle corridor in which dryland issues and conditions are most prevalent. The Program is initially scheduled for 5 years with expected outputs including:

- (i) Productive livestock rearing to sustain a cash economy in the cattle corridor;
- (ii) Increased land productivity enhancing local food security and incomes;
- (iii) Forest and tree cover evenly distributed and benefiting local people;
- (iv) Wildlife and local communities in mutually beneficial co-existence;
- (v) Fishery sustainably contributing to enhancement of local livelihoods; and
- (vi) Relevant information available for early warning and decision-making.

**Table 5. On-going technical programmes and projects relevant to combating desertification**

<b>Project title</b>	<b>Project description/ objectives</b>	<b>Total budget (Million US \$i) &amp; duration</b>	<b>Donor funding (Million US \$i) &amp; duration</b>	<b>Government contribution (Million US \$i) &amp; duration</b>
Rural Electrification Project	To improve rural quality of life and facilitate significant rural non-farm income by accelerating main grid extension with a tentative target to increase rural electricity access from 1% at present to 10% in 10 years	24	8.08	15.9
Energy Advisory Project	To improve the framework and environment-friendly energy supply and facilitate the implementation process of the biomass and renewable energy strategy	2.7	2.67	0.042
Alternative Energy Resource Assessment Study	To prepare database and formulate a Uganda alternative energy development program, and draft feasibility study reports for 9 projects	0.821 (2002 – 2004)	0.8	0.021
Early Warning and Agricultural Statistics Project	To improve food security data collection, analysis and dissemination mechanisms and promote information sharing with collaborators in early warning on food security activities	0.074 (2002 – 2005)	Nil	0.074
Animal Health Research Center Project	To create appropriate program for control of animal disease, provide referral laboratory diagnostic services for notifiable diseases and develop vaccine quality control capacity	0.143 (2003 – 2006)	Nil	0.143
Agriculture and Marketing Support Project	To enable poor small-scale farmers increase their incomes and food security for more sustainable livelihoods. Intends to step up procurement of local produce by World Food Program from the current 1% to 10% by enhancing marketing possibilities of small-scale farmers	4.72	4.5	0.217
National Agricultural Advisory Services	To increase the availability of appropriate advice and information to all farmer types in an equitable and effective manner to avail appropriate technologies in sufficient quantities to meet identified farmer needs	108.53	108 (2001 – 2008)	0.532
Support to Plan for Modernization of Agriculture	Continuous operationalisation of the PMA priority areas and key systems addressing information gaps, managing institutional reforms, mainstreaming cross-cutting issues and enhancing cross sector planning and coordination.	4.97	1.37	3.6
Vegetable Oil Development Project	To reduce poverty and increase farmer incomes by involving smallholder growers in production of oil bearing crops. Develop the potential of sun flower, palm oil and other oil seeds and provide interested smallholder farmers, particularly women with appropriate technologies to optimize extraction of oil from these crops	4.3	3.8	0.512
Animal (Livestock and Poultry) Production Systems Research Project	Develop and promote technologies for control of tick borne diseases, Bovine preuro-pneumonia and contagious caprinepleuro-pneumonia, improvement of dry season feeding strategies for ruminant livestock improvement and improvement of genetic potential of indigenous livestock. Control of diseases in free range poultry	5.83	5.74	0.89
Project on Forestry	To develop and promote technologies for conservation, sustainable	1.52	1.266	0.254

Production Systems Research	management and efficient utilization of forestry resources; to develop and promote agroforestry technologies for sustainable land use, including determination of the cost effectiveness of soil and water management practices suited to different situations			
Post-Harvest Systems Research	Research aimed at reducing post-harvest losses for major grains at all levels in the target areas due to pests, from the current 10 – 15% to less than 5%. To develop and commercialize new food products from priority cereals, legumes, roots, tubers and fruits	0.64	0.54	0.1
Soil Fertility Enhancement Research	Development and dissemination of improved methods for restoration and maintenance of soil fertility; mitigating the effects of drought and unreliable rainfall; as well as integrating environmental concerns in technology generation and dissemination	3.44	3.06	0.38
Water Resources Study	Establish an effective framework for water management in Uganda to ensure that water resources are management in an integrated and sustainable manner			
National Adaptation Programmes of Action (NAPA)	Identify urgent and immediate adaptation needs to adverse effects of climate change	0.20	0.20	Nil
Capacity Building to Alleviate Poverty Through Synergistic Implementation of Rio MEAs	Establish an operational National Convention Coordination Center, develop methodologies and tools for mainstreaming the implementation of MEAs into poverty reduction strategies, and implement a micro-grants program to demonstrate MEAs-poverty linkages at national and local levels	0.338	0.338	
Improving Market access for Drylands Commodities	To reduce barriers to market access for commodities in drylands	1.59	1.59	
Farm Power and Small-Scale Irrigation Systems Research	Development and promotion of farm power sources, tools and implements for land preparation, planting and processing; develop efficient water harnessing and utilization technologies for households, crops and livestock	0.395	0.395	Nil
Nile Basin Subsidiary Action Program (Enhanced Agriculture Productivity Project)	Improvement of productivity of small scale agriculture and animal industry participating member countries (Burundi, Rwanda, DRC, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda)to improve and develop water use. The project promotes private sector involvement in small-scale irrigation development. The project period is planned to be 5 years.	46.2		
Small-scale Irrigation Development in support of the special program for Food Security (SPFS)	Improvement of household food security through expansion and popularization of demonstration of economically viable and sustainable methodologies for increasing agricultural productivity hence production. Phase 2 period 4 years.	3.8		
Capacity Building for Synergistic Implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements	To coordinate and integrate national implementation of the Multi-lateral environment Agreements (MEAs), especially the Rio Conventions in the most efficient and synergistic manners	0.338		
Strengthen Environmental Policy & Management		8.76		

Capacity at the National & local level as a contribution & sustainable Development in Africa				
Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation Project		81.84		
Environmental Management Capacity Building Project 2	Completion of development of regulatory instruments, ensure their enforcement and to expand environmental management capacity building and awareness in the country	22.0	19.9	2.1
National Livestock Productivity Improvement Project	To increase household income through increased livestock productivity and marketing	42 .0	33.0	9.0

### 7.2.2 Disaster management

Disaster management remains an important activity in Government programmes (OPM, 2003). This responsibility is vested in the Department of Disaster Preparedness and Refugees, which is under the Prime Minister's Office. The Office's strategic objectives relevant to UNCCD implementation include:

- (i) Raising rural incomes and savings through micro-credit provision in situations where formal banking sector is non-responsive;
- (ii) Mitigating the effects of disruptions in the lives of refugees and victims of disasters;
- (iii) Addressing development imbalances between disadvantaged regions and the rest of the country; and
- (iv) Focusing development on war affected areas in northern Uganda and Luwero Triangle, as well as those affected by cattle rustling in Karamoja region.

Through the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Action Plan outlined in the second national report, Government has undertaken the following activities (OPM, 2004):

- (i) Creation of a community-based early warning system for Karamoja;
- (ii) Embarked on a national policy on internal displacement;
- (iii) Strengthening the inter-agency early response network to collaboration with humanitarian partners;
- (iv) Identifying and mapping all disaster prone district in Uganda; and
- (v) Periodic field assessment of the food need and humanitarian situation in displaced and vulnerable communities.

The Office realized the following achievements over the 2002/2003 period (OPM, 2004):

- (i) Completed the review process of the national policy of internal displacement;
- (ii) Equipped, rehabilitated and furnished the Disaster Management Resource Center as part of capacity building;
- (iii) Supported over 800,000 displaced people in northern Uganda and Katakwi with food and other relief supplies;
- (iv) Defined food economy zones in Karamoja and established mechanisms for food security through the household economy assessment approach; and
- (v) Carried out social mobilization campaigns for mainstreaming gender and environmental issues into regular refugee programmes.

The initiatives underlying the achievement of 2002/2003 include, among others (OPM, 2003):

- (i) Undertaking a baseline study for the establishment of an early warning system to enhance disaster management in Karamoja region;
- (ii) Carrying out a household economy assessment exercise in Kotido and Moroto to establish food economy zones in five sub-counties;
- (iii) Supplying emergency agricultural seeds to women-headed households in selected camps in Kapelebyong, Usuk and Ngariam sub-counties in Katakwi district;

- (iv) Reviewing institutional, legal and policy frameworks for the National Disaster Management policy;
- (v) Undertaking a food-needs assessment in the Karamoja region to establish the general state of garden harvests;
- (vi) Conduct a food and humanitarian needs assessment for internally displaced persons in response to the dire humanitarian situation in Pader District; and
- (vii) Coordinating provision of integrated services to refugees and host communities;

Currently, there is no direct linkage between the OPM and the NAP NSC. Because the activities of the OPM's office e.g. internally displaced people (IDP) programs, have potential for affecting land resources and the environment; it is imperative that a linkage is established to permit the integration of NAP issues into the OPM's programs.

### **7.2.3 Special development program for Karamoja region**

In an effort to address regional development imbalances associated with disadvantaged regions such as the semi-arid Karamoja, Government established a special, the Department of Karamoja affairs in 1987, under the Prime Minister's Office. Some initiatives currently under the ministry include (according to OPM, 2003):

- (i) Coordinating the intensified disarmament program;
- (ii) Participating in dialogue and conflict resolution with neighboring countries especially Sudan and Kenya;
- (iii) Re-stocking the region;
- (iv) Coordinating and monitoring Government and NGO activities in the area;
- (v) Coordinating and monitoring implementation of EU funded development initiatives in the region; and
- (vi) Monitoring the implementation of water projects for crop and livestock production.

Activities undertaken during 2003/2004 in line with the above initiatives include:

- (i) Sensitizing the population on the need for disarmament – a project spearheaded by the President;
- (ii) Mobilizing stakeholders for peace building and border harmonization;
- (iii) Providing incentives to communities to accelerate the disarmament process (maize grains, ox-ploughs and chains). Support efforts to build capacity of local governments for improved service delivery;
- (iv) Support the construction of 44 sub-county headquarters;
- (v) Finalize the design, and commencing implementation of the Strategic Plan for Development of Karamoja;

Achievements for the Karamoja region during 2003/2004:

- (i) The Office of the Prime Minister, British High Commission and the EU provided ox-ploughs and chains to Karamoja, to support the disarmament program (Table 6).

**Table 6. Ox-plows and chains supplied to Karamoja region as incentive for disarmament as of June 2003**

Source	Ox-plows & chains ordered/ donated	Ox-plows & chains delivered
Office of the Prime Minister	3308	1934
British High commission	168	168
European Union	2000	600
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5476</b>	<b>2702</b>

- (ii) 1,100 illegally possessed guns were handed in voluntarily to the authorities by June 2003. Additionally, waterproof certificates were issued to the volunteers;
- (iii) 80,000 galvanized iron sheets were allocated and transported to the districts by June 2002. 27,200 were allocated to Moroto, 27,200 to Kotido and 25,600 to Nakapiripirit; and
- (iv) 26 meetings were conducted by various organizations on security and peace building by March 2003 (OPM, 2003).

Furthermore, Government established the Karamoja Development Agency (KDA) by Statute No. 4 of 1987 to focus the development of the region. With support from the European Union and other partners under the Karamoja Development Program, KDA has contributed to the development of Karamoja in various aspects including physical infrastructure, construction of water dams and ponds, establishment of tree nursery beds and distribution of seedlings, and survey on water/irrigation and minerals.

Further to the above effort, a Karamoja Data Center for developing a Karamoja information system was established in 2001, with assistance of Italian Government. The Karamoja Information System is aimed at collecting, processing and disseminating information relevant to development planning of the three districts of Karamoja. The Center's website address is <http://www.karamojadata.org>

Several constraints have hindered development efforts in Karamoja region. The major ones include (i) armed conflict and cattle rustling; (ii) infiltration of small arms from neighboring countries; (iii) limited human, organizational, infrastructure capacity; and (iv) lack of an integrated approach in the implementation of development efforts.

The Program addresses central issues of the UNCCD, although linkage with NAP NSC remains to be established.

### **7.3 Effectiveness of measures in local capacity building**

Capacity to implement the UNCCD in Uganda has been assessed in a joint undertaking with that of the CBD, UNFCCC and International waters under a GEF funded project. The National Capacity Self-Assessment Project was executed by NEMA. Under this project, a situation analysis of each Convention identified key capacity building issues and constraints, and

proposed interventions to address them. Table 7 outlines the main issues, constraint and proposed interventions regarding UNCCD implementation in Uganda.



**Table 7. Main capacity building issues, constraints and proposed interventions for UNCCD implementation in Uganda**

Identified Issues	Capacity Constraints	Capacity Building Interventions
<b>A: Institutional Capacity to Implement the UNCCD</b>		
1. Weak harmonization of Sustainable Land Management (SLM) programs among relevant institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Poor coordination and collaboration</li> <li>Weak mechanism for information exchange among key institutions</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Institutionalize integrated planning approaches</li> <li>Strengthen inter-institutional collaboration</li> <li>Train actors in integrative and participatory planning approaches</li> <li>Prepare guidelines for integrating SLM issues into development plans</li> </ul>
2. Inadequate awareness of SLM issues among key policy and decision makers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of a critical mass of actors to advocate for SLM issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Enhance sensitization of key actors on their role in SLM</li> <li>Develop training modules to create awareness</li> <li>Conduct studies on drylands and their management</li> </ul>
3. Inadequate gender mainstreaming in SLM programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative traditional norms</li> <li>Low understanding of gender issues</li> <li>Low integration of gender issues in SLM training</li> <li>Lack of disaggregated data on gender in SLM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Advocate for equity and recognition of different gender roles in SLM training and programmes</li> <li>Integrate gender issues into SLM policies</li> <li>Train SLM actors in gender perspectives e.g. gender analysis, and monitoring and evaluation</li> <li>Sensitize and community leaders on gender issues in SLM</li> <li>Advocate for integration of gender analysis in SLM research and development programmes</li> </ul>
4. Inadequate institutional capacity to collect data and monitor SLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate trained manpower</li> <li>Inadequate equipment and facilities</li> <li>Insecurity in some areas</li> <li>Poor networking among SLM actors</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase coverage of weather stations, especially in drylands</li> <li>Train man-power in modern SLM data collection and monitoring systems</li> <li>Establish a data and information exchange network on SLM</li> <li>Build ICT capacity to enhance data analysis and dissemination in dryland districts</li> </ul>
5. Inadequate capacity to peacefully resolve conflicts over NR use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate sensitization and training</li> <li>Absent/weak local institutions</li> <li>Diminishing NRs</li> <li>Cultural beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Train manpower in NR conflict resolution skills</li> <li>Integrate peace building mechanisms into extension messages for SLM</li> <li>Strengthen local institutions in planning, monitoring, evaluation and implementation of SLM</li> <li>Formulation and enforcement of bye-laws and ordinances on NR use</li> <li>Formulate a pastoral code</li> <li>Advocate for alternative livelihoods systems to minimize conflicts</li> </ul>
6. Weak operationalisation of DEAPs as a vehicle for implementing SLM at local level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inadequate integration of SLM issues into DEAPs</li> <li>Low priority ranking of DEAPs in District Development Plans and Budgets</li> <li>Absence of DEAPs in most districts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepare guidelines for integrating NR management into SEAPs, DEAPs and DDPs</li> <li>Train the environment officers on skills for mainstreaming</li> <li>Lobby district councils and departmental heads to allocate resources for implementation of DEAPs</li> <li>Lobby district councils and departments to mainstream DEAPs and UNCCD issues into DDPs</li> <li>Encourage partnerships with NGOs and other actors to operationalize the DEAPs</li> </ul>

7. Inadequate research in drylands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate trained manpower</li> <li>• Inadequate research facilities/ infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate motivation of researchers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for a research policy recognizing drylands problems and contribution</li> <li>• Train district staff in research methodologies</li> <li>• Promote attachment of undergraduate and post-graduate students to ARDCs, particularly those in dryland districts</li> <li>• Establish a rangelands research and development center</li> <li>• Publish of research findings</li> </ul>
<b>B: Policy, Legal and Enabling Frameworks</b>		
1. Weak enforcement of laws, policies and bye-laws relating to management of SLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Weak capacity of local institutions</li> <li>• Inadequate training of enforcement officers in laws/ policies relating to SLM management</li> <li>• Incompatibility of laws with local socio-economic situations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for a consistent and effective mechanism for participatory enforcement of laws on SLM</li> <li>• Sensitize Local Councils (LCs) and local communities on laws and policies for SLM</li> <li>• Sensitize LCs to put in place and enforce bye laws and ordinances on SLM</li> <li>• Rationalize mandates of relevant institutions in enforcing laws and policies</li> <li>• Increase paralegal training in ENR management laws</li> <li>• Train and involve legal aid agencies in awareness raising on SLM laws and policies</li> <li>• Review SLM policies for suitability for various socio-economic frameworks of drylands</li> <li>• Translate laws to local languages</li> </ul>
2. Inadequate capacity to enact and review laws/ policies on management of SLM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate professionals in environmental laws/policies</li> <li>• Low prioritization of review/ enactment of laws/policies on management of SLM</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for inclusion of SLM laws in curriculum of universities and other tertiary institutions</li> <li>• Increase paralegal training in SLM management laws</li> <li>• Lobby for increased budgets for departments responsible for SLM through SWGs on ENRs and agriculture, MFPEd, and development partners</li> <li>• Identify laws requiring review</li> </ul>
<b>C: Sustainable Management of Land Resources</b>		
1. Inadequate local capacity to implement SLM practices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate policy frameworks</li> <li>• Inappropriate land tenure systems</li> <li>• Inadequate awareness of SLM practices</li> <li>• Population pressure</li> <li>• Inadequate manpower and facilities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training courses in SLM for existing district extension staff, NGOs and other private agriculture advisory service providers</li> <li>• Advocate for review of policies on SLM</li> <li>• Formulate a rangelands policy</li> <li>• Formulate a soils policy</li> <li>• Conduct sensitization programmes for communities</li> <li>• Advocate for SLM prioritization at all levels, including urban centers</li> <li>• Document feasible and effective SLM technologies and best practices for dissemination</li> <li>• Mobilize communities into groups to benefit from synergies</li> </ul>
2. Inadequate incentives for the private sector to invest in drylands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Low population</li> <li>• Poor infrastructure</li> <li>• Inadequate local markets</li> <li>• Inadequate capital</li> <li>• Unfavorable policy/incentives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for development of basic infrastructure</li> <li>• Train communities in entrepreneurial skills</li> <li>• Promote community participation in resolving insecurity</li> <li>• Advocate for a policy targeting incentives for private sector investment in drylands</li> <li>• Establish micro-finance outreach institutions in districts</li> <li>• Sensitize private sector on opportunities for investment in drylands</li> </ul>

3. Limited capacity to exploit alternative livelihood opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of capital</li> <li>• Lack of awareness</li> <li>• Lack of markets for alternative products</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document and evaluate potential alternative livelihoods in drylands</li> <li>• Extend micro-finance services to drylands</li> <li>• Training skills in alternative livelihoods</li> <li>• Support pilot initiatives on processing and value addition to increase marketing opportunities</li> <li>• Disseminate information on available and new alternative livelihoods</li> </ul>
4. Lack of capacity to develop, implement and monitor management plans for fragile ecosystems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sensitization and manpower</li> <li>• Weak implementation of relevant policies</li> <li>• Low prioritization of ecosystems management</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document relevant information and develop modules for training and sensitization</li> <li>• Conduct sensitization programmes</li> <li>• Train trainers in ecosystem management</li> <li>• Advocate for SLM at national and district levels</li> <li>• Mobilize local communities to participate in planning and SLM in fragile ecosystems</li> <li>• Develop monitoring indicators for these ecosystems</li> </ul>
<b>D: Sustainable Management of Water Resources</b>		
1. Inadequate local capacity to harvest and conserve water for domestic and production purposes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of awareness</li> <li>• Lack of facilities</li> <li>• Inadequate manpower</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate technologies</li> <li>• Weak policies for promoting water harvesting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train community workers, NGOs and CBOs in water harvesting and management</li> <li>• Develop guidelines for and integrate water management into mainstream extension service systems</li> <li>• Strengthen research in water harvesting and management</li> </ul>
2. Lack of capacity to harness water from permanent water sources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low prioritization</li> <li>• Unfavorable regional and international treaties</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organize farming communities around permanent water bodies</li> <li>• Encourage and provide incentives to private sector to invest in provision of water services</li> <li>• Advocate for regional bodies to review treaties e.g. restricted use of water from the Nile Basin</li> <li>• Formulate policy on irrigation</li> <li>• Conduct training in irrigation and water management</li> <li>• Re-train water engineers and technicians</li> </ul>
<b>E: Infrastructure</b>		
1. Inadequate infrastructure (e.g. roads, communication, health, energy, education, markets, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Low prioritization</li> <li>• Lack of investments</li> <li>• Nomadism</li> <li>• Vandalism</li> <li>• Inadequate returns to investments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Document the current status of basic infrastructure in drylands</li> <li>• Sensitize drylands communities about the value of infrastructure</li> <li>• Advocate for community ownership and participation in management of infrastructure</li> <li>• Advocate for a policy on infrastructure provision for mobile pastoral systems</li> <li>• Promote infrastructure relevant to mobile pastoralists e.g. health, education</li> <li>• Lobby Government for accelerated development of infrastructure in drylands</li> </ul>
2. Poor delivery of services to mobile pastoralists	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack of mobile facilities for social services</li> <li>• Insecurity</li> <li>• Inadequate information on mobile pastoralists and systems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize policy-makers and district technical staff on importance of mobile facilities for pastoral systems</li> <li>• Advocate for policy focusing on improvement of livelihoods in pastoral systems</li> <li>• Promote provision of mobile infrastructure for pastoralists</li> </ul>

3. Limited capacity to store, process and market agro-products from drylands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate awareness and training</li> <li>• Lack of appropriate technologies</li> <li>• Absence of bye-laws</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Train dryland farmers in post-harvest handling of agro-products</li> <li>• Enact bye-laws on sound storage of agro-products</li> <li>• Develop a market information system</li> <li>• Encourage private sector investment in storage, processing and marketing of agro-products</li> </ul>
<b>F: Public Education and Awareness of UNCCD Issues</b>		
1. Inadequate awareness of desertification issues among stakeholders at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate sensitization programmes</li> <li>• Inadequate manpower to sensitize stakeholders</li> <li>• Unattractive long-term nature of returns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Hold sensitization programmes through radios, drama, etc.</li> <li>• Integrate UNCCD issues into school curricula at all levels</li> <li>• Integrate UNCCD messages into NAADS guidelines and programmes</li> <li>• Develop interdisciplinary approach to sensitization on SLM</li> </ul>
2. Inadequate knowledge of alternative energy sources/technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited sensitization on alternative energy sources/technologies</li> <li>• Lack of energy facilities and logistics</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conduct feasibility study on alternative energy sources/technologies in the drylands</li> <li>• Promote private sector involvement in alternative energy activities at district and community levels</li> <li>• Produce a training of trainers materials for alternative energy technologies</li> </ul>
3. Inadequate integration of drylands management issues into school curricula at all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited awareness of the importance of drylands among policy-makers</li> <li>• Low priority accorded to drylands</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Advocate for integration of UNCCD issues in curricula for schools and post secondary institutions at all levels</li> <li>• Prepare guidelines for integration of UNCCD issues in curricula</li> <li>• Train staff in institutions on UNCCD and dryland issues</li> <li>• Prepare relevant teaching materials jointly with teachers/instructors</li> </ul>
<b>G: Sustainable management of energy resources</b>		
1. Inefficient use of biomass energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• High costs of efficient technologies of using biomass energy</li> <li>• Low awareness of efficient technologies for biomass energy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sensitize and demonstrate to local people modern biomass energy conserving technologies</li> <li>• Train artisans in construction of energy efficient cooking stoves</li> <li>• Integrate provision of energy advisory services into mainstream extension system e.g. NAADS</li> </ul>
2. Limited capacity to popularize alternative energy technologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low private sector participation</li> <li>• High cost of dissemination of alternative energy technologies</li> <li>• Lack of manpower to maintain the energy technologies</li> <li>• Unavailability of alternative energy technologies</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lobby policy-makers to subsidize private sector investment in alternative energy technologies</li> <li>• Lobby policy-makers to address the high tariffs on alternative energy technologies especially hydro-power</li> <li>• Train personnel in alternative energy technologies</li> <li>• Sensitize communities and private sector, the value of alternative energy technologies</li> </ul>

Source: NEMA, 2004

## **CHAPTER EIGHT: FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS FROM NATIONAL BUDGETS IN SUPPORT OF IMPLEMENTATION AS WELL AS FINANCIAL ALLOCATIONS AND TECHNICAL COOPERATION INCLUDING THEIR INFLOWS**

### **8.1 Adopted financial mechanisms**

#### **8.1.1 The Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF)**

MTEF is a 3-year rolling expenditure framework which links sector and district plans to existing and potential funding opportunities. MTEF comprises of (i) Debt Relief Funds; Government of Uganda Own Resources; Earmarked Donor Funds for specific sector(s) or districts; and General Donor Funds for programs within the Poverty Action Fund, but without any single sector specified. The Framework ensures consistence of several expenditure levels with the overall national resource envelope, while setting sector and district spending ceilings and maintaining them in resonance with macroeconomic environment and prospects for revenue mobilization. Sectors and districts prepare budget framework papers, which culminate into the MTEF. Furthermore, alternations in the PEAP are also reflected in the MTEF. Based on the Road Map for Resource Mobilization (RMPRM, 2002), MTEF priority areas include security, primary education, primary health, HIV/AIDS, roads, agricultural research and extension, and water and sanitation. Others include promotion of good governance, increased access to justice especially by the poor, accountability and environmental sustainability. These priority areas directly or indirectly pertain to drylands livelihoods as well.

MTEF is limited by the fact that not all donor financing is incorporated in it, hence this financing is not consistent with sector development strategies and implied allocation of resources. Secondly, MTEF is subject to budget cuts, particularly when the projected revenue is not forthcoming. The budget cuts greatly hinder implementation of

Despite the novelty of the above measures, low ceilings for donor financed projects and frequent budget cuts have constrained implementation of the Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resource sector programs.

#### **8.1.2 Sector Wide Approach to Planning (SWAP)**

Government has endeavored to improve the MTEF, mainly through introduction of a sector-wide approach to planning and use of resources. Government has also institutionalized Sector Working Groups (SWGs) to implement the SWAP. The sector-wide approach ensures integration of planning and resource allocation within the context of the MTEF. It further streamlines resource allocation and sharing of roles and responsibilities by improving institutional efficiency, while minimizing duplication of efforts. The SWGs on environment and natural resources, and agriculture provide strategic entry-points for mainstreaming UNCCD/NAP activities. This is due to the fact that their visions center on ensuring a sustainable productive NR base, a sound environment and improved livelihoods. The Agriculture and ENR SWGs have provided avenues for integrating land degradation issues into the MTEF.

## 8.2 NAP financing

The NAP is financed by Government of Uganda, with support from bilateral and multilateral partners. Government funding to NAP implementation is channeled through sectoral and district budgets. However, funding specifically for NAP activities cannot easily be structured out from the overall sectoral budgets as exemplified in Table 5. It should, however, be noted that the major sectors implementing the NAP (Agriculture, and Environment and Natural Resources) tend to receive low funding, hence, cannot adequately cater for all priorities. A typical example is that of the Agricultural Sector with a budget allocation of about 3% of the overall national budget (MAAIF, 2004).

Table 8 presents some NAP projects in the country, which received direct funding from various sources. Other directly funded projects were reported in the Second National Report.

**Table 8. Direct funding received for CCD/NAP process in Uganda**

<b>Programmes/ Activities</b>	<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Year started</b>	<b>Participating Partners</b>	<b>Funding (US \$)</b>
Formulation of an Integrated Dryland Development Program	Cattle corridor	2002	UNDP/DDC, Norway	35,000
Support to mainstreaming & partnership building	National	2003	Global mechanism of UNCCD	75,000
Development of district environment action plan for Sembabule district	District	2004	UNDP/DDC, Belgium	35,000
Support national report process	National	2004	UNCCD/GEF/WB	26,000
National Capacity Self Assessment Project	National	2003	UNEP/GEF	120,000

At the global level, new opportunities for financial support are being solicited especially from the GEF, which recently opened a gateway to support efforts to combat desertification. This presents an opportunity to affected countries such as Uganda to access this support.

## 8.3 Technical cooperation developed

The profile of Uganda's technical corporation developed over the reporting period includes:

- (a) Members of the NSC benefited from IGAD training on monitoring and evaluation facilitated by OSS in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia (2003);
- (b) Staff from MAAIF and MWLE undertook training in negotiation skills on conflict over natural resources and resource mobilization organized by IGAD (2004);
- (c) The Global Mechanism (GM) of the UNCCD provided technical support for the mainstreaming process through various missions to Uganda (2002-present);
- (d) Uganda participated in the initiation of Terra-Africa Sustainable Land Management Program. The forum organized by the World Bank, UNCCD Secretariat and GM enabled Uganda share

experiences on SLM issues with other African country parties, development partners and other stakeholders (2004);

- (e) GTZ under the Energy Advisory Project provides advisory services at ministerial level to the Department of Energy in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral development. The project assists the Ministry in upgrading its organizational structure and professional performance in order to provide better services. This includes the sustainable and environmentally friendly supply and use of renewable energy; and
- (f) Uganda benefits from the Global Pastoral Network initiated by the Dryland Development Center of the UNDP.

Capacity building needs for technical cooperation with GEF and others include:

- i) Skills in proposal writing for key actors in line sectors (GEF proposal style/format is usually comprehensive);
- ii) Skills in database and general data management for key actors; and
- iii) Development of a drylands database for land degradation, sustainable land management activities and actors.

## **CHAPTER NINE: REVIEW OF BENCHMARKS AND INDICATORS UTILIZED TO MEASURE PROGRESS AND AN ASSESSMENT THEREOF**

### **9.1 Operational mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation**

The PEAP, which is the overall development framework, is reviewed every three years to assess performance, achievements and failures. The review, therefore, is a monitoring mechanism for all sectors. Consequently, it is an instrument for re-designing programs and harmonizing inter- and intra-sectoral monitoring systems.

The monitoring tool used in PEAP is the Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment (MFPED, 2002). The Uganda Participatory Poverty Assessment Process is a unique partnership comprising of central and local governments, civil society organizations (NGOs, CBOs and Academia), private sector, and development partners. It is aimed at expanding the PEAP consultation process to include direct input from poor people to inform PEAP/PRSP revision processes. Two participatory poverty assessments have so far been conducted, in 1999 and 2002.

NEMA's State of the Environment Report preparation process, undertaken biannually through a stakeholder participatory approach, provides the main framework for monitoring and evaluation of ENR use and management in the country. The process started in 1994 and has produced 6 reports, the latest being in 2002. NEMA is the lead institution in the monitoring and evaluation process. It is in the process of establishing an environment information network on the Internet to enhance ENR monitoring and evaluation process.

Another monitoring mechanism put in place by Government is the SWGs, which periodically review and evaluate sector-wide plans prepared by ministries. Members of the NAP NSC are also members of the SWGs.

At district and local levels, the DEAP process has been used to develop a monitoring system for sustainable NR management. The process involves establishment and training of environment committees in monitoring and evaluation from parish to the district levels, as well as sensitizing local leaders and the communities. The environment committees carry out monitoring and evaluation activities and work with local authorities to enforce environmental regulations.

The media also plays a major role in raising ENR issues related to implementation of programs. NGOs also carry out monitoring and evaluation through community participatory approaches.

### **9.2 Scientific and technical desertification control activities**

#### **(a) Makerere University activities/programs**

***Land Use and Management Degree Program.*** A degree program in Land Use and Management is offered by Makerere University as previously reported. A stakeholders' workshop was held in 2003 to sensitize local government officials drawn from district production and environment committees, about the program. Capacity needs for the districts were also discussed in light of an earlier staff strength survey by the Department of Soil Science, Makerere University. It became



clear that districts are inadequately staffed and facilitated to cope with their land management responsibilities. The drylands are by far among the least staffed and many of their staff possess less than degree qualifications.

***Innovations at Makerere Committee (I@mak.com).*** This is a project at Makerere University designed to address technical capacity needs of districts under the decentralized system. The project includes some of the cattle corridor districts. Training and research are major components of the project, as well as provision of some communication and computer facilities.

***Other University programs.*** Makerere University does research and offers several degree programs directly related to sustainable land management dry-land areas. Some of the key programs are conducted by Faculties of Agriculture, Forestry and Nature Conservation, Arts especially the Department of Geography (e.g. land-use, urban and regional planning), Veterinary Medicine (especially livestock disease control), Social Sciences, and the Makerere Institute for Social Research (MISR). Kyambogo University also offers a degree in environmental engineering, with great potential to contribute human resources to development efforts in the dry land areas.

#### **(b) NAP Secretariat efforts**

As part of the NAP efforts, a survey was conducted in the drylands during in 2003 to identify the best practices as a basis for development of an integrated drylands management program. This study involved 6 districts, namely, Sironko, Katakwi, Moroto, Nakasongola, Ntungamo and Mbarara. In general, the best practice were bee-keeping, community afforestation of bare hills, integrated livestock health improvement, farmer innovations in land management, community termite infestation control in the rangelands, rainwater harvesting for domestic use, conflict resolution over natural resource use, enhancing rapid information dissemination at community level through radio and internet (RANET), and integrated community agroforestry, micro-enterprise development. These practices were locally initiated with minimal external support.

#### **(c) NARO's research activities in drylands**

- (ii) Development of appropriate millet varieties for drought prone areas and the management of finger millet blast;
- (iii) Collection, conservation and characterization of indigenous animal genetic resources;
- (iv) Development and promotion of technologies for integrated management of tick and tick borne diseases in cattle;
- (v) Development and dissemination of improved methods of restoration and maintenance of soil fertility;
- (vi) Development and promotion of technologies for integrated management of tsetse and trypanosomiasis in cattle;
- (vii) Improvement of dry season feeding strategies for ruminant livestock;
- (viii) Development and promotion of efficient water harvesting and utilization technologies for households, crops and livestock;
- (ix) Updated soils data for several districts including the cattle corridor;

- (x) Piloting conservation agriculture in several districts in the Lake Kyoga or cattle corridor belt;
- (xi) Undertaking land management activities under the Lake Victoria Environment Management Project (LVEMP). Some efforts target rangelands and the bare hills of the cattle corridor; and
- (xii) Development and promotion of on-farm tree growing through proven agroforestry technologies for arid and semi-arid area of southwestern and eastern Uganda's dry lands.

### **9.3 Implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on Science and Technology**

Developing country Parties are required to develop, test and use appropriate benchmarks and indicators for NAP monitoring and evaluation. In this regard, Uganda participated in a sub-regional training workshop on monitoring and evaluation of NAPs organized by IGAD in 2004. As a follow up to the training, Uganda will be supported by the IGAD Sub-regional Facilitation Fund to develop, test and use monitoring indicators for the NAP. The initiative is expected to commence in early 2005.

In line with the priority issue addressed by CST 6 "Land degradation, vulnerability and rehabilitation: an integrated approach," Uganda has since COP 6 centered its efforts on tackling land degradation by addressing vulnerability issues through an integrated approach. In this regard, the Integrated Drylands Development Programme was formulated building on existing best practices for sustainable land management with a focus on poverty alleviation in the target areas.

One of the best practices identified was provision of reliable climate information for production decision-making and reduction in vulnerability of drylands communities. This new initiative spearheaded by the Meteorology Department, known as Radio and Internet (RANET) Project, has been piloted in Nakasongola District to enhance dissemination of early warning and climate information. It involves information gathering, transmission, interpretation and dissemination. The practice has successfully improved efficiency of planning and disaster preparedness at the local level. It also built local capacity to interpret weather information and put in place a data and information collection system. The success of the practice resulted from the reliable forecasts due to accurate satellite data.

Uganda, through the Early Warning and Food Information Unit in the MAAIF, carried out a food information and vulnerability study funded by FAO in 2001, the Unit continues to carry out pre and post harvest monitoring of crop performance and in liaison with the metrology department provides weather forecast advisory to farming communities.

Furthermore, Uganda has, as part of the National Capacity Self Assessment Project, assessed capacity needs of national scientific and academic institutions in providing support to the implementation of the UNCCD and synergies with other conventions.

## CHAPTER 10: CONCLUSIONS

### *Achievements*

- (a) Government has significantly addressed issues related to UNCCD objectives through formulation of relevant environmental laws, policies and regulatory and enabling frameworks. This will ensure effective implementation of the NAP to combat desertification in Uganda.
- (b) The restructuring of the NSC for NAP that brought on-board members from sectoral planning institutions broadened stakeholder participation and improved effectiveness of the committee.
- (c) Mainstreaming of the NAP into PEAP, PMA and sectoral plans placed UNCCD issues centrally during prioritization and resource allocation for implementation of sectoral plans and programmes, thereby allowing for resource allocation to implement NAP priorities.
- (d) The recently formulated IDDP is expected to strategically enable the sectoral programmes to adequately address dryland problems in Uganda. On-going sectoral programmes do not adequately target Uganda's dryland districts.
- (e) Government has continued to fund NAP activities and has attracted substantial development partner support.
- (f) On-going institutional restructuring has continued to bring SLM issues into deliberate focus and this is expected to enhance resource allocation to NAP implementation.
- (g) Rural electrification program is expected to attract private sector investment in dryland areas and bolster socioeconomic development.

### *Limitations*

- (a) There is dismal capacity available to foster advocacy for NAP implementation within sectoral programmes.
- (b) The low priority assigned to activities associated with delivery of long-term impacts, including efforts to combat desertification, in contrast to short term impact making activities.
- (c) Mechanisms for monitoring and evaluation of ENR management are still scattered within individual sectors and institutions, making it difficult to monitor NAP implementation in the country.
- (d) Limited resource availability among the various levels of actors to adequately cater for all national priorities, hence, among the most disadvantaged priorities is the fight to combat desertification.
- (e) Limited research in drylands

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## LIST OF ANNEXES

### ANNEX 1: SUMMARY OF EVALUATION OUTPUTS FOR SOME OF THE BEST PRACTICES IN COMBATING DESERTIFICATION IN UGANDA'S DRYLANDS

PRACTICE	HOW IT IS DONE	SUCSESSES	WHY IT SUCCEDED	LESSONS
<b>Bee farming</b> ( in Sironko District Eastern Uganda)	It involved locating beehives in suitable sheds, normally under trees or in gardens.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved incomes of the beneficiaries</li> <li>• Enhanced plant diversification.</li> <li>• Enhanced technical and financial local capacity of the beneficiaries.</li> <li>• Attracted members without external support (from 50 to 1260).</li> <li>• Collaboration, partnership building with other institutions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Self organization of members.</li> <li>• Enhanced local ownership of initiative.</li> <li>• Enhanced local capacity through courses and study tours.</li> <li>• Setting up transparent and accountable structures.</li> <li>• Lack of discrimination among members.</li> <li>• Management structure guided community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technically simple.</li> <li>• Cheap to implement.</li> <li>• Does not require specialized skills.</li> <li>• Is economically viable</li> <li>• Availability of export market for honey and other products.</li> </ul>
<b>Community termite infestation control in rangelands</b> (in Nakasongola District Central Uganda)	Involved revegetating bare patches, establishing tree nurseries, and building local capacity to manage the rangelands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local community capacity building in NRM and termite control</li> <li>• Increased water availability for livestock and domestic use</li> <li>• Management structure- ranch committees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strong community ownership</li> <li>• Community contribution both in cash and kind</li> <li>• Strong partnership (Production Dept, NGOs, UNDP, NAP, GEF/SGP)</li> <li>• Strong technical intervention</li> <li>• Study tours and exchange visits source of motivation</li> <li>• Strong community organization with gender differentiation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local communities if empowered can address their problems</li> <li>• Strong advocacy</li> <li>• Where no environment friendly action succeeds, chemical use with guidance.</li> </ul>
<b>Community based afforestation</b> (in Ntungamo District Western Uganda)	Involved planting pine trees on hill slopes that had been left bare as a result of seasonal fires	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Soil erosion along the hill slopes halted.</li> <li>• Increased incomes of the community through sale of pine wood.</li> <li>• Encouraged carbon sequestration and moderated climate of the area.</li> <li>• 40 ha of pine planted on 5 hills.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inherent local capacity of the local community.</li> <li>• Yield of multiple benefits</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spontaneous adoption implies high chances of replication</li> <li>• Practices succeed when tagged to direct benefits of communities</li> <li>• Management structures crucial for success</li> </ul>
<b>Rain water harvesting for domestic use</b> (in Mbarara District Western Uganda)	Involved construction of an under ground tank in which a waterproof tarpaulin was laid to store the water.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The farmer no longer had to walk long distances in search of water.</li> <li>• Tank provides water for domestic purposes.</li> <li>• Farmer devotes more time to other</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The creativity of the farmer training from Concern International.</li> <li>• One time investment, minimal management and maintenance costs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical simplicity and local availability of materials</li> <li>• Practice tagged to direct benefits- enhance ownership</li> <li>• Income from sale of water</li> </ul>

		<p>activities and farming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduced incidences of water borne diseases.</li> <li>• 34 tanks constructed.</li> <li>• Increased farmer's income from sale of water.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The permanent iron roof - was a good water catchment , waterproof tarpaulin - good water storage material.</li> <li>• Convenient location of tank in compound.</li> <li>• Materials are cheap and locally available.</li> <li>• No specialized skills are required.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Simple and cheap maintenance and management costs</li> <li>• Exposure to similar practices elsewhere</li> </ul>
<p><b>Integrated livestock health improvement</b> (Moroto District North Eastern Uganda)</p>	<p>Involved organization of pastoralists in Karamoja into groups, opening up project centers and training Community Animal Healthy Workers (CAHWs) to provide extension support.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lower animal mortality rate.</li> <li>• Enhanced local capacity for animal disease control.</li> <li>• Changed attitudes of pastoralists from expecting free drugs to willingly pay and demand for animal health services.</li> <li>• Enabled integration e.g. FEWS.</li> <li>• Established structures for consultation, planning and information exchange.</li> <li>• Put in place mechanism for consultation, planning and information exchange – Center Dev. Coms. and KLDF.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Linking development efforts to a valued resource – Livestock - source of livelihood, wealth and culture.</li> <li>• Local capacity building – training CAHWs.</li> <li>• Holistic approach – animal health, drought, conflict, early warning, community sensitization and marketing.</li> <li>• Est. an information exchange network- KLDF and FEWS.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structures for consultation and networking among pastoralists e.g. KLDF.</li> <li>• Integrated approach with combined all development efforts</li> <li>• Concept of CAHW good example of local capacity building among pastoralists</li> <li>• Provision of seed funds by KADP</li> </ul>
<p><b>Promoting Farmer Innovations Approach to Rural Development.</b> (in Katakwi District Eastern Uganda)</p>	<p>Identification of FIs and their Is, recruitment of FIs, characterization of the Is, formation of clusters for networking and dissemination of the Is.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unearthed 23 FI in Uganda, 56 in Kenya and 35 in Tanzania.</li> <li>• 1000 farmers benefited from the practice in Uganda alone.</li> <li>• Produced farmer extensionists who train other farmers.</li> <li>• Encouraged integration of technologies.</li> <li>• Documented FIs and their Is.</li> <li>• Institutionalized PFI methodology.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originated at local level - bottom-up approach.</li> <li>• Genuine participation of local communities.</li> <li>• Uses local experiences and knowledge.</li> <li>• Integration of technologies (local, scientific, applied).</li> <li>• Networking and partnerships.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost effectiveness – easy adoption</li> <li>• Technical explicit with implicit social inventiveness</li> <li>• PFI entry – Govt agencies encouraged institutionalisation.</li> </ul>

<p><b>Conflict Resolution</b> (in Moroto District North Eastern Uganda)</p>	<p>Involved mobilization of stakeholders for peace meetings, integrating cultural concerns into school activities, capacity building to address security concerns and micro enterprise development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marked reduction in cross border raids.</li> <li>• Increased cooperation and interaction among the communities in conflict prone areas</li> <li>• Integrated conflict resolution in all development initiatives in the region.</li> <li>• Strategic partnerships formed</li> <li>• Enhanced local capacity for peace building</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular peace meetings</li> <li>• Enhanced local capacity through seminars and study tours.</li> <li>• Networking with other partners</li> <li>• Involvement of high profiled members</li> <li>• Use of early warning information</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Peace meetings essential in resolving conflicts</li> <li>• Sensitization essential for success</li> <li>• Networking and information exchange crucial for success.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Enhancing Rapid Information Dissemination at Community Level through Radio and Internet (RANET)</b> (in Nakasongola District Central Uganda)</p>	<p>Involved use of Radio and Internet to collect and disseminate early warning and climate information to the beneficiaries in dryland areas. It involved information gathering, transmission, interpretation and dissemination.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Disseminated early warning and climate information in a timely manner.</li> <li>• Better disaster preparedness</li> <li>• Provided a variety of other information relevant to development of local communities.</li> <li>• Enhanced local capacity to interpret weather information.</li> <li>• Put in place a data and information collection system.</li> <li>• Improved efficiency of planning e.g. timely land preparation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliable forecasts due to accurate satellite data.</li> <li>• Local structures linked to LC system.</li> <li>• Ability to interpret sophisticated weather data.</li> <li>• Effort to target women and youth who are major land users.</li> <li>• Participatory weather information interpretation through Area Development Communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reliable weather and climate crucial in decision making</li> <li>• Local availability of trainers-Met. and world vision</li> <li>• Practice provided mechanism for drought and disaster preparedness</li> </ul>
<p><b>Integrated Community Agroforestry</b> (in Ntungamo District Western Uganda)</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Local capacity building in agroforestry</li> <li>• Beneficiaries received free seedlings</li> <li>• Multipurpose trees</li> <li>• Planted agroforestry trees in woodlot, gardens and school compound.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training enabled construction of community nurseries</li> <li>• Regular meetings</li> <li>• PRA prioritized agroforestry</li> <li>• Environment community managed seedlings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Practice showed that agroforestry practices are more successful when practiced by individual farmers</li> <li>• Practice directly benefited community</li> <li>• Team spirit and self motivation of beneficiaries</li> </ul>
<p><b>Micro Enterprise Development</b> (in Nakasongola District Central Uganda)</p>	<p>Involved mobilising local communities to form Groups that accessed micro finance to start income generating activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It disbursed funds to local community groups whose capacity to efficiently utilize the resources had been enhanced.</li> <li>• Successfully recovered the loans from the groups.</li> <li>• Enhanced local capacity to manage projects and finances.</li> <li>• Improved sanitation around Lake Kyoga landing sites.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Community ownership encouraged the beneficiaries to invest their resources.</li> <li>• Successful loan recovery, cohesion and team spirit among the members.</li> <li>• Training and exposure visits e.g. to UCAMP and Wobulenzi.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Exposure of beneficiaries encourages adoption</li> <li>• Income generating activities encourage adoption</li> <li>• Team spirit</li> <li>• Recovery of loans is instrumental</li> </ul>



**ANNEX 2: BASIS FOR SUCCESS OF THE BEST PRACTICES IDENTIFIED BY THE INTEGRATED DRYLANDS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (IDDP) IN UGANDA**

- (i) Contribution to household incomes
- (ii) Threading partnerships, collaboration and synergies
- (iii) Training in technical and management aspects
- (iv) Income sources diversification
- (v) Self-organization
- (vi) Local ownership of initiative
- (vii) Transparent transactions and accountability by leaders
- (viii) Technical soundness and simplicity
- (ix) Availability of markets for products
- (x) Direct, tangible and visible economic benefits for those involved
- (xi) Multiple benefits from a practice
- (xii) Time and labor saving
- (xiii) Activities leading to better drought preparedness
- (xiv) Presence of management structures
- (xv) Dissemination of information and advocacy
- (xvi) High potential for adoption
- (xvii) Reduction in human and livestock disease incidences and mortality
- (xviii) Ability to obtain additional inputs from external sources
- (xix) Integration of technologies
- (xx) Provision of social incentives
- (xxi) Cost-effective operations
- (xxii) Dialogue and institutionalization of key breakthroughs
- (xxiii) Participation of high profile members of society
- (xxiv) Inherent early warning mechanisms
- (xxv) Building on local structures and systems
- (xxvi) Creativity
- (xxvii) Entry point for introduction of the practice
- (xxviii) Bottom-up participatory process

## UGANDA UNCCD COUNTRY PROFILE

*This UNCCD country profile has been provided by:* Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

*Name of focal point institution/ministry/office:* Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

*Date:* October 2004

*Mailing address:* Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries

P.O. Box 102, Entebbe, Uganda

*Telephone:* 256-41- 343696

*E-mail:* ccdnap@infocom.co.ug

### Biophysical indicators relating to desertification and drought

#### **1.0 Climate**

##### **1.1 Aridity Index**

Not Available

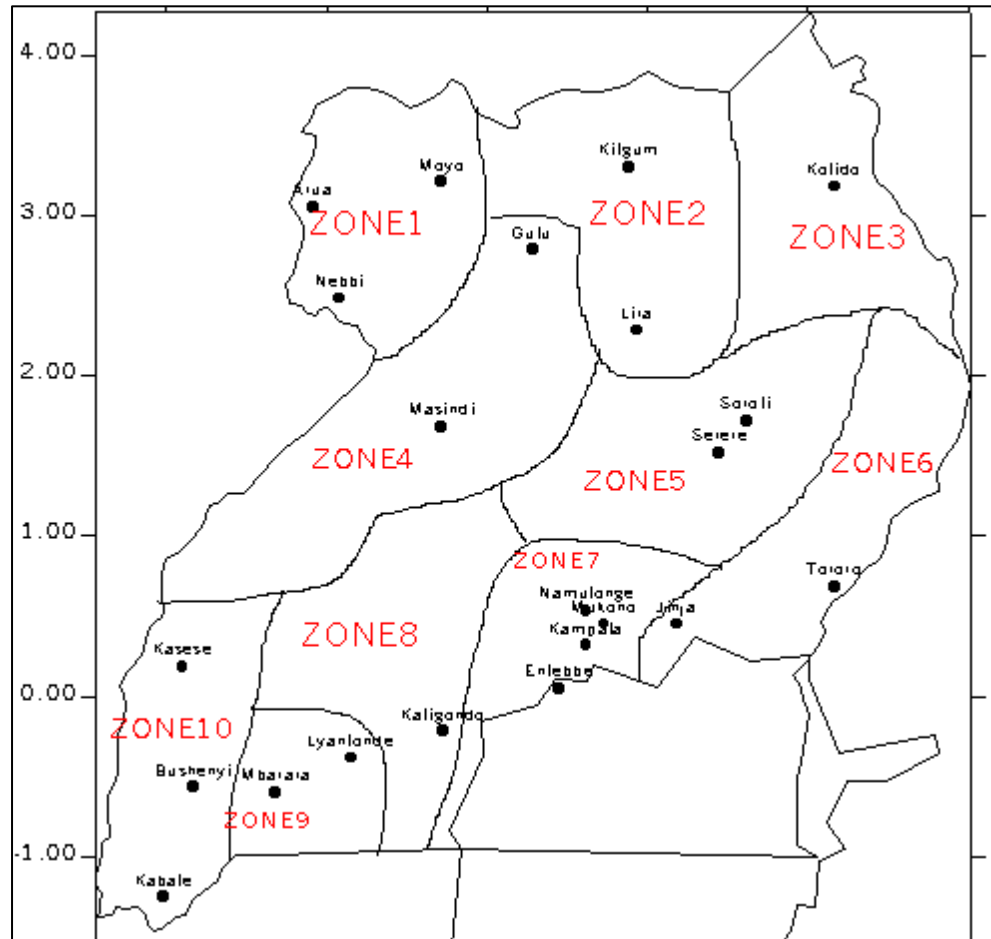
##### **1.2 Precipitation**

Mean Monthly Rainfall (mm) 1960 to 2003

STN	Lat	Lon	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Gulu	2.78	32.28	14.4	29.7	85.8	165.4	178.5	155.2	167.9	225.6	178.2	198.3	119.2	31.2
Lira	2.32	32.93	30.2	41.5	93.4	165.8	198.9	122.2	153.1	180.2	156.1	163.4	107.1	43.3
Masindi	1.68	31.72	33.6	47.3	120.2	173.2	140.3	80.6	115.7	145.7	160.8	161.6	129.4	52.8
Soroti	1.72	33.62	29.2	42.6	105.3	174.9	195.1	118.1	133.6	172.4	137.2	149.6	92.8	36.7
Entebbe	0.05	32.45	90.1	85.4	193.0	265.8	255.3	112.0	72.3	74.2	75.3	141.2	164.6	128.9
Namulonge	0.53	32.62	60.7	60.0	126.9	162.4	131.0	67.2	67.0	91.9	112.9	144.1	140.1	87.2
Tororo	0.68	34.17	71.0	91.9	140.4	213.0	199.8	104.2	81.4	109.3	117.0	146.6	146.5	72.1
Mbarara	-0.6	30.68	53.5	61.7	98.7	128.3	65.2	20.0	24.4	67.1	106.0	133.3	126.9	77.1
Kasese	-1.25	29.98	26.7	38.4	84.6	128.5	102.2	49.6	39.4	69.9	92.9	101.5	100.4	61.5
Bushenyi	-0.56	30.17	74.5	73.1	106.0	135.1	84.1	38.5	49.7	84.4	152.5	148.1	151.5	126.9
Jinja	0.45	33.18	65.5	73.6	145.0	188.7	147.0	64.1	63.6	83.5	106.4	134.9	161.0	87.9

STN	Lat	Lon	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Makerere	0.25	32.63	72.0	62.5	136.1	171.3	118.7	67.7	61.7	87.8	106.3	140.5	143.0	87.5
Serere	1.51	33.45	34.6	60.1	123.4	191.2	161.5	110.3	105.7	157.3	139.6	148.2	119.7	52.2
Kabale			66.4	81.5	117.5	134.9	91.7	31.8	23.3	61.4	98.4	120.5	115.9	86.4

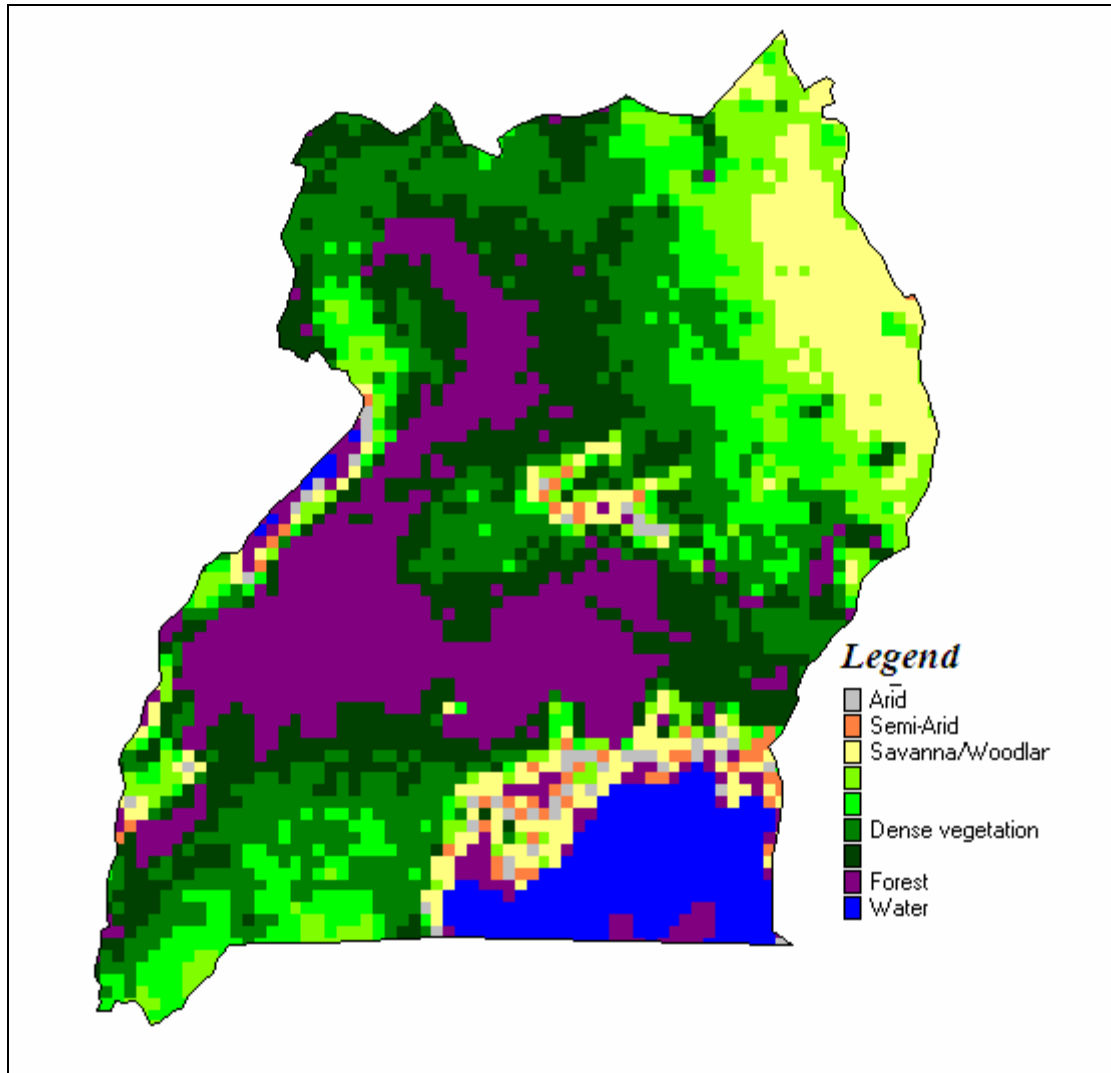
### 1.3 Climatic Zones



## 2.0 Vegetation and Land Use

### 2.1 Vegetation Index (NDVI)

Average NDVI (2003)



## 2.2 Vegetative cover

Percentage of the total surface area covered by vegetation

REGION	DISTRICT	VEGETATION COVER (%)	
EASTERN	BUGIRI	32.4	
	BUSIA	96.7	
	IGANGA	100	
	JINJA	94	
	KABERAMAIDO	82.5	
	KAMULI	83.5	
	KAPCHORWA	100	
	KATAKWI	98.7	
	KUMI	96.3	
	MAYUGE	31.8	
	MBALE	100	
	PALLISA	96.3	
	SIRONKO	100	
	SOROTI	84.1	
	TORORO	100	
	NORTHERN	ADJUMANI	98
		APAC	95.4
ARUA		99.2	
GULU		100	
KITGUM		100	
KOTIDO		100	
LIRA		87.6	
MOROTO		100	
MOYO		96.9	
NAKAPIRIPIT		100	
NEBBI		97.5	
PADER		100	
YUMBE		100	
WESTERN		BUNDIBUGYO	92.6
		BUSHENYI	91.2
	HOIMA	62.5	
	KABALE	96.2	
	KABAROLE	99.7	
	KAMWENGE	97.4	
	KANUNGU	96.1	
	KASESE	88.7	
	KIBAALE	99.9	
	KISORO	95.7	
	KYENJOJO	100	
	MASINDI	91.9	
	MBARARA	99.3	
	NTUNGAMO	99.6	
	RUKUNGIRI	94.3	
CENTRAL	KALANGALA	5.1	
	KAMPALA	98.8	
	KAYUNGA	99.9	
	KIBOGA	100	
	LUWERO	100	
	MASAKA	76.9	
	MPIGI	91	
	MUBENDE	98.6	
	MUKONO	24.5	
	NAKASONGOLA	92.3	
	RAKAI	84.2	
	SEMBABULE	99.9	
WAKISO	68.2		

## 2.2 Land Utilization

### 2.3.1 Percentage of the total surface area of cultivated land (2003)

REGION	DISTRICT	Cultivated Land (%)	
EASTERN	BUGIRI	23.4	
	BUSIA	84.6	
	IGANGA	88.4	
	JINJA	90.6	
	KABERAMAIDO	61.2	
	KAMULI	62.3	
	KAPCHORWA	27.8	
	KATAKWI	51.7	
	KUMI	63	
	MAYUGE	26.8	
	MPALA	79.3	
	PALLISA	76.4	
	SIRONKO	46.4	
	SOROTI	58.5	
	TORORO	82.9	
	NORTHERN	ADJUMANI	24.7
APAC		67.5	
ARUA		56.7	
GULU		26.4	
KITGUM		23.5	
KOTIDO		16.1	
LIRA		66	
MOROTO		3.6	
MOYO		26.6	
NAKAPIRIPIT		1.8	
NEBBI		59.9	
PADER		53.2	
YUMBE		34.4	
WESTERN		BUNDIBUGYO	24.7
	BUSHENYI	67.5	
	HOIMA	56.7	
	KABALE	26.4	
	KABAROLE	23.5	
	KAMWENGE	16.1	
	KANUNGU	66	
	KASESE	3.6	
	KIBAALE	26.6	
	KISORO	1.8	
	KYENJOJO	59.9	
	MASINDI	53.2	
	MBARARA	34.4	
	NTUNGAMO	16.4	
	RUKUNGIRI	55.3	
	CENTRAL	KALANGALA	1.2
		KAMPALA	65.8
		KAYUNGA	42.8
		KIBOGA	37.4
		LUWERO	36.2
MASAKA		49.7	
MPIGI		43.8	
MUBENDE		66.9	
MUKONO		15	
NAKASONGOLA		15.4	
RAKAI		37.9	
SEMBABULE		30.4	
WAKISO	53.3		

### 2.3.2 Cultivated and irrigated lands

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

### 2.3.3 Cultivated and non irrigated lands

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not available	Not available

2.3.4 Grazing/rangelands/pastures

REGION	DISTRICT	Grazing/ range/(%)	
EASTERN	BUGIRI	2	
	BUSIA	6.2	
	IGANGA	9.5	
	JINJA	1.1	
	KABERAMAIDO	9.4	
	KAMULI	10.2	
	KAPCHORWA	4.8	
	KATAKWI	17.4	
	KUMI	16	
	MAYUGE	1.9	
	MPALE	2.1	
	PALLISA	19.2	
	SIRONKO	17.2	
	SOROTI	15.4	
	TORORO	11.3	
	NORTHERN	ADJUMANI	15
		APAC	9.5
		ARUA	4.4
GULU		14	
KITGUM		27.1	
KOTIDO		34.3	
LIRA		10.4	
MOROTO		45.9	
MOYO		11.4	
NAKAPIRIPIT		12.1	
NEBBI		8.8	
PADER		24.6	
YUMBE		2.5	
WESTERN		BUNDIBUGYO	36.2
		BUSHENYI	10.7
	HOIMA	8.4	
	KABALE	7	
	KABAROLE	5.8	
	KAMWENGE	9.8	
	KANUNGU	10.3	
	KASESE	21.2	
	KIBAALLE	5.6	
	KISORO	0.2	
	KYENJOJO	4.7	
	MASINDI	8.9	
	MBARARA	27	
	NTUNGAMO	43.8	
	RUKUNGIRI	10.6	
	CENTRAL	KALANGALA	1.2
		KAMPALA	3.5
KAYUNGA		12.8	
KIBOGA		16.8	
LUWERO		5.5	
MASAKA		16.7	
MPIGI		19	
MUBENDE		8.2	
MUKONO		2.1	
NAKASONGOLA		8.8	
RAKAI		25	
SEMBABULE		19.4	
WAKISO	8.9		

### 2.3.5 Forests and woodlands

REGION	DISTRICT	Forests/ Woods (%)	
EASTERN	BUGIRI	1.5	
	BUSIA	5.6	
	IGANGA	1.9	
	JINJA	1.5	
	KABERAMAIDO	11.8	
	KAMULI	10.9	
	KAPCHORWA	67.3	
	KATAKWI	29.6	
	KUMI	17.2	
	MAYUGE	3.1	
	MBALE	17.9	
	PALLISA	0.8	
	SIRONKO	36.4	
	SOROTI	10.1	
	TORORO	5.7	
	NORTHERN	ADJUMANI	58.1
APAC		18.4	
ARUA		37.4	
GULU		58.9	
KITGUM		48.7	
KOTIDO		0	
LIRA		11	
MOROTO		50.3	
MOYO		57.8	
NAKAPIRIPIT		85.7	
NEBBI		27.8	
PADER		21.9	
YUMBE		62.4	
WESTERN		BUNDIBUGYO	37.7
		BUSHENYI	24.9
		HOIMA	25.7
	KABALE	8	
	KABAROLE	33	
	KAMWENGE	29.2	
	KANUNGU	19	
	KASESE	32.3	
	KIBAALE	31.1	
	KISORO	23.8	
	KYENJOJO	17.8	
	MASINDI	59.2	
	MBARARA	31	
	NTUNGAMO	2.6	
	RUKUNGIRI	18.7	
	CENTRAL	KALANGALA	2.7
KAMPALA		9.9	
KAYUNGA		36.2	
KIBOGA		45.8	
LUWERO		58.2	
MASAKA		10.4	
MPIGI		28	
MUBENDE		23.3	
MUKONO		7.4	
NAKASONGOLA		67.9	
RAKAI		21.2	
SEMBABULE		50.1	
WAKISO	5.2		

### 2.3.6 Other lands

Region	Percentage of the total surface area	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

### 2.3 Albedo

Not Available



### 3.0 Water Resources

#### 3.1 Available potable water (2003)

Region	Quantity (in millions of m3)
	Not Available

#### 3.2 Potable water Resources per habitant (2003)

Region	Quantity (in millions of m3)
	Not Available

#### 3.3 Water consumption for agricultural use (2003)

Region	Quantity (in millions of m3)
	Not Available

#### 3.4 Water consumption for industrial use (2003)

Region	Quantity (in millions of m3)
	Not Available

### 4.0 Energy

#### 4.1 Energy consumption per habitant (kg of petrol equivalent) (2003)

Region	Total Annual consumption (kg of petrol equivalent)
	Not Available

#### 4.2 Energy consumption for agricultural use per hectare (2003)

Region	Total Annual consumption (kg of petrol equivalent)
	Not Available

#### 4.3 Sources of renewable energy, except combustible renewable energy and wastes (2003)

Region	Sources of renewable energy	Quantity (in percentage of total production)
	Not Available	

#### 4.4 Industrial consumption (2003)

Region	Quantity (as percentage of the total renewable energy consumption)
	Not Available

#### 4.5 Domestic consumption (2003)

Region	Quantity (as percentage of the total renewable energy consumption)
	Not Available

**4.6 Agriculture consumption (2003)**

Region	Quantity (as percentage of the total renewable energy consumption)
	Not Available

**5.0 Land Degradation**

**5.1 Erosions (wind and/or water) (2003)**

Region	Area of degraded lands (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

**5.2 Deforestation (2003)**

Region	Deforested area (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

**5.3 Forest Fires (2003)**

Region	Total Area affected by fire (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

**5.4 Others (2003)**

Region	Total degraded area (in millions of hectares)	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

**6.0 Rehabilitated Resources**

**6.1 Lands in the process of regeneration**

Region	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

**6.2 Restoration of arable lands**

Region	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

**6.3 Rehabilitation of degraded areas**

Region	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

#### 6.4 Rehabilitation of degraded forests

Region	Area (in km <sup>2</sup> )	
	1990-1999	2000-2003
	Not Available	Not Available

### 7.0 Population and Economy

#### 7.1 Total population

The total population of Uganda is **24,748,977**

#### 7.2 Population (2003)

District	Urban (as percentage of the total population)	Rural (as percentage of the total population)
KALANGALA	8.4	91.6
KAMPALA	100	0
KAYUNGA	6.7	93.3
KIBOGA	5.1	94.9
LUWERO	11.6	88.4
MASAKA	9.9	90.1
MPIGI	2.5	97.5
MUBENDE	7.2	92.8
MUKONO	17.6	82.4
NAKASONGOLA	5.3	94.7
RAKAI	4.5	95.5
SEMBABULE	2.2	97.8
WAKISO	7.8	92.2
BUGIRI	4.4	95.6
BUSIA	16.6	83.4
IGANGA	5.3	94.7
JINJA	24.2	75.8
KABERAMAIDO	0	100
KAMULI	1.6	98.4
KAPCHORWA	4.6	95.4
KATAKWI	2.4	97.6
KUMI	2.2	97.8
MAYUGE	2.7	97.3
MBALE	9.8	90.2
PALLISA	4.6	95.4
SIRONKO	3.8	96.2
SOROTI	11.1	88.9
TORORO	7.6	92.4
ADJUMANI	9.9	90.1
APAC	1.5	98.5
ARUA	8.8	91.2
GULU	24.2	75.8

<b>District</b>	<b>Urban (as percentage of the total population)</b>	<b>Rural (as percentage of the total population)</b>
KITGUM	15	85
KOTIDO	2.3	97.7
LIRA	11.8	88.2
MOROTO	4.4	95.6
MOYO	6.2	93.8
NAKAPIRIPIT	1.1	98.9
NEBBI	15.1	84.9
PADER	3.4	96.6
YUMBE	6	94
BUNDIBUGYO	6.7	93.3
BUSHENYI	5.2	94.8
HOIMA	10.5	89.5
KABALE	9.7	90.3
KABAROLE	11.3	88.7
KAMWENGE	4.7	95.3
KANUNGU	5.8	94.2
KASESE	11.1	88.9
KIBAALE	1.2	98.8
KISORO	4.8	95.2
KYENJOJO	4	96
MASINDI	5.4	94.6
MBARARA	8.5	91.5
NTUNGAMO	3.4	96.6
RUKUNGIRI	5.5	94.5

### 7.3 *Population Growth (2003)*

<b>District</b>	<b>Pop. Growth</b>
KALANGALA	6.91
KAMPALA	3.82
KAYUNGA	1.97
KIBOGA	4.22
LUWERO	2.63
MASAKA	0.86
MPIGI	1.43
MUBENDE	2.94
MUKONO	2.72
NAKASONGOLA	1.89
RAKAI	1.78
SEMBABULE	2.11
WAKISO	4.55
BUGIRI	4.95

<b>District</b>	<b>Pop. Growth</b>
BUSIA	2.85
IGANGA	3.26
JINJA	3.07
KABERAMAIDO	3.52
KAMULI	3.29
KAPCHORWA	4.33
KATAKWI	6.45
KUMI	4.24
MAYUGE	3.51
MBALE	3.16
PALLISA	3.24
SIRONKO	2.73
SOROTI	5.14
TORORO	3.05

<b>District</b>	<b>Pop. Growth</b>
ADJUMANI	6.33
APAC	3.41
ARUA	3.97
GULU	2.79
KITGUM	4.19
KOTIDO	9.53
LIRA	3.55
MOROTO	4.85
MOYO	7.92
NAKAPIRIPIT	5.87
NEBBI	2.69
PADER	4.12
YUMBE	7.98
BUNDIBUGYO	5.16
BUSHENYI	1.91
HOIMA	4.87
KABALE	1.05
KABAROLE	1.56
KAMWENGE	3.27
KANUNGU	2.09
KASESE	3.76
KIBAALE	5.4
KISORO	1.39
KYENJOJO	3.75
MASINDI	5.05
MBARARA	2.83
NTUNGAMO	2.03
RUKUNGIRI	2.52

*Scale: National Level*

<b>7.4 Life Expectancy (Years)</b>	42
<b>7.5 Child Mortality Rates (per 1000)</b>	109
<b>7.6 GDP (US \$)</b>	213.9
<b>7.7 GNP (US \$)</b>	N/A
<b>7.8 Proportion of Poor (%)</b>	38
<b>7.9 Vegetative Production (MT)</b>	N/A
<b>7.10 Animal Production (MT)</b>	N/A

**8.0 Human Development**

*8.1 Literacy rates (2003)*

Region	Primary education rates as percentage of age group
	Not Available

*Scale: National Level*

<b>8.2 Number of rural women</b>	14,137,239
<b>8.3 Unemployment (% of total)</b>	N/A
<b>8.4 Unemployment of youth aged 15-25 yrs</b>	N/A
<b>8.5 Illiteracy rates (As percentage of the population of 15 years and above)</b>	26
<b>8.6 Illiterate men (As percentage of the population of men of 15 years and above)</b>	26
<b>8.7 Illiterate women (As percentage of the population of men of 15 years and above)</b>	40

**9.0 Science and Technology**

1. Makerere University
2. Faculty of agriculture
3. Faculty of Forestry
4. Faculty of Veterinary medicine
5. Faculty of social Sciences
6. Makerere Institute of Environment & Natural Resources
7. Makerere University Agricultural Research Institute
8. Makerere Institute of Social Research
9. Economic Policy Research Center
10. National Agricultural Research Organization
11. Forestry Research Institute
12. Kawanda Agricultural Research Institute
13. Serere Agricultural & Animal Production Research Institute
14. Livestock Research Institute
15. Namulonge Agricultural & Animal Production Research Institute
16. Agricultural Research and Development Centers
17. Uganda National Council of Science & Technology
18. Center for Basic Research
19. AT-Uganda (NGO)
20. Oxfarm (NGO)

21. International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA)
22. World Agroforestry Center
23. International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT)