



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER

MINISTRY FOR KARAMOJA AFFAIRS

THE THIRD KARAMOJA INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT PLAN

(KIDP 3)

2021/22 – 2025/6

FOREWORD

The third Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP3) covers the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The KIDP3 is a holistic and integrated medium-term development framework specifically intended to address the unique context and development challenges in Karamoja. As a planning framework, it serves to enhance the coordination and harmonisation of public sector and other interventions for the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja by government and development partners.

The overall goal of the KIDP3 is: ***‘A Secure, Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient and Socio-Economically Transformed Karamoja’***. To achieve this overall goal, the following eight Strategic Objectives will be rigorously pursued:

1. Consolidate Peace, Security and Governance in Karamoja
2. Strengthen Karamojong Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods
3. Enhance Development of Human Capital in Karamoja
4. Promote Agro-industrialisation and Manufacturing in Karamoja
5. Undertake Sustainable Energy and Mineral Development in Karamoja
6. Invest in Tourism, Trade and Co-Operatives Development in Karamoja
7. Undertake Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management in Karamoja
8. Enhance Roads, Transport and Communication Services in Karamoja

The KIDP3 builds on the achievements of the KIDP2 and other interventions before it, such as the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament Programme (KIDDP) and KIDP1. The KIDP3 seeks to address key challenges, constraints and gaps encountered in KIDP2 implementation. These include, among others: the recurrence of armed conflicts associated with violent livestock thefts and raids; poor quality of education and health care services; persistence of food shortages; and rising incidence of poverty (from 60.8% in 2016/7 to 65.7% in 2019/20).

The KIDP3 is aligned to the third National Development Plan (NDP III) and has adopted a programme-based approach to the interventions proposed in the KIDP3. In line with the NDP III, the KIDP3 will also deliver public and private sector investments, especially as envisaged by the Parish Development Model. The design of the KIDP3 was preceded by a review of the performance of the KIDP2, both of which followed a highly consultative and participatory process at national and regional levels, commissioned by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA), and supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Tufts University through the Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU II).

I wish to extend gratitude to all my colleagues, the Ministers in the various line Ministries and their Permanent Secretaries and technical staff for supporting the implementation of KIDP2 and design of KIDP3. I also wish, in a special way to thank, the respective Development Partners, in addition to the OPM technical team and the respective District Local Governments and Civil Society for their support to these processes.

I call upon Government and non-state actors to embrace the KIDP3, and to work together for its successful execution.

For God and My Country,



Kitutu Mary Goretti Kimono (Ph.D/MP)
MINISTER FOR KARAMOJA AFFAIRS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The third Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP3) was prepared by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) facilitated by the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA), in collaboration with various line ministries, multi-lateral and bi-lateral Development Partners, UN Agencies, International Non-Governmental Organisations (INGOs), Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), District Local Governments, religious leaders, and representatives of the elders. This highly participatory process was supported by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Tufts University through the Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU II). The consultative processes were facilitated by Centre for Basic Research (CBR), a Kampala based research and consulting firm.

The design of the KIDP3 was preceded by a review of the performance of the implementation of the KIDP2. The participation of members of the KIDP Technical Working Group (TWG) from the respective line ministries in the review of the performance of the KIDP2 and design of KIDP3 is much appreciated. Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) that were consulted included : the Ministry of Defence and Veterans Affairs (MoDVA); Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF); the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA); Uganda Police; Uganda Prisons Services; Office of the President; District and sub-county Internal Security agencies; the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE); Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT); Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA); and the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED).

Others MDAs consulted included: Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES); Ministry of Health (MoH); Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development (MEMD); the Rural Electrification Agency (REA); the Ministry of Local Government (MoLG); the Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD); the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF); the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD); the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC); the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA); the Ministry of Public Service (MoPS); Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA); the Inspectorate of Government (IG), and; National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO).

The indulgence by the Karamoja Development Partners' Group (KDPG), the Karamoja INGOs Working Group, Members of Parliament from Karamoja, District political leaders and technical officials from Karamoja sub region especially heads of the respective sectors at district level, as well as representatives of security agencies, religious leaders, cultural elders and members of the civil society is recognised and highly appreciated. In order to ensure appropriate buy-ins, the consulting team led by Dr. Frank Emmanuel Muhereza from the Centre for Basic Research, made presentations on zoom to the KDPG and the Karamoja INGO Working Group.

At regional level, the consulting team held workshops with district leaders and sector heads from all the districts of Karamoja. Apart from all stakeholders who were consulted during review of KIDP2 for comment, a draft KIDP3 document was also widely circulated to representatives of security agencies, religious leaders, cultural elders, and Karamoja private sector and opinion

leaders and scholars for greater ownership. The comments received were the basis of preparation of this final version of the KIDP3.

The strategic guidance provided by the Rt. Hon. Prime Minister, the Rt. Hon. 2nd Deputy Prime Minister and Deputy Leader of Government Business, Minister for Karamoja Affairs, Hon Kitutu Mary Goretti Kimono (Ph.D/MP), and Minister of State for Karamoja Affairs, Hon. Agnes Nandutu in the finalisation of the draft KIDP3 is much appreciated.

Last but not least, I extend my appreciation to the Karamoja Development Partners Group (KDPG) for the support given to the Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU) and our technical team at the Office of the Prime Minister that provided guidance to the consulting team.

The Office of the Prime Minister is committed to coordinate the successful implementation of the KIDP3, in order to achieve the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja in particular and Uganda in general.

For God and My Country.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a series of loops and a long horizontal stroke ending in a small hook.

Geoffrey Sseremba
Ag. PERMANENT SECRETARY

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACME	African Centre for Medical Excellence
ACTED	Agency for Technical Co-operation and Development
AI	Artificial Insemination
ALC	Area Land Committee
ANC	Antenatal Care
ASM	Artisanal and Small-scale Mining
ASTU	Anti-Stock Theft Unit
AU	African Union
AUAV	Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Vehicle
BMWR	Bokora and Matheniko Wildlife Reserves
BTVET	Business and Technical Vocational Education Training
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CBR	Centre for Basic Research
CCO	Certificate of Customary Ownership
CDO	Community Development Office
CEWERU	Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit
CFPU	Child and Family Protection Unit
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CHEW	Community Health Extension Worker
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
CIMIC	Civil-Military Co-operation Centre
CLA	Communal Land Association
CLTSH	Community-led Total Sanitation and Hygiene
COVID-19	Coronavirus disease of 2019
CSBAG	Civil Society Budget Advocacy Group
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
DDMPC	District Disaster Management and Preparedness Committee
DDP	District Development Plan
DEC	District Executive Committee
DHO	District Health Officer
DINU	Development Initiative for Northern Uganda
DISO	District Internal Security Official
DLB	District Land Board
DLG	District Local Government
DNRO	District Natural Resources Officer
DPC	District Police Commander
DSC	District Service Commissions
DWD	Directorate of Water Development
DWO	District Water Officer
EAC	East African Community

ECD	Early Childhood Development
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
FAL	Functional Adult Literacy
FAO	UN Food and Agricultural Organization
FEWSNET	Famine Early Warning Systems Network
FSMP	Faecal Sludge Management Plant
GAM	Global Acute Malnutrition
GER	Gross Enrolment rate
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit GmbH
GKMA	Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area
GMP	General Management Plan
GUCC	Gulu University Constituent College in Moroto
HC	Health Centre
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
IDDRSI	IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative
IG	Inspectorate of Government
IGAD	Inter-Governmental Authority on Development
IHRIS	Integrated Human Resources Information System
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
JLOS	Justice, Law and Order Sector
KAREDI	Karamoja Regional Development Investment Strategy
KDF	Karamoja Development Forum
KDPG	Karamoja Development Partners Group
KIDDP	Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme
KIDP	Karamoja Integrated Development Plan
KPC	Karamoja Policy Committee
KRDS	Karamoja Regional Development Strategy
KRIP	Karamoja Regional Investment Plan
KRSC	Karamoja Regional Steering Committee
KRSU	Karamoja Resilience Support Unit
LDU	Local Defence Units
LITS	Livestock identification and Tracking System
LLITN	Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Net
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MCG	Mother Care Group
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MfKA	Ministry for Karamoja Affairs
MFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

MHLUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MHM	Menstrual Hygiene Management
MIYCAN	Maternal Infant Young Child Adolescent Nutrition
MKA	Minister for Karamoja Affairs
MMR	Maternal Mortality Ratio
MoD	Ministry of Defence
MoES	Ministry of Education and Sports
MoH	Ministry of Health
MoIAs	Ministry of Internal Affairs
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MSC	Micro-finance Support Centre
MSKA	Minister of State for Karamoja Affairs
MSME	Micro Small and Medium-Sized Enterprise
MTICs	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NDPIII	Third National Development Plan
NER	Net Enrolment Rate
NFP	National Focal Point
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NPA	National Planning Authority
NUDC	Northern Uganda Data Centre
NUSAF3	Third phase of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
NWSC	National Water and Sewerage Corporation
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OPD	Outpatient Department
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OSOBP	One-Stop Open Border Post
PAS	Principle Assistant Secretary
PCM	Policy Coordination Meeting
PDC	Parish Development Committee
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PSD	Private Sector Development
PTA	Parents Teachers Association
PTC	Primary Teachers College
PWD	People living With Disabilities
RDC	Resident District Commissioner
REA	Rural Electrification Agency
RGC	Rural Growth Centre
RPC	Regional Police Commander
RUTF	Ready to Use Therapeutic Food

SACCO	Savings and Credit Cooperative Society
SAGE	Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment
SALWs	Small Arms and Light Weapons
SEC	Sub-county Executive Committee
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-based Violence
SHARP	Schools Health and Reading Programme
SHG	Self Help Group
SLN	Special Learning Needs
SMC	School Management Committee
SOCO	Scene of Crime Officer
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SPS	Sanitary and Phyto-Sanitary
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights
TADs	Trans-boundary Animal Diseases
TWG	Technical Working Group
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UCC	Uganda Communication Commission
UNBS	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
UNESCO	United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation
UNFPA	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
UNHS	Uganda National Housing Survey
UNRA	Uganda National Roads Authority
UPDF	Uganda People's Defence Forces
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USE	Universal Secondary Education
UWEP	Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Project
VGS	Vulnerable Family Grants
VHT	Village Health Team
VIP	Ventilated Improved Pit
VSLA	Village Savings and Lending Association
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WFP	UN World Food Programme
WHH	Welthungerhilfe
WHO	World Health Organization
WISN	Workload Indicator Staffing Need
YLP	Youth Livelihood Project

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The third Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (hereafter KIDP3) covers the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The design of the KIDP3 was preceded by a review of the performance of the KIDP2, both of which were commissioned by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA), and supported by the Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU) of Tufts University. It was facilitated by Dr. Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Kampala.

The review of the performance of KIDP2, and the design of KIDP3, were undertaken using a highly consultative and participatory process at the national and regional level. This process was undertaken between December 2020 and July 2021.¹ At the national level, consultations on the design of the KIDP3 were carried out with members of the KIDP2 Technical Working Group (TWG) comprising representatives from the following line ministries and agencies: Ministry of Defence (MoD), Uganda People's Defence Forces (UPDF), Uganda Police, Uganda Prisons, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Education and Sports (MoES), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), the Judiciary, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MGLSD), Inspectorate of Government (IG), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), President's Office, Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives (MTICs), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), the National Planning Authority (NPA), OPM/MfKA, Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and Ministry of Health (MoH).

Also consulted at the national level were members of the Karamoja Development Partners' Group (KDPG) (December 2020) and the Karamoja International Non-Governmental Organisations Working Group (February 2021). Regional stakeholder consultations were also carried out between March and April 2021 with the following stakeholder categories: District leaders (including LC5 Chairpersons, Chief Administrative Officers (CAO), and Resident District Commissioner (RDCs); District Sector heads including Planners, Community Development Officers (CDOs), District Health Officers (DHOs), Works and Technical Services, District Water Officers (DWOs), District Natural Resources Officers (DNROs); and Security Sector actors at regional level, including District Internal Security Officers (DISOs), Regional Police Commander (RPC) and District Police Commanders (DPCs).

The Draft KIDP3 document of May 2021 was widely circulated, at national and regional level, for peer review and comments on the intervention areas and their justification, as well as proposals for new areas of improvement. This Final draft of the KIDP3 document significantly benefitted from the comments. The KIDP3 has a number of unique features. The KIDP3 builds on the achievements of the KIDP2 and other interventions before it, such as the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament Programme (KIDDP) and KIDP1, in the areas of security improvement, infrastructure for law and order enforcement, as well as human development (livelihood improvement and enhancement of food and nutritional security, access to primary, secondary and

¹. There were significant interruptions in the consultative processes in 2021 caused by the lock-down measures instituted by government in consultation with public health authorities to prevent the spread of COVID-19.

tertiary education, access to primary health care services, access to safe water, and access to improved sanitation and hygiene practices). It also builds on the improvements in the areas of: roads, transport and telecommunications; tourism; trade, industry and co-operatives; energy and mineral development; as well as environment and natural resources development. Apart from building on the achievements of previous development planning frameworks before it, the KIDP3 also addressed key challenges, constraints and gaps encountered in the implementation of the KIDP2. These include, among others: the recurrence of armed conflicts associated with violent livestock thefts and raids; poor quality of education and health care services; persistence of food shortages; and rising incidence of poverty (from 60.8% in 2016/7 to 65.7% in 2019/20).

The KIDP3 is a holistic and integrated medium-term development framework specifically intended to address the unique context and development challenges in Karamoja. As a planning framework, it serves to enhance the coordination and harmonisation of public sector and other interventions for the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja by government and development partners. The KIDP3 is aligned to the third National Development Plan (NDP III) to the extent it has adopted a programme-based approach to the interventions proposed in the KIDP3. In line with the NDP III, the KIDP3 will also deliver public and private sector investments, especially in line with the Parish Development Model.

The KIDP3 focuses on developing the entire value chain by addressing constraints faced at different levels: In all the areas proposed for investment in promoting value addition, the KIDP3 has a special focus on enhancing job creation. The KIDP3 also focuses on boosting skills and competencies to the extent possible in the public sector at District, Sub-county and Parish levels. The KIDP3 is therefore not intended as a substitute for existing programmes, projects, investment plans and strategies for Karamoja, such as the Kenya-Uganda Cross-border Programme; the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU); the Karamoja Livestock Development Master Plan, the Draft Karamoja Regional Development Strategy, and the Draft Karamoja Regional Development Investment Plan, among many others.

The KIDP3 provides a framework within which these various development interventions can be coordinated and harmonised to contribute to the achievement of the overall goal of the KIDP3, which is: ***‘A Secure, Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient and Socio-Economically Transformed Karamoja’***. To achieve this overall goal, the following eight Strategic Objectives will be rigorously pursued:

1. Consolidate Peace, Security and Governance in Karamoja
2. Strengthen Karamojong Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods
3. Enhance Development of Human Capital in Karamoja
4. Promote Agro-industrialisation and Manufacturing in Karamoja
5. Undertake Sustainable Energy and Mineral Development in Karamoja
6. Invest in Tourism, Trade and Co-Operatives Development in Karamoja
7. Undertake Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management in Karamoja
8. Enhance Roads, Transport and Communication Services in Karamoja

The achievement of the above strategic objectives will be supported by two other additional programme areas, namely: (a) addressing five key cross-cutting issues likely to affect the realisation of key KIDP3 objectives, and; (b) ensuring proper management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of KIDP3 implementation. In these KIDP3 Strategic Objectives and two additional strategic programme areas, 31 outcomes are expected to be achieved, 115 programme outputs realised, and 655 areas of interventions implemented over a five-year period. The following are the guiding principles of the KIDP3: Documentation and reporting on outcomes; Resource Mobilisation; Holistic, multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder interventions; Transparency and accountability; Value for money infrastructure investments; Gender equity and inclusion of disadvantaged groups; and a focus on Rebuilding trust.

Each of the above Strategic Objectives has been translated into a programme area. In order to consolidate peace, security and governance in Karamoja under programme area 1, the KIDP3 will seek to further strengthen not only the capacities of Security Agencies to consolidate peace, security and governance achievements, but also the Justice, Law and Order actors, in order to realise efficient and effective enforcement of order and the rule of law. Under programme area 2 on 'strengthening Karamojong Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods', the KIDP3 will pursue three outcomes, namely: (a) support the adoption of climate-smart crop production strategies and management practices; (b) support the enhancement of Karamojong livestock production and productivity, and; (c) support the promotion of alternative sources of livelihoods to enhance the resilience of Karamojong households.

These outcomes are aligned to government objectives to increase investment in commercial agricultural production to enhance food and nutrition security for everyone in Karamoja; which is a pre-condition for improving the livelihoods of the majority of the ordinary population in Karamoja, and sustainable reduction in the incidence of absolute poverty. In order for this to happen there has to be an incentive for those involved in production to adopt new ways of crop farming that are climate-smart, and livestock production strategies that are market responsive. It is hoped that as agricultural output increases, more households will adopt production for the market, which will not only increase their incomes, but also their purchasing power. As purchasing power of more homesteads is boosted the monetary economy will expand, which will create a market for other products whose cumulative effect will be a reduction in poverty incidences.

The KIDP3 will also pursue the development of human capital in Karamoja under programme area 3. This will be achieved through the following outcomes: (i) supporting quality and inclusive education for enhanced skills of the population in Karamoja; (ii) provision of equitable, safe and sustainable health services for improved health of the Karamojong; (iii) ensuring improved nutritional security for school children and poor and vulnerable households in Karamoja; (iv) enhancing access to safe water for human consumption and improved wellbeing of the Karamojong; (v) improved household and institutional sanitation and hygiene for enhanced wellbeing of the Karamojong. It is acknowledged that investing in the development of the human resources in Karamoja is a foundation not only for socio-economic transformation, but also for the reduction in the incidence of absolute poverty and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods. This because a developed human resource base presents immense opportunities for unlocking

the full economic development potential of Karamoja, on the basis of which benefits of growth can permeate the entire region without leaving behind anyone.

Under programme area 4, the KIDP3 will undertake interventions to promote agro-industrialisation and manufacturing in Karamoja. It is acknowledged that the key to rapid socio-economic transformation of Karamoja rests on unlocking the potential of agriculture through aggressive industrialisation based on agriculture. In order to achieve the latter, the following outcomes will be pursued: (a) promotion of agro-processing and value addition enterprises for the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja, and; (b) establishment of manufacturing enterprises for increased employment and income opportunities for the people of Karamoja.

For sustainable energy and mineral development in Karamoja, which will be pursued under programme area 5, the following outcomes are planned: (a) fully harnessing the sustainable energy potential of Karamoja in order to improve the wellbeing of the population of Karamoja; (b) sustainably exploiting Karamoja's mineral wealth in order to strengthen the resilience of the livelihoods of the population. Under the KIDP3, investments will also be undertaken to develop tourism, trade and co-operatives in Karamoja under programme area 6. The following outcomes are expected to be achieved from these interventions: (i) community empowered and socially transformed as a consequence of development of Karamoja's alternative tourism potential; (ii) business skills and enterprise developed in Karamoja leading to a competitive business climate and improved welfare of the Karamojong; (iii) strengthened crop and livestock marketing systems and enterprises leading to increased incomes of the Karamojong, and; (iv) development of livestock breeders' and savings co-operatives in Karamoja.

Under programme area 7 of the KIDP3, interventions will also be undertaken to promote sustainable environment and natural resources management. The focus will be on: (a) improvement of land administration and management; (b) reversing environmental degradation in Karamoja and mitigating its adverse effects; (c) improving water resources management and development. Programme 8 of the KIDP3 will focus on enhancing roads, transport and communication services in Karamoja. This will be achieved through undertaking investments to further improve Karamoja's road infrastructure; and investing in Karamoja's telecommunication infrastructure.

Unlike previous planning frameworks, the KIDP3 stipulates five key cross-cutting issues targeted for mainstreaming in the implementation of the KIDP3, namely: (i) Mind-set change; (ii) Gender and generational issues; (iii) Conflict sensitive programming; (iv) Climate change impact, adaptation and mitigation, and lastly; (v) Private sector involvement and engagement. In order to ensure proper management, coordination and M&E of the implementation of the KIDP3 interventions; the following outcomes will be pursued: (a) further strengthening of capacities of coordination and harmonisation of the KIDP3 interventions at national and regional levels; (b) periodic assessment and review of the KIDP3 implementation progress and outcomes, and; (c) further strengthening of capacities of key KIDP3 stakeholders for efficient utilisation of resources and effective service delivery.

1 SECTION ONE: THE KIDP3 CONTEXT

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This document provides the detailed narrative for the third Karamoja Integrated Development Plan (KIDP3) for the period 2021/22 to 2025/26. The KIDP3 is a medium-term development framework specifically intended to address the unique context and development challenges in Karamoja. It is not intended as a substitute to the existing or planned development and investment programmes and projects by government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), development partners and other non-state actors undertaking development interventions in Karamoja, but as a holistic and integrated framework within which interventions seeking the general socio-economic transformation of Karamoja can be coordinated and harmonised for a common objective.

In the period between 2015/16 and 2019/20, when the KIDP2 was implemented, a lot of progress was achieved in the development context in Karamoja, especially the development of the physical infrastructure in Karamoja, including: justice administration and law and order enforcement, such as court houses, construction of police stations and police posts, improvement of prisons facilities; roads, especially central government and district roads; electricity supply mostly in urban areas; educational facilities, from primary to secondary, and post-secondary technical education institutions; primary health care facilities, especially health centres II and III; and water facilities, including safe water for human consumption, such as piped water supply in urban areas and boreholes in rural areas, as well as water for production facilities such as large valley dams and medium size valley tanks and water ponds. Government has undertaken a lot of interventions seeking the improvement of not only human capital in Karamoja, but also the wellbeing conditions of the entire population. Government and development partners invested heavily in the improvement of agricultural production in Karamoja to increase the proportion of households that grow their own food, as well as strengthened livestock production systems. Huge investments have been undertaken in the mining sector, including aerial surveys for detailed geothermal mapping of the entire Karamoja sub-region, and mineral prospecting and mineral extraction, especially of marble, limestone and gold. Hundreds of thousands of Karamojong are involved in Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) in different parts of Karamoja. There are many private sector-led interventions that have already registered positive change in the hospitality and tourism industry in Karamoja, including several new large and medium-sized hotels and restaurants that have been constructed in different parts of Karamoja, with the most prominent being Hotel Africana in Moroto; and the Rangelands Hotel and Kaabong Resort Hotel, both in Kaabong.

The interventions that were undertaken in Karamoja after the end of the disarmament in 2010 precipitated tremendous progress in the improvement of the livelihoods of the people of Karamoja: The proportion of the population living in poverty reduced from over 75% in 2015/16 to 60.8% in 2018/19. Several factors combined to undermine the progress that was achieved however, including the resurgence of not only violent armed conflicts, but also shocks and natural disasters such as the prolonged and severe drought in 2017/2018 that extended to early 2019, erratic rainfall that led to flash floods in most low-lying parts of Karamoja in the second half of 2019,

locust invasions in 2019, and the outbreak of the Coronavirus disease of 2019 (COVID-19), which led to public health measures such as the first total lockdown of March 2020. As a consequence, the proportion of the population in Karamoja living in poverty increased from 60.8% in 2016/17 (UBOS 2017, 101) to 65.7% in 2019/20 UNHS (UBOS 2021, 69).

In the first half of the KIDP2 period, there was peace and stability throughout the entire Karamoja sub-region, until 2018/19 when, despite increased UPDF deployment along the international border and internally, which was boosted by the Anti-Stock Theft Unit (ASTU) and Local Defence Units (LDUs), as well as increased police deployment in many parts of Karamoja, insecurity began increasing. This started as isolated cases of cattle theft in communities along the international border with Kenya, and in Moroto, Kaabong, and eventually Kotido. Unresolved thefts led to, what started as low level raids, culminating in very violent thefts and raids as well as widespread cases of armed criminality. This insecurity extended to all the dry season grazing destinations in the districts neighbouring Karamoja, as well as Abim, where communities are more settled and practice agro-pastoralism.

Since 2020, there have been widespread fears of reversals in the gains made from disarmament in Karamoja. The interventions proposed under the KIDP3 are therefore partly aimed at addressing these fears, and other concerns regarding the unexpected challenges, as well as unintended outcomes resulting from some of the trajectories of development which have been encountered in the region in the course of implementation of the KIDP2 from 2015/16 to 2019/20. The Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) for 2007/08-2009/10, and the KIDP1 and KIDP2 that succeeded it, successfully reversed the social, economic and political neglect of Karamoja, and laid a foundation for ensuring more effective integration of sectors and addressing the strategic constraints and cross-cutting issues that have long undermined the development of Karamoja.

The KIDP3 seeks to consolidate the achievements in the interventions that have been undertaken in Karamoja over the last 15 years by further strengthening governance, and by consolidating security, stability and peace in the region. The KIDP3 seeks to build on the successes that were achieved in the development of physical infrastructure in Karamoja for not only security enhancement and peace building on one hand, but also for human capital improvement, increased agricultural production, and strengthened trade and marketing systems for crops and livestock on the other hand. The KIDP3 emphasises rapid enterprise development in a bid to increase opportunities for the development of more opportunities for investment in value-adding enterprises, on the basis of which the agro-industrialisation of Karamoja will be anchored.

The KIDP3 places more emphasis on further enhancing coordination and management, as well as improved M&E, particularly of the outcomes achieved from different development interventions by state and non-state actors in Karamoja. The inability to achieve an accelerated rate of reduction of poverty incidence in Karamoja, despite an increase in agricultural (crop and livestock) production; the continuing cases not only of food and nutrition insecurity but also high rates of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM), and large numbers of children depicting stunting and wasting, coupled with high under-five and maternal mortality rates in different parts of Karamoja, despite

significant improvement in physical health infrastructure and increase in the general food availability in Karamoja; and lastly, the inability to markedly increase the Gross Enrolment Rates (GER) and Net Enrolment Rates (NER) in both primary and secondary schools, as well as adult literacy rates, despite huge investments in education infrastructure and facilities in Karamoja, suggests a need to continue expanding enrolment, while also focusing more on the quality and efficiency of all interventions and their outcomes.

The overall goal of the KIDP 3 is to achieve: '**A Secure, Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient and Socio-Economically Transformed Karamoja**'. To achieve this overall goal, the following eight Strategic Objectives will be rigorously pursued:

1. Consolidate Peace, Security and Governance in Karamoja
2. Strengthen Karamojong Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods
3. Enhance Development of Human Capital in Karamoja
4. Promote Agro-industrialisation and Manufacturing in Karamoja
5. Undertake Sustainable Energy and Mineral Development in Karamoja
6. Invest in Tourism, Trade and Co-Operatives Development in Karamoja
7. Undertake Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management in Karamoja
8. Enhance Roads, Transport and Communication Services in Karamoja

The achievement of the above 8 Strategic Objectives will be supported by two other additional programme areas, namely: (a) addressing five key cross-cutting issues likely to affect the realisation of key KIDP3 objectives, and; (b) ensuring proper management, coordination and monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the KIDP3 interventions.

This plan is divided into six sections. This first section provides the context that informed the design of the KIDP3, and includes: an introduction; a profile of Karamoja; a summary of the key achievements from the implementation of the KIDP2; the methods used in the development of this KIDP3 narrative document; and a description of the logic of change anticipated in the design of the KIDP3. Section two presents a description of the various programmes contained in the KIDP3, as well as a discussion of how cross-cutting issues were mainstreamed in the plan. Section three presents a discussion of the assumptions, risks and threats and their mitigation measures. Section four provides the KIDP3 implementation framework. Section five provides the KIDP3 Action Plan, which includes the KIDP3 Results Framework and proposed budget. The annexures to the KIDP3 narrative document are given in section six.

1.2 PROFILE OF KARAMOJA

The Karamoja sub-region is a semi-arid zone, located in the furthest north-eastern part of Uganda between 1°30'-4°N and 33°30'-35°E. It borders Kenya to the east and north-east, as well as South Sudan to the north, and covers around 27,000 km² (10% of the country). The sub-region is organised into nine districts, namely: Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Napak; and the two municipalities of Moroto and Kotido. It borders Bukwo, Kween, Bulambuli, Bukedea and Kumi districts to the south; Katakwi, Amuria, Kapelebyong, and Otuke districts to the south-west; Agago to the west, and; Kitgum District to

the north-west. The sub-region has an international border with South Sudan to the north and with Kenya to the east and north-east.

With approximately 1.4 million inhabitants, Karamoja has a relatively small population. The people of Karamoja, collectively termed the Karamojong, are comprised of eleven different ethnic groups; several with largely similar dialects and a few that are quite distinct. The larger ethnic groups include the Matheniko, Pian and Bokora (which together are known as the Karimojong), as well as the Jie and the Dodoth. The Pokot are part of the Kalenjin ethnic group. The smaller groups include the Tepeth, Kadam, Nyakwae, Ik (Teuso), Napore and Ethur.

Topographically, Karamoja is a relatively flat plain with a higher elevation to the east. The plain is punctuated by hills and mountains including Mount Morungole in the north, Mount Moroto in the east, Akisim and Napak Mountains to the west, and Mount Kadam on its southern border. In terms of its main ecological characteristics, Karamoja is known to receive low average annual amounts of rainfall in most parts, ranging from an average of 350 mm to 1,000 mm per annum, with a few areas, like Namalu, receiving about 1,300 mm p.a. This rainfall is highly erratic in the sense that the average amounts received over the last five years have been higher than normal, and some of the rains have been received in months when they are least expected. In some places, rains have extended for several months up to December, indicating that the reality of climate change is upon the sub-region.

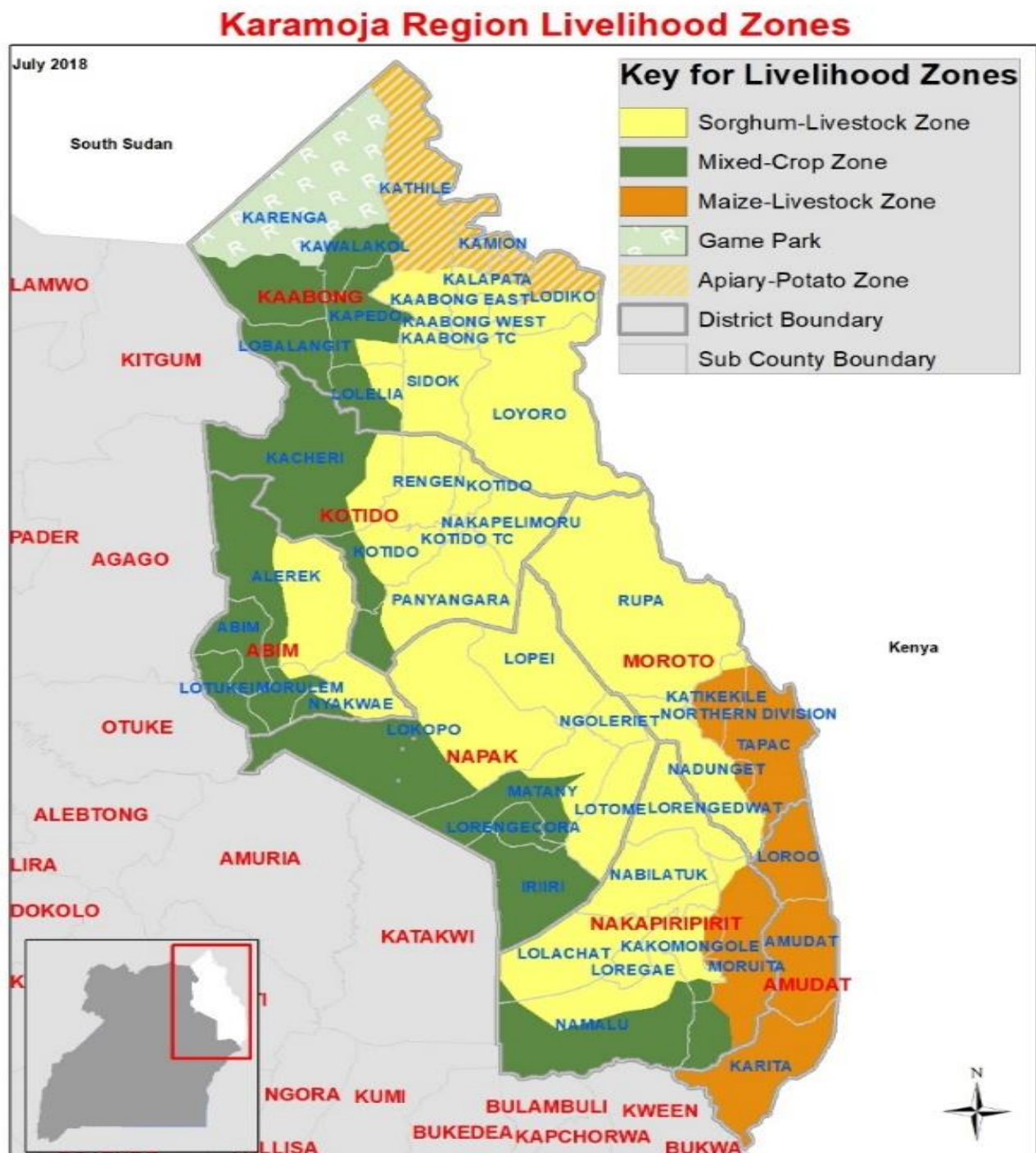
The hydrology is dominated by deeply incised, sand-filled, ephemeral channels flowing from east to west in the direction of the general land surface slope. Livestock forms the heart of the economy, social identity and culture of the area. The land is largely a dryland plateau that slopes westwards to the sub-regions of Teso and Lango. The area is higher in the east where Mount Moroto (3000m) imposes itself at the border with Kenya, while in the extreme northeast, Mount Zulia (2150m) drops to the Eastern Rift Valley on the Kenya side and the Morungole Hills (2700m) slightly inside the Karamoja area.

An updated livelihoods' mapping of Karamoja reveals four broad livelihood zones comprising the following:

- (a) the sorghum-livestock zone comprising the following sub-counties: southern Kaabong; most of Kotido; southern Moroto; Northern Napak; western Nakapiripirit and most of Nabilatuk districts;
- (b) the mixed crop zone, comprising the western parts of Karamoja, which receives more rainfall than the rest of Karamoja, stretching from Kawalakol, Lobalangit in Karenga district; Kapedo and Lolelia in Kaabong district; Kacheri in Kotido district; Alerek, Lotukei, Morulem and Nyakwae in Abim District; Lokopo, Matany, Lorengechora and Iriri in Napak district, and Namalu in Nakapiripirit district;
- (c) the maize-livestock zone, comprising the following sub-counties: Katikekile, Northern division, Tapac, parts of Nadunget in Moroto district; Kakomongole and Moruita in Nakapiripirit district; Loroo, Amudat and Karita in Amudat district, and lastly;

(d) the apiary-potato zone, comprising the following sub-counties: Kathile, Kamion, parts of Kalapata and Lodiko in Kaabong district.

These four livelihood zones are captured in the map below:



Across these four livelihood zones, livestock ownership is widespread and the most prevalent livelihood source. Of the estimated 6 million head of cattle in Uganda in 2008, Karamoja had

about 19.8% of the national cattle herd (2.3 million cattle); 16.3% of the goats (2.0 million head) and 49.4% of the sheep (1.7 million head) (Egeru *et al* 2014b, 3).

1.3 A SUMMARY OF KEY ACHIEVEMENTS FROM KIDP2 IMPLEMENTATION (2015/2016-2019/2020)

Around the time the KIDP2 was launched in 2015/16, most of Karamoja had been peaceful for an extended period of time, apart from occasional dry season flashes of conflicts in the border districts of Amudat, Moroto, Kaabong, and to a certain extent Kotido. Most of these clashes were associated with the continued incursion into Karamoja by armed pastoral groups from Kenya and South Sudan. Dry season armed conflicts were common in the districts of Napak and Abim, which were mostly associated with the dry season migration of Karamojong pastoral groups from Moroto, Kotido and Amudat.

For a very long time, there were no large-scale raids, and whenever a theft or raid took place, culprits would be quickly apprehended, and raided livestock recovered and returned to their rightful owners. The highways in and out of Karamoja were very secure, as there were no longer road ambushes in the region. There had been a tremendous reduction in cattle rustling and stock theft, in terms of scale and frequency. Most of Karamoja was now open to movement of persons and goods, which greatly improved the livelihoods opportunities of the Karamojong. Government and development partners invested in improvement of the functioning of Justice, Law and Order sector (JLOS) institutions, including construction, equipping, and infrastructure for improving human resources in the police, judiciary and prisons. A total of 61 police stations and police posts were constructed in Karamoja. The number of Police Officers in Karamoja increased from 534 officers in 2015 (police: population ratio of 1:71,591) to 1,163 officers in 2020 (implying police: population ratio of 1:39,330), representing an increase of 118%.

The security improvements led to increased investments in the availability and delivery of basic social services. Several new primary schools, seed secondary schools, as well as vocational training institutions were constructed, and old ones rehabilitated. This led to significant improvement in the GER. In the health sector, 15 new health facilities were constructed and equipped, including one Health Centre (HC) IV, one HCIII, and 13 HCII. Several existing health facilities were also maintained including 5 Hospitals, 5 HC IV, 42 HC III, and 89 HC II. Staffing levels in health facilities improved due to improvement in the terms and conditions of service of health workers. With regards to access to safe water for human consumption, a total of 410 boreholes were rehabilitated and maintained, and 254 new boreholes drilled in Karamoja during the KIDP2. In addition, several piped water supply and sanitation systems were constructed and operationalized in a number of small towns and rural growth centres in the districts of Abim, Amudat, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Moroto. To add to the water for production capacity of Karamoja, during the KIDP2, 14 large valley tanks of 20,000m³ capacity were constructed in different sub-counties in the districts in Karamoja. 36 valley tanks of 10,000m³ capacity were constructed at parish levels, and 12 valley tanks of 10,000m³ capacity were de-silted in the different parts of Karamoja. In addition, 34 windmills were repaired and rehabilitated in Karamoja.

With regards to roads and transport infrastructure, there was significant improvements during the KIDP2. Government launched Karamoja's second tarmac road from Soroti to Moroto in November 2020. Many dangerous bridges on major highways were re-designed and constructed including at Lopei river along the Moroto-Kotido road; Kangole bridge along the Iriri-Moroto road; and Kaabong bridge along the Kaabong-Kidepo highway. Many feeder roads were routinely maintained to ensure all-year motorability. Many previously hard-to-reach areas also become accessible. This translated into increased vehicular traffic, both private and public transport, as well as a reduction in travel time and vehicle operation costs for travel to and out of Karamoja due to good road surfaces on both tarmac and murram roads. As a consequence, there was an increase in the volume of travellers in and out of Karamoja, leading to increased exposure of the people of Karamoja to the world outside Karamoja, as well as a better appreciation of Karamoja by people outside Karamoja as the number of first-time visitors increased. All district headquarters became accessible all year round. The delivery of basic services increased, as well as safety and security, which led to increased opportunities of not only increased access to markets, but also trade and investment opportunities in many parts of Karamoja which were possible before.

Many business enterprises have been established, and new hotels built which has increased the hotel accommodation capacity in the region. The opening up of roads leading to neighbouring districts and countries has increased cross-border trade. Significant investments have been made by Government and development partners in alternative sources of income for the Karamojong, including opening up of Karamoja to trade and commerce, and commercial business enterprises, including mining and tourism activities. The latter benefitted many of those who had been disarmed or had lost most of their livestock from armed conflicts (raids and disarmament operations) and livestock diseases, leading to a new sense of optimism in the future of Karamoja. These interventions during the KIDP2 period created a conducive environment for Karamoja's recovery efforts.

During KIDP2, Government subsidised land opening up for crop farming; provided farm inputs such as fast maturing, high yielding and drought tolerant/resistant seed varieties; and provided farm implements such as ox-ploughs and hoes. Agricultural extension services were also provided to farmers. As a result, more land was put under crops. Livestock production and value addition to livestock products also improved significantly. Many Karamojong pastoralists received subsidised veterinary inputs, and improved breeds of goats and cattle through different types of pass-on schemes. Trainings were also provided in adding value to animal products, particularly fattening, processing goat skins/hides, and goats' milk. In addition, many households in Karamoja received support to adopt other forms of livestock such as poultry keeping, fish farming and apiary farming. A lot of support was provided to mentor Karamojong organised into farmers' groups for targeting better markets outside Karamoja. The Karamojong were trained on how to create market linkages and to bulk produce for collective marketing for better prices for their crops and livestock.

In the course of the KIDP2 implementation, a number of challenges were encountered. On the one hand the Karamojong quickly forgot about the conditions of insecurity in which they had lived for a very time, while on the other hand, there then appeared to have been a lapse in preparing for the worst-case security scenarios among the leadership of the army and the districts in

Karamoja. Incidents of habitual crime kept unfolding even as the capacity of law and order enforcement was being improved. The incidences of poverty were also not reducing as fast, and as much, as was taking place in other parts of the country. The amount of land brought under crop in Karamoja increased, but only for those with means, for example, only those with the capacity to open as much land as is available for crop farming. The number of smallholder farmers who had capacity to produce more food than they need for their consumption, and could sell surplus to earn incomes from crop production, was still limited. While food production increased, vulnerability to food shortages did not relent, even in areas where food production had increased the most—especially the greenbelts areas because of the vagaries of nature and the fact that crop cultivation remains largely rain-fed.

The benefits of improvement in livestock production were not evenly spread out among the population, with livestock becoming concentrated in the hands of a smaller section of the population. Food and nutritional security were still widespread among many households by the end of KIDP2. Many of those who had been disarmed did not transition effectively from a life dependent on livestock production to alternative sources of livelihood; partly because of limitations in the required critical skills which were largely absent for the majority of those who were disarmed. After disarmament, most of what was promised to those who had been disarmed was not realised. Some criminal minded individuals within Karamojong communities used the period of relative calm to re-arm because the focus of law enforcement agencies was on strengthening the formal justice law and order institutions and activities such as community policing.

While significant progress has been achieved in putting in place the requisite infrastructure for the management of armed conflicts associated with cattle thefts and raids in Karamoja—including strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies, such as the Judiciary, Uganda Police and Uganda Prisons, and most of the interventions by Government and development partners have contributed significantly to the mainly short-term objective of ensuring peace (peace-making)—enormous challenges have continued to be encountered in addressing the long-term goal of building sustainable peace. One of the lessons which has been learnt during the implementation of the KIDP2 is that it is futile to pursue one objective at the expense of the other, even unintentionally. Going forward, a balance between objectives is necessary.

1.4 METHODS USED IN THE KIDP3 DESIGN

The design of the KIDP3 was preceded by the review of the performance of KIDP2.² Both entailed a highly participatory process that was carried out at the national and regional levels. Stakeholders consulted at the national level included government Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), development partners, including multi-lateral and bi-lateral agencies, United Nations agencies, and international as well as national NGOs. This process, which commenced in October 2020 with an inception meeting in Kampala, was followed by a series of consultative meetings with national levels stakeholders.

Between November 2020 and August 2021, several KIDP stakeholders were consulted. These included: the KIDP2 TWG, comprising focal point persons in the different government MDAs which implemented interventions under the KIDP2, were consulted during a two-day workshop held on 10th and 11th December 2020 in Kampala. Karamoja Donor Partners' Group (KDPG), coordinated by Mercy Corps Uganda, were also consulted during the review of the performance of KIDP2, and KIDP3 design. The review consultant made a presentation on the review of KIDP2 and design of KIDP3 to the KDPG during a zoom meeting on 3rd December 2020. Submissions on the performance review of KIDP2 and proposals for the design of KIDP3 from International NGOs (INGOs) Karamoja Working Group were obtained with support from Mercy Corps Uganda, which was chairing the Karamoja INGO Working group in 2020/21.

At the regional level, consultations were conducted with District political and technical leaders, as well as sector heads including district planners, district heads of Education, Health, Water, Technical Services (Roads and Works), and Community-based services. Security agencies were also consulted including the UPDF, the Uganda Police, Prisons Services, and internal security agencies at district and sub-county levels. Regional stakeholders were consulted during half-day workshops convened in Karamoja as follows: Kaabong and Karenga districts on 29th March 2021 at Kaabong Resort Hotel; Abim and Kotido districts on 30th March 2021 at La Maison Hotel Annex, Kotido; Moroto and Napak districts on 31st March 2021 at Mt. Moroto Hotel; and Amudat, Nabilatuk and Nakapiripirit districts on 1st April 2021 at Nakapiripirit District Council Chamber Hall. A report of the participatory review of the performance of the KIDP2 is available.

On the basis of the analysis of the performance of the KIDP2, and particularly what was achieved that has potential for greater dividends, and the gaps and challenges encountered, proposals were identified for the design of the KIDP3. Suggestions made by the KIDP2 stakeholders for consideration during the design of KIDP3 were evaluated, and those consistent with the overall goal of the KIDP3 were integrated. A Draft KIDP3 was developed in July 2021, and widely circulated to generate feedback on the adequacy and relevancy of the intervention areas proposed therein. Among those with whom the draft KIDP3 was shared for reviews, and comments received included: members of the KIDP TWGs; representatives of the UPDF and

². The review of the performance of KIDP2 and design of the KIDP3 was commissioned by the OPM/MfKA, and supported by the Karamoja Resilience Support Unit (KRSU) of the Tuft University Global Inc. It was facilitated by Dr. Frank Emmanuel Muhereza, Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Kampala.

other security sector actors; members of parliament from Karamoja; members of the KDPG; the members of the Karamoja INGO Working Group; District leaders (including Resident District Commissioners, Chief Administrative Officers, District Chairpersons) and District sector heads in Karamoja; sub-county local government technical staff; national NGOs and civil society; Karamojong religious leaders and cultural elders; opinion leaders, Karamojong elites and academicians. On Tuesday 3rd August 2021, the review consultant made a presentation of the draft KIDP3 to the Minister for Karamoja Affairs (MKA), Hon. Mary Goretti Kitutu and the Minister of State for Karamoja Affairs (MSKA), Hon. Agnes Nandutu at a meeting held at OPM. On Thursday 5th August 2021, a virtual presentation of the draft KIDP3 was made to the Karamoja INGO Working Group monthly meeting for preliminary comments and further review, subsequent to which, invaluable comments were received from several INGOs and UN agencies such as UN World Food program (WFP) and UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO).

The process of assessing the achievements of the KIDP2, and design of the KIDP3 involved a desk review of a wide range of documents and materials on the implementation of KIDP2, including the KIDP2 programme document, monitoring reports and results frameworks. The latter were reviewed to determine the relevance of the KIDP2 thematic areas (sectors) and programme interventions to the overall programme goal, as well as to determine whether the programme principles and strategies deployed were relevant and sufficient to enable the MfKA and the OPM to achieve the intended outputs under KIDP2; as well as to make recommendations for consideration during the design of KIDP3. A number of other relevant government policy framework documents were also reviewed. These included: the NDP III; the framework document for the operationalization of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Kenya and Uganda for achievement of sustainable peace and development; as well as other documents from development partners detailing the key constraints facing Karamoja at the moment.

Apart from the primary data which was generated from the extensive stakeholder consultations, information on the conflict context and the changing conflict dynamics in Karamoja was obtained from: published and unpublished secondary literature on Karamoja; reports from government MDAs; journal and magazine articles; newspaper reports; minutes of District Executive Committees (DEC) and District Councils in Karamoja; as well as historical materials from the national archives in Wandegaya as well as the Karamoja colonial archives in Moroto. A lot of information on the performance of the KIDP2 was also obtained from minutes of Sub-county Executive Committees (SEC) and Sub-county council from various districts in Karamoja, and from the information generated, areas for possible consideration during the design of KIDP3 was discerned.

1.5 HIGHER LEVEL OBJECTIVES AND GUIDING PRINCIPLES OF THE KIDP3

1.5.1 Overall Goal of the KIDP3

The overall goal of the KIDP3 is: **‘A Secure, Peaceful, Inclusive, Resilient and Socio-Economically Transformed Karamoja’**.

1.5.2 Strategic Objectives of the KIDP3

The Strategic Objectives of the KIDP3 are high level objectives to guide all activities that will be implemented under the different intervention areas from among the diversity of programmes and project activities. The Strategic Objectives of the KIDP3 are to:

1. Consolidate Peace, Security and Governance in Karamoja
2. Strengthen Karamojong Pastoral and Agro-Pastoral Livelihoods
3. Enhance Development of Human Capital in Karamoja
4. Promote Agro-industrialisation and Manufacturing in Karamoja
5. Undertake Sustainable Energy and Mineral Development in Karamoja
6. Invest in Tourism, Trade and Co-Operatives Development in Karamoja
7. Undertake Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management in Karamoja
8. Enhance Roads, Transport and Communication Services in Karamoja

Two additional programme management areas are to:

- Enhance Management, Coordination and Monitoring of KIDP3 interventions
- Address key cross-cutting issues likely to hinder the realisation of the overall goal of KIDP3

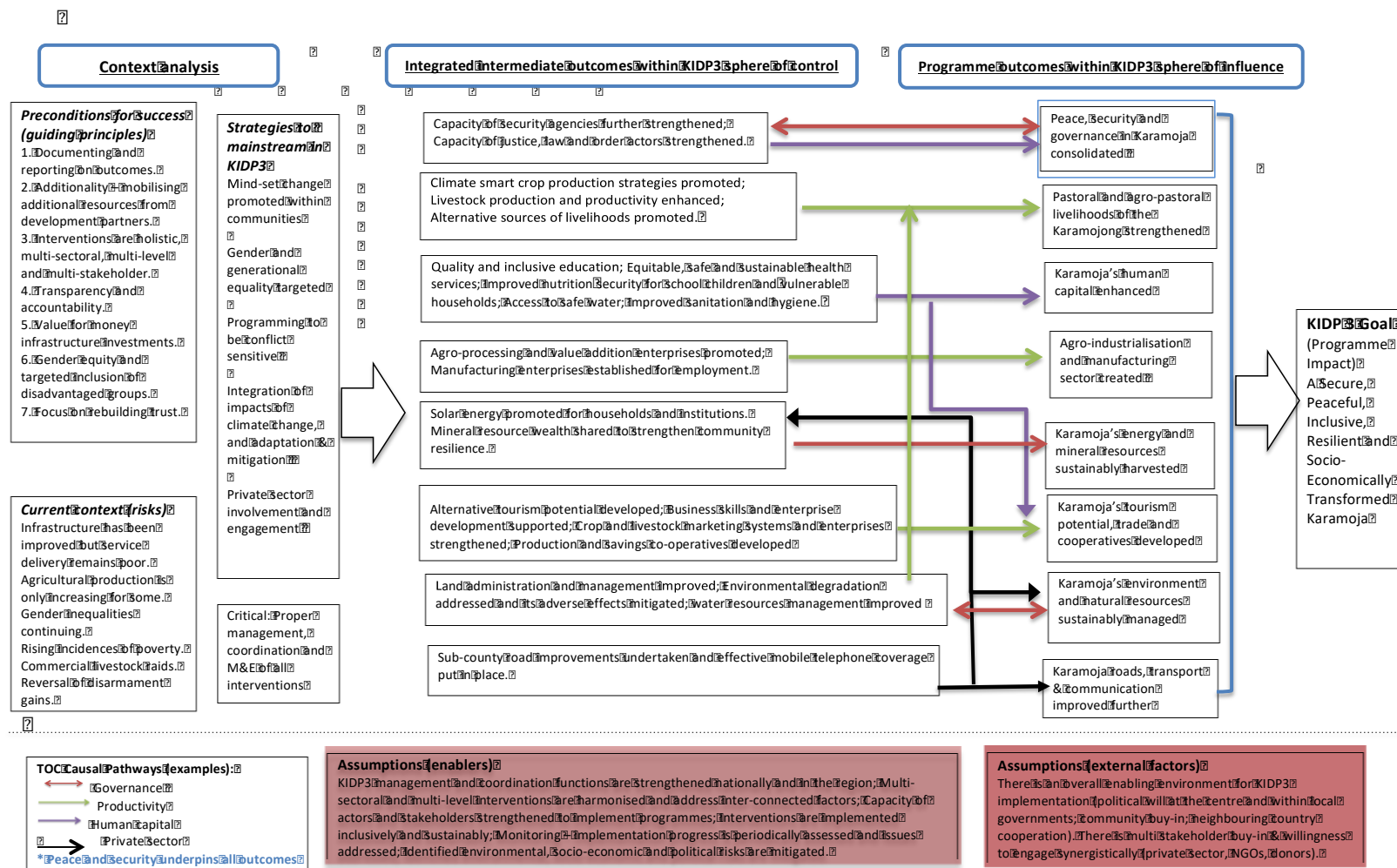
Under each of these Strategic Objectives are programme components that have been translated into Programme Outcomes. These are the changes to be realised as a result of the achievement of the various outputs of the KIDP3. KIDP3 has a total of 32 outcome areas, 108 outputs; and 581 planned programme activities that are planned for implementation under the entire programme document.

1.5.3 Guiding Principles of the KIDP3

1. **Documentation and reporting on outcomes:** While KIDP3 will continue output reporting to inform progress monitoring, the outcomes achieved from the various development interventions will also be documented and reported on. This is because reporting on outcomes provides the most effective method for reporting on how the interventions being undertaken are contributing to positive change in the lives of the people in Karamoja. The design, monitoring and evaluation of interventions will be defined by tracking not only inputs, outputs and results, but also by tracking the outcomes and impacts from the implementation of the KIDP3. Tracking of outcomes lays a good foundation for enhancing sustainability of impacts of the interventions undertaken.

2. **Additionality:** While KIDP3 is intended as an overarching planning framework document, it is also intended to mobilise additional resources to achieve the KIDP3 development targets. In addition to increasing the per capita resources allocated to Karamoja, there is a deliberate pursuit of ensuring the increased resources translate into increased wellbeing of more people in Karamoja. To that effect, several funding mechanisms have been stipulated under the KIDP3 that will ensure Karamoja achieves the desired objectives of increasing household incomes and enhancing value addition to agricultural production activities. A number of proposals have been made for strengthening governance to ensure that money is monitored and spent more effectively and efficiently.
3. **Holistic, multi-sectoral, multi-level and multi-stakeholder interventions:** KIDP3 recognises the interconnectedness, complexity and continuously changing dynamics of the development challenges which Karamoja presents. KIDP3 presents priorities for Karamoja that cut across the various sectors and institutions that government cannot achieve alone, hence the need to create strong partnerships with non-state sectors, including the private sector, civil society as well as traditional/cultural institutions and structures. To deliver on the proposed outputs and outcomes of the plan, it will be necessary for different sectors and partners at different levels to work together in ways that complement each other, not only to achieve their objectives, but also to collectively realise the common objectives.
4. **Transparency and accountability:** The need to strengthen transparency and accountability has been a major conclusion for all development partners and stakeholders since the KIDP1 and KIDP2. Under the KIDP3, social accountability mechanisms are emphasised, and innovative tools are proposed, and efforts will be made to ensure they are effectively used for generating better data and information for monitoring and evaluation of the KIDP3.
5. **Value for money infrastructure investments:** The KIDP3 emphasises the need for all major infrastructure investments to have a sustainability plan that spells out how they will continue to benefit the intended beneficiaries, and for ensuring the infrastructure is used for what it was intended. The KIDP3 also pays special attention to ensuring sustainability of the infrastructure put in place during the KIDDP, KIDP1 and KIDP2, some of which have either been vandalised or are not functional due to poor maintenance and/or lack of a sustainability plan. The KIDP3 will put emphasis on resurrecting key infrastructure, such as piped water, valley tanks, etc. that were put in place in the past, and thereafter will ensure structures are put in place for continued sustainability.
6. **Gender equity and inclusion of disadvantaged groups:** All interventions proposed under the KIDP3 will focus on enhancing the involvement and active participation of not only Women, Youth and Children, but also other disadvantaged categories such as People Living with Disabilities (PWDs), the elderly, as well as ex-combatants, former warriors, and those affected by armed violence associated with cattle raiding requiring psychosocial support.
7. **Focus on rebuilding trust:** The KIDP3 will focus on rebuilding trust, not only between security agencies and communities and their leaders, but also increasing a sense of ownership of interventions undertaken by the centre and by development partners within district local governments. Key to building trust is respect for key aspects of the cultures of beneficiaries. Keeping open communication channels is important in achieving behaviour and mind-set change for the greater benefit of Karamoja, on the basis of which trust is cemented.

1.6 THE THEORY OF CHANGE FOR THE KIDP3



2 SECTION TWO: SPECIFIC CONTEXTS AND DESCRIPTION OF KIDP3 PROGRAMME AREAS

2.1 PROGRAMME ONE: CONSOLIDATING PEACE, SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE IN KARAMOJA

This KIDP3 narrative document builds on what was achieved under the Karamoja Integrated Disarmament and Development Programme (KIDDP) of 2007/8-2009/10, which made possible the return of the 'absent state' to Karamoja. It is also a continuation of the first Karamoja Integrated Development Programme (KIDP1) of 2010/11-2014/15, which set in motion the recovery processes in Karamoja; leading to the second Karamoja Integrated Development Programme (KIDP2) implemented from 2015/16 to 2019/20, which laid the foundation for the social and economic transformation of Karamoja. The KIDP3 seeks to consolidate these achievements.

The first half of the implementation period of the KIDP2 registered a significant improvement in security in Karamoja in general (see section 1.3). Incidents of habitual crime began unfolding, despite the capacity of law and order enforcement improving in the area of physical infrastructure development for law and order enforcement. Challenges were also encountered in other areas, such as the adequacy and motivation of human resources. By the end of 2018/19, incidents of cattle thefts and raids started becoming regular in dry season grazing areas along the international borders in the districts of Kaabong and Moroto, and to a certain extent Kotido. These isolated incidents were not swiftly dealt with, leading to calls for revenge among those who were affected. Raids and thefts that were associated with continued incursions into Karamoja by armed pastoral groups from Kenya and South Sudan put ethnic groups in the western parts of Karamoja, far from the international borders at a relative disadvantage. Uganda disarmed the Karamojong, but without adequate security for those who had disarmed. In many parts of Karamoja, cattle keepers were rendered extremely vulnerable to armed raids and cattle thefts from those within Karamoja who had not disarmed, as well as from pastoral groups from Kenya and South Sudan still bearing firearms.

The continued resurgence of armed conflicts associated with livestock raiding in Karamoja, as well as emerging new forms of conflicts associated with minerals and land acquisition, are adversely and insidiously perverting the potential for Karamoja to address the important determinants of human security and development. This includes undermining the sustainable reduction of poverty incidences, and derailing improvements in the quality of education, healthcare service delivery, and other services. To consolidate the authority of the state in the region, these challenges have to be systematically addressed. Programme 1 of the KIDP3 is aligned to the governance and security programme of the NDP III, which aims to ensure that the rule of law is increasingly adhered to, as well as ensure there is adequate capacity to address prevailing and emerging threats to the security of the country (Republic of Uganda 2020b). It is recognised under the KIDP3 programme that the armed violence associated with the recurrent thefts and vicious raiding of livestock that takes place not only in Karamoja, but also in the districts neighbouring Karamoja, is a threat to the security of the whole country and therefore has to be

contained. In order to ‘**Consolidate Peace, Security and Governance in Karamoja**’ under Programme 1 of the KIDP3, the following two outcomes will be pursued:

Outcome 1: Capacity of security agencies further strengthened to consolidate peace, security and governance achievements in Karamoja

Outcome 2: Capacity of Justice, Law and Order actors strengthened for efficient and effective enforcement of Order and Rule of Law

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these two outcomes, on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised, are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: CAPACITY OF SECURITY AGENCIES FURTHER STRENGTHENED TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE, SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE IN KARAMOJA

The rising number of unresolved isolated livestock thefts in the second half of the implementation of the KIDP2 precipitated a resurgence in armed conflicts associated with livestock thefts and raids, as well as murders. Unresolved thefts and raids create the urge for revenge among aggrieved parties. There was a 90% increase in cases of cattle rustling reported in 2020 compared to 2019. The highest incidences of rustling were reported in Kaabong and Napak, followed by Kotido and Abim, while Karenga and Moroto registered only a few cases (Republic of Uganda 2021a, 41). Among other consequences, this led to re-armament and re-mobilisation for violence; and a resurgence in crime and criminality in much of Karamoja, both in urban areas and rural communities.

During the implementation of the KIDP1 and KIDP2, there was an apparent overwhelming focus on the short-term objectives of peace-making, especially interventions intended to silence guns. These included Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) collection through different security operations for the disarmament of Karamojong warriors, both peacefully and forcefully; and the tracking, arresting and prosecuting (and where resistance was encountered, putting out of action) warriors involved in raiding. Unfortunately, this was done at the expense of the long-term objective of consolidation of sustainable peace building. Within the latter concept it is recognised that the silence of guns does not necessarily mean the existence of peace. There was a lot of focus on the removal of the physical gun without targeting the disarmament in the minds of those whose livelihoods, and most important skills, revolved around the ownership and use of a gun. The work of ensuring sustainable peace was left to non-state actors, such as NGOs, whose interventions are short-lived due to the project-based nature of their funding. The majority of the state actors, especially security sector agencies and government MDAs—such the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA), Ministry of Defence (MoD), the Uganda People’s Defence Forces (UPDF), Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Uganda Police Force, and other line ministries—concentrated more on ensuring restoration of peace and security once there was a breach, an end to the outbreaks and recurrence of violent conflicts, and the enforcement of law and order.

Under Outcome 1 of Programme 1 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Consolidate gains made in disarmament and continue disarmament operations to remove illegal SALWs from Karamoja

One year after implementation of the KIDP2 commenced, a report of the Uganda National Housing Survey (UNHS) in 2016/17 put the proportion of the population living in poverty at 60%. According to the 2019/20 UNHS, by the end of the KIDP2 period, poverty in Karamoja had increased to 65.7% of the Karamoja population in 2020 (UBOS 2021, 69). While the population living in poverty increased in Karamoja, it does not on its own explain the reason for the resurgence of violent livestock raiding witnessed in Karamoja towards the end of the KIDP2. This is because in Acholi, during the same period, poverty increased by 105%, an increase that was far higher than in Karamoja, i.e. from 33% in 2016/17 to 67.7% in 2019/20 (UBOS 2021, 69), but this did not lead to the outbreak of violent conflicts. In 2019/20, the total population living in poverty in Acholi was higher than in Karamoja. Poverty also increased in Lango, from 16% in 2016/17 to 23.4% in 2019/20, representing a 46% increase (UBOS 2021, 69), and yet like Acholi, there was no outbreak of violent conflicts. The high proportion of the population living in poverty in Karamoja is an underlying driver of discontent, but is not the sole trigger for the outbreak of violence. This is explained by other factors that the KIDP3 seeks to address.

As isolated incidents of cattle thefts continued, loopholes in the recovery, return and hand-over of recovered animals increased discontent among different sections of the Karamojong. During continuing security operations against livestock thefts and raiding, the army always paid attention to the collection of firearms as well as the recovery and return of raided animals, but many times the perpetrators of the raids were never apprehended. Even when culprits were apprehended and subjected to formal court processes, some were released for lack of sufficient evidence to prove guilt beyond any reasonable doubt. As isolated incidents of thefts then increased without the recovery and return of raided animals, warriors started re-arming, while those who had buried their guns un-buried them. Those who had escaped to neighbouring countries during the period of disarmament also returned with their firearms. The cross-border tribal alliances between Karamojong ethnic groups and pastoral groups from Kenya and South Sudan are avenues for the acquisition of firearms. In September 2020 there was a prison break in Moroto, and many of the stolen guns and escaped convicts, most of them warriors, are still at large. While cattle thefts have continued in the districts along the international borders, the above events have all escalated internal raiding in many Karamojong communities in the districts and far from the international borders.

A number of events happened in the first half of the final year of the KIDP2 that contributed to the events leading to the flaring up of armed conflicts in Karamoja: The invasion of Desert Locusts, the outbreak of COVID-19, and then the subsequent imposition of a country-wide lockdown disrupted the targeted disarmament initiated by the security forces in early 2019. The start of the general election process in November 2020 significantly constrained civil military relations as local leaders, especially some of those who were contesting for elective positions, opted to side with their communities to gain electoral advantages, rather than enforce interventions for security enhancement. The wave of insecurity that engulfed Karamoja in the last quarter of the final year

of the KIDP2 (September-December 2020) was precipitated by events that started happening two or more years earlier, including unresolved incidents of cattle thefts and raids in the dry season grazing areas that kept accumulating and continued escalating. The Nabilatuk Declarations of 22 April 2013 and the Moruitit Resolutions of 28 January 2014³—that had facilitated the management of conflicts associated with livestock thefts and led to a significant reduction in cattle thefts, and an increase in recovery and return of raided livestock—were undermined by a section of the Karamojong elite who challenged their constitutionality because of their inherent principle of collective punishment and the vicarious liability they entailed. To boost security and law and order enforcement within communities, the army recruited, trained, armed and deployed LDUs. Within the communities from where they were recruited and deployed, LDUs contributed significantly to the improvement of security, including forestalling thefts and raids, and the tracking, recovery and return of raided livestock. However, over time, LDUs started becoming purveyors of insecurity in other communities. Whenever there were security lapses, LDUs escalated raiding by getting involved directly or renting/hiring their firearms to their kinsmen. LDUs were responsible for most of the pilferages of weapons and ammunition from the organised security agencies operating in Karamoja. Some of the warriors put out of action during raids or operations for recovery of raided livestock in the second half of 2020 were found in possession of LDU uniforms and marked firearms.

One key factor underpinned the upsurge in violent livestock raiding. In parts of Karamoja a very vicious form of commercialised raiding had emerged whose impetus is not affinity to the accumulation of large herds, but almost exclusively by the desire to accumulate wealth from selling raided livestock. This practice was first noticed around 2008/09. Local elites have in the past been known to plan and coordinate raids on their mobile phones.⁴ Some of the raids were aided and abetted by local leaders.⁵ This practice had been contained by July 2010 when the success of forceful disarmament was announced. However, isolated incidents of raids in which raided animals are unrecoverable because they are sold off, started partly as a consequence of the effectiveness of the response to the Nabilatuk Declarations and Moruitit Resolutions. Those who raided or stole livestock were always keen to dispose them for fear of the heavy sanctions entailed when apprehended with stolen animals. In the recent upsurges in armed violence the practice has resumed, and is a leading driver of vicious and largely commercialised thefts and raids. The new wave of thefts and raids has given rise to a new breed of ‘conflict entrepreneurs’, most of them unattached to the traditional institutions of the Karamojong. Most such raids are usually pre-planned, with their masterminds sometimes making initial upfront payments to the warriors. The potential buyers are also always on stand-by. The animals raided are usually driven in the direction of an immediate point of sale, and never in the direction of the permanent

³. The underlying principle of these two community initiatives which were promulgated in collaboration with the UPDF and local leaders was the formulae of ‘X2+1’ (multiple by two plus one). Anyone who was found with a raided cow was fined twice the number of animals he was found with, and an additional one animal for the security agencies, peace committees and LCs that were involved in the recovery.

⁴. See “Moroto District Councillors named in cattle rustling”, *Daily Monitor* 17 June 2008, pp. 12

⁵. See “80 Warriors killed as army recovers 600 guns”, *New Vision* 22 June 2009, pp. 1

settlements or grazing kraals of the those involved. It is claimed that some of the masterminds of such raids are local political leaders, unscrupulous local businessmen, as well as rogue elements within the military establishment in Karamoja who are willing to take the risk of knowingly trading in raided livestock. The KIDP3 seeks to address this new phenomenon in order to consolidate the gains from disarmament in Karamoja.

OPM and MfKA will work with relevant line ministries and stakeholders to ensure that an appropriate policy, legal and regulatory framework for undertaking peace building in Uganda in general, as well as disarmament in Karamoja, is in place. OPM and MfKA will work with MoD and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIAs) to ensure there is strengthened collaboration and coordination among the security agencies to increase success of the disarmament interventions in Karamoja. The UPDF will conduct regular security operations to apprehend and prosecute armed warriors, as well as recover and return raided livestock to their owners; and in addition, undertake strategic deployment of UPDF and auxiliary forces to stop internal and external cattle thefts and raids, and stem the inflow of weapons into Karamoja. The UPDF, in collaboration with OPM and MfKA, will ensure regular security and public meetings and dialogues are carried out to review disarmament in Karamoja, neighbouring districts as well as cross-border areas. The UPDF will ensure army field units and its auxiliary forces are facilitated with transport and communication equipment to ensure effective security operations in remote and hard to reach areas.

The resurgence of armed conflicts in Karamoja cannot be explained by reference to competition for scarce pastoralist resources, poverty, and the continuing trafficking and proliferation of small arms in Karamoja. These factors contribute to, but are not the main drivers behind the armed conflicts. The people who benefit most from the continuing raids are people of means, those who are well connected and powerful. It has become extremely difficult to recover animals once they have been raided. The Karamojong are renowned trackers, but even when animals have been recovered, often, some, a large number, or all of them subsequently disappear while in the custody of the security forces. It should be mentioned that while many times recovered animals have been returned to their owners, according to many Karamojong consulted for this document, it is no longer guaranteed that when your raided animals are recovered they will all be returned. There is a thriving commerce in raided and recovered Karamojong livestock, which continue to fuel the commercialisation of cattle thefts and raiding in Karamoja.

It is proposed that the KIDP3 undertake a 'no-holds-barred' and 'say-it-as-it-is' political mobilisation campaign to 'name-and-shame' all past and present, primary and secondary, perpetrators of armed conflicts in Karamoja, including political leaders, cultural elders, elites, private sector actors and eminent personalities within and outside Karamoja who profiteer from continuing livestock thefts, raids and other drivers of armed conflicts in Karamoja. It has increasingly become evident that most of the current raids have masterminds who plan, organise and bank-roll most of the raiding activities that take place. And this is why it is becoming increasingly difficult to recover raided animals. Thefts and raids take place after buyers have been identified and notified. Raids are coordinated using *boda bodas* and mobile phones. Efforts will therefore be made to enforce mobile telephone tracking mechanisms to identify perpetrators of livestock raids who coordinate raiding activities using mobile telephones. It is claimed that the

recent thefts and raids have been extremely violent, involving the killing of women and children, because the perpetrators make overbearing demands on the warriors, and because they live far away from the theatre of action so the violence entailed does not touch them or affect them directly. Livestock are stolen or raided and loaded onto trucks in the bushes and quickly driven to markets outside Karamoja. Security agents manning check points are often compromised to turn a blind eye to the movement of livestock that takes place. The mayhem is taken advantage of by politicians and businesspersons who use it to eliminate their rivals. Some gain political leverage by overlooking the activities of warriors involved in raiding. The use of Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (AUAVs) for tracking, apprehending and stopping livestock raiding as well as trafficking in illicit SALWs in Karamoja will also be explored.

Output 1.2: Collaboration between the Security Forces, political leaders, cultural elders and local communities strengthened

Many of the people who have been killed by warriors in Karamoja between January and March 2021 were either investigating the rustlers or had provided information to the authorities on the raids that were taking place.⁶ With these targeted executions of informers and peace committee members, a blanket of silence on perpetrators of cattle thefts and raids has been re-imposed on Karamojong communities in ways akin to the pre-disarmament Karamoja of the 1990s. A culture of silence has enveloped Karamoja characterised by two key phrases which security actors get when they solicit information about wrongdoers from locals, i.e. '*ηao*', meaning 'I don't know' and '*kimuk ekile*', meaning cover the man. This results in security forces being unable to obtain conflict early warning information to enable them to intervene early and quickly to avert the escalation of any incident of animal theft and raids. Consequently, the recovery of raided livestock is undermined leading to the perpetuation of revenge actions, and affecting the relationship between the security forces and local communities.

The need to address issues of lack of transparency, limited accountability and allegations of corruption in the management of conflicts in Karamoja is recognised under the KIDP3. There have been claims of corruption in the return of recovered animals which has undermined the relationship between the security agencies and local political leaders and cultural elders, as well as the local communities. In order to restore trust in the UPDF and other security agencies in the eyes of the Karamojong, it is proposed under the KIDP3 to invest resources in the re-establishment of properly functioning Civil-Military Co-operation Centres (CIMICs) at District and Sub-county levels in Karamoja. The UPDF in collaboration with OPM and MfKA will also ensure there are adequate resources to facilitate District, Sub-county and Parish Level Dialogue Platforms for regular reviews of disarmament activities and to address allegations of corruption in conflict management for increased accountability to citizens.

The UPDF in collaboration with OPM and MfKA will also ensure District and Sub-County Peace Committees and Elders Councils are supported to continuously participate in peace building and

⁶ . See '35 killed by cattle rustlers in two months', The Independent, April 9, 2021. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.ug/35-killed-by-cattle-rustlers-in-two-months/>

conflict resolution activities, including recovery and return of stolen/raided livestock. Working in collaboration with local political leaders and cultural elders, OPM and MfKA will ensure formal mechanisms and lawful informal protocols for ensuring quick recovery and return of stolen/raided livestock are established and enforced. OPM and MfKA working in collaboration with the UPDF and Uganda Police will mobilise and organise disarmed warriors into support groups for reaching out to disgruntled former warriors with opportunities for alternative livelihoods such as business start-ups. Mechanisms for addressing psychosocial impacts of armed conflicts in Karamoja (such as livestock raiding and disarmament), as well as the traumas, harms and raptures affecting different social categories such as elders, adults, youth and children will be institutionalised under the KIDP3. OPM and MfKA will support security agencies to bring on board political leaders, cultural elders and peace actors in inter-community peace meetings and dialogues. Efforts will also be made to identify, recruit, train and deploy Karamojong women into security forces and intelligences services. Regular community mobilisation and sensitisation of former warriors and youth will be held in order to achieve mind-set change on the possession, trafficking and use of illegal firearms.

Output 1.3: Proliferation and trafficking of illicit SALWs in the Karamoja sub-region curtailed

Although the Karamojong were comprehensively disarmed, and there was no visible display of firearms by warriors at the start of the implementation of KIDP2, there were several shortcomings in the implementation of post-disarmament recovery interventions. One area where little attention was paid was disarmament of the minds of the former warriors. There were no systematic undertakings in that direction. By the end of the KIDP2, in many parts of Karamoja outside the urban areas, it was evident many illicit firearms were still in the possession of warriors, who had either re-armed or retrieved the firearms they had hidden (buried) underground. The continued dry season migration into Karamoja by armed pastoralists groups from Kenya and South Sudan significantly undermines the security achievements in Karamoja. There was a failure throughout the KIDP2 to decisively deal with continued dry season migration into Karamoja by armed pastoral groups from Kenya and South Sudan with illegal firearms.

It is planned in the KIDP3 that OPM and MfKA, in collaboration with the UPDF and Uganda Police, will undertake annual surveys in the communities to examine the changing dynamics of the factors continuing to drive the proliferation and trafficking of illicit SALWs in the districts of Karamoja. The UPDF in collaboration with the NFP on SALWs, will take stock and mark all firearms in possession of organised security agencies in Karamoja. The government ballistics laboratory will be used to profile firearms used in crime and to track criminals. Regional and international cross-border meetings will be held to monitor and evaluate progress made on collection of firearms through disarmament and other security operations in Karamoja. The UPDF in collaboration with JLOS actors will ensure speedy trials of suspects arrested in crimes associated with possession of illicit firearms used in violent livestock thefts and raiding in Karamoja and neighbouring districts.

During KIDP2, OPM/MfKA implemented livestock branding for easy identification, complemented by the introduction of boluses inserted into the abdomen of cattle for tracking. Neither worked

well. The branding and implementation of boluses was done in isolation from local leaders, leading to its failure, with the traditional institutions using the loophole of being excluded to campaign against it. The elders told veterinary officials who were implementing the bolus to tell OPM/MfKA officials to first swallow the bolus themselves, and if they don't die, then they would accept their animals to be implanted with the boluses. When boluses were introduced, they were marketed as a 'magic bullet' to the problem of raids. Once boluses were inserted, the owners of herds relaxed their security arrangements thinking that they were not raid-able. Warriors however realised that if cattle with boluses were fed on concoctions made out of hibiscus, the boluses would be excreted. The fact that cattle implanted with boluses were raided and never recovered discouraged those who had not yet surrendered their herds for insertion of boluses to reject the idea. Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to introduce GPS and related satellite tracking technologies linked to chips implanted into cattle as the method for tracking cattle in case they are stolen or raided. Regular reviews of use of firearms by organised security forces and their auxiliaries such as the ASTUs and LDUs will also be carried out by the UPDF and Uganda Police. The UPDF in collaboration with OPM and MfKA will support the formulation and enactment of community bye-laws and District Ordinances on the control of SALWs in districts in Karamoja.

Output 1.4: Cooperation and collaboration and coordination of disarmament among neighbouring countries strengthened

Bilateral relations between Uganda and neighbouring countries in the Karamoja cluster significantly improved during the KIDP2, leading to increased cooperation on matters of peace and security, including exchanging military liaisons especially with Kenya. Some progress was also achieved with South Sudan. However, the long and largely unmanned border separating Karamoja from Kenya and South Sudan, in extremely hostile physical terrain, makes it extremely difficult to stop the infiltration of Karamoja by armed elements trafficking in illicit firearms. Under the KIDP3, special attention will be placed on strengthening further the bi-lateral military liaison with Kenya and South Sudan for cross-border security, curtailing trafficking in illicit firearms, and disarmament operations. In collaboration with governments in Kenya and South Sudan, the UPDF will undertake simultaneous and coordinated disarmament of armed pastoralist groups along the international borders. The UPDF in collaboration with OPM and MfKA will facilitate regular interactions between cross-border Peace Committees and communities to ease sharing of trans-boundary resources and reduce tensions in bordering areas. The UPDF will undertake strategic deployment of troops along the international borders for curtailing migration of armed pastoral groups into Karamoja as well as the trafficking in illicit firearms.

Output 1.5: National Focal Point on SALWs supported to control ownership, trafficking, proliferation and use of illicit SALWs

The National Focal Point (NFP) on SALWs will hold regular meetings with District, Sub-county and Parish levels to sensitise political leaders, cultural elders and local communities on the policies and laws on the ownership and use of firearms. The NFP/SALWs in collaboration with OPM and MfKA will support Sub-county and District Councils to formulate and pass bye-laws on acquisition, possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs. The NFP/SALWs will hold public seminars in education institutions in Karamoja on the dangers of acquisition, possession,

trafficking and use of illicit SALWs, in addition to holding radio talk shows on FM stations in Karamoja on the policies and laws on the ownership and use of firearms. Youth Ambassadors of Peace will be identified, trained and supported in all education institutions for mobilisation of students' clubs in the campaign against possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs. Inter-community sports and games will be facilitated to provide a platform for sensitising in-school and out-of-school youth on the control of illicit SALWs in their communities.

Output 1.6: Operations of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) strengthened

Local Peace Committees were very useful in responding not only to general crime, but also for preventing raids, and where animals were stolen, in tracking, recovering and returning stolen livestock to their owners. They worked closely with LDUs and UPDF, contributing to conflict prevention, management and resolution. The increased community interaction with the security agencies, built trust and confidence in the UPDF and LDUs among local communities. These Local Peace Committees were not formed throughout Karamoja however. For example, there were no Peace Committee formed in Abim district. Limited public funding is available for capacity strengthening of Local Peace Committees in Karamoja. Funding that is provided by civil society organisations is usually pegged to specific project interventions, which is not sustainable.

The Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) in the MoIAs will, in collaboration with OPM and MfKA, take the lead in the re-structuring, training, equipping and supporting the functioning of Peace Committees at district and sub-county levels in Karamoja. They will also support the establishment and operationalization of cross-border Peace Committees for handling cross-border conflicts in Karamoja. CEWERU will identify, train and facilitate a network of community-based conflict monitors for collecting, documenting and reporting on conflicts for early warning and response. Using information from conflict monitors, CEWERU, in collaboration with UPDF, OPM and MfKA will undertake a GIS-referenced annual mapping of conflict hotspots in Karamoja for studying the changing conflict dynamics. CEWERU will take lead responsibility in the development and dissemination of Information Education and Communication materials on the dangers of the possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs. Sufficient contingency funds will be provided for undertaking early/rapid strategic responses to armed conflicts in Karamoja using CEWERU structures.

The interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 1 on '**Capacity of security agencies strengthened to consolidate peace, security and governance in Karamoja**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: CAPACITY OF SECURITY AGENCIES STRENGTHENED TO CONSOLIDATE PEACE, SECURITY AND GOVERNANCE IN KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Consolidate gains made in	1.1.1 Ensure an appropriate policy, legal and regulatory framework for undertaking disarmament and peace building in Karamoja is in place

disarmament and continue disarmament operations to remove illegal SALWs from Karamoja	1.1.2	Strengthen collaboration and coordination among the security agencies to increase success of disarmament interventions in Karamoja
	1.1.3	Conduct regular security operations to apprehend and prosecute armed warriors, as well as recover and return raided livestock to their owners
	1.1.4	Undertake strategic deployment of UPDF and auxiliary forces to stop internal and external cattle thefts and raids and stem inflow of weapons into Karamoja
	1.1.5	Carry out regular security and public meetings and dialogues to review disarmament in Karamoja, neighbouring districts as well as cross-border areas
	1.1.6	Equip UPDF units and auxiliary forces with transport and communication equipment to facilitate security operations in remote and hard to reach areas
	1.1.7	Undertake a no-holds-barred 'Name-and-Shame' Campaign to reveal all perpetrators of armed conflicts in Karamoja who profiteer from continuing livestock thefts, raids and other drivers of armed conflicts
	1.1.8	Introduce the use of Autonomous Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for tracking, apprehending and stopping livestock raiding as well as trafficking in illicit SALWs in Karamoja.
	1.1.9	Enforce mobile telephone tracking mechanisms to identify perpetrators of livestock raids who coordinate raiding activities using mobile telephones
Output 1.2: Collaboration between the Security Forces, political leaders, cultural elders and local communities strengthened	1.2.1	Re-establish and support functioning of Civil-Military Co-operation Centres (CIMICs) at District and Sub-county levels in Karamoja
	1.2.2	Facilitate District, Sub-county and Parish level Dialogues Platforms for regular reviews of disarmament activities and address allegations of corruption in conflict management for increased accountability to citizens and to restore trust
	1.2.3	Support District and Sub-county Peace Committees and Elders Councils to continuously participate in peace building and conflict resolution activities, including recovery and return of stolen/raided livestock
	1.2.4	Working in collaboration with local political leaders and cultural elders, establish and enforce formal mechanisms and lawful informal protocols for ensuring quick recovery and return of stolen/raided livestock
	1.2.5	Mobilise and organise disarmed warriors into support groups for reaching out to disgruntled former warriors with opportunities for alternative livelihoods such as business start-ups
	1.2.6	Institutionalise mechanisms for addressing psychosocial impacts of armed conflicts in Karamoja (such as livestock raiding and disarmament), including traumas, harms and raptures
	1.2.7	Support security agencies to bring on board political leaders, cultural elders and peace actors in inter-community peace meetings and dialogues
	1.2.8	Identify, recruit, train and deploy Karamojong women into security forces and intelligences services

	1.2.9 Hold regular community mobilisation and sensitisation of former warriors and youth for mind-set change on the possession, trafficking and use of illegal firearms
Output 1.3: Proliferation and trafficking of illicit SALWs in the Karamoja sub-region curtailed	1.3.1 Undertake annual surveys to examine factors driving the proliferation and trafficking of illicit SALWs in the districts of Karamoja
	1.3.2 In collaboration with the NFP on SALWs, take stock and mark all firearms in possession of organised security agencies in Karamoja
	1.3.3 Use government ballistics laboratory to profile firearms used in crime and track criminals
	1.3.4 Hold regional and international cross-border meetings to monitor and evaluate progress made on the collection of firearms through disarmament and other security operations in Karamoja
	1.3.5 Ensure speedy trials of suspects arrested in crimes associated with possession of illicit firearms used in violent livestock thefts and raiding in Karamoja and neighbouring districts
	1.3.6 Introduce the use of GPS and related satellite technologies linked to chips implanted into cattle for tracking cattle in case they are stolen or raided
	1.3.7 Undertake regular reviews of use of firearms by organised security forces and their auxiliaries such as the ASTUs and LDUs
	1.3.8 Support the formulation and enactment of community bye-laws and District Ordinances on the control of SALWs in districts in Karamoja
Output 1.4: Cooperation and collaboration on, and coordination of disarmament among neighbouring countries strengthened	1.4.1 Strengthen further bi-lateral military liaison with Kenya and South Sudan for cross-border security and disarmament operations
	1.4.2 In collaboration with governments in Kenya and South Sudan, undertake simultaneous and coordinated disarmament of armed pastoral groups along the international borders
	1.4.3 Facilitate regular interactions between cross-border Peace Committees and communities to ease sharing of trans-boundary resources and reduce tensions in bordering areas
	1.4.4 Undertake strategic deployment of troops along the international borders for curtailing migration of armed pastoral groups into Karamoja to curtail trafficking in illicit firearms
Output 1.5: National Focal Point (NFP) on Small Arms and Light Weapons (SALWs) supported to control ownership, trafficking, proliferation and use of illicit SALWs	1.5.1 Hold regular meetings with District, Sub-county and Parish level to sensitise political leaders, cultural elders and local communities on the policies and laws on the ownership and use of firearms
	1.5.2 Support Sub-county and District Councils to formulate and pass bye-laws on acquisition, possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs
	1.5.3 Hold public seminars in education institutions in Karamoja on the dangers of acquisition, possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs
	1.5.4 Hold radio talk shows on FM stations in Karamoja on the policies and laws on the ownership and use of firearms
	1.5.5 Identify, train and support Youth Ambassadors of Peace in all education institutions for mobilisation of students clubs in the campaign against possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs
	1.5.6 Facilitate inter-community sports and games to provide a platform for sensitising in-school and out-of-school youth on the control of illicit SALWs in their communities

Output 1.6: Operations of the Conflict Early Warning and Response Unit (CEWERU) strengthened	1.6.1 Re-structure, train, equip and support functioning of Peace Committees at district and sub-county levels in Karamoja
	1.6.2 Establish and support functioning of cross-border Peace Committees for handling cross-border conflicts in Karamoja
	1.6.3 Identify, train and facilitate a network of community-based conflict monitors for collecting, documenting and reporting on conflicts for early warning and response
	1.6.4 Using information from Conflict Monitors, undertake a GIS-referenced annual mapping of conflict hotspots in Karamoja for studying the changing conflict dynamics
	1.6.5 Develop and disseminate IEC materials on the dangers of the possession, trafficking and use of illicit SALWs
	1.6.6 Provide contingency funds for undertaking early/rapid strategic responses to armed conflicts in Karamoja using CEWERU structures

OUTCOME 2: CAPACITY OF JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER ACTORS STRENGTHENED FOR EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER AND RULE OF LAW

Many achievements were registered under the Justice, Law and Order Sector during the implementation of the KIDP2. In terms of infrastructure, a total of 61 police stations and police posts were constructed in different parts of Karamoja. 34 police stations were constructed in the following districts: 7 in Moroto; 2 in Napak; 3 in Nabilatuk; 4 in Nakapiripirit; 3 in Amudat; 6 in Kotido; 1 in Kaabong; and 8 in Abim. 27 police posts were constructed as follows: 3 in Moroto; 10 in Napak; 3 in Nakapiripirit; 3 in Amudat; 3 in Kaabong, and 5 in Abim. Each police post was equipped with permanent structures, comprising 2 blocks of accommodation each with 5 units. Police presence in Karamoja also increased from 534 officers in 2015 (police: population ratio of 1:71,591) to 1,163 officers in 2020 (implying police: population of 1: 39,330). Police capacity to respond to crime also improved significantly due to means of transport being provided. Each district received a motor vehicle installed with VHF radio communication which was allocated to the District Police Commanders (DPCs) for operational work. Motor vehicles were also provided to Regional Police Commanders (RPCs) and Regional Criminal Investigation Department (CID) Officers, as well as ASTUs. Motorcycles were also procured for operational work as well Child and Family Protection Units (CFPUs).

While significant progress had been achieved during the KIDP2 in improving law enforcement in Karamoja by addressing the lack of infrastructure, requisite equipment, and adequate personnel in the police, there were still a number of challenges in different areas. Karamoja may have registered a 118% increase in police deployment, but the numbers of police officers on the ground were still low compared to national averages of 1:892 in 2020: the standard UN ratio is 1 police officer per population of 500. It was estimated at the end of 2020 by the Uganda Police Research Department, that Karamoja would require at the minimum, an additional deployment of not less than 1,000 more police officers for the impact of the police to become visible. Factors such as an inability to retain trained and deployed officers, inadequate equipping and facilitation of officers on the ground, poor motivation of those who posted to Karamoja, and misleading perceptions

about Karamoja being a difficult place to work, continue to be a challenge for law enforcement in Karamoja. By 2020, the police required new motor vehicles for operational work due to the rough terrain in Karamoja, and more police stations and police posts need to be constructed in the newly created districts.

While security and safety, as well as law and order enforcement, had significantly improved especially in district towns, the incidence of crime and criminality was still very high in Karamoja compared to other parts of the country. The 2019 Police Annual Crime Report showed that Kidepo police region (comprising Abim, Karenga, Kotido and Kaabong districts) reported 22 cases of death by shooting, which was the highest in the whole country. Mt. Moroto region (comprising Amudat, Moroto, Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Napak districts) was fourth with 16 cases (Republic of Uganda 2020a, 36). The 2020 Police Annual Crime Report showed Kidepo police region still had the highest number of reported cases of death by shooting in the whole country, with 42. Mt. Moroto Police region was second with 30 reported cases. Kotido District had the highest, followed by Moroto, Napak and Kaabong districts (Republic of Uganda 2021a, 46).

While there were increases in the reported cases of death by shooting in Karamoja between 2019 and 2020, these statistics cover only those cases which were recorded in the Police Crime Record books: many further cases were never reported to police. In the last quarter of the KIDP2 period, several prominent local leaders and peace actors lost their lives in what appeared to be assassination plots. The chairperson of Kotido Peace Committee was gunned down in March 2021 by yet unknown assailants.⁷ This followed another similar assassination of the chairperson of Panyangara Sub-County Peace Committee, who was also gunned down in Kotido district in January 2019.⁸ The perpetrators of all these heinous acts had not yet been apprehended for prosecution. Many previously active peace actors had been silenced, as cattle thefts and raids, as well as killings, were getting out of control.

In order to strengthen the capacity of Justice, Law and Order actors to undertake efficient and effective enforcement of order and the rule of law in Karamoja under KIDP3 Outcome 2, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Police infrastructure enhanced for improved enforcement of law and order

Under the KIDP3, it is planned to construct and furnish 2 District Police Headquarters at Nabilatuk and Karenga. It is also planned to construct two staff accommodation blocks at Nabilatuk and Karenga District Police Headquarters, and each will have 5 units. In addition, up to 1,000 police officers will be deployed in Karamoja region to boost the police manpower for law and order enforcement. It is planned for an additional 16 police posts to be constructed and equipped in different districts of Karamoja, complete with accommodation and other facilities.

⁷ . See George Asiimwe, 'Kotido Peace Leader shot dead by unknown assailants', ChimpReports, March 17, 2021. Available at: <https://chimpreports.com/kotido-peace-leader-shot-dead-by-unknown-assailants/>

⁸ . See Edward Eninu, 'Gunmen Kill Peace Committee Member in Kotido', Uganda Radio Network (URN), January 9, 2019. Available at: <https://ugandaradionetwork.net/story/gunmen-kill-peace-committee-member-in-panyangara>

Output 2.2: Adequate transport and communication infrastructure and equipment provided to the police in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, it is planned to procure at least 14 motor vehicles for Regional Police Commanders, District Police Commanders and ASTUs in Karamoja for operational work. It is also planned to procure 42 motorcycles for operational work and for the Police Child and Family Protection Units. Two police station that will be constructed during the KIDP3 will also be equipped with communication equipment. It is also planned to procure VHF radio communications to be installed in 23 motor vehicles. In addition, walkie-talkies will be procured and distributed to police officers in Karamoja.

Output 2.3: Community policing outreaches conducted in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, monthly community policing outreaches will be conducted in each district in Karamoja. It is planned to train up to 500 police officers in community policing methodologies. Crime prevention clubs will be established and supported in at least 9 schools in Karamoja. Monthly community policing radio talk shows will also be conducted on FM radios stations in Karamoja to promote community policing. The Radio programmes will target non-school going or out of school youth to bring them on board community policing.

Output 2.4: Capacity of CID staff in Karamoja enhanced

Under the KIDP3, additional Scene of Crime Officer (SOCO) kits will be provided to at least 9 police stations in districts of Karamoja to improve the quality of crime investigations. At least an additional 120 CID Staff will also be deployed in the districts of Karamoja. A CID induction course will be conducted for the new investigation officers deployed to Karamoja. And a Regional Forensic Analytical Laboratory will be established at Moroto to improve police investigations in Karamoja.

Output 2.5: Open border immigration posts constructed in underserved common border areas in Karamoja

During the KIDP2, the UPDF deployed a company size force to dominate all the hard to reach areas, especially along the international borders. However, there were still many unmanned entry points along the international borders in Amudat, Moroto and Kaabong districts. For example, of the 16 possible entry points in Amudat district, only one has been gazetted at Alakas, where a One-Stop Open Border Post (OSOBP) was constructed. Moroto district has one officially recognised border crossing point, at Lokirama, which needs to be gazetted and upgraded to an OSOBP. Several unofficial border crossing points exist in all the border districts of Karamoja, which provides opportunities for unscrupulous businesspeople to conduct unregulated trade and other activities, and which are sometimes exploited by law enforcement agencies to extort bribes from pastoralists and other users claiming their unlawful entry (Republic of Uganda and UNDP 2018, 16). The only established OSOBP at Alakas in Amudat district is understaffed, and lacks basic facilities to undertake effective border policing such as internet connectivity, a

consistent electricity supply, proper living quarters for police/ customs/immigration officers, vehicles and proper search and storage facilities (Republic of Uganda and UNDP 2018, 17).

It is proposed under the KIDP3, to support the construction of OSOBPs in border districts of Moroto and Kaabong. Massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on the relevance of open border posts will be undertaken in the border communities of Karamoja. Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and a training curriculum on border management (for external security surveillance and community policing) in line with the local context, will be developed for training immigration staff who will be deployed at these OSOBPs. Priority will be given to recruitment from among the local population of Karamoja.

Output 2.6: Interventions undertaken to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Judiciary in undertaking justice administration in Karamoja

While Karamoja is a magisterial area, with a resident Chief Magistrate who is supposed to be resident in Moroto and serve the entire Karamoja, by the end of the KIDP2, Karamoja was still being served by a Chief Magistrate who was resident in Soroti and also serving Teso. There was no resident High Court Judge. This leads to delayed trial of cases, leading to backlog. Judicial officers posted to Karamoja are not well facilitated and lack transport. The presence and impact of the judiciary at the grassroots levels in Karamoja is still very minimal, and in most of the cases of limited consequence. Under the KIDP3, Magistrate Grade I courts will be constructed at district headquarters in Napak, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts where there currently is none, and existing Magistrate Grade I court facilities in Abim and Kaabong will be rehabilitated to bring them to standard. Residential premises for judicial officers will also be constructed in Abim, Kotido, Napak, Kaabong, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts. Transport vehicles will be provided to judicial officers and staff in Abim, Kotido, Napak, Kaabong, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts. Interventions to promote community engagement with the judiciary in Karamoja will be supported. Special courts will be established to expedite the handling of crimes related to livestock thefts and raiding in Karamoja. And, Juvenile Justice Courts will be established and operationalized for handling cases involving minor offenders in Karamoja.

Output 2.7: Interventions undertaken to expand facilities and improve efficiency and effectiveness of Prison Services in Karamoja

Although prison staff numbers in Karamoja had increased from 247 in 2015 to 372 in 2020 (a 51% increase), the ratio of staff to prisoners in Karamoja was worsening due to a fast-rising number of prisoners. Karamoja registered a 158% increase in the numbers of prisoners, from 1,139 prisoners in 2015 to 1,801 in 2020, compared to the national average which increased by 35% from 45,092 prisoners in 2015 to 60,877 in 2020. The increase in the number of prison staff, as well as staff accommodation, was not commensurate with the fast-rising numbers of prisoners. The numbers of prisoners per staff in Karamoja increased from 1:5 in 2015 to 1:8 in 2020. By the end of the KIDP2, there were still several challenges facing the Prisons Services, especially inadequate detention and reform, and correctional facilities. The entire Karamoja had no juvenile remand home, and a facility was under construction in Moroto. This meant that children in trouble with the law were either spending a lot of time in police custody or were mixed with adult offenders.

Facilities were equally a challenge for staff. At Kaabong prison staff sleep in a converted kitchen. Elsewhere some prison staff sleep in semi-permanent houses. There have been reports of desertion of duty stations by prison officers.

The September 16, 2020 Moroto Prison daylight jail break perhaps highlights the continuing challenges facing Prison Services in Karamoja. The escapees are said to have taken advantage of the 'low morale' by the prison warders following the outbreak of cholera and Covid-19 in the prison, without immediate interventions to address the situation. On that day, 219 prisoners (most of them on remand) escaped with about 14 firearms, 15 magazines and 480 rounds of ammunition.⁹ This jail break has been identified as one of the triggers that led to the escalation of violent livestock raiding, especially in Napak district and surrounding areas.

Under the KIDP3, construction work will be undertaken to expand the Moroto Prison facility. A Prisons Reception Centre will be constructed at Nakapiripirit. Prisoners' wards and staff houses will be constructed at Amudat prison. Rehabilitation works will be undertaken and equipment provided at Namalu, Nakapiripirit and Amita prisons. Juvenile Justice Detention Centres will be constructed, equipped and operationalized in the districts of Karamoja. A Juvenile Rehabilitation Centre will be constructed, equipped and operationalized in Karamoja. And community leaders will be trained on management and supervision of community services orders.

Output 2.8: Increased agricultural production by prisons in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, the operationalization of a small-scale irrigation scheme at Amita will be established and supported to reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture. Maize grain dryers will be procured for Amita and Namalu prisons. One 240HP tractor and its accessories will be procured for Namalu prison. A 20MT tractor trailer will be procured for Namalu prison. And a giant grain store will be constructed at Namalu prison.

The interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 1 on '**Capacity of Justice, Law and Order actors strengthened for efficient and effective enforcement of order and rule of law**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: CAPACITY OF JUSTICE, LAW AND ORDER ACTORS STRENGTHENED FOR EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE ENFORCEMENT OF ORDER AND RULE OF LAW	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Police infrastructure enhanced for improved enforcement of law and order	2.1.1 Construct and furnish 2 District Police Headquarters at Nabilatuk and Karenga
	2.1.2 Construct 2 staff accommodation blocks (@ with 5 units) at Nabilatuk and Karenga District Police Headquarters
	2.1.3 Deploy an additional 1,000 Police Officers in Karamoja region

⁹. See for example: (a) Misairi Thembo Kahungu, 'Moroto Prison break: Only 20 escapes were convicts', Daily Monitor, September 25, 2020. Available at: <https://www.monitor.co.ug/uganda/news/national/moroto-prison-break-only-20-escapes-were-convicts-2371800>; (b) 'How Moroto Prison break was executed', Observer online, September 22, 2020. Available at: <https://observer.ug/news/headlines/66666-how-moroto-prison-break-was-executed>

	2.1.4 Establish 16 Police Posts in different districts of Karamoja, complete with accommodation facilities
Output 2.2: Adequate transport and communication infrastructure and equipment provided to Police in Karamoja	2.2.1 Procure 14 motor vehicles for Regional Police Commanders; District Police Commanders and ASTUs in Karamoja for operational work
	2.2.2 Procure 42 motorcycles for operational work and Child & Family Protection Units
	2.2.3 Equip 2 Police Stations with communication equipment
	2.2.4 Procure and install VHF radio communication in 23 motor vehicles
	2.2.5 Procure walkie-talkies for Police Officers
Output 2.3: Community policing outreaches conducted in Karamoja	2.3.1 Conduct monthly Community Policing outreaches in each district in Karamoja
	2.3.2 Train 500 Police Officers in Community Policing methodologies
	2.3.3 Establish and support crime prevention clubs in at least 9 schools in Karamoja
	2.3.4 Conduct monthly Community Policing Radio Talk Shows on FM Radio Stations in Karamoja
Output 2.4: Capacity of CID staff in Karamoja enhanced	2.4.1 Provide additional SOCO kits to 9 Police Stations in the districts of Karamoja
	2.4.2 Deploy an additional 120 CID Staff in the districts of Karamoja
	2.4.3 Conduct a CID induction course for the new investigation officers deployed to Karamoja
	2.4.4 Establish a Regional Forensic Analytical Laboratory at Moroto to improve police investigations
Output 2.5: Open border immigration posts constructed in underserved common border areas in Karamoja	2.5.1 Support the construction of One-Stop Open Border Posts (OSOBPs) in border districts of Moroto and Kaabong
	2.5.2 Undertake massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education in the border communities on relevance of open border posts
	2.5.3 Develop SOPs and a training curriculum on border management (for External Security Surveillance and Community Policing) in line with the local context
Output 2.6: Interventions undertaken to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Judiciary in undertaking justice administration in Karamoja	2.6.1 Construct Magistrate Grade I Courts in Napak, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts
	2.6.2 Rehabilitate existing Grade I Magistrates Courts in Abim and Kaabong districts
	2.6.3 Construct residential premises for Judicial Officers in Abim, Kotido, Napak, Kaabong, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts
	2.6.4 Provide transport to Judicial Officers and staff in Abim, Kotido, Napak, Kaabong, Karenga and Nabilatuk districts
	2.6.5 Support interventions to promote community engagements with the Judiciary in Karamoja
	2.6.6 Establish special courts to expedite handling of crimes related to livestock thefts and raiding in Karamoja
	2.6.7 Establish and operationalize Juvenile Justice Courts for minor offenders in Karamoja
Output 2.7: Interventions undertaken to expand	2.7.1 Undertake construction to expand Moroto Prison Facility
	2.7.2 Construct a Prisons' Reception Centre at Nakapiripirit

facilities and improve efficiency and effectiveness of Prisons services in Karamoja	2.7.3 Construct Prisoners' Wards and staff houses at Amudat prison
	2.7.4 Undertake rehabilitation and provide equipment at Namalu, Nakapiripirit and Amita Prisons
	2.7.5 Construct, equip and operationalize Juvenile Justice Detention Centres in Karamoja
	2.7.6 Construct, equip and operationalize a juvenile Rehabilitation Centre in Karamoja
	2.7.7 Train community leaders on management and supervision of community services orders
Output 2.8: Increased agricultural production by Prisons in Karamoja supported	2.8.1 Establish and support operationalization of small-scale irrigation at Amita to reduce dependence on rain fed agriculture
	2.8.2 Procure maize grain dryers for installation at Amita and Namalu Prisons
	2.8.3 Procure one 240HP tractor and its accessories for Namalu Prison
	2.8.4 Procure a 20MT Tractor Trailer for Namalu Prison
	2.8.5 Construct a giant grain store at Namalu Prison

2.2 PROGRAMME TWO: STRENGTHENING KARAMOJONG PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL LIVELIHOODS

For sustainable improvements in human development conditions in general, and livelihoods in particular, it is widely acknowledged that the growth of an economy is a necessary pre-condition, at least in the short-run. In Karamoja, where significant progress has been registered in the growth of the physical and economic infrastructure, the incidence of absolute poverty has remained significantly high, which needs to change. Whilst initially there was progress in the reduction of the proportion of the population in Karamoja living in poverty—from 74.5% in 2010/11 to 60% in 2016/17 (UBOS 2017, 101)—recent statistics show that poverty incidence in Karamoja increased to 65.7% in 2019/20 UNHS (UBOS 2021, 69). Current government policy in Karamoja aims to achieve greater commercialisation of agricultural production, both crop and livestock, as a strategy for achieving a further reduction in the proportion of the population in Karamoja living below the poverty line. This policy is a recognition that human development conditions can only be improved sustainably if there is growth in that part of the local economy that employs the largest proportion of the population – that is, where the majority of the population derive their source of livelihood. The challenges of transforming Karamoja are manifested by the fact that up to 79% of the population in Karamoja were in the bottom 40% of the poorest persons in Uganda. In the whole country, Karamoja was only exceeded by Acholi where 86% of the population were in the bottom 40% (UBOS 2021, 71).

A long-term goal of transforming agriculture in Karamoja can best be achieved if its short-term objectives targets enhancement of food and nutrition security for everyone in Karamoja, which is a pre-condition for improving the livelihoods of the majority of the ordinary population in Karamoja. This will be achieved by undertaking interventions that lead to increased production and productivity of both livestock and crop-based enterprises, whether at household level or from commercial large-scale enterprises. Securing household food and nutrition security by increasing access to available livestock products, as well as food crops produced locally in Karamoja, is the foundation for increasing disposable incomes available to the Karamojong (Muhereza 2018). The latter can only be achieved by promoting systems of production that target, in the words of President Museveni: *“production for the stomach as well as for the pocket”* (Republic of Uganda 2021b, 12). In his clarion call seeking the socio-economic transformation of the country in general, and Karamoja in particular, President Yoweri Museveni has been at the forefront in making appeals for *“everybody to join the money economy and get out of ‘okukolera ekidda kyoonka* (Bagwere), *tic me yic keken* (Luo), *akoru lu akoik bon* (Ateso)...” i.e. working for the stomach (Republic of Uganda 2021b, 9).

Whilst the perspective of government is to increase investments in agricultural production as a way to increase productivity, in order for this to happen there has to be an incentive for those involved in production to adopt new ways of crop farming that are climate smart, on one hand, and livestock production strategies that are market responsive, on the other hand. Government has invested in increasing availability farm inputs and extension services, as well as improved control of pest and diseases, and improved marketing infrastructure. It is hoped that as agricultural output increases, more households will adopt production for the market, which will increase not

only their incomes, but also their purchasing power. As purchasing power of more homesteads is boosted, the money economy will expand, which will create a market for other products, whose cumulative effect will be a reduction in poverty incidences.

The agricultural transformation, however, is not happening in the way it was expected to, or as fast as had been anticipated, if at all (Muhereza 2018). According to the 2019/20 UNHS, the proportion of households in the subsistence economy in Karamoja had instead increased from 66.1% in 2016/17 to 66.3% in 2019/20, implying that the numbers of households in Karamoja trapped in, and still struggling with ‘producing only for the stomach’ was increasing, rather than decreasing. While there were also increases in households in the subsistence economy in other parts of Northern and Eastern Uganda—namely in Acholi from 50% to 78%; in Lango from 41.2% to 59.4%—there were decreases in proportion of households in the subsistence sector in Teso from 53.3% to 48.6%; Bukedi from 71.2% to 58.3%, and Elgon from 62.4% to 42.1% (UBOS 2021, 82). Karamoja stands out as an eyesore because of the level of investments undertaken by government and development partners in transforming Karamoja without a corresponding reduction in vulnerability to food insecurity, and the corresponding increase in the proportion of population living in poverty.

Despite the heavy investment by government over the last 10 years in seeking to transform Karamoja, the incidence of poverty has not been going down as fast as was expected, which points to significant challenges ahead of the NDP III, which aims to reduce the incidence of poverty in Karamoja from 60.8% to 42.2% over a five-year period from 2021/21-2024/25 (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 206). Programme 2 of the KIDP3 on ‘Strengthening Karamojong pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods’ seeks to promote interventions to increase incomes of agro-pastoral and pastoral households in Karamoja on the basis that their livelihoods will then be strengthened. This KIDP3 programme is aligned to the overall goal of NDP III which is ‘Increased Household Incomes and Improved Quality of Life of Ugandans’ (Republic of Uganda 2020b).

Development interventions undertaken in the post-disarmament period aimed at social and economic transformation of Karamoja under the KIDP1 and KIDP2 did not translate into sustainable improvement of the welfare of majority of the ordinary Karamojong. While there is a need to maintain the positive momentum that has been achieved, it is also essential to shift focus from statistical averages of economic growth and to start paying attention to interventions that can create prosperity for all the people of Karamoja. There are a number of interventions from the KIDP2 that shall be maintained in the KIDP3, others will be intensified, and the focus shifted in other areas to address some of the key challenges that were encountered, as elaborated below:

In order to **‘Strengthen Karamojong pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods’** under Programme 2 of the KIDP3, the following three outcomes will be pursued, namely:

Outcome 1: Climate Smart Crop Production Strategies and Management Practices Adopted for Strengthened Livelihoods of the Karamojong

Outcome 2: Karamojong Livestock Production and Productivity enhanced for Strengthened Livelihoods

Outcome 3: Alternative Sources of Livelihoods Promoted for Strengthened Resilience of Karamojong Households

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these three outcomes on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: CLIMATE SMART CROP PRODUCTION STRATEGIES AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR STRENGTHENED LIVELIHOODS

During the implementation of the KIDP2, the government supported crop farming in Karamoja by subsidising land opening, supporting the provision of agricultural equipment and inputs such as ox-ploughs, hoes, and high yielding, fast maturing and drought tolerant/resistant seed varieties. Increased access to and use of improved agricultural inputs, especially seed and planting materials, directly translated into increased production and productivity by participating households. Training and extension support were also provided to community groups to improve fruit and vegetable production at household level for nutrition improvement, ensuring greater diversity of the local diets of most participating households. A number of households adopted the new technologies which were provided during trainings on pre- and post-harvest handling, which led to increased production and improved livelihoods for those that were able to implement the technologies introduced.

Initiatives were also made to introduce and train farmers in operating small-scale crop irrigation systems in various parts of Karamoja, including around large water reservoirs. As a consequence of the various forms of support provided to the people of Karamoja, crop farming (in terms of the amount of land under crops) as well as output and productivity levels had improved for many households. In Nakapiripirit district, for example, in 2019/20 up to 6,574 households received agricultural and farm inputs (light tractors, ox-ploughs, improved seeds, pesticides and fertilizers) during KIDP2. The inputs received included: 100,000 Kgs of Maize; 3,800 bags of Narocas 1 Cassava Cuttings; 86,000 Kgs of Sorghum; and 40,000 Kgs of Cowpeas.

While the amount of land opened and planted with crops increased significantly according to statistics provided by government and District Local Governments, these statistics did not show a corresponding increase in yields per unit area across the board for all those who were involved in crop farming. This suggests that the current drive to promote increased crop farming was facing challenges. While inputs and different forms of support were received, and land under cultivation increased, the numbers of Karamojong acutely food insecure did not reduce markedly. The spread of benefits from increased agricultural output in Karamoja was uneven. Most benefit streams occurred largely among those who were already better-off, had land in greenbelt areas, and had sufficient incomes to support the high costs entailed in undertaking any form of crop

farming in Karamoja. Among the poor categories, improvement in food production has been limited.

Karamoja's erratic climatic conditions have become more adverse than in the past. All the crop farming that took place in Karamoja during implementation of the KIDP2 was largely rain-fed, which left it vulnerable not only the highly erratic rainfall patterns in Karamoja, but also to prolonged and severe drought conditions associated with rising average annual temperatures. Temperatures in Karamoja are generally high; although annually averaging between 15–18°C in the highlands, they are between 28–33°C in the rest of the region. Temperatures are higher during the dry season from November to early March (USAID 2017b; Egeru *et al* 2014b, 3). During the period 1979-2009, the minimum temperature in Karamoja increased by 0.9°C, maximum temperature by 1.6°C, and mean temperature by 1.3°C (Egeru *et al* 2014a, 454).

A recent study of weather patterns in Karamoja over a 35-year period between 1981 and 2015 found an increase in average monthly rainfall received outside the usual planting season, and with significant variations in the amounts received—more rainfall was coming outside the usual period, which is from end of March to the end of the year. The frequencies in periods of low or no rainfall at all, as well as moments of heavy rainfall events, had also increased. The effect of an emerging second season of heavy rainfall from September to November has the potential for disruptive effects that can undermine agricultural production and aggravate food insecurity when it is concentrated outside the usual crop growing season (Chaplin 2017, 8). It was reported that a prolonged and severe drought period can wipe out 50-100% of crop yields for affected households (Chaplin 2017, 22). Increased rainfall amounts also create severe erosion in high-altitude areas and flash flooding in the plains. Many areas of western Karamoja are affected by flash floods, and during the rainy season many of those with crop fields suffer heavy losses when crops are washed away by heavy rains.¹⁰ Incidences of crop pests and diseases have remained high. Food production is also affected by the insecurity associated with livestock raiding: in many parts of Karamoja insecurity has constrained the ability of communities to undertake crop cultivation. In Kaabong the LC5 chairman reported that many households failed to cultivate in 2020 because of insecurity associated with violent livestock raiding.¹¹

To increase crop production in Karamoja, more inputs and a higher amount of capital for investment in farming is required. This kind of investment is not neutral to scale. To make the most of the land opened, farmers are required to open land early and plant immediately rains start. Farmers have realised that planting the improved varieties of seeds and planting materials which are high yielding, disease resistant, quick maturing and drought tolerant, requires more capital investment in farming. To get maximum yields from such seeds, it is necessary to control weeds, pests and diseases, and to have command over manual labour. These different inputs require a lot of investments, which makes crop farming in Karamoja a convenient enterprise for

¹⁰ . See 'LDUs arrested', New Vision Tuesday February 23, 2021, pp. 30

¹¹ . *Ibid.*

mostly those who already have a stable source of income elsewhere, but not those who seek to use crop farming as a springboard out of poverty.

Most expansion of land area under cultivation during the KIDP2 was near urban areas, towns and trading centres, where the support by government and NGOs for crop farming was most conveniently accessible. Whatever increases in crop farming have been observed are the result of this external support, including land opening, harrowing, planting as well as supply of inputs such as seeds and planting materials. When such supplies diminish, interest in crop cultivation also dwindles, implying that to maintain crop production a certain level of subsidies have to be assured, and crop farming anywhere in Karamoja is an expensive choice for the ordinary Karamojong compared with livestock production. To be able to undertake as much crop cultivation as the government wishes for Karamoja takes a huge toll on the resources of the Karamojong (see also Muhereza 2018).

It is not surprising that in 2017, three in every ten households in Karamoja region (34%) consumed food from less than five out of the seven food groups (cereals/tubers, pulses/nuts, vegetables, fruits, milk, meat/fish/eggs, and oil), implying a low dietary diversity (UBOS 2017, 22). In addition, 86% of the people in Karamoja in 2016/17 were unable to afford three meals per day for their children (UBOS 2017, 95). 75% of the population in Karamoja was considered as being food insecure in 2018, well below the national food insecurity average of 37% (UNDP 2018). This suggests that the focus of interventions to support of crop production in Karamoja should, first and foremost, aim to secure household food security using the most economically efficient approaches. In order to support food production in Karamoja, several new approaches are proposed in KIDP3 that aim to maximise the potentials of the different agro-ecological zones.

It is recognised by President Museveni, who in his 2021 State of the Nation address, acknowledged the need to improve pre- and post-harvest handling of produce in order to get rid of *“the shameful aflatoxins – caused by people who mishandle food in harvesting. Why do you mishandle people’s food? Wait for the maize to dry properly on the kikoongo (maize stalk); when you harvest it, put it on a canvass (ntundubaare) or cemented drying ground, etc. The maize will dry properly and simply and there will be no aflatoxins”* (Republic of Uganda 2021b, 10).

Under Outcome 1 of Programme 2 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Increased access to inputs for climate smart farming at household level in Karamoja supported

The KIDP3 will support the formation and functioning of farmer groups and associations. Through these groups and associations, farmers will be provided with knowledge on climate smart agronomic practices, extension services, farm inputs and opportunities for produce bulking and marketing. The farmers’ groups and associations will be platforms for the utilisation of acquired knowledge and farm inputs. The KIDP3 emphasises the need to establish efficient and responsive distribution systems for farm inputs for climate smart farming. This will be achieved by partnering

with private sector actors who will be supported to stock basic inputs needed for crop farming for sale to farmers at subsidised prices. The training of youth identified by local communities as agricultural extension service providers, will also be supported to enhance climate smart farming. And a tractor will be allocated to each sub-county to facilitate subsidised and timely land opening to make climate smart farming possible. Farming inputs such as hoes, rakes, and spraying cans will be distributed to farmers in districts in Karamoja.

Output 1.2: Adoption of improved climate smart crop varieties and technologies of production at household level in Karamoja supported

In order to overcome the limitations imposed by the vagaries of nature and the physical environment, farmers in Karamoja will be supported to adopt the growing of a diversity of certified high yielding varieties, and provided with improved seeds and planting materials for crops of their choice that are climate smart, i.e. drought resistant, pest tolerant and early maturing. These climate smart and high yielding improved varieties of seeds and planting materials will be procured and distributed to farmers at the household level in Karamoja. Private sector actors will be supported to stock certified improved varieties of seeds and planting materials for sale to farmers at subsidised prices. Crop diversification is being emphasised to promote nutritional security and reduce dependence on only sorghum, which is grown and eaten as the staple food. Support will also be provided to establish crop production demonstration sites for enhancing capacity of farmers to grow diverse varieties of climate smart cereals and other crops, such as legumes and root crops. Irrigation demonstration plots for dryland farming for farmers will also be established. Smallholders farmers will be supported and encouraged to adopt small-scale irrigation technologies at household level, supported by research on the alternatives available for adoption by farmers.

In order to ensure maximum yields, public and private sector actors will be identified and supported to provide regular agricultural extension services, including pest and disease diagnosis, management and control, as well as climate smart farming techniques. The private sector actors will be supported to train crop farmers in modern agronomic practices including the identification and management of crop pests and diseases. Regular refresher trainings for agricultural extension staff on good agronomic farming practices will be provided. Such support is likely to increase food production and productivity. Smallholder farmers will be supported to undertake cereal banking in village cereal banks as well as institutional produce warehouses. This will ensure that farmers have food reserves to fall back on during lean seasons.

Output 1.3: Pre and post-harvest handling practices and pest and disease management in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, support will be provided to smallholder farmers to construct and equip silos for large scale cereal banking and bulking to enable farmers get better prices for their produce. Pre and post-harvest handling equipment will be provided to households in districts in Karamoja (e.g. tarpaulins). Training of farmers in pre and post-harvest handling technologies will be supported.

District Local Governments will also be equipped with mechanised spraying equipment for dealing with outbreaks of crop pests, such as fall army worms and locusts, that have in the past adversely affected crop harvests in Karamoja. Exchange visits to learn from best performing districts on post-harvest handling, produce warehouse management and other agronomic practices, will also be supported.

Output 1.4: Adoption of large-scale commercial crop farming in the green belt areas (where feasible) in Karamoja supported

Large-scale commercial farming is possible in some parts of Karamoja, especially the green belt areas in the western-belt of Karamoja, including in areas such as Namalu, Iriiri, Abim, Karenga, and western parts of Kotido that receive above average rainfall that is evenly distributed, and where soils are relatively fertile and well-drained. In such areas, large scale commercial model farmers should be identified and supported to produce in bulk for increasing food produced in Karamoja for use in feeding in Karamoja. Lessons learnt from the KIDP2 show that concentrating government efforts in areas where there is more opportunity for crops to succeed is far more beneficial than trying to ensure every household grows its own crops. In the drier areas, government could concentrate on supporting large-scale commercial livestock farming. This means that a system needs to be put in place to identify food deficient areas, so that food purchased from other parts of Karamoja or the country is available for relief distribution to the most vulnerable who cannot afford food; and is subsidised for retail to those in urban areas and rural growth centres.

An important lesson learnt from the implementation of the KIDP2 was a need for clarity with regards government approaches to increasing production in Karamoja. It was evident from the KIDP2 that government needs to adopt a 'Karamoja-feeds-Karamoja' Programme, whereby subsidies are extended to model farmers in green belt areas to support increased food production for off-setting food deficits in drier parts of Karamoja. It was also evident that the government needs to partner with large grain buyers, like the World Food Programme (WFP) to procure grain from commercial farmers in Karamoja for supplying the School Meals Programme in the region. This initiative will provide a ready market for local farmers, and will be an incentive for the private sector to invest in increasing food production in Karamoja. If farmers are adequately incentivized, production and productivity in Karamoja will increase rapidly.

Under the KIDP3, farmers will be organised into groups to enable access to land that is controlled by clans. These farmers will be supported to adopt commercialised farming. Support will be extended to enhance access to farm machinery for mechanisation of farming. Subsidised soil testing services will also be provided in support of large-scale commercial farmers in the greenbelt areas of Karamoja. Government will undertake investment in large scale irrigation schemes in Karamoja (e.g. around Lopei river) for supporting the establishment of large-scale commercial enterprises. Government will support large scale commercial farmers to access low interest long-term development financing for acquisition of establishment of farm infrastructure, acquisition of farm equipment and machinery. Lastly, two large scale agricultural warehouses will be

constructed in North and South Karamoja for produce ware-housing. This is because storage has been one deterrent to large-scale production, forcing farmers to produce manageable quantities.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 2 on '**Climate smart crop production strategies and management practices adopted for Strengthened Livelihoods**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: CLIMATE SMART CROP PRODUCTION STRATEGIES AND MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ADOPTED FOR STRENGTHENED LIVELIHOODS	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Increased access to inputs for climate smart farming at household level in Karamoja supported	1.1.1 Support the formation and functioning of farmer groups and associations for accessing extension services from public and private sector actors and farms inputs
	1.1.2 Support training of the Youth identified by local communities as agricultural extension service providers for climate smart farming
	1.1.3 Distribute primary farm inputs (e.g. hoes, rakes, watering cans) to farmers to facilitate involvement in crop farming in Karamoja
	1.1.4 Support private sectors actors to stock secondary farm inputs (e.g. spray pumps) for sale to farmers at subsidised prices
	1.1.5 Allocate a tractor to each sub-county to facilitate timely subsidised land opening for climate smart farming
Output 1.2: Adoption of improved climate smart crop varieties and technologies of production at household level in Karamoja supported	1.2.1 Establish crop production demo sites for enhancing the capacity of farmers to grow a diversity of climate smart cereals and other crops
	1.2.2 Support introduction, adoption and use of certified improved crop seeds varieties and planting materials that are climate smart
	1.2.3 Support private sectors actors to stock certified improved varieties of climate smart seeds and planting materials for sale to farmers at subsidised prices
	1.2.4 Strengthen capacity of public and private sector actors to provide regular agricultural extension services, including crop pests and disease control and management, and climate smart farming
	1.2.5 Strengthen capacity of private sector actors to train crop farmers in modern agronomic practices including identification and management of crop pests and diseases
	1.2.6 Conduct regular refresher trainings for agricultural extension staff on good agronomic farming practices and climate smart farming
	1.2.7 Support smallholder farmers to undertake cereal banking in village cereal banks and institutional produce warehouses
	1.2.8 Support the establishment of irrigation demonstration plots and climate smart dryland farming for teaching smallholder farmers in Karamoja
	1.2.9 Support adoption of small-scale irrigation and climate smart farming at household level in the districts of Karamoja
Output 1.3: Pre and post-harvest handling practices and pest and disease	1.3.1 Construct and equip silos for large scale cereal banking and bulking to support smallholder farmers to get better prices for their produce
	1.3.2 Provide pre and post-harvest handling equipment to households in districts in Karamoja (e.g. tarpaulins)

management in Karamoja supported	1.3.3 Support training of farmers in pre and post-harvest handling technologies
	1.3.4 Support exchange visits to learn from best performing districts on post-harvest handling and produce warehouse management, and other agronomic practices
	1.3.5 Equip district local government to address outbreaks of crop pests such as the fall army worms and locusts that have in the past adversely affected crop harvests in Karamoja
Output 1.4: Adoption of large-scale climate smart commercial crop farming (where feasible) in Karamoja supported	1.4.1 Organise farmers into groups and encourage commercialisation and access to farm mechanisation tools for climate smart farming
	1.4.2 Provide subsidised soil testing services in support of large scale climate smart commercial farmers in the greenbelt areas of Karamoja
	1.4.3 Invest in large-scale climate smart irrigation schemes in Karamoja (e.g. around Lopei river) for supporting the establishment of large scale commercial enterprises
	1.4.4 Support large scale commercial farmers to access low interest long-term development financing for acquisition and establishment of farm infrastructure, and acquisition of farm equipment and machinery
	1.4.5 Construct two large scale agricultural warehouses in North and South Karamoja for produce ware-housing

OUTCOME 2: KARAMOJONG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCED FOR STRENGTHENED LIVELIHOODS

Despite significant recent investment in expansion of the land area under crops, and commercialisation of crop farming in Karamoja, neither yields per unit area nor food security increased to the anticipated levels, and nor did incidences of poverty reduce as much as had been expected: the proportion of the population living in poverty in Karamoja had instead increased. In other parts of the country where phenomenal successes were registered in poverty reduction, the progress achieved was attributed to the growth in agricultural income among poor households, mainly in Central and Western Uganda, but not in Northern and Eastern Uganda, including Karamoja where poverty has increased (World Bank, 2016: 3-5).

The government strategy of increasing household incomes by encouraging and supporting adoption of settled crop cultivation among the Karamojong does not seem to have succeeded in reducing poverty in the same way as it has in other parts of the country. Increasing investment in agriculture (as a business) to increase household incomes and contribute to economic growth and the national GDP, which eventually is expected to reduce poverty, does not achieve the same effect in Karamoja as it does in central and western Uganda. This is because crop farming in Karamoja is more problematic than it is elsewhere. In Karamoja in theory you can grow anything, anywhere, and at any time. But this comes at great cost, because in order to succeed, significant resources have to be invested throughout the production cycle. When crop farming, including that which is input intensive, is predominantly rain-fed it remains extremely vulnerable to climatic shocks.

It has increasingly become evident that in rangelands, such as is Karamoja, livestock production is the more economically viable form of production compared to crop farming. This is because the system of livestock production practiced by the Karamojong allows pastoralists to mitigate the adverse effects of severe and prolonged droughts, as well as dwindling and erratic rainfall, in ways that crop farming cannot. Pastoralists move their livestock away from resource-stressed areas through a system based on tracking of seasonally available pastoral resources, and moving to areas where they can access pastoral resources such as pastures and water. What appears to be haphazard is the opportunistic tracking of seasonally available grazing resources. It is not only a time-tested efficient system of resource use, it also enables the Karamojong to make the most of a difficult physical and ecological environment in Karamoja in ways that no other immobile system of production is capable of doing. Mobility also allows pastoralists to reduce their vulnerability to livestock diseases, and to protect the rangelands from degradation as their movement allows pastures to regenerate naturally.

Households that own cattle and other forms of livestock are known to be able to cope better with the adversities in Karamoja. A study by Broughton and Wathum (2014) revealed that inequality among the Karamojong widens the more settled crop farming is adopted by the majority as their mainstay, implying that there were many ordinary Karamojong adopting settled crop farming as a short-term coping strategy. Research has also revealed that households that integrated livestock into their agricultural systems were more likely to live above the poverty line than those that had not (Mercy Corps 2018, 1). Both crop farmers and livestock producers are exposed to shocks and disasters in Karamoja, however, livestock-based livelihoods allow faster recovery compared to those who exclusively depend on crops. It is the flexibility of livestock herding that allows herders to cope better with adversity compared with crop farmers. This means, in the agricultural sector, livestock production presents the biggest opportunity for the rapid socio-economic transformation of Karamoja and its population, outside of mineral development.

For many ordinary Karamojong, it is not how many acres of land opened for crop cultivation that determines whether or not they will be food secure the next season, but rather whether an individual has access to livestock and its products. Livestock asset ownership is key to household food and livelihood security. When there is a shortage of food stocks, households use income from sales of livestock and livestock products to purchase grain, as well as meet their other recurrent household expenses. While many interventions were carried out under KIDP2 to improve livestock production in Karamoja, much of the focus was on increasing food security by ensuring as many Karamojong as possible would also grow their own food. In many ways, livestock production was considered complementary to crop farming, considering the range and quantities of agriculture inputs that were provided to Karamojong households.

Limited as they were, Karamojong pastoralists benefited immensely from interventions under KIDP2 that targeted provision of subsidised veterinary inputs to cattle owners and herders, as well as interventions that involved the distribution of improved breeds of goats and cattle to individuals in farmers' groups through different types of pass-on schemes. Through livestock groups, many women were trained in adding value to animal products – in particular fattening, processing goat skins/hides and production of goats' milk. Such collective trainings enabled

beneficiaries to continue supporting each other, especially when challenges were encountered. The training and equipping of Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) greatly benefitted herders in terms of access to veterinary services and drugs, and reduced mortalities of livestock, hence leading to increased access to livestock products. Support was provided to Karamojong herders in fodder production of hay and foliage, in addition to setting up community managed veterinary delivery systems, through which assorted animal health drugs were provided to the identified CAHWs, and timely mass vaccination activities supported during outbreaks of epidemics.

These interventions, that were undertaken through government and development partners, targeted increased access to livestock to enable beneficiary households in Karamoja to restore livelihood assets, helping to not only increase access to incomes, but also to reduce vulnerability to shocks and disasters. Increasing access to water for livestock and other production activities helped to reduce resource sharing conflicts within, and between the pastoral communities in Karamoja. As a result of the interventions undertaken, livestock production and productivity increased among a large number of beneficiary households in different parts of Karamoja, both rural and urban. A number of challenges remain. Incidences of livestock pests and diseases remains high. There is a resurgence of tsetse flies in Northern Karamoja, which is spreading trypanosomiasis in livestock southwards through migration of host wildlife such as buffaloes and elephants. Access to veterinary inputs, drugs and extension services is limited. Water scarcity has continued to be a challenge for livestock producers, even with significant investments made to increase availability of water for livestock through water for production facilities. Insecurity is also a source of vulnerability for livestock owners.

Under Outcome 2 of Programme 2 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Interventions for improving quality and diversity of livestock breeds in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, support will be provided for the introduction, supply, adoption and rearing of certified exotic and improved breeds of large livestock in Karamoja for provision to smallholder pastoralists and large livestock farmers. This will include mainly certified exotic and improved breeds of large livestock, such as camels and cattle for both meat and dairy production, and donkeys; as well as for small livestock including goats and sheep for meat and milk production, as well as pigs bred for meat. The improved and exotic breeds of cattle to be introduced include, among others: Boran and Brahman for beef, and Friesians for milk production using zero grazing. Improved and exotic breeds of goats include, among others: Savannah, Boer and Galla goats for meat; and Saanen and Toggenburg breeds for dairy. The main exotic or improved breed of sheep is mainly the Dorper sheep. The reason why certified breeds of exotic and improved small and large livestock are emphasised under the KIDP3 is because under the KIDP2, and other government programmes for re-stocking in Karamoja, the off-spring of much of the stock that was distributed by some of the suppliers did not realise its full potential for body weight (for

beef breeds) or maximum potential for milk production (for dairy breeds), which was caused partly by procuring from non-certified breeding sources.

Under the KIDP3, support will be provided to livestock farmers to organise themselves into Improved Livestock Breeders Associations for training, mentoring and organised delivery of livestock extension services. Their associations will also be supported to function effectively. Local does (female goats) and exotic crosses of bucks will be procured and distributed to smallholder households to improve the quality of goat breeds in Karamoja. In addition, local ewes (female sheep) and exotic rams will be procured and distributed for crossing to improve the quality of sheep in Karamoja. Usually emphasis has been on goats, and yet in much of Karamoja, sheep have been found to be more resilient to drought and more resistant to pests and diseases than goats. A lot of the milk which is consumed in households comes from mainly sheep. Support will also be provided to the training of CAHWs in undertaking Artificial Insemination (AI) to improve breeding quality of local cows for beef and milk production. Livestock producers will be trained in modern livestock husbandry practices. Cold Chain Stores and AI Centres will be established at Sub-county level in the districts of Karamoja. Sensitisation of livestock farmers will be undertaken in Karamoja on the benefits and challenges of AI for breed improvement.

Output 2.2: Access to productive rangelands and feed resources promoted for improved nutrition of livestock herds in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, youth and women groups will be supported to engage in fodder production to increase fodder availability for improved livestock production. Interventions to promote formal and informal Resource Sharing Agreements will be undertaken in the rangelands during the dry season. Livestock producers will be trained on supplementary feed conservation, production and preservation, including commercial hay and silage production. CAHWs will be trained on fodder/pasture establishment and management and provision of planting materials. Drought tolerant high value fodder/pastures varieties, suitable in drylands, will be identified, rehabilitated and restored. Mechanical control of the spread of invasive species of grasses and fodder that undermine pasture availability for livestock in Karamoja will be undertaken. Strategic dry season feed/pasture reserves will be established by creating rangeland enclosures in resource rich areas. Multipurpose nursery demonstration sites for dryland pastures, forage and fodder will be established. Targeted seeding and reseeding, and pasture production, will be undertaken in selected rangelands to increase pasture availability.

Output 2.3: Increased access to veterinary services for improved health of livestock in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, continuous livestock disease surveillance will be undertaken in all the districts of Karamoja. Every two years livestock markets in Karamoja are quarantined for almost six months to control the spread of livestock disease outbreaks, especially Foot and Mouth Disease. Sometimes the management of these disease outbreaks encounters challenges. The KIDP3 will emphasise the need for improved handling of animal disease outbreaks in Karamoja by the relevant stakeholders in order to improve livestock production and marketing. Timely routine livestock disease vaccinations will be undertaken to improve livestock health and productivity.

Business development services will be provided to support private actors involved in the veterinary input supply chain. Private sector actors will be supported to stock basic livestock production inputs for sale to livestock producers at reduced prices. Support will be provided to veterinary drugs and input dealers to form and operationalize Input Dealers Associations for training, lobbying and advocacy on veterinary supplies prices. Training of livestock producers will be undertaken on livestock diseases diagnosis, and preventative veterinary health care and emergency treatment. Training of livestock producers on the management and care of young stock, including provision of supplementary feeding, will be undertaken. Interventions for tsetse fly control will be undertaken to contain the resurgence in North Karamoja. Lastly, communal livestock spray pumps will be procured and distributed at a subsidised cost, in addition to supporting the construction of communal spray races at parish level in all districts of Karamoja.

Output 2.4: Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, the sensitisation of livestock producers will be undertaken on Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs). CAHWs will be trained in undertaking animal health surveillance for TADs. Communal spraying of migratory livestock herds during the dry season will be supported to control spread of TADs. Sub-counties in border areas will be supported to formulate bye-laws for controlling spread of TADs by migratory livestock herds.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 2 on '**Karamojong Livestock production and productivity enhanced for strengthened livelihoods**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: KARAMOJONG LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTIVITY ENHANCED FOR STRENGTHENED LIVELIHOODS	
Outputs	Activities
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL INDUSTRIES AND FISHERIES (MAAIF)	
Output 2.1: Interventions for improving quality and diversity of livestock breeds in Karamoja supported	2.1.1 Support introduction, supply, adoption and rearing of certified exotic and improved breeds of large and smaller livestock in Karamoja
	2.1.2 Support livestock farmers to organise and operationalize improved livestock breeders associations for training, mentoring and organised delivery of livestock extension services
	2.1.3 Procure and distribute local does and exotic cross of bucks to smallholder households to improve quality of goat breeds in Karamoja
	2.1.4 Procure and distribute local ewes and exotic rams for crossing to improve quality of sheep in Karamoja
	2.1.5 Train CAHWs in undertaking Artificial Insemination to improve quality of local cows for beef and milk production
	2.1.6 Train livestock producers on modern livestock husbandry practices
	2.1.7 Establish Cold Chain Stores and AI Centres in selected sub-counties of Karamoja
	2.1.8 Undertake sensitisation of livestock farmers in Karamoja on benefits and challenges of Artificial Insemination in breed improvement
	2.2.1 Support youth and women groups to engage in fodder production

Output 2.2: Access to productive rangelands and feed resources promoted for improved nutrition of livestock herds in Karamoja	2.2.2	Undertake interventions to promote formal and informal Resources Sharing Agreements in the rangelands during the dry season
	2.2.3	Train livestock producers on supplementary feed conservation, production and preservation, including commercial hay and silage production
	2.2.4	Train CAHWs on fodder/ pasture establishment and management and provision of planting materials
	2.2.5	Identify, rehabilitate and restore drought tolerant high value fodder/pastures varieties suitable in drylands
	2.2.6	Undertake mechanical control of the spread of invasive species of grasses and fodder that undermine pasture availability for livestock in Karamoja
	2.2.7	Support establishment of strategic dry season feed/pasture reserves by creating rangeland enclosures in resource rich areas
	2.2.8	Establish multipurpose nursery demonstration sites for dryland pastures, forage and fodder
	2.2.9	Undertake targeted seeding and reseedling, and pasture production, in selected rangelands to increase pasture availability
Output 2.3: Increased access to veterinary services for improved health of livestock in Karamoja supported	2.3.1	Undertake continuous livestock disease surveillance in all the districts of Karamoja
	2.3.2	Undertake timely routine livestock disease vaccinations to improve on livestock health and productivity
	2.3.3	Provide business development services to support private actors involved in the veterinary input supply chain
	2.3.4	Support private sector actors to stock basic livestock production inputs for sale to livestock producers at reduced prices
	2.3.5	Support and organise veterinary drugs and input dealers to form and operationalize input dealers associations for training in lobbying and advocacy on veterinary supplies prices
	2.3.6	Undertake training of livestock producers on livestock diseases diagnosis, and preventative veterinary health care and emergency treatment
	2.3.7	Undertake training of livestock producers on the management and care of young stock, including provision of supplementary feeding
	2.3.8	Undertake interventions for tsetse fly control to contain the resurgence in North Karamoja
	2.3.9	Provide communal livestock spray pumps and construct communal spray races at parish level in all districts of Karamoja
Output 2.4: Control of Transboundary Animal Diseases (TADs) in Karamoja supported	2.4.1	Undertake sensitisation of livestock producers on Trans-boundary Animal Diseases (TADs)
	2.4.2	Train CAHWs in undertaking animal health surveillance for TADs
	2.4.3	Support communal spraying of migratory livestock herds during the dry season to control spread of TADs
	2.4.4	Support sub-counties in border areas to formulate bye-laws for controlling spread of TADs by migratory livestock herds

OUTCOME 3: ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF LIVELIHOODS PROMOTED FOR STRENGTHENED RESILIENCE OF KARAMOJONG HOUSEHOLDS

The KIDP3 seeks to reinforce the importance of targeting on-farm and off-farm livelihood diversification for smallholder pastoral and agro-pastoral households as the best strategy to enhance the resilience of households to shocks and disasters. There are likely to be more internally reinforcing livelihood opportunities for diversification within livestock production compared with livelihoods where crop farming is the primary or main source of livelihood. The failure to provide viable alternative employment and livelihood source for disarmed warriors has been identified as one of the factors responsible for the reversal in gains from disarmament with the re-armament by Karamojong warriors. Under Outcome 3 of Programme 2 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 3.1: Adoption of alternative on-farm activities for livelihood improvements at household level in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, coffee growing will be promoted in parts of Karamoja where the climate and soils are favourable, including among the mountainous Ik and Tepeth communities. The development of horticulture will be promoted among smallholder farmers in the greenbelt areas of Karamoja. Farmer Groups will be trained on modern apiary farming practices integrated with watershed management initiatives. Selected farmers in all districts of Karamoja will be supported with apiary start-up units (beehives, honey harvesting and processing kits etc.). Farmer Groups will be provided with extension advice on apiary farming as well as disease and pest management and control. And lastly, initiatives to undertake commercial ostrich farming in Karamoja will be supported in the grassland areas of Karamoja.

Output 3.2: Adoption of alternative off-farm activities for livelihood improvements at household level in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, agro-pastoral households will be supported to become traders in crop and livestock products and other essential commodities for livelihood improvement. Alternative non-consumptive use of rangeland biodiversity products such as extraction of Aloe Vera, Incense, Gum Arabic, Tamarind and Cactus will be developed as a source of income for households. Trainings of agro-pastoral households will be conducted on small-scale retail business enterprise management, record keeping and cash-flow management. Lastly, exposure tours for Karamojong households will be conducted in areas with established and profitable off-farm activities.

Output 3.3: Adoption of alternative intensive small livestock-based enterprises in Karamoja supported

During the implementation of the KIDP2, through support provided by government and development partners, households in Karamoja benefitted from different forms of support to alternative forms of production, including poultry keeping, horticulture farming, and apiary production among others. Under the KIDP3, Farmer Groups will be trained on modern fish farming especially in areas near large water reservoirs. Selected Farmer Groups will be supported with fish farming start-up kits (construction of fish ponds, fish feeds, etc.). The selected Farmer Groups will also be supported with extension advice on fish farming including pest management and control. In addition to fish farming, Farmer Groups will also be trained on modern poultry

management practices. Selected farmers in all districts of Karamoja will be supported with poultry start-up units (100 chicks, feeders, feeders etc.). The selected Farmer Groups will be provided with poultry inputs, drugs and equipment as well as extension advise and veterinary drugs for poultry disease management and control. Lastly, rabbit farming will also be supported. Selected Farmer Groups will be trained in modern rabbit farming practices. Selected farmers in all districts of Karamoja will be supported with rabbit farming start-up kits (hutches, feeds, supplements etc.). The Farmer Groups will be provided with extension advise on rabbit farming, and pests and disease management and control.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 2 on '**Alternative sources of livelihoods promoted for strengthened resilience of Karamojong households**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 3: ALTERNATIVE SOURCES OF LIVELIHOODS PROMOTED FOR STRENGTHENED RESILIENCE OF KARAMOJONG HOUSEHOLDS	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Adoption of alternative on-farm activities for livelihood improvements at household level in Karamoja supported	3.1.1 Promote coffee growing in parts of Karamoja where the climate and soils are favourable, like among the Ik and Tepeth communities
	3.1.2 Support the development of horticulture among smallholder farmers in the greenbelt areas of Karamoja
	3.1.3 Train Farmer Groups on modern Apiary Farming practices which are integrated with watershed management initiatives
	3.1.4 Support selected farmers in all districts of Karamoja with Apiary start-up units (beehives, honey harvesting and processing kits etc.)
	3.1.5 Provide Farmer Groups with extension advise on Apiary farming as well as disease and pest management and control
	3.1.6 Support initiatives to undertake commercial Ostrich Farming in Karamoja
Output 3.2: Adoption of alternative off-farm activities for livelihood improvements at household level in Karamoja supported	3.2.1 Support agro-pastoral households to adopt trade in crop and livestock products and essential commodities for livelihood improvement
	3.2.2 Develop enterprises around alternative non-consumptive use of rangeland biodiversity products such as extraction of Aloe Vera, Incense, Gum Arabic, Tamarind, Cactus
	3.2.3 Conduct training of agro-pastoral households in retail business management, record keeping and cash-flow management
	3.2.4 Conduct exposure learning visits for Karamojong households in areas with established and profitable off-farm activities
Output 3.3: Adoption of alternative intensive small livestock-based enterprises in Karamoja supported	3.3.1 Train Farmers Groups on modern Fish Farming especially in areas near large water reservoirs
	3.3.2 Support selected Farmers' Groups with Fish Farming start-up kits (construction of fish ponds, fish feeds, etc.)
	3.3.3 Provide the selected Farmer Groups with extension advise on Fish Farming including pest management and control
	3.3.4 Train Farmer Groups on modern poultry management practices
	3.3.5 Support selected farmers in all districts of Karamoja with Poultry start-up units (100 chicks, feeders, feeders etc.)

	3.3.6 Provide Farmer Groups poultry inputs, drugs and equipment, extension advise and veterinary drugs for poultry disease control
	3.3.7 Train selected Farmer Groups in modern rabbit farming practices
	3.3.8 Support selected farmers in all districts of Karamoja with Rabbit Farming start-up kits (hutches, feeds, supplements etc.)
	3.3.9 Provide Farmer Groups with extension advise on Rabbit Farming and pests and disease management and control

2.3 PROGRAMME THREE: ENHANCED DEVELOPMENT OF HUMAN CAPITAL IN KARAMOJA

During the KIDP2, there were large-scale investments in improvement of social services delivery in Karamoja, especially in terms of physical infrastructure investments in education, primary healthcare, access to safe and clean water for human consumption, as well as improved sanitation and hygiene. This was because of a widely acknowledged view that public spending on education is a form of investment that has a demonstrably high rate of return, with enormous potential to facilitate realisation of important national development goals and targets. In Karamoja, investing in its human capital is considered a foundation for socio-economic transformation in general, the reduction in the incidence of poverty, and the achievement of sustainable livelihoods.

As a consequence of these investments, the overall wellbeing conditions of the population in Karamoja were generally better than they were more than ten years ago, and were improving by day. Availability of and access to most of the basic social services had significantly improved, including primary and secondary education, access to safe water for drinking, as well as primary health care services. The above notwithstanding, most benefits from improved basic services availability were being enjoyed by a small segment of the local population. These include mainly those have established sources of income, either in form of wages from formal sector employment or private sector incomes, and who were living in urban areas.

Despite the significant investment in infrastructure development for delivery of basic social services during the KIDP2, challenges abound with regards to the key human development indicators in Karamoja. It was revealed in the recently released 2019/20 UNHS that Karamoja had the highest proportion of their population who could neither afford a blanket nor a pair of shoes. Only 17% of the population aged 18 years and above had blankets. This was only higher than Teso, with only 10%. The national average was 45% (UBOS 2021, 83). In addition, Karamoja, at 16%, also had the lowest proportion of households who said every member of their household had at least a pair of shoes, implying that 84% did not own any shoes (UBOS 2021, 83).

It is recognised in the KIDP3 that sustainable development of human resources in Karamoja is critical to unlocking the full economic development potential of the Karamoja region, on the basis of which benefits of growth will permeate the entire society of the Karamojong without leaving behind anyone. Programme 3 of the KIDP3 seeks to achieve 'Enhanced Development of Human Capital in Karamoja' through: (a) ensuring quality and inclusive education; (b) enhancing

equitable, safe and sustainable health services; (c) promoting improved nutrition security for school children and the poor and vulnerable households; (d) increasing access to safe water for human consumption, and; (e) improved sanitation and hygiene promoted at household and institutional levels. This means programme 3 of KIDP3 is consistent with not only the underlying objectives of the NDPIII which seeks to 'Enhance the productivity and social wellbeing of the population', but also with the NDPIII programme on 'Human Capital Development' which aims to 'increase productivity of the population for increased competitiveness and better quality of life for all'. To achieve '**Enhanced Development of Human Capital in Karamoja**' under Programme 3 of the KIDP3, the following five outcomes will be pursued, namely:

Outcome 1: Quality and inclusive education supported for enhanced skills of the population in Karamoja

Outcome 2: Equitable, safe and sustainable health services supported for improved health of the Karamojong

Outcome 3: Improved nutrition security for school children and the poor and vulnerable households in Karamoja

Outcome 4: Enhanced access to safe water for human consumption and improved wellbeing of the Karamojong

Outcome 5: Improved sanitation and hygiene promoted at household and institutional levels for enhanced wellbeing of the Karamojong

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these five outcomes based on which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: QUALITY AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION SUPPORTED FOR ENHANCED SKILLS OF THE POPULATION IN KARAMOJA

Education is universally acknowledged as a key stimulus for socio-economic transformation. The right to education is constitutionally guaranteed for every person in Uganda irrespective of sex or other economic and social standing (Constitution of the Republic of Uganda, Article 20). Education for women and men, and girls and boys, widens opportunities, choices and incomes, and therefore plays an important role in lifting communities out of poverty. For girls, prolonged stay in education systems is known to contribute to the lowering of fertility rates and delay in the age of marriage, leading to smaller family sizes, reduction in teenage pregnancy, significant reduction in infant and maternal mortality rates, and ultimately increased mobility and productivity of women and girls. Therefore, in addition to being a right and entitlement for each and every citizen, education is one of the catalysts for growth and the economic development of any country.

Significant progress was achieved as a result of the interventions undertaken by government during the KIDP2. Whereas significant progress was registered in enrolment at all levels—as well as retention, completion and performance in Karamoja—there are still wide gaps and key bottlenecks in access to education that are deeply entrenched within cultural social norms. These act as a barrier to girls' education particularly, and their participation and benefitting from education sector service delivery, and impact children in the Karamoja region as whole. Children

in the Karamoja region also suffer from multiple vulnerabilities aggravated by the high poverty rates, poor access to information on life skills and health information, as well as services like psychosocial support especially to children that have experienced Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV). This is further complicated by household food insecurity resulting from the effects of climate change.

In 2020 there were still too few primary schools, to the extent that Karamoja's Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) in Primary Schools was 58% (66% for males and 49% for females) compared with 109% at the national level. There are also even fewer secondary schools as the Universal Secondary Education (USE) GER in Secondary Schools in Karamoja was a paltry 8% (10% for males and 6.5% for females) compared with 25% at the national level. The overall secondary school Net Enrolment Rate (NER) in Karamoja was 12.1% compared with 27% at national level (UBOS 2021). In 2016/17, 51% of the population aged 6 to 24 years in Karamoja had never attended school, compared to only 5% nationally (UBOS, 2017: 34). In 2016/17, only 37% of the population aged 6-24 years in Karamoja were attending school, compared to 70% at the national level (UBOS, 2017: 43).

Adult literacy rates in Karamoja increased from 26.8% in 2016/17 to 30.4% in 2019/20 compared to the national level, which increased from 74% to 76% over the same period. This means 70% of the adults in Karamoja were still unable to read or write in any language (USAID 2019a, 4). Low as it is, the actual rate of increase in adult literacy rates in Karamoja up to 30.4% was higher than in some regions, including Acholi where it increased only slightly from 59.2% in 2016/17 to 59.3 in 2019/20. In some regions adult literacy decreased, such as in Lango from 77.6% to 77.5% and in Bukedi from 63.5% to 59.6%.

Karamoja's very low adult literacy rates suggest overall universal access to quality education in Karamoja is faced with several challenges. One of the biggest challenges to formal education in Karamoja are mind-sets with regards to the value of education for the livelihoods of the educated, which are not changing as fast as would have been expected (USAID 2019a, 4). The persistent challenges of low enrolment, and the absence of flexible alternative education opportunities to meet the real needs of the population, have not improved the situation. As a result, dropout rates have continued to be high. In some communities, education is not given much value, and children, both boys and girls, are withdrawn to support the household livelihood economy. The boys are withdrawn from school to herd, while the girls are retained by their mothers to support them in household chores, garden work and other activities branded as 'women's work' in Karamoja e.g. building houses, weeding, harvesting, collecting firewood, taking care of children. These girls are eventually married off, some at very early ages.

The approach in the KIDP3 is to enhance not simply formal education where certificates are an end point, but to also enhance the relevance of the education provided to address the constraints faced by the Karamojong in their context. This Outcome 1 of Programme 3 of KIDP3 seeks to enhance skills of the population in Karamoja by supporting the attainment of quality and inclusive education. The following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs of this outcome:

Output 1.1: Infrastructure constructed to increase access to education by children of school going age in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, the construction of new classrooms, Early Childhood Development (ECD) structures, and dormitories for boarding primary and secondary schools, will be supported to ensure as many children of school going age have access to schools as possible. Existing classrooms, ECD structures and dormitories for boarding primary and secondary schools will be rehabilitated to ensure a good learning environment. Education will be supported through the distribution of home study materials to households to ensure there is continued learning. Furniture will be supplied to ECDs, primary, secondary and tertiary institutions. Support will also be provided to establish Science Laboratory Centres within secondary schools and tertiary institutions of learning. Efforts will be made to ensure all community primary schools, and schools constructed by NGOs and development partners, are coded by the MoES so that their teachers can be enlisted on the government payroll. At least 40 girls and 40 boys boarding primary schools, one for each sub-county in Karamoja will be constructed/upgraded and equipped. The land of all public schools will be surveyed and titled, and thereafter perimeter fenced with chain-link to ensure not only the security of learners and the property in the schools, but also to protect the school land from land grabbers. The KIDP3 is consistent with government policy of promoting the adopting e-learning methods to improve learning outcomes. ICT equipment will be provided to primary and secondary schools in Karamoja to strengthen remote e-learning through Radio, TV and open distance learning systems. All education institutions in Karamoja will be supported to implement COVID-19 SOPs by providing hand washing equipment, temperature guns, de-contaminants and face masks. In addition, co-curricular activities like sports and athletics will be supported in all the education institutions.

Output 1.2: Terms and conditions of services for school teachers in Karamoja improved

Under the KIDP3, District Service Commissions (DSCs) in Karamoja will be supported to recruit teachers for primary and secondary schools as well as tertiary institutions in Karamoja. Qualified teachers in government-aided primary and secondary schools in Karamoja will be recruited, posted and supported to remain in Karamoja. The Schools Health and Reading Programme (SHARP) will be rolled out to all districts of Karamoja. Efforts will be made to ensure an increase in the percentages paid to teachers being posted to the Karamoja as hardship allowances. The facilitation, support and number of instructors in the education centres will be increased. Two teachers' houses per school will be constructed for both primary and secondary schools per district in Karamoja. Old teachers' houses will also be rehabilitated. Efforts will be made to organise and host a bi-annual education conference for the Karamoja sub-region. Lastly, efforts will also be made under the KIDP3 to provide post COVID-19 psych-social support to teachers and learners in primary and secondary schools.

Output 1.3: Local communities, traditional/ cultural institutions and local political leaders mobilised to support school enrolment for all school-going age children

Under the KIDP3, local governments will be supported to enact and enforce a regional education ordinance to ensure compulsory enrolment, retention and completion in school for children aged between 6 and 17 years in Karamoja. Consultative meetings with traditional institutions and cultural leaders will be held to mobilise support for compulsory enrolment, retention and completion of school-going age children in school. Community mobilisation and sensitisation will be conducted on enrolment of children in schools, in addition to “Go Back, Stay at School” campaigns. Government and development partners will be lobbied to provide bursaries to children at primary, secondary and university level. Radio Talk shows and community awareness meetings will be conducted to mobilise communities to send their children to school. Demand-side interventions that will support vulnerable households to send and keep children in school will be established. These will include, among others, social grants, uniform support, school feeding support, scholastic materials etc. Lastly, Bursary Schemes for Karamojong students will be established to enable them to pursue courses such as veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, dryland agriculture and human medicine that will directly help to build and increase community resilience to shocks in Karamoja.

Output 1.4: Teacher Training in Karamoja supported for delivery of quality education

Under the KIDP3, the establishment of 2 Post-Primary Education and Training Centres will be supported in each district in Karamoja. The support to in-service training for teachers will be increased to 100 per district per annum throughout Karamoja sub-region. The training of ECD caregivers at public Primary Teachers Colleges (PTCs) will be institutionalised, and the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD standards will be enforced. Secondary school teachers from Teacher Training Institutes in other parts of the country will be supported to undertake in-service training in Karamoja.

Output 1.5: Management and governance of public education institutions in Karamoja strengthened at all levels to enhance accountability and quality of education

The KIDP3 is consistent with government policy of promoting digitizing, inspection and supervision to address absenteeism of learners and teachers, which will eventually improve learning outcomes. Efforts will be made to pilot the design and implementation of a digitized Learners and Teachers inspection and supervision platform in Karamoja. This platform will be linked to the e-government system in the districts to check absenteeism and improve learning outcomes. Effort will also be made to ensure compliance of the ECD centres and primary schools to meet the basic requirements and minimum standards. The establishment, training and equipping of School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parent Teacher Associations (PTAs) will be supported. Joint school monitoring by district and sub-county stakeholders will also be supported. Routine inspections and monitoring of all education institutions (primary, secondary and tertiary institutions) will be conducted. At least three annual PTA meetings for all primary schools in Karamoja will be conducted. School inspectors for Karamoja will be recruited, trained and equipped. Lastly, one vehicle per district for the school inspectors’ department will be procured and maintained.

Output 1.6: Inclusive ‘education for all’ in Karamoja support for improved wellbeing

Under the KIDP3, a bursary scheme targeting at least 100 bright but disadvantaged Karamojong boys and girls in primary schools, as well as secondary (ordinary and advanced level) schools, per year will be established. Efforts will be made to ensure easy access to school for children with Special Learning Needs (SLN). Safe girl and child-friendly school environments will be promoted in all schools in Karamoja. A senior woman teacher will be recruited in all primary schools to support girl children. At least 500,000 locally manufactured sanitary towels will be procured for distribution to girl children in Karamoja per year.

Output 1.7: Business, Technical and Vocational Education Training (BTJET) skills development in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, students as well as school drop-outs from Karamoja will be supported to train at different National Agricultural Farm Institutes to acquire agricultural-related vocational skills. Annual skills development awareness campaigns in schools in Karamoja will be supported. At least two Business and Technical Vocational Education Training (BTJET) Institutes will be established and equipped in Karamoja. The existing Business and Technical Training schools in Karamoja will be rehabilitated, re-equipped and retooled. Adoption of vocational education in schools in Karamoja will be supported. Bursaries will be provided for secondary school students in Karamoja who chose to join post-secondary vocational training. Those who dropped out but wish to acquire skills such as tailoring, motor vehicle mechanics, metal fabrications, and others will also be considered for bursaries. The development of infrastructure for BTJET training institutes will be supported to enhance skills development through training, mentorships, apprenticeships, provision of start-up capital, linkages to potential spares, raw-materials and product markets, as well as revolving funds for mid-career businesses.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 3 on ‘**Quality and inclusive education supported for enhanced skills of the population in Karamoja**’ are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: QUALITY AND INCLUSIVE EDUCATION SUPPORTED FOR ENHANCED SKILLS OF THE POPULATION IN KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Infrastructure constructed to increase access to education by children of school going age in Karamoja	1.1.1 Construct new classrooms, Early Childhood Development (ECD) structures, dormitories for boarding primary and secondary schools
	1.1.2 Support continued learning through distribution of home study materials to households through schools
	1.1.3 Rehabilitate existing classrooms, ECD structures and dormitories for boarding primary and secondary schools in Karamoja
	1.1.4 Undertake survey, titling and chain-link perimeter fencing of all school land for enhanced security
	1.1.5 Supply of furniture to ECDs, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary institutions in Karamoja
	1.1.6 Support establishment of Science Laboratory Centres in secondary schools and tertiary institutions of learning

	1.1.7 Support the coding of community primary schools and schools constructed by NGOs and development partners
	1.1.8 Construct/upgrade and equip 40 girls and 40 boys boarding Primary Schools, one for each sub-county in Karamoja
	1.1.9 Support co-curricular activities like sports and athletics in schools in Karamoja
	1.1.10 Provide ICT equipment to primary and secondary schools to strengthen remote e-learning and open distance learning systems
	1.1.11 Support schools to implement COVID-19 SOPs by providing hand washing equipment, temperature guns, de-contaminants and face masks
Output 1.2: Terms and conditions of services for school teachers in Karamoja improved	1.2.1 Support to the District Service Commissions (DSCs) to recruit teachers for primary and secondary schools as well as tertiary institutions in Karamoja
	1.2.2 Recruit, post and retain qualified teachers in the government aided primary and secondary schools in Karamoja
	1.2.3 Roll out the Schools Health and Reading Programme (SHARP) to all districts of Karamoja
	1.2.4 Increase the % of hardship allowance to teachers being posted to the Karamoja sub-region
	1.2.5 Increase the facilitation, support and number of instructors in the education centres
	1.2.6 Construct 2 teachers houses per school for both primary and secondary schools per district
	1.2.7 Support a bi-annual education conference for the Karamoja sub-region
	1.2.8 Provide post COVID-19 psycho-social support to teachers and learners in primary and secondary schools
Output 1.3: Local communities, traditional/ cultural institutions and local political leaders mobilised to support school enrolment for all school-going age children	1.3.1 Support local governments to enact education ordinance on compulsory enrolment, retention and completion in school for children aged between 6 and 17 years in Karamoja
	1.3.2 Hold consultative meetings with traditional institutions and cultural leaders to mobilise support for compulsory enrolment, retention and completion of school-going age children in school
	1.3.3 Conduct community mobilisation and sensitisation on enrolment of children in schools, in addition to “Go Back, Stay at School” campaigns
	1.3.4 Lobby government and development partners to provide bursaries to children at primary, secondary and university level
	1.3.5 Conduct radio talk shows and community awareness meetings to mobilise communities to take their children to school
	1.3.6 Establish demand-side interventions that will support vulnerable households to send and keep children in school (social grants, uniform support, school feeding support, scholastic materials etc.)
	1.3.7 Support the establishment of Bursary Schemes for Karamojong students to pursue veterinary medicine, animal husbandry, dryland agriculture and human medicine
Output 1.4: Teacher Training in Karamoja supported for delivery of quality education	1.4.1 Support the establishment of 2 Post-Primary Education and Training centres in each district
	1.4.2 Increase support to 100 in-service training for teachers per district per annum in the Karamoja sub-region
	1.4.3 Institutionalise the training of ECD caregivers at Public PTCs and enforce the regulatory and quality assurance system of ECD standards
	1.4.4 Support secondary school teachers from Teacher Training Institutes in other parts of the country to undertake in-service training in Karamoja

Output 1.5: Management and governance of public education institutions in Karamoja strengthened at all levels to enhance accountability and quality of education	1.5.1	Pilot the design and implementation of a digitized Learners and Teachers inspection and supervision platform in Karamoja
	1.5.2	Ensure compliance of the ECD centres and primary to the basic requirements and minimum standards
	1.5.3	Support establishment, training and equipping of School Management Committees (SMCs) and Parents Teachers Associations (PTAs)
	1.5.4	Support joint school monitoring by district and sub-county stakeholders
	1.5.5	Conduct routine inspections and monitoring of all education institutions (primary, secondary & tertiary institutions)
	1.5.6	Support at least three annual PTA meetings for all primary schools in Karamoja
	1.5.7	Recruit, train and equip to motivate primary and secondary school inspectors in the districts of Karamoja
	1.5.8	Procure and maintain one vehicle per district for school inspectors department
Output 1.6: Inclusive education for all in Karamoja support for improved wellbeing	1.6.1	Establish a bursary scheme for primary school and secondary (O&A level) schools targeting at least 100 bright but disadvantaged Karamojong boys and girls annually
	1.6.2	Ensure easy access to school for children with Special Learning Needs (SLN) in Karamoja
	1.6.3	Promote safe girl and child friendly school environments in schools in Karamoja
	1.6.4	Recruit one senior woman teacher in all primary schools in Karamoja to support the girl child
	1.6.5	Procure and distribute at least 500,000 locally manufactured sanitary towels for girl children in Karamoja annually
Output 1.7: Business, Technical and Vocational Education Training (BTJET) Skills Development in Karamoja Supported	1.7.1	Support students from Karamoja to train at National Agricultural Farm Institutes to acquire agricultural-related vocational skills
	1.7.2	Support annual skills development awareness campaigns in schools in Karamoja
	1.7.3	Establish and equip at least 2 Business and Technical Vocational Education Training Institutes in Karamoja
	1.7.4	Rehabilitate, re-equip and retool existing Business and Technical Training schools in Karamoja
	1.7.5	Promote the adoption of vocational education in secondary schools in Karamoja
	1.7.6	Provide bursaries for secondary school students who chose to join post-secondary vocational training
	1.7.7	Support development of infrastructure for BTJET training institutes to enhance Skills development

OUTCOME 2: EQUITABLE, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE KARAMOJONG

Significant investment was undertaken in Karamoja under the KIDP1 and KIDP2 to ensure improved access to universal primary health care in Karamoja. Health facilities have been constructed in many areas. Health seeking behaviours have also improved in Karamoja, with up to 77% of the population seeking health care in government health facilities (UBOS 2017, 64). While many health facilities have been constructed, and health seeking behaviours improved, their utilisation is generally still a challenge due a combination of factors including, drug stock-shortages, poor equipment, absence of health personnel and distances to health facilities.

Only 17% of the population in Karamoja were within the recommended 5kms distance to a healthcare facility, compared with the national average of 86% in 2017 (UNFPA 2018). A large proportion of the population live more than 20kms to the nearest referral facility, nearly 20,000 people are served by one health unit, and 50,000 people by one doctor. Many of the newly created administrative units are not served by health facilities. Where the health infrastructure is not lacking, it is largely in a poor state or health service delivery is hampered by a dearth of health workers. Attracting and retaining health workers to Karamoja continues to be a challenge and the region remains the least staffed due to, among other factors, the remoteness of most areas, poor incentives and poor motivation of the staff on the ground. Even the few Karamojong health workers who have been trained, prefer to work outside Karamoja where terms and conditions of service are better. Not only is the achievement of universal health care still a pipe dreams in Karamoja, adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices is largely still problematic in many parts of Karamoja.

The Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) in Karamoja was 588 deaths per 100,000 live births compared to the national average of 336 deaths per 100,000 live births in FY2016/17, which had decreased from 438 deaths per 100,000 live births in FY2012/13 (UNFPA 2018). In order to build on the health infrastructure established under the KIDP2, and in order to consolidate the achievements that were realised, Outcome 2 of Programme 3 of the KIDP3, will pursue the following areas of intervention to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Essential Primary Health Care Package delivered at community level to address common health needs of the population

Under the KIDP3, health infrastructure will be constructed, equipped and maintained in all areas where permanent settlements have emerged. At least 12 HC IIs to HC IIIs, and 3 HC IIIs to HC IV will be renovated and upgraded. Maternity wings, admission wards and outpatient department (OPD) units at all health facilities in Karamoja will be renovated. Efforts will be made to construct new, and renovate existing, staff accommodation at all health facilities in Karamoja. All the land on which public health facilities are constructed will be surveyed, titled and chain-link perimeter fenced to ensure security of the property from lawless elements and land grabbers. Community Based Health services will be strengthened to enhance delivery of the Minimum Health Care Package in isolated, remote and hard to reach areas, including outreach programmes. Village Health Teams (VHTs) and Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) will be trained on the

delivery of primary health care services at community level. VHTs involved in the delivery of primary health care services at community level will be provided with bicycles for ease of mobility. A monitoring system will be put in place to monitor the delivery of primary health care services at community level by VHTs. A Regional Blood Bank will be constructed for Karamoja at Moroto Regional Referral Hospital.

Output 2.2: Leadership, governance, management, and accountability at all levels of the health sector strengthened

Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to ensure fully functional District Health Offices are constituted throughout Karamoja. Support will be provided to ensure further improvement in supervision and functionality of District Health Teams. District leaders (CAO, LC5, RDC) will be facilitated to participate in district and regional health review meetings, as well as health facility supervision. All health facilities in Karamoja will be supported to develop Comprehensive Work plans. And all districts in Karamoja will be supported to undertake annual reviews of their District Health Plans. The capacity of Moroto Regional Referral Hospital will be enhanced to undertake technical supervision and mentorship in the region.

Output 2.3: Health information, research and evidence generation enhanced to inform policy development and implementation of health interventions and improve decision making

Under the KIDP3, research skills training will be provided to health professionals in Karamoja, including the introduction of new tools for simplifying data visualisation for easy interpretation and improved reporting (e.g. score cards). Support will be provided to ensure quarterly district and regional review forums are held for health officials to present data of progress being made on health indicators in Karamoja for peer review. More support will be provided for research studies to analyse challenges in the delivery of health services in the districts of Karamoja. Study findings will be communicated to policymakers for guiding decision making. The rolling out of the electronic medical record system will be introduced in hospitals and HC IVs in all the districts of Karamoja. The functionality of the mobile clinics/outreaches in all the districts of Karamoja will be supported. Support for the operation and maintenance of ambulances will also be provided in all the districts of Karamoja. And support will be provided for the development of the institutional capacities of Karamoja district local governments (DLGs) to integrate the SURGE model to clearly identify trigger mechanisms—targeting methodologies, coordination structures, reporting and monitoring systems—to inform phased shock responsive interventions in a timely manner.

Output 2.4: Terms and conditions of service of health workers in Karamoja improved to attract and retain them in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, support will be provided so that hardship allowances can continue to be paid to attract and retain health staff in Karamoja. Timely payment of salaries for health workers in Karamoja will be ensured. Scholarships will be awarded to support training of critical cadres e.g. midwives and anaesthetists, in hard to reach areas of Karamoja. Support will be provided in

lobbying for opportunities for increasing the wage bill to allow more recruitment for health staff in facilities lacking staff in Karamoja.

Output 2.5: Specialised training of human resource in the health sector undertaken to increase Human Resources for Health productivity

Under the KIDP3, the training of health staff on the Workload Indicator Staffing Needs (WISN) and Integrated Human Resource information system (IHRIS) will be continued. Districts will be provided with hardware (computers) and data tools to expand the use of WISN and IHRIS. Support will be provided to improve performance management in order to increase health worker outputs.

Output 2.6: Community structures for improved health education, promotion and disease prevention established and supported

Under the KIDP3, Village Health Teams (VHTs) will be identified and trained in all communities in Karamoja for improving community health. Community structures such VHTs will be supported to undertake improved health education, promotion, and disease prevention activities. Community health structures will be supported to implement the new Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) strategy. Resources and partner support will be mobilised for better engagement of VHTs for supporting further improvements in community health in Karamoja. Community health outreaches will be undertaken on disease prevention as well as distribution of Long-Lasting Insecticide Treated Mosquito Nets (LLITN) in Karamoja. Lastly, interventions will be undertaken to improve immunisation coverage in all the districts of Karamoja.

Output 2.7: Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health services strengthened

Under the KIDP3, community groups will be supported to drive community mobilisation, education and sensitisation of adolescents on Sexual and Reproductive Health services to increase access to information and services. Youth corners will be established in health centres to promote youth friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health services in Karamoja. Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) training for girls and senior women teachers, will be supported in addition to provision of MHM kits to girls. Support will be provided to improve access to family planning services by creating demand and providing associated services and commodities. Interventions to improve antenatal care (ANC) coverage in Karamoja will be undertaken. The mobilisation and sensitisation of communities on the dangers of early marriages in Karamoja will be undertaken. Mobilisation and sensitisation of communities on the manifestation of SGBV and how to mitigate it in homes and institutions of learning will be undertaken. Mobilisation and sensitisation of communities to increase appreciation of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), including family planning services, will be undertaken.

Output 2.8: Health Development Partners and GOU financial commitments align with sector priorities

Under the KIDP3, a mapping of partners and tracking of resources invested in the health sector in the districts of Karamoja will be undertaken. Support will continue to be provided to health sector planning processes in Karamoja, which involve all partners. Communities will be sensitised on pre-payment mechanisms, for example Community Health Insurance Schemes.

Output 2.9: Inter-sectoral collaboration forums to address the key determinants of health reactivated and institutionalised

Under the KIDP3, the development of Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans will be supported in all the districts of Karamoja. Efforts will be made to ensure nutrition interventions have been captured in the five-year District Development Plans (DDPs) as well as the annual district plans. Early warning structures in the districts and in the communities will need to be activated to support the uptake of health and nutrition services, as well as planning for shocks and disaster response activities by the District Local Governments.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 3 on '**Equitable, safe and sustainable health services provided for improved health of the Karamojong**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: EQUITABLE, SAFE AND SUSTAINABLE HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED FOR IMPROVED HEALTH OF THE KARAMOJONG	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Essential Primary Health Care Package delivered at community level to address common health needs of the population	2.1.1 Construct, equip and maintain health infrastructure in all areas where permanent settlements have emerged
	2.1.2 Renovate and upgrade 12 HCIIIs to HCIIIs and 3 HCIIIs to HCIV
	2.1.3 Renovate maternity wings, admission wards and OPD units at all health facilities in Karamoja
	2.1.4 Construct new and renovate existing staff accommodation at all health facilities in Karamoja
	2.1.5 Undertake land surveys and chain-link perimeter fencing of all health facilities
	2.1.5 Strengthen Community Based Health services to enhance delivery of the Minimum Health Care Package in isolated, remote and hard to reach areas, including outreach Programmes
	2.1.6 Train VHTs and Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) on the delivery of primary health care services at community level
	2.1.7 Provide trained VHTs involved in the delivery of primary health care services at community level with bicycles for ease of mobility
	2.1.8 Put in place a monitoring system to monitor the delivery of primary health care services at community level by VHTs
	2.1.9 Construct a Regional Blood Bank for Karamoja at Moroto Regional Referral Hospital
Output 2.2: Leadership, governance, management, and accountability at all	2.2.1 Ensure fully functional District Health Offices constituted throughout Karamoja
	2.2.2 Support further improvement in supervision and functionality of DHTs

levels of the health sector strengthened	2.2.3	Facilitate district leaders (CAO, LC5, RDC) to participate in district and regional health review meetings as well as health facility supervision
	2.2.4	Support all health facilities in Karamoja to develop Comprehensive Work plans
	2.2.5	Support all districts in Karamoja to undertake annual reviews of their District Health Plans
	2.2.6	Enhance capacity of Moroto Regional Referral Hospital to undertake technical supervision and mentorship in the region
Output 2.3: Health information, research and evidence generation enhanced to inform policy development and implementation of health interventions and improve decision making	2.3.1	Provide research skills training to health professionals in Karamoja including introduction of new tools for simplifying data visualisation for easy interpretation and improved reporting (e.g. score cards)
	2.3.2	Support holding of quarterly district and regional review forums for health officials to present data of progress being made in health indicators in Karamoja for peer review
	2.3.3	Provide more support for research studies to analyse challenges in the delivery of health services in the Districts of Karamoja
	2.3.4	Support the rolling out the electronic medical record system in hospitals and HC IVs in all the Districts of Karamoja
	2.3.5	Support the functionality of the mobile clinics/outreaches in all the districts of Karamoja
	2.3.6	Support ambulance operation and maintenance in all the districts of Karamoja
Output 2.4: Terms and conditions of service of health workers in Karamoja improved to attract and retain them in Karamoja	2.4.1	Continue paying hardship allowances to attract and retain health staff in Karamoja
	2.4.2	Enhance timely payment of salaries for health workers in Karamoja
	2.4.3	Award scholarships to support training of critical cadres e.g. midwives and anaesthetists in hard to reach areas of Karamoja
	2.4.4	Lobby for increasing the wage bill to allow recruitment for health staff in facilities lacking staff in Karamoja
Output 2.5: Specialised training of human resource in the health sector undertaken to increase HRH productivity	2.5.1	Continue training health staff on the Workload Indicator Staffing Needs (WISN) and Integrated Human Resource information system (IHRIS)
	2.5.2	Provide districts with hardware (computers) and data tools to expand the use of WISN and IHRIS
	2.5.3	Improve the Performance Management System for increased health worker outputs
Output 2.6: Community structures for improved health education, promotion and disease prevention established and supported	2.6.1	Identify and train VHTs in all communities in Karamoja for improving community health
	2.6.2	Support community structures such VHTs to undertake improved health education, promotion, and disease prevention activities
	2.6.3	Support community health structures to implement the new Community Health Extension Workers (CHEWs) strategy
	2.6.4	Mobilise resources and partner support for better engagement of VHTs for supporting further improvements in community health in Karamoja
	2.6.5	Undertake community health outreaches on disease prevention as well as distribution of long-lasting insecticide treated mosquito nets (LLITN) in Karamoja

	2.6.6 Undertake interventions to improved immunisation coverage in all the districts of Karamoja
Output 2.7: Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health services strengthened	2.7.1 Support community groups to drive community mobilisation, education and sensitisation of adolescents on Sexual and Reproductive Health services to increase access to information and services
	2.7.2 Establish youth corners in health centres to promote youth friendly Sexual and Reproductive Health services in Karamoja
	2.7.3 Support Menstrual Hygiene Management (MHM) training for girls and senior women teachers, including provision of MHM kits to girls
	2.7.4 Improve access to family planning services by creating demand and providing associated services and commodities
	2.7.5 Undertake interventions to improve ANC coverage in Karamoja
	2.7.6 Undertake mobilisation and sensitisation of communities on the dangers of early marriages in Karamoja
	2.7.7 Undertake mobilisation and sensitisation on the manifestation of SGBV and how to mitigate it in homes and institutions of learning
	2.7.8 Undertake mobilisation and sensitisation of communities to increase appreciation of Sexual and Reproductive Health Rights (SRHR), including family planning services.
Output 2.8: Health Development Partners and GOU financial commitments align with sector priorities	2.8.1 Undertake a mapping of partners and tracking of resources invested in the health sector in the districts of Karamoja
	2.8.2 Support will continue to be provided to health sector planning processes in the districts of Karamoja which involve all partners.
	2.8.3 Sensitise communities on pre-payment mechanisms for example Community Health Insurance Schemes
Output 2.9: Inter-sectoral collaboration forums to address the key determinants of health reactivated and institutionalised	2.9.1 Support Multi-sectoral Nutrition Action Plans development in all the districts of Karamoja
	2.9.2 Ensure Nutrition interventions have been captured into annual district plans
	2.9.3 Ensure Nutrition interventions have been captured in the five-year district development plans

OUTCOME 3: IMPROVED NUTRITION SECURITY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE POOR AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN KARAMOJA

Under the KIDP2, several interventions were undertaken to increase nutrition security in Karamoja. By December 2020, 45,880 severely wasted children were provided with timely therapeutic micro-nutrient fortified food in enough quantities. Up to 231,334 children and 33,892 pregnant & lactating women received supplementary foods. As a consequence of this support provided during the KIDP2, many lives of previously wasted children, pregnant and lactating women were saved by simply improving their nutritional status. Without these interventions almost 45% of children in the region could have died as a result of complications related to malnutrition.

Under the KIDP2, the quality of the therapeutic and supplementary foods provided were monitored during routine and special visits to the districts and health facilities. As a result of this quality monitoring, most of the severely wasted children managed using quality Ready-to-use

Therapeutic Food (RUTF) recovered without any cases of toxicity or other adverse effects related to the intake of the therapeutic food. Under the KIDP2, up to 231,334 children and 33,892 pregnant & lactating women were supported to receive Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) food rations across the nine districts of Karamoja with support from WFP. This contributed to the improvement of pregnancy outcomes and keeping children under 2 and lactating mothers well-nourished and healthy. Community based structures—such as VHTs, Parish Development Committees (PDCs) and Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) instructors—in all nine districts of Karamoja were trained on basic nutrition service delivery and in the promotion of key family care practices. This led to improvement of nutrition practices and behaviours of caregivers of children under 5 years, women of reproductive age, and other key influencers at household and community levels.

Despite efforts to increase food production, as well as interventions to increase nutrition security, Karamoja not only continues to suffer from food insecurity, but also nutrition insecurity. Compared to other parts of the country, Karamoja region has the highest GAM rates. In some years during the KIDP2 period, GAM rates in Karamoja were sometimes near emergency thresholds, implying very high percentages of children with wasting, and this was largely due to high levels of poverty, poor household food security, and poor access to safe water leading to poor hygiene and ill health. Karamoja and West Nile have the highest percentages of Ugandan children with wasting (USAID 2019a, 3). Under Outcome 3 of Programme 3 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 3.1: Timely provision of supplementary and therapeutic micronutrient-fortified food in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries undertaken

Under the KIDP3, government will continue to provide not only severely wasted children with timely therapeutic micronutrient fortified food in sufficient quantities, but also provide supplementary foods to pregnant and lactating women. Government will continue to monitor the quality of developed food formulation to meet nutrition and quality standards. Nutrition clubs for improving nutrition in communities will be established and supported. Government will continue with the timely provision of food in sufficient quantities to beneficiaries (children, pregnant women and lactating mothers) at MCH and Nutrition Centres. Community based structures to demand nutrition and other services will be strengthened. Community based structures such as VHTs, Parish Development Committees (PDCs), Mother Care groups (MCGs), and Functional Adult Literacy (FAL) instructors in all the nine districts of Karamoja will also be trained on basic nutrition service delivery and in the promotion of key family care practices. The care group model is part of the Maternal Infant Young Child Adolescent Nutrition (MIYCAN) delivery structure.

Output 3.2: Sustainable consumption of quality diverse diets among school children in Karamoja supported all year round

Under the KIDP3, cultivation and consumption of vegetables in all schools in Karamoja will be supported and encouraged. The consumption of milk and fortified cooking oils will also be supported in all schools in Karamoja. The production of food for the school feeding programme

will also be supported in every district in Karamoja. Sensitisation campaigns will be undertaken on the relevance of proper nutrition for children in Karamoja. Production of selected nutritious food crops will be supported in targeted households in the districts of Karamoja. The school feeding programme will be supported for the timely provision of school meals in sufficient quantities to targeted school children. The school feeding programme will also be supported in order to ensure timely provision of a 'Take Home Ration' to girls in P4 to P7 on at least 80% of school days in a term. The school feeding programme will also be supported in order to ensure for timely provision of a 'Take Home Ration' to children attending ECD centres.

Output 3.3: Smallholder households supported to undertake kitchen gardening and small livestock rearing for improved household nutrition in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, the formation of youth and women groups will be supported to undertake kitchen gardens for vegetable production. Efforts will be made to popularise kitchen gardens in Karamoja to ensure it is adopted by every household. Vegetables are easy to grow in backyards, even where space is limited. Vegetable/kitchen gardening is key to reducing levels of malnutrition. Demonstration gardens will set up to provide training on kitchen gardening. Basic tools such as watering cans, etc. will be provided. Support will also be provided to youth and women groups in Karamoja to produce animal source foods such as rabbits, guinea pigs, poultry etc. Youth and women groups will be supported to establish kitchen gardens for vegetable production. Farmer Groups will be trained in horticulture farming, vegetable gardening and small livestock production. Farmer Groups will be provided with basic equipment and drugs for horticulture farming, vegetable gardening, and for small livestock such as rabbits, guinea pigs and poultry. Solar driers will be provided to smallholder farmers for vegetables and horticultural products for value addition in different parts of Karamoja.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 3 of the KIDP3 Programme 3 on '**Improved nutrition security for school children and the poor and vulnerable households in Karamoja**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 3: IMPROVED NUTRITION SECURITY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AND THE POOR AND VULNERABLE HOUSEHOLDS IN KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Timely provision of supplementary and therapeutic micronutrient-fortified food in sufficient quantities to targeted beneficiaries undertaken	3.1.1 Provide severely wasted children with timely therapeutic micronutrient fortified food in enough quantities
	3.1.2 Provide supplementary foods to pregnant & lactating women in Karamoja
	3.1.3 Monitor the quality of developed food formulation available in Karamoja to ensure that they meet nutrition and quality standards
	3.1.4 Establish and support nutrition clubs for improving nutrition in communities in Karamoja
	3.1.5 Undertake timely provision of food in sufficient quantities to beneficiaries (children, pregnant women and lactating mothers) at MCH and Nutrition Centres in Karamoja
	3.1.6 Strengthen community based structures in Karamoja to demand nutrition and other services

	3.1.7 Train community based structures such as VHTs, Parish Development Committees (PDCs), FAL instructors in Karamoja on basic nutrition service delivery and in the promotion of key family care practices
Output 3.2: Sustainable consumption of quality diverse diets among school children in Karamoja supported all year round	3.2.1 Support cultivation and consumption of vegetables in all schools in Karamoja
	3.2.2 Support the consumption of milk and fortified cooking oils in all schools in Karamoja
	3.2.3 Support production of food for the school feeding programme in Karamoja, including both plant and animal source foods such as rabbits, guinea pigs, poultry etc.
	3.2.4 Undertake community sensitisation campaigns on the relevance of proper nutrition for children in Karamoja
	3.2.5 Support production of selected nutritious food crops in targeted households in the districts of Karamoja
	3.2.6 Support the school feeding programme in Karamoja to ensure for timely provision of school meals in sufficient quantities to targeted school children
	3.2.7 Support the school feeding programme in Karamoja to ensure timely provision of a 'Take Home Ration' to girls in P4 to P7 in at least 80% of school days in a term
	3.2.8 Support the school feeding programme in Karamoja to ensure timely provision of a 'Take Home Ration' to children attending ECD centres
Output 3.3: Smallholder Households supported to undertake kitchen gardening and small livestock rearing for improved household nutrition in Karamoja	3.3.1 Support formation of youth and women groups in Karamoja for undertaking kitchen gardens for vegetable production
	3.3.2 Support formation of youth and women groups in Karamoja for production of animal source foods such as rabbits, guinea pigs, poultry etc.
	3.3.3 Support youth and women groups in Karamoja to establish kitchen gardens for vegetable production, as well as shelters for small livestock
	3.3.4 Train Farmer Groups in Karamoja to undertake horticulture farming, vegetable gardening, and small livestock production
	3.3.5 Provide Farmer Group in Karamoja with basic equipment and drugs for horticulture farming, vegetable gardening, and small livestock such as rabbits, guinea pigs and poultry
	3.3.6 Provide solar driers to small holder farmers in Karamoja for value addition to vegetables and horticultural products

OUTCOME 4: ENHANCED ACCESS TO SAFE WATER FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND IMPROVED WELLBEING OF THE KARAMOJONG

There is ample evidence to suggest that providing safe water to the population improves not only health, dignity and safety, but also reduces disease burden and mortality rates among children and adults. Absence of safe and affordable drinking water, and prevalence of poor sanitation and hygiene, exposes an already vulnerable population to a higher risk of an outbreak of water-borne diseases (CSBAG 2019, 22). A few urban areas and rural growth centres (RGCs) in Karamoja have been served by piped water by the National Water and Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). In Karamoja, most safe water for drinking is provided by boreholes in the rural areas. By 2016/7, 92% of the households in Karamoja had access to improved drinking water from mainly boreholes (UBOS 2017, 140). The proportion of the population that had access to safe water in the districts of Karamoja in 2017 were as follows: Abim district was 86% (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 38); Kaabong District was 86% (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 73); Kotido District was 71% (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 96); Moroto District was 74% (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 117). Nakapiripirit District was 59% (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 122), and Napak District was 74% (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 127).

Despite the above average performance of Karamoja in terms of general statistics concerning access to safe water, water availability, accessibility and utilisation were all still problematic in Karamoja during the KIDP2. Boreholes, which are the main source of safe drinking water, break down often due to the high rates of wear. The user fees charged makes the water unaffordable to those who are too poor. Fees charged for accessing water, or for repairing boreholes when they break down, is a cost that may contribute to keeping some households in poverty.¹² Boreholes are also mainly concentrated in permanent settlements: herders who spend more time in the grazing areas have limited or no access to safe drinking water (USAID 2017a, 18). Less than 10% of households in Karamoja treat their water. Even when coverage in terms of safe water facilities may have increased, only 17% of Karamojong households use the recommended minimum amount of water for drinking, cooking, and personal hygiene per person per day (excluding that used for agriculture and livestock needs). The 'Sphere Standards' requires an individual to use at least 15 litres of water per day (Sphere Association 2018; USAID 2017a, 18).

The lack of access to safe drinking water does not only affect the wellbeing of the population in Karamoja, it also has a security dimension. Deployment of the military in the many places in Karamoja that are prone to lawlessness has often been hampered by lack of access to safe drinking water for the military units. Under Outcome 3 of Programme 3 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 4.1: Facilities and infrastructure constructed for increasing access to safe water in public institutions such as schools, health centres

¹². See <https://water.org/our-impact/where-we-work/uganda/>

Under the KIDP3, at least 30 Piped Water Supply Systems will be designed, constructed and operationalized for public institutions, such as schools and health centres, in Karamoja to increase water access. Existing Piped Water Supply Systems for public institutions such as schools and health centres in Karamoja will also be rehabilitated. In Moroto, for example, the Kakingol health centre piped water supply system in Katikekile sub-county broke over 5 years ago but rehabilitation and repair has not been undertaken. Many piped water supply systems are not in use due to the breakdown of windmills. The installation of solar power on water pumps supplying water to public institutions such as schools and health centres in Karamoja will be supported. In addition, District Water Offices will be supported to undertake routine Operation and Maintenance (O&M) functions of water facilities for public institutions, small towns and RGCs. In collaboration with stakeholders, such as the Deutsche Welthungerhilfe (WHH), water officers will be trained in Life Cycle Cost Analysis for water systems. They will also be trained in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Systems Strengthening Approaches.

Output 4.2: Piped Water Supply systems constructed in small towns and RGCs

Under the KIDP3, at least 14 Piped Water Supply Systems will be designed, constructed and operationalized for small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja. At least 5 Piped Water Supply Systems for small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja will be rehabilitated and expanded. The connection to the national electricity grid of water pumps supplying water to small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja will be supported. The installation of solar power on water pumps supplying water to small towns and RGCs in areas of Karamoja without electricity will also be supported.

Output 4.3: Facilities and infrastructure constructed and maintained properly to increase access to safe water in rural communities in Karamoja

While the improved access to safe water for human consumption in districts in Karamoja, in both urban and rural areas, was on account of the increased numbers of boreholes, the rate of breakdown was extremely high. The percentage functionality of boreholes in Karamoja was as follows in the respective districts of Karamoja: 74% in rural areas and 90% in urban areas in Abim, while 106 water points had been abandoned after being non-functional for over 5 years (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 38); 73% in rural areas and 78% in urban areas in Kaabong, while 160 water points had been abandoned after being non-functional for over 5 years (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 73); 68% in rural areas and 76% in urban areas in Kotido, while 164 water points had been abandoned after being non-functional for over 5 years (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 96); 78% in rural areas and 75% in urban areas in Moroto, while 75 water points had been abandoned after being non-functional for over 5 years (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 117); 73% in rural areas and 67% in urban areas in Nakapiripirit, while 128 water points had been abandoned after being non-functional for over 5 years (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 122); 59% in rural areas and 89% in urban areas in Napak, while 160 water points had been abandoned after being non-functional for over 5 years (Republic of Uganda 2017b, 122).

The challenge is to address the high rate not only of attrition of boreholes in Karamoja, but also abandonment. The former is partly the consequence of the absence of a good O&M system, but also due to vandalism of pipes. The latter is a combination of several factors: In many places in Karamoja the water table is too low, to the extent that underground aquifers quickly dry out; in others areas boreholes have been abandoned because the water is too salty for human consumption. The above implies that, even if access to safe water in Karamoja is increased significantly, a lot of effort will be required to sustain the high access levels.

It is proposed under the KIDP3 to not only undertake the rehabilitation of existing boreholes in the districts of Karamoja—and to undertake the drilling of new boreholes in communities and institutions (schools and health centres) where they are lacking—but also to put in place properly functioning O&M systems for the boreholes. This will reduce the rates of non-functionality and abandonment of boreholes in Karamoja. Initiatives will also be undertaken to protect perennial springs in greenbelt areas as well as mountain communities. The installation of iron removal plants will be established in mineralized high yielding boreholes in Karamoja. The capacity of communities to undertake routine repairs and maintenance of water supply infrastructures such as boreholes will be strengthened. The formation and functioning of Water Users Committees will be supported to undertake O&M function at the water facilities. Village hand pump mechanics will be trained and equipped for repair and maintenance of boreholes when they break down. Low-cost water purification for human consumption in Karamoja will be supported. All water facilities in rural communities in Karamoja will be chain-link fenced for security.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 4 of the KIDP3 Programme 3 on ‘**Enhanced access to safe water for human consumption and improved wellbeing of the Karamojong**’ are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 4: ENHANCED ACCESS TO SAFE WATER FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION AND IMPROVED WELLBEING OF THE KARAMOJONG	
Outputs	Activities
Output 4.1: Facilities and infrastructure constructed for increasing access to safe water in public institutions such as schools, health centres	4.1.1 Design, construct and operationalize at least 30 Piped Water Supply Systems for public institutions such as schools, health centres in Karamoja
	4.1.2 Rehabilitate existing Piped Water Supply Systems for public institutions such as schools, health centres in Karamoja
	4.1.3 Support installation of solar power on water pumps supplying water to public institutions such as schools, health centres in Karamoja
	4.1.4 Train and support District Water Offices to undertake life cycle cost analysis and routine O&M functions for water facilities for public institutions, small towns and RGCs
Output 4.2: Piped Water Supply systems constructed in small towns and RGCs	4.2.1 Design, construct and operationalize at least 14 Piped Water Supply Systems for small towns and RGCs in the district of Karamoja
	4.2.2 Rehabilitate and expand at least 5 Piped Water Supply Systems for small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja
	4.2.3 Support connection of water pumps supplying water to small towns and RGCs in Karamoja to the national electricity grid

	4.2.4 Support installation of solar power on water pumps supplying water to small towns and RGCs in areas of Karamoja without electricity
Output 4.3: Facilities and infrastructure constructed and maintained properly to increase access to safe water in rural communities in Karamoja	4.3.1 Undertake the rehabilitation and maintenance of existing boreholes in the districts of Karamoja
	4.3.2 Support the drilling of new boreholes in communities and institutions (schools and health centres) in Karamoja
	4.3.3 Protection of perennial springs in greenbelt areas and mountain communities
	4.3.4 Support installation of iron removal plants in mineralized high yielding boreholes
	4.3.5 Strengthen capacity of communities to undertake routine repairs and maintenance of water supply infrastructures such as boreholes
	4.3.6 Support the formation and functioning of Water Users Committees for undertaking O&M function at the water facilities
	4.3.7 Train and equip village hand pump mechanics for repair and maintenance of boreholes and repair of solar powered technologies
	4.3.8 Support low-cost water purification for human consumption, including promotion of ceramic water filters
	4.3.9 Undertake chain-link fencing of all water facilities in rural communities in Karamoja

OUTCOME 5: IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD AND INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ENHANCED WELLBEING OF THE KARAMOJONG

While there is a general improvement in hygiene and sanitation practices in most communities in Karamoja, Karamoja's performance with regards to adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene was still the lowest in the entire country, irrespective of the indicator used. In 2016/17, only 33% of the households in Karamoja (the lowest in the country) were using pit latrines, compared to a national average of 83%. 65% of the households in Karamoja (the highest in the country) were using open defecation, compared to a national average of 7% (UBOS 2017, 134). By June 2019, in Karamoja, only 13% of the population had access to improved sanitation, compared to a national average of 37.4% in urban areas and 16.6% in rural areas (USAID 2017a, 18). 93% of the households in Karamoja did not have any hand-washing facilities, compared to 84% at the national level (with 87% in rural and 77% in urban areas) (UBOS, 2017).

Several interventions were implemented during the KIDP2, including campaigns conducted to support households to build pit latrines to eradicate open defecation, as well as various sensitisation and training initiatives on hand-washing. Among other challenges, there are still widespread cultural and other setbacks to the utilisation and adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices. For example, tradition hold that initiated elders do not share a toilet with the uninitiated; pregnant women do not use the toilets for fear of the baby falling into the pit latrine; pits dug are usually very shallow, and fill up quickly. While many campaigns have been held, without follow-up reversals have been encountered in many areas. In the new settlement villages spread all-over Karamoja, adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices is still minimal. Under Outcome 5 of Programme 3 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 5.1: Infrastructure for improved sanitation and hygiene constructed in small towns and RGCs

Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to ensure Ventilated Improved Pit (VIP) latrines are designed and constructed for improved public sanitation in small towns and RGCs in the districts of Karamoja. One technology that has been developed and found appropriate for Karamoja following demonstrations by several NGOs in Karamoja is the Dry Compost Toilet technology. It is cheap and especially appropriate for difficult soil conditions such as those in Karamoja. Communities will be trained and promoted to construct or rehabilitate and use the traditional pit latrines using the Community-led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) approach in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja. The CLTSH approach entails facilitating intended beneficiaries of planned interventions to spearhead the analysis of their community sanitation and hygiene challenges in order to come up with a profile, on the basis of which appropriate designs and models of sanitation facilities and infrastructure are developed and implemented. The percentage of households in Karamoja using a covered pit latrine with a slab was 9% in 2015, whilst about 42% have a covered pit latrine without a slab. Across the sub-region, 44% of households have no toilet facilities (using bush/polythene bag/bucket), which is the highest level in Uganda (USAID 2019a, 2).

Under the KIDP3, new micro-solar powered piped water-based sanitation and hygiene systems will be constructed in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja. All small towns and RGCs in Karamoja will be equipped with modern hand-washing equipment. O&M systems will be established for improved sanitation and hygiene system in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja. WASH Committees will be trained in all districts of Karamoja. Lastly, support will be provided to the construction of Faecal Sludge Management Plants (FSMP) for district towns in selected districts in Karamoja.

Output 5.2: Improved Sanitation and hygiene systems constructed/rehabilitated in educational and health institutions in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, new pit latrines will be constructed for education and health institutions in Karamoja. All education and health institutions in Karamoja will be equipped with modern hand-washing equipment. New micro-solar powered piped water-based sanitation and hygiene systems will be constructed in education and health institutions in Karamoja. The construction and rehabilitation and use of traditional pit latrines using a CLTSH approach will be undertaken and equipped. An O&M system for improved sanitation and hygiene system in education and health institutions in Karamoja will be constructed in each institution within urban areas.

Output 5.3: Community mobilisation, sensitisation, education and awareness campaign on improved sanitation and hygiene undertaken in communities in Karamoja

The KIDP3 will seek tangible results with regards to increasing sanitation coverage in Karamoja. To achieve this, the KIDP3 will provide an institutional framework to elicit political commitments

from district and sub-county leaders on the adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices in their jurisdictions. Campaigns will be launched in communities to educate and sensitise them on the minimal standards for hygiene and sanitation in Karamoja. Competitions will be launched on the adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices, and communities will be rewarded for achieving 100% 'open-defecation-free' status. This can best be achieved through promotion and adoption of a CLTSH approach that ensures inclusive and sustainable access to sanitation and hygiene services. Under the KIDP3 an attempt will also be made to facilitate the development of community sanctions and penalties for non-compliance to acceptable sanitation and hygiene practices, especially open defecation, in a bid to achieve full sanitation coverage by 2040.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 5 of the KIDP3 Programme 3 on '**Improved household and institutional sanitation and hygiene for enhanced wellbeing of the Karamojong**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 5: IMPROVED HOUSEHOLD AND INSTITUTIONAL SANITATION AND HYGIENE FOR ENHANCED WELLBEING OF THE KARAMOJONG	
Outputs	Activities
Output 5.1: Infrastructure for improved sanitation and hygiene constructed and rehabilitated in small towns and RGCs	5.1.1 Design and construct VIP latrines for improved public sanitation in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja using Dry Compost Toilet technology
	5.1.2 Train and promote the construction/rehabilitation and use of traditional pit latrines using Dry Compost Toilet technology
	5.1.3 Construct new micro-solar powered piped water-based sanitation and hygiene system in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja
	5.1.4 Equip all small towns and RGCs in Karamoja with modern hand-washing equipment
	5.1.5 Establish Operation and Maintenance (O&M) systems for improved sanitation and hygiene system in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja
	5.1.6 Train WASH Committees in all Districts of Karamoja
	5.1.7 Support the Construction of Faecal Sludge Management Plants (FSMP) for district towns in selected districts in Karamoja
Output 5.2: Improved Sanitation and hygiene systems constructed/ rehabilitation in educational and health institutions in Karamoja	5.2.1 Construct new pit latrines for education and health institutions in Karamoja using Dry Compost Toilet technology
	5.2.2 Equip all education and health institutions in Karamoja with modern hand-washing equipment
	5.2.3 Construct new micro-solar powered piped water-based sanitation and hygiene systems in education and health institutions in Karamoja
	5.2.4 Train and promote the construction/rehabilitation and use of traditional pit latrines using a Community-led Total Sanitation and Hygiene (CLTSH) approach
	5.2.5 Establish Operation and Maintenance (O&M) systems for improved sanitation and hygiene system in education and health institutions in Karamoja

Output 5.3: Community Mobilisation, Sensitisation, Education and awareness Campaign on improved Sanitation and Hygiene undertaken in Communities in Karamoja	5.3.1	Launch campaigns to elicit political commitments from district and sub-county leaders on adoption of improved sanitation and hygiene practices in their jurisdictions
	5.3.2	Undertake community education and sensitisation on the minimum for sanitation and hygiene standards for households in Karamoja based on CLTSH approach
	5.3.3	Support village competitions on adopting of improved sanitation and hygiene practices
	5.3.4	Facilitate the development of community sanctions and penalties for non-compliance to acceptable sanitation and hygiene practices, especially open defecation

2.4 PROGRAMME FOUR: PROMOTING AGRO-INDUSTRIALISATION AND MANUFACTURING IN KARAMOJA

Agriculture remains the mainstay of livelihoods for the vast majority of Ugandans in rural areas who engage in primary production and related non-farm activities. The key to rapid socio-economic transformation rests on unlocking the potential of agriculture through aggressive industrialisation. This will enable the population engaged in farm and non-farm rural economic activities to earn higher incomes and employment (Republic of Uganda 2021c, 16). Developing agro-based industries in Karamoja is in line with government policy for achieving regionally balanced growth, in which development of value chain enterprises is being diversified beyond the Central Corridor of Malaba – Greater Kampala Metropolitan Area (GKMA) – Mbarara, to create additional corridors of growth in order to spread out economic development (Republic of Uganda 2021c, 24).

Programme 4 of the KIDP3 is aligned to the Agro-industrialisation programme of the NDPIII that seeks to: increase commercialisation and competitiveness of agricultural production and agro-processing to stimulate the growth rate of the agricultural sector; boost agricultural output and productivity to reduce the incidence of food insecurity at household level in Karamoja; as well as create jobs while increasing the productivity of labour in the agro-industrial value chain (Republic of Uganda 2020b). It also aligned with the NDPIII objective of strengthening the role of government in increasing access to market opportunities in national and international markets (Republic of Uganda 2020b). The objective of programme 4 of the KIDP3 is to achieve prosperity for the Karamojong by helping them acquire the means to create wealth for themselves through undertaking interventions that multiply jobs for the local people, while the UPDF and its auxiliaries concentrate on ensuring peace and security in Karamoja.

In order to achieve ‘Promoting Agro-Industrialisation and Manufacturing in Karamoja’ under Programme 4 of the KIDP3, the following two outcomes will be pursued, namely:

Outcome 1: Agro-processing and value addition enterprises promoted for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja

Outcome 2: Manufacturing enterprises established for increased employment and income opportunities for the people of Karamoja

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these two outcomes on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: AGRO-PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION ENTERPRISES PROMOTED FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF KARAMOJA

During the KIDP2, support was also provided to selected value addition enterprises such as honey harvesting, processing and packaging. Support for value addition enterprises were too far apart and isolated, without any appropriate linkages along the respective value chains. For example, under KIDP2, the investment that stands out most as support provided for agro-processing and value addition was the investment that was made in an NGO in Kotido, which was given a honey extractor with a capacity of 100kg per hour. These one-off and stand-alone interventions usually have very minimal impact to the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja. Under Outcome 1 of Programme 4 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will, in collaboration with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Co-operatives (MTICs), be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Agro-processing and value addition promoted in districts of Karamoja

The KIDP3 will support the establishment of strong linkages between smallholder farmers, agro-processors and market operators to remove the role of middlemen who often cheat farmers. The MTICs will extend the Rural Industrial Development Programme to Karamoja to prepare communities to undertake interventions in value addition and marketing. Strong farmer groups whose products meet standards required in the local and even international markets will be supported. Support will also be given for the establishment and operationalization of smallholder livestock marketing co-operatives at sub-county levels to lobby for better prices for livestock products. This will be coordinated with the relevant stakeholders or sector heads from the districts/sub-counties. Access to subsidised quality inputs and key output markets for small-scale farmers will be increased. Efforts will be made to identify more market opportunities and product niches along the value chain, to make it possible to start market exchanges and negotiate contractual agreements. Households in Karamoja will be trained in adding value to livestock through fattening programmes. Farmer groups and Private Cereal Traders will be trained in cereal bulking and warehousing, according to standard warehousing and warehouse management protocols, to qualify for value addition for export. Parish level produce warehouses will be constructed and equipped for organised large-scale farmers and farmer groups. Farmers and farmer organisations will be linked to financial service providers for accessing value addition equipment and infrastructure, based on a clear understanding of obligations of farmers as stated in MoUs or agreements written in local languages.

Output 1.2: Development of cottage industries in Karamoja supported

The development of cottage industries in Karamoja is at the heart of the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja. Cottage industries are types of industries that add value to agricultural products by processing and producing usable and marketable products, without depending on complicated and sophisticated machinery and equipment. They are largely dependent on manually driven machines, which means they are highly labour absorbing. Under the KIDP3, support will be provided to carefully selected local entrepreneurs to acquire skills for commercial production of ornamental products from locally processed hides and skins such as bags, belts, sandals, purses, etc. Youth and women groups in Karamoja will be trained to acquire skills for processing of goat/sheep skins and cattle hides into raw materials for leather product manufacturers. The selection of youth for support will target those with a vocation in a particular trade. Skilled youth with physical disabilities, or those living with HIV/AIDS, will be given preferential consideration during selection for support. The entrepreneurs who manufacture ornamental products from hides and skins will have a local source of their raw materials, while the youth and women groups who process the hides and skins will have a ready market for their products. This will significantly build an integrated local economy. Youth and women groups in Karamoja will also be trained to add value to milk through processing of different dairy products. Opportunities exist in operating meat butcheries and dealing in hides and skins and their allied products such as hand-made belts, bags, shoes, sandals, caps, traditional dresses, armlets, drums, stools, etc.

The honey that is sold in Karamoja is at best raw and rudimentary, and yet there are multiple products which can be obtained from bee's wax and honey, from which hundreds of individuals could generate not only employment, but also increased incomes. Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to support the development of cottage industries around the honey value chain, including the manufacture of honey alcoholic beverages (including wine and honey), honey vinegar, wax candles, honey comb wax, and honey medicinal and beauty products from bees *propolis*, etc. Under the KIDP3, local entrepreneurs will be identified, trained, equipped and supported to undertake the manufacture of commercial confectionaries and bakery products in Karamoja. Such initiatives will reduce the vulnerability of the Karamojong to food insecurity because available cereals can be transformed into different food products, such as different types of confectionaries and bread, on which many food-stressed populations in dryland areas survive in other parts of Africa and the world.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 4 on '**Agro-processing and value addition enterprises promoted for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: AGRO-PROCESSING AND VALUE ADDITION ENTERPRISES PROMOTED FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION OF KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Agro-processing and Value addition promoted in districts of Karamoja	1.1.1 Create a forum for smallholder farmers, agro-processors and market operators for strengthening linkages
	1.1.2 Support establishment and operationalization of smallholder livestock marketing co-operatives at sub-county levels to lobby for better prices for livestock products

	1.1.3 Increase access to subsidised quality input and key output markets for small-scale farmers in Karamoja
	1.1.4 Identify and negotiate contractual agreements for marketing value-added livestock products
	1.1.5 Train households in Karamoja to add value to livestock through fattening programmes
	1.1.6 Train Farmer Groups and Private Cereal Traders in cereal bulking and warehousing according to standard warehousing and warehouse management protocols to qualify for value addition for export
	1.1.7 Construct and equip parish-level produce ware houses for organised large scale farmers and farmer groups
	1.1.8 Link farmers and farmer organisations to financial service providers for accessing value addition equipment and infrastructure, with agreements made in local languages
Output 1.2: Development of Cottage industries in Karamoja supported	1.2.1 Support local entrepreneurs in acquiring skills for commercial production of ornamental products from locally processed hides and skins such as bags, belts, sandals, purses, etc.
	1.2.2 Train youth and women groups in Karamoja to acquire skills for processing of goat/sheep skins and cattle hides into raw materials for leather product manufacturers
	1.2.3 Train youth and women groups in Karamoja to add value to milk through processing of different dairy products
	1.2.4 Support the development cottage industries around the honey value chain supported
	1.2.5 Train, equip and support local entrepreneurs in manufacturer of commercial confectionaries and bakery products in Karamoja

OUTCOME 2: MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED FOR INCREASED EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF KARAMOJA

In his State of Nation address of 2021, President Museveni highlighted several measures government was taking to tackle the three key bottlenecks to manufacturing which constrain efficiency and increase production costs. These are: high interest rates on capital; the high cost of transportation of raw materials; and the high cost of electricity (Republic of Uganda 2021b, 14). The construction of an industrial park is underway in Moroto. Significant investments have been made to improve road transport in Karamoja, including construction of tarmac roads. Karamoja has been connected to the national electricity grid, and efforts are underway to extend a high voltage line dedicated to the development of industries in Karamoja. The KIDP3 will, under outcome 2 of programme 4, pursue interventions seeking the establishment of manufacturing enterprises in Karamoja. The following areas of intervention will be undertaken under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Establishment of import substituting manufacturing enterprises in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, an economic profile for Karamoja, highlighting the economic potential of the region and the investment opportunities available to attract investment, will be prepared. In a bid to support the development of manufacturing, enterprises intending to set up shop in Karamoja will be trained on manufacturing quality and standards. This will be undertaken in collaboration with Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS). For import substituting enterprises, under the KIDP3, government will seek the establishment of agro-processing industries in at least two districts, one in South and another in North Karamoja. This may either be a new enterprise, or an already existing enterprise, which will be encouraged to establish a satellite manufacturing outlet in Karamoja. Government will also explore the opportunities for establishment of the following manufacturing industries in Karamoja: (a) a plant for cooling and processing milk into ghee and yoghurt; and (b) a mineral water bottling factory. These factories will be established to supply the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts. A plant for processing hides and skins, including leather tanning, will be established to supply raw materials to the leather industry in other parts of Uganda.

In his 2021 State of Nation address, President Museveni has urged livestock farmers to keep high-quality standards and heed to safety concerns in order to benefit the most from marketing of livestock products locally and globally (Republic of Uganda 2021b, 11). Live animals and meat from Karamoja have to conform to recommended Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) in order for it to have an edge over competition from suppliers in other parts of the country for both national and international markets. It is acknowledged that beef from cattle originating from Karamoja is the best lean meat, whose demand on the international market is unrivalled. Under the KIDP3, farmers and producers will be trained on SPS for producing livestock and livestock products for national and international markets. In addition, selected households and Micro Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (MSMEs) will be trained to participate in import-substitution manufacturing enterprises, such as liquid soap making for supplying the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts. Other enterprises that will be supported include: small to medium scale welding enterprises and small to medium scale carpentry and joinery enterprises. These too will target the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts.

Output 2.2: Moroto/Napak industrial park developed for the rapid industrialisation of Karamoja

In order to support rapid industrialisation in Karamoja, government will support the development of the physical and other infrastructure in the Moroto/Napak Industrial Park. Prospective investment firms will be attracted to undertake manufacturing in Karamoja. Government will also support the establishment of business incubation hubs in Karamoja. The construction of border export markets in Kaabong, Moroto and Amudat will be supported. The establishment of at least one medium to large enterprise for the processing and re-cycling of paper will be supported in Karamoja, in addition to at least one medium to large enterprise for the processing and re-cycling of plastic materials in Karamoja.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 4 on **'Manufacturing enterprises established for increased employment and income opportunities for the people of Karamoja'** are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES ESTABLISHED FOR INCREASED EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE PEOPLE OF KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Establishment of Import Substituting Manufacturing Enterprises in Karamoja supported	2.1.1 Prepare an economic profile for Karamoja highlighting the economic potential of the region and the investment opportunities available to attract investment
	2.1.2 Train business and manufacturing enterprises in each district on business quality and standards
	2.1.3 Establish a plant for cooling and processing milk into ghee and yoghurt in Karamoja for supplying the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts
	2.1.4 Establish a plant for processing hides and skins, including leather tanning in Karamoja for supplying raw materials to the leather industry in other parts of Uganda
	2.1.5 Provide incentives for the establishment of a mineral water bottling factory in Moroto to supply the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts
	2.1.6 Train farmers and producers on sanitary and phytosanitary standards for producing livestock and livestock products for national and international markets
	2.1.7 Train selected households and MSMEs in liquid soap making for supplying the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts
	2.1.8 Provide incentives for the establishment of small to medium scale welding enterprises for supplying the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts
	2.1.9 Provide incentives for the establishment of small to medium scale carpentry and joinery enterprises for supplying the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts
Output 2.2: Moroto/Napak industrial park developed for the rapid industrialisation of Karamoja	2.2.1 Develop the physical and other infrastructure in the Moroto/Napak Industrial Park and attract prospective investment firms to undertake manufacturing in Karamoja
	2.2.2 Support the establishment of business incubation hubs in two districts of Karamoja, one in the north and another in the south
	2.2.3 Support the construction of border export markets Kaabong, Moroto and Amudat districts
	2.2.4 Support the establishment of at least 1 medium to large enterprise for the processing and re-cycling of paper in Karamoja
	2.2.5 Support at least 1 medium to large enterprise for the processing and re-cycling of plastic materials in Karamoja

2.5 PROGRAMME FIVE: UNDERTAKING SUSTAINABLE ENERGY AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT IN KARAMOJA

Significant investment has been undertaken by government to extend electricity to Karamoja. Karamoja was connected to the national electricity grid in 2013, and thereafter electricity connections were extended to several district towns, namely Abim, Napak, Moroto and Nakapiripirit. Most of these connections are still concentrated in the urban areas. Many households have not yet been connected to the grid. Besides, its cost is still beyond the capacity of the ordinary population to afford. In 2016/17 Uganda National Housing Survey (UNHS), stated that Karamoja, with 1%, had the lowest percentage of households that used grid electricity for lighting in the country. At 41%, Karamoja had the highest percentage of households that used 'other' sources of energy for lighting, including firewood, cow dung and grass/reeds (UBOS 2017, 127). Other available sources of energy, such as liquefied petroleum gas, are also still far too expensive for the people of Karamoja.¹³

Programme 5 of the KIDP3 focuses on 'Undertaking Sustainable Energy and Mineral Development in Karamoja', which seeks in outcome 1 for 'fully harnessing the sustainable energy potential of Karamoja'; and in Outcome 2; 'the sustainable exploitation of Karamoja's mineral wealth for strengthened resilience of Karamojong livelihoods', and is consistent with the NDPIII programme on mineral development. The latter aims to 'increase mineral exploitation and value addition in selected resources for quality and gainful jobs in industrialisation'. It is also consistent with the NDPIII programme on Energy Development, which seeks to increase access to and consumption of clean energy' (Republic of Uganda 2020b).

The mining industry is a major contributor to Uganda's economy because its contribution to the GDP almost doubled, from 1.1% in 2016/17 to 2.3% in 2020/21 (Republic of Uganda 2021c, 6). Significant investments have been undertaken by government and private sector actors in commercial mining activities as well as artisanal mineral extraction in Karamoja during the KIDP2. Benefits accruing to Karamojong from employment opportunities offered by the large-scale mining operations are still limited. The limited number of Karamojong involved in small-scale artisanal mining have been offered alternative sources of income to their households, many of which may lost their livestock to raiding activities or the outbreak of livestock diseases. The income streams accruable to artisanal and small-scale miners are still meagre. There is no reason why the Karamojong should continue only selling raw minerals, and hence miss out on opportunities for higher incomes and increased employment, and improved general wellbeing. Under programme 5 of the KIDP3, which seeks to '**undertake sustainable energy and mineral development in Karamoja**', the following two outcomes will be pursued, namely:

¹³ . See '*Mining: Moroto district battling environmental degradation*', The Independent, October 8, 2019. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.ug/mining-moroto-district-battling-environmental-degradation/>.

Outcome 1: The sustainable energy potential of Karamoja harnessed fully for improved wellbeing of the population

Outcome 2: Karamoja's mineral wealth exploited sustainably for strengthened resilience of livelihoods of the population

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these two outcomes on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL OF KARAMOJA HARNESSSED FULLY FOR IMPROVED WELLBEING OF THE POPULATION

Much efforts were undertaken by the Rural Electrification Agency (REA) to connect as many households, business and institutions to the national electricity grid in Karamoja as possible during the implementation of the KIDP2. During the KIDP2, a total of 4,174 connections to the national grid were made in Moroto district (39 were commercial enterprises; 2,001 were domestic consumption; 5 were for street lighting, and 4 for medium industrial enterprises). In Nakapiripirit district, a total of 1,110 connections were made to the national grid, including the following: 30 for commercial enterprises; 1,079 were domestic consumption; and 1 for a medium industrial enterprise). In Abim district, a total of 778 connections were made to the national grid, including 10 for commercial enterprises and 768 were domestic consumption. In Kotido district, a total of 238 connections were made to the national grid, including 3 for commercial enterprises and 235 were domestic consumption. In many emerging urban centres, where connection to the national grid has been undertaken, many business and commercial enterprises have been established ranging from grind milling, welding plants, salons, video vending outlets, restaurants, hospitals/health units, schools, among others. The connections have contributed to the transformation of many Karamojong communities.

In Karamoja electricity is concentrated in the district towns and RGCs. The overall the level of utilisation of electricity not only for lighting but also cooking and industry is still very low. Partly, this is because electricity is still fairly over-priced for average Karamojong, and the infrastructure required for wiring a house and connecting it to the supply mains is also cost prohibitive. As a consequence, many households are still dependent on other sources of energy for cooking as well as lighting, including firewood and charcoal, which is unsustainable for an ecologically stressed region like Karamoja. The use of firewood and charcoal for cooking is one of the leading drivers of environmental degradation in Karamoja (Nakalembe, Dempewolf and Justice 2017, 10). This is because 95% of the households in Karamoja (the highest in the country) get firewood from the bush/forest. At 1%, Karamoja has the lowest percentage of households that reported getting firewood from their own plantations/woodlots as the primary source of their firewood (UBOS 2017, 129-130).

There is enormous potential in Karamoja for the development of Solar Photo-Voltaic and solar thermal power energy systems. Karamoja has a high solar energy potential with a mean solar radiation of between 5.6 and 6.8-kilowatt hour per square metre (kWh/m²) per day on a horizontal surface available for most of the year. Karamoja also has a wind speed average of 3.5 meters per second (m/s), which is the highest anywhere in the whole of Uganda (UNDP 2015). Karamoja

also has a huge potential for development of biogas from the large livestock populations in the region. Other available sources of energy such as Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) are also still way too expensive for the people of Karamoja.¹⁴ All these potentials have not yet been fully explored, as most are raw and untapped (USAID 2019a, 5).

There are enormous opportunities for exploiting fully the renewable energy potential of Karamoja in a highly sustainable manner. This has however not yet been taken full advantage of, whether for lighting or cooking, at both the domestic and institutional levels. Among others, the renewable energy potential in Karamoja includes wind energy, solar and biogas. While some efforts have been attempted to harness wind energy, there are not many initiatives to exploit solar and biogas, and yet Karamoja has both sunlight and livestock from which the renewable energy can be generated in abundance.

Under Outcome 1 of Programme 5 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Increased connections to the National Electricity Grid in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, electricity from the national grid will be extended to all public institutions, including sub-county headquarters, Health Centres, as well as primary and secondary schools. Electricity will be extended to all the district and sub-county headquarters in Karamoja. Accelerated rural electrification will be supported to increase electricity access to all public institutions, small towns and RGCs in Karamoja. Continuous community sensitisation on the importance of electricity and its dangers in Karamoja will be undertaken in different communities of Karamoja.

Output 1.2: Increased investment in renewable clean energy sources in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, a solar powered station will be constructed for feeding into the national grid in Karamoja as a pilot. As this is a high-capital investment, it should be run under a Public-Private partnership (PPP), and a high price per kWh fed into the grid must be guaranteed for at least 10 years. A solar-powered system will be constructed for lighting public institutions in Karamoja. In case a public institution is connected to the electricity grid, solar should act only as a stand-by in case of power cuts. Funds for maintenance, repairs and change of batteries must be provided. At least 3 mini solar piped water supply systems will be constructed per district in Karamoja. Existing solar systems in public institutions in districts in Karamoja will be repaired. The construction of at least 5 windmills in each district in Karamoja will be supported. Mechanical windmills in Karamoja have proved too expensive to maintain in Karamoja. Small wind turbines (wind battery chargers) will be tested. The repair of existing mechanical windmills in the districts of Karamoja will involve installation of wind turbine technology. The accelerated training of the construction of biogas

¹⁴ . See 'Mining: Moroto district battling environmental degradation', The Independent, October 8, 2019. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.ug/mining-moroto-district-battling-environmental-degradation/>.

production infrastructure for domestic and institutional use in Karamoja will also be supported, drawing lessons from past such initiatives which did not generate much interest in Karamoja.

Output 1.3: Adoption of clean energy technologies promoted in communities and public institutions in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, the construction of energy efficient cook stoves in public (education and health) institutions in Karamoja will be supported. Support will be provided for procuring and re-selling at subsidised rates of equipment for energy efficient cooking in Karamoja. Local artisans will be trained in the making and repair of energy efficient cook stoves in Karamoja. The use of biogas for cooking and lighting in communities and public institutions in Karamoja will also be promoted. Under the KIDP3, incentives will be provided for the establishment of facilities for recycling biomass waste into briquettes to replace charcoal, to supply the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts. These briquettes are a good replacement for charcoal in stoves. In future, special stoves will be designed for these briquettes.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 5 on ‘**the sustainable energy potential of Karamoja harnessed fully for improved wellbeing of the population**’ are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: THE SUSTAINABLE ENERGY POTENTIAL OF KARAMOJA HARNESSSED FULLY FOR IMPROVED WELLBEING OF THE POPULATION	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Increased connections to the National Electricity Grid in Karamoja	1.1.1 Extend electricity from the national grid to all public institutions, including sub-county headquarters, Health Centres, as well as primary and secondary schools
	1.1.2 Extend electricity to all the district and sub-county headquarters in Karamoja
	1.1.3 Support accelerated rural electrification to increase electricity access to all public institutions, small towns and RGCs in Karamoja
	1.1.4 Undertake continuous community sensitisation on the importance of electricity and its dangers in Karamoja
Output 1.2: Increased investment in renewable clean energy sources in Karamoja	1.2.1 Construct a solar powered station for feeding into the National Grid in Karamoja
	1.2.2 Construct a solar powered system for lighting public institutions in Karamoja
	1.2.3 Construct at least 3 mini solar piped water supply systems per district in Karamoja
	1.2.4 Repair existing solar systems in public institutions in districts in Karamoja
	1.2.5 Support the construction of at least 5 windmills in each district in Karamoja
	1.2.6 Support the repair of existing windmills in the districts of Karamoja
	1.2.7 Support accelerated training of the construction of biogas production infrastructure for domestic and institutional use in Karamoja, drawing lesson from past experiences

Output 1.3: Adoption of clean energy technologies promoted in communities and public institutions in Karamoja	1.3.1 Support construction of energy efficient cook stoves in public (education and health) institutions in Karamoja
	1.3.2 Procure and re-sell at subsidised rates equipment for energy efficient cooking in Karamoja
	1.3.3 Train local artisans in the making and repair of energy efficient cook stoves in Karamoja
	1.3.4 Promote use of biogas for cooking and lighting in communities and public institutions in Karamoja
	1.3.5 Provide incentives for the establishment of facilities for recycling biomass waste into briquettes to replace charcoal, to supply the domestic market in Karamoja and neighbouring districts

OUTCOME 2: KARAMOJA'S MINERAL WEALTH EXPLOITED SUSTAINABLY FOR STRENGTHENED RESILIENCE OF KARAMOJONG LIVELIHOODS

Although the harsh physical and ecological conditions in Karamoja are associated with the high levels of absolute poverty, the region portends significant economic potential for the country because of the rich natural resource wealth in terms of both above ground and below ground resources. Karamoja possess the highest livestock per capita in Uganda. Karamoja is richly endowed with more than 50 commercially viable minerals, including oil, limestone, marbles, gold, natural gas, among others. This means, if properly harnessed, Karamoja has great potential to rapidly industrialise and socio-economically transform, in ways that can drive the economic development of the country.

While the policy and legal regulatory framework for mining activities in Uganda is being reviewed, the mining sector in Karamoja has attracted formally registered international and local commercial companies involved in large-scale but minimal capital investment mining operations, as well as unregistered Artisanal and Small-scale Miners (ASM). Thousands of people from mainly within Karamoja, but also from neighbouring districts, are said to be involved in ASM using very rudimentary technology, including not only adults (men and women) but also children. Most of the Karamojong involved in ASM have lost all their livestock and mining offers them a last resort source of livelihood. They eke out a living from either directly participating in mining, or offering cheap but hard labour in extremely hazardous, exploitative and poorly regulated operations at mining sites, for large scale commercial mining enterprises or other ASM. Both commercial mining operations and ASM do not make any considerations to ensure the fragile physical environment of Karamoja is protected during mining operations, or is restored after operations have ended. No interventions are undertaken to mitigate the social, cultural and other effects of the extractive mining operations. Limited value addition takes place in Karamoja, as all the minerals extracted are exported to other parts of the country in their raw form. This means that Karamoja misses out on the benefits of employment from mineral processing for value addition; the additional revenues from taxes exacted on value addition, and the economic dividends from increased manufacturing and spin-off activities such as accommodation, eating houses and entertainment industry (see USAID 2019; UNDP 2018; ACEMP 2017; Namutebi 2017; Saferworld 2017a, 2017b; Houdet *et al* 2014; Hinton *et al*).

Minerals belong to the state, and the owners of the land beneath which the minerals are situated often obtain only liminal benefits from their commercial extraction. There is need for a conversation that enables land owners to concretely appreciate how exploitation of these minerals also unambiguously benefits them directly. Mining activities are, according to the current Mining Act of 2003, centrally regulated, which leaves very limited roles to district local governments. While it is stipulated in Section 98(2) that the central government gets 80% of proceeds from mineral as royalties, local government 17%, and the landowners or lawful occupants of the land 3%, it is not clear in the Act how land owners can follow up with the investors and the responsible central government agencies to get their share (UNDP 2018; ACEMP 2017; Saferworld, 2017b). Access to many of the areas where mining activities are taking place is no longer permissible for any community activities, such as grazing or the collection of grass, building materials and firewood. Trust between communities and the centre on the subject of minerals is very low. District leaders in the past have had to obtain clearance from the centre to access some mining sites. Large areas previously accessible and available for grazing of livestock are no longer suitable because of degradation and land use change (see Interest Group on Grazing Areas 2017, 16). The principle of the KIDP3 is to ensure any form of exploitation of the mineral wealth ought to leave not only the people of Karamoja in better living conditions than they were before extraction or prospecting commenced, but also the natural resources in the areas surrounding mineral prospecting or extraction sites is better than when they found them. The motive is to ensure future generation in Karamoja will find less destruction of the physical environment.

Under Outcome 2 of Programme 5 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Increased investment in mineral prospecting, extraction and processing ventures in Karamoja promoted

Under the KIDP3, continuous community mobilisation and sensitisation on policies and laws governing mining activities in Karamoja will be undertaken. Plans are in advanced stages to establish the Moroto cement factory. The establishment and operationalization of this factory will be supported to create more opportunities for increased employment for the people of Karamoja. To the extent that the cement factory is a PPP undertaking, OPM/MfKA will, in collaboration with the MEMD, ensure a proper Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA), including impacts on water and air pollution, is carried out, and its report published and discussed. This is intended to ensure that international environmental standards are adhered to. Commitment by the management of the planned factory to fulfilling its corporate social responsibility (CSR) in order to support the population via schools, health centres, school fees, investments in agriculture and tree planting etc. should be extracted beforehand. There should also be a commitment on how many jobs will be created including those for the local Karamojong population.

Efforts will be made to establish a mineral beneficiation centre in Moroto for increased skills enhancement and employment creation in Karamoja. The establishment and functioning of formal institutional mechanisms for managing conflicts between mining investors and local communities over access to land and royalties will be supported. The enforcement of post-closure management

plans for land rehabilitation and restoration after closure of mining operations, to prevent environmental degradation in Karamoja, has become problematic because of a lack of interest by mining investors and difficulty in enforcing restoration activities. To address this challenge, under the KIDP3, mining investors will be required to invest in a fund for undertaking land rehabilitation and restoration after closure of mining operations as part of post-closure management plans. This fund will be paid to communities to carry out the rehabilitation and restoration activities. This will create employment for youth in local communities.

Efforts will also be made to enforce the national content policy to enable more Karamojong to supply goods and services in all mineral investments in Karamoja. The establishment of a transparent and effective regional mechanism for accounting for, and distribution of, proceeds from mineral royalties at district and community levels to reduce discontent will be supported. The enforcement of mandatory requirements by mining investors to undertake meaningful consultations at district, sub-county and community levels before commencement of operations to harmonise expectations will be advocated for.

Output 2.2: Increased investment in sustainable Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, artisanal and small-scale miners will be mobilised and sensitised on various aspects of their mining operations. The establishment, training and equipping of artisanal and small-scale miners' Producer Co-operatives on bulking their products will be supported. Artisanal and small-scale miners in Karamoja will be trained and equipped to undertake efficient and effective mineral prospecting and extraction. Artisanal and small-scale miners in Karamoja will be trained on mineral beneficiation and equip them to make high value products. Artisanal and small-scale miners' Producer Co-operatives will be supported to undertake environmental restoration and rehabilitation activities in their areas of operation, including pit-refilling, tree planting, etc.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 5 on '**Karamoja's mineral wealth exploited sustainably for strengthened resilience of livelihoods of the population**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: KARAMOJA'S MINERAL WEALTH EXPLOITED SUSTAINABLY FOR STRENGTHENED RESILIENCE OF LIVELIHOODS OF THE POPULATION	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Increased investment in mineral prospecting, extraction and processing ventures in Karamoja promoted	2.1.1 Undertake continuous community mobilisation and sensitisation of policies and laws governing mining activities in Karamoja
	2.1.2 Support the establishment and operationalization of Moroto Cement Factory
	2.1.3 Establish a mineral beneficiation centre in Moroto for increased skills enhancement and employment creation in Karamoja
	2.1.4 Support establishment and functioning of formal institutional mechanisms for managing conflicts between mining investors and local communities over access to land and royalties

	2.1.5	Establish a mechanism where mining investors fund communities to undertake land rehabilitation and restoration after closure of mining operations as part of post-closure management plans
	2.1.6	Enforce the national content policy to enable more Karamojong to supply goods and services in all mineral investments in Karamoja
	2.1.7	Support the establishment of a transparent and effective regional mechanism for accounting for and distribution of proceeds from mineral royalties at district and community levels to reduce discontents
	2.1.8	Advocate for enforcement of mandatory requirements by mining investors to undertake meaningful consultations at district, sub-county and community levels before commencement of operations to increase transparency and harmonise expectations
Output 2.2: Increased investment in sustainable Artisanal and Small-scale Mining (ASM) in Karamoja supported.	2.2.1	Mobilise and sensitise artisanal and small-scale miners on various aspects of their mining operations
	2.2.2	Support the establishment, training and equipping of artisanal and small-scale miners' Producer Co-operatives on bulking their products
	2.2.3	Train and equip artisanal and small-scale miners in Karamoja to undertake efficient and effective mineral prospecting and extraction
	2.2.4	Train artisanal and small-scale miners in Karamoja on mineral beneficiation and equip them to make high value products
	2.2.5	Support artisanal and small-scale miners' Producer Co-operatives to undertake environmental restoration and rehabilitation activities in their areas of operation, including pit-refilling, tree planting, etc.

2.6 PROGRAMME SIX: INVESTING IN TOURISM, TRADE AND CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPMENT IN KARAMOJA

Statistics from the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) show that as a result of the sustained investments in the development and rehabilitation of tourism infrastructure and tourism product diversification in the country, annual foreign exchange earnings from tourism increased from US\$ 1.35 million in 2015 to US\$ 1.6 billion in 2018. Annual tourist arrivals also increased from 1.3 million to 1.5 million during the same period (Republic of Uganda 2021c, 7). A sizeable amount of this revenue is earned on account of Karamoja's rich tourism potential. In terms of biological diversity, Karamoja is the home of one of the country's most beautiful national parks, Kidepo National Park; 13 Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), and three Wildlife Reserves. Karamoja's dry montane forests and savannah grasslands contain rare and restricted-range species not found in other parts of Uganda (USAID 2014, 7). Kidepo National Park is home to 472 species of birds; 86 species of mammals, of which 28 (including Cheetah) are not found in any other parks in Uganda; and 192 trees species. Ecosystem goods and services include watershed values, tourism, and traditional grazing grounds for the pastoralists who are allowed regulated entry during the dry season (USAID 2014, 9). In August 2018, Kidepo Valley National Park recognised as the 3rd Best among Africa's top 10 best safari parks by CNN.¹⁵

Significant investments have been undertaken by government and development partners in seeking alternative sources of income for the Karamojong. This includes the opening up of Karamoja to trade and commerce and commercial business enterprises, such as tourism activities, to benefit many of those who had been disarmed or had lost most of their livestock from armed conflicts (raids and disarmament operations) or livestock diseases, leading to a new sense of optimism in the future of Karamoja. While international tourism is lucrative, it yields the highest returns on investment during two peak periods, i.e. from December to February and from June to September (UNDP 2016, i). One of the ways the KIDP3 seeks to respond to calls by H.E. the President, Yoweri Kaguta Museveni for ensuring that all Ugandans in general, and the Karamojong in particular, "*join the money economy and get out of 'okukolera ekidda kyoonga ...'*" (Republic of Uganda 2021b, 9) is by strengthening the household economy in Karamoja through diversification of economic opportunities. This will happen through investing in the development of the full potential of Karamoja's alternative tourism opportunities; supporting business skills and enterprise development in Karamoja to create a competitive business environment for the improvement of the welfare of Karamojong; strengthening crop and livestock marketing systems and enterprises in order to leverage increased household incomes among the Karamojong; and supporting the development of production and savings co-operatives in Karamoja.

The KIDP3 will, in collaboration with the Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA) seek to develop alternative tourism products to attract not only the local tourism market, but also to remain attractive to international tourism during the lean tourism seasons. Programme 6 of the KIDP3 generally aims to increase 'investments in the development of Tourism, Trade and Co-operatives in Karamoja'. Specifically, it seeks: (a) development of Karamoja's alternative tourism

¹⁵ . See Uganda Tourism Board (UTB), available at: <https://utb.go.ug/page/awards-and-recognition>.

potential for enhanced community empowerment and social transformation; (b) support for the development of business skills and enterprises in Karamoja; (c) strengthening crop and livestock marketing systems and enterprises in Karamoja; and (d) support for the development of production and savings co-operatives in Karamoja. This brings the KIDP3 in line with the NDP III programme on Tourism Development which aims to ‘increase Uganda’s attractiveness as a preferred tourist destination, as well as increase incomes and employment in the tourism sector’ (Republic of Uganda 2020b).

In order to realise the objectives of ‘**investing in tourism, trade and co-operatives development in Karamoja**’ under Programme 6 of the KIDP3, the following four outcomes will be pursued, namely:

Outcome 1: Karamoja’s alternative tourism potential developed for enhanced community empowerment and social transformation

Outcome 2: Business skills and enterprise in Karamoja developed for a competitive business climate and improved welfare of the Karamojong

Outcome 3: Crop and livestock marketing systems and enterprises strengthened for increased incomes of the Karamojong

Outcome 4: Livestock Breeders’ and Savings Co-operatives developed in Karamoja

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these four outcomes on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: KARAMOJA’S ALTERNATIVE TOURISM POTENTIAL DEVELOPED FOR ENHANCED COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

The alternative tourism potential of Karamoja that the KIDP3 seeks to harness is not simply about increased number of tourist vehicles and tourists criss-crossing the dust roads of Karamoja running after wildlife as tour operators reap dividends. It is a type of tourism that seeks mutually beneficial relationships in which as much as possible of the proceeds of the tourism are retained by the local communities, in ways that empower them economically, leading to social transformation. Increasing contact between the Karamojong and outsiders should have a positive impact not only on the outsiders, in terms of their perceptions about Karamoja and the Karamojong, but also positively impact on the attitudes, behaviours and cultures of the Karamojong. Under Outcome 1 of Programme 6 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Interventions undertaken to promote sustainable tourism in Karamoja through alternative tourism products

Under the KIDP3, the focus on sustainable tourism will necessitate promoting investment in tourism in Karamoja that minimises any negative effects of tourism operations on not only the physical and environmental conditions in Karamoja, but also its people, their livelihoods and culture. A lot of progress has been achieved with the Annual Karamoja Cultural Day festivals

launched in July 2014. Focus by the KIDP3 will be on supporting tourism interventions that positively impact on the livelihoods of the local people in Karamoja in a sustainable manner. Community participation in tourism undertaking is to be encouraged to the extent possible. Among the new initiatives that the KIDP3 will support in a bid to promote alternative tourism products for sustainable tourism include the following: (a) Annual Karamoja Cultural Day festivals which will also be re-organised to bring on board cultures from other parts of Uganda; (b) Competitive Karamoja Annual Sports and Athletics Gala, which will be done in such a way as to attract national and international participants; (c) Karamoja Mountain Cycling and Road Racing event, which will be done in such a way as to attract international recognition; (d) development of Kanagorok as a tourism destination for hot springs and rock sliding in North Karamoja; (e) development of mountain hiking trails on Mt. Moroto and Mt. Kadam for local and international tourism, and training local youth as mountain trail guides; (f) marketing of Karamoja as a destination for Wilderness Adventure Tented Camping Experiences; (g) cultural tourism in Karamoja through supporting the development of Karamojong Cultural Adventure Trails and training of local youth as Cultural Adventure Trail guides; (h) mountain and rock climbing, and (i) training of local craftsmen and women in the manufacture of Karamojong specific works of arts and crafts. Lastly, support will be provided to ensure establishment of UNESCO Mount Moroto Man-and-Biosphere Reserve.

Output 1.2: Development of Tourism infrastructure in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, coordinated development of Cultural Museums at district level in Karamoja will be supported. The first Museum in Karamoja was opened at Katikekile in Moroto in November 2012. The Ik were also supported to open a museum on Ik culture which they call the 'Ik House of memory', located in an IK cultural village at Kamion overlooking the Turkana escarpment.

The construction of tourism roads in different parts of Karamoja will be supported. Beyond the tarmac on the roads from Soroti to Moroto and Moroto to Nakapiripirit, the rest of the road become impassable after the rains. The road from Moroto-Kotido-Kaabong-Karenga becomes almost impassable during rainy seasons. Roads linking Karamoja from other directions such as the Soroti-Kotido road, and the Lira-Kotido Road have potential to boost tourism in Karamoja if they are upgraded. Investment in improvement of Kidepo aerodrome in Kaabong district will also be supported. In addition, private tour operators in Karamoja will be lobbied to donate towards supporting tree planting activities as part of corporate social responsibility. The development of highway stop-overs for travellers in places such as Iriri, Namalu, Lokitelekaebu and Moruitit will be supported, as well as the development of a Karamojong *Manyatta* setting as a tourism product for inclusion in community, and training youth as *Manyatta* trail guides. The feasibility of developing the use of 'Cable Cars' for mountain tourism across the steep ravines and valleys on Mt. Moroto for domestic and foreign tourism attraction to Karamoja will be explored. Other mountains in Karamoja where tailored tourism products need to be considered include: Mt. Kadam, Mt. Napak and Mt. Morungole. Investment in skilling of local Karamojong tourism guides, operators and entrepreneurs will also be provided, to the extent possible. Lastly, support will also be provided for the development of cross-border tourism trails between Karamoja and neighbouring communities in Kenya and South Sudan.

Output 1.3: Interventions undertaken to strengthen livelihoods of communities living next to Protected Areas in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, investment of Revenue Sharing Funds returned to parishes in tangible community-benefit projects will be supported. Districts in Karamoja will be supported and equipped to address problem animals and vermin from Protected Areas. Community involvement in wildlife conservation will be supported to reduce community-condoned poaching activities. Community participation in forest conservation to stop forest encroachment in outlying communities will be supported, as well as initiatives for transparent and efficient management and resolution of human-wildlife conflicts in areas neighbouring Protected Areas. In addition, the development of bird watching trails, and training of local youth in bird watching guiding will be supported. Lastly, development of Safari hunting trails, as well as training of local youth in Safari hunting trail guides will also be supported.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 6 on '**Karamoja's alternative tourism potential developed for enhanced community empowerment and social transformation**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: KARAMOJA'S ALTERNATIVE TOURISM POTENTIAL DEVELOPED FOR ENHANCED COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Interventions undertaken to promote sustainable tourism in Karamoja through alternative tourism products	1.1.1 Support Annual Karamojong Cultural Day Festivals and re-organise them to bring on board culture from other parts of Uganda
	1.1.2 Support Competitive Karamoja Annual Sports and Athletics Gala, which attract national and international participants
	1.1.3 Support the development of the Karamoja Mountain Cycling and Road Racing event to international standards
	1.1.4 Support the development of Kanagorok as a tourism destination for hot springs and rock sliding in North Karamoja
	1.1.5 Support the development of mountain hiking trails on Mt. Moroto and Mt. Kadam for local and international tourism, and train local youth as mountain trail guides
	1.1.6 Support the marketing of Karamoja as a destination for Wilderness Adventure Tented Camping Experiences
	1.1.7 Support cultural tourism in Karamoja through supporting the development of Karamojong Cultural Adventure Trails and training of local youth as Cultural Adventure Trail guides
	1.1.8 Support the development mountain and rock climbing in Karamoja
	1.1.9 Support the training of local craftsmen and women in the manufacture of Karamojong specific works of arts and crafts
	1.1.10 Support the establishment of UNESCO Mount Moroto Man-and-Biosphere Reserve
	1.2.1 Undertake a mapping of all important cultural sites (cave drawings, shrines) and sites with fossils for protection as tourist attractions

Output 1.2: Development of Tourism infrastructure in Karamoja supported	1.2.2	Develop Moroto Cultural Museum to international standards with more artefacts, better presentation
	1.2.3	Support the construction of targeted Tourism roads in different parts of Karamoja
	1.2.4	Support investment in improvement of Kidepo aerodrome in Kaabong district
	1.2.5	Lobby private tour operators in Karamoja to donate towards supporting tree planting activities as part of corporate social responsibility
	1.2.6	Support the development of highway stop-overs for travellers at Iriri, Namalu, Lokitelekaebu, Moruitit
	1.2.7	Support the development of a Karamojong <i>Manyatta</i> setting as a tourism product for inclusion in community, and train youth as <i>Manyatta</i> trail guides
	1.2.8	Explore the feasibility of developing the use of 'Cable Cars' for mountain tourism across the steep ravines and valleys on Mt. Moroto for domestic and foreign tourism attraction to Karamoja
	1.2.9	Support investment in skilling of local Karamojong tourism guides, operators and entrepreneurs
	1.2.10	Support the development of cross-border tourism trails between Karamoja and neighbouring communities in Kenya and South Sudan
Output 1.3: Interventions undertaken to strengthen livelihoods of communities living next to Protected Areas in Karamoja	1.3.1	Support the investment of Revenue Sharing Funds returned to parishes in tangible community-benefit projects
	1.3.2	Support and equip the districts in Karamoja to address problem animals and vermin from Protected Areas
	1.3.3	Support community involvement in wildlife conservation to reduce community-condoned poaching activities
	1.3.4	Support community participation in forest conservation to stop forest encroachment in outlying communities
	1.3.5	Support initiatives for transparent and efficient management and resolution of human-wildlife conflicts in areas neighbouring Protected Areas
	1.3.6	Support development of bird watching trails, and training of local youth in bird watching guiding
	1.3.7	Develop Safari hunting packages for foreigners, nationals, and local communities as well as training of local youth in Safari hunting Trail guiding

OUTCOME 2: BUSINESS SKILLS AND ENTERPRISE IN KARAMOJA DEVELOPED FOR A COMPETITIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE AND IMPROVED WELFARE OF THE KARAMOJONG

The 2016/17 UNHS data showed that while at least 40% of the households in Karamoja reported having an enterprise (UBOS, 2017: 182), the majority were still trapped in poverty. The latter means that some of the household level microenterprise investments that households were involved in do not guarantee secure livelihoods. Exposure to prolonged armed conflicts

associated with livestock raiding leads to an irredeemable collapse in their asset base and social safety nets (Stites *et al.* 2007). As a consequence, many Karamojong households do not have the requisite capital to invest in trade due to lack of livestock, and yet recourse to either pastoralism or crop farming was evidently unsustainable (USAID 2017b, 21).

Formal schooling in Karamoja imparts skills which the majority of the youth find irrelevant for survival in the adverse physical environment of Karamoja. The most important skills, related to livestock herding, are acquired in the informal school of everyday experience. Unless Karamojong youth are able to continue their education at university or join vocational courses, the time they spend in school is not of much relevance. In collaboration with the Ministry of Trade Industry Cooperatives (MTICs), and several other development partners in the region, under the KIDP3, OPM and MfKA will support interventions that strengthen not only relevant skills especially in doing business, and facilitate access to credit and micro-finance, but also in developing enterprises as a strategy for improving the welfare of the population of Karamoja. The intervention that will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs of Outcome 2 of Programme 7 of KIDP3 include the following, among others:

Output 2.1: Business skills and enterprise development in Karamoja supported for improved welfare of the population

Under the KIDP2, a lot of business skills trainings were provided for women and youth, as well as support for business start-ups which stimulated the growth of many business enterprises. The availability of government support through for example the Youth Livelihood Project (YLP) and the Uganda Women Entrepreneurship Project (UWEP) was instrumental in providing alternative sources of incomes for different categories of Karamojong. Several challenges were however encountered with the recovery of funds for business enterprises for youth and women under YLP and UWEP: There were low recovery rates of all the funds that were issued out to youth and women in Karamoja during the KIDP2. The design of the YLP and UWEP model needs to be re-thought. The UGX. 5 million start-up capital that was often given to groups was not enough for all 5 people in a group. Recovery was difficult because money was given to individuals whose only cash at hand was the money they had obtained from YLP and UWEP; and without any other sources of income, business capital of UGX. 1 million for each person was incrementally encroached upon. In some groups, the chairpersons and treasurers connived to swindle the money that was received. Usually, those who got the money ended up defaulting. Some groups disintegrated after receiving funds. Some groups and their members were untraceable. In Moroto district, there was a 46.2% default rate on the YLP and 63% default rate on UWEP funds by December 2020. In Napak the UWEP default rate was reported at 73%. In Nabilatuk, the default rates were 82% for YLP, and 73% for UWEP.

The management of community micro-enterprises funded under YLP and UWEP and other programmes in Karamoja were undermined, among others, by low levels of literacy and limited/inadequate knowledge and skills in enterprise selection. There was no analysis of the profitability of the projects that were selected. Many beneficiaries of the funds invested in businesses that failed to take off. Most of the groups were formed because government told

communities to form the groups so as to benefit from government funds. When the money arrived, the members shared the money and thereafter the groups disintegrated. Some were under the impression that the funds were non-refundable as the beneficiaries and host communities were not always well sensitised. Many projects failed because of poor targeting. The men were locked out since youth and women were targeted, while others targeted the most vulnerable. The adult men, who are cause of insecurity, were ignored. In one area, when the elders learnt that youth had received enterprise money, they demanded their share in form of a bull and alcohol, which they shared in the name of blessing the youth projects.

Under the KIDP3, OPM and MfKA will, in collaboration with the MTICs, support the establishment and management of business information centres in all the district headquarters in Karamoja. These information centres will be key in providing information to the business community on trade, manufacturing, government policies, laws, business registration, taxes etc. Business skills and enterprise development will be undertaken in areas where investments have the highest chances to succeed. Under the KIDP2, OPM and MfKA and other government initiatives, as well as some international NGOs, supplied improved goats targeting vulnerable people, and yet these households lacked the means to look after the improved goats. Some of the goats died do lack of proper care, and those that survived were sold off by their owners because they could not afford the expenditure entailed in looking after them. Whilst it was a good approach not to distribute the assets to groups because anything given to everybody belongs to no one, and is likely to become subject to abuse and mismanagement; the targeting of individual beneficiaries should be selective so as to start with the 'better off' in the groups who can manage the assets, and the less resourced can then benefit from passed-on gifts. The targeting of these enterprise projects needs to be carefully rethought: While the KIDP3 will aim to empower poor Karamojong to get out of poverty, focus will be on those who already have some experience in investments.

Business skills training support for youth and women groups already involved in petty trade activities will be provided and expanded to crops and the livestock trade in Karamoja. The focus of such trainings will be on, among others: managing business start-ups, general management and governance of business enterprises which are going concerns, keeping business records for profitability assessment and managing tax obligations, and managing and resolving conflicts in business enterprises. Business skills development for existing small-scale petty trade businesses will be supported to enhance record keeping, business management and profitability. Trained and skilled youth will be provided with start-up capital and basic merchandise to boost their small-scale retail trade businesses dealing in groceries. Graduates of business skills training will be supported to access concessional credit from micro-finance institutions. Bursaries will be provided to Karamojong youth to attend vocational skills training schools. Efforts will be made to encourage female youth to take opportunities for vocational skilling since are the most disadvantaged. Support will also be provided to business enterprises for members of Peace Committees as an incentive for their contribution to peace building activities. Lastly, investment in MSME involved in the fortification of animal feeds for production and distribution in Karamoja will also be supported.

Output 2.2: Interventions undertaken to promote financial literacy in Karamoja

Availability of different financial services and products has improved in Karamoja over the years. However, access to these services was still very low in Karamoja, with, in 2016/17, up to 27% of the households in Karamoja not in any position to save any money with any form of financial institution (UBOS, 2017: 109). Given the low adult literacy levels, the minimum involvement with the money economy, and the limited consistent sources of income, the importance of undertaking interventions that seek to enhance the knowledge, attitudes, and skills of the ordinary Karamojong in as far as access and use of financial products and services cannot be over-emphasised. Self Help Groups (SHG) and Village Savings and Lending Associations (VLSA) are an important vehicle for delivering financial literacy in Karamoja. Under the KIDP3, technical assistance will be extended to VSLAs to train them on elementary book keeping, debt management, savings mobilisation, well-structured criteria for loan appraisal, disbursement, loan tracking and recovery. This will be undertaken in collaboration with several development partners such as CARE International in Uganda.

Apart from supporting the functioning of VSLA, one of the strategies which will be used under the KIDP3 to deliver financial literacy messages is through promotion programmes and radio talk shows on FM stations in Karamoja. This will be undertaken in collaboration with the MFPED, MTICs, the Micro-finance Support Centre (MSC) of Uganda, and several development partners in Karamoja who are already involved such as ACTED. The more there is knowledge and information about financial products and services out there, the more there will be demand to access financial services. The more simplified financial products are, the easier to embrace them. Mobile money¹⁶ has been one of the simplest financial products on offer from the financial services sector; unfortunately, the popularity of mobile money is still limited in rural Karamoja, especially due to limited ownership of mobile telephones. While the use mobile money has grown phenomenally at the national level, with the proportion of the population with access to formal financial services (and hence financial literacy) increasing from 28% in 2009 to 54% in 2013, and the number of registered mobile money customers in 2016 exceeded half the population of Uganda¹⁷; in Karamoja, only 28% of the households in 2016/17 individually owned mobile phones (UBOS 2017, 156). This means there is still significant need to promote financial literacy in Karamoja. According to the 2016/17 UNHS, knowledge about mobile money was lowest in Karamoja sub-region (with only 30% of population aware of the service), compared to Kampala, where up to 95% of the households (the highest in the country) were aware of mobile money and how to use it (UBOS, 2017: 115).

Under the KIDP3, community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on available financial services, and how to access them in Karamoja, will be undertaken. Youth and women will be trained on the importance of joining SHGs for skills enhancement and accessing financial

¹⁶ . Mobile money is a term used to loosely refer to money stored using the Subscriber Identity Module (SIM) number as an identifier as opposed to an account number in the conventional banking sense (see Ndiwalana, Morawczynski and Popov 2012).

¹⁷ . See Ivan James Ssettimba, 'Mobile Money in Uganda', paper presented at Bank of Uganda, March 2016. Available at: <https://www.theigc.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/3.-Ivan-Ssettimba-Bank-of-Uganda.pdf>

services. Support will be provided on the formation, training and equipping of VSLAs to learn about savings and accessing credit. VSLA will be supported to open accounts in micro-finance institutions for safety of deposits. Meetings will be convened to coordinate activities of development partners and NGOs supporting rural SHGs and VSLAs. FM Radio programmes will be supported to provide knowledge and information of how to access financial products and services.

Output 2.3: Access to Financial services supported for organised smallholder farmers in Karamoja

During the implementation of the KIDP2, a lot of support was provided by government and development partners to enhance access to financial services through savings and credit schemes for individuals and businesses, which benefited crop farmers as well as livestock producers in different parts of Karamoja. If up to 62.9 % of the households in Karamoja (the highest in the country) borrowed money to buy consumption goods and services (UBOS, 2017: 115), then there is a huge opportunity to promote access to financial services by all those who use money in whatever form, whether borrowed or not. During the KIDP3, interventions will be undertaken to link farmers and farmer organisations to financial service providers for accessing value addition equipment and infrastructure. Community-based institutions will be supported to provide financial products for smallholder crop farmers.

In addition, formal financial institutions will be supported to provide access to agriculture related financing to smallholder crop farmers. Interventions will be undertaken to ensure improved access to credit along the value chain through community saving and credit schemes. Formal financial institutions will be supported to provide access to agriculture related financing and business loan products and insurance products. Highway commodity markets will be established to economically empower local communities through sale of agricultural produce. Cash transfers will be provided for the most vulnerable households in communities in Karamoja including the elderly and disabled. Massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education will be undertaken on the livestock insurance scheme.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 6 on '**Business skills and enterprise developed for a competitive business climate and improved welfare of the Karamojong**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: BUSINESS SKILLS AND ENTERPRISE IN KARAMOJA DEVELOPED FOR A COMPETITIVE BUSINESS CLIMATE AND IMPROVED WELFARE OF THE KARAMOJONG	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Business skills and enterprise development in Karamoja supported for improved welfare of the population	2.1.1 Establish and support management of business information centres in all the district headquarters in Karamoja
	2.1.2 Support business skills training support for youth and women groups already involved in petty trade activities to expand to crops and livestock trade in Karamoja
	2.1.2 Support business skills development for existing small scale petty trade businesses to enhance record keeping, business management and profitability
	2.1.3 Provide trained and skilled youth with start-up capital and basic merchandise to boost their small scale retail trade business dealing in groceries
	2.1.4 Support graduates of business skills training to access concessional credit from micro-finance institutions
	2.1.5 Support provision of bursaries to Karamojong youth to attend vocational skills training schools
	2.1.6 Support business enterprises for members of Peace Committees as an incentive for their contribution to peace building activities
	2.1.7 Support investment in MSME involved in the fortification of animal feeds for production and distribution in Karamoja
Output 2.2: Interventions undertaken to promote Financial Literacy in Karamoja	2.2.1 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on available financial services and how to access them in Karamoja
	2.2.2 Train youth and women on the importance of joining Self Help Groups (SHGs) for skills enhancement and accessing financial services
	2.2.3 Support formation, training and equipping of Village Savings and Lending Associations (VSLAs) to learn about savings and accessing credit
	2.2.4 Support VSLA to open accounts in micro-finance institutions for safety of deposits
	2.2.5 Convene meetings to coordinate activities of development partners and NGOs supporting rural SHGs and VSLAs
	2.2.6 Support FM Radio programmes to provide knowledge and information of how to access financial products and services
Output 2.3: Access to Financial services supported for organised smallholder farmers in Karamoja	2.3.1 Link farmers and farmer organisations to financial service providers for accessing value addition equipment and infrastructure
	2.3.2 Support community-based institutions to provide financial products for smallholder crop farmers
	2.3.3 Support formal financial institutions to provide access to agriculture related financing to smallholder crop farmers
	2.3.4 Improve access to credit along the value chain through community saving and credit schemes
	2.3.5 Support formal financial institutes to provide access to agriculture related financing and business loan products and insurance products

	2.3.6 Establish highway commodity markets to economically empower local communities through sale of agricultural produce
	2.3.7 Provide cash transfers for the most vulnerable households in communities in Karamoja including the elderly and disabled
	2.3.8 Undertake massive community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on the livestock insurance scheme

OUTCOME 3: CROP AND LIVESTOCK MARKETING SYSTEMS AND ENTERPRISES STRENGTHENED FOR INCREASED INCOMES OF THE KARAMOJONG

It is an established fact that in conflict-afflicted dryland areas such as Karamoja, markets are very important not only for social and cultural interactions on the basis of which peace building and conflict management is undertaken, but also for enhancing food security and access to household basic necessities and inputs for economic production. They are institutions for social, cultural, political and economic interlocution. In Karamoja, the most critical markets are those that are primarily meant for the sale of livestock. Each primary market is inter-connected to several other secondary markets that supply commodities and originate buyers (UBOS 2017, 164). This means in Karamoja livestock markets are not just about the physical infrastructure or the livestock in the markets, but also the people who interface: local Karamojong and traders and buyers from far and wide.

The importance of strategically locating livestock markets in key livestock producing areas is because these markets have a potential to draw surplus herds from grazing areas to platforms that enable entry into consumption outlets. To the extent these markets provide platform in which private traders from far and wide participate, they also have a huge potential to stimulate the involvement of rural livestock producers, which helps to increase earnings from the sale of livestock and livestock products. The incomes generated from the sale of livestock and its products in markets depends on the ability of livestock producers to effectively engage in these markets, which then inspires initiatives for improving the quality of their products. In closed markets for livestock in the past, where participation of outsiders was minimal, it was believed the Karamojong only offered stock that they do not need (the sick, barren and old) for sale. Because of the competition which markets open to outsiders created among livestock producers, competition is now created among livestock producers to offer the best they have for fetching the most. Claims about pastoralists in Karamoja being perpetually price irresponsive are therefore sometimes misleading.

During the implementation of the KIDP2, a lot of efforts were also made to mentor groups of Karamojong crop farmers and livestock producers in marketing of their products by targeting better market outside Karamoja. Karamojong were trained on how to create market linkages and to bulk produce for collective marketing for better prices for their crops and livestock. This however has not yet translated into strong market linkages as well as increased returns to farmers. Under the KIDP3, interventions at different levels will be undertaken to consolidate changing economic behaviour of livestock producers and to entrench price responsiveness in the market place. They will include addressing market price volatilities and disincentives arising from inadequate

availability of market price information, and market inefficiencies that allow middlemen to suppress prices offered to livestock producers. Investments under the KIDP3 in improving not only security, but also transport and communication will significantly promote trade in livestock. The logic of the KIDP3 is to not only support continued investment in improvement of livestock marketing infrastructure, as was done under the KIDP2, but also to recognise that apart from lack of markets, several other interventions around physical markets are necessary for them to function in ways that promote other interconnected functions performed in the market. Under Outcome 3 of Programme 6 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 3.1: Flexible financing mechanisms for promoting trade in general merchandise, crops, livestock and livestock products in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, formal financial institutions will be supported to provide access to agriculture related business loan products in Karamoja. Formal financial institutions will also be supported to provide access to agriculture related financing for smallholder agro-pastoral households in Karamoja. Formal financial institutions will be supported to provide access to crop and livestock related insurance products. The introduction of appropriate livestock insurance schemes will be supported to the extent possible.

The KIDP3 will support the promotion of appropriate innovative technologies and practices for agricultural trade in drought-affected communities of Karamoja. The National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) - affiliated Zonal Agricultural Research Development Institute at Nabuin has been involved in the development of drought resilience, enhancing innovative technologies of seeds and planting materials as well as livestock breeds. Under the KIDP3, support will be provided to promote awareness of the existence of these technologies, as well to facilitate trade, especially in staple grains and horticulture. Support will also be provided to commercialise fodder and animal feed so as to reach as many farmers as possible in different parts of Karamoja, which will boost not only livestock production, but also trade in livestock. The goal is to boost incomes of households from trade in the staples, horticultural products, livestock, and livestock feeds and fodder.

The KIDP3 will also support exposure visits by livestock producers in Karamoja to other parts of the country to draw lessons on how livestock production and marketing constraints are addressed. During these exposure visits, livestock producers in Karamoja will be exposed to livestock markets in other parts of the country where certain cattle brands sell for as much five or more times what livestock producers earn in livestock markets in Karamoja. They will also get exposed to how livestock markets elsewhere are structured to protect livestock producers from unscrupulous middlemen and traders. This will provide an opportunity for livestock producers to learn best practices on how to rapidly increase carcass weights of livestock breeds in Karamoja from livestock producers in other parts of the country, as well as how marketing is organised, and what needs to be done to increase the incomes of Karamojong livestock producers from the sale of livestock as their main source of livelihood.

Output 3.2: Interventions for developing livestock trade and marketing infrastructure in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, investment will be undertaken in livestock market infrastructure integrating livestock and other farm and non-farm commodities at the sub-county level in Karamoja. The establishment of a relevant and functioning livestock and crop marketing information system will be facilitated to provide farmers with accurate pricing of their crops and livestock at the point of sale. This is intended to increase returns to farmers and reduce relevancy of middlemen who skew information about prices to exploit farmers. Previous attempts to establish such a system met with challenges, as prices were often not exact and had no impact on a farmer's decision to sell or not to sell his animals. Efforts will be made to increase its accuracy and reliability. The piloting of a Livestock Identification and Tracking System (LITS) will be supported for improved livestock marketing, linked with tracking for the control of livestock raiding. Extensive consultations with cattle owners in Karamoja will be undertaken before any new system is introduced. Construction of public slaughter slabs with shades will be undertaken in every sub-county to improve hygiene and increase quality of livestock products on the market. Public slaughter slab operators will be trained in modern slaughter standards and sanitary and phytosanitary standards to prevent meat contamination.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 3 of the KIDP3 Programme 6 on '**Crop and Livestock Marketing Systems and Enterprises strengthened for increased incomes of the Karamojong**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 3: CROP AND LIVESTOCK MARKETING SYSTEMS AND ENTERPRISES STRENGTHENED FOR INCREASED INCOMES OF THE KARAMOJONG	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Flexible financing mechanisms for promoting trade in general merchandise, crops, livestock and livestock products in Karamoja supported	3.1.1 Support formal financial institutions to provide access to agriculture related business loan products in Karamoja
	3.1.2 Support formal financial institutions to provide access to agriculture related financing for smallholder agro-pastoral households in Karamoja
	3.1.3 Support formal financial institutions to provide access to crop and livestock related insurance products
	3.1.4 Support the promotion of appropriate innovative technologies and practices for agricultural trade in drought affected communities of Karamoja
	3.1.5 Support exposure visits by livestock producers in Karamoja to other parts of the country to draw lessons for addressing livestock production and marketing constraints
Output 3.2: Interventions for developing livestock trade and Marketing	3.2.1 Undertake investment in livestock market infrastructure integrating livestock and other farm and non-farm commodities at sub-county level in Karamoja
	3.2.2 Facilitate the establishment of a relevant and functioning livestock and crop marketing information system for providing farmers with accurate pricing of their crops and livestock at point of sale

infrastructure in Karamoja supported	3.2.3 Support the piloting of a Livestock identification and Tracking System (LITS) for improved livestock marketing, linked with the tracking for control of livestock raiding
	3.2.4 Undertake construction of public slaughter slabs with shades in every sub-county to improve hygiene and increase quality of livestock products on the market
	3.2.5 Support training of public slaughter slab operators on modern slaughter standards and the sanitary and phytosanitary standards to prevent meat contamination

OUTCOME 4: LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' AND SAVINGS CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPED IN KARAMOJA

By December 2020, several co-operatives had been established in different parts of Karamoja, including: 16 in Kaabong; 6 in Abim; 15 in Kotido; 21 in Moroto; 3 in Amudat; 4 in Napak; 9 in Nakapiripirit, and; 1 in Nabilatuk. While these were general co-operatives, joined by individuals from different vocations, their establishment is partly responsible for the growth of membership savings and loan portfolios, hence making it possible to deliver financial assistance to rural communities. Studies show that Village Saving and Lending Associations (VSLAs) have a positive impact on the wellbeing of members not only in terms of making it possible for them to accumulate savings over an extended period on time, but also to access credit without the hassles encountered in formal micro-financial and commercial banking institutions, and at a more favourable rate.

Apart from enhancing financial inclusion, enhanced access to financial services, increased financial literacy as well as financial deepening in rural communities; these groups also generate positive household business outcomes, which leads to diversification of household sources of livelihood and survival. Most importantly, these groups have been known to promote the economic empowerment of women in rural and urban setting. They have increased opportunities for consumption smoothing as well as total food consumption rates, hence reducing the vulnerability of households to food and nutrition insecurity as well as other shocks and disasters (see Gash 2017; Uhuru Institute *et.al.* 2013; Innovations for Poverty Action 2012).

Cooperatives have been dubbed as the 'potential game changers in Uganda's aspiration to transform from a peasant to a modern middle-income country by 2040' (UNDP 2016). The success of saving co-operatives provides a foundation on the basis of which producer co-operatives can be established and entrenched. The producer co-operatives are important for enhancing access to agricultural extension services, agricultural machinery and equipment, and organised marketing of produce. The sustainable increase in agricultural production and productivity is likely to be anchored around well-functioning producer co-operatives, which buffer small holder producers against the high risks entailed in agricultural production.

It is anticipated that under the KIDP3, support to the establishment and functioning of livestock breeders' co-operatives, which will be provided in collaboration with MTICs and MAAIF, will help

smallholder farmers in Karamoja to leverage opportunities for accessing subsidised inputs, increasing access to appropriate production technologies as well as overcoming entry barriers for their produce in the market place. These breeders' co-operatives are a form of producer co-operatives, except they are focused specifically of those involved in rearing of livestock that pays attention to the quality and genetics of the breeds, and in this case, the indigenous Karamojong livestock breeds. The more successful producer co-operatives are, the more members benefit economically from reduced production costs and increased returns, which has a direct bearing on reducing the incidence of poverty in general and improving the welfare of the members and their households (UNDP 2016; Enzama 2013; Uhuru Institute *et.al.* 2013). In many parts of Karamoja, however, community savings groups as well as co-operatives are not yet in place. By December 2020, there were no savings co-operatives in Karenga, apart from those that had been registered under Kotido which had few members in Karenga. Under Outcome 4 of Programme 6 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 4.1: Development of Savings and Credit Co-operatives in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of community saving and credit groups in Karamoja will be supported. Support will be provided towards the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of Saving and Credit Co-operatives in the public sector using organised associations as entry points. Support will also be provided to the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of Saving and Credit Co-operatives in the private sector building on existing business associations at sub-county and district level in Karamoja. Massive community mobilisation, education and sensitisation will be undertaken on the functioning of Savings and Credit Co-operatives in Karamoja. Support will be provided to exposure tours to other parts of Uganda with successful Savings and Credit Co-operatives for lessons' learning.

Output 4.2: Development of Livestock Breeders' Co-operatives in Karamoja supported

The development of successful producer co-operatives in Karamoja will be based on the successes, which will be registered with saving and credit groups as well as the Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies (SACCOs). Under the KIDP3, massive community mobilisation, education and sensitisation on the importance of Producer Co-operatives in Karamoja will be carried out in collaboration with private sector actors. Government will support the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of District-based Livestock Producers in Karamoja.

There have been calls for expansion of co-operatives beyond agricultural production, to other sectors (UNDP 2016), and one sector where increased productivity and market competitiveness of enterprises involved could be achieved, with significant positive forward and backward benefits streams in places like Karamoja, is in mining. Under the KIDP3, a scoping study will be undertaken to explore opportunities for the establishment of a Producers' Co-operative among artisanal miners in Karamoja. Exposure tours to other parts of Uganda with successful Producer Co-

operatives will be supported to enable Karamoja-based artisanal miners to learn lessons from other parts of the country.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 4 of the KIDP3 Programme 6 on '**Development of Production and Savings Co-operatives in Karamoja supported**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 4: LIVESTOCK BREEDERS' AND SAVINGS CO-OPERATIVES DEVELOPED IN KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 4.1: Development of Savings and Credit Co-operatives in Karamoja supported	4.1.1 Support the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of community saving and credit groups in Karamoja
	4.1.2 Support the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of Saving and Credit Co-operatives in the public sector using organised associations as entry points
	4.1.3 Support the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of Saving and Credit Co-operatives in the private sector building on existing business associations at sub-county and district level in Karamoja
	4.1.4 Undertake massive community mobilisation, education and sensitisation on the functioning of Savings and Credit Co-operatives in Karamoja
	4.1.5 Support exposure tours to other parts of Uganda with successful Savings and Credit Co-operatives for lessons' learning
Output 4.2: Development of Livestock Breeders' Co-operatives in Karamoja supported	4.2.1 Undertake massive community mobilisation, education and sensitisation on the importance of livestock breeders' associations and savings co-operatives in Karamoja
	4.2.2 Support the establishment, training, equipping and operationalization of district-based livestock breeders' associations and savings co-operatives in Karamoja
	4.2.3 Undertake a scoping mission to explore opportunities for the establishment of a livestock breeders' associations and savings co-operatives among pastoralists in districts of Karamoja
	4.2.4 Support exposure tours to other parts of Uganda with successful livestock breeders' associations and savings for lessons' learning

2.7 PROGRAMME SEVEN: SUSTAINABLE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

A 2017 study of weather patterns in Karamoja over a 35-year period between 1981 and 2015 found not only an increase in average monthly rainfall, but also significant variations in the amounts received. More of the rainfall was coming outside the usual period, from end of March to the end of the year. The frequencies of periods of low or no rainfall at all, as well as moments of heavy rainfall events had also increased. The effect of an emerging second season of heavy rainfall from September to November has already had very disruptive effects that have undermined agricultural production and have potential to significantly aggravate food insecurity situation in Karamoja (Chaplin 2017, 8). The worst possible impact of climate change is already upon most of Karamoja. Severe droughts conditions, which in 2015 were estimated to afflict 60% of the Karamoja sub-region's eastern zones (Republic of Uganda 2015, 4), now affect all of Karamoja. Karamoja also experiences very strong winds and higher average annual temperatures, which increase markedly during the dry season. It is now widely acknowledged that environmental degradation is a serious threat to not only the livelihoods of the population in Karamoja but also to their security.¹⁸ Past insecurity in Karamoja, to a certain extent, 'shielded' most of its land and natural resources from the current demographic pressures that are driving the degradation at present.

With the high incidence of poverty, survival for the majority of the population is derived from direct consumptive use of natural resources. This implies that in most of Karamoja outside of the protected areas, available natural resources are either under enormous pressure, or have already been degraded beyond their capacity to recover naturally. Many interventions were undertaken during the KIDP2 to stem degradation, however there are significant challenges. The factors driving natural resource degradation include: accelerated economic development in the aftermath of the return of peace and security, through for example, development of physical infrastructure such as houses and roads; an increase in the population whose survival is directly dependent on extraction of natural resources; growth in extractive industries such as minerals, impacting biodiversity resources; expansion of the less than optimal subsistence crop farming practices; rapid demand for biodiversity resources such as wood-fuel by a fast rising urban population; recurrent vulnerability to food insecurity; resource management practices such as unregulated bush burning; and over-concentration of livestock around large water sources, among others (USAID 2017a, 21-2; USAID 2014, 11-2).

There exists a draft policy on the management of rangelands which has not yet been implemented. In the absence of a National Policy for the Management of Rangelands, there is need for strengthening capacities for households and communities, as well as sub-counties and districts in Karamoja, to promote sustainable use and management of rangelands as well as to adequately respond to drought in order to mitigate its effects and reduce the vulnerability of the population to other shocks and disasters (both natural and man-made). Programme 7 of KIDP3

¹⁸ . See 'Charcoal burning sending Ugandans to the grave – Environment Minister', The independent, June 6, 2019. Available at: <https://www.independent.co.ug/charcoal-burning-sending-ugandans-to-the-grave-environment-minister/>

aims to ‘Undertake Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management in Karamoja’. This KIDP3 programme is consistent with the NDPIII programme on ‘Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management’, which seeks to ‘stop, reduce and reverse environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change, as well as improve utilisation of natural resources for sustainable economic growth and livelihood security’ (Republic of Uganda 2020b).

Under the KIDP3 Programme 7 on ‘**Sustainable Environment and Natural Resources Management**’, the following three Outcomes will be pursued, namely:

Outcome 1: Improved Land administration and management in Karamoja

Outcome 2: Environmental degradation in Karamoja reversed and its adverse effects mitigated

Outcome 3: Water resources management and development improved in Karamoja

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these three outcomes on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT IN KARAMOJA

During the KIDP2 implementation, the Moroto Regional Land Officer was established and operationalized to provide modern infrastructure designed to enhance decentralization of land services, improve the title registration systems and make their transactions more transparent and secure. As a consequence, there is increased accessibility and efficiency of land services in Karamoja region in general, as well as improved efficiency and effectiveness in the land registration process in particular. Support was also provided for the operationalization and training of the District Land Board in Moroto and Napak districts. The Physical Planning Committees of Abim, Kaabong and Napak were also trained. Capacity for improved land management in Karamoja had significantly increased. Technical support was also provided for supervision of surveys and mapping in Moroto, Nakapiripirit and Napak. The Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) carried out supervision of the physical planning of Moroto, Napak and Abim districts. MLHUD intervened in helping to mitigate boundary disputes between districts, including Moroto, Napak, Kaabong, Kotido, Abim, Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk and Amudat. The MLHUD also carried out public sensitisation on issuance of Certificate of Customary Ownership (CCO), and the formation of Communal Land Associations (CLAs) for clans and sub-clans was undertaken in Kaabong, Moroto, Kotido, Amudat and Napak. A total of 313 CLAs were formed and incorporated as legal entities that will register and manage customary land in Karamoja region. The outcomes of these interventions are mixed, and in many cases have not clearly translated into security of land tenure especially for communal land users.

Despite the above interventions, land conflicts were on the increase in especially the greenbelts areas in the various districts. Most of the land in the Karamoja is under customary tenure, where ownership, access and use are regulated by clan elders. These informal institutions of land

administration have been undermined as a result of the erosion of certain powers of the elders due to pervasive armed conflicts. The formal institutions of land administration and management, such as District Land Offices, District Land Boards (DLBs) and Sub-county Area Land Committees (ALCs), are either not fully or properly constituted, and lack the requisite human resources. Where they exist, they lack office space and furniture, or are not fully and properly functional because of funding limitations (Muhereza 2019).

Under Outcome 1 of Programme 7 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Support functioning of institutions for land management and administration in all districts of Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, the constituting, equipping and functioning of District Land Offices in Karamoja will be supported. The following interventions will also be supported: (i) the constituting, equipping and functioning of District Land Boards in Karamoja; (ii) the constituting, equipping and functioning of Sub-county Area Land Committees in the districts of Karamoja; (iii) District Land Offices will be supported to collaborate with traditional systems of land governance for effective land conflicts management in Karamoja; (iv) Massive community land rights sensitisation and awareness campaigns will be undertaken in Karamoja, and; (iv). Re-surveys of borders and boundaries in disputed areas in districts in Karamoja to manage, resolve and prevent land conflicts will also be supported.

Output 1.2: Planned urban and rural development promoted in all rural-growth centres and new settlement areas of Karamoja

There is a wave of urbanisation taking place in Karamoja, as the population moves out of their nucleated permanent settlements into new settlements areas along the emerging rural growth centres, as well as in the greenbelt areas previously inaccessible due to insecurity. This urbanisation process needs to be planned, lest it becomes a challenge for delivery of and access to basic services such as safe water, health and education, which will ultimately undermine sustainable growth. Emerging urban centres that are devoid of requisite physical infrastructures, such as roads as well as facilities for sanitation and hygiene, will constrain organised delivery of basic social services in these areas. Land conflicts are rife in most of the urban areas as land is increasingly transferred from the communal domain into private hands. Without proper planning for the fast-rising urbanisation, several political economy challenges will arise especially when a high urban population begins to constrain infrastructure development, which will create conditions for poverty to flourish in urban setting. The ensuing livelihood patterns will become an environmental risk, and a threat to the health and wellbeing of urban residents.

Under the KIDP3, massive community mobilisation and sensitisation will be undertaken on urban physical planning processes in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja. The recruitment, training and equipping of District Physical Planners will be supported throughout Karamoja. The development of an Urban Physical Plan for all small towns and rural growth centres will be supported for orderly

urban development in Karamoja. Land use in Karamoja is changing fast, as more people are settling down to a life of permanent crop farming, wage employment and alternative economic activities. This has led to the emergence of rural growth centres and expansion of urban centres in different parts of Karamoja (Stites, Howe & Akabwai 2017, 49). These different new forms of land uses have been associated with land degradation. The integration of community perspectives in the physical plans will be supported to rationalise land use between urban and rural settlements as well as other forms of land uses. There is also need for the formulation and implementation of a regional resettlement policy for Karamoja in order to have an orderly transition of population into the greenbelt areas where land is rapidly being converted into permanent crop cultivation and settlement at the expense of other land uses, such as livestock production and nature conservation. Only Napak district passed an ordinance to regulate settlement. These greenbelt areas represent the only remaining ecologically balanced well-watered areas in Karamoja, outside the protected areas.

Output 1.3: Land registration and certification in Karamoja supported

Changes taking place in the land use of the remaining approximately 20% of Karamoja's land area have also been the subject of a lot of controversies, considering that almost 80% of the land area in Karamoja is gazetted: 40.8% under wildlife conservation areas, 11.6% under National Forest Reserves and 24.8% under exclusive mineral exploration licenses (USAID 2017a, 25-6; Rugadya *et al.* 2010). Under the KIDP3, further community mobilisation, sensitisation and education will be undertaken on Communal Land Associations (CLAs) and Customary Certificates of Ownership (CCO). Communities will be mobilised to form CLAs to enhance tenure security in communal land areas of Karamoja. The issuance of CCOs to community land for registered CLAs will be undertaken. A survey of all land on which public institutions including district headquarters, sub-county and parish headquarters sit, as well schools and health centres, will be undertaken and the land titled.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 7 on '**Interventions undertaken to improve land administration and management in Karamoja**' are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: IMPROVED LAND ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT IN KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Support functioning of institutions for land management and administration in all districts of Karamoja	1.1.1 Support the constitution, equipping and functioning of District Land Offices in Karamoja
	1.1.2 Support the constitution, equipping and functioning of District Land Boards in Karamoja
	1.1.3 Support constitution, equipping and functioning of Sub-county Area Land Committees in the districts of Karamoja
	1.1.4 Support District Land Offices to collaborate with traditional systems of land governance for effective land conflicts management in Karamoja
	1.1.5 Undertake massive community land rights sensitisation and awareness campaigns

	1.1.6 Support re-surveys of borders and boundaries in disputed areas in districts in Karamoja to manage, resolve and prevent land conflicts
Output 1.2: Planned urban and rural development promoted in all rural-growth centres and new settlement areas of Karamoja	1.2.1 Undertake massive community mobilisation and sensitisation on urban physical planning processes in small towns and RGCs in Karamoja
	1.2.2 Support the recruitment, training and equipping of District Physical Planners throughout Karamoja
	1.2.3 Support the development of an Urban Physical Plan for all small towns and rural growth centres for orderly urban development in Karamoja
	1.2.4 Facilitate integration of community perspectives in the physical plans to rationalise land use between urban and rural settlements as well as other forms of land uses
	1.2.5 Support the formulation and implementation of a resettlement policy in green-belts areas of Karamoja for orderly community development
Output 1.3: Land registration and certification in Karamoja supported	1.3.1 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on Communal Land Associations (CLAs) and Customary Certificates of ownership (CCO)
	1.3.2 Mobilise communities to form CLAs to enhance tenure security communal land areas of Karamoja
	1.3.3 Undertake issuance of Customary Certificates of ownership (CCO) to community land for registered CLAs
	1.3.4 Undertake survey of all land on which public institutions sit, including district headquarters, sub-county and parish headquarters, as well schools and health centres

OUTCOME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN KARAMOJA REVERSED AND ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS MITIGATED

In the second half of the implementation of the KIDP2 in 2017, 95% of households in Karamoja, the highest in the country, got their firewood from the bush/forest. Only 1% of the population in Karamoja owned plantations/woodlots as the primary source of their firewood (UBOS 2017, 129-130). The proportion of households using wood fuel for cooking in Karamoja increased from 84.4% in 2016/17 to 87.7% in 2019/20 (UBOS 2021). Woody biomass was harvested not only for domestic use, but also for sale in urban areas as well as for export to other parts of Uganda. Several districts in Karamoja have tried various administrative measures to address charcoal burning, for example: districts liaise with security forces to deploy troops in areas where charcoal burning takes place, and patrol roads in the districts;¹⁹ and military intelligence is used to track business people driving the cutting of trees for charcoal burning.²⁰ Despite military check points along most roads in Karamoja however, trucks carrying charcoal continue leaving Karamoja.

¹⁹ . See Min. 25/COU/04/2016, in Minutes of the 11th Meeting of the 9th Council of Kotido District Local Government held on 29th April 2016 at the Youth Centre at 12:54 p.m., pp. 3.

²⁰ . See Min. 26/COU/04/2016, in Minutes of the 11th Meeting of the 9th Council of Kotido District Local Government, *ibid*.

Apart from degradation, there are also many changes affecting Karamoja's highly stressed physical environment. Changes are taking place in the land use systems in Karamoja that are having a negative impact on ability of the natural ecosystem to regenerate. The rangelands in Karamoja are increasingly being converted to permanent crop farming and settlement. The large populations of crop farmers who have settled in the green belt areas have constrained the dry season dispersal of pastoralists, whose opportunistic tracking of seasonally available pastoral resources allows the natural vegetation to regenerate. Pastoralists are increasingly confined into smaller areas, which increases the vulnerability of their herds to scarcity of pastures and to outbreaks of diseases and pests. Outcome 2 under Programme 7 of the KIDP3 seeks to undertake interventions to enhance the health and productivity of rangelands, which is critical for ensuring sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods, and which will in turn reduce the vulnerability of herders to resource use conflicts. The following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Drought management at community level in Karamoja strengthened

Under the KIDP3, a desk study to review available information on the long-term effects of drought in different parts of Karamoja will be undertaken to identify appropriate interventions for drought management and mitigation. Interventions to strengthen indigenous drought early warning and management systems in Karamoja will be identified, documented and recommended for implementation. Weather stations will be constructed at sub-county level throughout Karamoja to collect data on changes in weather variables. Efforts will be made to collect, analyse, publish and widely disseminate early warning information on changes in weather conditions (e.g. drought). Capacity to develop disaster response and mitigation plans will be strengthened at parish, sub-county and district levels.

It is planned that under KIDP3, efforts will be made to undertake the adaption, piloting and operationalization of the IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) framework on drought resilience measurement, analysis, data and indicators, as well as associated guidelines, for use at the district level in Karamoja for informed decision making and investment aimed at increasing community resilience to drought. This will be undertaken in collaboration with the IDDRSI Secretariat. The information that will be generated will be used to determine the best interventions to implement in the different districts for increasing community resilience to drought.

Lastly, efforts will be made to ensure there is sufficient funding for the functioning of District and Sub-county Disaster Management Committees. The operationalization of these committees will be done in collaboration other MDAs as well as collaborating partners such as the World Food Programme (WFP), and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) who are involved in drought early warning activities.

Output 2.2: Interventions undertaken to restore degraded rangelands in different parts of Karamoja

Although most of Karamoja manifests clear signs of rangeland degradation, the degree varies from place to place. There have been several development partners who have trained communities on restoration of degraded rangeland, in addition to re-seeding, re-planting and agro-forestry, including FAO and ACTED, whose experiences are relevant to draw on. It is proposed under this output to undertake a study to map the nature and extent of rangeland degradation in different parts of Karamoja to identify the leading causes and drivers of degradation, as well as the possible interventions for mitigating the adverse effects of degradation of rangelands. Adequate information is needed to support any attempts at the restoration of degraded rangelands. Efforts will be made under the KIDP3 to strengthen the capacity of communities living in the degraded areas to manage rangelands, as well as undertake rehabilitation of degraded rangelands. Communities will be supported to undertake mechanical removal of invasive species, including grass, shrubs and trees, to minimise their rangeland encroachment. Communities will also be supported to carry out re-seeding of degraded grasslands with pastures and re-planting of indigenous forage and browse resources, including trees and shrubs.

Appropriate agro-forestry schemes have the potential to reduce food insecurity in the region. Such schemes will diversify livelihoods, providing an alternative source of income and reducing the pressure on natural stands for charcoal/firewood. Additionally, this will reduce environmental degradation in the region, thereby buffering the impact of climate shocks and strengthening food insecurity (Chaplin 2017, 12). The development of tree nurseries at sub-county level in Karamoja will be supported. Tree planting and woodlots by Youth and Women groups and education institutions in Karamoja will also be supported. Community sensitisation and awareness creation on rangeland resource sharing mechanisms and dynamics in Karamoja will be undertaken. Sensitisation on and enforcement of community bye-laws on resource ownership, access and use in rangeland areas of Karamoja will be supported.

Output 2.3: Interventions undertaken to promote environmental conservation as an adaptation to the impacts of global warming in Karamoja region

One of greatest causes of environmental degradation is the increasing demand for building materials in the rapidly expanding urban areas and rural growth centres. Many buildings are constructed using burnt bricks, and to certain extent, mud and wattle. Under the KIDP3, opportunities for introducing and training artisans in the use of alternative building materials such as stone masonry will be explored, so as to minimise use of firewood and carbon emissions, in addition to encouraging building contractors to use hydra-form brick making and concrete block making technologies. The provision of weather-related information systems and warnings to support smallholder farming practices will be supported. The introduction of conservation tillage in farming communities in different parts of Karamoja will be supported. The integration of soil and water conservation technologies of farming practices in crop growing areas of Karamoja will also be supported, as well as the adoption of construction of trenches along spurs in erosion prone areas of Karamoja. Hydra-form brick making machines will be procured and distributed to districts at subsidised prices. Concrete block making machines will also be procured and

distributed to districts at subsidised prices. Community sensitisation on the dangers of indiscriminate bush burning in the districts of Karamoja will be undertaken. The introduction of energy efficient cooking technologies will be supported to conserve tree resources.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 7 on **'Interventions undertaken to reverse environmental degradation and mitigate its adverse effects in Karamoja'** are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION IN KARAMOJA REVERSED AND ITS ADVERSE EFFECTS MITIGATED	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Drought Management at community level in Karamoja strengthened	2.1.1 Undertake a desk study to review available information on the long-term effects of drought in different parts of Karamoja, to identify relevant interventions for drought management and mitigation
	2.1.2 Identify, document, recommend and implement interventions to strengthen indigenous drought early warning and management systems in Karamoja
	2.1.3 Establish weather stations at sub-county level throughout Karamoja to collect data on changes in weather variables
	2.1.4 Collect, analyse, publish and disseminate widely early warning information on changes in weather conditions (e.g. drought)
	2.1.5 Strengthen capacity to develop disaster response and mitigation plans at Parish, Sub-county and District levels
	2.1.6 Undertake adaption and operationalization of the IDDRSI framework on drought resilience measurement, analysis, data and indicators as well as associated guidelines for use in districts of Karamoja
	2.1.7 Provide funding for the functioning of District and Sub-county Disaster Management Committees
Output 2.2: Interventions undertaken to restore degraded rangelands and mitigate further degradation in different parts of Karamoja	2.2.1 Undertake a mapping study to identify the nature of rangeland degradation in Karamoja, its causes, drivers, and possible mitigation of adverse effects
	2.2.2 Strengthen capacity of communities to manage rangelands, as well as undertake rehabilitation of degraded rangelands
	2.2.3 Support communities to undertake mechanical removal of invasive species of grass, shrubs and trees to minimise rangeland encroachment
	2.2.4 Support communities to re-seed degraded grasslands with pastures and re-planting of indigenous forage and browse resources, including trees and shrubs
	2.2.5 Support the development of tree nurseries at sub-county level in Karamoja
	2.2.6 Support tree planting and woodlots by Youth and women groups and education institutions in Karamoja
	2.2.7 Undertake community sensitisation and awareness creation on rangeland resource sharing mechanisms and dynamics in Karamoja
	2.2.8 Support sensitisation on and enforcement of community bye-laws on resource ownership, access and use in rangeland areas of Karamoja
Output 2.3: Interventions undertaken to promote	2.3.1 Support the provision of weather related information systems and warnings to support smallholder farming practices
	2.3.2 Support the introduction of conservation tillage in farming communities in different parts of Karamoja

environmental conservation as an adaptation to the impacts of global warming in Karamoja region	2.3.3	Support the integration of soil and water conservation technologies of farming practices in crop growing areas of Karamoja
	2.3.4	Support the adoption of construction of trenches along spurs in erosion prone areas of Karamoja
	2.3.5	Explore opportunities for introducing and training artisans in use of alternative building materials such as stone masonry to minimise use of firewood and carbon emissions
	2.3.6	Procure and distribute to districts at subsidised prices hydra-form brick making machines
	2.3.7	Procure and distribute to districts at subsidised prices concrete block making machines
	2.3.8	Undertake community sensitisation on the dangers of indiscriminate bush burning in the districts of Karamoja
	2.3.9	Support the introduction of energy efficient cooking technologies to conserve tree resources

OUTCOME 3: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IMPROVED IN KARAMOJA

Karamoja is one of the most water stressed regions in the country. This is due to a combination of factors including the nature of the parent rock and the soils, the topography, and the climatic conditions. Rainfall in Karamoja is not only extremely unreliable and sparsely distributed, it has also become unpredictable in terms of when it is received and for how long, and is now also extremely variable. Extreme dry spells have become very common with a prolonged dry season. The effects of climate change have further exacerbated already erratic rainfall patterns, as heavy showers are sometimes received when least expected resulting in flash floods in low-lying areas. Sometimes the rains appear outside the previous expected dates and last a very short period compared to normal years. This means that when water is available, it has to be properly managed.

In the absence of vegetation and trees, heavy downpours can cause immense destruction of lives and property as the run-off flows westwards. The lack of vegetation cover on the rangelands further limits the capacity of water filtration into the soils, which already have a poor retention capacity. This means that apart from a few permanent water sources flowing from the mountains, Karamoja's water sources are mainly seasonal streams. Most of the rainwater received in Karamoja flows westwards into the neighbouring districts in Teso, Lango, Acholi, and to a small extent Bugishu, as heavy surface runoff. As a consequence, Karamoja suffer from acute water scarcity. The Karamojong who depend predominantly on livestock have adopted a mobile system of livestock production where herds are moved between the wet season and dry seasons to access water and pastures for their livestock. This means the management of available water resources and development of more water resources is extremely critical for not only the survival of the Karamojong and their herds, but also for the development of Karamoja and the management of resource use conflicts.

Under Outcome 3 of Programme 7 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 3.1: Interventions undertaken to improve the management of water resources in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, rain gauges will be procured and installed at all sub-counties in Karamoja for monitoring rainfall amounts for better decision making. Water Quality Surveillance will be conducted in all the districts of Karamoja. Interventions will be undertaken to protect, conserve and rehabilitate key water catchment areas in Karamoja. Regular monitoring of water and air quality in Karamoja will also be undertaken. Interventions will be undertaken to promote formal and informal water resources sharing arrangements in the rangelands during the dry season.

Output 3.2: Rain water harvesting technologies promoted in institutions and at household level in Karamoja

In many parts of Karamoja, most of the water available at boreholes is salty, and not fit for human consumption. In the absence of piped water, efforts have to be made to harvest as much of the water from roof-tops as possible. Harvesting of rain water from roof tops is still at a very limited scale, too small for such water to be sufficient to provide for the needs of livestock production. Harvesting surface run-off is also extremely costly for individual water consumers. Under the KIDP3, plastic and stainless-steel water tanks for roof-top water harvesting will be procured, distributed and support provided for their installation. Training of local artisans on construction of in-situ rain water harvesting at farm level, using underground tanks to trap surface run-off, will be supported. Lastly, hand-pumps for reticulation of water from underground water tanks will also be provided at a subsidised rate.

Output 3.3: Interventions undertaken to increase water availability for multi-purpose use through construction of Water for Production facilities

Several large strategic water reservoirs were constructed in Karamoja during the KIDP1, including: Kobebe dam in Rupa sub-county, Moroto district (with a storage capacity of 2.3 billion litres); Longoromit dam in Kaabong district; Arechek dam in Napak district (with a storage capacity of 2.5 million cubic meters); and Kawomeri dam in Abim district. While these large dams benefitted surrounding communities profoundly, there are still many areas in Karamoja where such large strategic reservoirs need to be constructed. Their potential, in some areas, has been undermined by the absence of a good water management and O&M system. This is problematic because all livestock in Karamoja depends on communal water sources, where access to water has to be properly regulated to give an opportunity to everybody to water their livestock. In the areas where large water reservoirs have been constructed, solving one problem sometimes creates another without also investing in increasing pasture availability i.e. when a new driver for mobility is created – that of migration to access water. There is a need to invest in increasing the availability of pasture as well as putting in place a system for regulating access to and use of water and pastures to stem pasture degradation. Usually access and use is negotiated between kraal

leaders in a particular area, and water user committees set up by the district local governments (see Mercy Corps Uganda and MWE 2019). Sometimes these systems have not worked as well as they should, which has undermined the potential of the water for production facilities to support livestock production.

Under the KIDP3, an assessment of existing water for production facilities will be conducted to determine the extent of degradation and mismanagement and to draw up options for rehabilitation. At least 10 large valley dams will be constructed in every sub-county to function as Strategic Water Reservoirs. The construction of large valley tanks ($>20,000\text{m}^3$) will also be constructed at parish level. The utilisation of these multi-purpose water for production facilities will be diversified to make it possible to use them not only for livestock production, but also irrigated crop farming and fish production. Medium to large scale irrigation schemes will be designed and constructed at the Strategic Water Reservoirs (large dams). Sustainable management structures for multipurpose storage structures and bulk water systems will be established. Support will be provided to undertake chain-link fencing of all water for production facilities in Karamoja. The design and functioning of community-based operation and maintenance (O&M) systems for water for production facilities in Karamoja will be supported, as well as the development and enforcement of bye-laws for sharing of water resources between different users and uses at water for production facilities in Karamoja. In addition, District Water Offices will also be supported to undertake routine capital repairs, as well as supervision of water for production facilities in Karamoja.

Output 3.4: Interventions undertaken to promote integrated watershed management in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, a mapping and assessment of underground and surface water resources in Karamoja will be undertaken to determine future sustainability. The development and implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Plans for specific water catchments in Karamoja will be supported. Efforts will be made to demarcate and support the regeneration of ecosystems in areas around selected water catchments in Karamoja. The formulation, enactment and enforcement of bye-laws and ordinances for integrated watershed management in water catchment areas of Karamoja will be undertaken. The mapping and implementation of migration corridors to and from water catchment areas and large water reservoirs will be supported. This should build on the work already done by stakeholders such as IDRSSI, GIZ and the Karamoja Development Forum (KDF).

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 3 of the KIDP3 Programme 7 on **'Interventions undertaken to improve water resources management and development in Karamoja'** are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 3: WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT IMPROVED IN KARAMOJA	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Interventions undertaken to improve the management of water resources in Karamoja	3.1.1 Procure and install rain gauges at all sub-counties in Karamoja for monitoring rainfall amounts for better decision making
	3.1.2 Conduct Water Quality Surveillance in all the districts of Karamoja
	3.1.3 Undertake interventions to protect, conserve and rehabilitate key water catchment areas in Karamoja
	3.1.4 Undertake regular monitoring of water and air quality in Karamoja
	3.1.5 Undertake interventions to promote formal and informal water resources sharing arrangements in the rangelands during the dry season
Output 3.2: Rain water harvesting technologies promoted in institutions and at household level in Karamoja	3.2.1 Procure, distribute and support installation of plastic tanks for roof-top water harvesting
	3.2.2 Support the training of local artisans on new technologies for construction of low cost ferro-cement tanks for harvesting roof-top rain water
	3.2.3 Support the training of local artisans on construction of in-situ rain water harvesting at farm level using underground tanks to trap surface run-off
	3.2.4 Provide hand-pumps for reticulation of water from underground water tanks
Output 3.3: Interventions undertaken to increase water availability for multi-purpose use through construction of Water for Production facilities	3.3.1 Conduct an assessment of existing water for production facilities to determine the extent of degradation and mismanagement to draw options for rehabilitation
	3.3.2 Design and construct at least 10. large valley dams in every sub-county to function as Strategic Water Reservoirs
	3.3.3 Undertake construction of large valley tanks (>20,000m ³) at parish level
	3.3.4 Design and construct medium to large scale irrigation schemes at the strategic water reservoirs (large dams)
	3.3.5 Establish sustainable management structures for multipurpose storage structures and bulk water systems
	3.3.6 Undertake chain-link fencing of all water for production facilities in Karamoja
	3.3.7 Support the design and functioning of community-based operation and maintenance (O&M) systems for water for production facilities in Karamoja
	3.3.8 Support the development and enforcement of bye-laws for sharing of water resources between different users and uses at water for production facilities in Karamoja
	3.3.9 Support District Water Offices to undertake routine capital repairs, as well as supervision of water for production facilities in Karamoja
Output 3.4: Interventions undertaken to promote integrated watershed	3.4.1 Undertake a mapping and assessment of underground and surface water resources in Karamoja to determine future sustainability
	3.4.2 Support the development and implementation of Integrated Watershed Management Plans for specific water catchments in Karamoja

management in Karamoja	3.4.3	Demarcate and support regeneration of ecosystems in areas around selected water catchments in Karamoja
	3.4.4	Support formulation, enactment and enforcement of bye-laws and ordinances for integrated watershed management in water catchment areas of Karamoja
	3.4.5	Support the mapping and implementation of migration corridors to and from water catchment areas and large water reservoirs

2.8 PROGRAMME EIGHT: ENHANCING ROADS, TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES IN KARAMOJA

The availability of physical and economic infrastructure—such as roads, ferries, railways, as well as Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and telecommunications—is extremely important not only for the delivery of basic social services, but also for strengthening the resilience of communities that are being provided with better economic opportunities for trade in order to stimulate economic growth.

There was significant investment by the government in improvement of the road infrastructure in Karamoja during the KIDP2 period, including many previously hard-to-reach areas. Government constructed Karamoja's second tarmac road from Soroti to Moroto, which was launched in November 2020. The first ever tarmac road in Karamoja from Moroto to Nakapiripirit was completed in 2015 during the implementation of the KIDP1. In addition, approximately 11.5 kms of roads within Moroto municipality were also tarmacked during the KIDP2. This brings the total of tarmac roads in Karamoja from 100 kms in 2015/16 (comprising mainly the road from Nakapiripirit to Moroto) to 187.5 kms in 2019/20 (including the road from Iriri to Nadunget junction. Most of the investment was from the Uganda Road Fund through Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA).

This investment translated into increased vehicular traffic, both private and public transport, as well as a reduction of travel time and vehicle operation costs for travel into and out of Karamoja due to good road surfaces for both tarmac and murrum roads. As a consequence, there is an increase in population of travellers into and out of Karamoja, leading to increased exposure of the people of Karamoja to the world outside Karamoja, as well as a better appreciation of Karamoja by the people outside Karamoja as the number of first-time visitors increases. With all district headquarters accessible all year round, the delivery of basic services increased, as well as safety and security, which led to increased opportunities of not only increased access to markets, but also trade and investment opportunities in many parts of Karamoja which was not possible before. Many business enterprises have been established, and new hotels built which has increased the hotel accommodation capacity in the region. The opening up of roads leading to neighbouring countries has increased cross border trade.

Programme 8 of the KIDP3 seeks to 'Enhance Roads, Transport and Communication Services in Karamoja' by further increasing investments in improving the road and telecommunication infrastructures in Karamoja. This is consistent with the NDPIII programme on 'Integrated

Transport Infrastructure and Services’, which among other goals aims to reduce the costs and time of travel, increase the durability of infrastructure and reduce fatalities and casualties from transport accidents (Republic of Uganda 2020b). In order to achieve the objectives of ‘Enhancing roads, transport and communication services in Karamoja’ under Programme 8 of the KIDP3, the following two outcomes will be pursued, namely:

Outcome 1: Karamoja’s road infrastructure improved further

Outcome 2: Karamoja’s telecommunication infrastructure improved further

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these two outcomes on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: KARAMOJA’S ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED FURTHER

While the road infrastructure in Karamoja had significantly improved during the KIDP2 period, most of the progress achieved was on central government roads, with much lesser improvement on the majority district and community access roads. The road infrastructure leading to district towns had improved, however the roads connecting districts to sub-county and parish headquarters, and community access roads, were still a challenge because not all were all-weather surface roads. Parliament heard during a plenary session on Wednesday, 27 May 2020 that while the UPDF had done a commendable job to ensure the situation did not get out of hand, their ability to quickly apprehend cattle rustlers and contain the insecurity was hampered by poor roads. A plea was made by a Member of Parliament from Karamoja, for the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM): “*to construct security roads, so that the UPDF can effectively protect people living within, and outside Karamoja*”.²¹ Whenever it rains, most access feeder roads become impassable, making many parts of Karamoja inaccessible for the delivery of basic social services. Moreover, the lifespan of roads controlled by districts and sub-counties, where routine maintenance involves grading, gravelling and compacting, was still lower than the central government roads. Some of the roads that had been earmarked for rehabilitation during the KIDP2 in Amudat, Abim, Kaabong, Kotido and Nakapiripirit were not rehabilitated by December 2020. There are still challenges with the most appropriate design of the roads in Karamoja which get damaged every rainy season, making routine maintenance extremely expensive. The highways leading from mining locations are at a great risk of destruction by heavy trucks ferrying limestone and marbles, as well as trucks moving agricultural products out of Karamoja and bringing trade and other merchandise into Karamoja.

The funds allocated to districts in Karamoja for undertaking routine road maintenance were on low side and unrealistic. The funds available from the Uganda Road Fund are not for routine maintenance and rehabilitation of roads, but for construction of new roads. Some roads require maintenance twice a year, others once, to increase the lifespan of the roads. Procurement of

²¹. See ‘MPs call for urgent Govt. action on Karamoja insecurity’, Parliament News, 28 May 2020. Available at: <https://www.parliament.go.ug/news/4634/mps-call-urgent-govt-action-karamoja-insecurity>

murrām had become so expensive because communities have become very enlightened and were demanding a lot of money for any excavations for murrām. (This was the effect seen by the Chinese company who did the Moroto-Soroti road, and who were paying handsomely for murrām) The supervision of roads works is lacking because the district has no transport to facilitate supervision. The districts of Karamoja share one truck excavator and low-bed with the rest of the districts in Northern Uganda including West Nile, Acholi and Lango. The machine is based in Gulu. All the districts in Karamoja are allocated only 3 weeks. The approval process is very long, and UNRA takes precedence. Opportunities for districts are usually made the most of in Northern Uganda where the machine is based.

In some areas, the road improvements, and especially the highways out of Karamoja, is also a factor that promoted quick movement of raided livestock out of Karamoja. The handling of raided livestock had changed, as raided animals are often no longer combined with genuinely owned animals by raiders or their kin, but are quickly disposed off far from the host communities of the raiders. Once raided, improved communication made possible by mobile phones ensures stolen livestock are quickly loaded onto trucks and moved out of Karamoja, making it difficult to trace, impound and recover raided livestock unless information about a raid is quickly passed onto the security forces. On the other hand, security operations in remote and inaccessible parts of Karamoja are also being hindered by the absence of security roads.

Under Outcome 1 of Programme 8 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 1.1: Major roads in Karamoja upgraded to tarmac

Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to ensure the bituminization of roads connecting all district headquarters in Karamoja. The road from Moroto to Lokitonyala was under construction by July 2021. Efforts need to be made to construct other roads to the international borders. The construction of tarmac roads leading to the One-Stop Open Border Posts (OSOBPs) in Karamoja will be undertaken under the KIDP3. The tarmacking of all key roads within the district towns and municipalities in Karamoja will also be undertaken.

Output 1.2: Coordinated construction of internal and border security roads in Karamoja undertaken

Under the KIDP3, OPM and MfKA will collaborate with the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) to undertake construction of new security roads proposed by districts and the UPDF leadership in Karamoja as a strategy to respond to the changing dynamics of armed conflicts in Karamoja. These roads, covering a total of 250 kilometres, include the following:

1. Nakiloro – Naput – Kotein - Kotein – Loyoro (88 kms)
2. Loyoro – Lopedo – Turuturu (50 kms)
3. Karisarik – Magos – Naput (32 kms)
4. Kobebe – Kalongolemuge – Nakapelimoru (80 kms)

OPM and MfKA will collaborate with the UNRA to undertake the rehabilitation of a total of 1,598 kms of 37 existing priority security roads in seven districts that were identified by the various districts in collaboration with the leadership of the UPDF in Karamoja. These 37 roads included 525 kms of nine roads in Moroto District; 327 kms of five roads in Kotido District; 40 kms of five roads in Amudat District; 143 kms of six roads in Abim District; 436 kms of six roads in Kaabong District; 199 kms of four roads in Nakapiripirit District, and 55 kms of two roads in Napak District, the following:

Moroto District (525 kms)

1. Nakiloro – Naput – Kotein - Loyoro road (88 kms)
2. Kotein – Loyoro (30 kms)
3. Loyoro – Lopedo -Turuturu road (50 kms)
4. Karisarik – Magos – Naput (32 kms)
5. Nabilatul - Olilim - Okoboi - Adachar - Apeitolim along the Katakwi boarder (60 kms)
6. Moroto – Kobebe – Kalongolemuge – Nakapelimoru (80 kms)
7. Atumutaak-Omarimau-Nataparakwangan (30 kms)
8. Kodonyo-Lopei-Lokeriaut (30 kms)
9. Naoi-Lokisilei-Kobebe Road (45 kms)
10. Kauriong- Kalemungole-Nakwanga –Lokwakipi-Nakitoe Ariwon -Kokiliokit -Nakabaat (80 kms)

Other roads in Moroto district that need to be considered include roads within the parishes of Natumkale and Narenganya in Tepeth county.

Kotido District (327 kms)

1. Nakapelimoru - Kotein- Nakitongo - Kenya along Karamoja-Turkana boarder (47 kms)
2. Nakapelimoru - Kobebe road (48 kms)
3. Maaru - Longolet Dam - Kalongo (Agago District) road (84 kms)
4. Kokoria – Lobanya - Orom road (76 kms)
5. Kopos - Orom road (72 kms)

Napak District (55 kms)

1. Nangolekilela – Iriiri - Lomaratoit (10 kms)
2. Okolooi – Adachar – Apeitolim (45 kms)

Nakapiripirit District (199 kms)

1. Moruajore-Magoro (65 kms)
2. Lolachat-Magoro (45 kms)
3. Chosan-Kakomongole-Moruangaberu-Nabilatuk (45 kms)
4. Moruita-Komaret-Lemusui (44 kms)

Kaabong District (436 kms)

1. Tulutulu-Kangasep-Nakadapaloit-Korten-Moroto Road (156 kms)
2. Kuomatte-Oropoi Road (20 kms)
3. Kanadap-Loitanit-Lopetwa-Kalobeyei road (74 kms)
4. Sidok-Lolelia-Orom road (54 kms)
5. Lopedo-Lopuwa Road (70 kms)
6. Usake-Pire-Kidepo National Park (62 kms)

Abim District (143 kms)

1. Koya-Kolorongole-Omoropon-Akwanamoru (30 kms)
2. Akwanamoru-Okuda-Angolepak (30 kms)
3. Angorom-Kathiputh-Kotidany (20 kms)
4. Rogom-Panyangara (40 kms)
5. Kagrui-Kakket-Kulodong (12 kms)
6. Amita-Awach (11 kms)

Amudat District (40 kms)

1. Loro-Katotin (8 kms)
2. Kosike- Achorichor Road (13 kms)
3. Alakas- Kenya Road (4 kms)
4. Abongai- Kenya Road (6 kms)
5. Kanarion- Cheptapoyo Road (9 kms)

Output 1.3: Undertake construction and routine maintenance of district and community feeder roads

Under the KIDP3, the construction of new District and Community Feeder Roads in Karamoja will be undertaken. The rehabilitation of existing District and Community Feeder Roads will also be undertaken, as well as the routine maintenance of district and community feeder roads. In Napak District, the following road are planned for rehabilitation under KIDP3: Iriiri-Napak Road, Lorengecora- Tirikol road. The following roads are planned for opening: Nakayot – Morulem-Alakas to Dowal-Nabwal road; Lokali-Namorukwang road; Naturumrun-Lobulepeded-Nakayot road. In addition, all roads in the all four Town Councils in Napak district are to be opened under the KIDP3. The construction of box culverts along Kangole-Lotome road is also to be undertaken under KIDP3, whose approach will be adoption of labour-intensive technologies for appropriate infrastructure development without compromising sustainability. In Kotido district, interventions planned under KIDP3 included the installation of box culverts on water logged section of the major roads such as roads in Rengen sub-county.

Output 1.4: Air travel infrastructure in Karamoja upgraded to increase traffic

Under the KIDP3, support will be provided to ensure the upgrading of Moroto airstrip at Nadunget into an aerodrome. This will be achieved in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Transport. Support will also be provided, in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Transport, for the rehabilitation of Kotido, Amudat and Kaabong airstrips.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the KIDP3 Programme 8 on **'Interventions undertaken to improve road infrastructure in Karamoja'** are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: KARAMOJA'S ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED FURTHER	
Outputs	Activities

Output 1.1: Major roads in Karamoja upgraded to tarmac	1.1.1 Undertake bituminization of roads connecting all district headquarters in Karamoja
	1.1.2 Undertake construction of tarmac roads leading to the One-Stop Open Border Posts (OSOBPs) in Karamoja
	1.1.3 Undertake tarmacking all key roads within the District Towns and Municipalities in Karamoja
Output 1.2: Coordinated construction of internal and border security roads in Karamoja undertaken	1.2.1 Collaborate with the Uganda National Roads Authority (UNRA) to undertake construction of new security roads proposed by districts and the UPDF leadership in Karamoja
	1.2.2 Collaborate with UNRA to rehabilitate existing priority security roads identified by districts and the UPDF leadership in various districts of Karamoja
Output 1.3: Undertake construction and routine maintenance of district and community feeder roads	1.3.1 Undertake construction of new District and Community Feeder Roads in Karamoja
	1.3.2 Undertake rehabilitation of existing District and Community Feeder Roads in Karamoja
	1.3.3 Undertake routine maintenance of district and community feeder roads in Karamoja
Output 1.4: Air travel infrastructure in Karamoja upgraded	1.4.1 Undertake, in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Transport, the upgrading of Moroto airstrip at Nadunget into an aerodrome
	1.4.2 Undertake, in collaboration with the Ministry of Works and Transport, the rehabilitation of Kotido, Amudat and Kaabong airstrips
	1.4.3 Introduce regular light aircraft scheduled flights between Kajjansi/ Entebbe and Moroto and Kidepo in Karamoja

OUTCOME 2: KARAMOJA'S TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED FURTHER

Under the KIDP2, limited interventions were undertaken to improve the infrastructure for telecommunication services. Many outlying parts of Karamoja are still in the shadows of the telecommunications network. Mobile telephone signals as well as FM radio frequencies cannot be received in many parts of Karamoja, and yet mobile communications are becoming key to the processes of unlocking the potential of Karamoja. The use of radio for communication has been undermined by the absence of FM signals in some places such as the entire Amudat district, which although less than 50 kms from Moroto, cannot receive any signals from the FM stations in Moroto. Under Outcome 2 of Programme 8 of the KIDP3, the following areas of intervention will be pursued to achieve results under the respective outputs:

Output 2.1: Public and private sector investments in the improvement of key telecommunication services in Karamoja supported

Under the KIDP3, telecommunication service providers will be engaged for improving signal reception in Karamoja. They will also be engaged on opportunities for extending fibre optics connections to the district headquarters in Karamoja. Efforts will be made to collaborate with the private sector to invest in the provision of rural telecommunications infrastructure in Karamoja.

Major telecommunication companies will be engaged on expedited network roll-out to sub-counties on the international borders in Karamoja. Uganda Communication Commission (UCC) will be engaged to provide incentives to the private sector to invest in FM Radio stations in districts without FM stations (Kaabong, Karenga, Amudat and Nabilatuk districts). Efforts will be made to collaborate with Mobile Telephone service providers to extend facilities for e-government to all districts of Karamoja, as well as to undertake regular updating of websites of districts in Karamoja.

Output 2.2: Interventions undertake to expand the availability and use of mobile telephone services in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, communities will be mobilised and sensitised on the importance of mobile telephone communications technology to expand tele-density in Karamoja. Collaboration will be explored with mobile telephone service providers to expand the number of mobile telephone subscribers in Karamoja, as well as to expand use of mobile financial services in Karamoja, and to expand internet access in Karamoja via mobile telephone platforms. Collaboration with the private sector will also establish one Rural Telecentre in each district of Karamoja. These Telecentres will serve as communication centres of last resort, in the absence of public internet service providers. Support will be provided to districts to establish district Resource Centres and Libraries, which are used for educational services, to provide this service as part of a rural communication programme of economic development as well as for empowering the population with information access.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the KIDP3 Programme 8 on **'Interventions undertaken to improve telecommunication infrastructure in Karamoja'** are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: KARAMOJA'S TELECOMMUNICATION INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVED FURTHER	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Public and Private Sector investments in the improvement of key telecommunication services in Karamoja supported	2.1.1 Engage telecommunication service providers on improving signal reception in Karamoja
	2.1.2 Engage telecommunication service providers on opportunities for extending fibre optics connections to the district headquarters in Karamoja
	2.1.3 Collaborate with private sector to invest in the provision of rural telecommunications infrastructure in Karamoja
	2.1.4 Engage major telecommunication companies on expedited network roll-out to sub-counties at the international borders in Karamoja
	2.1.5 Engage Uganda Communication Commission (UCC) to provide incentives to the private sector to invest in FM Radio stations in districts without FM stations (Kaabong, Karenga, Amudat and Nabilatuk districts)
	2.1.6 Collaborate with Mobile Telephone service providers to extend facilities for e-government to all districts of Karamoja
	2.1.7 Collaborate with Mobile Telephone service providers to undertake regular updating of websites of districts in Karamoja
Output 2.2: Interventions undertake	2.2.1 Mobilise and sensitise communities on the importance of mobile telephone communications technology to expand tele-density in Karamoja

to expand the availability and use of mobile telephony services in Karamoja	2.2.2 Collaborate with Mobile Telephone service providers to expand Mobile Telephone subscribers in Karamoja
	2.2.3 Collaborate with Mobile Telephone service providers in Karamoja to expand use of mobile financial services in Karamoja
	2.2.4 Mobile Telephone service providers to expand internet access in Karamoja via mobile telephone platforms
	2.2.5 Collaborate with the private sector to establish one Rural Telecentre in each district of Karamoja

2.9 CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3

In line with the NDPIII, an attempt has been made under the KIDP3 to collect data and monitor progress on the articulation of cross-cutting issues in the KIDP3 (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 218). The KIDP3 has five cross-cutting issues as follows: (a) mainstreaming mind-set change in the implementation of the KIDP3; (b) mainstreaming gender and generational issues in the implementation of the KIDP3; (c) Mainstreaming conflict sensitive programming in the implementation of the KIDP3; (d) Mainstreaming climate change impact, adaptation and mitigation in the implementation of the KIDP3, and; (e) mainstreaming private sector involvement and engagement in the implementation of the KIDP3. To mainstream these issues into the KIDP3 entails actions that are deliberately intended to expand and scale up the implementation of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral responses to underlying issues that would ordinarily be treated as peripheral, and yet they are central to the achievement of the overall goals of the KIDP3. These are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: MIND-SET CHANGE MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3

The KIDP3 recognises that mind-set change is likely to be a complex undertaking that requires interventions at various levels and involving concerted efforts in different sectors and among several actors; all of which need to be coordinated and harmonised on various fronts and on a continuous basis. Some change of mind-set is required around almost every intervention area of the KIDP3, which means under each of the KIDP3 programme areas, it will be important to define the type of mind-set change that is desirable. Attitudes, norms and behaviours are informed largely by the context in which they occur, and the capacities and incentives available for change. This means mind-set change necessarily entails carefully planned long-term initiatives that focus on addressing not only the underlying and structural causes of certain practices and behaviours, but also tackling the enablers and drivers, as well as the extenuating circumstances that trigger attitudes.

There are several negative social and cultural norms, attitude and practices that continue to negatively impact the wellbeing of different categories of the Karamojong. For example, it would be worthwhile for the target on retention of children and adolescents in school to focus on the structural conditions that undermine school enrolment and attendance. Young boys are usually withdrawn from school to look after smaller stock that remain in the permanent settlements. Young

girls are kept at home to help their mothers with household chores, and eventually end up married off for bride wealth. The adolescent youth, including many of school going age, usually accompany the herds when they are moved to the dry season grazing areas, and hence drop out of school. While the focus on expansion of school infrastructure is commendable, the next phase of the struggle to transform Karamoja will entail interventions to break the socialisation of children into warrior-hood and their recruitment into the warrior cultures i.e. going beyond the exclusive focus on what happens inside schools. In many ways, this calls for an addressing of the culture within which the formal school system exists, that accepts certain forms of the division of labour and which feeds into certain cultural practices. It is submitted in the KIDP3 that un-coordinated, piecemeal and isolated interventions that do not seek mind-set change are unlikely to have any impact, especially in a deeply conservative, cultural, political and economic context like that of Karamoja.

The first outcome that is planned to be achieved under the cross-cutting issues of the KIDP3 is 'Mind-set change mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3'. This cross-cutting issue is aligned with the NDPIII programme on 'Community Mobilisation and Mind-set Change', which among others, seeks increased appreciation by citizens of national values leading to active participation in sustainable development; in addition to enhanced media coverage of national programmes; increased social cohesion and civic competence; and better uptake and/or utilisation of public services (education, health, child protection etc.) at the community and district level (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 185-9).

Under this cross-cutting issue, the population of Karamoja will be mobilised to embrace peace, which is a pre-requisite for stability and sustainable development in Karamoja. This will be achieved by pursuing the following outputs: (i) Community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on Karamoja mind-set change undertaken; (ii) Robust media programming on mind-set developed and implemented at national level and all levels in Karamoja; (iii) Mind-set change conscious service delivery frameworks developed for all service providers in the public and private sector, and; (iv) Interventions undertaken to strengthen institutions and structures for promoting positive changes in attitudes, social norms and cultural practices in Karamoja. These outputs which will be pursued to achieve outcomes of the KIDP3 are elaborated as follows:

Output 1.1: Community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on mind-set change in Karamoja undertaken

Under the KIDP3, mobilisation and awareness campaigns will be conducted to turn community attention against negative and/or harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs in Karamoja. Public dialogues and community meetings will be held in order to achieve mind-set change in support of peaceful co-existence with their neighbours. The re-organisation of the Karamoja Annual Cultural Festival will be supported so as to bring on board cultures from other parts of Uganda. Existing positive undertakings for promoting cultural harmony and peaceful mutual co-existence such as the *Tobong Lore* Cultural Festival will be encouraged, so more Karamojong can continue to benefit from it. Such festivals will entice the Karamojong diaspora to return home for positive mind-set impact on local communities. Annual Karamoja Marathons will

be supported for local athletes, including in-school and out-of-school youth. These athletics events will also bring on board athletes from other parts of East Africa. Efforts will also be made to support increased involvement of different categories of Karamojong in national events in different parts of the country. Regular exposure visits will be organised for different categories of Karamojong to other parts of Uganda and Eastern Africa - African Community and IGAD member states where livestock production has transformed successfully. Annual commemoration of key Karamojong cultural events such as *Lokiriama* Peace Accord in Moroto and *Moru-a-Nayeche* in Kotido will be supported. Religious leaders will be engaged and supported to deliver messages on mind-set changes in different platforms in Karamoja.

Output 1.2: Robust media programming on mind-set change developed and implemented all levels in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, behavioural scientists and Social Norms Change programming experts will be hired to design a project to influence media content, targeting different types media houses. This is intended to ensure that those who are given responsibility to pass on information through the media houses pass on the correct information, which is intended to achieve a desired objective of mind-set change. Media practitioners will be trained on conflict sensitive and mind-set change conscious media programming, reporting and broadcasting. Media celebrities in Karamoja will be identified and supported as Mind-set Change Ambassadors. Regular radio talk shows will be held on different aspects of mind-set change in Karamoja. Continuous online debates and discussions on different aspects of mind-set change in Karamoja will be supported.

Output 1.3: Mind-set change conscious service delivery frameworks developed for public and private sector actors in Karamoja

Very many development interventions were undertaken in Karamoja during the KIDP1 and KIDP2. Majority of these interventions did not directly target the achievement of mind-set change, even when it is acknowledged as a 'software component' in all the preliminary investments in physical infrastructure for socio-economic transformation in Karamoja. The initiative for mind-set changes in Karamoja under the KIDP3 will not only target the population in Karamoja, but also service delivery providers in both the public and private sector. Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to ensure that service delivery by public and private sector actors is mind-set change conscious. This means, in order for service providers to positively impact on the mind-sets of the population in Karamoja, they also need to possess correct mind-sets themselves that efficiently promote the required mind-set changes among the targeted beneficiaries of service delivery. Undertaking interventions targeting mind-set change areas, such as disarmament of the mind, should reach and touch everything that takes place in Karamoja, including the way services are delivered, those who deliver the services, as well as the types of services that are delivered. In recognition of the need to tackle mind-set change focusing not only on the communities in Karamoja, but also its leaders and elites, as well as all the different categories of service providers, the following areas of intervention will be pursued under the KIDP3:

Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to actualise the establishment, construction and operationalization of a public university in Karamoja. The more exposed to universal education Karamoja continues to be at all levels of society, the more amenable it becomes to embracing formal education for mind-set change. In the meantime, initiatives will be undertaken to support the delivery of the Pastoralism Policy Course designed by the Gulu University Constituent College (GUCC) in Moroto to all public and private sector service providers in Karamoja (current and future). National, district and sub-county political and technical leaders and elites in Karamoja will be trained in mind-set change role modelling. Interventions will be undertaken to strengthen capacities of district, sub-county and parish structures to mainstream mind-set change in their project planning and implementation. Mind-set change conscious programming will be integrated in the implementation on-going development interventions in Karamoja, such as the third phase of the Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3), the Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU), the Dryland Husbandry project, UWEP, and the YLP. Security and law enforcement agencies in Karamoja will be trained in undertaking mind-set change communication. District and sub-county community development officers will also be trained.

Many of the interventions carried out under the KIDP2 to improve the livelihoods of people in the communities were not properly supervised and monitored by the district Community Development Office (CDO). The latter lacked not only a vote for operational funds but also the requisite means of transport for following up and training beneficiaries of grants. None of the CDOs in Karamoja had any means of transport for community mobilisation work. Under the KIDP3, the District and Sub-County CDOs in Karamoja will be trained, equipped and re-tooled to increase their efficiency for livelihoods improvement interventions. Religious leaders will be supported to mainstream mind-set change while preaching to their followers.

Output 1.4: Interventions undertaken to strengthen institutions and structures for promoting positive changes in attitudes, social norms and cultural practices in Karamoja

Changes in attitudes, behaviours and social norms is a long-term undertaking that requires concerted interventions at different levels, including the policy/legal and regulation frameworks, as well as incentives for promoting good behaviours on one hand, and disincentives for proscribing undesirable social norms and behaviours on the other. Under the KIDP3, a compendium of cultural practices in Karamoja that discriminate against different social categories will be developed, on the basis of which interventions for influencing positive change will be recommended. Support will be provided to local political leaders and cultural elders to promote positive changes in attitudes, social norms and cultural practices in Karamoja.

The KIDP3 will support the formulation of bye-laws and ordinances on child protection and child trafficking. According to the Uganda Police Annual Police Crime Report of 2019, the largest number of victims of internal trafficking registered were children from the Karamoja sub-region who were intercepted while on their way to Nairobi where they are subjected to different kinds of exploitation, including forced labour and sexual slavery (Republic of Uganda 2020, 57). The Uganda Police Annual Police Crime Report of 2020 also revealed that the highest internal trafficking incidents were reported from the Karamoja sub-region. Children and women were

trafficked to Teso sub-region, then Mbale through Busia/Malaba, and some to Iganga and Jinja en-route to Kampala for child labour, street begging and sexual exploitation (Republic of Uganda 2021a, 76). In January 2020, 99 persons were rescued from Nairobi before being trafficked to Al Shabaab in Somalia. 41 were minors aged between 14 and 18 years. 88% of these victims of trafficking were from Karamoja, with 98% originating from Napak District.²² This is a complex problem which requires multi-faceted interventions by different stakeholders at different levels, and simultaneously addressing both the key push and pull factors.

Support will also be provided under the KIDP3 for the formulation of community bye-laws at sub-county level, as well as ordinances at district levels, on vices that are among the key factors driving socially unacceptable behaviours within most of the communities. These include, but are not limited to the following: (a) child neglect, child abuse, child protection and child trafficking; (b) alcohol and drug abuse, which is a leading driver of Sexual and Gender-based Violence (SGBV); (c) domestic violence, and (d) Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). Karamoja has the highest rates in the country of not only child trafficking, but also alcohol and drug abuse. According to the 2020 UNHS, alcohol abuse in Karamoja was 47.8% compared to 14% in Teso; 13.8% in Elgon (Bugishu and Sebei); 4.4% in Busoga; 6.9% in Bukedi. Substance abuse, including tobacco in Karamoja was at 16.5%, which is the highest in the country, compared to 2.2% in Teso; 1.3% in Elgon (Bugishu and Sebei); 1.2% in Busoga and 0.9% in Bukedi (UBOS 2021). Apart from formulation of bye-laws and ordinances, support will also be provided for the enforcement of the bye-laws and ordinances. When national laws are in place, for example, FGM, support will be provided to ensure its effective enforcement. FGM in Karamoja is practiced among the Tepeth of Moroto District, Kadam of Nakapiripirit district and Pokot of Amudat.

These interventions intended to achieve outcomes under the first cross-cutting issue of KIDP3 are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: MIND-SET CHANGE MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on mind-set change in Karamoja undertaken	1.1.1 Conduct mobilisation and awareness campaigns to turn community attention against negative and/or harmful religious, traditional/cultural practices and beliefs in Karamoja
	1.1.2 Hold public dialogues and community meetings in order to achieve mind-set change in support of peaceful co-existence with their neighbours
	1.1.3 Support the re-organisation of the Karamoja Annual Cultural Festival to bring on board cultures from other parts of Uganda
	1.1.4 Support the <i>Tobong Lore</i> Cultural Festival to encourage the Karamoja diaspora to return home for positive mind-set impact on local communities
	1.1.5 Support an Annual Karamoja Marathon bringing on board athletes from other parts of East Africa

²². See Simon Masaba, 'Rescued Shabaab victims named', New Vision 17 January 2020, pp. 5

	1.1.6 Support increased involvement of different categories of Karamojong in national events
	1.1.7 Organise regular exposure visits for different categories of Karamojong to other parts of Uganda and Eastern Africa where livestock production has transformed successfully
	1.1.8 Support annual commemoration of key Karamojong cultural events such as <i>Lokirama</i> Peace Accord in Moroto and <i>Moru-a-Nayeche</i> in Kotido
	1.1.9 Engage and support religious leaders to deliver messages on mind-set changes in different platforms in Karamoja
Output 1.2: Robust media programming on mind-set change developed and implemented at all levels in Karamoja	1.2.1 Hire behavioural scientists and Social Norms Change programming experts to design a project to influence media content targeting different types media houses
	1.2.2 Train media practitioners on conflict sensitive and mind-set change conscious media programming, reporting and broadcasting
	1.2.3 Identify and support media celebrities in Karamoja as Mind-set Change Ambassadors in Karamoja
	1.2.4 Hold regular radio talk shows on different aspects of mind-set change in Karamoja
	1.2.5 Support continuous online debates and discussions on different aspects of mind-set change in Karamoja
Output 1.3: Mind-set change conscious service delivery frameworks developed for public and private sector actors in Karamoja	1.3.1 Support the establishment, construction and operationalization of a public university in Karamoja
	1.3.2 Support delivery of the Pastoralism Policy Course designed by the Gulu University Constituent College (GUCC) in Moroto to all public and private sector service providers in Karamoja
	1.3.3 Undertake district and sub-county workshops for national and district political leaders and elites to emphasise the need for them to become role models for mind-set changes in Karamoja
	1.3.4 Strengthen capacities of district, sub-county and parish structures to mainstream mind-set change in their project planning and implementation
	1.3.5 Train security and law enforcement agencies in Karamoja in undertaking mind-set change communication
	1.3.6 Train, equip and re-tool the District and Sub-county Community Development Offices in Karamoja to mainstream mind-set change in service delivery interventions
	1.3.7 Support religious leaders in Karamoja to mainstream mind-set change while preaching to their followers.
Output 1.4: Interventions undertaken to strengthen institutions and structures for promoting positive changes in attitudes, social norms and	1.4.1 Develop a compendium of cultural practices in Karamoja that discriminate against different social categories, and recommend interventions to influence positive change
	1.4.2 Support local political leaders and cultural elders to promote positive changes in attitudes, social norms and cultural practices in Karamoja
	1.4.3 Support formulation of bye-laws and ordinances on child neglect, abuse child protection and child trafficking
	1.4.4 Support formulation and enforcement of bye-laws and ordinances on alcohol and drug abuse in districts of Karamoja

cultural practices in Karamoja	1.4.5 Support the enforcement of the laws on different forms of SGBV in districts of Karamoja, including FGM
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OUTCOME 2: GENDER AND GENERATIONAL ISSUES MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3

The second outcome that is planned to be achieved under the cross-cutting issues of the KIDP3 is 'Gender and Generational issues mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3'. The mainstreaming of gender and generational issues does not focus only on simply increasing the numbers of women, youth, children and older persons directly benefitting from the implementation of the KIDP3. Interventions proposed in the KIDP3 will seek to economically empower poor households by targeting both women and men, as well as the youth, in addition to focusing on issues of children and older persons, and to the extent possible, People Living with Disabilities (PWDs). The short-term objective is to strengthen their resilience by enhancing food security and strengthening their livelihoods. The long-term goal is to change the power dynamics, internal to households, that constrain these different categories from enjoying the maximum benefits from the KIDP3 interventions. This calls for identifying the critical constraints faced by these different social categories, which are targeted through KIDP3 development interventions, to achieve effective socio-economic transformation of Karamoja. The KIDP3 emphasises the need to ensure issues of men and women, youth and children, as well as perspectives of older persons and cultural elders, are integrated in every intervention planned across all the programme areas of the KIDP3. For any planned intervention, it will be necessary to assess how it differentially impacts on these categories. The intention is to leverage maximum benefit from the positive effects, while mitigating any likely negative consequences on these categories. The KIDP3 has integrated several interventions that specifically seek to address the underlying, structural or systemic gender and generational barriers in Karamoja. Gender mainstreaming will not only be for the public sector actors, but also for the private sector and civil society, and non-formal institutions such as the institutions of cultural elders, as long as the activities they are involved with are aligned to the KIDP3.

Gender is also considered as a cross-cutting issue under various programmes of the NDP III, including human capital development (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 254), and community mobilisation and mind-set change (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 185-9). Under this cross-cutting issue, the underlying causes of discrimination and inequality among social categories in Karamoja will be tackled to enable these different social categories to achieve their full potential in contributing to the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja. This will be achieved by pursuing the following outputs: (i) the mainstreaming of gender issues in the implementation of the KIDP3; (ii) the mainstreaming of youth and children issues in the implementation of the KIDP3; (iii) the mainstreaming of issues affecting older persons in Karamoja in the implementation of the KIDP3; and (iv) the mainstreaming of issues affecting Karamojong traditional cultural institutions in the implementation of the KIDP3. These outputs which will be pursued to achieve outcomes of the KIDP3 are elaborated as follows:

Output 2.1: Gender issues mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3

As a society which has suffered decades of virulent armed conflicts, high incidences of poverty and widespread marginalisation, the majority of the population of Karamoja, whether male or female, young or old, all suffer varying degrees of convoluted vulnerabilities. However, within the context of a deeply patriarchal society, women are subjected to double vulnerabilities. The factors that drive vulnerability of women, which are multiple, complex and deeply-rooted, need to be understood alongside strategies that seek to tackle not only male privilege, but also male vulnerabilities, in a conflict-sensitive manner. Increasingly, women suffer the most from adverse impacts of armed conflicts in Karamoja. However, they can no longer be perceived only as victims lacking agency. In the same way, men cannot be considered only as the key drivers of violence, to the extent some categories of men have also been constructed as not only victims of gender-based violence but also violence (Rottach *et al* 2018; Schei *et al* 2013).

Due to the complexities it entails, uplifting the socio-economic conditions of women requires more than straight-jacketed women's empowerment initiatives that target women at the expense of the men in their lives, as well as other social categories, and which in the past have been blamed for spiralling gender-based violence in the domestic sphere. As long as Karamojong women continue to be negatively stereo-typed, Karamojong marginalisation by outsiders is more likely to continue unabated, both overtly and covertly. This calls for the mainstreaming of gender into all aspects of development projects and programmes at all levels of Karamojong society. In the KIDP3, an integrated approach to gender mainstreaming is advocated for to address not only the root causes of gender inequality, as entailed in Karamojong traditional cultural practices and institutions, but also the factors that drive gender inequality such as gaps in the legal and policy frameworks and weaknesses in the enforcement of the policies and laws. Sustainably empowering households in the most effective manner, entails targeting both the male and female members of the households to achieve socio-economic transformation of Karamoja. This necessitates ensuring that men and women (and youth) are enabled to contribute to growth of the Karamojong economy in a coordinated and consistent way.

Under the KIDP3, a study will be undertaken to identify and recommend strategies for addressing cultural beliefs and practices as well as traditional institutions and structures that inhibit women's involvement in development in Karamoja. Interventions will be undertaken to promote equal involvement and participation of women and men in decision making in the KIDP3 implementation through public sector actors. Gender-disaggregated data will be generated on interventions undertaken, and outcomes achieved from them, and the challenges faced during the KIDP3 implementation. Political leaders and technical staff at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on the mainstreaming of gender in their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation. Community mobilisation, sensitisation, awareness and education activities will be undertaken on the rights of men and women, gender issues, and to explain why it is important to enhance equal participation of men and women. There will be a strengthening of the institutions and structures for addressing violations of the rights of vulnerable women and men so as to actualize their full potential in both public and private spheres.

Output 2.2: Youth and children issues mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3

Pervasive armed violence, associated with livestock thefts and raids in different parts of Karamoja, undermined progress towards positive social norm changes that were consistent with not only the equal participation of adolescents and children in projects for the social transformation of Karamoja, but also improvement of their livelihoods. Many of the strategies that have been proposed under the KIDP3 underline the importance of integrating considerations regarding youth and children (both male and female) in order to ensure their participation in the implementation of project activities so as to ensure maximum benefits.

Under the KIDP3, a study will be undertaken to identify and recommend strategies for addressing cultural beliefs and practices, as well as traditional institutions and structures, that disadvantage youth and children from benefiting from the dividends of development in Karamoja. Political leaders and technical staff at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on how to mainstream youth and children's issues into their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation. Data on outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during the KIDP3 implementation that show the different experiences of youth and children (both male and female) will be generated. Community mobilisation, sensitisation, awareness and education will be undertaken on the rights of youth and children, and why it is important to protect their rights. Support will also be provided for the establishment of Behaviour Change Communication clubs in communities where life skills programmes are implemented for both in and out of school youth. Youth camps will also be encouraged to enable holiday makers to come and share their life experiences with both in and out of school youth. Lastly, institutions and structures that address violations of rights of vulnerable youth and children to ensure improved livelihoods in the public and private spheres will be strengthened.

Output 2.3: Issues affecting older Persons in Karamoja mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3

During the KIDP2, a cash transfer scheme under the Vulnerable Family Grants (VGS) component of Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) was implemented. Through SAGE, a grant of UGX. 25,000 per month is paid to the elderly and greatly benefitted elderly persons in Karamoja. By December 2020, the number of elderly persons that had benefitted from the grants were as follows: 4,447 in Moroto; 7,642 in Napak; and nearly the same numbers in the other districts of Karamoja. SAGE project beneficiaries have to be 80 years and above, and yet in Karamoja, it is not easy to live that long. Initially the age was 50 years, but was then increased to 80. This leaves out many old persons in Karamoja. The SAGE monthly grants to the elderly of UGX. 25,000/= were still way below the poverty line, and were even then not reaching all the elderly persons. While the SAGE grants were a welcome reprieve for the few elderly persons who were benefitting, and had no other alternatives, more people need to be brought on board, and the amounts need to be increased by reducing their administrative overheads. Under the KIDP3, an engagement with the service providers will be undertaken seeking the restructuring and expansion of the social protection programmes to make them more inclusive in Karamoja.

Like previous integrated development plans, the KIDP3 also pays close attention to the plight of older persons. Under the KIDP3, a study to identify and recommend strategies for addressing factors responsible for the vulnerability of older persons in Karamoja will be undertaken. Political leaders and technical staff at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on how to mainstream issues affecting older persons in their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation. Data on outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during the KIDP3 implementation, specifically showing experiences of older persons (both male and female), will be generated. The implementation of the SAGE cash transfer scheme will be restructured for more inclusive social protection. Community mobilisation, sensitisation, awareness and education on rights of older persons, and why it is important to protect their rights, will be undertaken. Institutions and structures for addressing violations of rights of older persons in the public and private spheres will be strengthened to ensure improve livelihoods.

Output 2.4: Issues affecting Karamojong traditional institutions mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3

While the Karamojong patriarchal governance system is to be blamed for some of the most potent barriers to sustainable resilience at all levels, it should also be seen as an opportunity. The elders, foretellers, kraal leaders and the like should be used as pathways to channel the much-needed mind-set shifts. Their involvement in the KIDP3 will augment positive behaviour change in the long run. Under the KIDP3, a study will be undertaken to identify and recommend strategies for enhancing the contribution of cultural elders to the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja. Political leaders and technical staff at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on mainstreaming issues affecting traditional cultural institutions in their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation. Data on outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during KIDP3 implementation, specifically showing experiences of cultural institutions, will be generated.

Interventions will be undertaken to strengthen capacities of cultural institutions and structures for decision making in communities for mind-set change communication. To the extent the implementation of the KIDP3 is gender mainstreamed, the integration of issues affecting Karamojong traditional cultural institutions in the KIDP3 necessarily calls for the need to enhance opportunities for women to impact decision making on the KIDP3 implementation. To this end, cultural institutions will be engaged to enhance opportunities for women, youth and children issues to impact decision making on the KIDP3 implementation. This should not in any way be misconstrued as undermining the authority of traditional institutions, but for ensuring women, youth and children are afforded maximum opportunities to impact decision making on the KIDP3 implementation through the traditional assembly of women, which are associated with the main assembly of cultural elders called the *akiriket*.

These interventions intended to achieve outcomes under the second cross-cutting issue of KIDP3 are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: GENDER AND GENERATIONAL ISSUES MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Gender issues mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3	2.1.1 Undertake a study to identify and recommend strategies for addressing cultural beliefs and practices as well as traditional institutions and structures that inhibit women's involvement in development in Karamoja
	2.1.2 Undertake intervention to promote equal involvement and participation of women and men in decision making in the KIDP3 implementation through public sector actors
	2.1.3 Generate gender-disaggregated data on interventions undertaken, outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during KIDP3 implementation
	2.1.4 Train political leaders and technical staff at District, Sub-county and Parish levels on mainstreaming gender in their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation.
	2.1.5 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation, awareness and education on rights of men and women, gender issues, to explain why it is important to enhance equal participation of men and women
	2.1.6 Strengthen institutions and structures for addressing violations of rights of vulnerable women and men so as to actualize their full potential in the public and private spheres
Output 2.2: Youth and Children issues mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3	2.2.1 Undertake a study to identify and recommend strategies for addressing cultural beliefs and practices as well as traditional institutions and structures that disadvantage youth and children from benefiting from dividends of development in Karamoja
	2.2.2 Train political leaders and technical staff at District, Sub-county and Parish levels on how to mainstream youth and children issues in their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation.
	2.2.3 Generate data on outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during KIDP3 implementation that show the different experiences of youth and children (both male and female)
	2.2.4 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation, awareness and education on rights of youth and children, and why it is important to protect their rights
	2.2.5 Establish Behaviour Change Communication clubs in communities for implementing life skills programmes for both in and out of school youth at district level in Karamoja
	2.2.6 Hold youth camps for holiday makers to share their life experiences with others youth, both in-school and out-of-school at least once a year in Karamoja
	2.2.7 Strengthen institutions and structures that address violations of rights of vulnerable youth and children to ensure improved livelihoods in the public and private spheres
Output 2.3: Issues affecting Older Persons in Karamoja mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3	2.3.1 Undertake a study to identify and recommend strategies for addressing factors responsible for the vulnerability of older persons in Karamoja
	2.3.2 Train political leaders and technical staff at District, Sub-county and Parish levels on how to mainstream issues affecting older persons in

	their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation
	2.3.3 Generate data on outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during KIDP3 implementation, specifically showing experiences of older persons (both male and female)
	2.3.4 Restructure the implementation of the cash transfer scheme under the Vulnerable Family Grants (VGS) component of Social Assistance Grants for Empowerment (SAGE) for more inclusive social protection
	2.3.6 Undertake community mobilisation, sensitisation, awareness and education on rights of older persons and why it is important to protect their rights
	2.3.7 Strengthen institutions and structures for addressing violations of rights of older persons in the public and private spheres to ensure improved livelihoods
Output 2.4: Issues affecting Karamojong traditional institutions mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3	2.4.1 Undertake a study to identify and recommend strategies for enhancing the contribution of cultural elders to socio-economic transformation of Karamoja
	2.4.2 Train political leaders and technical staff at District, Sub-county and Parish levels on mainstreaming issues affecting cultural institutions in their development plans, budgeting processes, and project implementation.
	2.4.3 Generate data on outcomes achieved from, and challenges faced during KIDP3 implementation, specifically showing experiences of cultural institutions

OUTCOME 3: CONFLICT SENSITIVE PROGRAMMING MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3

The third outcome that is planned to be achieved under the cross-cutting issues of the KIDP3 is 'Conflict Sensitive Programming mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3'. Armed conflicts and insecurity in Karamoja have for long remained endemic, with different ethnic groups fighting against each other, and sometimes conflicts breaking out within ethnic groups, and especially between members of different sub-clans. The inter-ethnic and intra-ethnic conflicts have mainly been precipitated by thefts and raids of livestock; small arms proliferation; a deeply entrenched warrior culture; as well as certain social and cultural practices such as payment of a high bride price for Karamojong brides. One of the consequences of pervasive armed conflicts and insecurity in Karamoja has been chronic poverty and livelihood insecurity. The latter in very many cases, has also been a cause and driver of armed conflicts, making chronic poverty and livelihood insecurity on one hand, and armed conflicts on the other hand mutually reinforcing. The Karamojong elite, including the political leaders and the cultural elders, have often been criticised for failing to positively impact on conflict and insecurity in the region. The weakening of traditional systems of governance is an issue, but the inability of the formal authority structures to ensure effective enforcement of law and order has also been blamed for the recurrence of armed conflicts in the region.

Given such a context, every initiative likely to be undertaken in the interest of achieving socio-economic transformation in Karamoja is bound to be affected by the endemic conflicts, while at the same time impacting the very context it aims to change, both positively and negatively. Since the NRM came to power in 1986, the pacification and development of Karamoja has been a priority as exhibited in 10 Point Programme and well as the successive disarmament and development interventions, starting with the 2007 KIDDP. The struggle to end insecurity while laying the foundation for the socio-economic transformation of Karamoja continued under KIDP1 and KIDP2; and under KIDP3, interventions have been proposed that will build on this foundation. The impact of conflicts is so deeply engrained in the lives of the people of Karamoja, that all efforts made to improve the wellbeing of the population bear the hallmarks of the effects of armed conflicts. The KIDP3 is conscious of the fact that solving one problem in Karamoja often creates a completely new problem, which if not resolved creates conditions for the recurrence of armed conflicts. This means that development interventions always have to understand how the underlying conflict context is likely to influence interventions and outcomes, as well as being cautious not to increase conflicts as a result of the interventions being proposed and undertaken. This calls for the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitivity in the implementation of the KIDP3.

Although conflict-sensitivity is not underscored in the NDPIII, conflict is considered as an underlying constraint that drives poverty (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 19). Under this cross-cutting issue, service providers in the public and private sector will be mobilised to ensure they are aware of the potential conflict effects of their interventions. This will be achieved by pursuing the following outputs: (i) Conflict-sensitive service delivery frameworks developed for public and private sector actors in Karamoja; (ii) Conflict-sensitive analyses of development interventions undertaken to reduce armed conflicts in Karamoja, and; (iii) Conflict sensitivity mainstreamed in the routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the KIDP3. These outputs which will be pursued to achieve outcomes of the KIDP3 are elaborated as follows:

Output 3.1: Conflict-sensitive service delivery frameworks developed for public and private sector actors in Karamoja

Some service providers in the public sectors (representatives of the centre undertaking project implementation in Karamoja, including government Ministries, Departments and Agencies) as well as private sector (representatives of development partners, Civil society and NGO actors as well as business entities) operating in Karamoja go about their various undertakings in Karamoja in ways that are not conflict-sensitive. Some are completely oblivious to how their interventions sometimes negatively impact the conflict context. For many of the public and private sector actors involved, service delivery in Karamoja is an output box for ticking once an intervention is undertaken.

Under the KIDP3, it will not be taken for granted that by being a leader from Karamoja, at national, district and sub-county level, or by being a civil society actor in Karamoja, that there is automatic awareness of what it means to be conflict-sensitive. A deliberate effort will be made to train political leaders, elites and civil society from Karamoja on tools and instruments for conflict-sensitive leadership so that they can offer appropriate guidance to local communities. A

framework will be developed to ensure that service delivery in Karamoja is undertaken in a conflict-sensitive manner. This calls for training of all service delivery providers in the public and private sector in conflict sensitive project planning and implementation. Local Government Authorities at district, sub-county and parish levels in Karamoja will be trained on the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitivity in not only development plans but also implementation of project activities.

The training of security sector actors, as well as Justice, law and Order sector (JLOS) actors, will focus on revealing how their interventions can promote greater conflict sensitivity as a strategy to reduce the negative impact of their interventions on the conflict context in Karamoja. There have been claims for example, that some security sector actors hailing from Teso deployed in Karamoja act in ways that are not conflict-sensitive. They have, for example, been blamed for refusing to track raided animals, claiming that they did not join the army to die for Karamojong cattle.

Cultural institutions and structures will also be trained on the mainstreaming of conflict sensitivity in traditional decision-making processes. The above trainings will be undertaken in collaboration with national level research training institutes, such as the Centre for Basic Research (CBR), Kampala. Lastly, the different media practitioners in Karamoja will be trained on conflict-sensitive media programming and broadcasting, especially in order to contribute to de-escalation of armed conflicts, addressing any misinformation that may be taking place, while countering divisive narratives that may be driving the armed conflicts. The latter training will be undertaken with, among others, the African Centre for Media Excellence (ACME), Kampala.

Output 3.2: Conflict-sensitive analyses of development interventions undertaken to reduce armed conflicts in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, it is proposed that all service providers at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on the fundamentals of undertaking conflict context analyses to identify roots causes, drivers and triggers of armed conflicts in their local areas. There are several on-going development interventions in Karamoja under NUSAFIII, the Development Initiatives for Northern Uganda (DINU), the Dryland Husbandry project, UWEP, the YLP, *Emyooga* initiatives, among others. These will be subjected to a conflict sensitive analysis to inform new programme and project strategies, as well as mitigate adverse impacts on the current conflict context in Karamoja; including their inability to address underlying conflict causes and drivers. The intention is also to ensure that these development interventions do not exacerbate armed conflicts. One of the objectives that will be pursued in enhancing capacity for conflict-sensitive assessments will be to identify how different conflict-affected categories are impacted by post-conflict development interventions, in order to mitigate adverse effects of conflicts on the livelihoods of the most affected categories. Particular attention will be placed on the following social categories, among others: women, youth, children, older persons, and people living with disabilities. The District and Sub-county Community Development Offices in Karamoja will be trained, equipped and re-tooled to undertake continuous conflict-sensitive assessments of community development initiatives.

Output 3.3: Conflict-sensitivity mainstreamed in the routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the KIDP3

Under the KIDP3, all the staff of the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers will be trained on how to integrate conflict-sensitivity in the routine Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of the KIDP3 implementation. This among others, will necessitate that assessment of the conflict context be undertaken during any routine M&E function, including the monthly, quarterly and other reporting schedules. The KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers will be supported to collect data on the factors driving conflicts as well as changes taking place in the conflict context to inform the M&E of the KIDP3. The KIDP3 Coordinating Unit will prepare an annual report on the analysis of the conflict context in Karamoja to identify changing dynamics of the armed conflicts, its roots causes, drivers and triggers; as well as the peace dividends achieved. It is within the domain of the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit to identify and amplify these peace dividends since it is within its mandate to enhance short-term peace making and long-term peace building.

These interventions intended to achieve outcomes under the third cross-cutting issue of KIDP3 are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 3: CONFLICT SENSITIVE PROGRAMING MAINSTREAMED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Conflict-sensitive service delivery frameworks developed for public and private sector actors in Karamoja	3.1.1 Train national and district political leaders, elites and civil society in Karamoja on tools and instruments for conflict-sensitive leadership and guidance of local communities
	3.1.2 Train Local Government Authorities at district, sub-county and parish levels on the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitivity in not only development plans but also implementation of project activities
	3.1.3 Train security sector actors as well as Justice, law and Order sector (JLOS) actors on conflict-sensitive development programming to reduce the negative impact of their interventions on the conflict context in Karamoja
	3.1.4 Train cultural institutions and structures on the mainstreaming of conflict-sensitivity in traditional decision making processes
	3.1.5 Train the different media practitioners in Karamoja on conflict-sensitive media programming and broadcasting
Output 3.2: Conflict-sensitive analyses of development interventions undertaken to reduce armed conflicts in Karamoja	3.2.1 Train service providers at district, sub-county and parish levels on the fundamentals of undertaking conflict context analyses to identify roots causes, drivers and triggers of armed conflicts in their local areas
	3.2.2 Undertake a conflict-sensitive analysis of on-going development interventions in Karamoja to inform new programme and project strategies as well as mitigate adverse impact on the current conflict context.
	3.2.3 Identify social categories most adversely affected by armed conflicts to mitigate effects of armed conflicts on their livelihoods, focusing among

	others, on: women, youth, children, older persons, and people living with disabilities (PWDs).
	3.2.4 Train, equip and re-tool the District and Sub-county Community Development Offices in Karamoja to undertake continuous conflict-sensitive assessments of community development initiatives
Output 3.3: Conflict sensitivity mainstreamed in the routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the KIDP3	3.3.1 Train the staff of the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers to integrate conflict-sensitivity in the routine M&E of the KIDP3 implementation
	3.3.2 Support the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers to collect data on the factors driving conflicts as well changes taking place in the conflict context to inform the M&E of the KIDP3
	3.3.3 Prepare an annual report on the analysis of the conflict context in Karamoja to identify changing dynamics of the armed conflicts, its roots causes, drivers and triggers, as well as the peace dividends achieved

OUTCOME 4: CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT, ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INTEGRATED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3

The fourth outcome that is planned to be achieved under the cross-cutting issues of the KIDP3 is 'Climate Change impact, adaptation and mitigation integrated in the implementation of the KIDP3'. The adverse climatic factors in Karamoja are an enduring and serious constraint to all interventions undertaken to socio-economically develop and transform Karamoja, to the extent that they not only increase the intensity of stress factors that undermine availability of natural resources and general ecosystem health, but they also intensify poverty incidence in the population of Karamoja. The adversity of the climate in Karamoja is already a given, but it has now been further complicated by the continuously changing climatic conditions in Karamoja. The latter has significantly affected management of environment resources for the sustenance of the livelihoods of the population in Karamoja. Any interventions aimed at improving the livelihoods of the Karamojong now needs to strengthen the capacity of the majority to adapt to climate and to mitigate the adverse effects of climate change.

High levels of poverty have driven many people in Karamoja into either dependence on the harvesting of climate-sensitive resources, or reliance on livelihood alternatives that are deleterious to the fragile environmental resources. This means, to reduce poverty sustainably, there is a need to strengthen capacity in communities, and at all levels of government, to undertake interventions for the preservation and regeneration of the fragile ecosystem in Karamoja. This can best be achieved by mainstreaming climate change within the frameworks through which interventions for the development of Karamoja are being undertaken by government and development partners. Doing so will leverage not only policy focus, but also requisite resources for supporting climate adaptation and mitigation at all levels of government, by the different stakeholders supporting the development of Karamoja (see UNDP and UNEP 2011).

Many development projects implemented during the KIDP1 and KIDP2 in Karamoja are having unintended adverse effects on the environment whose magnitude may have not been anticipated five years ago. The environmental degradation in the areas where open cast mining has been taking place is already a cause of concern. The emergence of new urban areas and several small rural growth centres is already taking its toll on the fragile environment through increased demands for building materials, such as poles, gravel, sand, stone, as well as sources of cooking energy in the form of charcoal and firewood. Without mainstreaming environmental considerations into the implementation of development interventions, development outcomes could undermine not only environment and ecosystem health, but also sustainable improvement of the livelihoods of the population in Karamoja. The interventions for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation proposed under the KIDP3 are anchored around the search for the best possible alternatives to ensure current use of the environment and natural resources does not compromise natural regeneration and the interests of posterity for short-term gain, as well as ensuring that capacities of communities to respond to shocks associated with climate change are strengthened to increase community resilience.

While the NDPIII articulates climate change as an underlying constraint that drives poverty (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 19), climate change consciousness is not mainstreamed across programmes, but treated as a stand-alone programme to the extent that Uganda in general is considered extremely vulnerable to adverse consequences of climate change. In Karamoja, this manifests in the form of rising temperatures and prolonged and severe droughts, as well as more erratic rainfall which also causes severe floods (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 230). Under this cross-cutting issue, the population and stakeholders in Karamoja will be mobilised to ensure sustainable environment and natural resources management in Karamoja. This will be achieved by pursuing the following outputs: (i) Community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the KIDP3 undertaken in Karamoja; (ii) Climate change adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in the service delivery frameworks in Karamoja, and; (iii) Climate change impact analyses mainstreamed in the routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the KIDP3. These outputs which will be pursued to achieve outcomes of the KIDP3 are elaborated as follows:

Output 4.1: Community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the KIDP3 undertaken in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, annual studies will be undertaken to reveal the impact of climate change on the development of Karamoja in general, and the livelihoods of the Karamojong in particular. These studies will provide entry points for mainstreaming climate change adaptation and mitigation in the implementation of the KIDP3. These studies will reveal the linkages between climate change and development in Karamoja, especially how climate change adversely impacts not only development but also livelihoods of individuals in the region. This will help to define what needs to be done to support adaptation by poor households to mitigate adverse impacts of climate change. Communities will be mobilised, sensitised and educated on the impact of climate change on their livelihoods. Communities will be trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation to enhance resilience to associated shocks and disasters. Service providers in Karamoja will also

be trained on integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to enhance community resilience to shocks and disasters associated with climate change.

Output 4.2: Climate Change adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in the service delivery frameworks in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, local government officials at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on how to analyse the impact of climate change on their performance in different service delivery areas. Local government officials at district, sub-county and parish levels will be trained on how to integrate climate change adaptation and mitigation in their development plans and service delivery interventions. Private sector actors will also be trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation in their interventions at district, sub-county and parish levels in Karamoja. The different media practitioners in Karamoja will also be trained on climate change adaptation and mitigation in media activities.

Output 4.3: Climate change impact analyses mainstreamed in the routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the KIDP3

Under the KIDP3, the staff of the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers will be trained on integrating the impact of climate change as well as climate adaptation and mitigation in the routine M&E of the KIDP3 implementation. The KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers will collect data on climate change impact, adaptation and mitigation in Karamoja to inform the M&E of the KIDP3 implementation. The KIDP3 Coordinating Unit will prepare annual reports analysing the impact of climate change, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation in Karamoja to inform the analysis of the outcomes and impact of KIDP3.

These interventions intended to achieve outcomes under the fourth cross-cutting issue of KIDP3 are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 4: CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACT, ADAPTATION AND MITIGATION INTEGRATED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3	
Outputs	Activities
Output 4.1: Community mobilisation, sensitisation and education on climate change adaptation and mitigation in the KIDP3 undertaken in Karamoja	4.1.1 Undertake annual analyses to reveal the impact of climate change on the development of Karamoja in general, and the livelihoods of the Karamojong in particular
	4.1.2 Undertake mobilisation, sensitisation and education of communities in Karamoja on the impact of climate change on their livelihoods
	4.1.2 Train communities in Karamoja on climate change adaptation and mitigation to enhance resilience associated shocks and disasters
	4.1.3 Train service providers on integrating climate change adaptation and mitigation measures to enhance community resilience to shocks and disasters associated with climate change
	4.2.1 Train local government officials at district, sub-county and parish levels in Karamoja on how to analyse the impact of climate change on their performance in selected service delivery areas

Output 4.2: Climate Change adaptation and mitigation mainstreamed in the service delivery frameworks in Karamoja	4.2.2 Train local government officials at district, sub-county and parish levels on integrating Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in their development plans
	4.2.3 Train private sectors on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in their interventions at district, sub-county and parish levels in Karamoja
	4.2.4 Train the different media practitioners in Karamoja on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation in media activities
Output 4.3: Climate change impact analyses mainstreamed in the routine monitoring and evaluation (M&E) of the implementation of the KIDP3	4.3.1 Train the staff of the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers on integrating the impact of climate change as well as climate adaptation and mitigation in the routine M&E of the KIDP3 implementation
	4.3.2 Support the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit and district-based programme officers to collect data on climate change impact, adaptation and mitigation in Karamoja to inform the M&E of the KIDP3 implementation
	4.3.3 Prepare an annual report on the analysis of the impact of climate change, as well as climate change adaptation and mitigation in Karamoja to inform the analysis of the outcomes and impact of KIDP3

OUTCOME 5: PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT INTEGRATED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3

The fifth outcome that will be achieved under the cross-cutting issues of the KIDP3 is 'Private Sector involvement and engagement integrated in the implementation of the KIDP3'. The KIDP3 is aligned to the NDPIII in that it seeks, among others, to strengthen the capacity of the private sector to create jobs and drive growth. The KIDP3 is also aligned to the government's Private Sector Development (PSD) programme that aims to increase the competitiveness of the private sector so that it can drive sustainable inclusive growth (Republic of Uganda 2020c). To the extent that the country is pursuing a private sector led growth strategy, efforts will be made under the KIDP3 to create an enabling environment for the private sector to thrive, without necessarily undermining the public sector. While the insecurity in Karamoja affects PSD, it is recognised in the KIDP3 that improvement in overall security in Karamoja, notwithstanding the immanent challenges, presents significant opportunities for increasing the involvement and engagement of the private sector in all the planned programmes of the KIDP3. Among others, this calls for exploring ways of fully exploiting the potential for expanding private sector involvement in areas of intervention under the KIDP3 where they have no presence, or where their presence is minimal. This private sector is constituted largely by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), mostly in informal off-farm activities.

The private sector is a key ally in the implementation of the KIDP3, at all levels and in all programmes. The private sector is a key stakeholder because they are among those actors who are seriously affected when development in Karamoja does not succeed in the ways in which it is meant to. This private sector includes both indigenous Karamojong, as well as non-indigenous

private sector actors from other parts of Uganda and the world. With the restoration of relative security in most parts of Karamoja, private sector investment has increased in numerous nascent areas. Among others, these include: agro-processing and trade sectors, especially in processing and value addition to crops and livestock products; telecommunications; banking; education; health; tourism; as well as industry and manufacturing. There has also been a lot of interest in investing in sustainable energy. Many private sector actors are involved in the extractives, such as mining and mineral development, as well as exploitation of the resources from the environment and natural resources in Karamoja. These initiatives need to be supported to increase the survival of business enterprises, many of which are family based with no formal skills, no clear addresses, and usually operating in an informal manner using basic technology. This undermines the ability of these enterprises to gain access to services such as advanced technology, information or financial services to enable them to compete favourably in the market (Republic of Uganda 2017a). There are also areas under the KIDP3 where private sector involvement needs to be encouraged, such as: safe water provision, water for production, and sanitation and hygiene promotion. Water for production is dominated by the public sector.

This cross-cutting issue is aligned with the NDPIII programme on private sector development (Republic of Uganda 2020b, 117-122). Under this cross-cutting issue, the private sector, both indigenous and foreign will be mobilised, incentivised and nurtured to support the implementation of all the planned programmes and intervention areas under the KIDP3. This will be achieved by pursuing the following outputs: (i) Interventions undertaken to support the development of the private sector in Karamoja, and; (ii) the private sector supported to promote inclusive development in Karamoja. These outputs which will be pursued to achieve outcomes of the KIDP3 are elaborated as follows:

Output 5.1: Interventions undertaken to support the development of the private sector in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, interventions will be undertaken to reduce obstacles to doing business in Karamoja. The focus will be to ease the processes of starting a business, registering a business, getting a trading licence, accessing electricity, getting credit, enforcing contracts, paying taxes, among others. Prospective private sector actors will be trained on how to start small-scale business enterprises. Private sector actors will also be trained on how to register and formalise their business enterprises. A campaign will be undertaken to encourage registered business enterprises to join business associations for enhanced lobby and advocacy. Support will be provided to coordinate initiatives for business skills training for indigenous MSMEs in Karamoja. Interventions will be undertaken to reduce obstacles to the expansion of trade in goods and services across borders in Karamoja. The organisational and institutional capacity of the private sector will be strengthened to increase their competitiveness and sustainability to promote economic growth in Karamoja. Lastly, the capacity of the District Commercial Offices in Karamoja will be strengthened to facilitate trade development services.

Output 5.2: The private sector supported to promote inclusive and sustainable development in Karamoja

There is a need to nurture the indigenous private sector in Karamoja. The KIDP3 advocates for awarding more service delivery contracts under the KIDP3 to more indigenous private sector actors in Karamoja. Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) will be promoted in some of the investments proposed under the KIDP3. To the extent private sector development in Karamoja is mainstreamed in the KIDP3, it will also integrate all the other cross-cutting issues of the KIDP3, including mainstreaming gender, for example by ensuring as many men and women are involved in the private sector. Barriers that inhibit participation of women and men in private sector businesses will also be targeted. Issues affecting youth (especially employment creation) will also be tackled in the support that will be extended in developing the private sector in Karamoja. The KIDP3 emphasises the need to ensure private sector interventions do not occasion any harm to any social category, or to the physical environment where interventions will be undertaken. It is important for the private sector to minimise risks of exacerbating conflicts. One of the ways the private sector will address issues affecting children, older persons and cultural institutions, for example, is by putting in place a robust Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) programme that ensures conflict sensitivity and climate change conscious interventions among other responsibilities. Private sector actors will be supported to set up business enterprises in the Moroto-Napak industrial park. Lastly, annual studies will be undertaken to review the rate of growth of private sector, identify challenges and make recommendations on what needs to be done to strengthen it further.

These interventions intended to achieve outcomes under the fifth cross-cutting issue of KIDP3 are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 5: PRIVATE SECTOR INVOLVEMENT AND ENGAGEMENT INTEGRATED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE KIDP3	
Outputs	Activities
Output 5.1: Interventions undertaken to support the development of the private sector in Karamoja	5.1.1 Undertake interventions to reduce obstacles to doing business in Karamoja (starting a business, registering a business, getting a trading licence, accessing electricity, getting credit, enforcing contracts, paying taxes, among others)
	5.1.2 Train prospective private sector actors on how to start small-scale business enterprises
	5.1.3 Support private sector actors to register and formalise their business enterprises.
	5.1.4 Undertake a campaign to encourage registered business enterprises to join business associations for enhanced lobby and advocacy
	5.1.5 Support coordination of initiatives for business skills training for indigenous MSMEs in Karamoja
	5.1.6 Undertake interventions to reduce obstacles to the expansion of trade in goods and services across borders in Karamoja
	5.1.7 Strengthen organisational and institutional capacity of the private sector to increase their competitiveness and sustainability to promote economic growth in Karamoja
	5.1.8 Strengthen capacity of the District Commercial Offices in Karamoja to facilitate trade development services

Output 5.2: the private sector supported to promote inclusive development in Karamoja	5.2.1 Advocate for award of service delivery contracts under the KIDP3 to more indigenous private sector actors in Karamoja
	5.2.2 Promote Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) in some of the investments proposed under the KIDP3
	5.2.3 Mainstream gender and generational in private sector interventions as well as interventions for PSD
	5.2.4 Address issues affecting children, older persons and cultural elders as part of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by the private sector
	5.2.5 Support private sector actors to set up business enterprises in the Moroto-Napak industrial park
	5.2.7 Undertake annual studies to review the growth rate of the private sector, identify challenges and make recommendation for improvement

3 SECTION THREE: KIDP3 ASSUMPTIONS, RISKS, THREATS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

3.1 ASSUMPTIONS MADE DURING THE KIDP3 DESIGN

Two key assumptions have been made during the design of the KIDP3 that are likely to have an enduring effect if they are not addressed adequately. These are:

1. The KIDP3 is both a plan as well as a framework for mobilising resources. It is assumed that there will be high levels of stakeholder buy-in and engagement in the implementation of the various planned activities under the KIDP3.
2. The complexity of the current context in Karamoja is such that a vicious cycle prevails in the factors that lead to high incidences of poverty and pervasiveness of armed conflicts, and widespread environment and natural resources degradation. The assumption made in the design of the KIDP3 is that there will be an enabling environment characterised by peace, security and stability to make it possible for these interventions to be implemented efficiently and effectively.

It was also assumed that the KIDP3 implementing agencies will undertake multi-stakeholder and multi-level interventions that strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries to systematically address all these inter-connected factors in an integrated manner. Since the implementation of project activities under the KIDP3 will bring on board many private sector actors—and will take place in communities scattered all over Karamoja, some of them in extremely remote locations—it is assumed that local authorities in the areas where implementation will take place will be adequately supported and facilitated to undertake monitoring and evaluation of the KIDP3 implementation in order to reduce pilferages of financial resources which is likely to arise from poor accountability.

3.2 THE KIDP3 RISKS, THREATS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The KIDP3 contains projects that will be implemented in many different parts of Karamoja. Some parts of Karamoja are faced with more conflicts than other areas, especially in communities along the international borders with Kenya and South Sudan, as well as in communities that are considered as dry season areas of dispersal for herders. There are significant risks related to armed conflicts in these areas. Climate change has taken its toll on many parts of Karamoja already, especially those which have suffered prolonged severe droughts, and other that have been rendered uninhabitable due to flooding. These factors constitute the broad dimensions of risk that the implementation of the KIDP3 is likely to encounter over the next five years. These risks can be categorised as follows:

Assessment of KIDP3 Risks and Threats, and Possible Mitigation Measures

Nature of Risks	Probability of its occurrence	Possible Mitigation measures
Environmental Risks		
Outbreak of natural disasters such as locusts. COVID-19 will undermine the implementation of the KIDP3	High	Interventions planned under the KIDP3 should integrate measures to ensure the effects of natural disasters can be effectively mitigated at community level. Analysis is needed to properly understand how lock-down is affecting the people of Karamoja, and to find out how best to strengthen the capacity of households to respond.
Mining operations lead to serious environmental degradation	Medium to High	Undertake sensitisation of ASM on the use of hazardous products in their mining operations; enforce laws on restoration by investors in mining activities; clarify responsibilities to mining firms before commencement of operations. The ban on the use of mercury in gold mining must be strictly enforced.
Water for production facilities likely to be mismanaged due to absence of functional O&M systems	High	Ensure community-based management systems for delivering O&M functions are established and supported to operate effectively. Explore feasibility of contracting private sector to deliver O&M functions.
Capacity of communities to respond to effects of climate change is weak	Low to medium	The Karamojong have always had coping mechanisms in times of crises. There is need to integrate disaster risk reduction initiatives in interventions being undertaken in areas worst affected by climate change.
Livelihoods of communities living in the low-lying areas in the western parts of Karamoja likely to be affected by flash flooding	Medium to high	The districts have sufficient resources to prepare adequately to intervene, or to mitigate impacts after it has happened. Support training of farmers in soil and water conservation technologies to protect fragile ecosystems in greenbelt areas.
Livelihoods of communities in the Eastern parts of Karamoja will be affected by droughts which have become severe and prolonged	Medium to High	Strengthen capacity of households to adapt to alternative sources of livelihood to reduce the occurrence of adverse effects during droughts and other disasters.
Adoption of tree planting unlikely to gain momentum because of high costs involved in managing woodlots	High	Integrate support for tree planting within other interventions undertaken in the public sector. In addition, tree planting should be encouraged on land leased to private investors, and should be integrated with crops to avoid monocultures.
Heavy infrastructure investment, especially construction of roads, schools, health centres, etc., affects the environment negatively	Medium to High	High risk due to planned tarmac roads and ever-more districts. Construction of new roads, main destructor of natural environment, should be reduced to minimum. Interventions should be undertaken to address increase demands for natural resources during infrastructure development interventions; explore alternative sources of building materials to replace the

		use of burnt bricks; encourage the use of sustainable energy sources such as solar, wind and gas.
Socio-economic and cultural Risks		
Incidence of poverty in Karamoja is unlikely to decrease in the short-run due to disjointed development interventions	Medium to High	Multi-level, multi-stakeholder interventions need to be undertaken in a holistic and integrated manner. A lot of resources are needed to: target mind-set changes; focus interventions on strengthening pastoralist-based livelihoods; diversify sources of livelihoods of the Karamojong; undertake lots of skills trainings; offer graduates support for business start-ups.
Mobility of the Karamojong cattle keepers constraining improvement of livelihoods of the pastoralists	Medium	Gazette a movement corridor to allow continued access by cattle and pastoralists to dry season grazing areas in search of water and pastures.
Enrolment of children of school-going age is unlikely to increase in the short-run	Medium to High	Holistic and sustained interventions to address livelihood constraints faced by Karamojong households will incrementally trigger positive lifestyle changes.
There is little interest by the private sector to invest in expanding telephone network coverage in the outlying areas of Karamoja where mobile phones are unusable	Low to Medium	Competition and expectation of future gains and profits, due to mineral resources plus better roads, will result in more private investments. However, in the short-run, commitment needs to be generated from the private sector involved in large scale commercial investment as a form of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). Mobile telecommunication companies should be engaged with proposals on how best the network can be expanded, which will benefit them too.
Decisions on land and minerals are taken by Government on national level without involving Local Governments or the population	High	There is need to increase transparency and accountability in the extractives industry, to reduce possibility of outbreak of violence when communities suffer loss of their heritage on account of resources beneath the surface from which they are excluded and from which they do not see any tangible benefits.
Royalties on minerals and lease of land is paid to Ministries at national level, without any share flowing back to the population	High	There is need to increase transparency and accountability in the extractives industry, to reduce possibility of outbreak of violence when communities suffer loss of their heritage on account of resources beneath the surface from which they are excluded and from which they do not see any tangible benefits.
Land grabbing continues with much reprieve	High	There have to be deliberate efforts to secure the rights of communities whose livelihoods depend on direct exploitation of natural resources. Community rights have to be secured from both internal and external forces that seek appropriation of land, sometimes taking advantage of land registration and land titling. Once communal resources are registered it increases chances for their appropriation to be the communal domain.

Political and Security Risks		
The political will and commitment at the national level is not translated into effective implementation of planned activities on the ground	Medium to High	There is need to undertake proper coordination and monitoring of the KIDP3 implementation: undertake interventions that increase local ownership of the interventions being undertaken; popularise the KIDP3 more; strengthen the physical presence of MfKA in the districts; produce popular versions of the KIDP3.
District Local Governments consider themselves as bystanders in the implementation of the KIDP3, which undermines ownership	Medium to High	Make specific KIDP3 interventions that strengthen capacities of districts more visible; increase support from the KIDP3 to respective sectors in districts; enhance collaborative field monitoring between OPM/MfKA and District Local Governments; decentralise and fund certain monitoring functions to the districts.
Resurgence of armed conflicts associated with livestock thefts and raids	Medium to High	Maintain strong UPDF presence in Karamoja, and ensure effective internal controls to minimise complicity with raiding activities among elements in the security agencies; re-structure LDUs; recruit more Karamojong women in security agencies, UPDF and law and order enforcement organs in Karamoja.
Trafficking of illicit firearms likely to continue as long as there are still armed pastoral groups who migrate to Karamoja during the dry season	Medium to High	Ensure there is bi-lateral commitment from administrators of communities neighbouring Karamoja to enforce a 'no-firearms' policy for pastoralists crossing into Karamoja; strengthen UPDF deployment along the international borders.
Uganda Police is not respected in Karamoja, which undermines its ability to lead law enforcement interventions	Medium to High	As the infrastructure for law and order enforcement becomes more robust and deployment of the police increases, their physical presence on the ground will ensure their effects becomes noticeable.
Trust in the security forces has been broken in the communities in Karamoja	High	Invest more resources in enhancing Civil-Military engagements and collaboration.

4 SECTION FOUR: THE KIDP3 IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

4.1 THE KIDP3 MANAGEMENT FRAMEWORK

In order to effectively manage the implementation of the KIDP3, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will be responsible for the coordination, supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of projects and activities stipulated in the Plan. The interventions specified in the Plan under the various programmes of the KIDP3 will be implemented by different Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs), including the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA). Others who will be involved in the implementation of projects and activities in the KIDP3 include District Local Governments, Civil Society Organisations (CSO) and the private sector. Since implementation will involve very many stakeholders, both state and non-state, the coordination of the implementation of the KIDP3 will be extremely important. A dedicated unit for the coordination of the implementation of the KIDP3 will be created. This KIDP3 Coordination Unit will be answerable to the Permanent Secretary OPM through the Undersecretary in charge of Karamoja Affairs, through the Principle Assistant Secretary (PAS) Karamoja Affairs. Dedicated staff will be recruited to manage the KIDP3 Coordination unit in OPM.

4.2 THE KIDP3 COORDINATION FRAMEWORK

Under the KIDP2, a robust coordination mechanism was put in place which successfully coordinated the various stakeholders, state and non-state who were involved in undertaking development interventions in Karamoja, both at national and regional level. Strong partnerships networks and collaborations were built between state and non-state actors during the implementation of the KIDP2. A lot of effort was invested in enhancing transparency and accountability to all KIDP2 stakeholders. The implementation of the KIDP2 interventions also emphasised inclusion of disadvantaged groups and enhancement of gender equity in targeting of beneficiaries. The way certain projects were implemented under sectors revealed the constraints faced in achieving greater inter-sectoral coordination and planning. For example, some health centres were constructed by the Ministry of health in areas where there were not yet any roads, which put strain on district resources to open access roads to these areas. Health workers posted to such areas, often abandoned their duty station because of the remote nature of the locations. The majority of health centres were sited in places which lacked access to safe drinking water. With increased inter-sectoral coordination, the Directorate of Water Development (DWD) could prioritise investments in areas where health centres and schools are located.

Many projects implemented by the centre or awarded by the centre for implementation in the respective districts of Karamoja—including infrastructure development projects for construction of roads, schools, health facilities, water facilities, among others—were awarded at the centre to contractors who would start implementation without consulting or appropriately involving the District Local Governments, and yet the districts were expected to monitor and supervise the implementation of these projects, without having been involved in the project design phases.

Many infrastructure projects implemented in Karamoja underestimated their bills of quantities as a way of undercutting their competition during bidding, which compromised the quality of work.

There are many incomplete buildings in different parts of Karamoja, or poorly constructed structures that did not stand the test of time. It is common knowledge that construction work in Karamoja requires re-enforcement of foundations due to poor soil structures in Karamoja. Yet in the absence of financial resources for districts to get involved at the project design stage, and with challenges associated with the existing institutional frameworks for District Local Governments, as well as the intended beneficiaries, to hold those tasked with responsibilities for implementation of the respective projects to account, systems such as community-mobilised and controlled *barazas* were rendered ineffectual. Contractors would mostly come in search of districts leaders to obtain certificates of compliances and completion, without having involved them at all in any stages of the implementation of the projects.

Many of the interventions in the districts and communities were directly implemented from the centre by officials from OPM and MfKA, and from the point of view of district leaders and sector heads, the centre was responsible for both policy formulation and supervision of implementation. At the regional consultative workshop at Nakapiripirit, the workshop was told that those who have been managing the KIDP2 treated it as a personal granary to satisfy their individual desires. Such sentiments undermined local ownership of many interventions that were intended for the benefit of the population of Karamoja. During regional consultations to review the KIDP2 and development of the KIDP3, three leaders from the two districts present at the Kaabong meeting (Karenga and Kaabong), most of the leaders present at the Kotido meeting, and some of the leaders at the Nakapiripirit meeting reported seeing the KIDP2 document for the very first time. One of them was a Vice Chairperson of a district, while the rest were district heads of departments. Many of those who said they knew about the KIDP2, or had seen it before, had not read the document to know what exactly was in the document. In Nakapiripirit, the consulting team was told that the OPM did not support the districts in the implementation of the KIDP2. There were limited efforts to include the districts in monitoring interventions of the KIDP2. The MfKA did not adequately popularise the KIDP2 document. In many of the districts, copies of the KIDP2 document were never readily available at the district and sub-county offices for increased distribution and circulation. This means there was a lack of ownership of the interventions that were taking place in the districts among certain categories of the most critical stakeholders.

Under the KIDP3, the following three outcomes will be pursued under an Institutional Coordination Framework:

- Outcome 1: Coordination and harmonisation of the KIDP3 interventions at national and regional levels further strengthened**
- Outcome 2: The KIDP3 implementation progress and outcomes periodically assessed and reviewed**
- Outcome 3: Capacities of key KIDP3 stakeholders further strengthened for efficient utilisation of resources and effective service delivery**

The outputs that will be achieved under each of these three outcomes, on the basis of which the overall objectives of the KIDP3 will be realised under the KIDP3 institutional coordination framework, are elaborated as follows:

OUTCOME 1: COORDINATION AND HARMONISATION OF THE KIDP3 INTERVENTIONS AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS FURTHER STRENGTHENED

The KIDP3, like the KIDP2, will be coordinated by the Office of the Prime Minister through the Ministry for Karamoja Affairs. Coordination will involve the harmonisation of the different interventions, as well as facilitation of both vertical and horizontal information sharing and joint analysis at sub-county, district, regional and national levels. The KIDP 3 is to be implemented through existing government structures at national and district level.

Under Outcome 1 which seeks to pursue, ‘**Strengthened Coordination and harmonisation of KIDP3 interventions at National and Regional levels**’, the following four outputs will be achieved by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA) to realise the KIDP3 outcomes:

Output 1.1: Annual KIDP3 Policy Coordination Meetings (PCM) held

While regular PCM meetings were planned for at the national level under the KIDP2, by December 2020 none of these meetings had been convened. Under the KIDP3, regular meetings of the National Policy Committee of the KIDP3 will be held, at least once a year. It is in these meetings that the national level coordination takes place. PCM meetings, which are chaired by the Prime Minister of Uganda, will provide the overall policy direction and oversight role in the implementation of the KIDP3. OPM will present an annual report on the implementation of the KIDP3 to the PCM. The annual reports will be used by the PCM to track progress against achieve of objectives of the KIDP3. Besides the PMC, there will also be a Technical Implementation Committee of the KIDP3 comprising all Permanent Secretaries from the different line ministries. The PS OPM will chair and coordinate the Technical Implementation Committee meetings. There will also be a Technical Working Group (TWG) established, comprising technical representatives from sectors, line ministries, development partners, and international and national NGOs. The TWG will coordinate all actors involved in the KIDP3 implementation, ensuring harmonisation of interventions and adherence to the implementation of the KIDP3 in line with sector standards and government policies. Monthly KIDP3 TWG meetings will be organised at OPM to discuss, among other issues, the progress in the implementation of the KIDP3 using the different output indicator tracking matrix (in the annex).

Output 1.2: Karamoja Policy Committee (KPC) Meetings held at regional level

A Karamoja Policy Committee (KPC) will be established at the regional level, and shall be chaired by the Minister for Karamoja Affairs (MKA). The KPC will meet twice a year. During KPC meetings the Minister will provide the overall political supervisory mandate and policy direction on specific affirmative action interventions. The Minister will coordinate various stakeholders in Karamoja to

build synergies for maximum outputs. Decisions made at the national level in the PMC will be communicated to regional leaders by the Minister during KPC meetings, which will be held in the region. The Minister will provide guidance to the regional leaders on decisions made at the national level and discusses regional priorities and strategies that will be presented to the PMC for policy decisions.

Under the KIDP2, annual meetings of the regional KIDP Policy Meetings were planned. By December 2020, three KPC meetings had been convened, in 2016, 2017 and 2018. All the meetings were held in Moroto at the KIDP2 regional secretariat. These regional meetings enhanced coordination among MDAs, DLGs, development partners and NGOs undertaking interventions under the KIDP2. In order to strengthen further the coordination of stakeholders involved in implementation of projects contributing to KIDP3, efforts will have made to ensure KPC meetings are held more regularly for coordination and harmonisation of stakeholder interventions in Karamoja.

The KIDP3, like its predecessor the KIDP2, will be implemented through the existing local government structures at district and sub-county levels. At these levels, individual NGOs will be required to align their activities to the district development plans. Local Governments will continue to lead on the planning, coordination and implementation of interventions at the district/municipality level. They will also contribute to the validation of sub-regional development priorities and the supply of data, where possible, using existing reporting mechanisms, which OPM can then draw to measure progress on the achievement of priority outcomes.

Local communities will at all times be involved in a bottom-up process of identifying local projects in order to increase local ownership of the interventions that will be undertaken. All interventions that will be implemented will be required to be integrated and funded within the district development plans. Communities will be empowered to monitor local projects through the expansion of social accountability structures. This will strengthen accountability and transparency, and enable the citizens to see the results of development spending more clearly.

Under the KIDP3, periodic regional KIDP coordination meetings involving all stakeholders will be organised. The purpose of these meetings will be to share information as well as generate stakeholder consensus on a wide-range of issues regarding the implementation of the KIDP3. Through the KPC, the capacity of district local governments will be strengthened to enable them to undertake development of integrated district work plans which are aligned to the KIDP3.

Output 1.3: Information and management systems strengthened at all levels in Karamoja

Under the KIDP3, efforts will be made to strengthen information and management systems at all levels. The Karamoja Data Centre has not been operating at its full potential, after it became the Northern Uganda Data Centre (NUDC). Its funding from the Italian Corporation ended in 2013 and its activities were scaled down, with only an economist in the Pacification and Development (P&D) Department in OPM seconded to the NUDC. Under the KIDP3, an attempt to revive the NUDC will be made, and support secured to enable the centre to continue providing information

which will be used for output and outcome/impact monitoring of the KIDP3 implementation activities. The NUDC will be supported to spearhead the information and management systems relevant for the implementation of the KIDP3. The national level will be linked with the regional level through the e-government system that will also be supported under the KIDP3. The aim will be to facilitate smooth vertical and horizontal flow of information about the KIDP3 implementation and the high-end policy discussions.

Output 1.4: Operations of KIDP coordination unit at OPM supported

Under the KIDP3, support will be extended to the KIDP coordination unit at OPM to strengthen its operational capacity. OPM/MfKA staff will be supported to conduct monitoring of different interventions in the region under the KIDP3. The aim is to establish a more efficient and functional regional coordination unit, leading to enhanced monitoring of activities in Karamoja sub-region. In addition, the coordination unit will be supported to develop a harmonised implementation strategy for the KIDP3 so as to make coordination of the different programmes easy, leading to smoother operations in the work of implementing agencies and District Local Governments.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 1 of the ‘**KIDP3 Programme Institutional Coordination Framework**’ are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 1: COORDINATION AND HARMONISATION OF KIDP3 INTERVENTIONS AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS FURTHER STRENGTHENED	
Outputs	Activities
Output 1.1: Annual KIDP3 Policy Coordination Meetings (PCM) held	1.1.1 Undertake planning for the annual KIDP3 Policy Coordination Meetings (PMCs)
	1.1.2 Hold annual KIDP3 PCMs to receive annual reports on KIDP3 implementation
	1.1.3 Hold monthly KIDP3 Technical Working Group (TWG) meetings
	1.1.4 Minutes of the Annual KIDP3 PCMs prepared and filed
	1.1.5 Policy Action Points from KIDP3 PCMs followed up and implemented
Output 1.2: Karamoja Policy Committee (KPC) Meetings held at regional level	1.2.1 Undertake planning for the KPC meetings
	1.2.2 Hold two KPC meetings per year
	1.2.3 Facilitate the development of integrated work plans from District Development Plans
	1.2.4 Validate sub-regional development priorities contained in District Integrated Development Plans
	1.2.5 Minutes of the KPC meetings prepared and filed
	1.2.6 Policy Action Points from KPC meetings prepared for submission to the PCM
Output 1.3: Information and management systems strengthened at all levels in Karamoja	1.3.1 Revive and support the Northern Uganda Data Centre to spearhead the information and management system relevant to the KIDP3
	1.3.2 Develop and operationalize an online information and management system
	1.3.3 Link the KIDP3 national information and management system to e-government system in districts

Output 1.4: Operations of KIDP3 coordination unit at OPM supported	1.4.1 Constitute/recruit, train and equip the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit at OPM
	1.4.2 Facilitate operations of the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit at OPM
	1.4.3 Support the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit to develop a harmonised KIDP3 implementation strategy
	1.4.4 Support the KIDP3 Coordinating Unit to conduct monitoring of different KIDP3 interventions in the region

OUTCOME 2: THE KIDP3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND OUTCOMES PERIODICALLY ASSESSED AND REVIEWED

Under Outcome 2 which seeks to pursue, ‘**Periodic assessments and review of the KIDP3 implementation progress and outcomes undertaken**’, the following seven outputs will be achieved by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA) to realise the KIDP3 outcomes:

Output 2.1: Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the KIDP3 prepared

Under the KIDP3, OPM/MfKA will prepare Quarterly Reports on the progress of implementation of the KIDP3, showing outputs achieved and outcomes realised, as well as the challenges that were encountered in programme implementation so that mitigation measures can be undertaken to keep the implementation on track to achieve planned outcomes.

Output 2.2: Lessons on progress made in implementation of the KIDP3 drawn from quarterly reporting to inform the KIDP3 programme re-design

Under the KIDP3, quarterly reports will not only be used for measuring progress in the implementation of the KIDP3, but also to identify the challenges being encountered in the KIDP3 implementation that are likely to undermine the achieved or expected results and outcomes. From these challenges, and well as positive achievements, lessons will be drawn to inform programme re-design as implementation proceeds. This re-design will be intended to keep the programme on track to achieve its intended outcomes and impact.

Output 2.3: The KIDP3 mid-term review undertaken

A mid-term review of the KIDP3 will be conducted at the mid-point. This will be conducted by an independent external evaluator. The intention of the mid-term review is to determine, at the mid-point level, whether the programme will be on track to achieve all the planned outputs, results, outcomes and impacts. If it is not, the programme will be re-designed using the recommendation made to ensure it remains on course to achieve the planned targets.

Output 2.4: The KIDP3 final evaluation undertaken

A final project evaluation of the KIDP3 will be conducted at the end of the implementation period. This final evaluation will also be conducted by an independent external evaluator. The intention of the final evaluation is to identify whether the planned outcomes and impact were realised from project implementation, and whether the outcomes that were achieved are sustainable. A final evaluation will also identify some of the challenges and risks that the implementation of the programme may have encountered, on the basis of which lesson can be drawn to inform future programming for the development and socio-economic transformation of Karamoja.

Output 2.5: Field monitoring visits to Karamoja by OPM staff conducted every six months

Under the KIDP3, unscheduled bi-annual field monitoring visits will be conducted by OPM/MfKA staff from the KIDP3 Coordination Unit in OPM. The aim of the field monitoring visits is for OPM staff attached to the implementation of the KIDP3 to make on-the-spot assessments of the various projects being undertaken during the implementation of the KIDP3. Whenever challenges are identified, they will be quickly reported and addressed.

Output 2.6: Learning visits for national and district leaders conducted

Under the KIDP3, learning visits will be organised for national and district leaders to other parts of the country, as well as the Eastern Africa region and other parts of the world. Through these learning visits it is expected that individual capacities will be significantly enhanced, which will boost their contribution to the development of Karamoja.

Output 2.7: A new planning framework for Karamoja developed as a follow-up of the KIDP

3

All the lessons learnt during every implementation year—as well as those documented in quarterly reports, PCM and KPC meetings, monitoring visits, as well as the mid-term review and final evaluation—will be compiled and documented to inform a participatory process for the design of another planning framework that will succeed the KIDP3 after five years.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 2 of the ‘**KIDP3 Programme Institutional Coordination Framework**’ are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 2: KIDP3 IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS AND OUTCOMES PERIODICALLY ASSESSED AND REVIEWED	
Outputs	Activities
Output 2.1: Quarterly progress reports on the implementation of KIDP3 prepared	2.1.1 Prepare a monitoring tool for the continuous collection of data for the quarterly progress monitoring reports
	2.1.2 Compile quarterly progress monitoring reports and submit to the KIDP3 Coordination unit in the first week of the following quarter

Output 2.2: Lessons on progress made in implementation of the KIDP3 drawn from quarterly reporting to inform KIDP3 programme re-design	2.2.1 Draw lessons from quarterly reports (from both challenges and achievements) to inform the re-design of the KIDP3, if necessary
	2.2.2 Draw lessons from OPM staff field monitoring visits to inform KIDP3 programme re-design
	2.2.3 Draw lessons from KPC annual reviews to inform KIDP3 re-design
Output 2.3: KIDP3 Mid-term review undertaken	2.3.1 Make adequate preparation to undertake mid-term review of KIDP3
	2.3.2 Undertake mid-term review of KIDP3 implementation to reveal progress made in programme implementation
	2.3.3 Hold stakeholders' workshop to discuss findings of the mid-term review of KIDP3
Output 2.4: KIDP3 Final evaluation undertaken	2.4.1 Make adequate preparation for undertaking the KIDP3 Final Evaluation
	2.4.2 Undertake the Final Evaluation of KIDP3 to show the outputs and outcomes achieved as well as impacts realised from programme implementation
	2.4.3 Hold stakeholders' workshop to discuss findings of the KIDP3 Final Evaluation
Output 2.5: Field monitoring visits to Karamoja by OPM staff conducted	2.5.1 Make adequate preparation for bi-annual field monitoring visits to Karamoja
	2.5.2 Conduct field monitoring visits to Karamoja to make on-the-spot assessment of the various projects implementation under KIDP3
	2.5.3 Prepare and submit a report of the field monitoring visits to Karamoja to the KIDP3 coordinating office
Output 2.6: Learning visits for national and district leaders from Karamoja conducted	2.6.1 Make adequate preparation for the learning visits for national and district leaders to other parts of the country as well as Eastern Africa region and the rest of the world
	2.6.2 Conducts learning visits for national and district leaders to selected destinations
	2.6.3 Prepare and submit a report from the learning visit to the KIDP3 coordinating office
Output 2.7: A new planning framework for Karamoja developed as a follow up of the KIDP3	2.7.1 Document and compile information and documentation on the KIDP3 implementation which will inform the design of the KIDP3 follow-on programme
	2.7.2 Formulate and widely disseminate terms of reference for a consultant of international repute to undertake the design of a new planning framework for Karamoja to succeed the KIDP3
	2.7.3 Undertake the design of a new planning framework for Karamoja to succeed the KIDP3

OUTCOME 3: CAPACITIES OF KEY KIDP3 STAKEHOLDERS FURTHER STRENGTHENED FOR EFFICIENT UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY

Under Outcome 3 which seeks to pursue, '**Strengthened capacity of key stakeholders for efficient utilisation of KIDP3 resources and effective service delivery**', the following nine outputs will be achieved by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and Ministry for Karamoja Affairs (MfKA) to realise the KIDP3 outcomes:

Output 3.1: Capacity of Ministry for Karamoja Affairs to coordinate the implementation of the KIDP3 strengthened

As part of the implementation of the KIDP3, requisite staff will be recruited to complement those who have been involved in the implementation of the KIDP2 at the KIDP2 Coordination Unit in OPM. This is intended to ensure a fully constituted and functional KIDP3 coordination office. The OPM/MfKA Regional Office in Moroto will also be fully facilitated, operationalized and staffed with resident programme officers to coordinate the KIDP3 implementation activities. This is to ensure that the office remains fully functional in order to facilitate KIDP3 implementation activities at the regional level. In each district, a programme staffer who is based and resident in the respective districts will be recruited to increase ownership of the KIDP3 and visibility of MfKA in the districts of Karamoja.

Output 3.2: Capacity of the Inspectorate of Government work in Karamoja, including oversight supervision of KIDP3 implementation strengthened

Under the KIDP3, the Inspectorate of Government (IG) functions will be mainstreamed in the implementation of the KIDP3 programmes and projects. The Inspectorate of Government will prepare an annual report on the implementation of the KIDP3 programmes and projects on the basis of which lessons can be drawn on the management of the implementation of KIDP3 programmes and projects.

Output 3.3: Capacities of key KIDP3 stakeholders further strengthened for efficient utilisation of resources and effective service delivery

A coordination and monitoring mechanism that allows Local Governments at district, sub-county and parish levels to undertake the implementation of the KIDP3, in collaboration with other stakeholders such as the civil society, will be strengthened. Support will be provided to strengthen District Disaster Management and Preparedness Committees (DDMPCs). District staff will be supported and facilitated to participate in conducting monitoring and supervision activities of the implementation of the KIDP3. To support District Local Governments to undertake monitoring and supervision of the implementation of the KIDP3, which will also increase ownership of the KIDP3 in the DLGs, motor vehicles and motorcycles will be procured and distributed to DLGs strictly for KIDP3 monitoring activities. The construction of new and rehabilitation of old offices of local governments at District and sub-county levels in Karamoja will be supported to enhance the

monitoring and supervision of the implementation as well as ownership of the KIDP3. Regular community-based monitoring systems (*barazas*) on the implementation of the KIDP3 programmes and projects will be established and held to enhance accountability and transparency.

These interventions intended to achieve Outcome 3 of the ‘**KIDP3 Programme Institutional Coordination Framework**’ are summarised as follows:

OUTCOME 3: CAPACITIES OF KEY KIDP3 STAKEHOLDERS FURTHER STRENGTHENED FOR EFFICIENT UTILISATION OF RESOURCES AND EFFECTIVE SERVICE DELIVERY	
Outputs	Activities
Output 3.1: Capacity of Ministry for Karamoja Affairs to coordinate the implementation of the KIDP3 strengthened	3.1.1 Recruit requisite staff at the KIDP3 Coordination Unit in OPM to add to already existing staff
	3.1.2 Adequately facilitate, operationalize and staff the OPM regional office in Moroto with resident Programme Officers to coordinate KIDP3 implementation activities
	3.1.3 Recruit district-based KIDP3 programme staff who will be resident in the respective districts of Karamoja
	3.1.4 Undertake proper orientation of the KIDP3 programmes and support staff at national and regional level
Output 3.2: Capacity of the Inspectorate of Government work in Karamoja, including oversight supervision of KIDP3 implementation strengthened	3.2.1 Mainstream the Inspectorate of Government functions in the implementation of KIDP3 projects to increase accountability and value for money
	3.2.2 Undertake widespread community mobilisation and sensitisation to enhance awareness of the role of the Inspectorate of Government functions in the implementation of KIDP3 projects
	3.2.3 Prepare an annual report of the Inspectorate of Government on implementation of the KIDP3 programmes and projects
	3.2.4 Draw lessons from the annual report of the Inspectorate of Government on implementation of the KIDP3 programmes and projects
Output 3.3: Capacity of Local Governments (at District, Sub-county and Parish levels) and other stakeholders (e.g. civil society) to undertake the implementation of the KIDP3 strengthened	3.3.1 Establish coordination and monitoring mechanisms that allow the other KIDP3 actors and stakeholders to participate in the implementation of the KIDP3
	3.3.2 Strengthen and support District Disaster Management and Preparedness Committees (DDMPCs)
	3.3.3 Support and facilitate district staff to participate in conducting monitoring and supervision activities of the implementation of the KIDP3
	3.3.4 Procure motor vehicles and motorcycles for DLGs to support districts’ monitoring and supervision of the implementation, as well as ownership of the KIDP3
	3.3.5 Support the construction/rehabilitation of offices for District and sub-county Local Governments in Karamoja for improved monitoring and supervision of the implementation as well as ownership of the KIDP3

	3.3.6 Establish and hold regular community based monitoring systems (<i>barazas</i>) on implementation of the KIDP3 programmes and projects to enhance accountability and transparency
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4.3 ALIGNMENT, SYNERGIES AND COHERENCE OF THE KIDP3

The KIDP3 is aligned to the NDPIII, and is also consistent with government objectives of organising and delivering public and private sector interventions for wealth creation at the lowest planning unit through the Parish Development Model which aims to encourage investment planning, budgeting and service delivery at the parish level.

The KIDP3 is aligned to NDPIII to the extent that it seeks to develop the entire value chain for product lines in key growth opportunities available in the **real economy** of Karamoja; that is, not only in agriculture (from livestock and cereals such as sorghum), industry and manufacturing, but also in tourism, minerals and other natural resources. The interventions that have been proposed under the KIDP3 aim to address (and therefore consider) the factors that constrain the full development of these different value chains, drawing the experiences from the KIDP1 and KIDP2, as well as several other development interventions by development partners in Karamoja over the last five years. Special focus in the KIDP3 has been placed on the importance of not only value addition to products lines in Karamoja, but also to enhance opportunities for job creation along the respective value chains, as well as in all the interventions proposed as a strategy to absorb the redundant labour in Karamoja. The latter will be pursued in collaboration with the private sector, where special attention will be placed on nurturing the indigenous private sector in Karamoja. To the extent possible, boosting skills, capacities and competencies in the public sector (at district, sub-county and parish levels) and in the private sector, is considered in the KIDP3 as foundational to the successful implementation of proposed interventions.

The KIDP3 is also consistent with NDPIII's focus on the Parish Development approach. Its seven pillars include the following: (a) Production, processing, value addition and marketing; (b) Infrastructure and other economic services including extension services, energy, roads, market structures, water for production and mind-set change for business orientation; (c) Financial inclusion through cooperatives, SACCOs, revolving funds where UGX. 30 million will be provided per Parish for a start; (d) Social services delivery including health, education, water, and other social development services; (e) Re-establishment of the Community Information System; (f) Parish governance and administration, and; (g) Mind-set change (Republic of Uganda 2021c, 17).

In the KIDP3, emphasis on crop cultivation and livestock production will pay attention to the specificities of the various agro-ecological zones. Support will be provided based on the suitability of the respective agricultural activities. Minimum efforts will be placed on investment in crops in the driest areas of Karamoja and instead focus on maximising livestock production. While focus in the greenbelt areas will be on expanding intensive crop farming, maximising the integration of livestock production will also be paid attention to. It will no longer be possible to distribute cassava cuttings for planting in the driest areas of Karamoja. The KIDP3 builds on, integrates and is

harmonised with other inter-governmental, bi-lateral and regional frameworks for achieving sustainable peace and security, as well as increased community resilience and sustainable development on the continent and in the Eastern Africa region, as have been developed by the African Union (AU), Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) as well as the East African Community (EAC). These include the following, among others:

1. The African Union Commission 'Policy Framework for Pastoralism in Africa: Securing, Protecting and Improving the Lives, Livelihoods and Rights of Pastoralist Communities', dated 2010.
2. The Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) Drought Disaster Resilience Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Regional Programming Paper (2019-2024), dated 2019.
3. The IGAD Regional Programming Paper (RPP) for the Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI), 2019-2024, dated 2019.
4. The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) Uganda Country Programming Paper (CPP): Consolidating the Path to Resilience and Sustainability, 2019 – 2024, dated 2019.
5. The IGAD Drought Disaster Resilience and Sustainability Initiative (IDDRSI) programme on 'Building Resilient Market Systems in the Cross-border Drylands of the Karamoja and Mandera Clusters in the IGAD Region, 2021-2022; IDDRSI Year 2 & Year 3 Implementation Letter, Programme Narrative, dated January 2021.
6. The Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), 'Enhanced Resilience of Communities in the Karamoja Cluster from Drought and Related Disasters, Programme Proposal Document (Volume 2), 2020-2025, dated February 2020.
7. The Kenya (Turkana/West Pokot)-Uganda (Karamoja) Cross-Border Programme for Sustainable Peace and Development: Implementation Framework, 2019-2023, dated November 2019. This framework is for the operationalization of a Bilateral Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the Kenya and Uganda Governments on the Kenya (Turkana/West Pokot)-Uganda (Karamoja) Cross-Border Programme for Sustainable Peace and Development, following a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between Kenya and Uganda on September 12, 2019 in Moroto.

The KIDP3 is aligned with several sectoral strategic planning frameworks, as well as development plans for agencies involved in the management of critical resources relevant to Karamoja. These included the following:

1. Uganda Wildlife Authority, 'Bokora and Matheniko Wildlife Reserves (BMWWR) General Management Plan (GMP) for the period 2017 to 2026', July 2017, Mimeo.

The KIDP3 is consistent with other private sector-led development initiatives supported by development partners in Karamoja, for which it will provide an overarching development planning framework, namely:

1. The Karamoja Livestock Development Master Plan, 2018-2040, dated January 2018, whose development was supported by Mercy Corps Uganda, in collaboration with the Karamoja Livestock Development Forum.
2. The Karamoja Regional Development Strategy (KRDS) Programme Document, dated March 2021, developed under USAID's Uganda's Regional Coordination Initiative (RCI) QED Group, LLC's Uganda Learning Activity (ULA).
3. Karamoja Regional Development Investment Strategy (KAREDI) for the period 2021/21 to 2039/40, dated February 2021, and the Karamoja Regional Investment Plan (KRIP) for the period 2020/21 to 2024/25, dated February 2021. Both were developed by Governance Systems International, Kampala, on contract by Mercy Corps Uganda under the USAID funded project titled '*Securing Peace and Promoting Prosperity in Karamoja Activity*' otherwise acronym-ed as EKISIL Activity, in support to the Karamoja Regional Steering Committee (KRSC).
4. A Long-Term Management Plan for Kobebe Dam in Moroto District for the Period 2019-2029, November 2019. A report of a study commissioned by Mercy Corps Uganda under the USAID funded project titled '*Securing Peace and Promoting Prosperity in Karamoja Activity*' otherwise acronym-ed as EKISIL Activity.

5 SECTION FIVE: THE KIDP3 ACTION PLAN

5.1 THE KIDP3 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) FRAMEWORK

The KIDP2 was an output-based plan, in the sense that measurement of progress made and results and outcomes achieved was largely based on outputs. The indicators that were used for measuring progress were mostly output indicators. This made it difficult to track outcomes that were achieved from implementation of intervention areas. The KIDP3 has been specifically designed to monitor and measure the extent to which outcomes will be achieved from implementation of planned activities. The KIDP3 outcomes have been identified from the outset. The KIDP2 programme document and the KIDP2 review report provide all the counterfactual data that is needed for baseline data, on the basis of which progress will be measured in the implementation of the KIDP3, showing its outputs/results as well as the outcomes and impacts achieved. The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) functions of the KIDP3 will entail the following: (a) Quarterly progress reporting on the implementation of KIDP3; (b) Unscheduled bi-annual field monitoring visits conducted by OPM/MfKA staff from the KIDP3 Coordination Unit in OPM; (c) A mid-term assessment of the implementation of the KIDP3 undertaken by an independent external evaluator at the mid-point; (d) A final evaluation of the KIDP3 undertaken by an independent external evaluator at the end of five years of the KIDP3. The monitoring framework of the implementation of the KIDP3 will be undertaken at the following two levels:

5.1.1 Outcomes and Impact Monitoring and Evaluation

The KIDP3 outcomes are the changes or benefits that occur to the targeted beneficiaries, occasioned by the various programmes and projects implemented by the KIDP3 stakeholders at national, regional, district, sub-county, parish and community levels. They are outcomes because they are considered within the means of OPM and MfKA, and the various KIDP3 stakeholders, to make happen. Impacts on the other hand, are the broader and longer-term economic, social, environmental and political consequences of the KIDP3 that may take place, and are related to the KIDP3 strategic objectives, and overall goal, as aligned to the NDP III. The KIDP3 planned outcomes are summarised in the table below:

Table 1: A Summary of the Expected Key Outcomes of the KIDP3

KIDP3 Programme Objectives	Expected Outcomes and Impacts	Outcome Indicators	Means of Verification	Responsible Agencies
KIDP3 Programme 1: Peace, security and governance in Karamoja consolidated	Capacity of security agencies further strengthened to consolidate peace, security and governance achievements in Karamoja	% increase in number of sub-counties reporting at least 60% reduction in cattle thefts and raids in their communities by 2026 % increase in proportion of communities	Rapid survey of conflict incidents; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Documentation reports from KIDP3 stakeholders on SALWs proliferation; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders;	OPM/MfKA; MoD; UPDF

		reporting cases of warriors in possessions of illicit firearms reduced by 80% by 2026		
	Capacity of Justice, Law and Order actors strengthened for efficient and effective enforcement of order and rule of law	% increase in cases being brought to G1 magistrates courts increased by over 70% by 2026 % increase in proportion of communities reporting satisfaction with Police handling of crime increased to at least 80% by 2026	Rapid survey of community satisfaction with Uganda Police; Review of records of the judiciary; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA, Ministry of Internal Affairs; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Uganda Police.
KIDP3 Programme 2: Karamojong pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods of the Karamojong strengthened	Climate smart crop production strategies and management practices adopted for strengthened livelihoods	% increase in number of households unable to afford three meals a day reduced to less than 20% per sub-county by 2026	Rapid survey of household food consumption trends; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders e.g. WFP/FEWSNET Food security Assessments	OPM/MfKA, MAAIF; WFP; FEWSNET
	Karamojong livestock production and productivity enhanced for strengthened livelihoods	% of households unable to access livestock products reduced to less than 30% per sub-county by 2026	Rapid survey of household livestock ownership; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MAAIF; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
	Alternative sources of livelihoods promoted for strengthened resilience of Karamojong households	% increase in number of households reporting diversified sources of livelihoods increased by more than 60% by 2026	Rapid survey of sources of livelihood of selected households; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA, MAAIF; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
KIDP3 Programme 3: Karamoja's human capital enhanced	Quality and inclusive education supported for enhanced skills of the population in Karamoja	% increase in number of sub-counties reporting at least 80% enrolment of all school going age children	Rapid survey of school enrolment in selected sub-counties; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MoES; Karamoja DLGs
	Equitable, safe and sustainable health services provided for improved health of the Karamojong	% increase in proportion of the population reporting seeking services at public health centres not more than 5 kms from their homes	Rapid survey of health seeking behaviours in households selected sub-counties; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA; MoH; Karamoja DLGs
	Improved nutrition security for school children and the poor and vulnerable households in Karamoja	% reduction in the proportion of children at health centres presenting with wasting	Rapid survey of malnutrition in communities in Karamoja; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA, MAAIF; MoH; WFP; Karamoja DLGs

	Enhanced access to safe water for human consumption and improved wellbeing of the Karamojong	% increase in proportion of the population reporting access to safe water within 5-8 kms from their homes	Rapid survey of households on access to safe water; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders;	OPM/MfKA, MWE; NWSC; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
	Improved household and institutional sanitation and hygiene for enhanced wellbeing of the Karamojong	% increase in number of parishes reporting above 60% reduction in proportion of homesteads using open defecation	Rapid survey of WASH adoption; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA, MoH; Karamoja DLGs
KIDP3 Programme 4: Agro-industrialisation and manufacturing promoted in Karamoja	Agro-processing and value addition enterprises promoted for socio-economic transformation of Karamoja	% increase in number of households reporting establishing and sustaining value addition enterprises for more than one year	Rapid survey of business enterprises in Karamoja KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA; MFPED; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
	Manufacturing enterprises established for increased employment and income opportunities for the people of Karamoja	% increase in number of manufacturing entities employing more than 10 people established per year	Rapid survey of manufacturing entities in Karamoja; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA; MFPED; Karamoja DLGs
KIDP3 Programme 5: Karamoja's energy and mineral resources sustainably harnessed	The sustainable energy potential of Karamoja harnessed fully for improved wellbeing of the population	% increase in number of households supplementing electricity from the national grid with renewable energy sources such as solar % increase in public institutions using energy efficient cook stoves	Rapid survey of households' energy consumption trends; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MEMD; REA; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
	Karamoja's mineral wealth exploited sustainably for strengthened resilience of livelihoods of the population	% increase in number of households in mining communities reporting receipt of royalties for minerals extracted on land in their jurisdiction	Rapid survey of community perceptions of mining; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MEMD; private sector; Karamoja DLGs
KIDP3 Programme 6: Karamoja's tourism potential, trade and co-operatives developed	Karamoja's alternative tourism potential developed for enhanced community empowerment and social transformation	% increase in number of households reporting improved livelihoods as a result of incomes earned from tourism related activities	Rapid survey of community tourism; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA; MTWA; UWA; MoLG; Private sector; Karamoja DLGs
	Business skills and enterprise in Karamoja developed for a competitive business climate and improved welfare of the Karamojong	% increase in number of businesses owned by youth and women which do not collapse after one year, but instead expand in scale % increase in number of youth and women who	Rapid survey of growth of indigenous private sector in Karamoja; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, Private Sector Foundation; MTICs; MFPED

		have been making savings in VSLAs for over 12 months		
	Crop and livestock marketing systems and enterprises strengthened for increased incomes of the Karamojong	% of Karamojong livestock owners encountered in the livestock markets who view good prices as primary motivation for selling their livestock	Rapid survey of livestock marketing in Karamoja; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports livestock markets; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MTICs; MAAIF; UBOS; Development partners; DLGs; Civil Society; Private sector
	Livestock breeders' and savings co-operatives developed in Karamoja	% increase in numbers of livestock owners who have been participating in Saving and Credit Co-operatives for more than one year	Rapid survey of development of SACCOs in Karamoja; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MTICs; MAAIF; DLGs; Development partners; Civil Society
KIDP3 Programme 7: Karamoja's environment and natural resources sustainably managed	Improved land administration and management in Karamoja	% increase in proportion of population satisfied with the functioning of land administration and management institutions, leading to reduced land conflicts	Rapid survey of community satisfaction with land administration and management institutions; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA, MLHUD
	Environmental degradation in Karamoja reversed and its adverse effects mitigated	% increase in proportion of population satisfied with the regeneration of formerly degraded rangelands which were rehabilitated and restored in their communities	Rapid survey of community participation in rangeland restoration; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MWE; IGAD; WFP; FAO; ACTED; WHH; GIZ
	Water resources management and development improved in Karamoja	% increase in proportion of population satisfied with the functioning of O&M systems at strategic water reservoirs in their communities	Rapid survey of management of strategic water reservoirs; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MWE; MAAIF; Mercy Corps; IGAD; GIZ; KDF
KIDP3 Programme 8: Karamoja's roads, transport and communication improved further	Karamoja's road infrastructure improved further	% increase in proportion of population satisfied with improvement in roads in their sub-county	Rapid survey of community satisfaction with roads; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MoWT; UNRA; DLGs;
	Karamoja's telecommunication infrastructure improved further	% increase in proportion of population satisfied with the mobile telephone network in their community	Rapid survey of community satisfaction with mobile telephone network coverage; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MoWT; Mobile Telephone service providers
KIDP3 Cross-cutting issues:	Mind-set change mainstreamed in the KIDP3	% increase in proportion of population who are voluntarily teaching	Rapid survey of perceptions on mind-set changes; KIDP3 Quarterly	OPM/MfKA, MGLSD; MoICT

Effective, holistic, inclusive & sustainable interventions for socio-economic transformation undertaken		others in their communities issues of mindset change	and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	&NG; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
	Gender and generational issues mainstreamed in the KIDP3	% increase in proportion of population who strive to ensure gender equality in everything they are involved in	Rapid survey of gender perceptions; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MGLSD
	Conflict sensitive programming mainstreamed in the KIDP3	% increase in proportion of population whose decision making is mostly informed by the desire to reduce conflicts	Desk review of conflict sensitivity of KIDP3 interventions; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA; MGLSD; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
	Climate change impact, adaptation and mitigation integrated in the KIDP3	% increase in proportion of population whose actions are driven by a desire to reduce the negative impact on the environment	Rapid screening of environmental impact of KIDP3 interventions; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MWE; MAAIF; Karamoja DLGs; MoLG
	Private sector involvement and engagement integrated in the KIDP3	% increase in the number of individuals satisfied with the conducive environment for diversification of sources of income in non-farm activities	Rapid survey of community perceptions on role of private sector; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA, MTICs; MFPED; UIA; MoLG; Karamoja DLGs
KIDP3 management and coordination: KIDP3 management and coordination strengthened	Coordination and harmonisation of KIDP3 interventions at national and regional levels further strengthened	% increase in proportion of KIDP3 stakeholders satisfied with coordination of its implementation	Rapid survey of stakeholders' satisfaction with KIDP3 coordination; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports; Reports from KIDP3 stakeholders	OPM/MfKA
	KIDP3 implementation progress and outcomes periodically assessed and reviewed	% increase in proportion of KIDP3 stakeholders satisfied with how the progress of KIDP3 implementation is being monitored	Rapid survey of stakeholders' satisfaction with KIDP3 M&E framework; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA
	Capacities of key KIDP3 stakeholders further strengthened for efficient utilisation of resources and effective service delivery	% increase in proportion of district officials satisfied provided to DLGs for supporting KIDP3 implementation	Rapid survey of district officials' satisfaction with KIDP3 implementation; KIDP3 Quarterly and annual reports	OPM/MfKA

5.1.2 Outputs and Results Monitoring and Evaluation

In addition to the Outcomes/Impact Monitoring Framework in sub-section 5.1.1 above, an Outputs and Results Monitoring Framework for the KIDP3 has also been developed, which specifies not only planned targets within the specified timelines, but also indicators that will be used for measuring the outputs and outcomes realised. The implementation of the KIDP3 will also entail monitoring and evaluation of output and results. The KIDP3 outputs and results will be generated from the implementation of various activities under the respective programmes and projects. To each intervention area will be attached a budget that corresponds to the various activities for implementation. Activity implementation will entail a disposition of inputs articulated through various operations to derive outputs, on the basis of which result will be realised. Outputs and results M&E will largely be used for measuring progress in the KIDP3 implementation. A detailed Outputs and Results M&E Framework is included in the annex.

5.2 SUMMARY OF THE PROPOSED KIDP3 BUDGET

Below is a summary of the KIDP3 budget. The detailed budget is in annex ---

6 SECTION SIX: KIDP3 ANNEXES

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6.2 LIST OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN KARAMOJA DURING THE KIDP2

MULTI-LATERAL DONORS	
The World Bank	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3) • Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
UNITED NATIONS (UN) AGENCIES	
UN World Food Programme (WFP)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP) • School Feeding Program in Karamoja
UNICEF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP) • Strengthening Uganda's Response to Malaria (SURMA) • Strengthening Nutrition Governance for Multi-Sectoral Response – DINU (Development Initiative for Northern Uganda) • Promoting Access to Quality and Equitable Education for Karamoja Children • Improved access to WASH to enhance adolescent-friendly school environments in Karamoja Region in Uganda • Increasing access to clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene education for 48,000 people in the Karamoja sub-region of Uganda
UNCDF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to local government – DINU (Development Initiative for Northern Uganda)
FAO, ILO, IOM, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNICEF, UN Women, WFP, WHO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamoja United Nations HIV Programme
UNFPA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Better Life for Girls: Preventing adolescent pregnancy and reaping the girl effect dividend in Karamoja and Eastern Region of Uganda
UN Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harnessing the Gains of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Uganda
INTERNATIONAL NGOS (INGOS)	
Maxwell Stamp PLC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expanding Social Protection Programme
Mercy Corps Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Apolou • Resilience Challenge Fund (RCF) • Building Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Extremes and Disasters (BRACED) • PEACE III • SP3-Securing Peace and Promoting Prosperity in Karamoja (Ekisil Activity)
GIZ	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP) • Enhancing Climate Resilience through Increased Water for Production Capacities in Karamoja—Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU) • Civil Peace Service (ZFD) - Support to the Participatory Transformation of Land Conflicts in Karamoja - Civil Peace Service (ZFD) and 6 networks of CSOs, FBOs and NGOs • Civil Society Support Programme • Enhanced Water Security and Sanitation (ENWASS) • Strengthening the Capacity of IGAD towards Enhanced Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa
KfW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening Planning Capacities of District Local Governments with Regard to IDDRSI Implementation

Institute for International Cooperation and Development (C&D)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Empowering Youth through Vocational Training and Entrepreneurship in Karamoja, Uganda
Safer World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Governance Facility Enhancing Citizens' Rights
Ecological Christian Organisation (ECO)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Democratic Governance Facility Enhancing Citizens' Rights • Support to CSOs in Karamoja
Straight Talk Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irish Aid Bursary Programme • Promoting Access to Quality and Equitable Education for Karamoja Children • Prevention of HIV and AIDS in the communities of Karamoja
VSO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Access to Quality and Equitable Education for Karamoja Children
Trailblazers Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promoting Access to Quality and Equitable Education for Karamoja Children
AMICAALL Uganda Chapter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prevention of HIV and AIDS in the communities of Karamoja
World Vision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate A Child: Addressing Barriers to Enrolment and Retention in Karamoja
Qatar Foundation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educate A Child: Addressing Barriers to Enrolment and Retention in Karamoja
DSW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diakonia
ZOA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMBRACE Education in Amudat • Livelihood promotion and diversification in Amudat
Catholic Relief Services (CRS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nuyok
RTI	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Health and Reading Program
Feinstein International Center, Friedman School of Nutrition Science and Policy at Tufts University	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamoja Resilience Support Unit • Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP)
Food for the Hungry – Uganda (FHU)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karamoja Livelihood Project, (KLP)
CARE International Uganda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU) • Inclusive Market-based Development for Northern Uganda
Farm Africa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Livestock for Livelihoods (L4L) • Delivery of Essential Community Animal Health Services for Improved and more Resilient Livelihoods in Karamoja (Emergency COVID response)
Veterinaires Sans Frontieres Germany (VSF-G)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Building Uganda's Investment in Livestock Development (BUILD)
GOAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Covid-19 Response and Resilience Programme (CRRP) • Sustainable Water And Sanitation and Hygiene (SWASH)
Save the Children International	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Girls as Drivers of Change • Work No Child's Business • Leave No Child Behind/NORAD framework • My School Education Project • Early Childhood Care and Development (ECCD)

6.3 LIST OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED BY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS THAT WERE ACTIVE IN KARAMOJA BY DECEMBER 2018

1. Apolou – Mercy corps and partners
2. Better Life for Girls: Preventing adolescent pregnancy and reaping the girl effect dividend in Karamoja and Eastern Region of Uganda
3. BRACED – Mercy corps
4. Civil Peace Service (ZFD)
5. Civil Society Support Programme
6. Diakonia
7. Educate A Child: Addressing Barriers to Enrolment and Retention in Karamoja
8. Empowering Youth through Vocational Training and Entrepreneurship in Karamoja, Uganda
9. Enhanced Water Security and Sanitation (ENWASS)
10. Enhancing Climate Resilience through Increased Water for Production Capacities in Karamoja - DINU
11. Enhancing Citizens' Rights
12. Expanding Social Protection Programme
13. Harnessing the Gains of Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in Uganda
14. Improved access to WASH to enhance adolescent-friendly school environments in Karamoja Region in Uganda
15. Improved access to water, sanitation, and hygiene for disadvantaged communities in Uganda
16. Increasing access to clean water and improved sanitation and hygiene education for 48,000 people in the Karamoja sub-region of Uganda
17. Integrated Community Agriculture and Nutrition
18. Irish Aid Bursary Programme
19. Karamoja Nutrition Programme (KNP)
20. Karamoja Staff Housing Project
21. Karamoja United Nations HIV Programme
22. KRSU
23. MoU counterpart funding (bridging funding)
24. Nuyok – CRS and partners
25. PEACE III – Mercy corps
26. Prevention of HIV and AIDS in the Communities of Karamoja
27. Promoting Access to Quality and Equitable Education for Karamoja Children
28. Regional Pastoral Livelihoods Resilience Project
29. School Feeding Programme in Karamoja
30. School Health and Reading Program
31. Strengthening Nutrition Governance for Multi-Sectoral Response - DINU
32. Strengthening the Capacity of IGAD towards Enhanced Drought Resilience in the Horn of Africa

33. Strengthening Planning Capacities of District Local Governments with Regard to IDDRSI Implementation
34. Strengthening the Continuum of Care for Maternal and New-born Health Services in Karamoja
35. Strengthening Uganda's Response to Malaria (SURMA)
36. Support to CSOs in Karamoja
37. Support to local government - DINU
38. Support to Skilling Uganda Strategy - Karamoja component
39. TA team for DINU
40. Third Northern Uganda Social Action Fund (NUSAF3)
41. Inclusive Market-based Development for Northern Uganda – CARE Uganda and partners
42. Karamoja Livelihood Project – Food for the Hungry
43. Delivery of Essential Community Animal Health Services for Improved, And More Resilient Livelihoods in Karamoja (Emergency COVID response) – FARM Africa
44. Livestock for Livelihoods – FARM Africa and partner
45. Securing Peace and Promoting Prosperity in Karamoja, EKISIL Activity - Mercy corps and partners
46. EMBRACE Education in Amudat - ZOA
47. Livelihood promotion and diversification in Amudat- ZOA
48. Peace building and cross board dialogues Northern Karamoja-ADRA Uganda
49. Training parish development committees to participate in budgeting processes
50. Facilitation of accountability meetings
51. Action for Social Change Karamoja (ASC) – ADRA Uganda

6.4 LIST OF DISTRICT OFFICIALS CONSULTED DURING REGIONAL STAKEHOLDERS MEETINGS, 30 MARCH-1 APRIL 2021

KIDP2 Performance Regional Stakeholder Consultation for Kaabong and Karenga Districts, 29 March 2021

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE CONTACT
Nasur Charles	DW0	Karenga	0776196071
Lokiru Paul	DISO RDC	Karenga	
Aballo Grace	FOR C.A.O	Karenga	782895749
Lopeyo Simon Nading	DPO	Karenga	771304833
Komol Richard Lopro	FOR OE	Karenga	789877425
Imuret Regina	FOR LCV	Karenga	782291472
Dada Ross R	DEO	Karenga	789624343
Abura Rebecca	DCDO	Karenga	772934523
Dr. Logwee	FOR DPMO	Kaobong	782291665
Nakiru Pricella	OPM	Kaobong	772970297
Awas Basil Bilamue	DRIVER	Karenga	781928094
Achuka Thomas Lokoru	FOR LC V	Kaobong	773509133
Epitu Gady	DRDC	Kaobong	785074152
Gerald Atwhaire	FOM	Tufts Global	783704730
Dr. Frank Muhereza K	CONSULTANT	Cbr Kololo	782291472

KIDP2 Performance Regional Stakeholder Consultation for Kotido and Abim Districts, 30 March 2021

Name	Title	Organization	Telephone Contact
Lochoto Mathew A	Secretary Works	Kotido DLG	770999677
Namoe Rose Chila	Social Service	Kotido DLG	
Irar Sabina	Production	Kotido DLG	
Okenyi Denis	DISO for RDC	Kotido	
Orisa Joseph	DCDO	Kotido	
Owiny Jim Ronald	DHO	Kotido	
Ogwany Jacob Benon	DRIVER	Kampala	
Gerald Atuhaire	FOM	Tufts Global	
Teko Christine	Ag.Reg.Field Officer	OPM Karamonja	
Dr. Frank E. Muhereza	Consultant	CBR Kololo	
Dr Oming George	DNRC	Kotido	774026880
Okuda Robert Kenedy	DPO	Kotido	772356128
Ochen David Aleper	DIA	Kotido	
Sara Narem	DAS	Kotido	772838448
Ignatius Apollo Nangiro	LC5 Vice-Chairperson	Kotido DLG	781811983
Diko Anna Regina A	P. PLANNER	Kotido DLG	772575621
Akello Hilda	CFO	Kotido DLG	773182380

Logole Paul	DE	Kotido DLG	776308924
Kapel Jonathan	SHRO	Kotido DLG	773851491
Vincet Lomuni	F.C	KRSU/TUFTS	

KIDP2 Performance Regional Stakeholder Consultation for Moroto and Napak Districts, 31 March 2021

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE CONTACT
Koteuu Henery	DISO	NDLG	772365973
Otim Stephen	DHO	MOROTO DLG	775967720
Samuel Kanyaye	DAISO	ISO MOROTO	772631330
Lokut Emmanuel Charle	CAO DRIVER	NDLG	772087942
Aleper Stephen	DRIVER LCV	NDLG	773472050
Gerald Atuhaire	FOM	TUFTS GLOBAL	783704730
Margie Lolem	DCDO	MOROTO	788742499
Jonga Jacob	DEP. RDC	MOROTO	782553092
Olagur Max Chilplin	GUARD RDC	MOROTO	788125911
Barasa Anteny	DRIVER RDC	MOROTO	754102298
Dr. Lumekoh James	DHO	NAPAK	772482071
Vincent Lomuni	F.C	KRSU/TUFTS	
Orup Ceasar	D/ENG	MOROTO	782150240
Nakoyi Jorce P	DEO	NAPAK	
Looru Levi	DRIVER DEO	NAPAK	
Lakongo Pagirima Peter	AG DNRO	NAPAK	
Gidongo Peter W	DCAO	MOROTO	
Oputa Paul	D.E.O	MOROTO	
Lopeyok Kizito	CAO DRIVER	MOROTO	773720479
Angella Joseph	AG. DPMO	NAPAK	782143237
Dr. Frank E. Muhereza	CONSULTANT	CBR, KOLOLO	
Koryang Timothy	CAO	NAPAK DLG	772845080
Akol Benard	AG DISTRICT PLANNER	NAPAK DLG	782982227
Apum Jermmand	SAS	NAPAK DLG	774450998
Chaon Joe Joseph	FOR HOF	NAPAK DLG	772602436
Omara Patric.O	DWO	NAPAK	772649672
Gad Murungi	RDC NAPAK	NAPAK RDC	776478836
Dr. Abijah Chelangat	DPMO MOROTO	MOROTO	784507985
Nangiw Molly	DCDO	NAPAK DLG	776920897
Angella Lino Lokorwa	LC V	NAPAK DLG	

KIDP2 Performance Regional Stakeholder Consultation for Amudat, Nakapiripirit and Nabilatuk Districts, 1 April 2021

NAME	TITLE	ORGANIZATION	TELEPHONE CONTACT
Lokim Charles	DWO/AG	Nabilatuk DLG	782974201
Dr.Lokwang Peter	DIP	Nabilatuk	772323582
Iriama Charles Lorot	D/Planner	Nabilatuk	773610806
Odongo Milton	RDC	Nabilatuk	777803335
Korobe Raymond	DEO	Nabilatuk	775025222
Liko Elijah	Civil Engineer	Nabilatuk	773969864
Eliechu Nicholas	Escort RDC	Nabilatuk	779972428
Longo L Lawrence	Driver	Nabilatuk	775873724
Omara Patric	Driver RDC	Nabilatuk	779615681
Omwany O S	DPMO	Nabilatuk DLG	782486675
Aguma Ben	Driver DHO	Nabilatuk	
Nangiro John	LC5 Chairperson	Nakapiripirit	
Labeoan Bob W	RDC	Nakapiripirit	
Tumusiime Daniel	RDC Guard	Nakapiripirit	
Mujuni Egidio	RDC Driver	Nakapiripirit	776090117
Logwee Eliya	Office Attendant	Nakapiripirit	778529574
Angella Emmy Awas	Driver LC5	Nabilatuk	787737869
Lemukol Augustine	Planner	Nakapiripirit	778809718
Atibu Abdallah	DPMO	Nakapiripirit	772662164
Lorukale Paul	LCV C/P	Nabilatuk	784501502
Ilukol Jobs Lomenen	CAO	Nakapiripirit	774206166
Amoti Titus	AE (WAP)	Nakapiripirit	772359826
Vincent Lomuria	F.C	KRSU/Tufts	778994886
Amodoi L Mary	Mobilizer	OPM	782974144
Okau John Paul	Driver	OPM	774334751
Odongo Jasper	Escort	OPM	770956198
Alfred Mugasa	CAO	Nabilatuk	772662692
Awok Pope Olivus	RDC	Amudat	782558626
Chelain Dorcus	Vice Chairperson	Amudat	780172129
Grace Meheret	CAO	Amudat	777186211
Waiswa Peter	DHO	Nakapiripirit	754424191
Amel Alice	Ag DEO	Nakapiripirit DLG	775275866
Emoru Peter	Driver LC5	Nakapiripirit	772174878

6.5 ATTENDANCE OF THE KIDP2 REVIEW TECHNICAL WORKING GROUP (TWG) MEETING, KAMPALA, DECEMBER 10-11, 2020

NAME	NAME OF GOVERNMENT MDA	PHONE
Manewa William	Ministry of Water & Environment	0782039785
Patrick Sseruwu	Ministry of Water & Environment	786222410
John Kiberu	Ministry of Water & Environment	772639104
Alex Ojuka Jala	Ministry of Water & Environment	782938157
Peace Nabekembo	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	0701924641
Smith Matsiko	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	780246424
Patrick Temera	Ministry of Defence and Veteran Affairs	/773715758
Keneth Ounyu	Inspectorate of Government	773855211
Simon Peter Sebulime	National Planning Authority	774504117
Dr. Frank E. Muhereza	Consultant, Centre for Basic Research	781168808
Fatuma Namukwaya	Office of the President	774519014
Patrick Jonathan Omoding	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	788879865
Florence Kirabira	Ministry of Internal Affairs	772422937
Simon Nangiro	Ministry of Internal Affairs	772472474
Eriphaz Mulondo	Uganda Police Force	777312820
Apollo Ssempungu	Uganda Prisons	774892481
Angella Rwabutomize Matsiko	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	752537988
Elizabeth Mutumba	Ministry of Education and Sports	758340053
Doreen Nabaasa	Rural Electrification Authority	781197030
Connie Kodet	Rural Electrification Authority	781161480
Oule d Epanyu	Ministry of Trade	772327958
Emmanuel Kamugisha	Ministry of Trade	705180973
Avu Elly Biliku	Ministry of Trade	772615122
David Watulo	Ministry of Public Service	782857181
Ruth P Gyayo	Ministry of Local Government	701789696
Adrian Munyambabazi	Ministry of Local Government	782887493
Roma Godfrey	Ministry of Works and Transport	772448073
Dr. Sarah Byakika	Ministry of Health	772423358
Farouk Lubega	Ministry of Justice	772362246
Irene Odongtho	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	772868225
Chris Mawino	Uganda National Roads Authority	772649914
Julius Musinguzi	Uganda National Roads Authority	772412491
Stephen Kwesiga	Ethics and Integrity	781482387
Ssali Gadafi	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities	772688290
Florence Mbabazi	Office of the Prime Minister	772980088
Barbara Namugambe	Office of the Prime Minister	772329353
John Baptist Ssenduli	Office of the Prime Minister	774972502
Francis Okori	Office of the Prime Minister	772461519

Oscar Ayebazibwe	Office of the Prime Minister	757834320
Peter Amodoi	Office of the Prime Minister	776749316
Patrick Asendu	Office of the Prime Minister	772541046
Joshua Abaho	Office of the Prime Minister	772636776
Patrick Apecu	Office of the Prime Minister	772444297
Aisha Kyamanywa	Office of the Prime Minister	772666371
Keren Chebet	Office of the Prime Minister	754276883
Nobert Katsirabo	Office of the Prime Minister	712682157
G. Namayanja	Office of the Prime Minister	772945443
Catherine Nuwagaba	Office of the Prime Minister	776525245



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