



THE REPUBLIC OF UGANDA

CONCEPT NOTE
ON
DEVELOPING A COUNTRY PROGRAM FOR
SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT (SLM) IN
UGANDA

In context of the New Partnership for SLM in Sub- Saharan Africa



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LIST OF ACROYNMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| AfDB | African Development Bank |
| CAADP | Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program. |
| CAP | Commissioner for Agricultural Planning |
| CSOs | Civil Society Organisations. |
| CWC | Core Working Committee |
| DFID | Department for International Development. |
| DWD | Directorate of Water Development |
| ENR | Environment and Natural Resources |
| FAO | Food and Agricultural Organisation. |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GM | Global Mechanism |
| ICRAF | World Agroforestry Centre |
| IDDP | Integrated Drylands Development Program |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development. |
| IGAD | Inter Governmental Authority on Development. |
| JCAS | Joint Country Assistance Strategy. |
| MAAIF | Ministry of Agriculture, Animal, Industry, and Fisheries. |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MEMD | Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. |
| MLH&UD | Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development. |
| MoFPED | Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. |
| MSP | Medium Size Project |
| MW&E | Ministry of Water and Environment. |
| NAP | National Action Program to Combat Desertification |
| NARO | National Agricultural Research Organization. |
| NCSA | National Capacity Self-Assessment. |
| NEAP | National Environment Action Plan. |
| NEMA | National Environment Management Authority. |
| NEPAD | New Partnership for African Development. |
| PEAP | Poverty Eradication Action Plan. |
| PER | Public Expenditure Review. |
| PMA | Plan for Modernization of Agriculture |
| PQAD | Planning and Quality Assurance Division. |
| SIP | Strategic Investment Plan |
| SLM | Sustainable Land Management. |
| SSA | Sub – Saharan Africa |
| SWAP | Sector Wide Approach |
| TA | TerrAfrica |
| UNCCD | United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification. |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Program |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Program. |
| WB | World Bank |

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CONCEPT NOTE ON DEVELOPING A COUNTRY PROGRAM ON SUSTAINABLE LAND MANAGEMENT IN UGANDA

Proposed activities to support the establishment of a Country Program on Sustainable Land Management in Uganda

1. Introduction

85% of Uganda's population live in the rural and depend on natural resources mainly agriculture for their livelihood. Land is the most important asset owned by the poor in Uganda, however, its unsustainable exploitation frequently driven by poverty and external market forces, has resulted in serious environmental degradation, in particular land degradation.

"Land degradation" is the loss of the (biological or economic) productivity and complexity of cropland, range, pasture, forest and woodlands resulting from human activities and climatic variation. Land degradation in Uganda is widespread, varying from one part of the country to another, depending on farming practices, population pressure, vulnerability of the soil to denudation and local relief. It is most pronounced in the drylands, which stretch along a southwest - northeast diagonal across the country popularly known as the "cattle corridor". The drylands account for over 90% of the national herd of cattle. Despite the large number of cattle population, nowhere else in the country are poverty indicators more glaring than in the drylands as such, constitute a severe poverty hotspot.

Overgrazing, poor farming practices, rampant deforestation and encroachment on rangelands for crop production have led to severe and widespread land degradation in the country. The rich biodiversity has been cleared for expansion of agriculture land and charcoal/ firewood production for domestic cooking and income generation and wild fires set by pastoralists, farmers and hunters. This has led to significant loss of the natural vegetation rich in fixing below- and above-ground carbon as organic matter and biomass, respectively. Additionally, the role of trees acting as global carbon sink in controlling climate change is impaired and much of the native biodiversity of medicinal, cultural, food and economic values has been lost in the process.

Overgrazing especially in the cattle corridor has led to soil compaction, erosion (particularly gully erosion) and the emergence of low-value grass species and vegetation with subsequent declines in the carrying capacity of the land and therefore low productivity. On the other hand, poor farming practices and continuous cultivation of land in much of the country have led to rampant erosion of the topsoil up-stream which has led to the formation of gullies uphill and siltation of valleys, wetlands, streams and rivers downstream. This has altered the catchment hydrology, leading to further land degradation, drastic decline in crop yields, poor vegetation regeneration and increased water runoff. Consequently, plant-water availability has become a major constraint to sustained crop and pasture production. The resulting decline in soil fertility and land

productivity aggravates poverty and threaten Uganda's socio-economic development. It is also recognized that the cost of environmental degradation in Uganda is estimated to be as high as 4-12% of Gross National Product (GNP) due primarily to soil erosion.

2. Background

Uganda Government's main development objective is poverty eradication therefore the value of addressing land degradation to Uganda can be measured in accordance with its relevancy and contribution to this broad objective. **Poverty** is not only lack of income and financial resources, but also includes vulnerability, low capabilities and lack of empowerment. Poverty is also a lack of access to adequate food, drinking water, education and health, employment, land, natural resources, credit, information and infrastructures and lack of political participation.

Key land degradation problems leading to poverty in Uganda include among others: declining soil fertility and land productivity which aggravate food insecurity and reduce household incomes; vegetation cover loss resulting in reduced grazing lands and wood fuel; and reduced water quality caused by siltation of water bodies due to erosion results in poor sanitation and health. When the above-mentioned natural resources decline, competition for them intensifies leading to conflict which may results in displacement and/or loss of lives. When these natural resources can no longer sustain livelihoods communities in particular pastoralists instantly become **prone** to starvation and economic hardship and resort to nomadism and transhumance. As such, health, education, extension and administrative services become difficult to access. Away from home, the pastoralists are also unable to influence any decisions there or in the new areas where they are usually unwelcome intruders. This makes them **voiceless** and **powerless**.

Uganda's drylands particularly the "cattle corridor" bears the greatest impacts of land degradation. The situation in this area is aggravated by frequent and severe drought, lack viable alternative livelihoods systems and employment, poor access to information and credit, poor infrastructures and in some cases lack of political participation. Uganda Government's commitment to address these concerns was demonstrated by ratification of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) in June 1997 and the steps taken to formulate and initiate implementation of the National Action Program (NAP) to combat desertification.

In context of the National Action Program (NAP) to Combat Desertification (MAAIF,1998), a Roadmap (MAAIF, 2002) and an Integrated Drylands Development Program (IDDP) (MAAIF,2003)were put in place to operationalize the NAP. Work on mainstreaming drylands issues into national, and local government development plans has been initiated and a National Capacity Self Assessment study for implementation of Multilateral Environment Agreements was concluded under GEF-UNEP (NEMA, 2005). Uganda is also presently finalizing a GEF-UNDP Medium Size Project (MSP) Proposal on developing SLM practices in the "Cattle Corridor" with a focus on ground level SLM interventions in Nakasongola District. Similarly, concept notes "on using Acacias in landscape management practices to mitigate land degradation, reduce poverty and

promote food security” and “a Presidential-Initiative for Improving Livelihoods through Integrating Profitable Agro-enterprises in Uganda’s Cattle Corridor” have been preparation. Furthermore, a draft national rangelands management policy, draft pastoral code and draft feasibility study for a rangelands development and monitoring centre have been prepared. The Government of Uganda faces a serious challenge to transform the above- mentioned programs, studies, concepts and proposals into concrete on ground activities for Sustainable Land Management and social economic development of the country.

A new partnership between Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries, donor countries and agencies, civil society and the research community known as TerrAfrica was launched in October 2005. TerrAfrica is a NEPAD and World Bank led initiative aims at scaling up harmonized support to country Sustainable Land Management (SLM) approaches. TerrAfrica provides support to mainstreaming of the National Action Plans (NAP) to Combat Desertification and mobilization of investment to implement SLM at the request of Sub-Saharan African Country. Uganda is a member of the TerrAfrica (TA) initiative and currently Co-Chair its Executive Committee with the World Bank. The NEPAD – Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Program (CAADP) process, which addresses SLM under CAADP Pillar 1, is also advancing well in Uganda, with the first roundtable discussion held in December 2006.

Furthermore, a number of TerrAfrica partners, including the World Bank, Global Mechanism, The African Development Bank, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Inter-Governmental Authority on Development (IGAD) and the World Forestry Centre (ICRAF) are engaged in a range of specific activities and support directly connected to sustainable land management in Uganda. Further background details are provided in Annex 2.

3. Justification and Rationale

Land degradation is recognized as a major development issue but has not received the desired attention in the development agenda of Uganda. Initiatives to address land degradation are very few, poorly resourced and are implemented in a piecemeal and uncoordinated manner due to a number of critical barriers. These barriers include:

- weak coordination and lack of complementarity of roles played by different Government institutions, private sector, CSOs and donor agencies;
- lack of comprehensive policies and regulations to support decision making processes and implementation of SLM especially on land use, soils and land tenure;
- inadequate prioritization and budget support for SLM.
- weak capacities and limited access to inputs at the local level;
- lack of investment capital to implement SLM activities identified at lower planning levels such as Parish and Sub-County;

- lack of focus on particular marketable products;
- weak implementation/enforcement of existing environment and natural resources policies and legislation;
- inappropriate farming practices; and
- increasing population.

Addressing land degradation calls for measures for Sustainable Land Management (SLM) to improve land productivity. There is need for judicious management of soil and water resources through application of appropriate soil, water and land management techniques, which are affordable, compatible with the social economic situation and contribute to improvement of livelihoods and incomes especially among rural communities affected by land degradation. There is also need to create the enabling environment to overcome land degradation through establishment, harmonization and implementation of appropriate policy and legislative reforms, development of a knowledge base for SLM, building capacity of stakeholders and mainstreaming SLM in development frameworks.

Government' involvement

In developing a harmonized country program for SLM, Uganda will engage with the New Partnership for Sustainable Land Management in Africa known as TerrAfrica (TA). TA partnership is sought to strengthen the enabling environment around Sustainable Land Management (SLM), and unlocks the bottlenecks and barriers that stand in the way of scaling up the mainstreaming and financing of country-driven SLM. TA builds upon three programmatic Activity Lines namely, coalition building, know-management and investments.

More specifically, TA will help Uganda harmonize and coordinate her efforts at policy, strategy, technical and programmatic levels, expand and consolidate SLM actions as well as benefit from increased flows of knowledge on SLM. In addition the TA will facilitate improvement of the approach to mobilize and channel financial resources for SLM.

The Government of Uganda recognizes the need for an integrated approach that takes into account synergies and partnerships between various players in dealing with the challenges of SLM. As such actions to intensify dialogue with relevant stakeholders to develop a country program that supports and aligned with key sectors namely Agriculture, Environment and Natural Resources (ENR), Water and Energy and the NAP have been initiated. To this end a number of meetings at national level have already taken place between MAAIF, MoFPED, MLH&UD, MW&E, the World Bank, NEPAD the UNDP Country Office, the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD and the World Agroforestry Centre. With the support of the World Bank the initial phase to review Public Expenditure on SLM in Uganda was concluded. MAAIF in collaboration with the MLH&UD and MW&E organized a workshop on SLM with the support of the Global Mechanism of the UNCCD. The workshop held at the Imperial Botanical Beach Hotel, Entebbe on 28th June 2006 introduced TerrAfrica and shared information on SLM initiatives. The workshop, attended by members of the Agriculture and ENR Sectors and other actors, examined the draft report on the Public Expenditure Review (PER) on SLM

in Uganda and made recommendations on the approach to developing a harmonized Country Program for SLM.

The workshop recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry & Fisheries (MAAIF) coordinates the development a Country Program for SLM and puts in place a representative Inter-sectoral Core Working Committee (CWC) to develop a concept note to guide the process..

The Core Working Committee has prepared this concept note with the following Goal, objectives, expected outputs and activities in support of the approach outlined above.

4. Goal and Objectives

Goal

Contribute to poverty reduction and attainment of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) through Sustainable Land Management.

Specific objectives

1. To establish a mechanism for harmonization of SLM initiatives
2. To enhance opportunities for stakeholder participation, information exchange, coalition building and networking on SLM.
3. To integrate SLM activities in the national, sectoral and local government development plans.
4. To promote investment in SLM

5. Description of Expected Outputs and proposed Activities

Output 1: SLM Country Platform established and operationalized

- a.) Strengthen and facilitate the Inter Sectoral Core Working Committee on SLM.
- b.) Develop a Concept note and a road map for the country platform leading to the elaboration and implementation of the Country Program on SLM including the roles of different players;
- c.) Propose modalities and lines of communication for improving information sharing, broadening participation and strengthening cooperation between key players and stakeholders especially (government, donors, local authorities, NGOs and the private sector) in the country platform.
- d.) Hold and support SLM Country platform meetings and networks.

Output 2: Stocktaking and Gap analysis for SLM programs and projects undertaken.

Activities.

- a) Review relevant documents such as national, sector and district development plans, Country Cooperation Programs, progress and evaluation reports of programs, projects and activities that have a bearing on the goals of the SLM to assess the level and effectiveness of investment in SLM.
- b) Continue reviewing Public Expenditure in SLM including the identification of best practices, lessons learned as well as constraints and gaps affecting scaling up of SLM investments.
- c) Produce a matrix summarizing current and planned SLM activities and financing plan.
- d) Specify those SLM components that remain poorly catered for.

Output 3: A harmonized SLM Country Program, with indicative resource requirement developed

- a.) Subject SLM components that remain poorly catered to a SWOT analysis and develop a prioritized list of sector and cross-sectoral SLM action areas.
- b.) Develop a log-frame matrix for the list of sector and cross-sectoral SLM priority action areas and prepare a phased SLM country programme indicating the expected outputs, indicators and estimated cost of activities outlined under 3 activity lines namely: (1) Coalition building (2) Knowledge base and (3) Investment with indicative costs.
- c.) Develop partnership options around which each component of the SLM country program will be implemented, designate clear roles and responsibilities, based on the comparative advantage of each of the institutions, agencies or stakeholder groups involved.
- d.) Examine on-going and planned programs, projects and activities with a bearing on SLM and integrate them into the log-frame matrix and phased Country Program on SLM taking into account their alignment to the 3 activity lines and their partnership arrangements involved.
- e.) Prepare a Monitoring and Evaluation framework for the SLM Country Program

Out put 4: A harmonized SLM Country Program adopted and Launched

Activities:

- a) Meeting with the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, to discuss the SLM Country Program and arrangements for the stakeholder meeting.
- b) Summarize the main issues in the SLM Country Program to share with stakeholders.
- c) Hold briefing meetings for sector top managers, ministers and parliamentarians on the preparations for the stakeholder meeting.
- d) Hold stakeholder meeting to adopt and launch the SLM Country Program.
- e) Prepare a report on the outcome of the Stakeholder meeting.
- f) Prepare periodic briefs to top sector managers on the progress of the SLM Country process.

Output 5. SLM mainstreamed into National Sectoral and local government plans.

- a) Prepare working papers on critical gaps to be mainstreamed and disseminate to key stakeholders.
- b) Tours national and regional for politicians/sector top managers on SLM
- c) Support activities of SLM networks e.g. Scientific, CSOs and Environment Information.
- d) Engage with the national, sectoral and local government planning and budgeting processes.
- e) Prepare project proposals to address identified gaps

6. Key players and partners

(a) Core Working Committee for Country Program on SLM

- 1. Director of Lands
- 2. Director General NARO
- 3. Director PMA
- 4. Commissioner, for Agricultural Planning (CAP)

5. Commissioner Farm Development (DFD)
6. Commissioner for Animal Production and Marketing
7. Commissioner Aid Liaison MFPED-
8. Commissioner Energy (MEMD)
9. ENR-Sector Working Group (MWE)
10. Water-Sector Working Group (DWD)
11. Chair-PMA Donor Sub-group (DFID)
12. Chair-ENR Donor Sub group (Belgium)
13. Chair-Water Donor Sub-group
14. Director Uganda Land Alliance
15. Coordinator/ World Agro-forestry Centre
16. Chair-NGO Network on SLM (PELUM - Uganda)

TerrAfrica partners represented in Uganda e.g.. (World Bank, UNDP, IFAD, FAO, NEPAD and Norway) will be invited all meetings of the CWC.

(b) SLM Country Platform

The SLM Country Platform will provide a forum for sharing and exchange of information, networking and consensus building on issues related to SLM.

The Uganda SLM Country Platform will enlist participation of high-level representatives of the following stakeholders:

- 1) **Sector Working Groups:-** of Agriculture, Environment & Natural Resources, Water and Energy.
2. **Government Ministries:** - of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Lands, Housing & Urban Development; water and environment; Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Energy and Mineral development; Tourism, Trade and Industry. The Ministries of Local Government; Foreign Affairs Gender; Labour and Social Affairs; Disaster Preparedness; and Justice and Constitutional affairs will also participate.
3. **Specialised National Institutions:** - National Agricultural Research Organisation, the National Environment Management Authority, the National Forestry Authority, Academic Institutions, National Planning Authority.
4. **Development partner agencies:-** especially those represented on the Agriculture, water, and energy and environment and natural resources, disaster prepared ness donor sub-groups.

5. **Programme managers:** - of programmes relevant to SLM.
6. **NGOs/CBOs** linked to sustainable environment and natural resources management.
7. **Local government** in Cattle Corridor and other seriously affected districts
8. **Private Sector Organisations**

7. Program coordination for the SLM process

The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), will have the overall responsibility for the process working through the Inter - sectoral Core Working Committee. The CWC will also provide the link and feed back mechanism to the key sector working groups. The responsibility for co-ordination of the process will be anchored in the UNCCD National Focal Point working closely with Commissioner for Planning in MAAIF and the counter part in the World Bank country office. At Local government level the Production and Environment coordinator will have overall responsibility for the SLM activities working under the guidance of the Production and Environment Committee with supervision of the Chief Administrative Officer. The Production and Environment coordinator will ensure that corresponding lower government structures as well as Civil Society Organizations and the Private Sector are involved in the entire process.

8. Budget and Work Plan

The total budget for developing a country program on SLM in Uganda is US \$ 515,000. The budget and work plan details can be found in Annex 1 & 2 respectively and of the document

9. Potential sources of funding

- a) Government of Uganda
- b) UNDP
- c) World Bank
- d) Global Mechanism of the UNCCD
- e) Norway
- f) Belgium
- g) Other TerrAfrica Partners

ANNEX 1 BUDGET FOR DEVELOPING A COUNTRY PROGRAM FOR SLM IN UGANDA

| No | Planned Activities | Budget Items | Amount in US\$ |
|-----------|--|---|-----------------------|
| 1. | CWC meetings and retreats | DSA, Travel, stationary, Refreshments, facilitators; Meals; Accommodation Transport refund | 25,000 |
| 2. | Technical Assistance to prepare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational modalities for the Country platform • stocktaking and Gap analysis report • Public Expenditure Review on SLM • harmonized SLM Country Program • monitoring and Evaluation framework • background documents for high level Country Platform • working/issues papers on critical gaps for mainstreaming by sectors and local governments • Prepare project proposals to address the identified gaps • report on the outcome of the Stakeholder meeting | Consultancy fees, Travel, Honorarium | 120,000 |
| 3. | Expanded CWC workshops / meetings on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • prioritization and prepare log frame for CP • monitoring and evaluation framework • preparation for the Country platform • Sector sensitization and consultation • Local Government sensitization and consultation • Sensitization and Consultation of parliamentarians | Preparation costs & documentation Meals; Accommodation Transport refund Facilitators; Fuel/& Vehicle service | 60,000 |
| 4. | Country Platform meetings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • adopt concept note and road map • adopt stocktaking and Gap analysis report & PER on SLM • Consider project proposals to address identified gaps | Preparation costs & documentation Meals; Accommodation Transport refund Facilitators; Fuel & Vehicle service | 30,000 |
| 5. | High level Country platform meeting to adopt and launch the SLM-CP | Preparation costs & documentation; Meals; Accommodation; Transport refund Facilitators; Fuel/& Vehicle service | 20,000 |
| 6. | Support activities of SLM networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO/CBO Network on SLM • Environment Information Systems Network • Scientific Network on SLM | Meetings, coordination, publication, websites, | 60,000 |
| 7. | Tours on SLM for politicians/sector top managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National tour • Regional tour | Preparation costs & documentation, Vehicle Hire, Air tickets, DSA | 40,000 |
| 8. | Editing, printing and disseminate reports <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • concept note and road map • stocktaking and Gap analysis report • harmonized SLM Country Program • monitoring and Evaluation Framework • Public Expenditure Review on SLM • working/issues papers on critical gaps for mainstreaming by sectors and local governments • report on the outcome of the Stakeholder meeting • SLM Country Program | Editorial Printing Costs; Postage | 30,000 |
| 9. | SLM Public Awareness activities | Awareness materials, Films, jingles , brochures, calends Mass media programs, exhibits, documentary | 30,000 |
| 10. | Coordination support to the SLM Country Program process | Communication costs) DSA, Vehicle, Fuel/ vehicle service Documentation / | 70,000 |
| 11. | Monitoring and Evaluation activities | Fuel/ vehicle service, DSA Documentation / | 30,000 |
| | Total | | 515,000 |

ANNEX 2: WORK PLAN FOR DEVELOPING A COUNTRY PROGRAM ON SLM IN UGANDA

| Expected Outputs | Planned Activity | Time frame | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|-------------------------|---|---|---|
| | | 1 st Quarter | | | 2 nd Quarter | | | 3 rd Quarter | | | 4 th Quarter | | | |
| 1. SLM Country Platform established and operationalized. | 1. CWC meetings and retreats | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | |
| | 2. Hire Technical Assistance to prepare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational modalities for the Country platform • harmonized SLM Country Program • monitoring and evaluation framework | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3. Expanded CWC workshops / meetings on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operational modalities for the Country platform | | | √ | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 4. Country Platform meeting to adopt concept note and road map for Country Program on SLM | | | | √ | | | | | | | | | |
| 2. Stocktaking and Gap analysis for SLM programs and projects undertaken. | 5. Technical Assistance to prepare stocktaking and Gap analysis report. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • stocktaking and Gap analysis report • Public Expenditure Review on SLM | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | |
| | 6. Consultation meetings with actors and stakeholders on stocktaking and Gap analysis | | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | | | |
| | 7. Expanded CWC workshops / meetings on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stocktaking and Gap analysis report & PER on SLM | | | | | √ | | | | | | | | |
| | 8. Country Platform meeting to adopt stocktaking and Gap analysis report & PER on SLM. | | | | | √ | | | | | | | | |
| 3. A harmonized SLM Country Program, with indicative resource requirement developed | 9. Printing and dissemination of stocktaking and Gap analysis report & PER on SLM. | | | | | √ | | | | | | | | |
| | 10. Hire Technical Assistance to prepare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • harmonized SLM Country Program • monitoring and evaluation framework | | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | | | | | | | |
| | 11. Expanded CWC workshops / meetings on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparations for the Country platform • monitoring and evaluation framework | | | | | √ | √ | | | | | | | |
| 4. SLM Country Program adopted and Launched | 12. Meetings with MFPED on the SLM Country Program | | | | | | | | | √ | | | | |
| | 13. Technical Assistance to prepare background documents for the Country platform | | | | | | | | | √ | | | | |
| | 14. Expanded CWC workshops / meetings on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • preparations for the Country platform | | | | | | | | √ | √ | | | | |
| | 15. SLM country platform to adopt and launch the Country Program | | | | | | | | | | √ | | | |
| | 16. Prepare, print and disseminate country Program and report of high level platform. | | | | | | | | | | √ | √ | | |
| 5. SLM mainstreamed into National Sectoral and local government plans. | 16. Technical Assistance to prepare <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • working/issues papers on critical gaps for mainstreaming by sectors and LGs • Prepare project proposals to address the identified gaps | | | | | | | | | √ | √ | √ | | |
| | 17. Expanded CWC workshops on <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sector sensitization and consultation • Local Government sensitization and consultation • Sensitization and Consultation of parliamentarians • project proposals to address the identified gaps | | | | | √ | √ | | | √ | √ | √ | √ | |
| | 18. Tours on SLM for politicians/sector top managers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National tour • Regional tour | | | | | √ | √ | | | | √ | √ | | |
| | 19. Engage in activities of SLM networks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGO/CBO Network on SLM • Environment Information Systems Network • Scientific Network on SLM | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ | √ |

ANNEX 3: Background Information

Joint Country Assistance Strategy (JCAS)

The Uganda Joint Country Assistance Strategy presents a core strategy of seven development partners for 2005–09, and provides the basis for the partners’ support for the implementation of the government’s new Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) covering 2005/06–2008/09. It has been prepared collaboratively by the UJAS partners: African Development Bank (AfDB), Germany, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom’s Department for International Development (DFID), and the World Bank Group. The UJAS provides a useful strategic framework for dialogue, including issues of governance, corruption, and public financial management, while providing the space for each UJAS partner to exercise sufficient flexibility in its response to evolving trends, based on mandate and comparative advantage.

UNCCD

Uganda is a Party to the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD). The UNCCD calls on Affected Country parties, particularly in Africa, to formulate and implement National Action Plans (NAPs) as the central element in their strategies to combat desertification and mitigate the effects of drought. The Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries which is the lead institution for the implementation of the UNCCD in Uganda has elaborated a National Action Programme (NAP) to combat desertification through a national stakeholder consultation process. The NAP aims at integrating drylands concerns in particular sustainable land management issues into the overall socio-economic development strategies of the country.

To facilitate implementation of the NAP, Uganda prepared a “Roadmap” for resource mobilization” for the NAP. The Road Map sets out three principles namely that resource mobilization is a continuous process, the approach is multi-institutional because the NAP itself is multi-sectoral and efforts must interlock with other processes and decision-making centres. In addition to the road map, a costed multi-sectoral 5-year “Integrated Drylands Development Programme” (IDDP) has been prepared to operationalize NAP implementation at the community level. The IDDP designed to cover 16 dryland districts, aims at reducing vulnerability, of the poor populations in drylands and ensuring that they benefit from systems of good governance for natural resource management. Furthermore, the Ministry of Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), has taken steps to mainstream the NAP issues into National development frameworks particularly the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) with support from the Global Mechanism (GM). The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) recently concluded a National Capacity Self Assessment (NCSA) of Multilateral Environment Agreements outlining among other things capacity needs for UNCCD implementation.

NEPAD

The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) is at the heart of efforts by African governments under the AU/NEPAD initiative to accelerate growth and eliminate poverty and hunger among African countries. In the Ugandan context, plans are already in place to establish round tables in the context of CAADP. The fact that CAADP is a shared framework around common objectives and targets, in addition to principles of dialogue and peer review, should stimulate and broaden the practice of benchmarking, mutual learning, and harmonization of Uganda's development efforts. The CAADP process will also promote partnerships and alliances that should: (i) facilitate the alignment of development efforts by the Ugandan governments and its development partners, (ii) improve incentives for long term investments by the private sector, (iii) raise participation in the policy making process by farmer organizations and other stakeholder. Key components of the country level CAADP process include Stock-taking and planning to align national efforts, Partnerships and alliances to accelerate progress, Budget and Expenditure Tracking.

World Bank

The Government of Uganda is currently engaged in the preparation of a Strategic Investment Program (SIP) for the ENR sector. The preparation of the SIP is coordinated by the Ministry of Water, Land and Environment (MWLE) Planning and Quality Assurance Division (PQAD), with the full support of the ENR Donors' group headed by Belgium. The SIP is designed to set strategic objectives, priorities and targets for the upcoming ENR SWAP (FY08) proposed in the 2005-2009 Joint Country Assistance Strategy. The World Bank will be supporting implementation of the ENR SIP as part of planned support to the FY08 SWAP as part of the Ugandan JCAS. A Strategic Environmental Assessment, financed by the World Bank is proposed for FY07 and is designed to strengthen the analytical background of the ENR SIP. This will lead into planned World Bank IDA and GEF support.

GM

The Government of Uganda received grants and technical support to mainstream UNCCD implementation in PEAP and to formulate policy on the sustainable development of its dryland areas. GM facilitated the initiation of the District Livelihoods Support Programme current under formulation for funding by IFAD and provided technical services in formulated the SLM component to be financed by the GEF. GM has also provided grants to the government for stakeholder analysis/consultation with a view of establishing a partnership framework in the country to support UNCCD implementation – an activity that could be undertaking as part of the national platform development under TerrAfrica. Additional resources will be provided to scale-up the mainstreaming process and to study potential financing mechanism for the UNCCD.

IFAD

The Government of Uganda with the support from the International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) is engaging into a “District Livelihoods Support Programme” which will cover thirteen districts in Uganda namely Bundibugyo, Kyenjojo, Kamwengye, Masindi, Luwero, Nakaseke, Mayuge, Bugiri, Busia, Apac and Yumbe. At the request of the GoU based on ongoing GM support, this initiative will have a GEF component covering Sustainable Land Management issues and will support interventions in two generic result areas, namely (i) policy dialogue and implementation of relevant legislation at district and lower level local governments level and (ii) community-based natural resources management. This project is fully aligned with national priorities and action plans and will contribute to the second pillar of the PEAP “enhancing production, competitiveness and incomes”, to the National Action Plan (NAP) as well as to the National Environment Action Plan (NEAP). This IFAD/GEF project will be fully integrated into Uganda’s SLM Country Level Program and will make an effort to contribute towards its objectives.

AfDB

The Government of Uganda with the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB) is engaged in a Farm Income Enhancement and Forest Conservation Project. The project aims to improve rural livelihoods and food security through sustainable natural resource management and agricultural enterprise development. The project has a Forestry Support Component and an Agricultural Enterprise Development Component.