



**OPERATION  
WEALTH  
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**AFRICA  
LEADERSHIP  
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# **Karamoja Regional Strategic Development Plan**

## **SYNTHESIS REPORT**

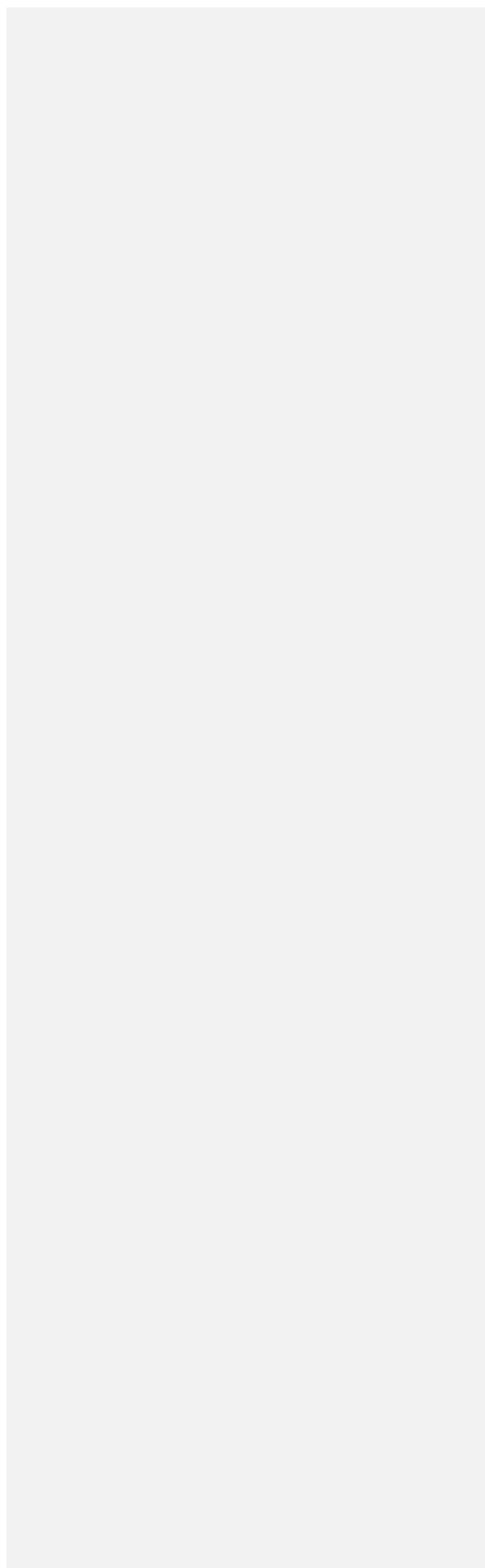
**By The Karamoja Professionals' Association Team**

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## **BACKGROUND**

This report is based on a letter written by His Excellency the President in March 2023 to the Chief Coordinator Operation Wealth Creation, Gen (Rtd). Akandwanaho Caleb (Salim Saleh) asking him to consider his suggestions based on the National Resistenace Movement (NRM) Strategic thinking on how Karamoja can be transformed. The Strategic goal of the NRM in Karamoja is to end nomadism and subsistence (traditional) cattle keeping to transition to livestock keeping based on commercial agriculture of cattle (ranching and dairy), crops; minerals and factories based on value addition to crops and minerals. This presupposes the phenomena of universal education for all the children of school going age and robust health for the whole population.

According to the President, nomadism was based on the old science and technology of the traditional African societies. This technology, partly owing to a small population in huge spaaces of territory, was premised on two solutions of searching for grass and water during the dry season and running away from tick-borne diseases by areas where the cattle population wa small and therefore the tick load was less, This mode of rotating pastoralism was the only option available to the ancestors, but it was ineffiecient and no longer justified today with a bigger African population and solutions to problems forcing people to be nomadic. To the President therefore nomadism had the purpose of addressing the challenges of shortages of grass (pasture) and water during the dry season, and running away from tick-borne diseases.

The President suggested that the solution for water and pasture in Karamoja was individualized grazing and watering. The communal dams could be transitional towards indiviudalized watering because they are inefficient, wastefull and do not discourage contagious diseasaases. Grazing could be based on the family based, but for those who prefer to remain communal, it could be supported as types of producer cooperatives, provided they have a defined area, fenced and supplied with enough valey tanks, paddocked and with adequate dip-tanks. He revealed that the government has plans to pump water from Lake Kyoga to selected high grounds points in Karamoja for irrigation and supplementary cattle watering. These measures will turn the 27,528 square miles of Karamoja or a big propotion of the region into a granary and milk storage in Uganda and East Africa.

The Karamoja economy will therefore have the following elements: commercial farming for crops and livestock, industries based on agro-products, industries based minerals and tourism, This is the long terms strategic plan of government based on the capture, storage and

distribution of water for humans, crops and livestock, supply of electricity, education for all and health for all. This strategic plan is based on a secure and peaceful environment.

Based on the above background, In March 2023, the Chief Coordinator Operation Wealth Creation, Gen. Akandwanaho Caleb Salim Saleh tasked the OWC Secretariat supported by AFLI to make input in developing a strategic development plan for Karamoja based on the above guidelines provided by the President to attain the goal of transformation of Karamoja from a subsistent semi-mobile producers to a settled commercial crop and livestock producerfarmers and industrialists to attain the 'Karamoja We Want'.

## **CONTEXT**

Karamoja is a semi-arid region located in northeastern Uganda, covering an area of approximately 27,200 square kilometers. According to the 2014 Ugandan national census, Karamoja has a population of approximately 1.2 million people, with a population density of about 60 people per square kilometre. The region is characterized by rolling hills, plains, and rocky outcrops, with an average altitude ranging from 1,000 to 3,000 meters above sea level. The region is located in the East African Rift Valley and is bordered by Kenya to the east and South Sudan to the north and west.

The climate of Karamoja is predominantly dry, with annual rainfall ranging from 200 to 800 millimeters. The region experiences two rainy seasons, wet and dry. The vegetation in the region is predominantly savannah grasslands, with acacia trees and shrubs.

The Karimojong people have a unique culture and way of life, which is largely centered around cattle keeping, which forms the basis of their economy. They are known for their colourful traditional clothing and jewelry, as well as their unique style of dance and music.

The population of Karamoja is relatively young, with a median age of about 15 years. The literacy rate is very low, with only about 15% of the population being able to read and write. The region is also characterized by high levels of poverty, limited access and negative attitudes to education healthcare, and poor infrastructure.

## **OVERALL SITUATION ANALYSIS**

In the NRM government, a lot of efforts were done to ensure insecurity in Karamoja is addressed. This has been done before through phases of disarmament. The most successful

was a decade of relative peace from 2009 to 2019 which saw civil military cooperation, multi-stakeholders peace and security participation, growth in livestock market economy, extensive emergence of crop farms for commercial bulking, growth in the finance driven economy, improved access to basic services (Education, health, water, and pasture).

In 2018 onwards the gains were reversed and highly polarized in the following ways: there was the initiation of latent conflicts, highly commercialized cattle raids, negative civil military cooperation (dealing in government military stores for cattle raiding), victimization of individuals into criminal cattle theft leading to court martial for the civilians, intra and inter-ethnic victimization and violence leading to increased enmity within Karamoja and between the Karimojong and her neighbors, negative cross border collaboration and alliances (Dodoth-Toposa/Didinga, Jie-Turkana, and Pokot-West Pokot), creation of alliance and collaboration of array of actors into criminal cattle business (Karacuna, businessmen, local leaders, security officers, traditional foretellers and traditional elders).

These were exacerbated by the quarantine of livestock due to foot and mouth disease (2018) which limited market interactions, infestation of locusts that affected the crop production and pasture development (2019-2020), and the negative impacts of COVID 19 that led to the exodus of livestock leading to high malnourished rates in 2021-2022, poor governance highly militarized collaboration into livestock theft, normalization of the problem and growing theft and robbery into local shops, VSLA boxes, household utensils, and individualized cattle raiding.

Therefore, the situation could be addressed through intelligence led disarmament, civil military cooperation to security enhancement, conviction of the perpetrators of the cattle rustling and illicit arms proliferation, community led demobilization of cattle raids through peace dialogues, and improved access to justice systems (high court has been opened in Karamoja sub region to increase access of justice to the community).

The region has significant potential for agriculture, with fertile land suitable for crop production. However, there are several challenges that need to be addressed to enable the development of commercial agriculture in the region.

Being a semi-arid region with limited water resources, addressing this challenge requires investment in water harvesting and irrigation infrastructure, such as the construction of dams, water reticulation systems and water storage facilities. Dams should be transitional towards

individualized watering because they are inefficient, wasteful and do not discourage contagious diseases. Water may also be provided on family basis, but for those who prefer to remain communal, it could be supported as types of producer cooperatives, provided they have a defined area, fenced and supplied with enough valley tanks, paddocked and with adequate dip-tanks. The plans by government to pump water from Lake Kyoga to selected high ground points in Karamoja for irrigation and supplementary cattle watering would significantly boost water resources in the region.

The crop production sector is also affected by limited access to finance and investment, which limits the ability of farmers and agribusinesses to acquire the necessary inputs and equipment to scale up production. This requires the development of tailored financial services and investment opportunities that are appropriate for the needs and conditions of the region.

The sector could also be boosted by investment in road infrastructure, storage facilities, and processing facilities, such as mills for grains and oils, to enable the transportation and storage of agricultural products.

Ultimately, addressing security and conflict issues is critical for enabling the development of commercial agriculture in the region. This requires addressing inter-tribal conflicts, addressing land tenure issues, and providing security for people and property.

The region has the potential to become a livestock powerhouse in Uganda due to its vast rangelands and potentially abundant water resources. With improved investment in animal health services, market access, and infrastructure, Karamoja's livestock sector could contribute substantially to the national economy. **One of the game changers in livestock farming is the need for capacitating the *ere/awi* governance structures and policies that address conflicts over land and resources, which have been identified as major impediments to the growth of the livestock sector in the region.**

The Karamoja economy has great potential for growth, particularly in the agriculture and livestock sectors. The region has large tracts of fertile land suitable for agriculture, and livestock production forms the backbone of the local economy. The potential for energy development, including the exploitation of solar and wind resources, has also been identified in the region.

The region also has significant mineral resources, including marble, limestone, gold, among others. The exploitation of these minerals has the potential to generate significant revenue for



the region and the country as a whole. However, exploitation of these minerals has been limited due to improper issuance of licenses, inside trading, speculation, fraudulent investors, lack of appreciation and involvement of the Karimojong in beneficiation of these minerals, lack of local content, non-inclusive laws and regulations in mining, lack of investment in mining infrastructure and development.

Karamoja also has great potential for tourism development, with its unique and rich cultural heritage and wildlife. Kidepo Valley National Park, which is rated the 3<sup>rd</sup> best national park in Africa, in addition to other protected areas like Pian-Upe, Matheniko-Bokora and landscapes which are home to some of Uganda's most diverse wildlife, including migratory birds, elephants, lions, leopards, and giraffes. However, the tourism industry in the region is still in its early stages of development and has been hampered by insecurity and a lack of basic infrastructure.

The Karamoja economy when developed will therefore have the following element: commercial farming for crops and livestock, industries based on agro-products, industries based minerals and tourism.

In recent years, efforts to address some of these development challenges in Karamoja through various government and aid agencies have been implemented, with limited gains. Therefore, much work remains to be done to improve the quality of life for the people of Karamoja.

## **REVIEW OF EARLIER DEVELOPMENT INTERVENTIONS 2010-2021**

### **OPM-NARO ZARDI: Food Security Improvement FY 2014/15.**

A total of 163 metric tons of seeds and 2000 cassava cuttings were distributed in FY 2014/15. Additional supply of cassava cuttings, potato vines, beans and maize seeds were supplied by various NGOs operating in the Region.

Nabuin ZARDI evaluated up to 357 crop technologies and selected 32 quick maturing and drought resilient varieties for the sub-region from 2015-2022. 300 farmers have also been trained in beekeeping, harvesting, processing and packaging. The Institute trained 30 farmer groups on seed production, treatment and packaging. Farmers were also trained on hay production from natural grasses for improved dry season feeding.

**Nabuin Zardi:** delivered 47 highly demanded technologies to uptake pathways. These include:

- i. **Rice:** Rice variety (Nerica 4), Harvesting technology (motorised rice threshers); Post harvest handling (Tarpaulins, double storage bags),
- ii. **Cassava:** 4 Cassava varieties (NAROCAS1, NAROCAS 2; NASE 14 and NASE,
- iii. **Maize:** 4 Maize varieties (MM3), Longe 6, VPMax & Postharvest handling (Cribs & double storage bags),
- iv. **Beans:** 5 Bean varieties (NABE 15, NABE 4, K132, Tapra bean); post-harvest handling (Tarpaulin, double storage bags),
- v. **Groundnuts:** 1 Variety (Serenut 2), and (vi) **Pasture:** 6 Improved pastures (Chloris gayana, lab lab, Centrosema and Napier); Hay technology, Forage cutter.

**1. MOKA: Distribution of Heifers:** To enhance household incomes, the Ministry provided livestock to the people of Karamoja. A total of 12,535 cattle were procured and distributed to households in the sub-region as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Number of Heifers Distributed in Karamoja Region

District	FY 2015/16	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	Total
Abim	690	345	32	-	100	1,167
Amudat	430	-	170	-	-	600
Kaabong	2,619	-	250	-	-	2,869
Kotido	1,203	-	230	250	-	1,683
Moroto	911	-	175	250	95	1,431
Nakapiriripirit	1,101	345	126	-	250	1,822
Napak	1,263	365	85	250	650	2,613
Nabilatuk	-	-	-	-	-	0
Karenga	-	-	-	-	350	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,217</b>	<b>1,055</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>12,535</b>

**2. NUSAF2 Drylands Integrated Development Project, Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU):**

- a. Between 2010 – 2016, a total of 7,600 oxen and 4,250 ox ploughs were distributed to different groups in Karamoja.

**3. MOKA: Support for improved household income through Micro-Projects:**

- a. MoKA provided support to various women and youth groups with alternatives sources of livelihoods, comprised of 48 grinding mills for various women groups across the region and 550 sewing machines distributed.

**4. MOKA:**

- a. Procurement and distribution of 10 tractors and 48 walking tractors to enhance level of food production.

**5. MOKA:**

- a. Installation of pilot irrigation systems for progressive farmers in FY 2015/16, as follows:
  - i. Nakapiripirit - 3
  - ii. Napak - 2
  - iii. Kotodo - 1
  - iv. Kaabong -1, and
  - v. Moroto - 1.

**6. MOKA: Five large water reservoirs have been constructed in the sub-region since 2010.** These include Longoromit in Kaabong district; Kailong in Kotido district; Kawomeri in Abim district; Arechek in Napak district; and Kobebe in Moroto district.

**7. OPM:**

- a. **Distribution of goats:** Office of the Prime Minister distributed 73,900 **goats**.
- b. **MOKA: Distribution of Iron Sheets:** Procured **95,044 pre-painted iron sheets** from the supplementary budget of FY 2021/22.
- c. MOKA is in the process of delivering the remaining 84,544 iron sheets in stores to benefit 3,339 beneficiaries that were submitted by districts.

**NUSAF 3**

The Project coverage and timeline Project Duration: March 2016 to December 2020

The Project was implemented in eight sub regions in the Greater North covering Acholi, Lango, West Nile, Bunyoro, Bukedi, Elgon, Teso and Karamoja.

Region	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	Total	%
Karamoja	18,366,685,961	23,811,451,368	29,126,709,555	13,467,848,376	7,415,345,905	92,188,041,165	27%
Acholi	2,838,397,140	17,190,588,029	16,808,443,049	14,332,896,558	2,032,545,981	53,202,870,757	16%
West Nile	2,022,563,072	12,489,195,411	12,178,429,189	16,861,748,425	695,519,999	44,247,456,096	13%
Lango	2,328,255,319	11,530,912,874	17,169,085,891	9,545,146,456	1,020,941,346	41,594,341,886	12%
Teso	1,576,664,695	11,366,529,172	13,376,983,510	8,469,721,377	767,085,973	35,556,984,727	10%
Elgon	1,672,541,061	7,896,057,396	8,475,550,016	7,282,042,133	1,863,422,060	27,189,612,666	8%
Bukedi	1,292,121,201	6,587,161,794	9,508,142,064	7,203,073,784	279,712,393	24,870,211,236	7%
Bunyoro	966,908,117	5,156,474,251	8,707,206,988	5,171,296,218	221,750,000	20,223,635,574	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,064,136,566</b>	<b>96,028,370,295</b>	<b>115,350,550,262</b>	<b>82,333,773,327</b>	<b>14,296,323,657</b>	<b>339,073,154,107</b>	<b>100%</b>

#### Allocations to Karamoja Region

District	FY 2016/17	FY 2017/18	FY 2018/19	FY 2019/20	FY 2020/21	Total	%
Kaabong	4,008,345,712	5,813,916,165	5,421,481,621	1,202,919,677	835,018,131	17,281,681,306	19%
Kotido	3,047,889,380	5,453,391,740	3,446,041,172	2,033,903,379	1,042,676,702	15,023,902,373	16%
Napak	3,179,499,880	3,188,651,199	4,548,529,806	3,833,476,746	205,257,141	14,955,414,772	16%
Moroto	2,508,727,040	1,581,297,302	5,586,083,530	1,822,595,722	1,180,980,000	12,679,683,594	14%
Nakapiripirit	2,089,045,195	2,511,824,453	5,402,647,112	816,821,000	391,785,000	11,212,122,760	12%
Abim	1,793,251,040	2,858,529,571	2,556,194,885	1,679,044,652	327,377,670	9,214,397,818	10%
Amudat	1,739,927,714	2,403,840,938	2,165,731,429	1,034,570,000	1,348,384,559	8,692,454,640	9%
Nabilatuk		-	-	573,680,000	1,045,591,702	1,619,271,702	2%
Karenga		-	-	470,837,200	1,038,275,000	1,509,112,200	2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,366,685,961</b>	<b>23,811,451,368</b>	<b>29,126,709,555</b>	<b>13,467,848,376</b>	<b>7,415,345,905</b>	<b>92,188,041,165</b>	<b>100%</b>

## ACHIEVEMENTS

### A. Household incomes

Incomes of the Project beneficiary households increased by 42.7%.

**B. Resilience and vulnerability to shocks**

30% of the improvement in household resilience to increased household wealth, food consumption and household enterprise growth as the key drivers.

**C. Household welfare and progress out of poverty**

Beneficiary household welfare significantly improved with those considered poor falling from 52.7% at baseline to 20.2% at End line.

**D. Multidimensional poverty.**

The percentage of deprived households fell from 82% to 56% while adult deprivation dropped from 53% to 29% and child deprivation dropped from 70% to 41% for the NUSAF3 beneficiary households.

**LESSONS LEARNED**

1. The use of the labour-intensive public works is a useful approach to addressing vulnerability and poverty among the poorest of the poor people of Uganda.
2. The approach is community-driven and thus instils a sense of ownership of the interventions.
3. The use of participatory approaches to identify beneficiaries and community priorities empowered the local people to articulate and share their own opinions, needs, problems and abilities.
4. Assets created by LIPW especially community access roads have improved access of community members to markets and better social services.

## Karamoja Drylands Integrated Development Project: Outputs by District

District	Abim	Karenga	Napak	Kotido	Kaabong	Moroto	Amudat	Nakaps	Nabilatuk
Road Infrastructure	48.8 road	-	-	-	-	-	47.9 road	-	-
Market Infrastructure	-						Rehab of two markets	-	Nabilatuk L/stock mkt
Extension – CAHWs			Same as Nabilatuk?			12 & 13 - Same everywhere?			13 CAHWs & 12 extension workers trained
Honey Value Chain	100 bee hives supplied	-	-	500 bee hives	100 bee hives	-	Honey processing plant		-
Trainings in various fields	In data collection	Land management	Extension services	Barazas conducted	Agricultural production,				
Land tenure	14 Pcs of land registered	6 pcs of land registered	Area land committee trained			5 pcs of land registered		5 pcs of land to be registered	-
Local revenue enhancement								7 registers for local revenue	-
Construction of police posts	Morulem	Lokori	Apeitolim	Nakapelimoru		Nakiloru	Alakas	Namalu	-
Nutrition and Hygiene			145 HCGs					273 HCGs trained	108 HCGs trained
VSLA Capacities			178 groups supported			178 groups trained		Same as Nabilatuk?	178 groups supported

## **KEY CHALLENGES REPORTED BY THE PROGRAMMES:**

A number of challenges have been encountered in a bid to implement the above activities in the region:

Insecurity, which has disrupted implementation programmes;

- i. Low adoption of technologies because of farmer's negative mindset.
- ii. Inadequate funding by government.
- iii. Unpredictable weather conditions characterized by erratic rainfall patterns and other disasters in Karamoja affects hunger response initiatives;
- iv. Uncoordinated development interventions.
- v. Continued dependency syndrome within the communities.

WHEREAS the analyses of government end of project evaluation reports of OPM, DINU, NUSAF shows rather successful programme implementation, but literature reviews from more independent sources, and consultations with government officials shows a less-than-successful picture. Detailed analysis as shown in the synthesis of hundreds of documents shows the need for a change in planning focus and implementation strategy of development programmes in Karamoja. In particular, the interventions have fallen short of expectations to boost production across all sectors, and linking these increased outputs to the markets (commercialization and value addition).

The strategies and actions outlined below attempt to make the bridge between the envisioned increased (higher) output across key economic sectors Pillars (drivers) and linking this output to increased commercialization and agro-industrial processing and/ or manufacturing.

## **OVERALL GOAL**

*To “end nomadism and subsistence, traditional cattle keeping and build a settled society based on commercial agriculture of cattle (ranching and dairy), crop, mineral and factories based on value addition to crops and minerals, through strategic private sector investments and well-designed government financing mechanisms, aiming to elevate the region's local economic development to become a formidable agro-industrial powerhouse”.*

**THEMATIC AREAS OF INTERVENTION:**

**PEACE AND SECURITY**

A Peaceful, Productive and Resilient Karamoja by 2035.

The theory of change states that *“IF there is community lead and sustainable peace building and conflict transformation among all communities in Karamoja, IF there is cross border peaceful interactions and co-existence, IF there is improved justice systems dispensation and Gender based equity in Karamoja and IF there is Strengthened human right based governance in Karamoja, THEN ,strong human rights based governance that is at the center of service, where peace, justice, security and Gender based equity will prevail for progressive development in Karamoja by 2035.”*

**Goal:** To contribute to Increased Household income and quality of life for the people of Karamoja

**Objectives:** To strengthen governance, peace, security and Justice in the Karamoja sub-region by 20% by 2035.

**Outcome: A peaceful and prosperous Karamoja sub Region by 2035**

**Strategies:**

- a) Effective Right based approach for governance and better service delivery and development.
- b) Promotion of Peace and security for development in Karamoja.
- c) Strengthening Justice systems and Gender based equity for peace and development.
- d) Promotion of Cross border peaceful co-existence for cross border development initiatives

**Outputs:**

**Output 1:** Human Right based Governance Strengthened in Karamoja

**1.1:** Training # of Karmoja leaders in Good Governance, Human Rights, Advocacy, and Social Accountability mechanism

**Commented [1]:** Goddie,  
Can you rework this section? Please take it out of the table and present in the format of:  
Goal  
Objectives  
Strategies/Actions as I recommended earlier. NOT indicators as well.,  
Do not bother with the overarching strategic goals. Just focus on peace and security. Please revert to me b4 lunch time with it.



**1.2:** Conducting # Civic Education on Good Governance, Social Accountability mechanism, and Advocacy

**1.3:** Conducting # Social Accountability mechanism in Karamoja through community dialogue, community baraza, community parliament, Service scorecard mechanism among key stakeholders in Karamoja for improved and coordinated service delivery in Karamoja

**1.4:** Conducting # inclusive planning meeting for transparent, participatory decision making, planning and budget on resource allocation, utilization and accountability.

**Output 2: Peace building, conflict transformation and security promoted in Karamoja**

**2.1** Establishment and training of # Peace, Development and Monitoring Committees right from the village, Parish, Sub county, Constituency, District, Regional and National Level.

**2.2:** Support community based and sustainable Dispute resolution mechanism in relations to conflict within the community setting through community led peace protocols, resolutions, compensations, Agreements. This will be monitored and refereed accordingly to different conflict resolution patterns jointly done by elders, youths, women, religious leaders and the local leadership

**2.3:** Support to Affirmative recruitment of Karacuna and Karimojong jobless graduates as Livestock rangers/scouts to be attached to the Uganda Wildlife Authority to support in the protection of the livestock through co-existence of domestic and wild animals framework.

**2.4** Support Civil Military cooperation in disarmament exercise within the whole of Karamoja through voluntary and intelligence led humane forceful disarmament, the need to work with women, youth, CSOs, Religious institutions, cultural institutions and community foretellers.

**A.2.5** Media engagement on disarmament, security, peace, and justice in Karamoja through # Radio talk shows, # Radio Spot messages # IEC materials, # Newspaper Supplements # Community Radios # Local Artists songs for peace, security, Justice and Gender based Violence

**A.2.6:** Support Peace Events through Social, Spiritual, Sports, Cultural peace events (# Sports for peace, # Peace Prayers, # Cultural events –Karamoja Cultural event, Lokiriama peace

accord, Moru-anayece peace commemoration, Ayaa Peace convention, Ateker Peace Caravan) with deliberate action to engage with elders, youths, women and elites.

**2.7:** Support Connectors for peace interventions and creation of peace villages sited in the strategic locations. These are activities and joint projects that will bring the conflicting communities together as peace dividends such as joint livestock grazing, joint farming/crop production on farms, metallic kraals, joint markets, joint education-especially vocational, joint public works

**2.8:** Investing in digital conflict management through the creation of livestock and conflict surveillance unit: This can be done through geospatial technology (GPS), climate information services (CIS) and anti-theft technology (ATT) Unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV)-Radio Frequency Identification tags (RFID)

**2.9:** Conducting livestock Census to support livestock recovery, compensation and management strategy. The livestock register at village, parish, sub County, county, and District and Regional Level updated using online application. This data can seriously support conflict management, be evidence to hold Livestock rangers/scouts accountable in case of any theft and incase of unwarranted claims.

### **Output 3: Justice system and Gender based Equity Strengthened in Karamoja**

**3.1** Support the Establishment of Justice centers in most remote areas of Karamoja. This may include but not limited to legal aid centers, Alternative dispute resolution centers for effectiveness of dispensation of justice timely.

**3.2** Train Council of elders, paralegals, security forces, peace and development committee, women peace forum, on legal referral pathways.

**3.3** Training Karacuna on trauma healing.

**3.4** Support the establishment and management of rehabilitation centers across Karamoja to cater for the needs of the traumatized population.

### **Output 4: Cross border Interaction and peaceful co-existence promoted**

**4.1** Support to Cross Border Peace and conflict impact assessment (CBPCIA) to inform the cross border interventions

**4.2** Support the establishment of cross border connectors for peace (Water sources, pasture, markets, schools-vocational, health units, Roads, Electricity, transport network, sports centers)

**4.3** Support to the establishment of the cross border communication and surveillance masts for easy tracking and communication to aid joint security and community security surveillance, conflict early warning, timely response and management of conflicts.

**4.4** Support to establishment and operations of joint cross border peace and development committee to support in peace and development monitoring, reporting and conflict management at a cross border level (proxy to the border points)

## **LIVESTOCK: COMMERCIALISING INCREASED AND IMPROVED LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY IN KARAMOJA.**

### **Sector Goal, Objectives, Strategies, and Activities**

**Sector Goal:** Increase livestock production to 15 million in 5 years + Market driven

#### **Objectives**

1. Increased numbers of livestock in the region from 3m to 10 million by 2029

#### Strategy

- 1.1. Systematic livestock restocking

#### **Actions**

- I. Develop a comprehensive restocking policy to guide actions. (it can take the form of restocking, compensation and creating enabling conditions to allow self restocking)
  - II. Develop 1 selection criteria and distribution of healthy and tolerant livestock during the restocking.
2. Increased livestock production and productivity by 2027
    - i. Develop pasture by making hay and silage to feed livestock during dry season
    - ii. Develop individualized and family based livestock grazing and watering
    - iii. Develop producer cooperatives with a defined area, fenced and supplied with enough valey tanks, paddocked and with adequate dip-tanks.

- iv. Pump water from Lake Kyoga to selected high grounds points in Karamoja for irrigation and supplementary cattle watering.
- v. Transition “ere”, “awii” settlement units into livestock commercial enterprises/SACCOs/ or cooperatives (at village level)
  - vi. Establish 1 regional artificial insemination unit for breed improvement for increased milk and meat production (preferably the brazilian zebu).
  - vii. Create a fund for index-based animal insurance services against disasters (drought and diseases)
  - viii. Establish 1 Gene bank in the region to maintain the local zebu.
  - ix. Create 9 livestock input centers to support village, parish and sub county livestock SACCOs/Cooperatives/Associations.
- 3. Increased pastoralism knowledge & sustainable livestock development
  - 3.1.Enable policy framework on pastoralism.
    - I. Enforcement and popularization of Rangeland and Pastoralist Policy
    - II. Roll out of Pastoralism Practice and Policy Course to schools and key stakeholders.
    - III. Establish 3 main pastoral knowledge hubs for knowledge management and transfer.
    - IV. Strengthen Akiriket elders’ participation in council sessions, budget conferences etc.
- 4. Improved livestock health and productivity
  - 4.1.Strengthen livestock health, disease surveillance and management
    - I. Promote and implement the “one health approach”.
    - II. Construct and develop 5 livestock laboratory and diagnostic services in the region.
    - III. Establish and strengthen veterinary services at sub county level and functionalise cross-border livestock screening, check points and holding grounds guided by main transhumance routes.
    - IV. Establish 9 mobile animal health clinics in major rangelands/kraals, train, equip and strengthen Community/”Awii” animal health workers (C/AAHW) in each “awii”
    - V. Establish a Livestock disease surveillance software system (EMA-I Application) and vaccination.
- 5. Commercialized livestock production system
  - 5.1.Construct, and strengthen standardized livestock market systems
    - I. Construct 1 standardized livestock market in every sub county to spur economic growth (market information system, screening, first aid, weighing scales, livestock

market associations, conflict management committee, loading ramps, water supply system, holding pens and shelter, standard fencing etc)

- II. Establish 9 “*Ngikeyokok*” SACCOs. each per district and link to financial services and establish banks and customs at the international borders.
- III. Support and establish stratified production systems (main and market herd – fattening)

#### 5.2.Industrialization of livestock products

- I. Construct and improve 9 modern slaughter houses.
- II. Construct 1 leather industry in the region
- III. Create 1 regional livestock cooperative for growth.

### Livestock Sector Analysis

Current Constraints	Inputs	Production	Marketing and Agro-processing
Proposed Investment Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited access to inputs (vet. drugs) - due to under-developed input system, farmer business attitudes and a culture of free inputs</li> <li>• Limited extension services – arising from understaffed DLGs, poor-facilitation, limited skills and limited extension options</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widespread livestock pests and diseases -</li> <li>• Low product (milk, meat etc.) yields – hence uncompetitive</li> <li>• Limited water access - exacerbated by silted dams, unreliable rainfalls (climate change)</li> <li>• Cattle rustling and associated insecurity – changing trends due to commercialization and capacity to respond</li> <li>• Extractive industry – limiting access to grazing areas</li> <li>• Poor livestock breeds - in-breeding and lack of access to AI</li> <li>• Limited access to financial services to invest in levels of the chain (inputs, production and marketing and processing)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited marketing infrastructure (slaughter houses, milk coolers, collection centres etc.)</li> <li>• Livestock farmers not organized into marketing coops, SACCOs etc.</li> <li>• Limited entrepreneurial abilities /attitudes among pastoralists</li> <li>• Quality (hygiene) and volumes of livestock products</li> </ul>
Proposed Investment Areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Strengthen vet drug distributors and village agro-vets networks – profile, train and support business orientation</li> <li>• Strengthen extension outreach: expansion and facilitation of govt. extensionists; promoting commercial orientation of CAHWs, strengthening of producer groups to provide extension, attitude change</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Investments in water for production – by constructin of communal dams, valley tanks and pumping water from Lake Kyoga to high points in Karamoja etc.</li> <li>• Production of pasture through making of hay and silage</li> <li>• Systematic livestock restocking (market-driven, compensation, insurance,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organising ere/awi production units in production marketing SACCOS/associations – at different levels</li> <li>• Strengthen livestock producer groups – at sub-county and district levels</li> <li>• Abattoirs (Piggery, goat and Beef) – at trading centres, markets</li> <li>• (Future) Cold chains facilities (milk coolers, cold rooms or cold chain trucks)</li> </ul>

		<p>traditional systems etc.) at HH level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Livestock health – one health approach, mobile clinics, IT driven approaches and effective CAHWs system</li> <li>• Influencing policies on rangeland management, conservation and sustainable use of natural resources and land rights.</li> <li>• Livestock nutrition and fattening centers:</li> <li>• Livestock mobility (transhumanism): Mindset change.</li> <li>• Climate change adaptation measures - integrated in planning and decision processes</li> <li>• Financial inclusion for pastoralists: promoting community-based financial services, financial literacy, access to FINTECH services and linkages to diverse financial services providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• (Future?) Cottage industries (Yoghurt, Sausages etc)</li> </ul>
<p><b>Outcomes / Targets</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Viable community-level input system serving pastoral HHs</li> <li>• Business oriented CAHWs networks</li> <li>• Increased and well facilitated govt. extension services providers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase in livestock numbers – target by 2034: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cattle – 10 Million (from est. 4.2 million)</li> <li>○ Goats - 12 million (5.3 million)</li> <li>○ Sheep - 5 million (2.3 million)</li> </ul> </li> <li>(All figures UBOS 2018)</li> <li>• Increase in % of HHs sustainably reliant on livestock from 30% to 70% by 2034</li> <li>• Commercially oriented livestock farms run by individuals, families and cooperatives in all districts of Karamoja – Target 5 per district.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic value of Karamoja livestock increases from US\$ 444 million to US\$ 1.5 billion by 2034</li> <li>• Increased contribution of Karamoja livestock to national livestock economy – targets: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Cattle off-take 50% - from 27%</li> <li>○ Cow milk 50% - from 39%</li> <li>○ Goat off-take 50% - from xx</li> <li>○ Sheep off-take 75% - from 47%</li> </ul> </li> <li>(All figures from KRSU 2020)</li> <li>• Increased livestock products processing (cottage industries) enterprises in Karamoja</li> </ul>
<p><b>Key Stakeholders</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DLGs</li> <li>• CAHWs</li> <li>• Ere/Awi SACCOS</li> <li>• Village Input dealers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GoU (MAAIF, MWE, OPM etc.)</li> <li>• Financial institutions (banks, microfinance institutions, SACCOS etc.)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Institutional Donors (USAID, GIZ, NORAD, UKAID, JICA etc.)</li> <li>• GoU</li> <li>• DLGs</li> <li>• NARO</li> </ul>

**CROP FARMING: COMMERCIALISING CROP PRODUCTION FOR FOOD, NUTRITION AND INCOME SECURITY.**

**Sector Goals:** To improve food security and income by transforming subsistence to commercial farmers to produce 1-2 million metric tons of oil seed by 2033 in Karamoja.

**Objective: To develop smallholders farmers capacity and product agro-processing for value addition in Karamoja**

**Strategy:** *To enhance Agro-processing, Market information ACCESS by smallholder farmers (women, youth, and commercial farmers) to produce 1million metric tons of oil and cereal seeds in Karamoja promoted.*

**Actions:**

- 1.1 Mapp and register 168,000 farmer groups (18,666 per district)
- 1.2 Register and support 09 (nine) cooperative unions and sub county farmer unions by Organizing community-based groups representing women, youth, and commercial farmers into a registered Karamoja farmers cooperative union.
- 1.3 Supply 100,000 tons of oil and cereals (Sunflower, ground nuts, Sesema, maize, sorghum, millet, bulrush) to Karamoja Cooperative Unions (KCU) through public-private partnerships interested in cereals, oilseeds, and legumes production in Karamoja.
- 1.4 Support 98,000 smallholder farmer groups to enter contract farming and bulking partnership with private investors and Karamoja Cooperative Union.
- 1.5 Procure and distribute 09 (Nine) oil seed processing machines and equipment under the management of Karamoja Cooperative Union per district. To support horizontal and vertical linkages to unlock investment.
- 1.6 Create UGX: 10 billion Agricultural Fund in the banks to support development of a regional and District based Karamoja Cooperative Unions.
- 1.7 Support NABUIN ZARDI to establish field sites and register farmers and landowners for seed multiplication in Northern and Southern parts of the sub region.

**Objective: To increase inclusive and equitable access to Agricultural infrastructure and Assets in Karamoja**

**Strategy:** *to facilitate and enhance farmers access to different Agricultural infrastructure and Assets established accessed and maintained.*

## Actions

1. Construct a man-made water lake, the largest ever man-made lake in Karamoja (Lopei valley) and tapping through Karamoja water towers.
2. Construct 09 (Nine) Irrigation commercial Irrigation water facilities managed by Karamoja Cooperative Union of Each District.
3. Pump water from Lake Kyoga to selected high grounds points in Karamoja for irrigation.
4. Open 4,500 hectares of irrigated crop land in each district of Karamoja
5. Establish and develop one (01) Karamoja regional Agro-logistics and industrial Hub to open the region to the market base and add value to agricultural commodities of Karamoja.
6. Procure and Distribute 180 tractors (30 tractors per district) to be managed by Karamoja Mechanisation Unit of Karamoja Cooperative Union in each district.
7. Establish and Strengthen Karamoja Mechanization Training and tractor management Unit with branches in each sub-region of Southern Region of Districts of (Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit, Moroto, Napak, Amudat) and Northern Region (Abim, Kotido, Kaabong, and Karenga).

## Crop Production Analysis

Current Constraints	Inputs	Production	Marketing and Agro-processing
Current Constraints	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land tenure system - most land in Karamoja is owned communally and with defined land uses causing inadequacy in land utilization.</li> <li>• Access to quality seeds – due to reliance on gov/NGOs, attitudes to seeds/grains, and poor quality seeds</li> <li>• Limited extension services – poor facilitation, limited numbers etc.</li> <li>• Social and cultural issues: land rights/access for women, labour distribution etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Rudimentary production tools – inadequate access to mechanization such as tractors</li> <li>• Low agricultural productivity – low yields and acreage for most value chains</li> <li>• Post-harvest handling</li> <li>• Conflict / insecurity – limits access to fertile lands and discourages large scale investments in agriculture</li> <li>• Climate change: associated with drought, unreliable rainfall and floods – a big problem in rain-fed agric. Environment.</li> <li>• Others: Land degradation, pests and natural disasters</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Loosely organized producers</li> <li>• No value addition?</li> </ul>



Proposed investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Support NABUIN ZARDI to register and support farmers in commercial seed production.</li> <li>• Well facilitated govt. extension services providers posted to all the sub-counties</li> <li>• Promote input services through diverse private sector village agents</li> <li>• Promote private hatchery businesses – for chicken</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Public and private sector investments in:</li> <li>• Tractor mechanization units in all the districts are strengthened and have more than 270 tractors (minimum 30 per district) are operational across Karamoja sub-region by 2026</li> <li>• Provide irrigation facilities</li> <li>• Work with financial institutions to facilitate access to agriculture credit, finance and insurance services</li> <li>• Increased crop production and productivity - working with research institutions to increase productivity and farmer coops to expand acreage.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Short, medium, and long-term agro-processing solutions to connect smallholder farmers to agroprocessors, off-takers, landowners, and market operators.</li> <li>• Agro-processing hubs</li> <li>• Financial aid for Karamoja farmer cooperative associations. It is also important for cooperatives to provide access to markets,</li> <li>• Empower primary producers (including youth and women) to become key actors in the value chains through the Parish, Nucleated farms, and new Cooperative models</li> </ul>
Outcomes / Targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input agents established in every parish</li> <li>• Volume of seeds produced within Karamoja</li> <li>• Viable community-level input system serving pastoral HHs</li> <li>• Business oriented CAHWs networks</li> <li>• Develop nuclear farmers and village agents model to extension services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 168,000 (18,666 per district) farmers groups are commercially producing various crops by 2034</li> <li>• Irrigations schemes commercially operating in all the districts of Karamoja – irrigating 4,500 Ha by 2034</li> <li>• Communal dams and public and private valley tanks are providing irrigation services in the districts of Karamoja</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Karamoja farmers cooperative union is founded and operational – involving district levels associations of farmers, women, cooperatives, SACCOS etc.</li> <li>• 100,000 tons of oil seeds and cereals are sold to different end markets (aggregators, processors etc.)</li> <li>• Oil seed processing technologies operated by local coops in all districts of Karamoja</li> </ul>
Key Stakeholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Input suppliers (NASECO, FICA seeds, and other Agro-input stock-ists etc.), Cooperatives, Farmer associations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• MAAIF, OWC, NAADS, KLGs,</li> <li>• Cooperatives</li> <li>• Karamoja Cooperative Union</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Processors,</li> <li>• Marketers,</li> <li>• NARO</li> </ul>

**Mining sector: Increasing private sector investments, local participation and benefit sharing in the mining industry in Karamoja**

**Main objective**

To increase the productivity of the mining sector in Karamoja in order to contribute significantly to the country's economic development by increasing its contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP), generating employment opportunities, and attracting foreign direct investments.

**Objective 1:** Strengthening of the Moroto based office for the Directorate of Geological Surveys and Mines in order to provide mineral related services to the people of Karamoja

- Establishment and operationalization of the office of Directorate of Petroleum (Oil and Gas) in Karamoja to work jointly with that of DGSM
- Train, equip 200 geologists from Karamoja for deployment on contract terms for a five-year period
- Increase financial support to the directorates based in Karamoja to undertake their tasks.

**Objective 2:** Affirmative action towards benefit sharing accruing from exploitation of mineral resources

- Take deliberate and intentional efforts to increase benefit sharing by 25% from the current 7%

**Objective 3:** Registration and formalization of artisanal and small-scale miners

- Map, identify and profile ASM in Karamoja in order to improve coordination and oversight  
Support efforts towards registration and formalization of ASM in Karamoja

**Objective 4:** Establishment of a weigh bridge in Karamoja

- Identify a suitable location (s) for siting of a weigh bridge in Karamoja

**Objective 5:** Establishment of Mining Roads in Karamoja

- Map out commercially viable mining sites in Karamoja
- Construct highly motorable roads that connect mining sites with collection centers, industries and main highways in order to improve transportation

**Objective 6:** Increase market linkages for Karamoja mining sector

**Objective 7:** Stabilize electricity supply for industrial mineral production

### Mining Sector Analysis

CURRENT CONSTRAINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	KEY APPROACHES/ OUTPUT TARGETS	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited financial capacity</li> <li>Limited human resource capacity -the Karimojong have limited human resource capacity to invest or work in the sector</li> <li>Limited knowledge and organizational capacity - Poor community involvement leading to conflicts between mining companies and communities thereby undermining the development of the sector</li> <li>The current mining law (such as the cost of licensing fees) locks out the involvement and participation of the Karimojong in the sector</li> <li>Insecurity- discourages investments in the sector</li> <li>Use of illegal and hazardous mining methods such as mercury and cyanide that are harmful to humans and environment</li> <li>Weak law enforcement by mandated Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) resulting in under declaration of production by licensed companies</li> <li>Limited supportive infrastructure (road network, power, water, etc) to promote mining</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over 50 minerals exist in different areas of Karamoja – although clear mapping not available to local people</li> <li>Petroleum is being explored – with hope of finding mine-able quantities</li> <li>Strong and existing laws in place</li> <li>There are investments in powerline across the region to facilitate mineral exploitation</li> <li>Ministry establishment in Karamoja – a zonal office for surveys and mines, although there is limited facilitation of the office</li> <li>Abundant cheap and local labour</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map out the mineral deposits areas by carrying out physical development plan to allow zoning of different areas</li> <li>Create a one stop centre to ascertain the quantity (testing, weighing, buying, valuing, paying royalties and taxes) of the Karamoja mineral potential living the region</li> <li>Decentralise information management including licencing for information sharing rather than electronic among the community.</li> <li>Form and empower investment committees at District and sub county levels to review licences(Exploration, location, Artisanal, Mining lease, Mineral dealers and Retention licences)</li> <li>Popularise the mining act and translating into local language</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Community</li> <li>CG/ LGs</li> <li>Private sector/Investors</li> <li>CSOs</li> <li>Donors</li> <li>Media</li> </ul>

### THE TOURISM SECTOR

**Tourism sector development:** Expanding investments, job opportunities and incomes from tourism in Karamoja

To move Karamoja sub region from crisis to economic growth. There is need to focus on developing sustainable tourism involving the local population in the tourism economy and promoting community-based initiatives. The 10-year strategic plan for tourism will focus on

- Institutionalizing the Karamoja Tourism and Hospitality Association and Karamoja Cultural Association.
- Provide funding to local artisans and including hospitality and tourism courses in universities. Additionally, the plan should support.
- The construction of a regional cultural and tourism center,
- Tarmac tourism roads leading to various sites,
- Up grading Nadunget, Kidepo and Lopedo airfields into national airports,
- Establish mini museums in each district.
- Establish a tourism information booth in each district. Combat wildlife poaching and hunting around protected areas in Karamoja needs consistent monitoring, specialized anti-poaching equipment such as GPS technology, and trained park rangers. This will enhance reduced cases of poaching and hunting around protected areas in Karamoja this will enable an Increased population of wildlife,
- Improved conservation efforts, and preservation of the natural beauty of Karamoja. In general collaborating with villages near protected areas to map wildlife corridors.
- Support open communication, identification and enrollment of scouts and rangers from local communities to combat poaching,
- Provision of alternative income streams to people who relied on poaching, and aid to those who have been victimized by wildlife.

**Strategic Objective:** Development of Karamoja community-led tourism product.

#### **Outputs Activities**

Output 1:1 Community led tourism products promoted

1.1.1 Establish and support the construction of Karamoja regional Cultural and tourism center with a multi-cultural playground events center in the sub-region in Nakadanya.

1.1.2 Supporting institutionalization and marketing of Karamoja Cultural Association and cultural festival declaring it a Karamoja Regional cultural and tourism event celebrated annually August to September.

1.1.3 Combat wildlife poaching and hunting around protected areas in Karamoja.

1.1.4 Support the mapping of tourism sites and declaring organized Ere/ Manyatta a tourism niche for cultural and photographic tourism.

1.1.5 Provide annual scholarships for Karamoja A-level and O-level students to join tourism and hospitality academic courses in the tertiary institutions. Considering including hospitality and tourism courses in universities.

Strategic Objective 2: 0: Develop Karamoja tourism assets and infrastructure.

Output Activities

Output 2.1: Tourism assets and Infrastructure established, maintained and renovated.

2.1.1 Construction and regular maintenance of tourism roads leading to various tourism sites and assets of the sub-region. Government should consider tarmacking the roads from Moroto – Kotido to Abim to Kaabong to Karenga to Kidepo to Lira to Soroti.

2.1.2 Upgrade and develop three critical airdromes of Karamoja (Kidepo in Karenga, Nandunget in Moroto, and Lopedo Airdrome in Kaabong) to National airports to facilitate internal flights within the country.

2.1.3 Support the development of 'Cable Cars' for mountain tourism across the steep ravines and valleys of identified mountains and hills across the entire region for domestic and foreign tourism attractions to Karamoja.

2.1.4 Support the upgrade of Pian Upe game reserve into National Game Park to boost tourism and conservation south Karamoja.

2.1.5 Support Karamoja Tourism Academy with infrastructure and elevate the course offered to boost tourism education in the region.

**Tourism Sector Analysis**

CURRENT CONSTRAINTS	OPPORTUNITIES	KEY APPROACHES/ OUTPUT TARGETS	KEY STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Insecurity</li> <li>Underfunding to Tourism sector</li> <li>Understaffing of Tourism staff in all the DLGs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rich cultural heritage (Caves, dances, dressing, local delicacies, indigenous tribes)</li> <li>Beautiful sceneries (Flora and Fauna) eg. Mt. Moroto, Abim Ranges,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Government to address the insecurity of Karamoja and neighboring Kenya and South Sudan (Karamojong to embrace peaceful co-</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li></li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Deforestation destroying the beautiful eco-tourism potentials in the region</li> <li>• Underdeveloped cultural sites/reception sites</li> <li>• Limited information on Tourism sites</li> <li>• Poor systems for Revenue Sharing from Tourism activities in the region</li> <li>• Human, wild life conflicts unattended <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Inadequate capacity to promote Tourism activities in the region</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Poor infrastructural developments both roads and hotels</li> <li>• Gazzeting Tourism areas for mining</li> </ul>	<p>Mt. Napak and Kadam, morungole, toror hill-for iron ore, Circumcised rock of Nyakwae, Mysterious King Rock-Rwoth in Atunga/Alerek, Caves – Napedipedio, Nacupai, Imagit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural sites (Nakadanya, Kanamugeth, Watakau in Nakapelimoru, Lokatap village in Rengen, Nayeche rock in Lokoro in Kotido) Several shrines (Akiriket, othem abiro)</li> <li>• Mining sites (Gold, Marble and Limestone, Lithium, iron ore among others)</li> <li>• Game Parks and protected areas</li> <li>• Power connections and planned pavements of road networks</li> <li>• Opportunity for airfield in Kidepo and south Karamoja</li> <li>• Waterfalls on M. Moroto</li> <li>• Sliding Rocks of Kalokuruk in Kotido and Wiaduru /Ogol in Abim</li> <li>• Fossils in Alekilek in Napak</li> <li>• 80 Mega Watt solar power plant that can be generated from Karamoja</li> <li>• 120 Mega Watt wind driven power plant potential in Karamoja</li> </ul>	<p>existence)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recruitment of Tourism staff in all DLGs of Karamoja</li> <li>• Government to increase Budget allocation to the sector handling Tourism activities for Karamoja</li> <li>• Creation of Tourism one stop centre for Karamoja in each District</li> <li>• Capacity building of Technical staff in the Tourism sector and local guides for Karamoja eg learning of foreign languages</li> <li>• Form associations to engage in Eco-tourism activities</li> <li>• Invest in Conservancies (Manage animals in your), for art and craft, spot hunting</li> <li>• Construction of Museums and Tourism centers in the region</li> <li>• Encourage PPP in the Hotel Industry</li> <li>• Develop the physical development plan for Karamoja</li> <li>• Upgrade Kidepo and Nadunget Aerodromes to international status so that aircrafts can land there directly without going to Entebbe</li> <li>• Make Karamoja Cultural Event a national/regional event to attract international visitors</li> <li>• Planting 9 million trees: Every district to plant 1 million trees by 2034. This will reinforce tourism activities and mitigate negative climate actions</li> </ul>	
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## **CROSS-CUTTING PROGRAMMES**

Investments in the following sectors in Karamoja are required to support the transition from subsistence to commercial enterprises:

### **HEALTH SECTOR**

Improving the accessibility and quality of health services in Karamoja

#### **Summary of the Health Sector**

##### **Introduction.**

In line with the NPA and the Ministry of Health planning guidelines, the District Local Governments in Karamoja Region are mandated to deliver health care services under the thematic area of Human Capital Development. The nine district local governments; Abim, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Kotido, Nakapiripiriti, Nabilatuk, Napak and Moroto have played their constitutional mandate to plan, implement, monitor and evaluate the delivery of health care services for the 1,200,000 people in the Karamoja region. This noble role is made possible with the support from Central government and development partners working in the Karamoja region.

Overall, the support from the Government of Uganda/MOH has been focused in all the building blocks of a health care system, as outlined below. The key intervention areas of support by government in the last 10 years, have been in the following areas;

- Health financing.
- Infrastructure for health development
- Enhancing the capacity building of district health managers to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor integrated health services, along with strengthening the capacity of health facilities to provide these services;
- Provision of medical logistics, essential medicines and routine vaccination.
- Community engagement; to create awareness of existing services, create demand, increase the involvement of communities to improve on their Knowledge Attitudes and practices for better health outcomes.

- Improving the capacity of disease prevention, surveillance and preparedness to respond to emergencies related to natural disasters and public health.
- Health Systems strengthening and to some extent efforts towards quality of care improvement.

#### Disease Burden in Karamoja:

Conditions	No. of Cases	% contribution
Malaria	537,935	41.9%
Cough or cold - No Pneumonia	321,821	25.1%
Diarrhea – Acute	68,633	5.4%
Urinary Tract Infections (UTI)	42,711	3.3%
Gastro-Intestinal Disorders (non-Infective)	37,115	2.9%
Bacterial Conjunctivitis	33,650	2.6%
Pneumonia	33,476	2.6%
Skin Diseases	30,001	2.3%
Intestinal Worms	28,256	2.2%
Injuries (Trauma due to other causes)	20,320	1.6%

Fatalities attributed to disease and injuries in the last financial year 2021/22 totaled 1,067. These were medically confirmed deaths. The top five causes of mortality in Karamoja region include; Malaria, premature birth, pneumonia, Septicemia (bacterial infection in the blood), anemia (lack of blood in the body) and liver cirrhosis (new comer in Karamoja-alcohol related).

Diseases	# Death	% Mortality rate
Malaria	235	22.0%
Pneumonia	92	8.6%
Anaemia	85	8.0%
Septicemia	58	5.4%
TB	55	5.2%
Liver Cirrhosis	40	3.7%
No Pneumonia - Cough and cold	36	3.4%
Premature baby (as condition that requires mgt)	31	2.9%

#### Access to Health Services:



Karamoja region has a total number of 113 sub counties and 470 Parishes. According to the policy recommendation, for each subcounty, there should be a HC III and each parish should have a HC II as the service point for health services. Each political constituency is expected to have a HC IV. The distribution of health facilities by level of functionality is summarized in the above table. Karamoja region has a total 149 Health facilities which comprise; six hospitals- 4% of health facilities (1 Regional referral Hospital, and five general hospitals,). The region has 17 political constituencies but only 4 constituencies have HC IVs. The entire region therefore has only four HC IVs ie 3% of health facilities (3 are functional, 1 is not fully functional as real HC IV). The HC IIIs are only 46 thus comprise 31% of health facilities required to service the 117 sub-counties. The majority of health facilities in Karamoja region are therefore HC IIs – 93 (62%). This is therefore a limitation for the region in-terms of financing (UGX 1.2 m/ every two months for essential medicine supplies whereas HC 3s receive UGX 4.7/-for each delivery cycle, man power resources (max 12 personnel for HC II while HCIII gets 19 personnel), housing

The infrastructure for health gap in the region is therefore quite enormous; 22 sub counties do not have a single health facility. 320 parishes out of the 470 do not have a health facility.

The health care system in Karamoja Region is therefore characterized by poor access.

The table below shows the existing health facilities across the administrative units.

Access to Health Services -Karamoja Admin Units and Health Facilities

District	Sub-counties			Parishes							Health Facilities				Sub-counties without any HC		Sub-counties with HC2 Only		Sub-counties with a HC3, HC4, Hosp	
	Rural	Urban	Total sub-county	HC2	HC3	HC4	Hosp	Total	Sub-counties without any HC	Percent	Sub-counties with HC2 Only	Percent	Sub-counties with a HC3, HC4, Hosp	Percent						
Abim	10	6	16	72	15	5	0	1	21	3	19%	8	50%	5	31%					
Amudat	9	2	11	44	9	2	1	1	13	2	18%	5	45%	4	36%					
Kaabong	16	3	19	83	18	8	0	1	27	3	16%	9	47%	7	37%					
Karenga	7	3	10	37	7	2	1	0	10	3	30%	4	40%	3	30%					
Kolido	13	6	19	77	11	10	0	1	22	5	26%	6	32%	8	42%					
Moroto	6	3	9	42	12	6	0	1	19	2	22%	1	11%	6	67%					
Nabilatuk	5	1	6	24	3	2	1	0	6	1	17%	2	33%	3	50%					
Nakapiripint	8	1	9	35	7	5	1	0	13	1	11%	2	22%	6	67%					
Napak	10	4	14	56	11	6	0	1	18	2	14%	5	36%	7	50%					
<b>Karamoja</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>19%</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>37%</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>43%</b>					
<b>Karamoja %</b>	<b>74%</b>	<b>26%</b>			<b>62%</b>	<b>31%</b>			<b>100%</b>	<b>19%</b>		<b>37%</b>		<b>43%</b>						

The Table below shows the approved positions of health workers in Karamoja region and the proportion filled.

## District Total – Karamoja

(NB Kotido much lower when the hospital staffing establishment is added)

District	Approved	Filled	% Filled
Abim	383	247	64%
Amudat	300	106	35%
Kaabong	457	240	53%
Karenga	129	109	84%
Kotido	228	145	64%
Moroto	580	459	79%
Nabilatuk	121	63	52%
Nakapiripirit	168	99	59%
Napak	394	330	84%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>1,798</b>	<b>65%</b>

### General Challenges for Health Care Delivery in Karamoja:

1. High malaria burden across the region.
2. Access to health services still remains a problem across the region (sub counties in the region without health facility).
3. High levels of malnutrition (food insecurity)
4. The support to MMS is still dependent on IP support which has declined after the USAID-msh project.
5. HR gaps with many Health workers NOT employed (trained with scholarship support from the IPs, with bonding agreements with LGs).
6. The number of doctors and midwives in the region remains low.
7. The functionality of health facilities, esp. HC IVs is a big gap.
8. Poor quality of care for new born.
9. Irregular disbursement of RBF funds.
10. Many Volunteer health workers, estimate over 100 various carders
11. Insecurity
12. Mobile populations within Karamoja – Nomadic lifestyle
13. Cross border movement (Turkana and Pokot)
14. Less funding for Health infrastructure development – Most existing was supported by PRDP and NUSAF II

### Health Development Partners working in Karamoja Region:

- GoU/MoH/DLG

- PNFP Health Facilities – UCMB, UPMB
- UN – UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, WFP, UN Women,
- TASO
- CUAMM
- ANECCA
- USAID Program for Accelerated Control of Tuberculosis in Karamoja (IDI)
- USAID Uganda Malaria Reduction Activity (JSI)
- USAID Uganda Health Activity (URC)
- USG G2G
- USG Livelihood programmes
- NAFOPHANU

## **EDUCATION SECTOR**

### **Increasing access to education and the quality of human capital in Karamoja**

**Sector Goal:** Increase the quality of human capital to drive industry and commerce in Karamoja (*see universal, compulsory education in sector*)

#### **Objectives**

##### **1. Increase inclusive and equitable, universal access to education in Karamoja**

#### **Strategies**

##### **1.1. Enhance access to quality education and early childhood development programmes.**

#### **Actions**

- i. Construct and operationalize schools in underserved sub counties*
- ii. Establish early childhood development facilities across the region*
- iii. Conduct “Go to school, stay in school, and go-back to school” campaigns to increase completion rates<sup>1</sup>*
- iv. Provide scholastic materials, education subsidies, bursaries, for children in primary school*

##### **1.2. Tailor-make mobile education services**

- i. Review and adapt the ABEK mobile education model to offer formal schooling in rural areas*
- ii. Train, hire and facilitate 5000 mobile education teachers*
- iii. Implement compulsory (transitional) ABEK II & conventional education model for 10 years*
- iv. ABEKII dropouts?*

##### **2. Objective: Improve the quality of Karamoja human resources**

#### **Strategies**

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<sup>1</sup> UNFPA says only 3.5% learners complete P.7 in Karamoja compared with Kampala at 40%

## **2.1. Increase higher education sponsorship to underprivileged students**

- i. Train 500 medical doctors over next 10 years (WHO has 1 physician for 1000 people) other professionals in geology to support the emerging mining sector and others.*
- ii. Train 200 geologists and minerologists over 5 years*
- iii. Operationalize universities in Abim, Moroto and Kotido by 2025*
- iv. Train 100 crop and animal scientists in 5 years*
- v. Train 2000 primary and secondary school teachers from the region in 5 years*
- vi. Train 5000 tourism and hospitality sector professionals*

## **2.2. Increase industrial capacity in Karamoja**

- i. Increase the capacity of four BTVET institutions to admit 5000 new trainees annually (especially school dropouts)*
- ii. Increase enrolment to BTVET institutes by 200% by 2026*
- iii. Secure access to microfinance for those who complete BTVET institutions*
- iv. Set up a industrial research facility run by Uganda Industrial Research Institute*

## **3. Boost Information, Communication and Telecommunications potential in Karamoja**

### **3.1. Set up ICT infrastructure**

- i. Develop data centers in all districts in Karamoja*
- ii. Establish fibre optics (e.g. underground/overland) systems and telecom masts in remote areas*

### **3.2. Invest in ICT capacity building**

- i. Develop district-based incubation and innovation hubs*
- ii. ICT-based business linkages (e.g. exchange with international companies)*

## **WATER SECTOR**

### **Sector Goal, objectives, strategies, and activities**

**Goal:** increase availability of sustainable water for production in Karamoja from 4 large valley dams to 20 by 2035.

### **Objectives**

1. Increased availability and access to water resources

### **Strategy**

- 1.1. Construction of large valley dams (5 million cubic meter) and expansion of the existing valley tanks by 2025

### **Actions**

- I. Assessment of existing water for production facilities to determine the extent of degradation, mismanagement and draw options for rehabilitation/desilting and expansion.
  - II. Construct 16 valley dams (2 per district) by 2030
  - III. Construct 50,000m<sup>3</sup> at parish level with a provision of watering troughs to reduce silting.
  - IV. Construction of boreholes to provide clean water around each valley dam and tank
  - V. Tap and bulk water from the region's water tours to bulking reservoirs E.g., Lopei, Longoritopoj, Meus among others and consider bulk water transfers to Karamoja lake kyoga to Karamoja to support flood irrigation.
2. Sustainable water resources management
- 2.1. Strengthening community institutions in water resources management by 2025
- I. Form 1 standard design and functionalize “*adakar*”-based operation and maintenance per water reservoir (O&M) systems and undertake routine capital repairs and supervision of facilities by the district technical team.
  - II. Strengthen water governance systems in every water reservoir i.e., by laws, community agreements etc.
  - III. Undertake chain link and live fencing, water source protection (planting tree and grass cover) and management of the catchment areas.
  - IV. Design and establish a resources collection system by “*adakar*” cooperatives for O&M and management of the water facilities.

## 2.2 Diversification of multi-purpose water reservoirs by 2030

- I. Introduce fish fingerlings and fishing into the big water reservoirs.
  - II. Incorporate and construct 18 large scale irrigation schemes at the Strategic Water Reservoirs in 2026.
  - III. Develop 18 integrated water resources micro catchment management plans in the districts under Lokok and Lokere water catchments.
  - IV. Set up 20 fodder plots of 5 acres each within the water facilities, bailing and linkage to markets managed by the rangeland management committees.
3. Ensure availability and access to safe drinking water and sanitation.
- 3.1. Expand the provision of clean water for home consumption.
- I. Develop a piped water system to better the health and productivity of the people of Karamoja.
  - II. Provide clean water for institutions (schools, health centers and hospitals)

## INFRASTRUCTURE SECTOR

Expanding connectivity by increased investments in roads, electricity, telecommunications and ICT networks.

- The Karamoja sub-region is one of the regions that make up Uganda. It covers an area of 27,528km<sup>2</sup> and comprises of Kotido, Kaabong, Karenga, Nabilatuk, Abim, Moroto, Napak, Amudat and Nakapirirpirit districts.
- The National road network in Karamoja region comprises of 1,669.7 Km under the supervision of Moroto and Kotido Stations.
- Karamoja Region road density at start of NDPIII was at **6km / 1000 km<sup>2</sup>** which is the lowest density on the Country
- The target road density after NDPIII is **21km / 1000 km<sup>2</sup>** versus the **National average of 44km / 1000 km<sup>2</sup>** for the same period

S/No	STATION	ROADS (km)		
		PAVED	UNPAVED	TOTAL
1.	Moroto	162.9	649.3	812.2
2.	Kotido		857.7	857.7
	Total	<b>162.9</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	<b>1,669.7</b>
	Percentage	<b>9.8%</b>	<b>90.2%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Recently Completed Projects.

- Moroto – Akisim – Katakwi – Soroti road(150Km)
- Moroto – Nakapiririt road (93.5Km)

### On-going Projects

Moroto – Lokitanyala (42 Km)	Works are ongoing with Physical Progress at 55.34% Project scheduled to be completed in November 2023
Muyembe – Nakapiririt (92Km) & Secondary Link Roads (25 Km)	Works are ongoing with Physical Progress at 25% Project scheduled to be completed in August 2023

### Planned Projects in the Region

Project	Status
Moroto – Kotido (100Km)	Project under procurement and is scheduled to commence next FY 2023/24 subject to confirmation of funding by MoFPED
Kotido – Abim – Aloï – Lira (187Km)	Kotido – Abim Section: Procurement of design consultant is ongoing and design services are planned in FY 2023/24 subject to availability of funds. Lira – Abim Section: Feasibility and Detailed engineering designs are complete and civil works are planned for next FY 2023/24 subject to confirmation of funding by MoFPED
Kotido – Kaabong (69.6Km)	Project under procurement and is scheduled to commence next FY 2023/24 subject to finalization of financing arrangements between the Contractor and MoFPED
Kitgum – Orom – Karenga (116Km)	The commercial contract was signed and the process of getting the financing approved is ongoing. The works are planned to start in FY2023/24 subject to confirmation of funding by MoFPED
Karenga-Kapedo-Kaboong Road (67.5km)	Contract for Civil works was signed in February 2023. Project scheduled to commence FY 2023/24 subject to finalisation of financing terms by the Contractor
Construction of Lions Swamp Crossing along Moroto-Napak-Abim-Pader Road	The project is in procurement and at Contract stage. Civil works scheduled to commence next FY 2023/24 subject to confirmation of funding by MoFPED
Abim – Amuria – Soroti (83Km)	To be designed next FY 2023/24. Funded by AfDB
Nakapiririt – Amudat (36km)	Planned Future project subject to confirmation of funding by MoFPED



Lokitanyala – Amudat (49.7Km)	Planned Future project subject to confirmation of funding by MoFPED
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## LAND AND RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

**Land Tenure:** Strengthening land tenure security to spur private sector investments

### Main objective:

To strengthen land tenure security by establishing clear and transparent land rights systems and resolving disputes through efficient and accessible mechanisms in order to promote investment, economic growth, and poverty reduction

**Objective 1:** Strengthening the Moroto Based Zonal Office in order to provide relevant land related services to the people of Karamoja

- **Increase staffing and training:** Adequate staffing levels and ongoing training for employees can help ensure that the land office is able to keep up with demand and stay up-to-date with changes in laws and regulations in order to increase registered land from 9 to 60% by 2033
  - Recruit and retool 20 personnel, two at each local government (Municipality and District) to enable the zonal office provide adequate support to local communities. These personnel will be on annual contracts for a five-year period.
- **Build partnerships:** Collaborating with other organizations, such as local governments, nonprofits, and businesses, can help the land office tap into additional resources and expertise. This can lead to more effective and efficient operations, as well as greater impact on the community.
  - The Ministry of Lands, through the zonal offices to map out the partners, enter into memoranda of understanding, and mandate them to provide land related services. These will include the non-profits and profit-making institutions.
- **Strengthen communication and outreach:** Building relationships with community members and stakeholders can help the land office better understand the needs of the region and improve outreach efforts. This can involve creating

newsletters, social media accounts, and other channels to keep the public informed about the office's work.

- Undertake awareness raising at local media platforms and radio stations, including IEC materials and barazas to popularize the role, work and mandate, including partnerships with the zonal office.
- **Improve technology and data management:** Land offices often deal with a large amount of data related to property ownership, land use, zoning, and other factors. Upgrading technology systems and improving data management practices can help streamline processes and reduce errors.
  - Establish a direct linkage with the land information system with the ministry of lands.
  - Equip all local government-based personnel with digital devices such as cameras, GPS, laptops in order to record and transmit information to the system.

**Objective 2:** Facilitate and support the formation of Communal Land Associations (CLAs) and acquisition of Certificates of Customary Land Ownership (CCOs)

Communal Land Associations (CLAs) and Certificates of Customary Land Ownership (CCOs) are important legal mechanisms for securing land tenure rights for Indigenous and traditional communities who rely on communal land for their livelihoods and cultural practices.

- **Raise Community awareness:** Many Indigenous and traditional communities in Karamoja may not be aware of their legal rights to form CLAs and obtain CCOs. Educating these communities about their legal rights and the benefits of securing land tenure can be a first step in supporting the formation of CLAs and the acquisition of CCOs.
  - Undertake awareness raising at sub county levels, also using barazas.
  - Develop a specific program that provides information to the local population, as well as establish pathways for feedback.
- **Provide legal assistance:** The process of forming a CLA and obtaining a CCO can be complex and require legal expertise. Providing legal assistance to communities can help them navigate the legal requirements and procedures for forming a CLA and obtaining a CCO.

- Build capacity of Area Land Committees and District Land Boards in Karamoja to actively support the local population through the land formalization process.
- Enter into partnerships with for profit and non-profits to offer legal support and guidance for the land formalization process.
- **Support community organizing:** The formation of a CLA requires the organization and participation of community members. Supporting community organizing efforts, such as community meetings and workshops, can help facilitate the formation of a CLA and increase community participation.
  - Provide adequate financing for community organizing at sub county level. This can be inform of grants from already existing programs such as Parish Development Model, Operation Wealth Creation etc.
- **Collaborate with local authorities:** Collaborating with local authorities, such as government agencies or customary leaders, can help facilitate the process of forming a CLA and obtaining a CCO. Local authorities can provide guidance on legal requirements and procedures and help facilitate communication with government agencies.

**Objective 3:** Establishment and strengthening of Customary Land Trusts at Sub County level in order to establish a Karamoja Land Board

- Establish a Karamoja Land Board at the regional office, based in the zonal land office in Moroto
- Undertake mapping and listing of existing Customary Land Trusts in order to constitute a membership at the Land Board

**Objective 5:** Systematic demarcation and gazettement of Rangelands and Grazing Areas

- **Surveying and Mapping:** Conduct a detailed survey and mapping of the rangelands and grazing areas to identify their exact boundaries. This can be done using modern mapping tools such as Geographic Information System (GIS).
- **Consultation with local communities:** Consult with local communities, traditional leaders, and other stakeholders to obtain their input and knowledge about the area to be demarcated. This will ensure that the process is participatory and inclusive.

- **Development of Guidelines:** Develop guidelines that will govern the use and management of the rangelands and grazing areas. This will help to ensure that the areas are sustainably managed and conserved for future generations.
- **Gazettement:** Once the demarcation is completed and the guidelines are in place, the rangelands and grazing areas can be gazetted by the relevant government authority. This will formalize the process and provide legal backing for the use and management of the areas.
- **Invest in Rangelands:** Ensure that a rangeland development plan is developed, involving water infrastructure, livestock health facilities, security and access to market program.
- **Enforcement:** Ensure that the guidelines and regulations governing the rangelands and grazing areas are strictly enforced to prevent overgrazing, illegal activities, and encroachment.

a) **Agro-Forestry and Apiary** - promote the production and marketing of apiary products from Karamoja.

While crop production does not work insolation. The beekeeping/ Apiary production is vital sector in enhancing pollination and quality control for some of oil and cereals seeds. Agroforestry and natural resource management will be the considerable issue of attention. For every cooperative in the line of production agroforestry and natural resource management will be promoted and anchored in the cycle of production as a commitment towards climate change and environmental sustainability. Gender and youth mainstreaming is critical of crop production, knowing that women and youth are currently deliberate food crop producers in Karamoja providing the family labour required for land cultivation and food production. The KCU will ensure women and youth farmer skilling on commercial oil and cereal crop production.

Crop production progress requires support from a livestock sector that provides the households with supplementary support on labour (ox power) needed by farmers to cultivate land. The secure land tenure, rights and natural resource management will enable farmers to access land for commercial production expansion. The infrastructure, education, and ICT all the performance of the sector is dependent on peaceful and secure environment of Karamoja.

b) **Community Mobilization:**

Community mobilization is the process of engaging and empowering individuals, groups, and organizations in a community to take collective action towards achieving a common goal. It involves identifying the needs and concerns of a community, building relationships and networks, and developing strategies to address these issues.

### **Community Mobilization at National Level – NDP III.**

Community mobilization is an essential element of Uganda's National Development Plan III (NDP III), which aims to transform the country into a prosperous and inclusive middle-income economy by 2025. NDP III recognizes that the active participation of communities in the planning and implementation of development initiatives is critical to achieving sustainable development outcomes.

To achieve the objectives of NDP III, the government of Uganda has prioritized community mobilization and participation in the planning and implementation of development programs. The government has adopted a decentralized system of governance, which involves empowering local communities to participate in decision-making and resource allocation processes.

Under NDP III, community mobilization is focused on several key areas, including agriculture, health, education, energy, water and sanitation, and infrastructure development. The government of Uganda is working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), and other stakeholders to mobilize communities and enhance their participation in these areas.

One of the key strategies for community mobilization under NDP III is the use of community-based participatory approaches. These approaches involve engaging communities in identifying their own development priorities and designing and implementing programs to address these priorities. The government is working with NGOs and CSOs to build the capacity of communities to participate in these processes.

Another strategy for community mobilization under NDP III is the use of information and communication technologies (ICTs). The government is promoting the use of ICTs to enhance community participation and improve service delivery in key sectors such as health and education. The government is also investing in the development of ICT infrastructure in rural areas to facilitate access to information and communication services.

Overall, community mobilization is critical to the success of NDP III in Uganda. By empowering communities and promoting their participation in development processes, the

government can ensure that development initiatives are aligned with local needs and priorities and are therefore more likely to be sustainable and effective.

### **Current Community Mobilization in Karamoja Region**

The districts of Karamoja have historically been marginalized, with low levels of development and widespread poverty. As a result, community mobilization in Karamoja has been a priority for the government of Uganda in recent years, with particular emphasis on promoting sustainable development and improving livelihoods for the people of the region.

One of the key ways in which community mobilization is carried out in Karamoja is through the development of community-based organizations (CBOs) and local structures. The government has worked to support the establishment of CBOs and local structures in Karamoja, including Community Development Committees (CDCs), Water User Committees (WUCs), and Health Unit Management Committees (HUMCs). These structures provide a platform for community members to participate in decision-making and to identify their own needs and priorities.

The government has also worked to strengthen the capacity of communities to participate in development processes. This has involved providing training and resources to communities and local structures, including training on project management, financial management, and governance.

Another key element of community mobilization in Karamoja is the use of participatory approaches. The government has encouraged the use of participatory approaches in the design and implementation of development programs in the region. For example, the government has worked with communities and local structures to develop participatory land-use plans, which have helped to promote sustainable land management practices and reduce conflicts over land.

In addition, the government has promoted the involvement of women and marginalized groups in community mobilization efforts in Karamoja. This has included targeted interventions to promote gender equality and women's empowerment, as well as efforts to ensure that marginalized groups are included in decision-making processes.

Overall, community mobilization in Karamoja is focused on empowering communities and promoting their participation in development processes. Through the development of local

structures and the use of participatory approaches, the government is working to ensure that development initiatives in Karamoja are aligned with local needs and priorities and are therefore more likely to be sustainable and effective.

### **Challenges facing Community Mobilization in Karamoja Region**

Despite the progress made in community mobilization efforts in Karamoja, there are still several challenges that need to be addressed in order to ensure that development initiatives are sustainable and effective. Some of the current challenges to community mobilization in Karamoja include:

1. **Limited resources:** There is a lack of resources, including funding and infrastructure, which limits the capacity of communities and local structures to participate in development processes. This makes it difficult for communities to identify their own needs and priorities and to design and implement their own development programs.
2. **Limited access to information:** Many communities in Karamoja have limited access to information, which makes it difficult for them to participate in decision-making processes. This limits their ability to fully participate in development initiatives and to hold government and other stakeholders accountable.
3. **Limited community ownership:** Some community members may not fully understand the importance of community mobilization or may not feel a sense of ownership over development initiatives. This can lead to a lack of participation and collaboration, which can limit the effectiveness of development programs.
4. **Cultural and social barriers:** Karamoja is a diverse region with different cultural and social norms. This can sometimes lead to misunderstandings and conflicts between communities, which hinder community mobilization efforts.
5. **Insufficient capacity of local structures:** While the government has worked to strengthen the capacity of local structures such as CDCs and WUCs, there is still a need for further capacity building and training to ensure that these structures are able to effectively participate in development processes.



Overall, addressing these challenges is critical to ensuring that community mobilization efforts in Karamoja are sustainable and effective. This will require continued investment in capacity building, providing adequate resources, promoting access to information, and addressing cultural and social barriers.

### **Community Mobilization as a tool for enhancing Economic Growth.**

#### **The Goal**

To empower and engage community members in identifying and solving local issues, promoting community development and social change, building social capital and networks, and improving the quality of life for all members of the community.

**Overall Objective:** to increase participation in community programs and initiatives, promote active citizenship, and foster a sense of community ownership and responsibility.

#### **Specific Objectives:**

1. To increase community participation in decision-making processes related to community development and social change.
2. To promote community ownership and responsibility for addressing local issues and challenges.
3. To build social capital and networks that strengthen community resilience and cohesion.
4. To increase awareness and understanding of local issues and opportunities for social action.
6. To promote inclusive and equitable participation of all community members, including marginalized and vulnerable groups.
7. To mobilize community resources, including human, financial, and material resources, to support community initiatives and programs.

#### **Activities**

1. Conducting community meetings and forums to discuss issues and opportunities for social action.
2. Conducting community mapping exercises to identify community assets, resources, and needs.
3. Training and capacity building initiatives to enhance the skills of community members in areas such as leadership, advocacy, project management, and communication.

4. Developing and implementing communication strategies to engage community members and stakeholders.
  5. Conducting community-based research to inform decision-making and program planning.
  6. Establishing partnerships and collaborations among community organizations and stakeholders to leverage resources and support community initiatives.
  8. Promoting dialogue and engagement among diverse groups within the community to increase understanding and build social cohesion.
  9. Advocating for policy and regulatory changes at the local, regional, or national level to support community development and social change.

## **Output**

### ***Participation, Ownership and sustainability of investments.***

In order to achieve the above, community mobilization will employ participatory methodologies such as focus groups, surveys, participatory rural appraisal (PRA), participatory learning and action, world café, learning and action, etc.

## **IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGIES**

The above strategic objectives and activities can be achieved through the following implementation modalities:

- a) Civil Military Cooperation for sustainable peace and security
- b) Use of ICT for security and other sectors – tourism, education, health, agriculture etc.
- c) Public-Private partnerships: The Private sector, *ere/awi* settlement production systems would be able to partner with the government to implement development programs for pastoral systems. This approach could be beneficial in terms of leveraging government resources, increasing program sustainability and impact.
- d) Value Chain development: *Ere/awi* settlement production systems and the private sector would be able to engage in value chain development activities such as establishing markets, processing centres, and providing training to improve production and marketing practices among pastoralists and agro-pastoralists.
- e) Contract farming and Bulking: This would involve formal agreements between agricultural producers and buyers, where the buyers provide farmers with inputs,

technical assistance, and market access. This strategy can enable private sector actors and *ere/awi* production systems to secure a steady supply of high-quality products, while helping them to increase their incomes and productivity.

- f) *Ere/Awi Settlements Structures*: *Ere/awi* settlement production systems and private sector could work to implement development activities at the grassroots level. This approach can help build trust and community ownership and sustainability of the interventions.
- g) *Financial Inclusion*: This would involve providing small loans and credit to *ere/awi* settlement production systems and private sector, enabling them to invest in their businesses and improve their production and marketing capacities. Financial institutions could also play a key role in providing these financial services, either directly or through partnerships with government and other donors.