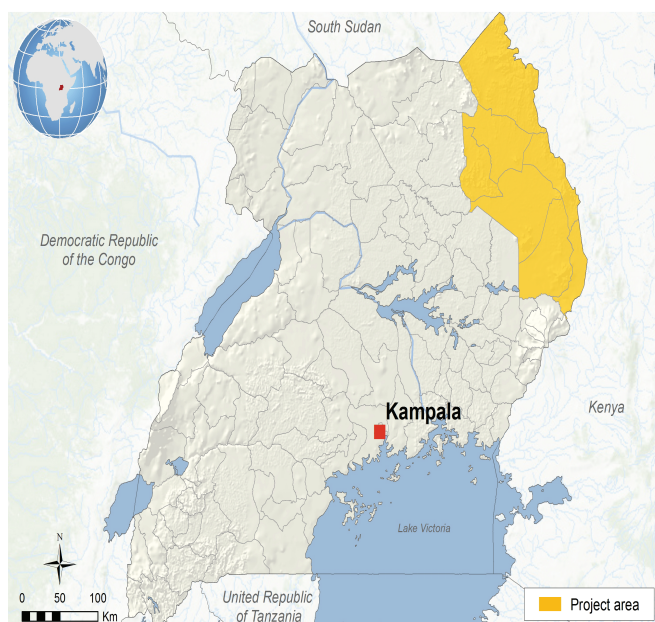


UGANDA

Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja



Investing in rural people



Integrated Approach Programme

The Integrated Approach Programme on food security in Sub-Saharan Africa targets agro-ecological systems where the need to enhance food security is directly linked to opportunities for generating local and global environmental benefits. Being an integral part of the 12 country regional programme, the Fostering Sustainability and Resilience for Food Security in Karamoja project will contribute to the collective impact of this programme, which is intended to inform approaches to food security in the drylands of sub-Saharan Africa towards win-win solutions between food production and maintaining ecosystem services in the face of anticipated climate shocks.



OBJECTIVES

To contribute to enhancing long-term environmental sustainability and resilience of food production systems in the Karamoja sub-region. The goal of the project is to improve food security by addressing the environmental drivers of food insecurity and their root causes in Karamoja sub-region.

GEF Agency	UNDP and FAO
GEF Grant	US \$7.1M
Co-Financing	US \$51M
Status	Under Review

CONTEXT

This project seeks to respond to chronic food insecurity in the Karamoja sub-region, which is a result of combined pressures, including environmental degradation and climate change. The vast majority of people in Karamoja are facing food shortages, either yearlong or seasonal, and the sub-region has been exposed to increasing droughts.

KEY COMPONENTS

To achieve this objective, the project will support three components: (i) establishment of stronger district and landscape-based planning frameworks that support community-based land-use planning; (ii) scaling-up of improved production technologies with a view to increase yields, diversify food production and increase incomes, while conserving natural resources; and (iii) monitoring and assessment as a tool to inform scaling-up and policy change. Cross-cutting aspects related to value chains, capacity building and knowledge management will be further strengthened through direct support from the regional “Hub” project.

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS

Land under integrated and sustainable management (M ha.)	11,000
GHG emissions avoided or reduced (CO ₂ e)	346,302
Genetic diversity of crops and animals maintained or increased (%)	TBD
Land cover (increase, %)	TBD

STAKEHOLDERS ENGAGED

The project brings together and facilitates coordination between different stakeholders, primarily through the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms/forums at local, regional and national levels. The role of these platforms/forums is to create a space where all stakeholders can be involved in dialogue and decision making on land and water governance, land-use planning, legal frameworks, access to information (SLM and NRM options, value chains, food security and nutrition), and development planning priorities from a sustainability and resilience perspective. Key stakeholders at national level include the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries (Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute); Ministry of Water and Environment; Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development; Ministry of Lands and Urban Development; Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives; Office of the Prime Minister; National Forestry Authority; National Environmental Management Agency; and the Office of Karamoja Affairs. Within the target geography, key stakeholders include the district local governments in the Karamoja sub-region, land users, their groups and leaders, NGOs and CSOs.

INNOVATIVENESS

Bearing in mind that the project is located in a risk-averse area, the project seeks to build on proven successful practices, systems and mechanisms. The concept of a multi-stakeholder platform is a relatively innovative one in the Karamoja context.

It is also expected that private sector participation in these platforms will contribute to stronger market organization and to increasing demand for sustainable product

ion. The use of these platforms as mechanisms for land-use planning, within the current system, could also be an innovation, particularly if issues related to land rights are considered. The project will also seek to introduce technical innovations and to pilot SLM/NRM technologies that have not yet been promoted in the Karamoja sub-region. This includes, for example, rainwater harvesting or rangeland rehabilitation techniques, in addition to sustainable and climate-smart land management practices in crop, grazing and forest lands. The project will also seek to promote alternative sources of livelihoods within existing value chains by using the strong agro-pastoral traditions to take communities from subsistence to (where feasible) more market-oriented practices.

EXPECTED IMPACTS

25% reduction in the number of households suffering from moderate or severe hunger, among which 35% are female-headed households.

20% increase in productivity of maize, sorghum, cassava and sweet potato, vegetables and beans in the project area.

15% increase in cattle and small stock productivity (milk, meat, eggs) by end of the project.

At least 1 multi-stakeholder platform per district, supporting INRM, within which at least 30% are women, 30% are men, 20% are youth, and as appropriate 10% are indigenous people to represent communities, by end of project.

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