



Knowledge, evidence
and learning for
development

Mapping of climate smart programming in refugee hosting districts in Uganda

Roz Price
Institute of Development Studies
18 February 2020

Question

1. Please provide mapping of climate smart programming in Ugandan refugee hosting districts.
2. What does the evidence tell us on the impact of climate smart programming in Ugandan refugee hosting districts?

Contents

1. Summary
2. Climate smart programming in Ugandan refugee hosting districts
3. References

ANNEX: Climate smart programming in refugee hosting districts in Uganda – key players and interventions

The K4D helpdesk service provides brief summaries of current research, evidence, and lessons learned. Helpdesk reports are not rigorous or systematic reviews; they are intended to provide an introduction to the most important evidence related to a research question. They draw on a rapid desk-based review of published literature and consultation with subject specialists.

Helpdesk reports are commissioned by the UK Department for International Development and other Government departments, but the views and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of DFID, the UK Government, K4D or any other contributing organisation. For further information, please contact helpdesk@k4d.info.

1. Summary

The development cooperation and programming landscape is complex and crowded in Uganda, especially in relation to refugees. This non-standard helpdesk report maps out current climate-smart programming in Uganda's refugee settlement regions, with a focus on water source protection, waste management, agroforestry, agriculture and energy. The main body of this report provides an outline of the findings of the mapping exercise and highlights the key organisations (donors, multilateral organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)) working in the priority areas of environment and climate. A brief summary is also provided for each focus area on key programmes and insights (where found). A table with more detailed information on the organisations and their programmes/interventions (such as implementation dates, implementing partners, description of activities) is provided in the Annex at the end of the report. Programmes that explicitly mention refugees, displaced people or specific refugee settlements were the focus of this review; other broader environment or energy programmes for Uganda were mostly omitted. Furthermore, programmes did not always make mention of "climate-smart" specifically but referred to climate change considerations and sustainability. An in-depth, comprehensive and systematic survey of programmes was beyond the scope of this rapid review. Therefore, this review is not exhaustive, and is only able to present information that is publicly available and in existing analyses. Due to these limitations this review is only able to provide a general overview of programmes and incomplete information on the effectiveness of interventions. The research for this report has methodically examined key multilateral donor websites and bilateral donor websites for information on refugee programming in Uganda. The review has focused on programmes currently being implemented or that have completed in the last year or so. There may be projects that are in the pipeline of institutions but not yet approved, which were also not included.

Due to the specific nature of this review, the main sources of information used were the websites and internal documents from donors and organisations working on humanitarian efforts in Uganda. Evaluations of the effectiveness and impact of programmes in particular were lacking.

While the majority of the organisations highlighted show some information about their programmes, their aims, some results and implementation through their websites and databases, the sharing of project information is fragmented and lacks detail. This was particularly true of the websites for NGOs and civil society organisations (CSOs). Many of the programmes included target the most vulnerable including women and youth as well as recognising disability issues. Programmes are also focused in Western and Northern Uganda which are the main refugee hosting areas.

2. Climate smart programming in Ugandan refugee hosting districts

Environment and Energy in the Uganda Refugee Response Plan

Uganda has a unique and progressive strategy of welcoming refugees and asylum seekers, with a national legal framework for refugees that promotes self-reliance through development-based approaches and providing them with land (see Idris, 2020 for a recent summary of Uganda's integrated approaches to refugee management). Increasing environmental degradation in refugee hosting areas in Uganda has become a major obstacle to effectively sustaining the

refugee-hosting model. The most visible and immediate impact of the environmental degradation is loss of forest cover and vegetation in refugee-hosting areas, but issues also relate to water use and sanitation. Coordination and complementarity between programmes and partners are also often lacking, although strides are being made to improve this. However, environmental issues have not been integrated fully into programming and current humanitarian response focuses largely on short-term interventions, as highlighted in a recent report by Duguma (2019) looking at the migration-environment nexus in refugee settlements in Northwest Uganda. However, recently, the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) and partners have declared environmental protection and restoration a major priority and key humanitarian-development nexus issue in the Uganda Refugee Response (UNHCR Representation in Uganda, 2019).

In UNHCR's most recent **Ugandan Response and Recovery Plan (RRP) 2019-2020**, energy and environment are given their own priority section where plans are laid out for the use of a "catchment-based approach...to plan and implement environment and natural resource protection and restoration while promoting green livelihoods" (UNHCR, 2019a: 45). It elaborates that "Environmental and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs), action plans and forest resource management plans will be developed for each refugee-hosting sub or micro-catchment" with "A minimum ratio of 20 trees per refugee per year will be planted or naturally regenerated and maintained in both refugee and host communities using incentivized approaches". Access to energy will be improved for cooking, lighting and productive uses, with alternative sources of energy promoted and energy kiosks supported to provide market access. "Energy, environment and climate-resilient interventions will be mainstreamed into each sector. Climate-smart agriculture, agroforestry and sustainable construction value chains will be enhanced... Rainwater harvesting, faecal and solid waste management will be prioritized in water resource management activities" (UNHCR, 2019a: 45). However, little detail is given to how these will be prioritised and the specific programmes and actors working in these areas.

Key donors and organisations

Uganda has a **large bilateral and multilateral donor community** including the World Bank and the United Nations agencies, USAID, DFID, the EU, including its member states, and Japan as the largest bilateral donors. In addition, there are thousands of international and local non-governmental, private-voluntary and faith-based organisations carrying out development activities at various scales. Donors are organised in the Local Development Partners Group (LDPG), a group of EU donors, other major donors and the UN organizations (Ministry of Foreign Affairs – The Netherlands, 2019). Key donors include:

- **Austria** – Uganda is a priority country, most aid is delivered through CSOs, work focuses on water and sanitation.
- **Denmark** – Uganda is a priority country, with aid focusing on two thematic programmes on sustainable and inclusive development and on governance and democracy. Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI) supports enhanced resilience and equitable economic development, including through climate-smart agriculture. Danida supports strategic partnerships with Danish NGOs in Uganda (such as Danish Refugee Council).
- **EU** – Support focuses on good governance; transport infrastructure; food security and agriculture. Has many large scale programmes aimed at regional development in Northern Uganda. Also focus on improving coordination of activities in Uganda across donors and other organisations. Key programme recently approved is the "Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in

Refugee Hosting Districts”, which aims to help with integrated planning and implementation of environment related activities.

- **Germany** – Three main priority areas: renewable energies and energy efficiency; rural development and food security; and water and sanitation. Agreed that cooperation in the areas of water and sanitation would shift towards measures for water resources management, water for production and water supply and sanitation in refugee hosting communities. Also has a number of large-scale programmes on energy in refugee areas. Land rights is another area.
- **Japan** – JICA's cooperation with Uganda is primarily focused on: improving the environment to attain economic growth; raising incomes in rural areas; improving the living environment (health services and water supply); and providing support in the northern region. Projects with refugees focus on community infrastructure development, strengthening local governance and livelihood improvement.
- **US** – Three integrated development objectives – increasing resilience, addressing demographic drivers, and strengthening systems. The US is the largest single donor of humanitarian assistance in Uganda. USAID’s efforts to decrease vulnerability range from providing direct emergency food assistance to implementing nutrition and livelihood development activities and connecting isolated communities to improved health and market systems. Also provides support to multilateral organisations.

Of particular note is that many donors provide support to refugees in Uganda through NGOs, CSOs and multilateral organisations. Austria, Denmark, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and US in particular channel support through NGOs and multilateral organisations such as the World Food Programme (WFP), FAO and UNHCR.

A recent update on the **Uganda RRP** implementation highlights a number of organisations who are working on implementing the **Energy & Environment aspects/objectives** of the plan, these include a mixture of UN agencies, national and international NGOs (UNHCR Representation in Uganda, 2019). The organisations and partners working with UNHCR in implementing the Energy & Environment objectives of the Uganda RRP and the districts they are working in can be seen in Figure 1. Key organisations and their acronyms include (UNHCR Representation in Uganda, 2019: 4):

- Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development (ACTED) (in Kyegegwa district).
- Africa Non-profit Chore (ANCHOR) (in Kikuube district).
- BuildMe (in Kyegegwa district).
- CARE/Joint Effort to Save the Environment (JESE) (in Kyegegwa district).
- CARE (in Arua district).
- Caritas (in Yumbe district).
- Dan Church Aid (DCA) (in Yumbe and Arua districts).
- DCA-Raising Gabdho Foundation (RGF) (in Kampala district).
- Danish Refugee Council (DRC) (in Adjumani and Kiryandongo districts).
- DRC-Johanniter Kabarole Research and Resource Centre (KRC) (in Kyegegwa district).
- District Local Governments (DLGs) (in all districts).
- FAO (in Yumbe and Kikuube districts).
- GIZ (in Arua district).

- Humanitarian Assistance & Development Services (HADS) (in Koboko district).
- Humane Africa Mission (HAM) (in Adjumani and Kiryandongo district).
- International Aid Services (IAS) (in Arua district).
- The World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF) (in Arua district).
- The Lutheran World Federation (LWF) (in Adjumani, Lamwo and Moyo districts).
- LWF-HADS (in Kamwenge).
- National Forestry Authority (NFA) (in Moyo, Lamwo, Kikuube districts).
- Nsamizi (in Isingiro district).
- Oxfam (in Arua district).
- Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment in West Nile (RICE-WN) (in Arua district).
- Raising Gabdho Foundation (RGF) (in Yumbe and Kikuube districts).
- Smart Communities Coalition (SCC) (in Yumbe, Kamwenge and Kiryandongo districts).
- Samaritan's Purse (SP) (in Kyegegwa district).
- UNDP (in Kampala, Arua and Yumbe districts).
- UNICEF (in Arua district).
- Uganda Red Cross Society (URCS) (in Arua district).
- World Food Programme (WFP) (in Isingiro, Kikuube, Arua and Yumbe districts).
- World Vision International (WVI) (in Arua and Yumbe districts).
- Zuidoost Afrika (ZOA) (in Arua and Yumbe districts).

It was not possible to find specific information on the programmes being implemented by the majority of these organisations, in particular there was a lack of information found for NGOs (see Annex for information on GIZ, NFA and WFP, and limited information on LWF, MercyCorps, RGF and SCC).

African Clean Energy (ACE), ADRA Uganda, CARE, ACTED, DRC, GIZ Uganda, Lifeline Fund (ILF), LWF, Malteser International, Mercy Corps, Norwegian Refugee Council (NRC), Raising Gabdho Foundation, Save the Children, UNHCR, and United Healthcare Distributors (UHD) also partner in the Working Group on Energy and Environment for Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (WorkGrEEen 4 ReHoPE) (WorkGrEEen 4 ReHoPE, 2019). The group meets for a Monthly National Coordination Platform.

See: Figure 1: Operational presence of UNHCR organisations and partners working on the Energy & Environment objectives of the Ugandan RRP, source: UNHCR Representation in Uganda, 2019: 4, <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69674>

Water supply and sanitation

An *Integrated Water Management and Development Project* funded by the World Bank, is being implemented by the Ministry of Water and Environment and the National Water & Sewerage Corporation (NWSC). The objective is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services (WSS), integrated water resources management, and operational performance of water and sanitation service providers in small Towns, rural growth centres and Refugee Hosting Districts. Little information on impact was found.

Waste management activities have included construction and maintenance of sanitary facilities (latrine blocks, faecal sludge treatment plant, waste recycling plant). However, little is known about the impact of these activities.

Comparison of different water supply systems in Ugandan refugee camps

A paper by Andreasi Bassi et al. (2018) uses information from the Danish Refugee Council (DRC) and other sources to undertake a multi-criteria assessment of groundwater supply alternatives in Ugandan refugee settlements, looking at end-user water demand, the capital and operational costs, the carbon footprint, the freshwater availability and the risks. There are few studies that explore the different economic, environmental and social costs and impacts of different water supply systems in refugee settlements. Andreasi Bassi et al. (2018) compared hand pumps, motorised pumps (solar, diesel and hybrid) and water trucking. They provide a tool for use by decision-makers to undertake a case-specific life-cycle costing to highlight the trade-offs between different water supply options. They found the following main points:

- When considering operation and maintenance costs alone, the solar-driven system running for 7 hours per day and the hand pumps are the cheapest option followed by hybrid solar-diesel systems.
- Hand pumps are generally the cheapest and cleanest option per m³, due to the very low capital investment and material required. But their low yield and the need to drill and monitor several boreholes increase the risk of overexploiting local groundwater and finding dry boreholes. For example, this is not viable in Bidibidi settlement, which is considered a “low groundwater potential” area.
- The economic evaluation showed that the breakeven year for solar and diesel pumps was greatly affected by the length of the water distribution systems (e.g., pipes, taps, storage tanks), the chosen timeframe (e.g., 1-5 years of operation vs 2-6 years) and the daily working hours of the diesel engine. Distribution is responsible for between 42% and 68% of the total costs encountered in the first year of operation.
- When excluding capital investment, most alternatives were economically viable at the existing water fee currently paid by Ugandan citizens in the area (0.83 USD/m³), and solar driven pumps were down to 0.09 USD/m³.
- Water trucking is the worst option in terms of both the economic and environmental analysis at 7–8 USD/m³ and >1 kg CO²-eq/m³.
- In general, there was a lack of information on water consumption estimates in the camps, which limited the sustainability analyses as water demand was assumed to stay constant. Seasonality of water supply is another factor that needs further consideration.
- It is important to address the lifetime of the technological solutions under evaluation, as the uncertainty related to the long-term sustainability of water withdrawal and the length of the stay of refugees in the settlement has a strong influence on the expected unit cost.

Energy

There is an array of large-scale and small-scale energy projects being implemented in Uganda refugee hosting areas, by UN agencies and international and national NGOs. A survey by EnDev (2018) looking at sustainable household energy access in Refugee Settings in Uganda found:

- The provision of electricity and lighting devices by developmental agencies has been both advantageous and retrogressive. Solar lamps received from development agencies as handouts have increased access to acquiring solar products, especially lamps, but this also stifles the free market and increases dependency on aid. It also challenges the sustainability of the approach. So far, there are hardly any businesses which provide improved cooking stoves or good-quality solar products. The assessment study suggests that there is potential for sustainable market-based solutions benefitting refugees and host communities in both settlements.
- Residents in the settlements are aware of the benefits of improved cooking technology.
- The price discrimination involved in the provision of fuel sources has impacted vastly on refugees who forego food or pay highly for these fuel sources.
- It is important to invest into assessments on cooking practices and consumer preferences. Otherwise, stoves will not be purchased or used.
- Interventions, such as setting up energy kiosks equipped with improved cook stoves, high-quality Pico PV products, and other energy related services, such as phone and lantern charging will be an opportunity for income generation in the sustainable energy sector.
- The baseline survey has shown that there is a need to get the refugees involved in energy businesses since the businesses are mostly dominated by vendors from the host community.
- There is a need for capacity-building to equip potential energy vendors with the necessary skills required to operate energy businesses, such as finance/book-keeping, technical skills and marketing, and this can be achieved through trainings and workshops.

The Mid-Term Review of the EU's *Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in the Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)* confirmed that the refugee population is overall sceptic of alternative energy-saving techniques and practices: for instance, only 35% of host communities and 17% of refugees have adopted add-on skills training in their day-to-day practices (including brick making, energy saving stove construction, tree planting activities) (EU Emergency Trust Fund, 2019).

Lessons learnt in previous programmes that influenced the design of the recently approved EU Emergency Trust Fund programme *Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts*, include:

- The ongoing environmental degradation undermines social cohesion.
- Increased need for energy-saving stoves coupled with effective and sustainable local level training to ensure high adoption.
- Research also shows that another priority should be alternative energy-saving techniques, practices and training.
- A widespread sensitisation on environmental protection and alternative energy-saving techniques is essential.
- The rehabilitation of degraded forests surrounding the refugee settlements is a relatively cost-effective mean of sustainably managing native resources.

- There is a lack of policy guidelines and capacities at districts and sub-county level, which undermines efforts. There is a need to improve coordination between different actors at the district and sub-county level.

There are a number of projects focusing on rural electrification, but information on impact could not be found.

Agroforestry, agriculture and food security

Agriculture and food security are a key focus for donors, especially in relation to livelihood development, these programmes often make mention of climate objectives in programme information.

There was mention of a Refugee Forest project by the Uganda National Forestry Authority (NFA) Partnership, but little public information was available online. Some information on planning needs for longer term sustainability in forestry provided in the UNHCR Energy & Environment Mid-Year Review Workshop 2019 (UNHCR, 2019b):

- Need to understand carrying capacity of land that is settled to balance supply and demand of resources and inform physical planning
- Need for sustainable land use planning and management –designation of zones for residential, services, farming, woodlots, agroforestry, protection (wetlands, shorelines, greenbelts)
- Need for detailed mapping of settlements, existing and planned interventions to track progress and avoid losses if the same land is targeted for multiple purposes such as tree-growing and farming.

FAO recently completed the project *Understanding forest resource-use drivers and economic implications in refugee-hosting areas of north Uganda*. The project developed a land and forest resource-use management plan to support energy needs and contribute to food security and nutrition. It also completed a thorough comparative analysis of barriers and opportunities for refugees and host communities to plant and care for trees.¹

Existing gaps and priorities

According to EU documentation, with a view to strengthening their refugee response, the Government of Uganda is developing response plans in four key sectors to clearly highlight where the international community may usefully channel support for a comprehensive, sustainable and people-centred response in its refugee hosting districts. An Education Response Plan was adopted in September 2018 and a Health Sector Response Plan was adopted in January 2019. The **Water/Environment Sector Response Plan** and the Jobs and Livelihoods Sector Response Plan, according to the EU “are currently being finalised with the aim to adopt them before the end of 2019.” These were not publicly available yet, but once released are widely expected to serve as 'entry points' for development actors and, ultimately, be integrated in the Uganda National Development Plan (NDP) III (2020-2025), and hopefully provide important insights into gaps and needs (EU Emergency Trust Fund, 2019). The EU highlights that in the

¹ <http://www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/projects/detail/en/c/1199279/>

draft version of the Water/Environment Sector Response Plan the following gaps are identified (EU Emergency Trust Fund, 2019: 11):

- (1) Lack of model and tools in choosing areas to establish refugee settlements.
- (2) Lack of Strategic Environmental Assessment.
- (3) Lack of Environmental and Social Impact Assessment in the settlements.
- (4) Overexploitation of forest resources.
- (5) Insufficient construction material for refugees.
- (6) Destruction of wetland resources.
- (7) Lack of logistical and budgetary allocations to carry out mandated roles at local, regional and national levels.

3. References

- Andreasi Bassi, S., Tange, I., Holm, B., Boldrin, A., & Rygaard, M. (2018). A Multi-Criteria Assessment of Water Supply in Ugandan Refugee Settlements. *Water*, 10(10), 1493. <https://doi.org/10.3390/w10101493>
- Duguma L, Watson C, Nzyoka J, Okia C, Fungo B. (2019). *The Migration-Environment Nexus: The Situation in Northwest Uganda*. World Agroforestry: Nairobi. <http://old.worldagroforestry.org/downloads/Publications/PDFS/B17977.pdf>
- EnDev. (2018). *The State of Sustainable Household Energy Access in Refugee Settings in Uganda: Survey Findings in Rhino Camp Settlement and Imvepi Settlement, Arua District, West Nile Region*. Eschborn: GIZ. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69808>
- EU Emergency Trust Fund. (2019). *Reference T05-EUTF-HOA-UG-83: Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts*. Action Fiche. The European Union Emergency Trust Fund For Stability And Addressing The Root Causes Of Irregular Migration And Displaced Persons In Africa. https://ec.europa.eu/trustfundforafrica/sites/euetfa/files/bt05-eutf-hoa-ug-83_-_response_to_increased_environmental_degra_oarnk6q.pdf
- Idris, I. (2020). Integrated approaches to refugee management in Uganda. Helpdesk Report 716. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies. <https://opendocs.ids.ac.uk/opendocs/handle/20.500.12413/14993>
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs – The Netherlands.(2019). The Netherlands in Uganda: Multi-Annual Country Strategy 2019 – 2022. Royal Netherlands Embassy in Uganda. Public version. <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/documents/publications/2019/08/multi-annual-country-strategy-2019---2022/multi-annual-country-strategy-2019---2022>
- UNHCR. (2019a). *Uganda Country Refugee Response Plan: The integrated response plan for refugees from South Sudan, Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo*. January 2019 — December 2020. Revised in March 2019. Nairobi: UNHCR. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/69674>
- UNHCR. (2019b). *Environment and Energy MYR 2019*. <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/71210>

UNHCR Representation in Uganda. (2019). Environment & Energy Dashboard: Uganda Refugee Response Plan (RRP) 2019-2020. Quarter 2 January – June 2019. Nairobi: UNHCR.
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/71024>

USAID. (2019). FOOD ASSISTANCE FACT SHEET: UGANDA. Updated September 30, 2019. USAID. https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/FFP_Fact_Sheet_Uganda.pdf

WorkGrEEEn4 ReHoPE. (2019). *Environment and Energy November 2019 Minutes*. Working Group on Energy and Environment for Refugee and Host Population Empowerment (WorkGrEEEn4 ReHoPE) Monthly National Coordination Platform.
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/72777>

Acknowledgements

We thank the following experts who voluntarily provided suggestions for relevant literature or other advice to the author to support the preparation of this report. The content of the report does not necessarily reflect the opinions of any of the experts consulted.

- Hillary Mumbere, UNHCR Representation in Uganda
- John Paul Magezi, Office of the Prime Minister (Uganda)

Key websites

- UNHCR Uganda Comprehensive Refugee Response Portal:
<https://data2.unhcr.org/en/country/uga>

Suggested citation

Price, R.A. (2020). *Mapping of climate smart programming in refugee hosting districts in Uganda*. K4D Helpdesk Report. Brighton, UK: Institute of Development Studies.

About this report

This report is based on fifteen days of desk-based research. The K4D research helpdesk provides rapid syntheses of a selection of recent relevant literature and international expert thinking in response to specific questions relating to international development. For any enquiries, contact helpdesk@k4d.info.

K4D services are provided by a consortium of leading organisations working in international development, led by the Institute of Development Studies (IDS), with Education Development Trust, Itad, University of Leeds Nuffield Centre for International Health and Development, Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine (LSTM), University of Birmingham International Development Department (IDD) and the University of Manchester Humanitarian and Conflict Response Institute (HCRI).

This report was prepared for the UK Government's Department for International Development (DFID) and its partners in support of pro-poor programmes. It is licensed for non-commercial purposes only. K4D cannot be held responsible for errors or any consequences arising from the use of information contained in this report. Any views and opinions expressed do not necessarily reflect those of DFID, K4D or any other contributing organisation. © DFID - Crown copyright 2020



ANNEX: Climate smart programming in refugee hosting districts in Uganda – key players and interventions

Bilateral donors

Organisation	Focus and priority areas	Intervention	Location, dates, link	Implementing partners	Description	Impacts, lessons learned, gaps
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)		ADA supports the population in Uganda (especially the North) with finance for programmes and projects in water supply and sanitation, the promotion of human rights and improvements to the judiciary, where it cooperates closely with the Ugandan Government and civil-society organisations. Uganda has been a priority country of Austrian Development Cooperation since 1992. Information taken from: https://www.entwicklung.at/en/countries/east-africa/uganda				
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	Water & Sanitation Strengthened economic activities Protection of natural resources	LIFT (Living conditions in Imvepi Fostered Together)	Imvepi Settlement, Arua District, West Nile Region Jan 2018 – Jun 2020 Eur 250,000 Link (in German)	Austrian Red Cross	This is aimed at improved living conditions of refugees and the host community in the Imvepi refugee settlement with regard to improved health, strengthened economic activities and improved protection of natural resources. Activities include: Construction & maintenance of sanitary facilities (latrine blocks, fecal sludge treatment plant, waste recycling plant); Hygiene training for volunteers and teachers, hygiene and environmental groups in schools, reforestation of forest stands; Founding savings clubs for 20 groups of women; Needs	Expected results: 1. Creation of wastewater treatment and waste recycling in order to provide a safe environment for 9000 people already living in Imvepi and at least 600 new refugees arriving every day. 2. Improvement of sanitation and awareness regarding the protection of natural resources for 1000 households (6000 people) and 2 schools (3000 children). Improve the economic situation of 500 households by diversifying income and savings groups.

					analysis for agricultural support and equipment; Distributing seeds and implements; Support and coaching for growing cereals and vegetables; Carrying out a pilot to produce briquettes from organic waste, in conjunction with energy-saving ovens and pressure cookers.	
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	Water & Sanitation Health	Long-Term Safe Water Coverage in BidiBidi Camp	BidiBidi Camp Jan 2018 – Jun 2020 Eur 552,461 Link	Austrian Red Cross	The project contributes to safeguarding the lives and health of South Sudanese refugees and host communities in Northern Uganda. This shall be achieved by the provision of safe water through several kilometres of pipe network, the establishment of a sustainable O&M system (integrated into the national framework of the Uganda MWE) and by addressing identified needs in hygiene promotion.	Expected results: 1. 38,690 refugees and 11,610 host community members have daily access to safe water, which meets UNHCR standards for post-emergency/recovery phase and protracted crises 2. Water Systems functionality is maintained beyond project period through community contribution and incorporation into governmental O&M structures Improved hygiene behaviour and awareness regarding environmental protection of 16,580 people
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)	Water & Sanitation	EUTF WASH: Wasserversorgung und Abwasserentsorgung für Flüchtlingsiedlungen und beherbergende einheimische Bevölkerung in Norduganda - EC Funds	Kiryandongo Refugee Settlement in Kiryandongo district, Rhino camp in Arua district, and three settlements in	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development – Uganda through the existing Water and Sanitation Development	This contributes to a larger project aiming to improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population in Northern Uganda as well as their host communities. The specific outcome of the WASH component is to ensure sustainable access to safe	Expected Results: The project outcomes will be achieved by the combined effect of the following outputs: (1) Construction of 5 piped water supply systems (3 new systems, 2 to be rehabilitated / expanded); (2) Setting up sustainable operation and maintenance structures for these systems; (3) Improving environmental sanitation

	This makes up a component of the EU Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in the Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU) (see EU section below)	Adjumani district. 2016 – 2020 Eur 4.1 m Link	Facility – North (WSDF-N)	water and improve the environmental sanitation conditions in the targeted communities.	by constructing a faecal sludge treatment plant, including the necessary equipment and O&M structures, conducting sanitation awareness campaigns and implementing water source protection measures; (4) Preparation of a Water for Production concept paper to identify opportunities and constraints for the development of Water for Production infrastructure under the specific circumstances of the target region; and (5) Capacity development for the implementing organisation.
Canada	Canada’s interests in Uganda centre on promoting human rights and democratic governance, supporting refugees in the region, and promoting regional security and stability. The majority of Canada’s international assistance to Uganda is channelled through long-term institutional support to multilateral organizations such as UN agencies, the World Bank and the African Development Bank. Local organizations can apply for support from the Canada Fund for Local Initiatives (CFLI). Recent CFLI projects have focused on climate change and human rights. Information taken from: https://www.canadainternational.gc.ca/kenya/bilateral_relations_bilaterales/canada_uganda-ouganda.aspx?lang=eng&menu_id=325				
Danida	Country Programme for Uganda 2018-2022. Denmark will in particular focus on two thematic programmes: Uganda Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Development of the Economy - UPSIDE - and Uganda Programme for Governance, Rights, Accountability and Democracy - UPGRADE. The focus is on social, economic and political inclusion for all Ugandans, but in particular women and youth, as well as refugees and the communities hosting them. The two thematic programmes benefit from the Embassy’s strategic partnerships with Danish NGOs operating in Uganda, twinning arrangements between Danish authorities and Ugandan state institutions, as well as Danish engagement in relevant political fora.				
Danida	Private sector development	UPSIDE: Uganda Programme for Sustainable and Inclusive Development of the Economy (this is one of two Thematic Objectives of the Denmark-Uganda Country Programme 2018-2022)	West Nile and Acholi sub regions (Arua, Nebbi, Zombo, Packwach, Moyo, Adjumani, Kitgum, Lamwo and Agago)	Government of Uganda	UPSIDE is a private sector development programme, which aims at creating sustainable and inclusive economic growth based on agricultural development. UPSIDE focuses on value chain development and making the markets work better for the poor. The main beneficiaries are smallholder farmers and

January 2018
–December
2022

EUR 88 m

UPSIDE Link

small and medium-sized enterprises within agri-business, including refugee and their host communities. New elements include a focus on climate smart agriculture as well as promoting sexual and reproductive health and rights and countering gender-based violence. UPSIDE has three engagements, with distinct but linked aims:

Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI): Enhanced resilience and equitable economic development in supported areas of Northern Uganda, including for refugees and host communities. (see below for more info)

Agricultural Business Initiative (aBi): Increased income and employment through environmentally and socially responsible investments in improved productivity, quality and value addition in agri-businesses and among smallholder farmers in supported agricultural value chains.

TradeMark East Africa (TMEA): Increased trade

					through reduced barriers to trade and business competitiveness.	
Danida	Climate-smart Agriculture Water resource management Infrastructure	Northern Uganda Resilience Initiative (NURI) (part of UPSIDE, see above)	9 districts in the West Nile and Acholi Sub Regions. Selected refugee settlements are Rhino Camp in Arua District, Palorinya Refugee Settlement in Moyo District, 3 selected refugee settlements in Adjumani District and Palabek Refugee Settlement in Lamwo District. 2019-2022 Link (further information taken from NURI M&E manual)	District Local Governments (DLGs), Resilience Agricultural Units (RAUs), Arua District Farmers Association (DFA), Agency for Accelerated Regional Development (AFARD) CARE International, Resilience, Danish Refugee Council (DRC)	The objective of NURI at outcome level is enhanced resilience and equitable economic development in supported areas of Northern Uganda, including for refugees and refugee-hosting communities. Through: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting activities in climate smart agriculture (improving farmers knowledge on climate-smart production methods, as well as their understanding of and ability to engage with markets and services.), • Support to rural infrastructure (in areas that contribute to agriculture sector outcomes, particularly access to markets). • Support to water resource management (in areas that contribute to agriculture sector outcomes, particularly improving water resource management within the landscape). 	The target is to reach 4,000 farmer groups consisting of 120,000 households with agricultural extension and training. About 75% of these households will also benefit from Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLA). 28% are expected to be from refugee households.

EU	Cooperation development relations between the EU and Uganda are guided by the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020 (11th EDF-NIP). The 11th EDF-NIP provides €578 million for the above mentioned period to help Uganda to respond to the country's needs and aspirations. Through the EDF, the EU is providing Uganda support in the form of non-repayable grants for the following three thematic areas: Good Governance, Transport Infrastructure, Food Security and Agriculture. In addition to the more medium to long term development assistance, the EU also provides humanitarian aid through its Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (DG-ECHO) and through its Emergency Trust Fund for Africa. Information taken from: https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/uganda/1947/uganda-and-eu_en					
EU	Migration and Border Management Greater economic and employment opportunities Strengthening resilience Improved governance and conflict prevention	Regional Development and Protection Programme (RDPP): Support Programme for Refugee Settlements in the Northern Uganda (SPRS-NU)	Northern Uganda (Adjumani, Arua, Kiryandongo and Yumbe) 2016-2020 EUR 20 m (EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa) EEAS Link Trust Fund Link	Austrian Development Agency (see also Austria above), Belgian Technical Cooperation (BTC), and NGO Consortium (led by Danish Refugee Council, includes ZOA, CEFORD, Save the Children)	The overall objective is to reduce the risk of violent conflict between host communities and refugees in the refugee-hosting districts of Northern Uganda. This is through support to improving their living conditions by enhancing food security, inter community dialogue and conflict prevention, and provision of basic services such as education, water and sanitation. The overarching theory of change assumes that if host communities and refugees benefit from shared livelihoods assets, improved service delivery and conflict management mechanisms, inter-communal relations and development outcomes will improve. The specific objectives aim to improve livelihoods, food and nutrition security, to mitigate risks of further escalation of conflicts and to increase access to education:	The SPRS-NU is expected to reach 300,000 direct beneficiaries within the 4-year period. Key components of the Livelihood component include establishing community led climate smart environmental protection activities through energy stoves, safe use of agrochemicals, agroforestry, mulched vegetable gardens. The Mid-Term Review of this confirmed that the refugee population is overall sceptic of alternative energy-saving techniques and practices: for instance, only 35% of host communities and 17% of refugees have adopted add-on skills training in their day-to-day practices (incl. brick making, energy saving stove construction, tree planting activities) (referenced in Action Fiche for the EU ETF programme Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts – more information below).

1. Improve food security, nutrition and livelihoods of the refugee population and host communities in a sustainable manner, through increasing production locally and through intensification of exchanges between refugees and the neighbouring communities.
2. Improve inter-community dialogue at local level and put in place conflict prevention mechanisms.
3. Improve the level of education and increase, through skills development, medium and long-term economic opportunities for refugees and host communities – especially for youth and women.

EU	Migration and Border Management	EU Humanitarian and Development Nexus Action Plan: European Union Response to Forced Displacement in the Framework of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in Uganda 2018-2020 and post-2020	Uganda 2018-2020 and post 2020 Link	Lead on Pillar 3, Objective 2 in Action Plan: DEVCO; Key partners: DFID (excl. infrastructure), ECHO, DEVCO, Belgium (esp. TVET), Sweden,	The overall objective of the EU Humanitarian-Development Nexus Action Plan in Uganda is to increase the effectiveness of the EU's contribution to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) roll-out. The objective of this process is to encourage humanitarian, development and political/diplomatic actors
-----------	---------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Ireland, Denmark, Germany.

within the EU to add value to each other by identifying collective objectives to work better together and harness collective action. Core issues underpinning the implementation of the EU joint actions includes Land and Environmental degradation. Specific priority under this theme comes under Pillar 3 – Self-reliance and resilience, and is that “Vulnerable population, including refugees and host communities, has access to increased livelihood opportunities including alternatives to agriculture or social protection schemes.” The EU will contribute to this through the specific actions of:

- Invest in infrastructure for local economic development including through investment in roads, energy, water, technology maintaining a people-centred approach targeting the most vulnerable;
- Support to set-up / reinforcement of social protection schemes enhancing good governance of these systems and ensure shock-responsiveness of social protection schemes;

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-purpose cash to strengthen self-reliance; Active dialogue with GoU (OPM and DLG) on the key issue of access to land for refugees 	
EU	<p>Nutrition and Food Security</p> <p>Road Infrastructure</p> <p>Good Governance</p>	Development Initiative for Northern Uganda (DINU)	<p>Northern Uganda (33 districts of Acholi, Karamoja, Lango, Teso and West Nile sub-regions)</p> <p>2017-2023</p> <p>EUR 150.63 million (11th European Development Fund (EDF))</p> <p>UNCDF Link</p> <p>GoU PPT on DINU Link</p>	Government of Uganda, DFID, GIZ, The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), UNICEF.	<p>Multisectoral, integrated flagship programme with the objective to reduce the development gap between Northern Uganda and the rest of the country by focusing on three areas: Nutrition and Food Security, Road Infrastructure, and Good Governance. Specific Objectives include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase food security, improve maternal and child nutrition, enhance household incomes; Increase trade locally, regionally and internationally; and Strengthen good governance and the rule of law of LGs, and empower communities. <p>A number of projects are planned under this programme, including 2 GIZ projects (see GIZ section below)</p>	<p>Programme built on previous lessons (taken from GoU PPT on DINU):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> DINU is a successor programme to Agricultural Livelihood empowerment programme (ALREP) and Karamoja Livelihood improvement programme (KALIP). From sector-oriented support to an integrated territorial approach with the aim of "connecting the dots" between sectors, actors and areas. Among the 33 districts, 16 have been designated as core districts. In these core districts, maximum synergies between the various components of the programme shall be sought. <p>The DINU integrated approach also recognises the crucial facilitating role to be played by local authorities and local governments. Therefore considerable support will be provided to local governments.</p>
EU	Greater economic and employment opportunities	Response to Increased Environmental Degradation and Promotion of	West Nile region	GoU	The Government of Uganda has prioritised a response plan to provide the much needed framework for integrated	Lessons learnt in justification document include:

Strengthening resilience	Alternative Energy Sources in Refugee Hosting Districts	<p>Dec 2019 – 2023</p> <p>EUR 10 m (EU Emergency Trust Fund)</p> <p>Link</p> <p>Action Fiche Document – EU, 2019</p>	<p>planning and implementation of environment related activities in refugee-hosting districts. This EU project will be a direct, fully aligned and explicit development contribution to the implementation of the response plan. The overall objective of this project is to increase environmental protection and restoration, as well as to improve sustainable energy access.</p> <p>Main objectives:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Environmental and natural resources are protected and restored and concerned population is sensitised and has adopted environmental-friendly practices. 2. Improved access to sufficient, healthier, sustainable and alternative sources of energy; increased capacity to construct and maintain these; decreased dependence on energy from unsustainable and unregulated sources for households; causes of conflicts between refugees and host communities are addressed. 3. Energy, environment and climate action programming, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ongoing environmental degradation undermines social cohesion. • Increased need for energy-saving stoves coupled with effective and sustainable local level training to ensure high adoption. • Research also shows that another priority should be alternative energy-saving techniques, practices and training. • A widespread sensitisation on environmental protection and alternative energy-saving techniques is essential. • The rehabilitation of degraded forests surrounding the refugee settlements is a relatively cost-effective mean of sustainably managing native resources. • Another key lesson is there is a lack of policy guidelines and capacities at districts and sub-county level, which undermines efforts. There is a need to improve coordination between different actors at the district and sub-county level.
--------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

					coordination and capacity is strengthened at local, district government and sub-county levels.	
France	France has a presence in Uganda. To meet the structural needs of the Ugandan economy, AFD intervenes in the areas of infrastructure (drinking water / sanitation and energy), support to the private sector, as well as for the preservation and enhancement of natural resources. However, no explicit programmes aimed at refugees. Information taken from: https://www.afd.fr/en/page-region-pays/uganda					
GIZ	At bilateral negotiations the Ugandan and German governments agreed that the cooperation should focus on three main priority areas: renewable energies and energy efficiency; rural development and food security; and water and sanitation. Cooperation in the areas of water and sanitation would shift towards measures for water resources management, water for production and water supply and sanitation in refugee hosting communities. The “One World – No Hunger” initiative is providing further support for projects promoting responsible and sustainable fisheries, nutrition-sensitive potato value chains and responsible land policy in Uganda. There are also ongoing projects in the areas of climate change mitigation, access to modern energy services and improvement of vocational training in the oil and gas industry. Information taken from: https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/310.html					
GIZ	Renewable energies and energy efficiency	Energising Development (EnDev) programme	GIZ Link EnDev Link	Funded by Germany, DFID, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland.	EnDev Uganda supports market development and improved framework conditions for increasing access to sustainable energy for households, social institutions and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in urban and rural areas. The support to companies and other stakeholders improves access to improved cook stoves and solar power for lighting and domestic appliances, social institutions and SMEs. Additionally, with DFID financing, EnDev has piloted market-based approaches for refugees and host communities in Arua through the pilot project “Sustainable Use of Natural Resources and Energy in the Refugee Context in	By mid-2019, more than 800,000 households had benefited from EnDev’s support to promote the use of improved household cooking stoves and 100,000 people from access to solar power for lighting and domestic appliances. Over 2,700 SMEs gained access to modern energy services and 800 social institutions such as schools and health centres. Additionally, two refugee kiosks have been set up to enable refugees and host communities access affordable and quality renewable energy and energy efficient products. A survey by EnDev (2018) looking at sustainable household energy access in Refugee Settings in Uganda found: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Residents in the settlements are aware of the benefits of improved cooking technology.

Uganda” which was implemented by GIZ and the World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF). The successes of the pilot are currently being scaled-up.

- The price discrimination involved in the provision of fuel sources has impacted vastly on refugees who forego food or pay highly for these fuel sources.
 - It is important to invest into assessments on cooking practices and consumer preferences. Otherwise, stoves will not be purchased or used.
 - Interventions, such as setting up energy kiosks equipped with improved cook stoves, high-quality Pico PV products, and other energy related services, such as phone and lantern charging will be an opportunity for income generation in the sustainable energy sector.
 - The baseline survey has shown that there is a need to get the refugees involved in energy businesses since the businesses are mostly dominated by vendors from the host community.
 - There is a need for capacity-building to equip potential energy vendors with the necessary skills required to operate energy businesses, such as finance/book-keeping, technical skills and marketing, and this can be achieved through trainings and workshops
-

GIZ	Renewable energies and energy efficiency	Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme (PREEEP) (The Energy Programme)	Rural and peri-urban areas 2019-2023 Link	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD). Financing is also provided by the Dutch-German-Norwegian-British-Swedish-Swiss partnership Energising Development (EnDev), DFID , EU, the German Federal Ministry for Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMU) and the BMZ Special Initiative for Refugees.	Promotion of Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Programme (PREEEP) is one of six commissions of the Energy Programme. PREEEP supports strategies to increase access to clean energy in rural and peri-urban areas. This entails support to a coherent policy framework, improvement of market development, skills development for technicians as well as the mainstreaming of energy at the district level.	This is connected to the Uganda RRP Energy & Environment Objective 2: Access to sufficient and sustainable basic energy services for lighting, power and cooking increased and carbon emissions abated. PREEEP supported certification of 35 energy auditors, conducted energy management trainings for close to 100 SMEs and 40 energy audits. This resulted in a 29% increase of large and medium consumers applying energy management systems and a 30% reduction in energy consumption in the cement sector.
GIZ	Renewable energies and energy efficiency	Energy Supply in Displacement Settings (ESDS)	2019-2023 Link	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD).	Another commission under the Energy Programme is Energy Supply in Displacement Settings (ESDS). Through ESDS, support will be extended to MEMD, UNHCR and OPM to improve framework conditions for the implementation of sustainable, market-oriented approaches for improved access to sustainable energy for refugees and hosting	Not clear if this is being implemented

					communities. This includes cooking energy and quality solar products for households and social institutions as evidence for broader scale-up. UNHCR will receive support for greening their base camp operations by replacing diesel generators with solar systems.	
GIZ	Energy	Promotion of Mini-Grids in Northern Uganda (Pro Mini-Grids NU)	Northern and Southern Uganda 2016-2020 Link	Implemented in collaboration with the Ugandan Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Uganda's Rural Electrification Agency (REA) & Uganda's Electricity Regulation Authority (ERA)	Another commission under the Energy Programme. The project supports the Government of Uganda in improving the framework conditions for mini-grids investments with the private sector. The Pro Mini-Grid approach involves four components (Policy & Steering; Regulatory Instruments; Technology & Design; Productive Use) designed to identify and support suitable project developers and government actors and so ensure long-term operation and replication in other areas.	During its timeframe, a total of 40 solar mini-grids will be installed, 25 in Northern Uganda and 15 in Southern Uganda.
GIZ	Water	Enhanced water security and sanitation	Karamoja and Kampala 2017-2019 Link	Ministry of Water and Environment, national institutions in northern Uganda, in the Karamoja region and in Kampala	Objective is that the resources, expertise and capacity of water sector institutions have been strengthened to enable them to implement climate change adaptation measures and inclusive sanitation. The project combines advice on	

policy and strategy for the sustainable design of institutional framework conditions with organisational development, technical advice for implementing partners and training of skilled professionals. It operates in three areas of activity: Climate-sensitive water resources management with a focus on water basin management and efficient use of water reservoirs for agriculture. Urban sanitation to implement sustainable sanitation strategies. Vocational training and education for water experts.

<p>GIZ</p>	<p>Land rights</p>	<p>Civil Peace Service: Support for the participatory transformation of land conflicts in North-eastern Uganda</p>	<p>Teso and Karamoja districts 2015-2022 Link</p>	<p>German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ)</p>	<p>Within Teso and Karamoja, local interest groups work together to prevent land conflicts and transform existing conflicts related to land and land use peacefully. They are informed about traditional and formal land law and land management and use this knowledge to secure their land rights and avoid internal conflicts.</p>	<p>Results:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thirteen interest groups have been formed and have developed long-term strategic plans. • Information and awareness-raising campaigns have provided information on women’s land rights to more than 5,000 people. • Women’s rights to land have been firmly anchored in traditional land law through the provision of political advice for traditional leaders. • As a result of consultations with more than 500 representatives of
-------------------	--------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

the population from all districts of Karamoja, maps of grazing land and the associated conflicts have been created.

- More than five land conflicts in the region have been resolved.
- Land border conflicts between and within families in 18 villages have been resolved with the assistance of mediation and by planting border trees.

Iceland (ICEIDA) Uganda is one of Iceland’s two bilateral cooperation partner countries. Iceland’s Policy for International Development Cooperation 2019-2023 stipulates focus areas and objectives. Iceland’s secondary goals include: 1. Enhance basic services and strengthen institutions in order to improve living standards and increase opportunities for those who live in poverty and inequality. 2. Increasing the resilience of societies and enhancing economic growth on the basis of equality and sustainable use of natural resources, in addition to taking measures against climate change. Work will be carried out in accordance with four-year, human rights-based collaboration agreements with Iceland’s bilateral partner countries of Malawi and Uganda and continued collaboration with their respective district governments. The primary goal is to reduce poverty in districts receiving support, improve the livelihoods of the inhabitants in general and promote respect for human rights. A strong emphasis is placed on working in accordance with development and reconstruction plans, both locally and at the national level. For Uganda, bilateral cooperation follows on from the first Country Strategy Paper (CSP), and focuses on fishing communities at the district level, continuing collaboration with Kalangala District Local Government in education and a new cooperation with Buikwe District Local Government focusing on water and sanitation and education.

Japan JICA's cooperation to Uganda is primarily focused on: 1) improving the environment to attain economic growth, 2) raising incomes in rural areas, 3) improving the living environment (health services and water supply), and 4) providing support in the northern region. Information taken from: <https://www.jica.go.jp/uganda/english/index.html>

Japan	Community Infrastructure Development	Project for Provision of Improved Water Source for Returned IDPs in Acholi Sub-region (Acholi Water)	Northern Uganda - Acholi 2013-2015 (Grant Aid) Link	The project targets: Construction and rehabilitation of about 70 water points (boreholes), Construction /Rehabilitation of 6 piped water systems in Rural Growth Centres (RGC), Supporting the capacity of Local Government on water point maintenance, and strengthening community based water management system
--------------	--------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------	-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Japan	Strengthening Local Governance	Project for Capacity Development of Local Government for Strengthening Community Resilience in Acholi and West Nile Sub-regions (ACAP2)	Northern Uganda - Acholi & West Nile 2016-2021 (Technical Cooperation) Link	ACAP had attained strengthening capacity of local government in development planning in all seven Districts in Acholi. In order to sustain planning capacity and to further strengthen implementation capacity of all seven Districts in Acholi Sub-Region, and to scale up ACAP to West Nile Sub-Region (which borders South Sudan and DRC, and has many refugees located here), ACAP2 was formulated.
Japan	Livelihood improvement	Northern Uganda Farmers' Livelihood Improvement Project (NUFLIP)	Northern Uganda - Acholi 2015-2020 (Technical Cooperation) Link	JICA's peace building effort is moving into the development phase. The project is focused on market oriented agriculture and aims to empower farmers by teaching them how to strategically grow and sell their produce. It also focuses on improving livelihoods through training sessions on family budgeting, nutrition, and gender.
Korea, Republic of	<p>Uganda is one of 24 priority partner countries for Korea's ODA. Country Partnership Strategies (CPS) have been developed for each priority partner country to maximize synergy effects and to improve ODA effectiveness through strategic concentration. The CPS is revised every three to five years. The most recent CPS for Uganda is 2016-2020, and focuses on improving agricultural extension, productivity, and value chain for comprehensive rural development; supporting technical and vocational education and basic education; and promoting health services and a local health system with a focus on mothers, children, and girls. No specific mention of refugees is given, and climate change is mentioned as a crosscutting issue in agriculture development that will need to be mainstreamed. The focus on rural agricultural development related to "the success of Korean Saemaeul Undong (New Village Movement)." Specifically, Korea's CPS will support:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Comprehensive rural development for improvement of rural household income level and agricultural productivity. b. Community-based agricultural infrastructure, extension, and value chain development including post-harvest loss reduction, agricultural processing, and marketing. c. Capacity building for rural community leaders on social capital development through National Farmers Leadership Center. 			

- d. Capacity building of Ugandan government through dispatch of agricultural experts and invitational training of officials and personnel in charge of agricultural development cooperation projects.

Information taken from Ugandan CPS from: <http://www.odakorea.go.kr/eng.policy.CountryPartnershipStrategy.do>.

No further information on specific programmes could be found.

Netherlands

No explicit programme information. The Multi-Annual Country Strategy sets out the priorities for the Netherlands in Uganda for the period 2019-2022. Priorities include increased democratic governance, improved sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) services, more resilient food systems, higher youth employment and an enhanced trade and investment relationship.

In addition to the interventions by the embassy, a multitude of NGOs, strategic partnerships and international organisations implement activities in Uganda (co)-financed by the Netherlands. The following policy priorities and priority areas for interventions have been identified:

- Peace, security, stability and migration (incl. Rule of Law);
- Social Progress (incl. SRHR and Gender Equity & Women's rights);
- Sustainable development, food security and climate change;
- Sustainable trade and investment; and
- International legal order, human rights and host country policy.

For the various pillars, ultimate outcomes have been formulated to which interventions eventually have to contribute, as well as a number of intermediate outcomes. On the intermediate outcome of improved livelihood for refugees and host communities, the Embassy's food security programme will support the Government of Uganda in securing adequate livelihood opportunities for refugees and host communities. The bilateral support will focus on **skilling of youth in agribusiness** (including the much-needed life skills and sociopsychological counselling), **nutritional support and horticulture value chain development** within these refugee areas. The Netherlands will continue to contribute to climate smart and resilient solutions. Information taken from: <https://www.netherlandsandyou.nl/documents/publications/2019/08/multi-annual-country-strategy-2019---2022/multi-annual-country-strategy-2019---2022>

Norway

No explicit programme information on refugees. One of the focus areas of Norway's development cooperation with Uganda is renewable energy, Norad has supported power transmission lines, small hydropower plants, pilot studies on several large power plants and high-voltage lines), and the GeT FIT programme, which supported investments in micro hydropower plants, biomass power plants and solar power plants. Norway supports development cooperation through support to NGOs. The Norwegian NGOs work with refugees, education, gender equality, governance, energy, petroleum, forestry, environmental protection, and peace and reconciliation. More than 20 Norwegian NGOs are active in Uganda, for example CARE Norway, Caritas Norway, Design without Borders, Norwegian Refugee Council, Plan Norway, Save the Children Norway. Norway's development aid to Uganda is increasingly channelled through multilateral organisations and global funds (WFP, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN WOMEN). Information taken from: <https://norad.no/en/front/countries/africa/uganda/>

Sida

Within the Country Strategy for Uganda 2018-2023, Sweden's development cooperation with Uganda will contribute to greater respect for human rights and the rule of law, a stronger democracy and greater gender equality, environmentally and climate-resilient sustainable development, and equitable and good health. The main partners for Sida in Uganda will continue to be civil society organisations (such as ICRC, MercyCorps, WWF) and multilateral and international organisations.

The following objectives come under the Environment, climate change and sustainable, inclusive economic development pillar: • Improved conditions for and access to productive employment with decent working conditions, corporate social responsibility, and free and fair trade • Sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystem services, greater resilience to climate change and greater sustainable productivity and production in agriculture • Greater resilience among poor people, including in communities that receive refugees • Greater access to renewable energy and improved energy efficiency.

USAID

USAID’s Uganda Country Development Cooperation Strategy 2016-2021 sets out three integrated development objectives of support to Uganda – increasing resilience, addressing demographic drivers, and strengthening systems. USAID/Uganda proposes an integrated approach that will bring together a range of interventions, and has learned that it must understand and work within local systems, even those that pose risks.

The US is the largest single donor of humanitarian assistance in Uganda, supporting emergency food and nutrition assistance, medical care, water, prevention of and response to gender-based violence, and livelihoods support to refugees and their surrounding communities. USAID’s efforts to decrease vulnerability range from providing direct emergency food assistance to implementing nutrition and livelihood development activities and connecting isolated communities to improved health and market systems. Information taken from: <https://www.usaid.gov/uganda/humanitarian-assistance-and-transitions>

<p>Uganda National Forestry Authority (NFA) Partnership</p>	<p>Forestry</p>	<p>Refugee Forest Project (ReForest)</p>	<p>No public information found on this apart from mention in documentation from UNHCR Energy & Environment Mid-Year Review Workshop 2019</p>	<p>Activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.4M seedlings of indigenous, fruit and exotic species for refugee and host communities over 3 seasons (2019 and Season 1 2020) across 12 Districts (community demand-driven and ecologically appropriate species selection) • Forest Development in Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) in 3 Districts: Hoima, Moyo and Lamwo • 250 ha restoration of natural forest, 150 ha of teak plantations • 3 x 100 ha demonstration bamboo plantations and establishment of bamboo nurseries 	<p>Some information on planning needs for longer term sustainability provided in UNHCR Energy & Environment Mid-Year Review Workshop 2019:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need to understand carrying capacity of land that is settled to balance supply and demand of resources and inform physical planning • Need for sustainable land use planning and management – designation of zones for residential, services, farming, woodlots, agroforestry, protection (wetlands, shorelines, greenbelts) • Need for detailed mapping of settlements, existing and planned interventions to track progress and avoid losses if the same land is targeted for
--------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------	------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

- Monitoring support from OPM, MWE/FSSD, NEMA, DLGs.

multiple purposes such as tree-growing and farming etc.

Multilateral Organisations

Organisation	Focus and priority areas	Intervention	Location, dates, link	Implementing partners	Description	Impacts and lessons learned
World Bank	Environment management	Development Response to Displacement Impact Project (DRDIP) in the Horn of Africa Project for Uganda	Targets 11 districts (Arua, Adjumani, Yumbe, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo, Hoima, Kamwenge, Isingiro, Kiryandongo and Kyegegwa). 2016-2023 USD 175 m (USD 50 m from USAID) Link	IGAD, Office of the Prime Minister, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	The development objective of this project is to improve access to basic social services, expand economic opportunities, and enhance environmental management for communities hosting refugees in the target areas of Djibouti, Ethiopia and Uganda. This project requires additional financing. The operational approach will be Community Driven Development (CDD). Components include: Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure: (Cost USD 170.00 M) Sustainable Environmental and Natural Management: (Cost USD 63.60 M) Livelihoods Support Program: (Cost USD 56.85 M) Project Policy and Accountability systems support and Administration: (Cost USD 29.55 M) Regional	In Uganda, at the Mid-Term Review good progress has been achieved with project implementation following project effectiveness, particularly on Component 1 on Social and Economic Services and Infrastructure, with some delays with implementation of Component 2 on Sustainable Environment and Natural Resource Management and component 3 on Livelihood Support. The Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) will work to formalize DRDIP implementation relationship with the new districts created out of project districts, seek platforms to ensure that government's refugee response activities are well-coordinated. There is also an urgent need for the Inspectorate of Government to intensify the implementation of the Strengthening Transparency Accountability and Anticorruption subcomponent.

					Support for Coordination, Capacity and Knowledge: (Cost USD 5.00 M).	
World Bank	Water management	Integrated Water Management and Development Project	Small Towns, rural growth centres and Refugee Hosting Districts	The Ministry of Water and Environment and the National Water & Sewerage Corporation (NWSC)	The objective is to improve access to water supply and sanitation services (WSS), integrated water resources management, and operational performance of water and sanitation service providers in Project areas. It has four project components. Component 1: WSS in Small Towns and rural growth centres and Support to Districts Hosting Refugees: (Cost USD 161.50 m); Component 2: WSS in Large Towns and Support to District Hosting Refugee: (Cost USD 120.50 m); Component 3: Water Resource Management: (Cost USD 25.50 m); Component 4: Project Implementation and Institutional Strengthening: (Cost USD 5.50 m).	
			Jun 2018 – Dec 2024			
			USD 313 m (committed USD 280 m)			
			Link			
FAO	Forestry Energy	Understanding forest resource-use drivers and economic implications in refugee-hosting areas	Yumbe District, north Uganda	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) of Uganda, Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) of Uganda, Yumbe District Local Government (DLG), UNHCR	Objective: To understand forest resource-use drivers and the economic implications for refugee-hosting areas of north Uganda, and build the resilience of displaced communities by addressing	Some impact info available on project website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enhanced long-term planning for sustainable forest resource-use. Protected future food security and nutrition of refugee and host households. Strengthened capacities, raised awareness and laid the

	of north Uganda	USD 100,000 (Pooled Fund)			energy, food, nutrition and livelihood needs.	foundations for harmonized data collection on forest resource-use impact and effective management practices.
		Link			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducted assessments on: land use and availability for productive forest use in three focus areas; demand for forest resources versus rate of extraction; land tenure and land administration issues; forest resource value chains. Developed a land and forest resource-use management plan to support energy needs and contribute to food security and nutrition. Completed a thorough comparative analysis of barriers and opportunities for refugees and host communities to plant and care for trees. Identified appropriate forestry interventions. Defined the Government's and other stakeholders' roles in developing solutions/opportunities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mainstreamed forest resource reporting into energy woodlot assessments.
FAO	Agricultural development	Climate Resilience Livelihood Opportunities for Women Economic	8 districts in West Nile (Arua, Adjumani, Zombo, Yumbe,	Sida funded	This project is aiming at empowering disadvantaged women, youths including those in refugee camps.	

		Empowerment (CRWEE)	Koboko, Nebbi, Maracha, and Moyo) and 4 in Karamoja sub region (Abim, Napak, Nakapiripirit and Moroto)			2018-2024	USD 8,968,448 (USD 5,188,829 disbursed)	OpenAid.se Link FAO Link	The intervention aims to address key constraints to women’s productivity and economic empowerment, notably access and ownership of productive assets (land, livestock, finances, agricultural produce etc.), capacity building and information access for agricultural production and marketing, development of select value chains and capacity development of women groups in decision making and production. The intervention will integrate environmental and watershed management approaches and build adaptation and mitigation capacities of partners and communities to climate change aimed at ensuring sustainable livelihoods, production, business opportunities and growth.	
FAO	Food security	FAO’s emergency response to the refugee crisis in Uganda	Arua, Lamwo and Yumbe Districts	OPM, the District Local Government/Production Department, the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries, UNHCR and the Inter-Agency Livelihoods Sector.		Oct 2017 – Jun 2018			Objective: To contribute to the enhancement of food and nutrition security by restoring productive capacity through life-saving emergency agricultural livelihood interventions.	Some impact info available on project website: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved the resilience and the food security of refugee and host families through the distribution of inputs, allowing them to restore their livelihood, diversify their diets and generate an income.

			USD 758,294 (Austria funding)			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed nutritious and short cycle crops and staple seeds to refugee and host families. • Distributed hand hoes to refugee and host families. • Distributed 1,000 energy saving cooking stoves to 1,000 persons with special needs (PSN) households. • Conducted a post distribution assessment to determine the effects of the project on food security and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contributed to the reduction of environmental pressure by decreasing the need for wood and charcoal, through the distribution of energy efficient cooking stoves. • Reduced physical labour, mainly for women, to enhance protection of women and children who are particularly vulnerable while trekking long distances in search of fuel wood.
FAO	Forestry	Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Phase III (SPGS III)	Main refugee-hosting districts are beneficiaries of this programme (e.g. Yumbe, Adjumani, Arua, Lamwo).	EU funded, Ministry of Water and Environment of the Government of Uganda as the counterpart institution,	Dec 2015 – Jun 2021 (extended from June 2020 to June 2021)	This programme is focusing on increasing the incomes of rural population through commercial tree planting by medium and large scale private sector actors and the local communities, while at the same time helping to mitigate climate change effects through intensive afforestation. The proposed intervention builds on identified lessons learnt of the previous phases.	During the sixth SPGS III Project Steering Committee meeting held in July 2019, the members recommended to reduce the minimum land size requirement for institutions to benefit from the Project's woodlot support programme, from five to one hectare. This reduction will enable more institutions to apply and receive tree seedlings under the programme and support SPGS III to achieve its target of 2500 hectares (ha) of trees planted for fuel wood. The Committee also discussed outcomes and recommendations from the Project's mid-term review,
			EUR 16 m				

		Link			
					noting that overall, the FAO/SPGS III Project is well on track and is likely to achieve its targets by the Project's end in 2021. To date, the Project has achieved about 80% of the target area planted countrywide. The Project was extended from June 2020 to June 2021 to allow growers to plant more trees and contribute to increasing the country's forest cover. The MTR also highlighted the relevance and effectiveness of the SPGS Project, especially in supporting establishment and development of forest plantations according to national standards.
FAO		Extended Assessment of Land Degradation and Practical Intervention Options in Refugee impacted areas in Uganda	Refugee impacted areas Mar – Sept 2019 USD 140,000 (World Bank) Link		"Open" project. Little information available from FAO.
WFP	Agriculture, Livelihoods	Uganda Country	Uganda 2018-2022		This country strategic plan (CSP) guides WFP's engagement in Uganda from WFP's experience and lessons learned: Evaluations in the past five years have found WFP's approach to

Strategic Plan (2018-2022)	Link	<p>2018 to 2022. WFP will maintain an emergency response capacity and support the Government in hosting the growing number of refugees, addressing the causes of food insecurity and malnutrition and improving the social-protection system. Focusing on the following strategic outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Strategic outcome 1:</i> Refugees and other crisis-affected people have access to adequate nutritious food in times of crisis; • <i>Strategic outcome 2:</i> Food-insecure populations in areas affected by climate shocks have access to adequate and nutritious food all year; • <i>Strategic outcome 3:</i> Children aged 6–59 months in food-insecure areas have acute malnutrition and stunting rates in line with national targets by 2030; • <i>Strategic outcome 4:</i> Smallholder farmers, especially women, in targeted areas have 	<p>be relevant and aligned with national priorities, but that WFP was not measuring outcome-level progressor adequately addressing gender and age issues, or establishing clear transition and exit strategies.</p> <p>Opportunities for WFP: WFP should focus on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Meeting the immediate food and nutrition needs of people in crisis. WFP’s assistance to refugees will continue for the foreseeable future. • Building resilience to shocks and climate change. Food insecurity is expected to increase as a result of climate change and limited livelihood opportunities, particularly in the north and east. WFP and its partners will leverage private-sector expertise to improve livelihood opportunities. • Preventing malnutrition. Development partners highlight the importance of Government / WFP / UNICEF partnerships in preventing malnutrition and promoting water, sanitation and health improvements and options for food fortification. • Linking smallholder farmers to markets. Inefficient value chains and post-harvest losses are limiting the incomes of
-------------------------------	----------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> enhanced and resilient livelihoods by 2030; <i>Strategic outcome 5:</i> Institutions have increased capacity to coordinate and manage food security and nutrition programmes and respond to shocks by 2030; and <i>Strategic outcome 6:</i> Humanitarian actors have access to cost-efficient supply chain services when needed. 	smallholder farmers. WFP's local procurement creates demand for staple grains, and agriculture and market-support activities help men and women smallholders to gain access to markets, especially in areas with large refugee populations.
--	--	--	--	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Limited information on NGOs/INGOs

Organisation	Focus and priority areas	Intervention	Location, dates, link	Implementing partners	Description	Impacts and lessons learned
Lutheran World Federation (LWF)		SAVE Project (Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader, Agago Districts). The project seeks to contribute to the development of green jobs for women and youth along the shea nut value chain (SNVC) and Apiary in Northern Uganda. Project components include: Collective Bulking of shea nut kernels for value addition at MSEs and EEAs (E.g. Latanya –Pader); Value Addition at EEAs E.g. sorting & grading shea nut kernels, processing into shea butter and oil. Shea Extraction Machine Installed at Puranga EEAs; Honey Processing Equipment at Palabek EEA –Lamwo; Product Diversification: EEAs guided to make soaps, creams and lotions from shea butter; EEAs marketing shea butter & Honey Products; Hands-on shea tree regeneration practices through raising seedlings, planting and grafting to reduce fruiting time-supported by NgeZARDI. Information taken from: https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/72777				
Mercy Corps		Mercy Corps Uganda currently implements 3 energy grants. The Access to Modern Energy in Humanitarian Settings Pilot project funded by the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO), the Strengthening Access of Refugees to Renewable Energy (STARRE) project funded by the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Peace and the EEMRG program (Energy in Emergencies: Reducing Risks of Gender-based Violence), a two-year program funded by the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration. The EEMRG Program developed a global report, supported by case studies from Uganda and Jordanto shape the thought and practice of Energy, Gender and GBV in Emergencies. A training is scheduled for partners in Uganda in the first quarter of 2020. The STARRE and AMPERE projects seek to catalyse the market for PAYG products in Bidibidi settlements under a sustainably functioning market systems. To underpin the intervention strategy,				

Mercy Corps conducted the Bidibidi Solar Market Assessment Study with funding from the Mastercard Center for Inclusive Growth. Based on the Bibibidi Energy Market Assessment Study, Mercy Corps issued a Request for Expression of Interest in July 2019 for private sector solar manufacturers/distributors to implement a PAYG solar home system model in Bidibidi. Five solar companies expressed interest, out of which two were selected: Village Power Uganda Ltd and d.light Design Uganda Ltd. Using a results-based subsidy mechanism, a staggered subsidy is being offered, starting from 60% to gauge the ability to pay and credit worthiness of refugees and host companies. Marketing activities will start in the third week of November 2019. Information taken from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/72777>

Smart Communities Coalition (SCC) The Smart Communities Coalition (SCC) is a public private effort seeking to transform the operating model in refugee camps and settlements. Co-chaired by Mastercard and Power Africa, SCC will organize and mobilize stakeholders according to their core strengths to address three fundamental pillars: Connectivity, Digital Tools, Energy Access. Targets BidiBidi, Kiryandongo, Rwamwanja camps in Uganda. Information taken from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/ar/documents/download/65108>

Raising Gabdho Foundation (RGF) Pilot project Engaging Communities Across The Value Chain Of Briquette Production funded under the Innovation Grants under the AMPERE project. Pilot will take place in the Bidibidi settlements. The proposed solution include Community sensitisation campaign in five zones, Improving the kiosk to have a solar panel, phone charging and local coffee shop, Constructing a large carboniser, conducting a survey across 200 HH. Information taken from: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/download/72777>
