



Drought risk reduction at community level	Future possible actions for implementation at community level			
	Actions as a priority	Expected results	Measurable indicator	Institution involved
1. Policies and governance for drought risk reduction <i>Linked to:</i> - HFA priority 1 - Africa PoA 1 and 4	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Finalization and approval of the draft Policy of Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy. 2. disseminate relevant policies 3. Review the existing programmes and Policies to see if drought issues are addressed. 4. Policies should define an institutional framework for implementation. 5. Advocacy for all of the above and below 6. Provisions for drought in revised or existing policies support context specific resilience to drought. 7. Allocation of adequate resources. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Policy implementation leads to reduced risk by communities prone to drought. 2. local government and Community awareness of on existing policies on drought risk reduction and other related hazards. 3. Appropriate policies translated into practise at the district, sub-county and local levels. 4. increased preparedness and response capacity of communities/local gvt to drought hazard. 5. clear definition of roles and responsibilities of all implementing stakeholders 6. Policy devpt is inclusive 7. OPM office established in Karamoja 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % decrease/increase in life/livelihood loss due to drought 2. Increase in community/local government awareness of DM and DP 3. number of existing disaster/devpt action plans (at all levels of local gvt/communities) 4. Nb of functional DMCs at all levels. 5. \$ allocation for DM/P 6. % of vacant positions in local govt. 7. Nb of stakeholders involved in policy devpt/consultations 	OPM MAAIF LGs MWE Met. Dept. Parliament etc... Donors NGOs UN Traditional leaders
2. Drought risk identification, impact assessment, monitoring and early warning <i>Linked to:</i> - HFA priority 2 - Africa PoA 2	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Update Mapping of vulnerability to drought 2. Mapping of land/resource use 3. Participatory vulnerability/capacity assessment 4. Sharing of initiatives/lessons across borders for EWS/drought. 5. Creation of land/resources use plans 6. Creation of nation wide EWS plan for drought inclusive of traditional/community EW and modern technologies 7. Strengthening of Met. Agency (equipment, weather monitoring and forecasting capacity) 8. Capacity building/adequate resource allocation of LG for assessment/monitoring risks 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Maps exist with appropriate level of detail. 2. Regular update of land/resource use and vulnerability to drought maps 3. Land use planning/policy/resource allocation is informed by mapping 4. Functional nation wide “Vulnerability to Drought” EWSs 5. Forecasting and monitoring services is improved/more reliable 6. Improved/complementary regional and cross border initiatives 7. LG get HR/budget they requested 8. Communication/dissemination of EW information 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nb of publications per district 2. Biannual update of assessments and planning tools 3. % of satisfaction with plans/tools 4. Monthly EWS reports/bulletins per district 5. Nb of weather stations operational per livelihood zone/district 6. Reliability level of meteo forecasting 7. Nb of regional/cross border initiatives. 8. HR/budget discrepancy between request and what is actually received 9. Nb of broadcasts and communication tools on EW messages 10. Timeliness of EW information sharing 	DMCs OPM NUDC Met Agency (various ministires) NGOs CBOs UN NARO and other Research institutes Traditional leaders
3. Drought awareness and knowledge management <i>Linked to:</i> - HFA priority 3 - Africa PoA 3	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Media Campaigns (prevention/mitigation) 2. Incorporation of EVIs/marginalized groups in DRR planning/decision making 3. Documenting indigenous knowledge and incorporation into action plans 4. More resources on dryland research (incl. research and dissemination of 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Improved access to training manuals on DRR. 2. Improved knowledge of drought risk reduction strategies among children, the general population and among decision makers 3. DRR activities take place in schools 4. Contingency/preemptive action plans created and Implemented (community and 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % increase on DRR knowledge among target groups 2. Nb of publications on Drought RR in Uganda/by NABUIN 3. Nb of contingency plans devped and implemented 4. Nb of plans that include EVIs/marginalized groups issues/concerns 	NABUIN NASARRI Media orgs OPM Schools Ministries NGO/UN/CBO Traditional leaders

	<p>existing best practices)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Livestock disease surveillance 6. Research/Production/dissemination of documentation on Drought RR (livestock, water management; agro etc) 7. DRR Education in schools and at community level 8. EW info linked to community/LG preparedness and response mechanisms 9. 	<p>LG levels)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. DRR planning is inclusive of EVIs/marginalized groups Indigenous/traditional coping mechanisms are used 6. relocation/staffing of NABUIN in Karamoja 7. Resource Center on Drought RR exists 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. % of decisions/plans influenced by EVIs/marginalized groups 6. Nb of assessments/research exercises done by NABUIN In Karamoja. 	
<p>4. Reducing underlying factors of drought risk</p> <p><i>Linked to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HFA priority 4 - Africa PoA 4 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conflict mitigation and management/ review of current peace building efforts 2. Increase animal mobility 3. Increase human access to livestock 4. Pro pastoralist planning/policy making 5. Increase access to education 6. Environmental protection/restoration actions (tree planting, woodlots etc) 7. Creation of Reconciliation mechanisms 8. Establishment of law and order 9. Improve justice mechanisms (traditional and institutional) 10. Effective disarmament 11. Sound natural resource management (cross border/regional dimension) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. minimized environmental degradation 2. Increased natural resource availability (pastures, water, trees...) – “environment recovers” 3. Recognition of pastoralism in policy/action plans as a viable/adapted way of life 4. Conflict Mitigation and Reconciliation agreements address root causes of conflict 5. Capacity/resources of police is increased 6. Established/strengthened courts 7. Freedom of movement of animals and humans is re-established 8. Litteracy/numeracy/life skills rate increase 9. Reduction in small arms circulation 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of regenerated rangeland/forests. 2. % of reported increase in access to natural resources 3. % increase in plans recognizing p[astoralism as.... 4. Nb of peace agreements 5. % variation of violent incidents 6. Nb of functional courts and police stations 7. % of trust in police and justice system 8. % of reported increased mobility 9. % improvement in animal and human health 10. % increase in access and retention to/of education 11. % decrease in gun related deaths/injuries 12. nb of guns handed over to authorities 	<p>Line ministries LGs Police UPDF Justice system Private sector extractive industries UN/NGO/CBO Traditional leaders</p>
<p>5. Effective drought mitigation and preparedness measures</p> <p><i>Linked to:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - HFA priority 5 - Africa PoA 5 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Livelihood diversification 2. Promotion of savings and loans schemes 3. Improved/Adapted Herd Management 4. Promotion of drought resistant crops/breeds 5. Introducing effective RWH technologies 6. Maintenance of existing infrastructure 7. Maintenance of contingency stocks (food, fodder, medication etc) 8. Strengthening of animal health/extension services/supplies 9. Negotiating access to dry season grazing areas between groups 10. Creation of community drought preparedness/mitigation plans 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Households practice more than two livelihood strategy 2. Improved agricultural/livestock productivity 3. Reduced crop/animal mortality/disease 4. Watershed management is improved 5. Quality water is sufficiently available during a drought for human/animal consumption 6. Existing Infrastructure is functional during drought events 7. Communities less vulnerable to herd loss as a result of drought 8. Communities more resilient 9. Dry season pasture access is increased 10. Communities implement mitigation and preparedness measures 11. Reduction of preventable diseases and mortality 12. Increased access to financial capital 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. % of HHs practicing more than 2 livelihood options 2. % increase in crop/animal production and productivity 3. % of HHs with surplus stock 4. % increase in commercial destocking during droughts 5. Reduction in negative coping mechanisms (distress selling, slaughter estocking, charcoal...) 6. % increase in functional water points during drought events 7. % of existing infrastructure that is functional 8. Nb of insurance policies 9. Value of loss vs. value reimbursed by insurance 10. Nb of contingency/preparedness plans developed/implemented 11. % of people worrying about drought 	<p>Traders LG Line Ministries Traditional leaders Seed Multiplication centers Gvt Engineers Health service providers NGO/UN/CBO Insurance companies Banks SACCOs</p>

	<p>11. Piloting a drought risk insurance scheme</p> <p>12. Strengthen Human Health service providers</p>		<p>12. % reduction in disease incidence and mortality.</p> <p>13. Nb of doctors/nurses and functional health facilities per district</p> <p>14. % of HH maintaining emergency stocks</p> <p>15. % of institutions maintaining stocks</p>	
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Short term: within 2 year

Medium term 2-5 year process

Long term: 5+ process