Country fact sheet

Country: Uganda
Project Area: Otuke
Organization(s): CARE, CARE Uganda, Joy Drilling Deliverance Church



Key data about the project area (area of the beneficiaries):
Population:
Geography:
Main livelihood sectors:
Beneficiaries
Beneficiary groups: community members that are directly dependent on natural resources to sustain their livelihoods. The people living in the Lira and Apac districts of Lango sub-region are primarily subsistence farmers with few options for alternative livelihoods. Supplemental sources of income are often derived from fishing, brick making, charcoal burning and casual labor. These districts, which are prone to flooding and drought, have a high concentration of wetlands in varying states of environmental degradation and part of their forest cover is depleted.

What types of hazards occur in project site?
this district is prone to flooding and drought,

How are these hazards exacerbated?
By human activity? (ecosystems degradation)
this region has a high concentration of wetlands in varying states of environmental degradation and part of their forest cover is depleted.

(?) Politics?
The communities in the target areas have been affected by the LRA insurgency for over 25 years. Many families were forced into IDP camps resulting in high rates of environmental degradation in the surrounding areas. Now that the region has been at peace since 2006, families have moved back to their ancestral homes, posing challenges to the delivery of services (health, education and access to safe drinking water).
At the level of local government, there is hardly any knowledge or capacity, let alone practical experience, regarding an integrated approach to disaster risk management, climate change adaptation and ecosystem management and restoration (EMR). Interest in climate change adaptation (CCA) has only recently begun to develop. Local government budgets would be inadequate to meet the requirements of an integrated approach. Current enforcement of natural resource policies is generally inadequate, which leads to unnecessary environmental degradation. The central level falls short in facilitating such enforcement.

(?) Economics?
Economic reforms in the 1990s have resulted in solid growth. High population growth remains a concern.

Climate change?
In East Africa, unusually warm days and nights are expected to increase, and unusually cold days and nights are expected to decrease. Heat waves and warm spells are likely to occur more frequently, and heavy precipitation events are also likely to increase. A temperature increase of 1-3°C is projected for Uganda by the 2060s, and a 1.4-4.9°C increase by the 2090s. Most projections indicate increases in annual average rainfall, although possible rainfall changes range from -8% to +46% by the 2090s. El Niño (La Niña) typically brings above-normal (below-normal) rainfall conditions to Uganda during the months of October-December. More wet and dry extremes (floods and droughts) are projected for the region, which could have negative impacts on the most vulnerable people.

How are people's livelihoods affected?
Human
Social
Physical
Financial
Most households have great difficulty recovering economically from disasters.

Natural
high dependency on natural resources for income and survival. They often have to
resort to tree cutting and other forms of environmentally harmful practices to support themselves, especially during the dry seasons.

What are the solutions offered by the alliance?
Preparedness
Early warning
Mitigation
development