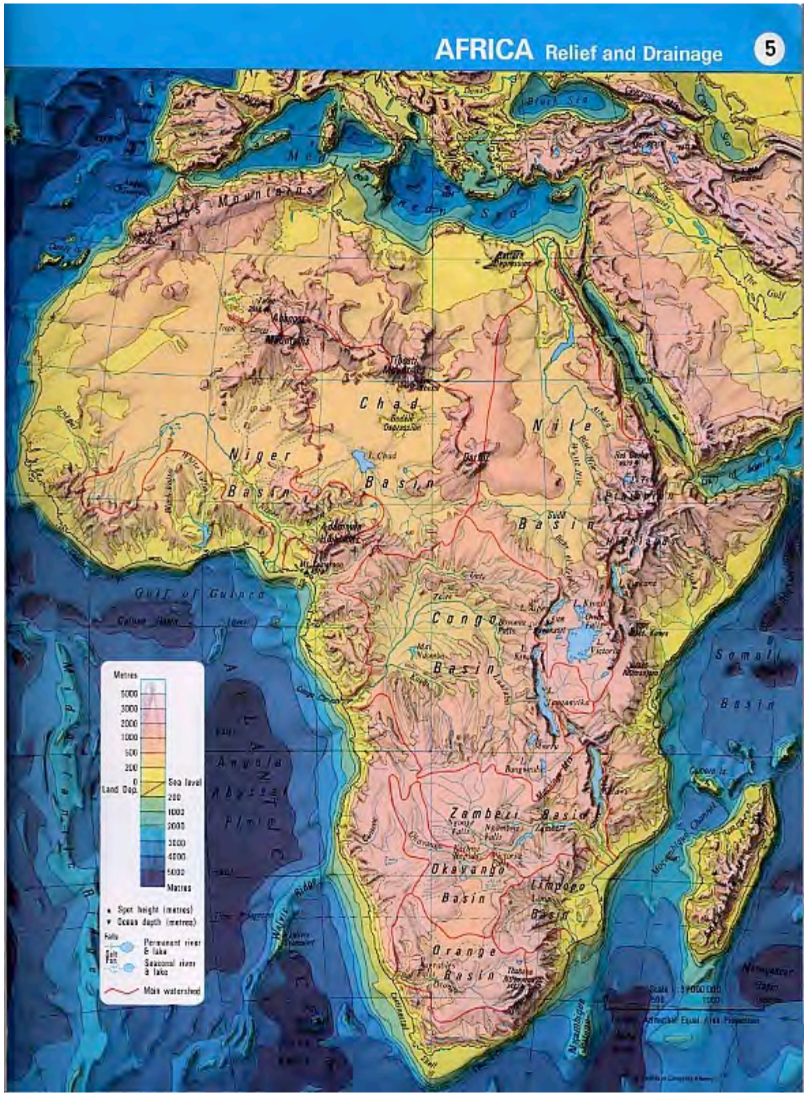
RED CROSS/RED CRECENT CLIMATE CENTRE INTERNSHIP SUMMER, 2014 UGANDA


AFRICA Relief and Drainage
5
Atlas Mountains
Mediterranean Sea
Chad Basin
Niger Basin
Nile Basin
Gulf of Guinea
Congo Basin
Zambezi Basin
Okavango Basin
Orange Basin
Limpopo Basin
Somali Basin
Angola Abyssal Plain
Metres
Sea level
Spot height (metres)
Ocean depth (metres)
Permanent river & lake
Seasonal river & lake
Main watershed


SUDAN
KENYA
D. R. OF THE CONGO
RWANDA
EQUATOR
Lake Albert
Lake Victoria
Lake Kivu
Lake Edward
Gulu
Lira
Arua
Moyo
Adjumani
Kitgum
Kotido
Moroto
Soroti
Mbale
Tororo
Jinja
KAMPALA
Entebbe
Masaka
Mbarara
Kasese
Fort Portal
Hoima
Masindi
Bukoba
Kigali
Kisumu
Kisii
Kakamega
Eldoret
Kitale
Buganda
Teso
Karamoja
National Capital (1,270,000 in 02)
over 100,000
over 70,000
over 30,000
other main city
other city
Chief town of district
UGANDA
0 km 35 70 105 km
Ugandan districts have the name of their chief towns (indicated by ●)
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Climate Change

- Increase 2 deg. C. by 2080.
- Less predictable rains
- Increase in flood/drought events

Figure 3. The impact of a 2ºC temperature rise on robusta coffee in Uganda (source: UNEP 2002, in MWE 2007)

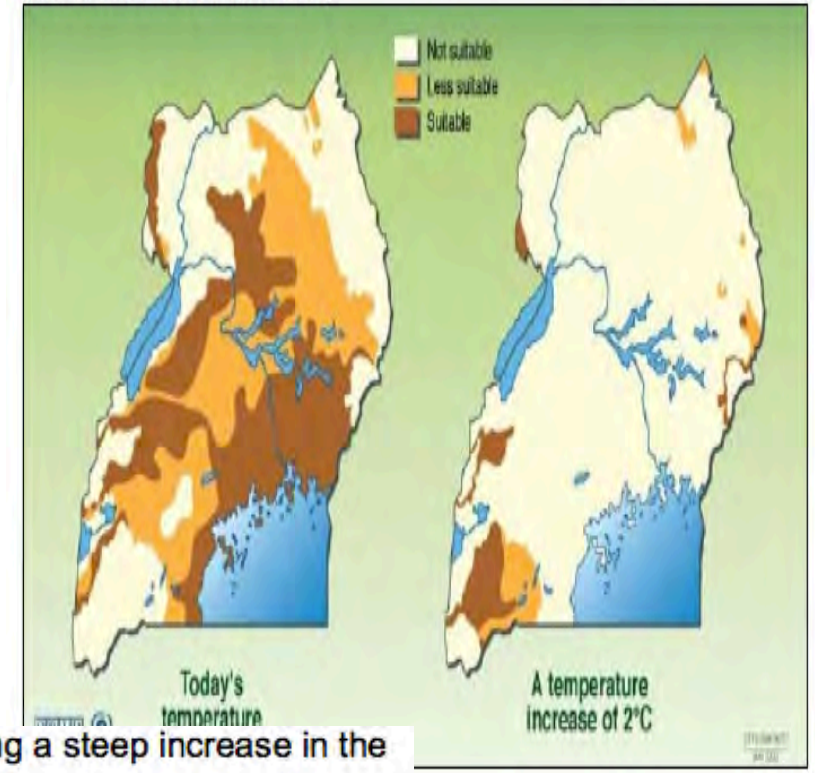
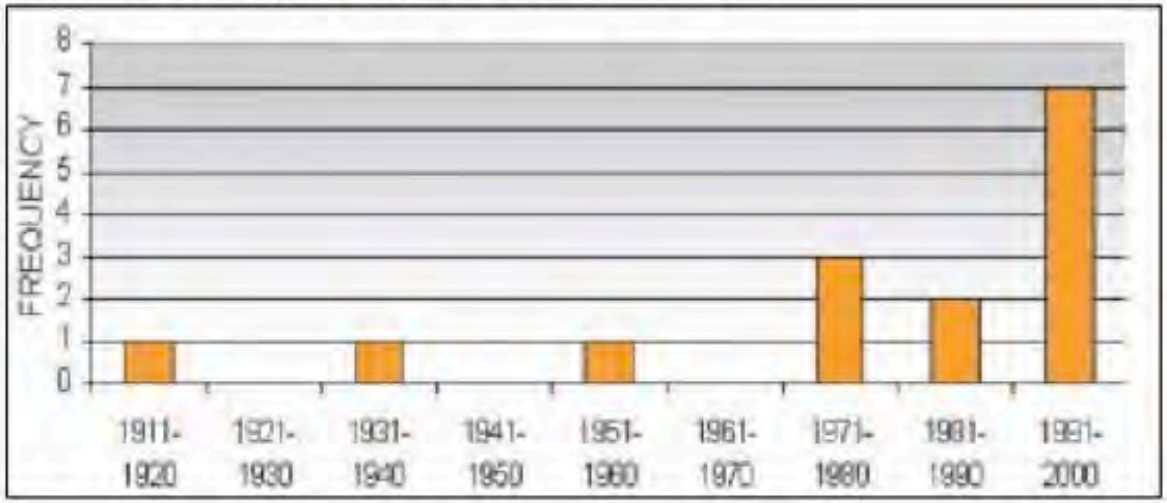


Figure 2: Chart appearing in Uganda's NAPA suggesting a steep increase in the occurrence of drought in Uganda. source: MWE 2007



Partners for Resiliance


SECURING THE FUTURE
Building Resilience Through
Disaster Risk Management and
Climate Change Adaptation

Internship Goals from PfR

- Showcase how the EW/EA system is working and make recommendations on how it can be improved to include short term forecasts.
- Interview local community members at PfR field sites. From this produce two case studies highlighting best practices.
- I focused on EW/EA, Conservation and livelihood programs

EW/EA, Conservation and best practices

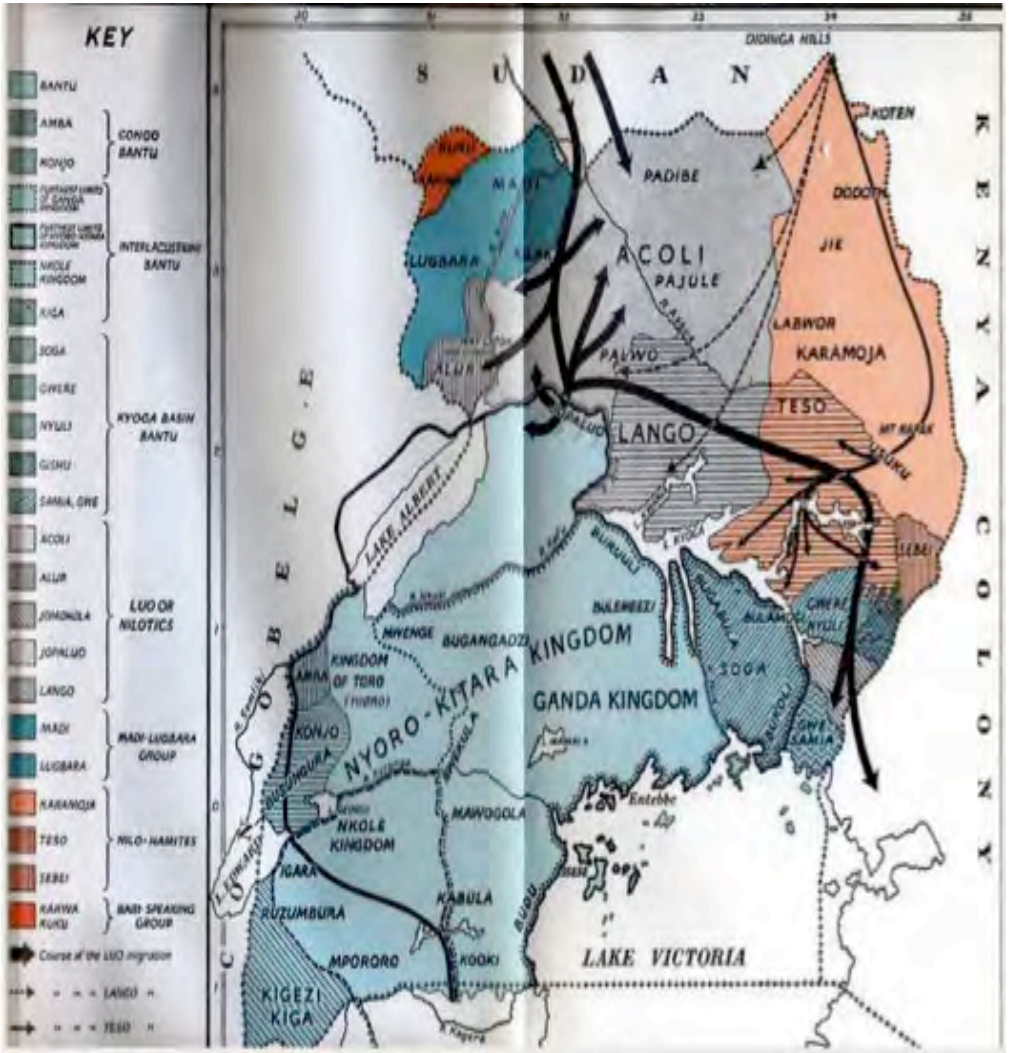
- I asked three broad questions:
- 1. How is the EW/EA system perceived and used by PfR communities? (Caveat)
- 2. How are conservation initiatives perceived and acted upon in the communities PfR is working with? What ways do people conserve, specifically trees, in these areas?
- 3. What projects are best received and favored in PfR communities?

Study Areas and Population

- Otuke, June 4th-July 4th
- Napak, July 11th-August 10th
- In depth interviews: **33** (18 Otuke) (15 Napak):
- Focus groups: **8** (3 Otuke) (5 Napak)
- Focus Group Participants: **40** (18 Otuke),(22 Napak)
- Events Attended/Sensitizations: **6** (4 Otuke) (2 Napak)

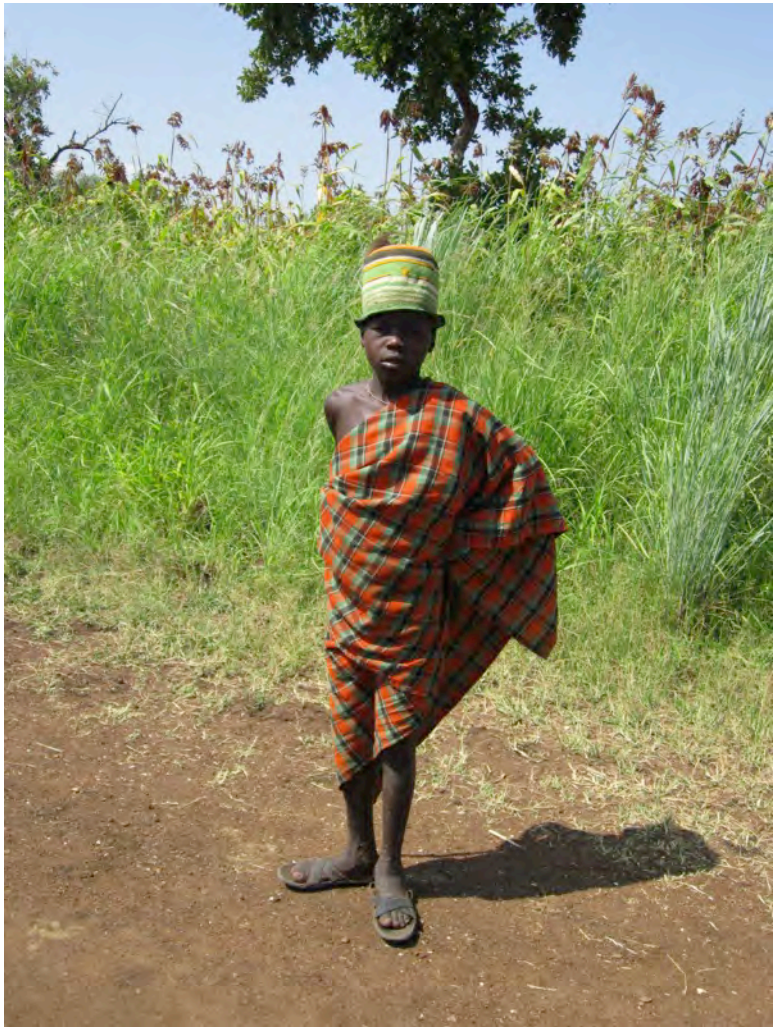
Ethnicity


ACHOLI
LANGO
Lake Kwania
BANYORO
Lake Kyoga
BAGANDA
BASOGA
BATORO
BANYANKOLE
KARAMOJONG
ITESO
LUGBARA
MADI
ALUR
KUMAM
TEPETH
SUK
SEBEI
BAGISU
BAGWERE
BAKENYI
BAAMBA
BAKONJO
GANGAZI
VAGA
WEKULA
BWIRI
KOKI
MPORORO
BAKIGA
BANYARUANDA
Arua
Gulu
Lira
Moroto
Soroti
Hoima
Fort Portal
Jinja
Tororo
Mbarara
Masaka
Kabale
KAMPALA
ETHNIC GROUPS
Bantu
Nilotic
Nilo-Hamitic
Sudanic


KEY
CONGO BANTU
INTERLACUSTRINE BANTU
KYOGA BASIN BANTU
LUO OR NILOTICS
MADI-LUGBARA GROUP
NILO-HAMITES
BARI-SPEAKING GROUP
SUDAN
BELGIAN CONGO
KENYA COLONY
ACOLI
PAJULE
PADIBE
LABWOR
KARAMOJA
TESO
LANGO
ALUR
LUGBARA
MADI
JIE
DODOTH
KOTEN
LAKE ALBERT
NYORO-KITARA KINGDOM
GANDA KINGDOM
KINGDOM OF TORO
NKOLE KINGDOM
KONJO
BUNGANGADZI
MWENGE
BULEMEZI
SOGA
BUKEDI
GWE LAMIA
MAWOGOLA
KABULA
IGARA
RUZUMBURA
MPORORO
KOOKI
KIGEZI
KIGA
LAKE VICTORIA
Entebbe

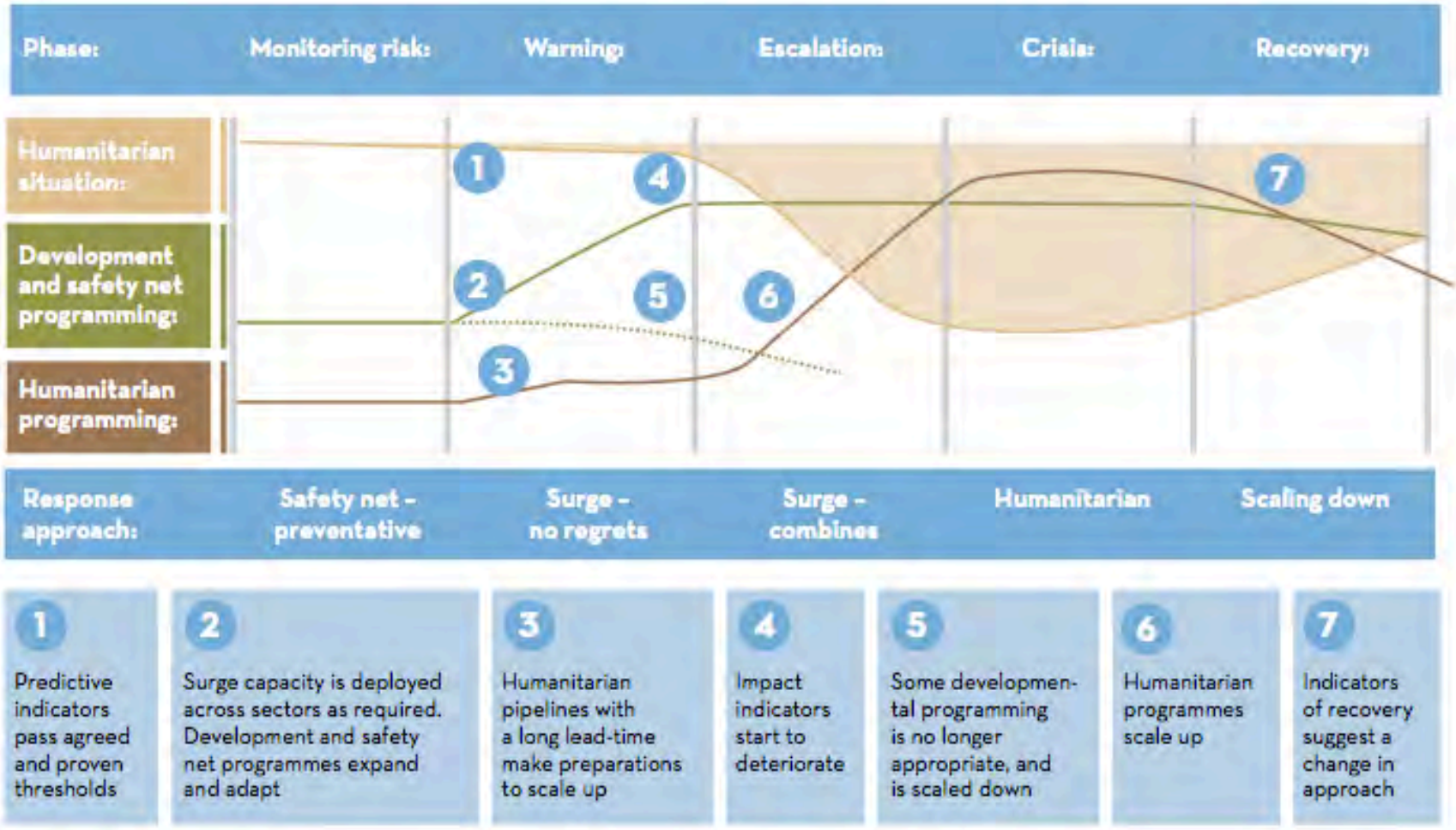
Otuke

Napak



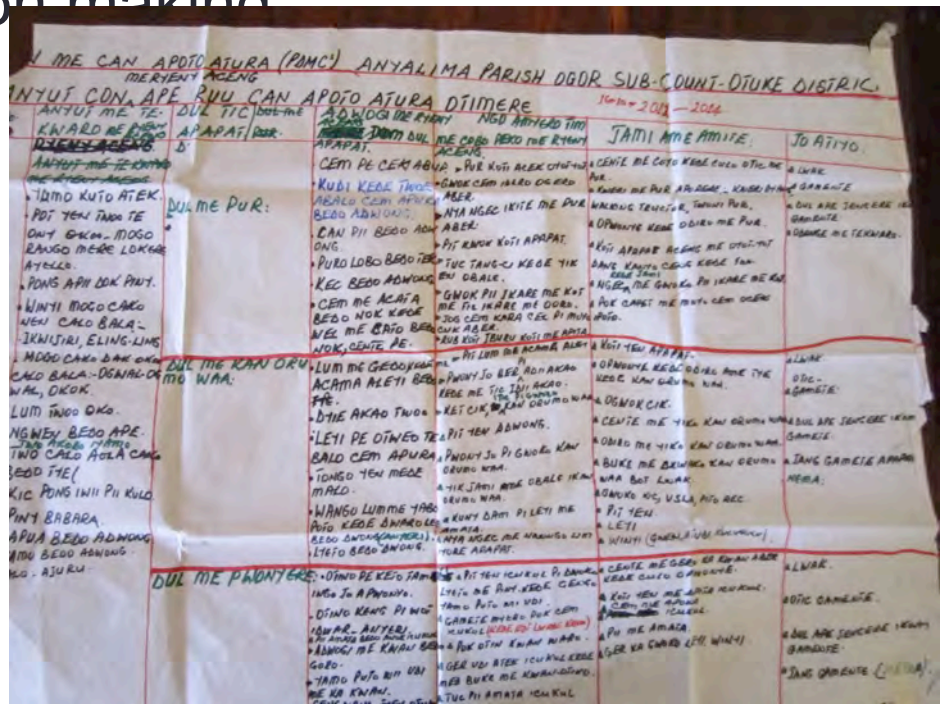
Early Warning/Early Action

Theory of EW/EA



Elements

- Quarterly forecast from Meteorological Authority in Kampala
- Translations distributed in text and cd
- PfR staff disseminate forecasts through their groups.



Methods

Otuke traditional signs calendar

Traditional Seasonal Calendar for Otuke District [^ = predictive sign, * = "other type" sign]

SEASON	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
DRY (contemporary)												
DRY (historical pre 1970-80)												
WET (contemporary)												
WET (historical)												
INTERMITTANT RAINS (semi-dry)												
PLANTING												
HARVEST												
ANIMAL SIGNS (BIRDS)												
ARUM (hornbill)				concurrent								
OCHECHO (blackbird)				concurrent								
AWELE (green pidgeon)				concurrent								
OGOK (great egret)				concurrent								
OTAT-KOT ^			2-3 weeks. Singing									
IKWIJIRI ^											among animals. 1 week	
ARAP ^											leaves dry. 1-2 weeks	
KOTH GWEN-CWEE ^			2-3 days. Singing									
PLANT SIGNS												
ETEK (*khaya anthotheca)* ^			2-3 weeks., peak bloom before									
EBULE-OLAM (Fig tree. Possibly banyun)					concurrent						leaves shed 1 week	
SHEA-NUT ^			1-3 weeks									
CELESTIAL SIGNS												
ETOP (no set time, signals both increased rain or drought, depending on location)												
STREAKS ACROSS SKY: EAST-WEST ^					unk						unk	
* COWS DANCE WITH TAILS UP^			1 week									
* The ones with elephantitis have swollen feet. The ones who are old have body aches. ^			unk									
* MOUNTAINS BLUE AT DAWN ^			3-4 weeks									

Napak Traditional Signs Calendar

Traditional Seasonal Calendar for Napak District [^ = predictive sign, * = "other type" sign

SEASON	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
DRY (contemporary)												
WET (contemporary)												
PLANTING												
HARVEST												
ANIMAL SIGNS (BIRDS)												
ELE-LE (black dove) ^			2 days-1week									
PLANT SIGNS												
EKUNORIT (Shea nut) ^			2-3 weeks									
ELAMAE (Short fruit tree) ^			2-3 weeks									
EBO-BORE (unk. Time frame)												
EKORETE (IB.aegypticus) ^			1-2 weeks									
CELESTIAL SIGNS												
NGIMATON (or Ngiremoton) 7 Stars										rises E to N		
LOTE-MOTIE (star='looking pots') ^			E=Wet						West=Dry			
ELAP (Moon) ^			Face N=Rain						Face S=Dry			
LOMOROKO (Star:Harvest bad omen)												
ARIO (milky way) ^			Stars > in W						Stars > in E			
NGIMARAKALO (W-E shooting star) ^			East=Wet						West=Dry			
* COWS ARE HAPPY DANCE WITH TAILS UP ^			2 weeks									

EW/EA Findings, Otuke

- PfR program communities have an awareness of EW/EA forecasts.
- Once information is given to parish chiefs, local elders and others it is difficult to track how information is disseminated. Some radios, but unclear how much they are used.
- The focus groups as well as interviews found that the matrix was not being used in meetings privately or at the household level to think about mitigation decisions
- Knowledge of the weather is a complex interplay between various temporal signs, outside information, historical understandings and cultural institutions.

EW/EA Findings Napak

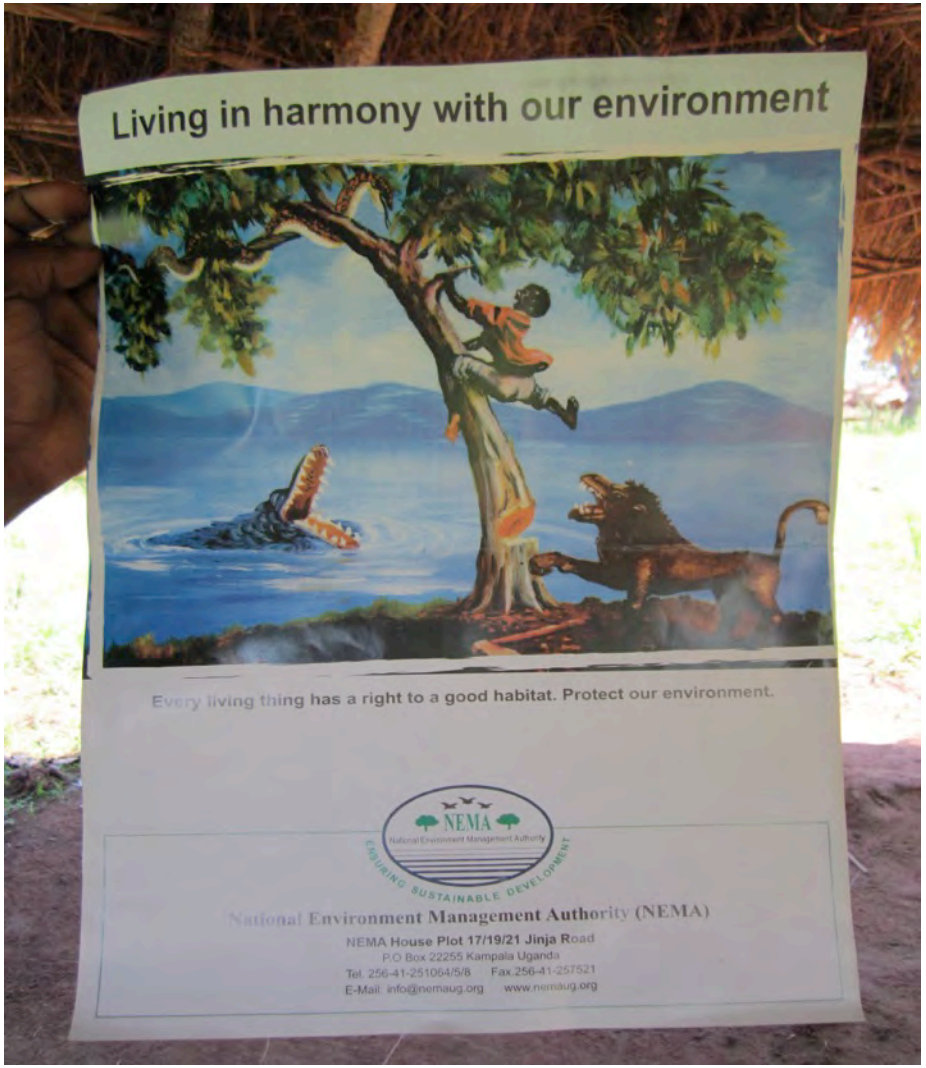
- As with Otuke, knowledge of weather is a complex interplay between many variables.
- Fieldworkers use many types of information. ACTED, FEWS and other sources.
- In Napak, the traditional structures of forecasting and weather knowledge rely heavily on elder councils and ceremony in some areas.
- Fewer radios, and even less forecast information reaches villages in Napak.
- The matrix was not evaluated in this area.

EW/EA Conclusions

Conservation Case Study

- PfR projects both facilitate conservation efforts through sensitization and by-law advocacy. PfR communities in both Otuke and Napak had specific conservation initiatives that were in place.

Conservation Findings: Otuke



Conservation Findings, Napak

Q.3: Potential success stories in the making

- There are three projects that seemed to be both popular and productive: VSLA, Beekeeping, and hybrid goats.
- 1. VSLA: In conversations about climate change disaster strategies many people stated they used VSLA's to buy food, seeds or visit health clinics. They also had started some small enterprises, such as sewing and shea nut oil production.

Beekeeping

- Beekeeping was shown to me in both Napak and Otuke. The beekeeping farmers said they were happy with the bees. The honey has yet to develop a market, but the farmers are excited at possibilities.

Hybrid Goats

- The goats in Napak were very popular. In both parishes goats had increased in number and had led to collective gardens and new group formations.
- They said the goats helped the children have less disease.

A difficult variable: Land Tenure and historical-cultural-political difference

- .

Conclusion

- Overall the EW/EA system in Otuke and Napak has the strength, through both district level, and community level buy-in, to succeed. If forecasts can reliably get to farmers during planting seasons then future mitigations will be sought. Matrix possibly useless.
- Conservation sensitizations are working. PfR communities are aware and are taking actions to preserve the environment. Without secure land tenure rights and local control these programs could fail.
- Programs that match the livelihood options and ecosystems of communities are most admired. Beekeeping and Goats. Additionally, VSLA's seem to be a versatile institution that facilitates both mitigation and resilience.

Emmanuel

Jasper