- Integrating disciplines and approaches to encompass different risks
- Forming partnerships among communities, civil society organisations, government, knowledge institutes and other key stakeholders
- Stimulating learning

Key Focus Areas:

- Policies: PfR SP aims to mainstream IRM approaches and aspects into selected policies (National Climate Change Policy, National Disaster Preparedness and Management Policy and National Wetlands Policy)
- Investments: PfR SP aims to promote risk screening of private and public investments
 - Practices: PfR SP advocates for scaling up of IRM
- practices to be adapted by government plans and programs and other key stakeholders.

PFR Quick Gains

- Integrated risk management in National Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) framework and currently working with National CSA task force to develop costed implementation strategy which will be used for fundraising.
- Support the establishment of district multi- stakeholder platform and are engaging to integrate risk management in development work.
- Engaging in policy review processes
- Institutional capacity development of CBOs/CSOs and community groups for scaling up of good IRM practices

Where are we working?

PfR SP works at National and District (here focusing on Teso, Lango and Karamoja) level

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About us

Partners for Resilience Strategic Partnership (PfR SP) is an alliance of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) working in areas of humanitarian, development, climate and environment. PfR works to build and strengthen community resilience by integrating Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), Ecosystem Management and restoration (EMR) and Climate Change Adaptation (CCA) - referred to as Integrated Risk Management (IRM Approach. In Uganda, the alliance is composed of CARE International in Uganda, CORDAID, Uganda Red Cross, Red Cross Climate Centre and Wetlands International. The current phase is implemented in 9 other countries; Kenya, Mali, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Philippines, India, Indonesia, South Sudan and Haiti. In Uganda, PfR SP (2016-2020) aims to mainstream IRM Approaches and Principles into selected National Policies (National Climate Change policy, National Wetland Policy and National Disaster Preparedness and Management policy), Investments and Practices. PfR SP also contributes to implementation of International frameworks such as Sustainable Development Goals, SENDAI framework on Disaster Risk Reduction, Paris Agreement on Climate

Change, RAMSAR Convention on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. PfR SP conducts regular dialogues with key policy makers and practioners (CSOS, Academia, Private Sector, Researchers etc) with the aim of promoting IRM. At the center of the PfR agenda are vulnerable communities keeping gender perspectives and the marginalized groups in focus. PfR SP builds on past engagements from Partners for Resilience 1 (2011-2015) in Uganda whose aim was to reduce the impact of hazards on vulnerable communities.





Hon.Minister for Water and Environment (Hon. Kamuntu Ephraim) launching community participatory wetland management plan in Otuke

Program Objective

- IRM approach is mainstreamed in Uganda on selected government policies
- Projects and programs are implemented based on IRM principles

Why Uganda

- Putting people at center-stage, building on loca and traditional resources and knowledge
- Linking humanitarian and development domains by focusing on livelihoods
- Working on different time scales to ensure adaptive planning
- Addressing risk at a landscape scale through proper management of ecosystems
- Linking local realities with global processes



Uganda is a land-locked country with a population of 34.6 Million people based on the 2014 national census. 65% of Uganda's population is dependent on rain fed agricultural produce. Uganda is prone to multiple risks both natural and man-made for instance drought, prolonged dry spells, flooding and associated risks. Climate change is increasing the vulnerabilities of communities in Uganda. Key aspects that characterize effective resilience building to reduce disaster risks Putting people at center-stage, building on local