

ENR CSOs

Performance Report

2011/2012



Acronyms

ACCU Anti-Corruption Coalition in Uganda	ICT Information, Communication Technology
ACODE Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment	IFC International Finance Corporation
AUPWAE Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment.	IUCN International Union for Conservation of Nature
BFP Budget Framework Paper	IWDP Integrated Women Development Program
CAN-U Climate Action Network-Uganda	JESE Joint Efforts to Save the Environment
CBO Community Based Organization	JGI Jane Goodall Institute
CDM Clean Development Mechanism	JSR Joint Sector Review
CDO Community Development Officer	KACODA Kapchorwa Community Development Association
CFM Collaborative Forest Management	KASUFU Kabende Sustainable Forest Users group
CFR Central Forest Reserve	KRC Kabarole Research Centre
CIDA Canadian International Development Agency	LFR Local Forest Reserve
CLA Communal Land Association	NAADS National Agricultural Advisory Services
CODECA Community Development and Conservation Agency	NAPA National Adaptation Programs of Action
COP Conference of Parties	NEMA National Environment Management Authority
CSO Civil Society Organization	NFA National Forestry Authority
CWMP Community Wetland Management Plan	NPF Nature Palace Foundation
DFS District Forestry Services	NU Nature Uganda
DANIDA Danish International Development Agency	PA Protected Areas
DOM Department of Meteorology	PFOs Private Forest Owners
DP Development Partner	PoA Program of Activities
DWRM Directorate of Water Resources Management	PROBICOU Pro-Biodiversity Conservation in Uganda
EA Environmental Alert	REDD Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
EBA Ecosystem Based Adaptation	REPA Rights, Equity and Protected Areas
ECO Ecological Christian Association	SPR Sector Performance Report
EED Evangelischen Entwicklungsdienst	SWAGEN Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment
EIS Environmental Impact Statement	TBG Tooro Botanical Gardens
EMLI Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility	UCSD The Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development
ENR Environment and Natural Resources	USAID The United States Agency for International Development
FAO Food and Agricultural Organization	UNDP United Nations Development Programme
FLEGT Forestry Law Enforcement Governance and Trade	UWS Uganda Wildlife Society
FIEFOC Farm Income Enhancement	WCS Wildlife Conservation Society
FMP Forest Management Plans	WGI Water Governance Institute
FP Fish Ponds	WMD Wetlands Management Department
FSSD Forestry Sector Support department	WRM Water Resources Management
FY Financial year	WWF World Wide Fund for Nature
GIZ German Society for International Cooperation	
HEP Hydro-Electric Power	

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1 Executive Summary

ENR CSOs participate in the Joint Sector Review (JSR) of the Ministry of Water and Environment by sharing their collective contributions to the sector during the past financial year, assess government performance against Agreed Sector Undertakings and advise government on priorities for future attention. The ENR-CSO Network's contributions to the JSR process are documented in the Sector Performance Report (SPR) of the Ministry of Water and Environment and in this ENR CSO Performance report. Details of ENR CSO position for 2012 are contained in a separate 'ENR CSO Position paper titled 'Call to Government for Good Governance and Improved Service Delivery in the Environment and Natural Resources sub-sector'. These documents are widely circulated to raise awareness and to inform stakeholders.

This report provides a compilation of the ENR CSOs contributions to sector development in the government's financial year 2011/2012 and a critical analysis of government performance against its undertakings during financial year 2011-2012. The information herein is collated from data that was submitted by the ENR CSOs that actively participated in this process. The participating ENR CSOs compiled their contribution based on the set Ministry of Water and Environment's sectoral and national planning targets and was based on the following components: Forestry, Environment, Wetlands, Weather, Climate and Climate change, and Governance within the Environment and Natural Resources sub-sector.

During the FY 2010/2011, 29 ENR CSOs invested USD 3,856,802 million. This FY 2011/2012, 35 ENR CSOs invested USD 4,012,624 millions of which 50.5 % was invested in forestry, 16.8 % in weather, climate and climate change, 17.6% in governance, 6.5% in Environmental Management and 10.4% in Wetlands Management.

Forestry – among other achievements, ENR CSOs contributing to this report conducted awareness raising campaigns for tree planting in schools, communities and interested institutions such as the prisons, police, military and faith based organizations country-wide. This was done through environmental education clubs, conservation awareness and outreach, school and community out-reach initiatives, Information, Education and Communication Programs and community based organisations. Consequently over 2 million trees (estimated to cover 1800 hectares) have been planted in over 700 hundred schools countrywide. It is estimated that over 300,000 pupils were reached with messages on tree growing as means for mitigating climate change.

Environment – ENR CSOs have continuously pursued governance concerns in the oil and gas sub-sector with limited response from government on transparency concerns as well as concerns related to biodiversity loss due to oil exploration. Consequently ENR CSOs have built the capacity of communities and community based organization in the Albertine Rift Region to monitor ecosystem stability using customized community monitoring tools.

Wetlands – ENR CSOs have engaged communities to contribute to the development of a strategy for effective demarcation of wetland boundaries, and consultations at institutional level that is likely to improve institutional coordination during mapping of wetlands and boundary demarcation. Weather, climate and climate change – CSOs have participated in countrywide consultations leading to a draft Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Guidelines and also participated in piloting the National Adaptation Programmes for Action (NAPA) and climate change negotiations at regional and international levels.

Governance - In a bid to refrain government from degazettment of Mabira and Namanve CFRs, The Save Mabira Group met H.E President Museveni to explain the economic benefits of those reserves and other reserves that are threatened by demands for land use change and to implore him to stop government from going ahead with its intention to allocate a portion of the forest reserve to sugarcane production. The Forest Governance Learning Group, coordinated by ACODE and with support from CARE International in Uganda organised a multi-stakeholder symposium on forest governance in Uganda to discuss concerns about forest sector governance (illegal timber trade, institutional reforms and lack of political will to support forest sector development).

ENRCSOs are grateful for the achievements detailed in the 2012 Sector Performance Report despite the meagre resources availed.

ENRCSOs are concerned about:

- The inadequate political will to address ENR Sub-sector concerns
- The inadequate public investment in ENR sub-sector
- The increasing non-compliance to the rule of law and escalating levels of corruption in ENR Sub-sector, particularly in forestry and wetlands.
- The increased degradation of wetlands and encroachment characterized by filling with soil mass and debris
- Transparency in oil and gas development is still inadequate
- The rushed nature in which the development of the climate change policy and implementation strategy have been conducted which has limited the depth of consultations required for such an important policy
- The increasing scarcity of wood energy sources which is putting a strain on the population, especially the poorest members of society

2 Context of the report

A. BACKGROUND

Every year, stakeholders in the Water and Environment sector review the sector's performance with respect to achieving their set out objectives and targets (Agreed Undertakings), clearly identifying the constraints, challenges and opportunities as a basis for repositioning for the subsequent years. This process is termed as the Joint Sector Review (JSR) and is led by the Ministry of Water and Environment. It involves all major stakeholders in the sector including development partners, political leaders and civil society organizations.

Civil Society Organizations in the Environment and Natural Resources sub-sector [ENR-CSOs] participate in the Joint Sector Review by sharing their collective contributions in the past year, assess government performance and advise government on priorities for future attention. To achieve this objective, Environment Alert (EA) provides the Secretariat role that coordinates ENR-CSOs in the JSR process. ENR-CSOs internally organize themselves along the following thematic groups: forestry, wetlands, weather and climate, environment and governance each with a lead organization. These thematic groups provide a critical analysis of government performance against the agreed indicators.



A call for contribution to sector development is made and each of the CSOs willingly submits its information about its contributions to sector developments stating their broad activities, lessons, outcomes, challenges and the related financial investment.

In order to disseminate the outcomes of the ENR CSOs participation in the JSR, an event is organized during which a CSO contribution to the sub-sector is presented to stakeholders with a set of recommendations to be considered as future priorities by government and other stakeholders. This contribution informs government in shaping its undertakings for the following year.

Methodology

In order to generate information about the contributions of ENR CSOs, a data collection tool was developed in line with sectoral and national planning targets. The tool was used by each CSO to compile information on their contributions to the different ENR sub-sector components (Forestry, Environment, Wetlands, Weather climate and Climate change and Governance). The thematic groups assessed government's performance. Over 35 ENR CSOs responded/submitted their inputs detailing the activities they implemented in the course of the year. These were subsequently compiled into a draft report. A meeting was organized for the participating CSOs to validate contents of the draft report, to review the draft assessments of government's performance and to generate feedback and ideas to be presented to government as priority areas (undertakings) for the coming financial year.

Limitations

- The number of CSOs operating at the sub-national level that participate in this process is still low and therefore their achievements have not been captured. Regional Consultations proposed in FY 2010/2011 should be operationalized so as to capture contributions from such CSOs.
- The process for collection and collating of information from individual ENR CSOs is not given sufficient time. This is affecting the level of details useful for the report.
- Whereas the tool for data collection has been greatly improved for this FY 2011/2012, some CSOs (particularly those from the regions) still find difficulties in using it. There is need for capacity building in self appraisal.
- There is no mechanism for validation of reports submitted by CSOs. The peer-to-peer field visits proposed in FY 2011/2012 should be rolled out in FY 2012/2013.

B. ENR CSOs participation and coordination

In FY 2010/2011 ENR CSOs agreed to continue operating as a loose network hosted by Environmental Alert. They further agreed to organize themselves along thematic groups of Forestry, Wetlands, Environment, Weather and Climate Change and Governance (with each theme being coordinated by a dedicated CSO). This is how ENR CSOs have operated in FY 2011/2012.

In order to enrich its responsiveness through meaningful engagements, and with support from CARES' Rights, Equity and Protected Areas program (REPA II), a peer review visit was made to KASA in Ghana to share experiences and learn how KASA, the Ghana CSO Network on environment and natural resources, is organized and managed as a coalition of CSOs. The visit was also intended to appreciate political governance in Ghana and how this facilitates or inhibits the work of KASA. This would inform the new thinking in Uganda for a more robust and workable model for the ENR CSO Network in Uganda.

Key recommendations from the visit included:

- The need for ENR CSOs in Uganda to reflect on the current set up of the thematic groups; to view the sector beyond the Ministry of Water and Environment. Subsectors such as land, wildlife, fisheries, mining, oil and gas need to be brought on board.
- The need to broaden the stakeholder categories to include the religious associations, and cultural leaders or coalitions because of their position and function in society and the respect they garner from government.
- The need for the Ugandan CSO network to explore possibilities of fundraising to be able to finance its activities, increase its relevancy, effectiveness, efficiency and image as public watchdog, serving the citizenry of Uganda.

C. CSO Investments in Environment and Natural Resources

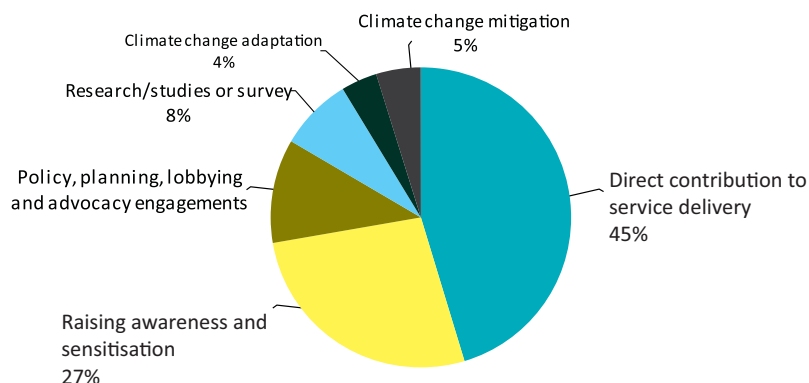
In FY 2010/11, 29 ENR CSOs invested a total of USD 3,856,802 million with 41% going to the climate change sub-sector, 31% in forestry, 14% in wetlands, 4% in Environment and 4% on governance in forestry. In the FY 2011/2012, 35 ENR-CSOs invested a total of USD 4,012,624 million in the environment and Natural resource Sub-sector [table 1].

Table 1: ENR CSO Investment in the ENR-Sub-sector 2011/2012

Theme/Component	Contribution (UGX)	Contribution (USD)	%ge
Forestry	5,007,750,092	2,011,145	50.1
Wetlands	1,043,029,939	418,888	10.4
Environment	650,310,000	261,169	6.5
Weather, Climate and climate change	1,753,605,408	704,259	17.6
Governance	1,536,738,236	617,164	15.4
	9,991,433,675	4,012,624	100

The figure below shows the activities in which the resources were invested

Allocation of Resources to ENR Sub-sector 2011/2012



- Spending over 45% of ENR CSOs total investment into service delivery is clear testimony that ENR CSOs are relevant partners to MWE in the attainment of the set undertakings for FY 2011/2012
- Using fewer resources to undertake ENR CSO mandate of advocacy in spite of the serious governance challenges in the sector is a result of fewer CSOs investing in lobbying and advocacy. This has serious implications to the role of CSO in advocacy and as watchdogs for the public.
- Climate change is affecting investments yet there are limited resources utilized for adaptation and mitigation. Where as this is true with ENR CSOs, it is also true with government where little resources have been allocated to weather, climate and climate change. Investments for climate change adaptation and mitigation was allocated only 4% of the resources. This low investment in the face of growing negative impacts of climate change needs to be reversed.

3 Achievements and Outcomes

3.1 ACHIEVEMENTS IN FORESTRY

The key undertakings for the forestry thematic area of the ENR sub-sector for the FY 2011/2012 were Undertaking 2 on finalisation of strategies for the demarcation of forest reserves (both central as well as local forestry reserves) and Undertaking 5 on operational mechanisms for REDD Preparedness Plan (R-PP). Related to the above undertakings are sector aspirations provided for in the Ministerial Policy Statement (MPS), which included

among others the express need to strengthen governance and coordination in the forest sector, rolling out mechanisms for REDD preparedness, supply seed and seedlings, strengthening forestry technical extension services, afforestation of bare hills, lakes shores, river banks and general tree planting by the public. The sections here below provide details of the ENR CSOs contribution towards the attainment of the set undertakings and aspiration of the MPS as minuted in the JSR 2010/2011.

3.1.1 Direct contribution to service delivery in forest management

All ENR CSOs contributing to this report raised awareness campaigns on tree planting in schools, communities and institutions such as the prisons, police, military and faith based organizations country-wide through environmental education clubs, conservation awareness and outreach, school community outreach initiatives, information, education and communication programs. Consequently over 3 million trees (estimated to cover 1800 hectares) have been planted in over 700 hundred schools countrywide. Over 300,000 pupils were reached with messages on tree growing as means for mitigating climate change.

WWF supported the Uganda Forest Working Group and the National Forestry Authority to establish a Standards Development Group and in implementing sustainable forest management activities (including forest certification) which are expected to contribute to good governance in forestry.

WWF provided 184,222 tree seedlings (Pine and Musisi) for planting (landscape restoration) to 208 householders in Nombe sub-county in Ntoroko district, and Rukoki Sub-county in Kasese district. The targeted households were trained in tree nursery operations and silvicultural practices and were provided with plantation management tools such as pruning saws.

Tree Talk raised a total of 1,339,680 seedlings (of over 30 different species) and were distributed in over 415 schools in the districts Amuru, Nwoya, Gulu, Pader, Agago, Kitgum, Lamwo, Adjumani and Moyo.

ECO-Trust mobilised communities to plant indigenous tree woodlots in the districts of Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Masindi, Hoima, Adjumani, Kitgum and Gulu. A total of 700 hectares of private land have been planted with trees under the "Trees for Global Benefit" initiative; a carbon sequestration initiative, a carbon sequence initiative.



St. Anthony Girls School in Nakasongola – debating whether Mabira Forest should be degazetted. Photo by Tree Talk

Together with a number of actors such as Tree Talk, ECO-Trust has undertaken tree planting in different watersheds in Standard Chartered Bank's districts of operation (Wakiso, Gulu, Mbale, Mbarara)

In a bid to add value to participation in sustainable resource management through supporting income generation, Eco-trust has supported 11 community groups around Rwenzori Mountains, Queen Elizabeth, Bwindi and Mgahinga National Parks as well as Budongo Central Forest Reserve to invest in tourism infrastructure



Cover and back page of the Tree Planting Guide produced by Tree Talk for the Uganda Forestry Working Group

CARE Uganda facilitated Collaborative Forest Management [CFM] agreements between communities and the National Forest Authority (NFA). These agreements are operationalised at Kihaimira CFR (Kibaale district), Itwara CFR (Kyenjojo and Kabarole Districts) and Mobuku CFR (Kasese district). Communities around Matiri have been supported to form a community based association and have undertaken resource assessment in preparations for negotiation with NFA for a possible CFM agreement. Eco-trust, too, facilitated the signing of a CFM agreement between Maliba Integrated

Farmers' Association and NFA to manage part of Maliba Central Forest Reserve in Kasese District.

IUCN, together with a number of partners have been engaged in processes and activities leading to river bank ecosystem restoration for Aswa River in Northern Uganda, Atari and Sippi Rivers in Mt. Elgon Conservation Area as well as Nakivaale River in S.W Uganda. WWF has specifically engaged stakeholders in restoration work on landscapes of the Albertine Rift valley.

Using the "Sustainable Economic Forestry Enterprises Development Model" that emphasizes Savings for Investment Scheme, NED has supported 300 farmers (with over 1500 bee hives) to integrate commercial apiculture in agro-forestry. NED is also working with over 2,000 contracted maize farmers in Apac, Masindi and Kiryandongo to integrate agro-forestry on farm. It is supporting 1,005 herbalists to commercialise herbal medicine in Mpigi district. NED has trained 50 entrepreneurs investing a total of Ushs 154 million in commercial tree and fruit nurseries in Nakawa Kampala, Iganga, Jinja and Mukono districts.

Two (2) private forests of Ave Maria and Keith Bitamazire in Masindi have been supported to develop management plans. The owners of Avemaria are in the process of registering their private forest. Tengele and Motokai community forests were ratified at the district level as Communal Land Associations (CLA's). They have now been submitted to the ministry for final approval.

JGI has facilitated the establishment of three CFM groups in Bugoma and Wambabya CFRs giving the communities joint management (with government) of part of the adjacent Central Forest Reserve. The groups have a total membership of 855 members (45.4% female). The CFM groups include the 1) Nyakasinina, Ngemwa and Zorobi Forest Conservation and Development Association 2) Wambabya Forest Conservation and Development Association, and (recently co-opted and facilitated 3) Kidoma Conservation and Development Association.

Adaptive Collaborative Management of Natural Resources using participatory planning approaches for forest conservation among forest adjacent communities have been promoted in the districts of Mpigi, Butabambala, Masaka and Rakai. The activities included tree nursery establishment, bee-keeping, agroforestry and collaborative forest management.

This financial year, (CODECA, JGI and CARE) have created awareness among 1,090 Private Forest Owners in Hoima and Masindi Districts about the value of private and communal forests, ownership rights, opportunities and legal obligations for owners of private and customary natural forests.

Areas of attention included ecological, cultural and socio-economic values of private forests to local economy and rural livelihood, the roles and responsibilities private forest owners are expected to play as stipulated in the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003, as well as providing guidance and tips to PFOs and their local leaders on the procedures and requirements involved in registering their PFOs' networks with the District Local Governments, and the available potential opportunities for sustaining their networks.

ENR CSOs such as Nature Palace Foundation (NPF) have mobilized farmers to participate in the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme Community Forestry support activities.

3.1.2 Sustainable Forest Management awareness and sensitization

In a bid to promote sustainable forest management through market driven forces, WWF has promoted forest certification at NFA, the DFS, among Private Owners, the Uganda Timber Growers Association (UTGA) and forest product users such as construction industries (National Housing, Rocko Construction). If the market demands for certified products from responsibly managed forests, then sustainable forest management will easily be attained.



UFWG Northern Uganda stakeholders dialogue meeting in Gulu. Photo by Environmental Alert

Through the Uganda Forestry Working Group (UFWG), Environment Alert coordinated a project aimed at increasing the visibility of the forest sector in Uganda, commemorating 2011 as the International Year of Forests. Five (5) regional stakeholder meetings and 4 regional forest lectures were conducted to share information on the drivers and effects of deforestation and forest degradation; contributions of forests and forestry sector in national development; and the policy, legal and institutional framework governing the forests and forestry sector in Uganda. The materials produced included 4,000 posters, 3,000 fliers/leaflets and 3 banners depicting the role of forestry to livelihoods and socio economic development. Over 288 Radio spot messages and 6 interactive talk shows were aired on six popular radio stations in five regions of the country to create awareness on sustainable forest management.

ENR CSOs have used multi-stakeholder forum / community meetings, newsletters, brochures, radio/TV programs, websites, and social-media to raise awareness about sustainable forest management. Gender based concerns relating to forest resources management were addressed.

In Kalangala, ECO held training workshops on the impacts of Agro fuels, bio-fuels on human development in Kalangala District and encouraged communities to grow more trees instead of the proposed oil palm project.

3.1.3 Policy, planning, lobbying and advocacy engagements

The Uganda Forest Working Group hosted by Environment Alert has remained a key platform for forest sector advocacy and lobbying targeting local and national level political and decision maker; seeking their attention to the plight of forestry in the country. Newly elected Parliamentarians and local government political leaders in the different regions of the country were targets for the advocacy initiatives in FY 2011/2012.


IUCN, EA, WCS, CARE, ACODE, CODECA, Tree Talk among others participated in the national REDD+ initiatives through the REDD+ Steering Committee and the REDD+ Working Group and have provided guidance for the development of a national REDD+ strategy for Uganda.

WWF has engaged stakeholders in a process that will see duty bearers embrace forest certification as an approach to sustainable forest management in Uganda.

UWS has held policy dialogues with parliamentarians, academia, private sector, government general public for forestry issues like resources allocation and their integration in National Development Plans and District Development Plans.



There is Increasing need for Certification of forest products as an approach to sustainable forest management. Photo by WWF-UCO



CSOs have continuously promoted Collaborative Forest Management approaches between the National Forest Authority, the District Forest Services and the forest adjacent communities.

IUCN, CARE have used inter-district multi stakeholder fora (such as the Mt. Elgon Forum for various discussions of REDD, EBA, WRM), comprising of District Local Government, National Forest Authority, Resident District Commissioners, CSO and communities to address gaps in the coordination of forest resources management Mt. Elgon and Mt. Rwenzori conservation areas.

ECO-Trust and WWF have facilitated negotiations leading to the signing of 10 Resource Use Agreements between communities in Kasese and Uganda Wildlife Authority.

A Rocha Uganda has used a School Community Outreach (SCORE) approach to lobby schools and engage communities in tree planting in Central Uganda.

3.1.4 Research/studies or surveys

IUCN undertook studies on benefit sharing under Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD) as well as Forest Law Enforcement Governance and Trade (FLEGT).

CARE Uganda undertook a review of UNETCOFA, the association of community forest management groups, with the intention to revive, strengthen and empower the groups as vibrant participatory forest management movement in Uganda.

WWF and CARE Uganda conducted a study on the valuation of the economic costs of weak forest law enforcement in Kyenjojo, Kyegegwa and Mubende districts. This was part of the EU-funded project on combating illegal Trade in Timber and Charcoal through Stakeholders Cooperation.

AUPWAE in partnership with School of Forestry, Makerere University and CIFOR, and with support from the Austrian Development Agency are carrying out three year study on policy legal and institutional frameworks on gender, tenure and community forestry in Uganda.

EA, in partnership with The Uganda National Apiculture Development Organisation, has facilitated processes for development of a strategic plan for apiculture development in Uganda through stakeholder consultations in the West Nile region.

Tree Talk undertook a documentation of best practices for tree planting, growing and protection based on community initiatives.

WWF undertook a regional and national study on timber trade and feasibility for Forest Stewardship Council Certification in Uganda. There is on-going follow-up on recommendations from this study which will result into the development of a national certification standard for Uganda to regulate and ensure sustainable forest resource use with particular focus on timber.

3.2 ACHIEVEMENTS IN WETLANDS MANAGEMENT

For the FY 2010/2011, wetlands were specifically considered under undertaking 2: i.e. 'Finalise the strategy for effective (forest and) wetland boundary demarcation, present for WESWG approval, and commence implementation by end of FY2011/12'. In line with the undertaking, the Ministerial Policy Statement further made commitments providing for the publication of an Atlas for Ugandan wetlands, demarcation of Nakivubo wetland boundary and initiate gazettlement instruments. In line with the above, CSOs have mobilised communities to put in place local mechanisms to safeguard the integrity of wetland resources in various parts of the country. The sub-sections here below provide a documentation of the contributions of the ENR-CSOs operating in the wetlands sub-sector.



Swamp reclamation in Kampala. Photo by Nature Palace Foundation

3.2.1 Direct contribution to service delivery in wetlands management

IUCN together with Nature Uganda, UWS and WMD, with support from UNDP, facilitated the process towards the demarcation of wetlands in Nakivaale and Pain Upe. As a result of this engagement, community protected areas and wetlands buffer restorations have been established.

CARE facilitated communities to develop and implement local rules regulating access to wetland resources at 11 wetland sites in Western Uganda. Two wetland management plans were approved by the district council in Kasese (Kyanzutsu and Mahango), one management plan was approved by district council in Masindi (Kiha kacukura) and has been submitted to wetlands management department, three management plans of Kyerenga wetland in Kyegegwa, Rwambu and Mpanga in Kamwenge were ratified at sub county level and are to be presented to the district council for approval. Management Plans for Njuguta and Mwamba in Kabarole and Kakone in Kasese are in drafting stage.

JGI worked with communities (over 1,500 private forest owners) to improve the management of 34 Km of riparian forests that support the river network in Hoima and Masindi to improve on the water quality and quantity of the Wambabya, Katanga and Ruguse wetland system.

WWF has supported the establishment of 26 Water User Groups in the Mt. Rwenzori catchment and consequently 2 Sub-catchment management plans developed and ratified. In order to abstract water from the wetlands, 15 Water User Groups have submitted action plans to pilot the management plans and 13 have been approved for funding.

3.2.2 Awareness and sensitization on wetlands management and wise use

In FY 2011/2012, ENR CSOs such as IUCN, WWF, ECO undertook various activities aimed at reclaiming degraded wetlands. Lubigi (Kampala), Kisansa (Mukono) and many swamps in Teso region are examples. The activities included those related to control of community intrusion/encroachment, sensitisation of communities, promotion of ecological enterprises such as fish pond and training communities in wetlands management.

WWF has raised awareness for Integrated Water Resources Management and sub catchment management planning at community, CBO, Sub-county and District levels. This has been done through a comprehensive outreach and communication initiative in 73 parishes within the districts of Kasese, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko in the 2 sub-catchments (Mubuku/Nyamwamba & Lamyia/Lower Semuliki).

3.2.3 Policy, planning, lobbying and advocacy engagements

CARE has influenced lower level local governments to priorities budget allocations for environment and natural resources sector and has registered a 10% and 20% increase in Kabarole and Kasese Districts have been achieved. This demonstrates that districts can do much more than they are currently doing to fund ENR activities.

CSOs operating in the wetlands sub-sector have identified critical wetland resources, advocated for formulation of management plan guidelines for managing wetlands in the country. For example IUCN supported the inclusion of Community Catchment Areas (CCAs) in the Wildlife Policy; supported the process for development of the Pian Upe Management Plan and produced a book of lessons learnt which was launched to the world at Ramsar convention

3.2.4 Research/studies or surveys

UWS in collaboration with IUCN, Nature Uganda and the Wetlands Division of MWE, undertook studies on the impact of current wetland use practices in lake Nakivale-kakyeru wetland system in Rakai and Isingiro and Lake Bisinia-Opeta wetland systems in Teso region.

WWF undertook a Water Resources Assessment study in 2010 to assess the quantity and quality of both surface and groundwater in the Semuliki catchment, including the current and potential future uses for use in catchment water resources planning.

WWF undertook a socio-economic and Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices (KAP) baseline study to determine the socio-economic status and the knowledge, attitudes and practices of the communities in the Semuliki catchment in relation to water resources use and management.

WWF undertook a study to assess the historical trends and changes to the rivers originating from Rwenzori Mountains in Kasese in 2011. The report is being used for raising awareness.

WWF undertook a Capacity Building Needs Assessment (CBNA) of the stakeholders/institutions in the Semuliki catchment in 2011 to identify the capacity gaps in supporting Integrated Water Resources Management activities.

3 ACHIEVEMENTS IN ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT

The key undertakings for the environment sub-sector were; Undertaking 1 “collect and verify baseline data for ENR sector performance measurement framework and, Undertaking 3 “Review and harmonise ENR roles and responsibilities for ENR sub-sector institutions by end of FY 2011/2012. Because of the escalating levels of environmental degradation, the 2010 JSR agreed to review, retool and facilitate Environment Inspectors, establishing the Environmental Protection Force (EPF) and follow up on the establishment of Environmental Court with Judiciary. Valuation of environmental services, fast tracking Uganda’s participation in Rio+20, signing a performance contract for NEMA, development and implementation of a Good Governance Action Plan were mentioned in the JSR Agreed Minutes as additional priorities for the FY 2011/20112.



3.3.1 Direct contribution to service delivery in environment management.

WCS, together with members of the Civil Society Coalition on Oil, contributed to Environment Impact Assessment submissions to NEMA on oil and the Environmental Management Plan for oil.

Greenwatch Uganda developed a simplified community based guide as an information resource tool to be used by communities in oil producing areas to monitor the impact of oil activities on the environment as well as enable them contribute to oil debates through public participation. The guide highlights the various issues that are likely to come up as a result of oil developments and how they can be avoided or reduced. The guide was launched in Buliisa District, in June 2012.

Greenwatch has conducted Community training sessions on oil governance for community members in the Albertine region in Buliisa District. These training sessions were undertaken in partnerships with local resident CBOs specifically LACWADO. The overall objective of the training sessions was to create an opportunity to dialogue on oil and gas governance issue.

In Goma sub-county, ECO has implemented a sanitation and fish farming project for Kisansa Group clay miners with a view to improve the health and alternative livelihoods of the clay miners, convert the exhausted clay pits into fish farming and improve nutrition and incomes of 75 clay miners. Consequently two ECOSAN latrines and 4 fish ponds were constructed, and training in proper sanitation conducted.

Nature Palace Foundation is implementing ‘Home herbal gardens’ to conserve rare and threatened plants species, improve community healthy and reduce poverty. Specific activities include documentation of plant species and indigenous knowledge and species propagation in home gardens.

A Rocha Uganda has worked with communities to use bio-degradable waste to make fuel briquettes that are sold to generate additional incomes and has introduced the concept of buying and selling of recyclable plastics from garbage in Namungoona, Kampala.

3.2.2 Awareness and sensitization on environment management and wise use

Tree Talk issued two newsletters on fighting the energy crisis and the relationship between animals and trees. Over 250,000 copies of each issue were circulated countrywide.

JGI trained 267 elementary school teachers from CFR adjacent schools in Kasese, Kyenjojo, Hoima and Masindi on the use of Environmental Teachers Guides (integrating environmental education in the National Primary School curriculum] A total of 1,038 teaching guides with 6,405 accompanying posters have been distributed in Hoima and Masindi Districts. In addition 1,190 copies of Environmental Learner Books were distributed to 30 schools around Budongo CFR in Masindi District.

Linking poverty reduction to environment and natural resources management, grounding aspirations of the National Development Plan, entrenching ENR in district level planning processes. Example of Community Restoration Initiative in 6 districts of Namutumba, Luuka, Mayuge Kaliro, Buyende and Iganga.

A Rocha Uganda has carried out sensitization through churches and schools about solid waste management around Kampala with focus on recycling of biodegradable waste and recycling of plastics. A collection centre for buying plastics has been established in Namungoona. The plastics are then sold to a recycling company in Nakawa.



EA developed and disseminated 2000 copies an illustrative poster to create awareness for the linkages between poverty and environment among CSOs, private sector and government stakeholders.

The NGO-Forum facilitated a National CSO Fair during which publications on sustainable environment and forestry, wetlands management and climate change adaptation were distributed to participants who among others included: CSOs, private sector, schools and government technocrats.

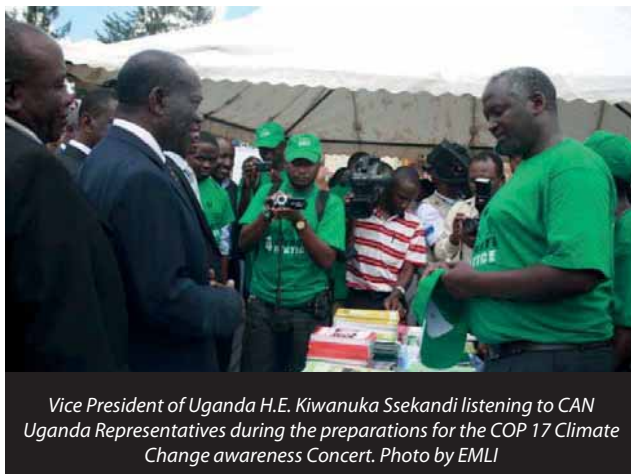
In collaboration with Reach Out Ministries and Bastyr University, NPF has conducted herbal medicine clinics educating community members about conserving plant genetic material, planting medicinal plants and treating community members using herbal medicine.

3.3.3 Policy, planning, lobbying and advocacy engagements

The Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Wildlife Conservation Society contributed to the development of the Strategic Environmental Assessment for Oil.

3.3.4 Research/studies or surveys

With support from the World Resource Institute, Greenwatch Uganda undertook studies on Access to Information in Uganda as part of the Access to Information in Africa Project, that aims to promote sustainable development and poverty reduction by establishing greater transparency and access to information. A timeline on access to information in Uganda was developed and can be accessed at <http://www.dipity.com/hbibz/Access-to-Information-in-Uganda>



Vice President of Uganda H.E. Kiwanuka Ssekandi listening to CAN Uganda Representatives during the preparations for the COP 17 Climate Change awareness Concert. Photo by EMLI

Greenwatch Uganda has also conducted research on the legal and institutional framework for access to information in Uganda. Specific sectoral laws relating to various sectors including Forestry, Minerals, Oil and the Environment were also reviewed to take into account provisions relating to access to information. A survey was undertaken to assess the institutional procedures on access to information in Uganda. Various requests for information in possession of the different government institutions were made by researchers. The preliminary findings reveal that the requesting process is one of the most captivating and enlightening components of access to information.

3.4 ACHIEVEMENTS UNDER WEATHER, CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE


The key Undertaking for the sub-sector, which was maintained at the 4th Joint Technical Review of Water and Environment in 2012, is to “Develop a draft National Climate change Policy and strategy through extensive consultations with all stakeholders by end of FY 2011/12”. Additional commitments included:

- Implementation of NAPA activities in Bundibugyo, Nakasongola, Pallisa and Apac
- Fast tracking the development of climate change mainstreaming guidelines
- Supporting awareness on climate change issues
- Supporting various climate change studies and capacity building initiatives.

These have guided CSO actions for the 2011/2012 as indicated below.

3.4.1 Climate change awareness and sensitisation

EMLI has been leading the ENR CSOs on the thematic area of weather climate and climate change which included among others leading the Ugandan Climate Change Stakeholders CSOs to COP 17, disseminating CAN-U climate change messages and organising ENR CSOs in tracking policy frameworks on climate change in Uganda.



EMLI, Tree Talk, EA, CAN-U have implemented multi-media campaign to raise awareness on climate change across the country. These included monthly radio talk shows that addressed climate change, tree growing, wetlands management, food security and sustainable agriculture among others.

Environment Alert has continued to screen climate change “Road-side video shows” in West Nile where climate change videos are projected monthly along selected sites.

Climate change awareness has also been created during national events such as World Environment Day, Wetlands Day and World Food day. During these events ENR CSOs have disseminated a wide range of information on climate change.

At schools, Environment Alert, EMLI, Tree Talk and CAN-U have supported school debates and essay competitions on climate change. Over 37 schools have been engaged in West Nile and Acholi sub-region. Best pupils/schools were awarded with certificates and trophies for recognition.

ECO, in Nakapiripirit District, empowered communities, identified their disaster risks, planned and implemented the risk and climate change reduction measures.

EMLI organized 5 training workshops in the 5 Municipalities of Kampala City (Kawempe, Makindye, Lubaga, Central and Nakawa) on local environmental governance and disseminated 500 copies of Governance Manuals/Guide.

EMLI in cooperation with NEMA and KCCA revitalized 5 Local Environment Committees (LECs) in 5 municipalities of Kampala city.

3.4.2 Climate change adaptation


ECO-Trust has supported communities to build resilience by integrating tree planting as part of their livelihood strategies in Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Masindi, Hoima, Adjumani, Kitgum & Gulu. A total of 530 small scale landholding farming households have participated.

Ecological enterprises such as bee-keeping are promoted as enterprises for climate change adaptation in West Nile (EA), Mt. Elgon Conservation Area (IUCN) and Western Uganda (LIPRO). It involves building the skills of local bee keepers for post-harvest handling, value addition and marketing.

Drought resistant crops are being introduced by actors such as PELUM Uganda, Africa 2000 Network, VEDCO and Environment Alert. Crops such as pineapple, cassava and upland yams are being piloted at selected Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in various parts of the country by various community based organisations and farmer groups.

Tree Talk, with funding support from DANIDA, has supported over 240 farmers to establish woodlots, not only as an adaptation mechanism, but also a source of revenue through sale of poles and carbon trade.

ECO, in collaboration with 9 functional community CMDRR committees, implemented climate proof disaster reduction through the CMDRR/EMR/CCA project to pilot and promote scalable approaches that increase resilience of communities to disasters and climate change by the communities in



Nakapiripirit District. As a result, 28 small groups with shared vision and objectives, conducted CMDRR/CCA/EMR sensitisation and trainings, established 3 community biogas systems, initiated variety of fruit tree growing and conservation of indigenous tree species called *Balanites aegyptiaca* (EKORET, Desert date), Vegetable gardening, initiated small scale irrigation schemes, facilitated the community to engage in drought- tolerant crops, among others.

Nature Palace Foundation in response to energy scarcity, promotes the use of renewable energy sources like briquettes from bio-waste.

3.4.3 Climate change mitigation

ECO-Trust and partners such as Tree Talk, supported communities to plant indigenous tree woodlots of private land for carbon sequestration in Mitooma, Rubirizi, Kasese, Masindi, Hoima, Adjumani, Kitgum & Gulu. Carbon credits worth 150,000tCO₂ were issued.

ENR CSOs have supported private forest owners with over 400,000 assorted indigenous and exotic tree seedlings to over 2,000 Private Forest Owners across the country for forest restoration and rehabilitation.

ENR CSOs are active in the process for the development of a National REDD+ Readiness strategy for Uganda as they have an oversight role as members of the National REDD+ Steering committee (EA, IUCN, ACODE) and REDD Working Group.

JGI produced a REDD+ Project Design Document (PDD) for Murchison – Landscape (MS-L) using both the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), which ensures that the project is following recognized procedures for measuring carbon emissions reductions, and the Climate, Community and Biodiversity (CCB) Standard Gold, which ensures the project mitigates climate change, preserves biodiversity and serves local people.


NPF is promoting energy-saving and alternative energy technologies to check on the rate of deforestation and green house gas emissions. This financial year NPF fabricated 250 improved energy saving stoves and 48 tonnes of briquettes

3.4.4 Policy, planning, lobbying and advocacy engagements

ENR CSOs in the carbon trade business such as ECO-Trust, supported access to international climate change related financing through the voluntary carbon trading schemes. A total of 530 small scale landholding farming households have participated and have received their carbon payments.

In FY 2011/2012, ENR CSOs have participated in the climate change policy development process by providing input to the proposed methodology for policy development, sharing experiences and lessons from communities. The CSO Working Group deliberated on key climate change issues for Top Policy Committee consideration. The CSO Working group will continue with the engagement in the development of an implementation of the climate change policy and strategy.

ECO, EMLI and CANU have participated in regional and international civil society advocacy, communications, strategic meetings to decipher climate change issues, adaptation and mitigation.



ENR CSOs have participated in the development of national climate change and communication strategy

Under the auspices of CANU, the COP 16 Cancun outcome and road map to Durban Cop 17 have been disseminated and have helped shape national positions based on discussion related to global challenges of climate change.

3.4.5 Research/studies or surveys

ECO undertook a Participatory Capacity Disaster Risk Analysis (PDRA) for Lolachat and Nabilatuk subcounties in Nakapiripit district to help the communities develop community managed action plans and contingency plans for improvement of their resilience towards particular hazards.

ECO undertook a baseline study on mining and mineral sector in Karamoja region: Development opportunities and constraints: this study was carried out to determine the significance and potential of the mining and mineral sector in Karamoja, characterize related governance and sustainable land use management issues and assess opportunities for upstream, downstream and lateral livelihoods development among other core issues.

Tree Talk – produced “Climate Change impacts in Uganda”; an adaptations actions guide for Local Environment Committees.

JGI conducted an inventory of private forest owners between Budongo and Bugoma CFRs. This resulted in a geo-referenced and transparent list of private forest owners (PFO) along with estimated size of forests owned and additional attribute data. The lessons emerging from this exercise will inform national discussions for establishing Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system during Uganda’s REDD+ strategy formulation process.


Greenwatch, together with Environmental Law Institute(ELI) under the project “Reforming law to account for climate change”, undertook initiatives to popularise legal and policy tools to climate change adaptation, developing strategies for incorporating adaptive management principles into legal and policy frameworks for governing bio-diversity.

3.5 GOVERNANCE AS A CROSS-CUTTING ISSUE

Government’s commitment on governance issues was the establishment of Good Governance sub-sector working group. The group was to fast track the development and implementation of a Good Governance Action Plan. This was a response to the realisation that Governance issues in the sub-sector had become of great concern to the GoU, development partners and other stakeholders in the sector. The JSR recommended that the NFA, gets a strong, efficient, dedicated and transparent management in order to regain trust of the people of Uganda and Development Partners.

3.5.1 Civic education and stakeholder awareness of holding duty bearers accountable

Civil Society Organisation continued to create awareness within the political leadership about the need to have a substantive Executive Director for the National Forestry Authority and this was achieved.



For purposes of improving the oversight function of the Board of Director for sector institutions, ENR CSOs have continuously demanded that government respects the procedure for selection of board members as in the respective laws that established the sector institutions. Particularly, the constitution of Board of Directors for NEMA, UWA and NFA.

In a bid to halt the degazettment of Mabira and Namanve CFRs, The Save Mabira Group met H.E President Museveni to explain the superior economic benefits of Mabira forest as compared to a sugar cane estate.

The Forest Governance Learning Group, ACODE and CARE organised a multi-stakeholder symposium on forest governance in Uganda to discuss concerns about forest sector governance (Illegal Timber Trade, institutional reforms and lack of political will to support forest sector development). A communiqué was presented to the Minister in charge of Water and Environment.

3.5.2 Advocacy engagements towards good governance

Environmental Alert, represented ENR CSOs, in the ENR Sector Working Group meetings at MWE during which sector development issues have been discussed in order to improve on service delivery and governance within the ENR subsector.

In FY 2010/2011, 29 ENR CSOs participated in the Joint Sector Review by providing information about their contribution towards achieving sector priorities. CSOs were able to recommend actions to be undertaken by government for the year 2011/2012. In FY 2011/2012, a total of 35 CSOs have participated in the process by sharing information about their contributions and by sharing emerging issues/challenges/opportunities and lessons on the sector undertakings/commitments.

From time to time, ENR CSOs have engaged the press/media to cover forest and other natural resources governance concerns in Uganda.

3.5.2 Research/studies or surveys

CARE Uganda and ACCU undertook a study on the “Extent, Manifestations and Implications of corruption to sustainable management of forestry and wildlife sectors in Uganda.”

CARE, WWF, Tree Talk undertook studies on sustainable charcoal production and utilisation in Uganda and analysed a value chain for charcoal trade in Uganda. These studies point to the need for policy on sustainable charcoal production and utilisation across the country.

ACODE undertook a study on the political economy of Uganda with specific reference to and assessment of Uganda’s governance concerns in the ENR sector

4.0. SECTOR CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS - CBO/CSO/NGO PERSPECTIVE

Challenge 1: Inadequate political will to address sector concerns

Recommendation:

ENR CSOs should raise awareness among political leaders to give active backing to the professional institutions in order to leverage funding to realise the contribution of the environment and natural resources sub-sector in national development.

Challenge 2: Inadequate public investment in ENR sector

Recommendation:

The Ministry of Water and Environment, the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development and Parliament should ensure availability of funds for ENR sector development.

Challenge 3: Non-compliance to the rule of law and escalating levels of corruption in ENR Sector

Recommendation:

Legislators and sector leadership ensure transparency, adopt and enforce professional code of conduct and ensure expeditious processing of reported ENR sector crimes. The Parliamentary committee on natural resources should summon sector leadership to account for the appalling performance and illegalities/irregularities in sector governance and cause expeditious execution of disciplinary measures.

Challenge 4: Transparency in oil and gas development

Recommendations: ENR CSOs devise practical response actions in pursuit of accountability within the oil subsector and consistently pursue the leadership, politicians and legislators on social, economic and environmental impacts of oil and gas development.

Challenge 5: Limited observable impact with respect to achievements in the climate change sub-sector

Recommendation:

Whereas there is commendable progress in the development of the climate change policy and related guidelines, the registered success does not translate into commensurate impacts at grass roots. ENR CSOs therefore, should raise awareness targeting the leadership to undertake initiatives that accrue benefits to the grassroots since they are greatly affected by climate change catastrophes.

Challenge 6: Increasing scarcity of energy sources

Recommendations:

ENR CSOs create awareness for incentives for alternative sources of energy such as biogas and solar. Government needs to support this through incentives or subsidies.

5.0 Analysis of government performance against agreed undertakings for FY 2011/2012

5.1 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN FORESTRY

The key undertakings for the forestry thematic area of the ENR sub-sector for the FY 2011/2012 were Undertaking 2 on finalisation of strategies for the demarcation of forest reserves (both central as well as local forestry reserves) and Undertaking 5 on operational mechanisms for REDD+ Preparedness Plan (R-PP). Related to the above undertakings are sector aspirations provided for in the Ministerial Policy Statement which included among others the expressed need to strengthen governance and coordination in the forest sector, rolling out mechanisms for REDD+ preparedness, supply seed and seedlings, strengthening forestry technical extension services, afforestation of bare hills, lakes shores, river banks and general tree planting by the public.

The justification for the above undertakings was based on the expressed need to retool the forestry sector in order to address the increasing pressure on the natural forests and ensure increasing tree cover as a means to addressing Climate Change. The Ministerial Policy Statement 2011/2012 provides budget allocation (Ush 36.522 billion in FY 2011/12) for the above undertakings as well as facilitating the restoration of degraded ecosystems, promoting and supporting small scale to medium commercial tree plantings, the National Forestry Authority, Local Governments for the attainment of the expressed intentions. Whereas there has been commendable progress in strengthening operational mechanisms for REDD+ and stabilization of the Administration and Management of the National Forestry Authority by recruiting a substantive Executive Director, overall, the forestry performance of the sector in the FY 2011/2012 is not pleasing;

- Uganda's forest sector remains at crossroads as the optimism created by the sector reforms of the 1990s and early 2000s has completely died out. The institutions created have from time to time been muscled by political interference and selfish individuals allied to politicians (both at the center and local government level). No matter the strength of the undertakings and the budget allocations to the sector, the lack of political will is a cancer, eating at the very core of performance of the sector and this has to be addressed.

- Governance of the forest sector is a big concern with increasing levels of corruption at forest reserve level (related to extraction of forest resources, alteration of forest reserve boundaries in bid to grab land and facilitated encroachment) and therefore urgent restoration of good governance in the forestry sector is critical for recovery and progress of the sector. There is need to operationalize the Good Governance sub-sector working group and develop a Good Governance Action Plan recommended during the 2011 JSR. This will further put government to task to adhere to its commitments towards good governance of the forest sector.

- With the ever increasing population now at 34 Million people, corresponding deforestation on private land has been ongoing and is now accelerated as disillusioned private forest owners seek more competitive livelihood alternatives particularly through clearance of forested land to pave way for agriculture.

- Ugandans are now expressing grief over the declined forest cover in Uganda from 4.9 million hectares in 1990 to 3.6 million in 2005. The rate of deforestation now stands at 92,000 hectares per annum (MWE, 2011). Such loss and the corresponding loss of goods and services defeat the NDP anticipation that forestry will remain a primary driver of Uganda's economy and livelihoods. Conservative estimates value the contribution of forestry to Uganda's GDP at 8.7% (Byaruhanga, 2012).

5.2 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN WETLANDS

Wetlands were considered under undertaking 2: i.e. 'Finalise the strategy for effective (forest and wetland boundary demarcation, present for WESWG approval, and commence implementation by end of FY2011/12'. In line with the undertaking, the Ministerial Policy Statement further made commitments providing for:

- I. Publication of Atlas for Ugandan wetlands
- II. Demarcation of boundary of Nakivubo wetland and initiate gazettelement of instruments

There has been commendable progress towards the attainment of the Undertaking:

- The strategy for effective demarcation of wetland boundaries was put in place and by the sitting of the Joint Technical Review Meeting in April 2012, it was pending approval;
- The Ministry of Water and Environment officially launched the boundary demarcation exercise in February 2012 during celebrations to mark the World Wetlands Day;
- Consultations at institutional (e.g. with Kampala Capital City Authority) have commenced and are likely to improve on the issue of institutional coordination.

Mapping of wetland encroachers has commenced. Kampala Capital City Authority (KCCA) alone, in September 2011, submitted a list of 150-200 plots in wetlands to the Presidential Affairs committee. of parliament some of the plots belong to high-ranking government officials.

The constraints remain due to ;

- Conflicting ministerial mandates – the Ministry of Lands has continued to issue land titles in wetlands and protected areas;
- Conflict between wetlands encroachers and officials of the ministry – usually requiring a lot of time for negotiations, attracting political interference and manipulation;
- The view that government lacks the moral authority to evict encroachers since a number of them are government officials;
- The lapse in time between consultation and demarcation has affected realization of the undertaking; Consultations with stakeholders on the grassroots have also not been fully realized.

As a result, there is increased degradation of wetlands and encroachment around Kampala City characterized by filling with soil mass and debris. Many areas previously characterized as wetlands can not be recognized as wetlands today.

There is therefore need to:

- Have a cutoff point between consultations and actual implementation of boundary demarcation;
- Reduce wetlands conversion to agriculture and urban centres for settlement;
- Expedite the Wetlands Bill that will clarify the issue of wetland ownership;
- Lobby for political will to support wetlands demarcation once it commences.

5.3 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE ENVIRONMENT


In FY 2011/12, a total of UGX11.068bn was budgeted for to implement different activities including under the NEMA vote, 150 and these among others included: mentoring and supervising 120 Local Governments on decentralized environment management and ENR integration into Local Development Plans and BFPs, Economic valuation of forests and soil erosion in Uganda and conducting over 1,200 environment inspections and audits among others.

However, a total of UGX 5.545bn was released which presents a huge difference between approved and actual released fund to implement planned activities, a challenge that limits the capacity of the sector to meet the set targets.

Government through NEMA is still struggling to ensure environmental compliance and enforcement of the law, regulations and standards amidst a developing economy and rising population which exert pressure on the natural resource base. During the previous Financial Year 2011/12, over 540 environmental inspections and audits were carried out in Kampala and other parts of the Country.

ENR CSOs urge government to strengthen such interventions including timely review of Environmental Impact Assessment Reports.

ENR CSOs commend government efforts to institute the Environment Protection Force (EPF) but also acknowledge the fact that its operation requires substantial strengthening in order to achieve the desired impact. There is urgent need to build capacity (numbers, skills, etc.) for this force to consistently and unselectively deliver as expected. Overall, political support will be greatly required for all this to be achieved. Government has developed a strategy for boundary demarcation and gazette-ment and also managed to demarcate boundaries of 5 city and 5 Municipal critical wetlands (Jinja, Mbale, Gulu, Lira & Bushenyi and Kalagala and Itanda Falls buffer zone in Jinja and Buikwe). ENR CSOs believe that once consistently implemented, the strategy will adequately support protection and restoration of degraded ecosystems. During the previous financial year, there was limited support from government to improve public access to environmental information/education especially at the local levels. Relevant information materials including the National State of Environment Report should be easily accessed by the public not only from the NEMA website. NEMA should increasingly promote environmental awareness using electronic media (radio and TV) given its scale of geographical coverage across the country.



ENR CSOs will continue to pursue the institution of an Environment Court to undertake timely litigation demands in light of the ever increasing environmental cases across the country.

Development partners collaborating with the Water and Environment sector should strategically undertake to financially support ENR interventions to a level that will not only ensure a sustainable natural resource base for the country but also achieve national and global environmental targets outlined in the National Development Plan and the Millennium Development Goals.

5.4 ANALYSIS OF GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN WEATHER, CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE .

The key undertaking for the sub-sector is to “Develop a draft National Climate Change Policy and strategy through extensive consultations with all stakeholders by end of FY 2011/12”. This has sub-undertakings:

- Implementation of NAPA pilot activities in Bundibugyo, Nakasongola, Pallisa and Apac districts;
- Fast track the development of climate change mainstreaming guidelines;
- Support awareness on climate change issues;
- Support various climate change studies and capacity building.

This assessment does not consider the entire weather, climate and climate change sub-sector but rather a fast analysis of climate change sub-sector. For the FY 2011/2012, the overall performance of the sub-sector (climate change) is “VERY GOOD” in terms of delivering on the agreed undertakings, performance indicators and NDP performance outcomes and indicators. The progress is that:

- There have been countrywide consultation leading to a draft Climate Change Policy and Climate Change Guidelines;
- The NAPA pilots have been implemented in Bundibugyo, Nakasongola, Pallisa and Apac districts though there are no shared reports on the progress. Civil Society Organisations such as Development Network of Indigenous Voluntary Associations (DENIVA) have been involved as partners with government
- Uganda has participated in climate change negotiations at regional and international level in a number of meetings. The participations have been rated well in terms of numbers of representative, roles assigned to Ugandan delegates (such as serving at the Standing Committee of the Green Climate Fund). However, no reports have been shared on status of negotiations and no explicit analysis and feedback- on whether Uganda’s views are taken on during such negotiations.

6.0 ENR CSOs RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Political leaders at all levels: should give space and active backing to the professional institutions to implement ENR policies and enforce the established laws. This is particularly so for Wetlands and Forestry where institutions have been overpowered by politics.

2. Legislators and sector leadership: expedite the processing of instruments for enhancing effectiveness of sector institutions and ensuring transparency in accordance to standards, guidelines and regulations, adopt and enforce professional code of conduct in ENR institutions, ensure expeditious processing of reported cases of ENR related crime.

3. Parliamentary committee on natural resources should follow up enforcement of its recommendations to better service delivery in the sector.

4. Government - should revitalize the image and credibility of ENR in Uganda that is commensurate to the status in the National Development Plan.

5. Civil Society: devise practical response actions in pursuit of accountability within the sector and consistently pursue the leadership, politicians, legislators and sector managers for due deliverables.

6. Civil society: practically demonstrate relevancy to development intervention by demonstrating that they are partners of government in development.

7. Civil society: undertake to continuously advocate for genuine political support from government to the Ministry of Water and Environment.

8. NAPA – government should provide more resources to implement NAPAs activities, since these constitute climate change interventions at grass root level.

9. The Joint Sector Review process should explore a mechanism for financing agreed undertakings so as to prevent the time lag and financing gap that are a common phenomenon in JSRs.

10. Government should work towards inter-agency and inter-ministerial collaboration to ensure improved coordination between ministries especially Ministry of Lands and Ministry of Water and Environment - through joint planning and sharing of information before final decisions are made. The case of issuing land titles in gazetted reserves and environmentally fragile ecosystems is contentious.

11. Environment Police Force: be given the necessary human and financial resources to execute its mandate. ENR-CSOs should step up advocacy for insulating the EPF from political interferences.

12. As the strategy for demarcation of forest reserves and wetlands are finalised, guidelines for evictions should be put in place that seek to clarify on modalities for eviction and taking care of the interests of marginalised communities.

13. There is increasing need for Public Private Partnerships in the ENR sub sector so that strategic interventions of national interest can be adequately supported. These among others include forest certification.

7.0 List of participating institutions and persons

Institution	Address	Contact
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