



ENR CSOs Sector Performance Report FY 2016/2017.



ENR CSOs, NFA and UWA consulting communities on economic valuation of forest resources near Budongo CFR. *Photo by Tree Talk Plus.*

Theme: Exploring Financing opportunities for
investment in Water and Environment Sector.

September 2017



ENR CSOs Sector Performance Report

In preparation for the Joint Sector Review, 2016/2017.

Theme: *Exploring Financing opportunities for investment in Water and Environment Sector.*

ENR CSOs, NFA and UWA consulting communities on economic valuation of forest resources near Budongo CFR. Photo by Tree Talk Plus.

September 2017.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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The following members of the Network are appreciated for their contribution towards the compilation of this report: Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), CARE-International in Uganda, Environmental Alert (EA), Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI) - Bwaise Facility, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) and Tree Talk Plus (TTP). The thematic heads for the Weather, Climate and Climate Change theme, the good governance theme, the forestry theme, the wetlands theme and the environment theme are acknowledged for taking lead in assessing the performance of the Ministry, Departments and Agencies (MDAs).

All members of the Network that contributed to this performance assessment report are equally appreciated. Those that were unable to contribute this financial year are encouraged to do so next financial year.

The Network is grateful for the guidance and support from the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). MWE availed space to the Network throughout the Joint Sector Review preparatory meetings, space to publicize contributions from ENR CSOs in the Sector Performance Report where the network provided its contribution towards attainment of the undertakings for the 2016/17 financial year and has contributed resources towards the printing of this report. In addition to the above contribution, contribution from the Directorate of Environment Affairs, the Climate Change Department, the Forest Sector Support Department, the Uganda National Meteorological Authority and the Good Governance Working Group for extending support towards this performance assessment is appreciated.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACCU	Anti-Corruption Coalition in Uganda
ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
ARCOS	Albertine Rift Conservation Society
ARUWE	Action for Rural Women's Empowerment
AUPWAE	Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment
CAPCA	Central Archdiocesan Province Caritas Association
CBA	Community Based Adaptation
CBO	Community Based Organization
CLA	Communal Land Associations
CFM	Collaborative Forest Management
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CODECA	Community Development and Conservation Agency
CoP	Conference of Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EA	Environmental Alert
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
ECO	Ecological Christian Organization
ECO-Trust	Environmental Conservation Trust
EMLI	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement – Bwaise Facility
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ESAFF	Eastern and Southern Africa Small Scale Farmers' forum
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization
FMP	Forest Management Plans
FSC	Forest Stewardship Council
FSSD	Forestry Sector Support Department
FY	Financial year
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature
JGI	Jane Goodall Institute
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KANCA	Kabarole NGOs and CBOs Association
KEA	Kikandwa Environmental Association
LIPRO	Livelihood Improvement Programme of Uganda
LEU	Living Earth Uganda
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
NAPA	National Adaptation Programs of Action
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NEMP	National Environment Management Policy

NFA	National Forestry Authority
NPF	Nature Palace Foundation
PSA	Public Service Announcements
RAC	Rwenzori Anticorruption Coalition
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RICE	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment – West Nile.
SPR	Sector Performance Report
SWAGEN	Support for Women in Agriculture and Environment
TTP	Tree Talk Plus
UWS	Uganda Wildlife Society
UN	United Nations
UTGA	Uganda Timber Growers Association
VEDCO	Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns
VSLA	Village Savings and Loans Associations
WB	World Bank
WGI	Water Governance Institute
WMD	Wetlands Management Department
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

1.1 Introduction

An annual assessment of investments, targets, achievements, outputs and major challenges/ issues that affect performance of the Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society (ENR CSOs) network has been undertaken for the Financial Year (FY) 2016/2017. It is based on submission of performance reports from 34 member organizations of the ENR CSOs Network and therefore not a complete reflection of all CSOs operating in the sector.

This report provides an analysis of the data/information from the 34 members (accounting for 71% of the current membership) with respect to the agreed undertakings in the different sub-sectors including forestry, environment, wetlands, weather, climate and climate change and good governance.

Every year between July and October, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) undertakes the Joint Sector Review (JSR), a process composed of government line departments, ministries, agencies, institutions, Sector Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) among other stakeholders. The Joint Sector Review (JSR) is a forum for performance assessment, planning and policy guidance, allowing a broad spectrum of stakeholders to get an insight into, discuss and influence sector developments. It is held annually in September. The timing of the JSR is also linked to the start of the preparations for the budgeting process for the next financial year and the JSR outcomes feed into the Government of Uganda Annual Performance Assessment (GAPA) of the overall government development programs, which is undertaken by the Office of the Prime Minister. This is the 9th annual joint sector review for the Ministry of Water and Environment and the theme is: *Exploring financing opportunities for investments in the Water and Environment Sector.*

Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sub sector organized under their Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society Organizations (ENR-CSO) Network actively participate in the JSR process through self-assessment of their contributions to the sub-sector and an assessment of government's performance against the undertakings and agreed actions for a particular financial year.

This ENR-CSO performance report provides the contribution of ENR-CSOs to development and offers a constructive and non-biased assessment of the performance of the ENR sub-sector agencies towards the attainment of key undertakings. In addition to the annual performance report, ENR CSOs Network publishes a position paper and participated in the JSR main event.

1.2 Methodology for data collection

A performance measurement tool was developed, shared and used to collect data and information from ENR-CSOs. This was used to collect information from 34 members who was collated, analyzed and synthesized, and packaged according to themes as presented in the sections here under.

A consultant commissioned based on agreed Terms of Reference (ToR) to compile reports from members of the network into a consolidated report

A content analysis of the Ministry of Water and Environment Sector Performance Report for Financial Year 2016/2017 was undertaken to inform this reporting about the agreed undertakings and respective platinum indicators to which Network members contribute.

The ENR-CSOs Steering Committee developed the methodology and approved the tools for data collection. In addition, the Steering Committee reviewed the content of the report, to agree on the key themes to guide the development of the position paper that informs the Ministry of Water and Environment on key considerations for undertakings in the next financial year.

Further information was collected through Thematic Working Groups engagements with the Ministry, Departments and Agencies around the wetlands, forestry; governance; weather, climate and climate change and environment thematic areas to generate content for the position paper.

Upon compilation of the draft consolidated annual performance report, a validation meeting for the Consolidated ENR-CSOs annual performance report and Position paper was convened. The purpose was to allow for review and validation of the report by its members, provide a platform for CSOs to assess government performance of the ENR sub sector and to generate content for fine tuning the draft ENR-CSO Network position paper that is presented at the JSR.

Technical review and editing has been finalized by the Secretariat (Environment Alert), making sure that all the content is validated.

The chapters and sub-sections here under provide a synthesis based on the above methodology.

1.3 Summary of Financial Contributions 2016/17

Over 71% of the members (34 in number) of the ENR-CSOs submitted data/information for compilation of this year's ENR-CSOs performance assessment (see Table 1). According to this summary, network members contributed UGX 16, 572, 200,449 equivalent to USD 4,734,914 this financial year.

Table 1: Financial contribution by members

Organizations	Forestry	Environment	Wetlands	Weather and Climate	Governance	Total Sum
ACCC		7,000,000				7,000,000
ACCU	-	-	-	-	654,545,914	654,545,914
ACODE	-	-	-	-	1,024,251,894	1,024,251,894
ARCOS	-	436,405,200	-	-	-	436,405,200
AROCHA	-	13,686,600	11,432,300	-	-	25,118,900
AUPWAE	213,997,000					213,997,000
CAPCA	17,500,000	-	-	-	-	17,500,000
CARE	1,680,000,000	-	-	829,332,000	-	2,509,332,000
CODECA	2,000,000	-				2,000,000
COVID	-	-	-	4,000,000	-	4,000,000
CRIP	-	-	-	-	-	-
ECO	-	1,867,250,000	-	825,100,000	861,000,000	3,553,350,000
EMLI	-	75,277,700	-	152,206,800	-	227,484,500
Environmental Alert	726,861,500	-	-	-	-	726,861,500
ESAFF	-	-	-	7,000,000	-	7,000,000
HEP	7,900,000	-	-	-	-	7,900,000
IUCN	1,954,176,000	-	822,500,000	-	-	2,776,676,000
JGI	986,900,000	-	-	-	-	986,900,000
KANCA	3,800,000	-	-	-	-	3,800,000
KEA	3,100,000	23,100,000	-	10,000,000	-	36,200,000
KULIKA	300,000	16,000,000	-	49,720,000	-	66,020,000
LEU	-	90,059,860	-	-	-	90,059,860
LIPRO	37,750,000	136,000,000	-	84,200,000	-	257,950,000
MECPA	32,500,000	-	-	-	-	32,500,000
RAC	37,500,000					37,500,000
RICE	-	133,013,341				133,013,341
Sustainable Use of Plant	116,200,000					116,200,000
SWAGEN	145,950,000	-	-	-	-	145,950,000
TEENS	-	105,000,000	1,400,000	26,250,000	-	132,650,000
Tree Talk Plus	336,707,000	-	-	-	-	336,707,000
UCSD	29,600,000	31,600,000	-	30,827,340	-	92,027,340
UTGA	350,000,000					350,000,000
UWS		8,000,000				8,000,000
WWF	1,308,300,000	-	-	-	245,000,000	1,553,300,000
Total Sum	7,991,041,500	2,942,392,701	835,332,300	2,018,636,140	2,784,797,808	16,572,200,449

As shown in **Figure 1**, most of the contributing members are local Non-Government Organizations (71%), followed by international NGOs (20%) and CBOs (9%). ENR CSOs contributed USD 4,734,914 showing a slight increase of 9.3% as compared to FY 2015/16. **Figure 2** shows the trend since FY 2010/11 with **Figure 3** showing the numbers of contributing members of the network over the years.

Donor funding to the ENR CSOs, as well as the entire sector, has been on the decline and the network members do not have own Income Generating Activities (IGAs) to supplement support from the development partners. This therefore means that ENR-CSOs investment is still on the low side; as development partners shift interest to political governance, infrastructure development and oil and gas

development. Equally true is the fact that some members have not been able to report their investment this financial year.

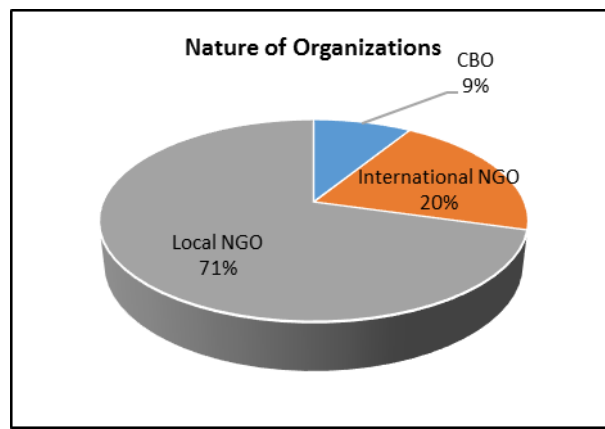


Figure 1: Categories of network members (n= 34).

Source: Compiled for this report, 2017

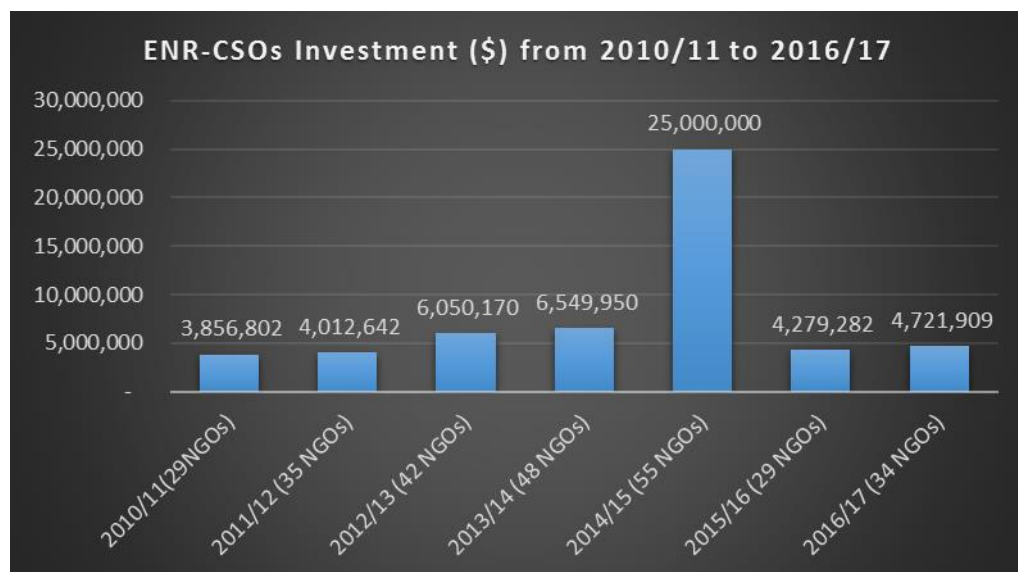


Figure 2: ENR CSO Investments over the years.

Source: ENRCSOs performance reports, 2017.

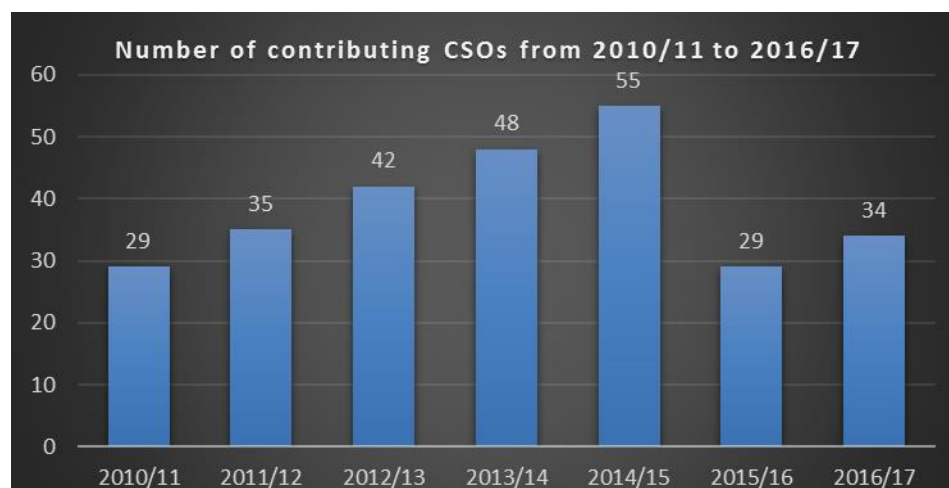
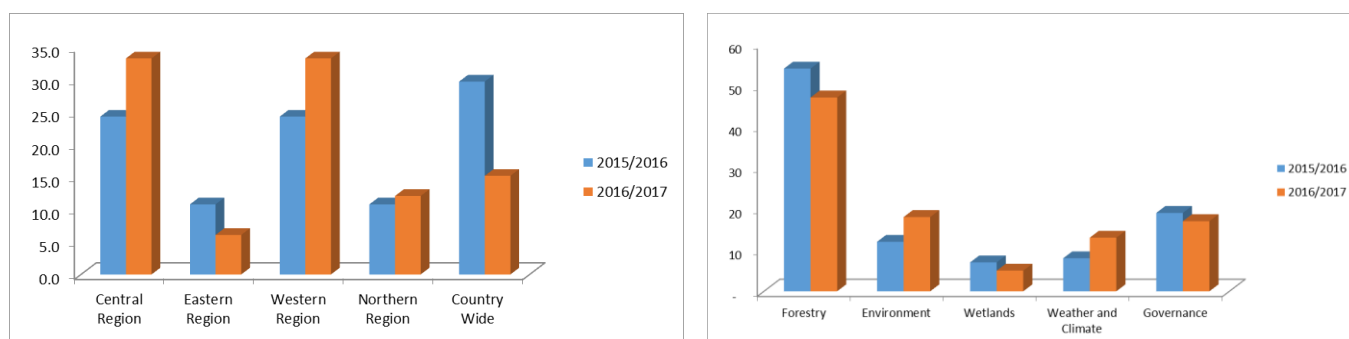


Figure 3: Number of members contributing reports.

Figure 4 shows that most of the resources were spent in the Central and Western Regions. The central region includes resources spent on national level engagements. Environment management of oil and gas development accounts for the investment in western region that includes the oil rich (but also an ecological hotspot) the Albertine Graben. The Eastern Region and Northern Region remain areas where ENR CSOs invest the least.

Forestry continues to dominate sector investments and there is a decline in investment for the wetland thematic area. *ENR CSOs spent 48% on forestry (UGX 7.9 billion), 18% on environment (UGX 2.9 billion) and 17% on good governance (UGX 2.7 billion). Weather, climate and climate change had 13% (UGX 2.01 billion) and 5% (0.8 billion) has been spent on wetlands (see Figure 4).*



**Figure 4: (L) Comparison for distribution of resources by region FY 2015/16 and 2016/17.
(R) Comparison for distribution of resources by theme FY 2015/16 and 2016/17.**

1.4 Strategic engagements/ /expenditure thematic area

The ENR CSOs reviewed the Draft Climate Change Bill and undertook consultations with the private sector actors, farmer groups, selected communities and special interest groups. ENRCSOs took note of the proposals contained therein and proposed the entrenchment of the Paris Agreement and SDG Goal 13 (Climate Action) in the Bill. They requested for the annexure of national policy documents such as National Climate Change Policy and Costed Implementation Strategy instead of international documents

on climate change. They observed the need to strengthen sections of the bill concerning institutional frameworks, provision of roles to different actors, mechanisms for reporting, financing among others.

ENR CSOs participated in the 22nd Session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP 22), November 7-18, 2016, in Marrakech. ENR CSOs supported government of Uganda in pushing forward with the Paris Agreement on climate change, setting 2018 as their deadline for completing the nuts-and-bolts decisions needed to fully implement the agreement. ENR CSOs also organised National and Regional Post-CoP 22 meetings to inform Ugandans about what transpired in Marrakech and have been engaged in drawing a road map ahead of COP 23 in Bonn.

The CSOs co-sponsored the 11th International Community Based Adaptation Conference held in Kampala organised by International Institute for Environment and Development-IIED and hosted by Ministry of Water and Environment, and the Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation. The conference brought together researchers, practitioners, governments, development partners, CSOs in Community Based Adaptations to discuss and agree on most appropriate approaches and practices that put communities at the centre to adapt to climate change impacts.

The network supported the *National REDD+ Program in Uganda on various REDD+ frameworks* ahead of the National REDD+ Strategy. ENR CSOs participated in the development of the Forest Reference Emission Level, the National Forest Monitoring System & Safe-guards Information System, and Benefit Sharing Arrangements for REDD+ Programme, the Strategic Environmental and Social Management Framework, the Feedback and Grievances Redress Mechanisms for implementation of REDD+ Strategy and Consultation, Participation and Raising Awareness for REDD+ in Uganda.

ENR CSOs undertook stakeholder's consultations that informed the *development/finalization of the Forest Investment Program (FIP) and the Strategic Program for Climate Resilience*¹. FIP is a \$775 million program, a funding window of the Climate Investment Fund that will provide indispensable direct investments to benefit forests, development and the climate. Uganda' FIP aims to empower communities to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation both inside and outside of the forest sector to achieve the triple win of being good for forests, good for development and good for the climate.

The network supported MWE, FSSD and NFA in the development of *benefit sharing guidelines* that specify how local communities and local government shall benefit from the exploitation of the Central Forest Reserves (CFRs). These guidelines are based on the premise that development and implementation of an incentive based Benefit Sharing (BS) system makes it economically more attractive to stakeholders and therefore enhance sustainable forest management. The guidelines underscore the importance of equitable benefit sharing arising from and use of forest resources and emphasize role to play by parties involved. It states systems and structures to manage the schemes.

Members of the *Standard Development Group, which is part of the Uganda Forestry Working Group, finalised the process of developing the National Forest Standards* based on the Forest Stewardship Council standard, criteria and indicators. Based on this, the Uganda Bureau of Standards is currently developing national standards that will guide utilisation of forest products across the country, through a market-driven mechanism contributing to responsible forest management.

¹ Uganda received a US \$1.5-million preparation grant from the [Climate Investment Funds' Pilot Program for Climate Resilience \(CIF PPCR\)](#) to develop a national Strategic Program for Climate Resilience (SPCR). Once developed, the policy-based SPCR will pave the way for climate-resilient transformation in the country through a broad set of resilience projects to be implemented through a unique multi-stakeholder approach. The African Development Bank (AfDB) will support Uganda as the lead implementation agency for the SPCR.

On *Forests and Tree Tenure*, under the Global Comparative Study on the impact of forest tenure reforms on forest adjacent communities, a Participatory Prospective Analysis Methodology was used by network members and Makerere University School of Forestry and Geographical Sciences, to engage over 160 stakeholders Kakumiro, Kibaale, Masindi and Lamwo districts.

Civil Society Organisations engaged the National Forestry Authority and national level stakeholders on a number of *illegalities including among others illegal land titling in Central Forest Reserves, degazettment of Bugoma Central Forest Reserve for sugar cane production, illegalities in Zoka Central Forest Reserve among others.*

Under the theme, *‘Mountains for our Future’*, civil society organisations lead by Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), supported by Uganda’s Ministry of Water and Environment organised the World Mountains Forum 2016 in Mbale that highlighted key issues affecting mountain ecosystems and communities in Africa, notably poverty, climate change, food insecurity and land degradation. The outcome document titled the ‘Mbale Call for Scaling up Action’ reminded Ugandans not to ‘leave the mountains behind’. ARCOS also supported Government of Uganda through the Ministry of Water and Environment to come up with a Uganda Sustainable Mountain Development strategy which was officially launched by the Vice president of Uganda Hon. Edward Ssekandi during the World Mountain Forum. The strategy provides guidance on investment options in mountain areas and provides strategies for achieving the ingredients of Sustainable Mountain Development namely; maintaining and enhancing the conservation, health, vitality and stewardship of mountain ecosystems; improving the social, economic well-being and livelihoods of, and opportunities for mountain people; and, providing opportunities for stakeholder participation in decision making processes that determines the protection, management and utilization of mountain resources.

A review of *Chinese investment in the land use sector was undertaken, with specific reference to Chinese Investments in forestry, works and agriculture* was undertaken by the Forest Governance Learning Group. The research undertaken will inform policy advocacy and lobbying particularly on civic engagement and planning, environmental compliancy, payment for ecosystem services, biodiversity offsets and sustainability.

A study on *elimination of illegal timber on the market was undertaken*, addressing loopholes along the entire value chain. The study reminds Ugandans that Uganda’s borders are perforated making it difficult to control entry of illegal timber.

Supporting Community Forest Monitors in Kalinzu and Imaramagambo Forest Reserves with view to strengthen capacity of resource use groups and community forest management groups to monitor and report illegalities in close collaboration with the responsible entities (Uganda Wildlife Authority and National Forestry Authority) was undertaken.

ENR CSOs supported district local governments in addressing challenges relating to *mainstreaming climate change in the district development planning process* but also in influencing other sectors such as agriculture, lands, water and infrastructure to integrate concerns of degradation and environmental abuse in their sector plans.

1.5 Challenges faced by ENR CSOs

The general challenges faced by the ENR CSOs are summarized in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Challenges faced by ENR CSOs.

Key challenges to ENR-CSOs in FY 2016/2017	Recommendations
External	
1. Reduced donor support for environment and natural resources. Donor interests/priorities have shifted to other sectors such as infrastructure for oil and gas and mineral extractives.	NGOs have to resort to Income Generating Activities (IGAs) to supplement the little resources available. NGOs need to engage development partners and re-align their interests with the available sources of funding
2. The Ministry of Water and Environment does not report on activities funded by CSOs, especially those not directly contributing to the agreed undertakings (such as forest certification, studies on effect of foreign investments on the land use sector among others).	ENR CSOs should expedite the process to have a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the network and the Ministry detailing how this concern shall be addressed. The network should engage MWE to appreciate reporting on the negatives as opposed to painting a rosy picture about the sector.
Internal	
3. The network operates along themes such as forestry, wetlands, environment, weather and climate change and gives little attention to issues outside those themes and those of a cross-cutting nature (energy, linkages with agriculture, wildlife, and infrastructure among others).	ENR CSO Network should open up avenues for structured engagement with other MDAs in Agriculture, Energy, Infrastructure and other sectors that affect ENR.
4. Some members still find difficulties in submitting individual performance reports within the time frames provided by the Secretariat citing lack of capacity for documentation, monitoring and the commitment to do so.	Members should integrate reporting as an integral part of their work plans. The Secretariat should also review and simplify the data collection tools. The network should organize a capacity building session for knowledge management and documentation.
5. Inadequate coordination among sister networks leading to duplication of resources, contradiction in positions and distorting audiences.	The network should re-strategize/revitalize - increasing its visibility and purpose to serve as a platform for engaging, undertaking research and sharing information among stakeholder actors.

ENR-CSO DIRECT ACHIEVEMENTS

2.1 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Forestry Sub-Sector

Indicators:

The ENR sector developed 5 platinum indicators for forestry thematic area (shown below) and ENR CSOs contributed towards the attainment of these indicators:

- i) % Uganda's land area covered by forest
- ii) % natural forest under strict nature reserve
- iii) % survival of tree seedlings past year 3
- iv) % rural households that travel more than 1 km to collect firewood
- v) % forest reserves under management

Contributing CSOs to this deliverable:

Environmental Alert (Thematic Head), Tree Talk Plus (Co-head), CARE International in Uganda, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Jane Goodall Institute, KULIKA Uganda, KANCA, SWAGEN, TEENS, AUPWAE, World Wide Fund for Nature, MECPA, CAPCA, CODECA, HEP, , Kikandwa Environmental Association, and CRIP.

i) Percentage of Uganda's land area covered by forest

ENR-CSOs contributed to this platinum indicator through the following activities and initiatives:

i). **Tree planting initiatives:** A total of **1,059,660** assorted tree seedlings were distributed for planting by members of the network. This happened in Hoima, Lamwo, Serere, Lira, Mpigi, Butambala, Mityana, Nakasongola and Masindi districts. At a conservative spacing of 3 by 3 meters, these are estimated to have covered approximately **950 hectares**. The tree planting interventions were mainly targeting forest dependent communities, Collaborative Forest Management groups, Private Forest Owners, farmer associations/ organizations, women groups and local communities and these are summarized in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Tree planting initiatives by CSOs

Number of seedlings distributed	Estimate of area covered by the seedlings	Location	Purpose for planting
66,660	60 hectares	Rwoho Central Forest Reserve	Mitigate climate change impacts, enhance livelihood options and create buffer zones around Rwoho Central Forest Reserves
30,000	30 Kilometers	Budongo - Bugoma corridor	boundary planting by communities through CFM arrangements
18,000	16 hectares	Agali, Ogur and Neeta Sub County in Lira district	Ecosystem restoration and biodiversity conservation
28,000	16 hectares	Nakasongola, Mityana, Mubende	Private Tree Growing on farms
380,000	300 hectares	Kiyanga and Kalinzu CFR and	Collaborative Forest Management

		Kyaterekera/ Namirembe in Kibale	
200,000	180 hectares	Bwondah and Mayuge Districts	Agro-forestry (intercropping with traditional crops)
200,000	180 hectares	Uganda Timber Growers Association	Private Tree Growers
134,000	Not estimated	Kikyusa, Luwero district	Fruit tree growing
3,000	Not estimated	Rubirizi, Buhwezu, Mitooma and Sheema Districts	Fruit tree growing
1,059,660	950 hectares		

ii). **Information sharing:** The ENR-CSOs designed ten (10) knowledge/information packages (including films, posters, radio programs and leaflets) and established two information platforms targeting a variety of audiences all aimed at reaching out to over 10 million people. The packages disseminated good practices such as the Community Environment Conservation Fund (CECF) that is a mechanism for forest landscape restoration and a number of communication and awareness materials on REDD+ designed by a consulting consortium of Wildlife Conservation Society, IUCN, Environment Alert and Tree Talk Plus.

iii). **Forestry in the media:** ENR CSOs engaged the media to expose cases of corruption in the forestry sector, which has led to a number of investigations including the committee that was instituted, by NFA to investigate corruption scandals. Investigative research/journalism conducted by ENRCSOs and the media on forestry related illegal activities including issuance of land titles in central forest reserves (Banda, Kajjansi, Namanve, Kimaka among others), proposed sugarcane investments in Bugoma CFR and illegal timber cutting in Zoka CFR were undertaken and media reports published. At community level, there is commitment to denounce indulgence in illegal activities (see **Box 1**) but this remains a challenge at the centre where illegalities are identified but no action taken.

Box 1: From a ruthless illegal timber harvester to a forest activist

Mr. Twesigye Denis (a.k.a XYG-KLAN 2007), 27 years old, was born in a family of timber traders that depended on forests for livelihoods. Denis went to exquisite schools and was a member of the School Choir through his primary and secondary education meaning he had a Christian upbringing. He enjoyed the life of a child from a well-to-do family.

His father traded in this business for over 30 years with guidance from the then Forest Department (and later the National Forestry Authority) that issued licenses to legalize his timber harvesting, trade and utilization. When he passed on, their mother became the business steward and trained all the children to become timber dealers and traders. Denis emerged as a renowned timber dealer in Hoima district.

Unfortunately, at this time, mature trees were depleted and the National Forestry Authority (NFA) stopped issuing timber trading licenses. There was insufficient harvestable timber stock remaining in the forests. Timber trading was therefore no longer luxurious. Faced with this challenge, Denis, then a university graduate of Information Technology, contemplated looking for formal employment or get into the music industry but these options could not match timber trading in terms of income. He resorted to illegal timber trade, with support from his mother and colleagues.

In collaboration with the forest adjacent communities, he developed an illegal surveillance system aimed at evading the routine patrol systems of the NFA staff. He paid bribes and bought alcohol for the forest adjacent communities, as he became a threat to the forest. He deployed 4 power-saws, producing 280 pieces of timber a day. As business flourished, his greed enticed him to buy a fully-fledged portable sawmill capable of producing over 800 pieces of timber a day. However, this did not last for long, as NFA got to know about it and deployed courageous staff that brought his business to a complete stand still by cracking down illegalities in the forests where he operated.

On a fateful day, Denis was arrested, his equipment and gadgets confiscated. His image as a flamboyant timber trader was no more. His henchmen demanded for his release for two days but in vain. Police only granted him bail after agreeing that he would report to the National Forestry Office in Hoima routinely, during which visits, he would be guided to denounce illicit trade in timber.

This paid dividends. He denounced the practice and composed a song about conserving and protection of forests. Rehearsals were made in the presence of the NFA staff. To the satisfaction of the NFA and the team that composed the song, the said song was recorded and launched; later becoming a major hit on FM Radio station in Bunyoro region and sang on the event to commemorate the Environmental Day. The song is appreciated by the youth and influences them to love forests.



Photo of Denis Twesigye in action.

Denis and his mother have since quit illegal timber trading and now deal in agricultural produce (maize and beans). Denis is now a conservation agent, discouraging others from deforestation and forest degradation. He is into music; with a production studio. To date, he has planted a hectare of both pine and eucalyptus and he has plans to expand his plantation. What a way to denounce illegal trade in timber.

Compiled by: Care International in Uganda.

iv). **The private sector:** The Uganda Timber Growers Association (UTGA), which is a member of the network, acquired 8 acres to establish a model nursery that is certified by the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme. This year, it produced over 200,000 seedlings per season. UTGA organized a Forest Fair in April 2017 with demonstrations on nursery operations, chemicals, bamboo growing, wood processing, pole treatment, water system supply, pruning and thinning among others. Testing of the Draft National Forestry Standards was undertaken by Global Woods in Kikonda Forest Reserve and 6 members are pursuing group certification that is scheduled for 2018. UTGA's [Savings and Credit Cooperative Societies \(SACCO\)](#) made a significant increase on its core business by 23.4% mainly as contributions from members.

v). **Benefit sharing guidelines:** ENR CSOs supported MWE and FSSD in the development of benefit sharing guidelines that specify how local communities and local government shall benefit from the exploitation of the Central Forest Reserves (CFRs). These guidelines are based on the premise that development and implementation of an incentive based Benefit Sharing (BS) system makes it economically more attractive for stakeholders and therefore enhance sustainable forest management. The guidelines underscore the importance of equitable BS arising from and use of forest resources and emphasize role to play by parties involved. It states systems and structures to manage the schemes.

ii) Percentages of natural forest under strict nature reserve

i). **Collaborative Forest Management efforts:** Two CFM groups (Katum and Mar Yen) in Lamwo district have been supported to establish livelihood-enhancing options. The Katum CFM group has been supported with a 50 bee hives for apiary, including 2 sets of harvesting gear, estimated to benefit at least 107 (60 Males & 47 Females) people directly. The Mar Yen CFM group has been supported to establish a commercial tree nursery that will produce approximately 50,000 seedlings annually, but also has the capacity to produce up to 200,000 tree seedlings annually. The nursery will benefit 50 (21 males and 29 Female) people directly, from the sale and planting of tree seedlings. The two groups (with approximately 569 people in the Agoro–Agu landscape are in the final stages of signing CFM agreements with the National Forestry Authority.

CSOs also supported Kiyanga and Ndagara CFM groups in Kalinzu Central Forest Reserve and two women groups (Kyaterekera and Namirembe) in Kibale District with a total of 380,000 seedlings. These benefited approximately 1,200 people (about 60% Men and 40% Women) and approximately 300 hectares of degraded areas were restored. The CSOs also supported nature-based enterprises for livelihood improvement for communities around Bwindi, Kalinzu, Rwenzori and Bugoma forest reserves.

CSOs also supported the implementation of CFM processes in the Central Forest Reserves of Kibego, Ibambaro, Bugoma and Mpanga. A CFM agreement was signed around Mpanga and the local community allocated 100 hectares of land for tree growing.

ii). **Forestry and ICT:** The ENR-CSOs enhanced the capacity of 60 community-based monitors from 8 community groups (including some collaborative forest management groups) in Rubirizi, Bushenyi, Kalangana, Mpigi and Butambala districts with skills and knowledge to monitor and report forest and wildlife illegalities using ICT. As a result, there has been improvement in community identification and reporting of the different forestry and wildlife illegalities, improved relations between the communities and responsible duty bearers as evidence from joint patrols and community policing (see **Box 2**).

Box 2: Enhancing Community Participation in Monitoring Forest and Wildlife Illegalities Using ICT

The Situation - This project was implemented in the forest adjacent areas of Kalinzu and Imaramagambo Central Forest Reserves. There was a realization that forest illegalities were still evident in Central Forest Reserves in South Western Uganda. Forest adjacent communities expressed interest to participate in protection and conservation of forests and the wildlife therein but there was no platform for interaction between various stakeholders to address illegalities. It is for this reason that a project aimed at *“Enhancing Community Participation in Monitoring Forest and Wildlife Illegalities Using ICT”* was hatched and implemented by WWF in Uganda. The objective was to enhance citizen participation in monitoring public resources using ICT.

Description of the intervention - WWF, together with the Anti-Corruption Coalition (ACCU), selected Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) groups and Resource Use Groups through the National Forestry Authority (NFA) and Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA). From the groups, a total of 41 Community Based Monitors were recruited from Swazi Nitubaasa, Ndangara –Nyakiyanja Tutungukye, Nyarugoote Integrated, Kinareca-Kiyanga CFM groups and Kiyanga resource use groups (in Rubirizi and Mitooma districts). These were trained to promote reporting forest and wildlife illegalities using toll-free and sms numbers. Their work was popularized in meetings and through radio talk-shows. Their work commenced immediately after the training.

Results: The immediate result was a reduction in forest and wildlife illegalities in Kalinzu and Imaramagambo Central Forest Reserves. Communities participated in protection and conservation of forests and wildlife. UWA, NFA, Police and the District Local Government of Mitooma and Rubirizi now work together to address illegalities. There is an established platform for interaction between the various stakeholders thus improving information sharing, feedback and providing for joint planning between the duty bearers and community monitors.

Lessons learnt - Addressing forest and wildlife illegalities requires coordinated effort between and among various stakeholders. Secondly, reporting illegalities requires confidence in the system to protect reporters. Sensitization and motivation of actors are key in ensuring that communities report illegalities.

Challenges - The unethical behavior of duty bearers who sometimes get involved in illicit forestry and wildlife activities distracts the system. Reporters then become skeptical to report illegal forest and wildlife activities due to fear of backlash. Lack of incentives for the community monitors and duty bearers to motivate them to participate is another challenge. Once reported, culprits pay very little penalties which need to be revised.

Recommendations:

- Provide incentives to community based monitors to motivate them to effectively report.
- Ensure confidence and trust in the system so that community based monitors who report forestry and wildlife illegalities are protected.
- Recognize duty bearers that are engaged to reduce forest and wildlife illegalities.
- Consider policy/legal audit of the National Forestry Tree Planting (NTPA) 2003, Wildlife Policy 1999 and Uganda Wildlife Authority Act 2000 with focus on penalties with a view to review and revise and make them more deterrent.

Conclusion:

An innovative and technological approach such as the use of ICT by local communities in the Kalinzu and Imaramagambo CFRs is a potential for a wider application in Uganda's protected area and forest reserves. This case study provides opportunity for learning on how local level community engagement and participation can bear results.

Compiled by WWF-Uganda Country Office

iii). **Forest Tenure:** Under the Global Comparative Study on the impact of forest tenure reforms on forest adjacent communities, a Participatory Prospective Analysis Methodology was used by network members and Makerere University School of Forestry and Geographical Sciences, to engage over 160 stakeholders Kakumiro, Kibaale, Masindi and Lamwo districts. Driving Forces of forest tenure security in the 4 districts were identified. Community feedback workshops (16 in total) were held engaging over 800 members. This effort targeted mostly communities leaving adjacent natural forests and communally owned forest with a view of maintaining a proportion of forests under natural settings.

iii) Percentage survival of tree seedlings in the past year 3

ENR CSOs are still constrained in the methods used to establish survival percentages. The survival rates presented in Table 4 are based on sample counts from seven network members, each undertaking counts for 2 selected farmers. Surviving trees are counted and compared with what was planted to calculate the survival rate. No consideration of 'beating up'² in the subsequent years of planting is considered. For the last three financial years, the following indicative survival rates have been compiled (see Table 4).

Table 4: Estimated survival rates.

FY	No. of Seedlings planted	Approximate area covered (hectares)	Current estimated survival rate	Comment
2014/2015	5,000,000	4,500	50%	Survival after 2 years
2015/2016	738,380	644.82	60%	Survival after 1 year
2016/2017	1,059,660	950	75%	Survival after 1 planting season

Notable is that survival rates are still poor among community groups largely due to attitude. There is still a thinking that trees can grow without weeding and therefore are left to struggle with weeds and sometimes to compete with perennial crops such as cassava, banana among others. In northern Uganda, bush firing is a common practice and this has affected survival of seedlings planted. The only remedy is agro-forestry, so trees/seedlings get an opportunity to be weeded alongside other crops.

iv) Percentage of rural households that travel more than 1 km to collect firewood

ENR CSOs did not directly contribute to this platinum indicator but also had challenges and limitations in collecting information relating to distance travelled to collect firewood. Nonetheless some members undertook activities related to the platinum indicator as shown here under.

CODECA, RICE partnered with Makerere University to undertake studies related to fuel wood consumption in Masindi and Nebbi districts. The interest was to identify wood fuel species commonly used by the communities in these two districts and examine their fuel value indices from basic properties based on moisture content, density and gross calorific value. The report will be finalized in 2017/18

The use of Energy Saving Cook-stoves technology in Mitooma, Rubirizi, Nakasongola, Kiryandongo, Mubende and Teso Region was promoted with a view of reducing the burden women have in finding firewood for domestic cooking. Plans are underway for roll out of these initiative. In Teso region, there are already success stories (see Box 3)

Box 3: PREACH (Promotion of Renewable Energy and Adaptation to Climate Change)

The Situation: - Source of energy for domestic cooking is a challenge in Teso region especially in the districts of

² Beating up means replacing seedlings in a plantation that were damaged and/or died after planting due to factors such as pests and diseases.

Soroti and Serere. Firewood has become scarce and therefore women and children moved long distances in search of fuel wood. This reduced the amount of time available for domestic chores as well as time for education. In addition, use of firewood in the kitchen caused health hazards to women and children.

The introduction of the Lake Kyoga Environmental Protection Programme and with the support from the Inter Church Cooperation for Development Organization (ICCO), TEENS Uganda partnered with Church of Uganda Teso Diocese planning and Development Office (TEDDO) and the Catholic Church through the Soroti Catholic Diocese Integrated Development Organization (SOCADIDO) to train 40 artisans in renewable energy sources and technologies especially the fabrication of the Rocket Lorena Cook stoves. The objective was to introduce effective and energy efficient technologies in order to reduce the energy burdens of the households and communities.

The identified 40 forty artisans were equipped with skills of energy education so they could reach out to communities and with hands-on skills in installation of the cook stoves. The Lorena stove reduced the firewood intake by over 40% compared to the conventional three stone cook-stove that used piles of wood. As well, Lorena stove was found to emit no smoke, heat faster and therefore more effective in communities. The project also had a business element adopted; the Village Saving and Loans Association (VSLA) where forty (40) artisans constructed more than 2,500 Lorena stoves (both at households and institutional) in the community in just a period of a year within own communities and across other districts.

The introduction and adaptation of Lorena cook-stove provided the energy poverty solution among the people of the target sub-counties in Serere and Soroti, which carries an advantage over the conventional three (3)-cook stove. The project also introduced an income generation opportunity and employment for members that attended the training and turned it into an entrepreneurial project.



Photo: Staff of TEENS finalizes construction of a stove at a homestead in Teso.

Compiled by: TEENS Uganda.

v) Percentage of forest reserves under management

i. CFR Forest Management Plans

ENR CSO members participated in the development of Kanungu-Rukungiri-Ntungamo Forest Management Plan for the Management Plan Area of Rukungiri Sector. This covers 1,566 hectares covering Rukungiri CFR, Rwengiri CFR, Ihimbo CFR, Mburamaizi CFR, Rushaya CFR, Bwambara CFR, Kyantuhe CFR, Kaniabizo CFR and Ntungamo CFR. They also participated in the development of the Kisindi Sector Forest Management Plan that covers 2,565 hectares comprising of Bujawe CFR, Kahurukobwire CFR, Kyamugongo CFR, Wambabya CFR, Ibamba CFR and Kandanda-Ngobya CFRs. The two Forest Management Plans are now duly signed by the Minister for Water and Environment.

ii. **Forest Management Plans (for Private Forest Owners):**

ENR-CSOs supported the development and completion of five (05) forest management plans for private forest owners, four of these are in Masindi, while one is located in Buliisa district. Private tree growers are encouraged to manage woodlots and plantations according to plan.

2.2 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Environment Sub-Sector

Indicators:

The platinum indicators for this thematic area are:

- a. Percentage of developers complying with certificate of approval conditions (with reference to Environment Impact Assessment procedures).
- b. Percentage of solid waste disposed of safely in the 9 municipalities

From the Sector Performance Report (SPR) for the financial year 2015/2016, these only targeted the National Environment Management Authority as a key player and have since been accomplished. ENR CSOs however had pertinent issues to address as detailed here under.

Contributing CSOs to this deliverable:

Uganda Wildlife Society (Thematic Head), CODECA (Co-head), Ecological Christian Organization, Albertine Rift Conservation Society, A Rocha Uganda, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment, Action Coalition on Climate Change, TEENS, KULIKA, KEA, EMLI

The ENR CSOs did not directly contribute to the above-mentioned platinum indicators as these are quite targeted for National Environment Management Authority. However, members contributed the following in this sub-sector:

i). **Integrated natural resources management**

Over 50 farmers in the districts of Bwondah and Mayuge districts were supported with equipment and tools for integrated approaches to environment conservation, surface rainwater harvesting, and water retention on farm. In West Nile, , The Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile distributed beans variety (NARO bean 1, 3 & NABE 5), maize (Longe, 7 & 5) and sun flower varieties of pana 7033 & AG sun 8251) to farmers in 6 sub counties of Arua, Nebbi and Pakwach districts..

In Kyazuka village, Bukhooli sub-county, Bugiri district and in Kyabalembya village, Maddu sub-county, Gomba district, water sources serving over 1,000 people have been established as a result of an *“Assessment of Community Climate Change Risks and Adaptive Capacities in Selected Hotspots in East Africa”*, with financial support from USAID under The Planning for Resilience in East Africa through Policy, Adaptation, Research and Economic Development (PREPARED) project. At least 150 people were involved during the surveys in each of the districts.

For the slum communities in Kampala, with support from A-Rocha Uganda, 20 BioSand Water Filters were installed that make water safe for drinking without the need for boiling. This was done in slum communities of Kampala district.



A Rocha Uganda is training some of Kampala's poorest women to make bio-sand filters for easy access to clean, safe drinking water rather than boiling it over charcoal. This means improved health, more free time, less expense, reduced deforestation and lower carbon emissions – a win for everyone!

Photo: A Rocha Uganda.

ii). **Capacity building**

In Nakasongola, Masindi, Mubende, Karamoja, Bwonda, Buikwe, Wakiso, Hoima and Buliisa and Lake Victoria shore-line districts, ENR CSOs conducted capacity building sessions on proper management of natural resources, participatory market research, avoiding pollution, avoided degradation of water catchment systems, water harvesting techniques, artisanal mining, energy saving cook stoves and reduction of emissions resulting from deforestation and forest degradation, targeting women and youth (both in schools and out of schools).

iii). **Media engagement**

ENR CSOs organized media (radio and TV) campaigns on Non-Revenue Water losses to the entire community in Jinja and Iganga and related NWSC operations, held media briefing meetings and supported media to cover events in the sector.

iv). **Conferences**

- a. Members of the network co-sponsored the 11th International Community Based Adaptation (CBA 11) Conference held in Kampala organised by International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED) and hosted by Ministry of Water and Environment, and the Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation (MUCCCRI). The conference brought together researchers, practitioners, governments, development partners, CSOs in Community Based Adaptations to discuss and agree on most appropriate approaches and practices that put communities at the centre to adapt to climate change impacts. Kikandwa Environmental Association had an opportunity to package/exhibit its activities during the conference (see **Box 4**).

Box 4: Kikandwa Hosts CBA 11.

Kikandwa Environment Association (KEA) hosted a Field Visit organized ahead of the Eleventh International Conference on Community Based Adaptation, 23rd – 25th June 2017, code named the CBA 11. The CBA 11 field site trip presented an opportunity to KEA to showcase the boldness of small efforts of communities in Kasejjere Village in Kikandwa town, Mityana District. On the exhibition menu, KEA had the following:

1. **Half plus Half 1000 acres project** – Members of KEA have agreed to leave half an acre of land under natural vegetation that over time, the community will have more than 1,000 acres of land under natural vegetation cover. The community will be capable of enjoying ecosystem services that go with it. Currently, these preserved plots are fragmented but the plan is to have corridors connecting these plots to enhance wildlife movement in future.
2. **The Community School** - KEA established a primary school in Kasejjere village based on the principle of climate change awareness. The children are introduced to the concepts of climate change and community based adaptation strategies, which are incorporated into the mainstream curriculum that meets interests of community and those of the learners. The school is also a meeting place for the communities when discussion climate change issues. The school offers a way through which climate specific information can be effectively passed on to the communities on a wide scale and at a very low cost since the targeted audience gathers at a central point.
3. **Road water harvesting;** - Farmers in Kasejjere harvest road-side surface runoff into their farms and gardens. Trenches are dug to direct runoff from the sloping roads and this water is either channeled into gardens or to a collection point, a temporary water storage pit to serve as a water source during periods of water scarcity. Tied in with the road water harvesting is the water management practice where the farmers dig trenches at several locations within their gardens to curtail the flow of water and minimize loss of top soil from erosion as well as increase retention of water within the farms.



Photo: Harvesting of surface runoff water by members of KEA

4. **Women Engagement** –KEA is empowering women in their community to actively take part in climate adaptation strategies being advocated for by the association. Women have remarkable knowledge on community based adaptation strategies being used and many of them have influence in the management and ownership of the land and income from the farm produce.



Photo: A lady in Kasejjere village showing water retention pits in her garden.

5. **Improved farming technology** - The farmers of Kasejjere utilize several improved methods of farming and this is majorly centered on diversification of production. Some rear animals and have crops grown whereas others have a mixed cropping system. The farmers attest to the fact that diversification of production not only supports their economic standing but also has benefits to the environment. Most of the environmental benefits in the project sites are centered on improvement of soil properties (for example, the dung collected from the animals' stalls is used as organic manure in the fields).
6. **Seed collection** - One farmer in the community is collecting and preserving tree seed using indigenous knowledge and another farmer is packaging *amaranthus*. These are provided display points at the KEA information center.

KEA however faces challenges that they have to think about to smoothen some of its operations in the communities:

1. Conflicting interests – the natural forest set aside under the half + plus half initiative harbors money trees that feed on crops. Communities are urging owners of such forests to cut them down contrary to the objectives of the entire KEA.
2. KEA needs to explore options of increasing the involvement of the youth in their project components as well as engaging of women in the management positions of the association.
3. Inadequate funding: Naturally, like any other community-based organization, Kikandwa Environmental association needs tremendous financial support in order to scale up and perpetuate their influence in their area of operation. The association grapples with the question; Where to get more funding from? This is a major worry for Kikandwa Environmental Association.

Kikandwa Environmental Association has set its footprint in Kasejjere village and Kikandwa town council as a whole. With the numerous innovative projects including; the half plus half 1000-acre project and the analog forest, they are championing the move towards climate smart agriculture and community based adaptation to climate change.

Compiled by: Kikandwa Environmental Association.

- b. Under the theme, '*Mountains for our Future*', civil society organisations lead by Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), supported by Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment organised the World Mountains Forum in Mbale that highlighted key issues affecting mountain ecosystems and communities in Africa, notably poverty, climate change, food insecurity and

land degradation. The 'Mbale Call for Scaling up Action' reminded Ugandans not to 'leave the mountains behind'. A National Sustainable Mountain Development Strategy (**Box 5**) was launched during the conference.

Box 5: National Sustainable Mountain Development Strategy for Uganda.

Uganda is endowed with a number of mountains including Elgon, the Rwenzori, Virunga, Wati Zulia (or Losolia) Morungole, Labwor and Dodoth among others, all providing important goods and services to mountain communities. Mountain ecosystems in Uganda are however currently under threat of degradation (soil erosion) and disasters e.g., landslides, all of which are putting inhabitants in a worsening cycle of impoverishment and exposure to livelihood and safety risks.

Management of mountain ecosystems is provided for under Chapter 19 of the Treaty establishing the East African Community (EAC), to which Uganda is a signatory and agreed (under article 20), to protect mountain ecosystems such as critical water catchments, conservation and heritage areas and other areas of common strategic interest at local, national, regional and international levels. However very little has been done, to promote Sustainable Mountain Development in the country.

The country only has the National Environment (Mountainous and Hilly Areas Management) Regulations, 2000 (No. 3 of 2000), that is also rather broad, not specific to Sustainable Mountain Development. The National Sustainable Mountain Development strategy for Uganda was developed, to specifically guide development interventions in mountain areas so they can continue meeting the livelihood needs and development aspiration of not only the inhabitants but also of country at large as well as strengthening the resilience of mountain ecosystems and mountain communities to the impacts of climate change.

During the financial year July 2016-June 2017, the Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), in collaboration with the Ministry of Water and Environment, with financial support from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) launched the National Sustainable Mountain Development Strategy for Uganda. The strategy was officially launched by the Vice President of Uganda, Hon. Edward Ssekandi during the World Mountain Forum in October 2016.

ARCOS and MWE are optimistic that the strategy will foster the need to sustainably manage mountain ecosystems in the country so they can meet livelihood needs and development interests of not only the inhabitants but also of the people who depend on mountain ecosystem goods and services. ARCOS and MWE are also optimistic that the strategy will guide development interventions in mountain areas in the country and strengthen resilience of mountain ecosystems and mountain communities.

ENR CSOs are aware that the development and implementation of a national strategy needs political support but also development partners need to support the activities proposed in the strategy to support communities living in mountainous areas.

Various interventions have taken place in mountain areas in the past. However, issues like landslides poverty and degradation of mountain ecosystems are still recurring. There is need for a tool to guide Sustainable Mountain Development in mountain areas and the National Sustainable Mountain Development Strategy is one such a tool.

Compiled by: Albertine Rift Conservation Society.

2.3 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Wetlands Sub-Sector

Indicators: ENRCSOs contributed towards the attainment of platinum indicators agreed by the ENR sub-sector on wetlands. These are platinum indicators number 9 and 10 which are: a. % of Uganda's land area covered by wetlands b. % of Uganda's wetlands used under management plans
Contributing members: IUCN (Thematic Head), Nature Palace Foundation (Co-head), MECPA , A Rocha and TEENs, Nature Harness, EMLI , Albertine Rift Conservation Society (ARCOS), Water Governance, Nature Uganda Institute

The ENR CSOs work in this thematic area revolved around creating awareness about the need to conserve the marginal lands and engaging government to finalize demarcation of **167.7 kilometers** of wetland boundary, establishment of a total of 3,200 pillars(concrete) in the districts of Dokoro, Amuria, Amuru, Palisa, **Kisoro**, **Shema**, Kiboga, **Hoima**, Luwero, Nakasongora, Gomba, Wakiso, Nebbi, Maracha, Buyende, Namutumba. This was part of the Undertaking No. 2 for the FY 2015/2016 that has now been brought to completion.

There were efforts to raise concern over the increasing levels of encroachment on the wetland sub-sector especially by establishment of industrial parks in wetlands (both in rural areas for agriculture and urban areas for industries and settlement).

ENR CSOs have also been part of the revival of the Wetlands Bill, that was shelved a couple of years ago. With the growing impunity in use of wetlands, a biting law on wetlands to complement existing ENR laws has been deemed necessary.

ENR CSOs have also vouched for the development and popularization of guidelines for demarcation of wetlands which should complement the law. In addition to those guidelines is the need to develop guidelines for establishment of Irrigation Pump reservoirs along the restored wetlands to recharge their capacity for sustainable abstraction.

vi) Percentage of Uganda's land area covered by wetlands

ENR-CSOs consolidated achievements for FY 2015/2016 in Nyakambu Wetland system (restoring 118 ha of wetlands), Kashasha Kibingo Rushangi Wetland system (restoring about 150 ha), and Katara Kanyabukanja wetland system (restoring about 200 ha) by:

- i) Involving and engaging communities in the above sub-catchment to maintain the restored wetlands.
- ii) Setting up Catchment Management Committees for Upper Nile Water Management Zones and organizing field exchange visits between catchment management committees for Upper Nile Water Management Zone to Lake Victoria Water Management Zone and Albert Water Management Zone for exchange visits and lesson learning.

vii) Percentage of Uganda's wetlands used under management plans

The International Union for Conservation of Nature facilitated communities in Mutu and Akileng parishes in Agago and Amuria districts respectively to demarcate 25km of river and wetland boundaries within their parishes as a measure to reduce wetland and riverbank encroachment. It also disbursed 3 rounds of Community Environment Conservation Funds (CECF) to 27 villages in Mutu and Akileng parishes in Agago and Amuria districts respectively. These funds are used as micro-credit by the communities to support them in enhancing their livelihoods. The funds are also tagged to implementation of their micro-catchment management plans.

2.4 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Weather, Climate and Climate Change Sub-Sector

ENR CSOs participated in the 22nd Conference of Parties on Climate Change in Marrakech in November, 2016; helping to raise voices about the need to implement the Paris Agreement. ENR CSOs convened 63 CSO representatives in a preparatory workshop for COP 22 to shape negotiations during COP 22 in the interest of Uganda. A position paper was prepared to inform government of ENR CSOs position. They, in addition, planned post-COP regional meetings in the country to create awareness and disseminate information about COP 22 in Marrakech.

As part of the initiative to improve food security in the climate change era, ENR CSOs promoted the establishment of fruit tree orchards such as planting of 134,000 mango fruit trees both in Luweero – Kikyusa Sub County and Buikwe in Najjembe Sub County and supporting 27,000 people with agro-pastoral drought tolerant and adaptable crop/seed varieties under farmer groups in Nakapiripirit and Napak districts.

A number of climate smart agriculture approaches were rolled out through farmer field schools in Rubirizi, Buhwezu, Mitooma and Sheema Districts. Farmers have been exposed to agronomic practices that are environmentally friendly to the environment and these include; use of natural pesticides, mulching etc. Farmer field schools were supported with 400 fruit tree seedlings in the course of 2017.

In Moyo, Yumbe, Adjumani, Masindi, Kiryandongo, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Kiboga, Mubende, Luweero and Sembabule districts, ENR CSOs supported the process for mainstreaming climate change action planning in the District Development Plans as well as the District Environment Action Plans by way of popularising the climate change mainstreaming guidelines and harmonising them with the district development planning process. This engagement resulted into establishment of District Climate Change Task Force teams that oversee climate change mainstreaming in district development plans.

All the above efforts were complimented by production of public information and education materials, radio, TV, print and social media initiative targeting different stakeholders across the country.

2.5 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Governance Sub-Sector

A series of advocacy engagements have been held throughout the financial year by the different CSOs and some have been documented as detailed here under.

- i. **Illegal land titling in CFRs; ‘The Bugoma CFRs Challenge’** - This issues brief (together with land titling cases in Banda CFR, Kajjansi CFR, Namanve CFR, Nonve CFR) was disseminated to key stakeholders and informed a petition that was prepared and submitted to the land inquiry commission over matters of illegal land titling with critical recommendations.
- ii. **Community access to justice; the Karamoja perspective** – This addressed concerns of women, youth and disabled persons and supported the establishment of a referral system working with JLOS and FIDA in Moroto to periodically provide Legal Aid Services and address issues necessitating legal redress and increasing access to legal aid for affected persons in artisanal mining in Karamoja.
- iii. **State of the nation on natural resources:** Dialogue meetings were organized to address the emerging crisis in the forestry sector, land acquisition and management challenges, resettlement and rehabilitation, Chinese investment in the land use sector, eminent evictions and their implications for development.
- iv. **Petitions:** Forest Program partners prepared a petition and submitted it to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda. The Petition addressed issues of forest illegalities, land titles in central forest reserves (See: http://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1437650/agricultural-productivity-key-saving-uganda-forests).
- v. **Climate change concerns:** ENR CSOs and CAN-U supported MWE to collect views for the Climate Change Bill and presented a position paper on the status quo and the stand of Uganda in the international level climate change debate, ahead of the 22nd Session of the Conference of Parties (COP22) in November, Marrakech.
- vi. **The Tree Fund:** Advocacy on the Operationalization of the Tree Fund has been undertaken through a meeting with Ministry of Water and Environment senior officials and an advocacy letter to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Water and Environment for his action.
- vii. **National consultative forum on forestry:** ENR CSOs supported the Forest Sector Support Department to convene the National Forestry Consultative Forum on March 14, 2017 at Hotel Africana as part of the activities celebrating the World Forestry Day. This served as a platform for discussion of concerns on illegalities in the forest sector.
- viii. **Engagement on land matters:** Engagements with commission of inquiry on land matters was done in 2017 by the Uganda Forest Governance Learning Group that prepared a memorandum on the Effectiveness of Uganda’s forest institutions and the issues of Human Settlement in Forest Reserves. This memorandum was submitted to the Commission of Inquiry into land acquisition and management on May 30, 2017.
- ix. **Chinese investments in the land use sector:** ENR CSOs, led by ACODE, in partnership with the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in Uganda organized a high-level policy dialogue on social and environmental accountability and enhancing Chinese investments in Uganda on April 25, 2017. Consequently, Chinese Investors are working towards environmental compliance and

development/implementation of civic engagement plans and corporate social responsibility modalities.



Photo: Illegals continue to be a threat to Uganda's forest. Illegal timber harvesting in Inomo Forest Reserve.

ENR-CSO INITIATIVES ON COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

ENR-CSOs implement activities/programs through community participation/engagement initiatives. For the forestry sub-sector, engagements were around community based monitoring of the forest resources, Collaborative Forest Management, nursery establishment and management, Communal Land Associations and Schools Programs. For environment, the engagements were mainly on Community Natural Resources Management Committees, Sustainable Agriculture Approaches, Environmental School Clubs and Women in environment management. In the wetlands sub-sector, communities were engaged in the development and future implementation of management plans. For Climate Change, engagements were on CoP 22, adaptation and mitigation approaches, climate change financing and climate change awareness at schools. These have been summarized and presented in **Table 5-9**.

Table 5: Initiatives for community participation in the forestry thematic area.

Theme	Activity	Location	Duty bearers	Results
Community Based Monitoring	344 community based monitors (using ICT and Toll free lines to report forestry/wildlife illegalities)	WWF in Kalinzu and Imaramagambo (Swazi, Nyarugoote, Ndangara, Kiyanga)	NFA staff, CSOs, District Technical and political leaders	A total of 357 cases were reported out of which 102 cases were addressed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. improvement in community identification and reporting of the different forestry and wildlife illegalities ii. improved relations between the communities and responsible duty bearers iii. joint patrols and community policing
Collaborative Forest Management	04 CFM Groups (tree planting and ecosystem restoration)	Albertine Region (of Budongo-Bugoma) Agoro	NFA, DLG	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. established and managed 11 community nurseries ii. over 50 area schools were involve in conservation activities iii. Swazi and Nyarugoote CFM groups (338 members) signed 10-year agreements covering 1290 ha iv. Towa CFM Group (95 members) signed a 5-year agreement covering about 1476ha
nursery establishment and management	Ninety (90) youths	CAPCA supported from the sub counties of Mpigi, Buwama – Mpigi district and Kalamba – Butambala district	Community Development Officers, Operation Wealth Creation,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. establish three (03) commercial tree nurseries ii. Income generating enterprise in each of the sub-countries from seedling sales
Communal Land Associations	09 Community Land Associations	Tree Talk Plus, COVOID and CODECA (Lamwo, Bushenyi and Masindi)	District Forest Officers, District Land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. Improved forest patrols, iv. maintenance of boundaries and; v. enrichment planting

	10 Private Forest Owners	respectively)	Board, Area Land Committees	vi. Increased level of planting
Schools programs	600 seedlings for Greenhill Education Centre	Kikandwa Environment Association	Mityana	– Tree nurseries established at schools
	239 community member sensitized on the link	CRIP	Mayuge, Jinja and Namayingo DLGs	– Linkages between climate change and forestry

Table 6: Initiatives for community participation in the environment thematic area.

Theme	Activity	Location	Duty bearers	Results
Community Natural Resources Management Committees	Establishing 03 in Karamoja and 06 in Bwonda	Ecological Christian Organization in Karamoja and Bwonda	NFA staff, CSOs, District Technical and political leaders	Integration of natural resources management issues and concerns at LLG
Sustainable Agriculture approaches	Participatory market research	RICE in Arua, Nebbi and Nwoya	District Agricultural Officers	Improved market for agricultural products
Environmental School Clubs	04 Environment clubs established at 4 schools	EMLI in Wakiso and Buikwe districts	District Education Officers, Inspectors of schools	Shaping the minds and attitudes of young people in environmental leadership and serving as a demonstration at school level.
Women in environment management		Living Earth in Hoima and Buliisa		Active participation of women groups in advocacy and public campaigns, especially along oil and gas development

Table 7: Initiatives for community participation in the wetlands thematic area.

Theme	Activity	Location	Duty bearer	Results
Wetland management	Development of micro-catchment plans	IUCN in Akileng and Mutu parishes in Amuria and Agago districts respectively	DLGs	<p>The plans, which were developed by the communities, highlight the actions that they seek to undertake to improve the ecological integrity of their micro-catchments and enhance livelihoods in order to adapt to climate change</p> <p>A total of 15 water sources (hand pumps and traditional wells) were rehabilitated while a total of 17 water sources were rehabilitated. The process also involved electing water source committees for each of the water sources to oversee their management. The committees comprise of at least 5 members of which at least 30% are women.</p>

Table 8: Initiatives for community participation in the climate change thematic area.

Theme	Activity	Location	Duty bearer	Results
CoP 22	Preparatory Workshop	EMLI in Kampala	Climate Change Department, MWE	The position paper informed government and COP 22 in Marrakech
Adaptation and mitigation	Forum on agriculture, climate change and natural resources	EMLI in Mbale	MWE, MAAIF, DLGs in Karamoja	The Forum provided platform to discuss the effective adaptive measures for enhanced capacity of pastoral communities to climate shocks. The Forum attracted a total number of 60 participants.
Climate change financing	VSLA	ECO in Karamoja	DLGs especially the LLGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – VSLA in the new communities – VSLA linkage to Resilience building with over 100 beneficiaries
Climate change adaptation technologies	Exchange visit	KULIKA in Nakasongola, Sembabule, Kiboga, Mubende, Luweero and Nakaseke	DLGs especially the LLGs	10 participants from each of the 6 cattle corridor districts
Climate change awareness at schools	Training	KULIKA in Kampala	Kampala International School in Uganda (KISU)	35 students were trained using 75% practical approach in vegetable production, value addition to Soya, milk, and Gonja, and in soil and general environmental conservation.
	Climate change ambassadors in schools	COVID in Rubirizi District	District Education Office	Climate change ambassadors planted 450 seedlings at different schools as a demonstration to fight climate change.

Table 9: Initiatives for community participation in the governance thematic area.

Theme	Activity	Location	Duty bearer	Results
Extractive industry	Public debate	ECO in Karamoja	DMWPs, DLGs, DGSM mining companies, local communities and ASMs	There was a structured dialogue and negotiation on mining issues between citizens and leaders (exclusion, pricing, degradation of the environment, technologies, revenue sharing etc.
Collaborative Forest Management	Mediating the signing of CFM agreement	ACCU in Hoima district, Kabwoya Sub County	NFA, DLG	Mpanga conservation and development association(MCODA) and NFA to co-manage Mpanga CFR in Kabwoya sub-county, Hoima district

Learning events	Organized community based learning events on different themes	ACODE in Kampala, Masindi, Hoima	Ministries, Departments and agencies of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convened 5 community meetings on securing land tenure security in Bunyoro Region(Buliisa, Hoima) • 1 Community meeting to resolve land conflicts between the pastoral and crop farming communities in May 2017 • Learning event to disseminate Gender Strategy for the National Land Policy in Masindi March 2017 • Learning event to create interaction between government entities and CSOs on the general outlook of oil and gas sector/land sector in February 2017
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CAPACITY BUILDING

The National REDD+ Strategy development process provided an opportunity for **strengthening participatory structures and conducting capacity building trainings** to enhance stakeholder Engagement for Uganda's National REDD+ programme. Over 2,000 individual members of over 150 structures we trained by CSO on various components of REDD+ including benefit sharing, feedback and grievance redress mechanisms, social and environmental assessment and communication and awareness about REDD+ in Uganda.

There was an opportunity for capacity building through the CSO co-sponsored the 11th **International Community based Adaptation Conference** held in Kampala organized by International Institute for Environment and Development hosted by Ministry of Water and Environment and MUCCRI-Makerere University Centre for Climate Change Research and Innovation. The conference brought together researchers, practitioners, governments, development partners, CSOs engaged in CBA to discuss and agree on most appropriate approaches and practices that put communities at the centre to adapt to climate change impacts.

Detailed capacity building and trainings for each of the sub-sector are summarized in the sections hereunder:

4.1 Forestry sub-sector

The participating institutions in capacity building for the forestry sub-sector included WWF, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Wildlife Conservation Society, Environmental Alert and Tree Talk Plus CARE International in Uganda, TEEN, MECPA, CAPCA, Jane Goodall Institute, Hoima Environmental Project, Kikandwa Environmental Association, Environment Alert, CRIP, UCSD. **Table 10** provides the detailed capacity building initiatives.

Table 10: Capacity building for the forestry sub-sector.

Thematic area of training	No. of trainees	Category
Strengthening participatory structures and conducting capacity building trainings to enhance stakeholder Engagement for Uganda's National REDD+ programme	< 2,000	MDAs, CSOs, Media, Private Sector and communities
Trainings for the CSOs, journalists and NFA Staff in the use of social media as a means to mobilize stakeholders, engage duty bears and forestry issues.	30	Government (NFA), Civil Society Organizations
Different aspects of the Forestry sector with a target to mainstream PPA, HRBAs & Gender into development programmes .	300	National Level key stakeholders
Capacity building for high-level decision makers, to equip them with knowledge and skills to engage in the climate change mitigation and adaptation discourse	67	17 MPs and 50 Climate Change negotiators
Capacity building training on the use of the Tree Finder Application for site species matching during promotion of tree growing in Mt Elgon and Upper Water management zone	70	MDAs, CSOs, Private Sector and Academia
Training on the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration Model in Lira (Orit parish-Agweng Sub County), Otuke district (Arwotngo parish-Okwang Sub County) and Alebtong district (Alolololo parish-Omoro Sub County)	650	MDAs, CSOs, Private Sector and Academia

Training on food security, forestry and renewable energy technologies		Members of the Sustainable Livelihoods Approach (SLA) at community level
Support in institutional and organizational development to develop Strategic plans and Monitoring and Evaluation plans	03	Civil Society Organizations (JESE, KCSON and Ndangara)
Trained members of Civil Society Organizations in focus areas on RBA, ESD, M&E, Gender mainstreaming, lobbying and advocacy, communications and Financial management.	09	Civil Society Organizations (7 from GVL, 2 Albert Semuliki landscapes)
Capacity building of two women groups under KCSON was built in land use planning and as a result 20 households were able to develop land use plans at household levels	02	Women groups in GVL
Education for Sustainable development was domesticated and demonstrated	03	Local community groups (2 in Semuliki and 1 in GVL)
Training in vocational skills (i.e. BCP, TCG and Hairdressing) to reduce dependence on environment and natural resources for livelihoods among the youth	128	Youth
Trainings on tree planting (bush clearance, lining, pitting, weeding and managing woodlots as a business	222	Community Based Trainers
Trainings in nursery establishment and management	300	Households
Carried out trainings environment management for oil and gas for 3 sub counties in Hoima neighboring oil wells	80	Local leaders, religious, cultural, farmers etc.
Training workshop in bee keeping and beehive construction in Kikandwa Sub County	56	Youth, men and women
Training and sensitization on surface/Roadside Water Harvesting for climate change adaptation , water conservation and management		
Provision of capacity building services for towards strengthening stakeholder coordination, and mainstream Climate Change into the Sub county Development Plans		Local government, Non-Governmental Organizations and private sector
Conducted training for Masindi, Lamwo, Bushenyi District Land Boards (DLB) on their mandate of registration of private forests as land use and issuance of certificate of registration.		

Source: Primary data collected for this report.

4.2 Environment sub-sector

The participating institutions in capacity building for the environment sub-sector included A Rocha Uganda, Albertine Rift Conservation Society, and Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment (RICE) and Living Earth Uganda. **Table 11** provides detailed capacity building initiatives.

Table 11: Capacity building for the Environment Sub-sector.

Thematic area of training	No. of trainees	Category
Conducted trainings in the slums of Kampala and households and pupils in schools were trained in: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. energy saving technologies- making and using fuel briquettes from biodegradable waste to reduce amount of charcoal used for cooking, ii. solid waste management training with emphasis of recycling waste to make crafts, iii. sack gardening in Wakiso District 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 Households trained in energy saving technologies, • 520 Households trained in solid waste management, • 200 pupils trained in five schools 	Households Schools
Community to Community-exchange visit on promoting	38	Nature Based

sustainable community Enterprises and Environmental Resilience in Mountain Areas. This enabled participants to exchange information/knowledge on best agricultural practices, energy saving solutions and value addition to mountain products for improved livelihoods, among others.		Community Enterprises (NBCEs) from Burundi, Rwanda and Uganda
Training for farmers on sustainable rural agro-enterprise development model was conducted. This model has three pillars of; market orientation, food security and sustainable natural resource management in Arua, Nebbi and Nwoya.	307 participants	Individual farmers, farmer groups, lower local government officials.
Trained farmers in soil and water conservation, sustainable agro-forestry practices of garden bordering, stripping, green manure etc. in Arua, Nebbi and Nwoya	307 participants	Area land committees, sub-county land court and sub county leaders
Capacity building for area land committees and recorders on roles, and Alternative dispute resolution mechanisms at Pakwach district	20 participants	
Briquette making, Apiary Management, and Nursery bed management		

4.3 Wetlands sub-sector

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) is the only ENR-CSO that invested resources in capacity building initiatives in the Wetlands Sub-sector. The resources were therefore, utilized for the following:

- Training for 32 Water Resource Committees (320 participants were trained) on their roles and responsibilities and Water Resource Management in Amuria and Agago districts. At least 30% of the participants were women;
- Training for 27 committees (270 participants were trained) that were also elected to manage the Community Environment Conservation Fund (CECF) in Akileng and Mutu parishes in Amuria and Agago districts respectively. The training focused on fund management, enterprise selection, bookkeeping and auditing;
- IUCN also jointly supported a 2 day gender training that involved Shared Resources Joint Solutions program partners and other participants (civil society, sector cultural groups, private) implementing activities within the Albertine Graben to main stream gender aspects in the program.

4.4 Weather, Climate and Climate Change sub-sector

The participating entities in capacity building for weather, climate and climate change sub-sector include Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement – Bwaise Facility (EMLI), Ecological Christian Organization (ECO), Eastern and Southern Africa Farmers’ Forum (ESAF) and KULIKA Uganda and Community Volunteer Initiative for Development (COVOID). **Table 12** is a summary of the initiatives.

Table 12: Capacity building for the climate change sub-sector.

Thematic area of training	No. of trainees	Category
Capacity building for Climate Change resilience, adaptation and mitigation in Luweero, Buikwe and Mbale Districts including training on saving schemes to promote renewable energy technologies	4,000	Civil Society Organizations
Conducted 2 study tours/learning visits to project sites for new and existing beneficiary groups to increase awareness		

CSOs, CBOs, ECO staff and policymakers/local government officials		
Conducted one capacity building training on Climate Resilient Agriculture for small-scale farmers in Serere district to strengthen their capacity to adapt to climate change	40	Small-scale farmers
Sensitization and training workshop was conducted on climate change adaptation and mainstreaming for 21 district staff and stakeholders , 24 sub-county staff for Kakooge and Lwampanga sub-counties and other stakeholders. Exposure/learning visit was conducted to see climate change adaptation technologies that had been put in place by each district and it attracted 10 participants from each of the 6 cattle corridor districts in Uganda including Nakasongola (others are Sembabule, Kiboga, Mubende, Luweero and Nakaseke). 22 women farmers were trained in sustainable organic agriculture and in tree planting	45 participants for sensitization 60 participants for the exposure/ learning visit 22 farmers trained in sustainable organic agriculture	District Officials Farmers
Promotion of wood energy saving stoves through community skills training at household level in the districts of Buhwezu, Sheema, Mitoma, Bushenyi and Rubirizi. COVOID has supported the construction of 700 cook stoves to date		Households and communities

4.5 Governance sub-sector

The participating institutions in capacity building within the governance sub-sector included Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda, Ecological Christian Organization, and Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment. Further details in this respect are presented in **Table 13**.

Table 13: Capacity building for the governance sub-sector.

Thematic area of training	Responsible institution	No. of trainees	Category
Training of stakeholders in basic forestry laws and policies, rights and obligations in forest governance as well as community based monitoring model in forestry governance in districts of Hoima, Mubende, Kagadi, Kyenjojo and Community Based Monitors.	Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda	185	Local Government leaders, NFA officials
2 legal caravans and legal literacy trainings and legal clinics conducted within the mining areas	Ecological Christian Organization	200	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CSCO members Training on policy analysis and advocacy and environmental monitoring in October 2016 – CSCO members Training on coalition governance in December 2016 	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment		

POLICY PLANNING, LOBBYING AND ADVOCACY

ENR CSOs undertook activities summarized in **Table 14** in fulfillment of their mandate to track policy implementation but also to advocate and lobby for good governance practices across the board.

Table 14: Policy, lobbying and advocacy initiatives undertaken.

Policy Issue	Lobbying and advocacy concern	Results
A. Forestry sub-sector		
Illegal land titles in forest reserves	Illegal titles in FRs should be cancelled/nullified	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development pronounced to cancel all titles in Forest Reserves. However this has not been implemented to date.
The National Tree Fund	Operationalization of the National Tree Fund including finding an institutional home and financial resources for the fund	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development tasked the Ministry of Water and Environment to identify a home and setup structures to oversee the fund
Benefit sharing arrangement	The forestry policy and the national forestry and tree-planting act do not provide for mechanisms for sharing benefits amongst stakeholders.	A study-giving rise to Guidelines for Benefit Sharing in Central Forest Reserves was undertaken. The guidelines are to inform policy decisions.
Consultation and participation in developing a National REDD+ Strategy	There is need for Ugandans to be consulted and therefore participate in the development of the National REDD+ Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Four members of the ENR CSOs took lead in establishing Participation Structures in Karamoja, Eastern, Central, Mid-Western and Northern Uganda to solicit for views to consider is developing strategic options for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Uganda. There has been a mobilization for forest rights, carbon rights and sharing lessons and opportunities for REDD+ Uganda borrowing from the Kenyan experience.
Pro-poor REDD+ Interventions	As a National REDD+ Strategy is being developed, there was need to address pro-poor concerns	Lessons from the 'Towards Pro-poor project' interventions have been shared with 316 people through national events. Such events include; two national level climate change dialogues/learning events (Post COP21 Workshop and Launch of the NAPA Evaluation Study and Consultative workshop on COP 22/CMP12/CMA), Environment and Natural Resources – Civil Society Organizations Network Annual General Assembly.
Uganda's Forest Investment Plan	ENR CSOs requested for participation in developing Uganda's Forest Investment Plan.	To ensure effective and meaningful participation of CSOs in FIP planning and implementation, consultations were undertaken geared towards generating views of the targeted CSOs on FIP Priorities and investment projects for CSOs, approaches for inclusion and participation of CSOs, opportunities and challenges for CSO participation in FIP design and subsequent implementation. The FIP has been approved with these considerations.
Private and community forests	There is need to register and recognize private and community forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ENR CSOs lobbied the State Minister for Environment to meet representatives of Private and Community Forest owners to fast track the process of declaration of Community Forests and registration of Private Forests (Private Forest Owners)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – DLGs (Masindi, Lamwo, Bushenyi, and Rubirizi) have been engaged in formulation of projects aimed at private and community forests management, planning for human-wildlife conflict management and improvement of water catchments within forests to safeguard against deliberate forest destruction.
Ecosystem Based Approaches	GoU needs to reflect on community based adaptation approaches and engage communities	A community based adaptation conference attracting over 300 participants provided an opportunity for amplifying the need for ecosystem based approaches.
Restoration of fragile ecosystems	Communities are encroaching on fragile ecosystems without reprimand from GoU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Lobbied DLGs (such as Ntoroko) to endorse byelaws for conservation of riverbanks (Semuliki riverbank). – Developed a policy briefs on land use planning and running (e.g. for Rugashari and Kyaterekera sub counties in Kagadi district) that DLGs have committed to implement proposed recommendations.
Forestry Law, Enforcement, Governance and Trade	There is need to eliminate illegal timber from the market.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Uganda Forestry Working Group finalized drafting of the National Forest Stewardship Standard and submitted it for approval. – Kisoro district council passed a motion on procurement of legal timber in line with FLEGT objectives – Initiated a process of revising the Statutory Instrument on taxation and pricing of timber and other forest products
Tree Planting under Operation Wealth Creation	There is growing concern that since the suspension of NAADS activities and replacement with Operation Wealth Creation (OWC), tree planting does not feature as a priority under OWC	The farmer leaders and staff engaged the DLG and Operation Wealth Creation Coordinators (OWC) through roundtable meetings in Mpigi, Butambala, Wakiso, Luweero, Bukomansimbi and Mukono to prioritize distribution of tree seedlings (fruit trees) under OWC.
B. Environment sub-sector		
Sustainable development of Mountain Ecosystems	Addressing the plight of mountain ecosystems/communities towards Sustainable Mountain Development	In collaboration with GoU and other partners, members of ENR CSOs participated in the third World Mountain Forum in Uganda in Mbale from 17-20 October 2016 that provided a platform for exchange, promotion of collaborative action and fostering political dialogue among different levels of society to address the plight of mountain ecosystems towards Sustainable Mountain Development. There was a call for action entitled “Don’t Leave Mountains Behind” – see http://wmf.mtnforum.org/WMF16/article/24/en and the launch of the National Mountain Strategy for Uganda http://wmf.mtnforum.org/uploads/WMF16/documents/UG_SMD_STRATEGY_Final_October2016.pdf
Existing bye-laws for environment and natural resources management	ENR CSOs are concerned about the rate of environmental abuse at community level and wondered if there were byelaws as legal frameworks at that level.	<p>Members of the Network conducted Policy Mapping related to natural resource governance and management including mapping the existing community by-laws related to NRM across the country. This will inform their agenda on this issue in the coming financial year.</p> <p>In Amuria and Agago, popular versions of natural resource byelaws for Akileng and Mutu parishes in Amur and Agago districts respectively were developed in the local and English languages and are meant to guide the management and use of natural resources</p>

		in the respective parishes. These have been passed by the sub county councils of Paimol and Obalanga in Agago and Amuria districts
C. Wetlands sub-sector		
The plight of wetlands in urban areas	Concern over encroachment in wetlands	Engaged stakeholders of Lubigi wetland including ministries, authorities, Wakiso DLG, resource users, local council leaders, Buganda Kingdom, academia, media houses and civil society
D. Weather, climate and climate change sub-sector		
Climate change in national and district development planning processes	There is need for creating awareness for the climate change mainstreaming guidelines that will see climate change mainstreamed in national and district level planning processes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Climate financing is still a challenge – DLGs have started mainstreaming climate change in the planning cycle – Ministry of Local Government developed mainstreaming guidelines and these should be adhered to in mainstreaming climate change. – 45 Water Community Communication Clubs established to communicate sustainable utilization of water resources in the climate change era.
Climate Change Bill	There are concerns about the delays in the enactment of the climate change law to guide the implementation of the climate change policy.	ENR CSOs have convened meetings to reflect and inform the climate change bill formulation process in context of the Paris Agreement.
E. Governance sub-sector		
Concerns over the deteriorating governance over the environment and natural resources sub-sector	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> An Issues Brief on ‘The Bugoma Challenge’ was produced based on investigative research on the illegal/ land titles in Bugoma CFR. The brief presented findings from the investigations into the powerful and invisible forces that colluded to threaten Bugoma forest reserves in 2016. This issues brief was disseminated to the key stakeholders during a high-level engagement meeting. A petition was also prepared and submitted to the land inquiry commission over matters of illegal land titling with critical recommendations. A dialogue was organized in partnership with MWE, NFA and Operation Wealth Creation (OWC) on 7th October 2016 on the emerging crisis in the forestry sector, particularly those of Bugoma and Zoka Central Forest Reserves. Dialogue on land management challenges, eminent evictions and their implications for development was organized under the ‘State of the Nation’ monthly platform. Arising out of this was a petition to the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Dr. Ruhakana Rugunda on issues of forest illegalities and land titles in central forest reserves. The Tree Fund has been at the center stage of discussions with the Ministry of Water and Environment leading to the presentation of an advocacy letter to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Water and Environment seeking guidance on implementation of the provision of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act that seeks to establish the said fund. ENR CSOs supported MWE (Forest Sector Support Department) to convene the National Forestry Consultative Forum as part of the activities to mark the World Forestry Day celebrations. During the forum, the above mentioned governance were raised and discussed. ENR CSOs through the Uganda Forestry Governance Learning Group had engagements with the commission of inquiry on land matters and prepared a memorandum on the effectiveness of Uganda’s forest institutions and the issues of Human Settlement in Forest Reserves. This memorandum was submitted to the Commission of Inquiry into land acquisition and management on 30th May 2017. In partnership with the Embassy of the People’s Republic of China in Uganda civil society organized a high level policy dialogue on social and environmental accountability and enhancing Chinese investments in Uganda on 25th April, 2017. Arising out of these was the 	

	proposal for Chinese firms to undertake community engagement through a community engagement plans.
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RESEARCH STUDIES/ SURVEYS

This is one of the areas where ENR CSOs spend resources to capture issues to inform advocacy work. **Table 16** summarizes the research studies that have been undertaken this financial year by member organizations.

Table 15: Research undertaken by ENR CSOs.

Research/ Study/ Survey	Organization
A. Forestry sub-sector	
i. Comparative study on benefit sharing in the East African countries (Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania)	CARE
ii. A comprehensive comparative study on access to justice in the forestry sector in Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania to inform appropriate reforms in Uganda	
iii. Supported the review of the Forest Tax/fees regulations. The process however is not yet finalized	
Assessment Report for Forest Landscape Restoration potential was finalized and launched by the Minister for Water and Environment	IUCN
i. Wildlife and threat survey (Chimpanzee census) in targeted Budongo-Bugoma Corridor forests	Jane Goodall Institute
ii. Two baseline surveys conducted within private and community forests	
Baseline Study on energy needs in Teso Region, Energy Audit	TEENS
A study on institutional analysis on regulation of timber trade in Uganda. The objective was to assess the current situation of timber trade and to make recommendations leading to regulation, motivation and improvement of legal trade in Uganda's timber industry	UFWG and World Wide Fund for Nature
Uganda National baseline study to assess the current state of play in implementation of Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions and point out areas in Uganda's NDCs where improvement in the assets and capabilities of the poor can be made as part of the country's climate action.	UCSD
Uganda National Advocacy strategy and Campaign Plan for the Project: <i>Promoting the Implementation of the Paris Agreement (PIPA) in East Africa</i> . This was intended to map out key project activities and stakeholders who have common interest to promote Implementation of the Paris Agreement in Uganda	UCSD
Policy brief on: REDD+ in Uganda: access rights and equity must come first	UCSD
An Issues / Position paper: <i>The Paris Agreement: A Call to Action to scale up stakeholder engagement in implementation of Uganda's NDC</i>	UCSD
A research study entitled, <i>"Biomass Utilization and their impacts' on environment and livelihoods in Uganda."</i> This was done in the districts of Ntungamo, and Nakasongola and a number of policy recommendations were made for policy action.	ACCC
B. Environment sub-sector	

Mapping of existing community by-laws on natural resource management. To strengthen the existing bylaws and identify gaps hindering their implementation	ECO
“Engaging stakeholders in using future scenarios to analyze the potential impacts of agricultural development in the Lake Victoria Basin.. The main aim was to ensure that land-use related decision-making in the Lake Victoria Basin (LVB) takes into consideration biodiversity and ecosystem services and is based on sound information and on the consideration of trade-offs between food production and conservation goals. This research was done by ARCOS in partnership with UNEP/WCMC (World Conservation Monitoring Centre).	ARCOS
Consultancy on the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) of the national REDD+ Strategy for Uganda	EMLI
Research on the Kiwunya Transboundary Stream especially concerning pollution and policy recommendations has been made.	ACCC
A. Wetland sub-sector	Organization
An assessment of agro-pastoral and bio-enterprise and livelihood options for Aswa-Agago sub catchment. The study identified the key bio-enterprises that communities engage in which included agroforestry, apiary, agriculture, and small-scale trade.	IUCN
Assessment to generate Ecosystem Based Adaptation evidence impacts, cost/benefit analysis and the lessons learned on bringing EBA into adaptation planning. The results are intended to inform policy (including the on-going Climate Change bill formulation)	IUCN
A farmer-led research to investigate the effect of either cow dung manure in water or goat dung manure in water on growth and performance of orange trees; and later on maize – conducted on five (05) farmers in Kyangogolo village in Nakasongola district	KULIKA
A farmer led research was carried out to test the effect of use of different technologies to economize water use in a tree nursery by a group of farmers in Bujaabe village in Nakasongola District.	KULIKA
<p>In efforts to promote good governance the following studies were conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Policy briefing paper on enhancing the role of courts in promoting forest justice ii. ACODE supported the National Forestry Authority to develop benefit sharing guidelines for central forest reserves iii. 2 Studies on local content in the oil and gas sector iv. Scoping study on land governance in the Albertine Graben v. Civil Society Coalition on Oil published a research paper on the state of oil and gas waste management facilities and environmental compliance in the Albertine Graben Region vi. Policy briefing paper on lessons from Ecuador to Uganda on how to Prepare to Appropriate “Associated Gas” vii. Balancing Development and Community Livelihoods: Research paper on a Framework for Land Acquisition and Resettlement in viii. Uganda (Study of Communities Affected by Conservation in Kibaale District; Oil Development and Road Infrastructure in Hoima District; and Hydro Electric Power Development in Buikwe District of Uganda) ix. Development of REDD+ Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism 	ACODE

Source: Compiled for this report.

MEDIA ENGAGEMENT

ENR CSOs influenced the media to create space for covering ENR issues in the print, radio and TV media houses on various topical issues at sub-national and national level. These have been categorized as radio talk shows (debates), media articles, feature stories, spot messages, interviews and public service announcements (see Table 16 and Box 6).

Table 16: Media engagement by network members

Member	Theme	Online media	TV		Radio		Print			Social media	Media articles	Feature stories	Talk show - Debates	Spot messages	News features	Interviews	Documentary	Pullout	Announcement	Press conference/media meetings
			Talk Show	Adverts	Talk Show	Advert	New Vision	Daily Monitor	Other papers											
CARE	Forestry		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓		86		13		11	05	2		161	
IUCN	Forestry day																1	1		
JGI	Chimps				✓		✓			✓					1					
WWF	Forestry day								✓	✓										
KULIKA	Tree Planting				✓							6	50							
UCSD	Climate change		✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			15			20				
EA	Various				✓		✓	✓		✓								1		
CRIP					✓		✓	✓										1		
TEENS					✓		✓	✓	✓									1		
ARCOS	Mountain ecosystems		✓		✓			✓	✓	✓	20		1		20	3		1		
A Rocha	Water filters						✓					1								
RICE	Environment				✓								52							
COVID					✓										5					
ACCU	Governance	✓					✓	✓	✓		3				3					2
ACODE	Governance	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	12	12	12		5		3	2		12
ECO	Environment	✓			✓		✓			✓	4	3				3				
Tree Talk Plus	Forest Tenure				✓					✓						12			60	
EMLI	Climate Change				✓		✓	✓		✓			12		5		2			2
TOTAL		3	4		14		11	8	5	8	125	16	111	50	50	43	8	7	221	16

Source: Compiled from Individual reports, 2017.

Box 6: Issues covered by the media.

- i. Uganda's participating in the CoP 22 held in Marrakech in 2016
- ii. Lessons learned on good practices such as the Community Environment Conservation Fund (CECF) as a mechanism for forest landscape restoration
- iii. Reduction of Emission from Deforestation and forest Degradation
- iv. Enhancing climate change adaptation through Community Based Adaptation
- v. The Mt. Elgon stakeholders' Forum
- vi. Enhancement of Forest Landscape Restoration
- vii. Profiling of illegalities and corruption in the forestry sector including issuance of land titles in forest reserves
- viii. Pronouncement of the cancellation of land titles issued in forest reserves
- ix. Energy saving cook-stove technologies
- x. The dangers of non-revenue water losses to the entire community
- xi. The implementation of provisions of the Paris Agreement
- xii. awareness raising campaigns on dangers of mercury and mercury-free technologies
- xiii. The youth and the extractive industry; minerals and oil and gas
- xiv. Land protection talk on radio

Mapping of the frequently used media

TV	FM Radio	Print	Social media	Online
NBS	KFM	The Observer	Twitter	Chimp reports
NTV	NBS	Daily Monitor	You Tube	Watch dog
NBS	UBC	New Vision	Face book	
UBC TV	Maria			
Record	Pakwach FM			
	Radio King - Gulu			
	UBC Buruli FM			
	Voice of Kamwenge			
	Radio Guide			
	Pakwach FM & Radio Pacis			
	Ngeye FM			

CROSSCUTTING ISSUES

Only 8 out of the 34 reporting members of the network had special attention to address cross cutting issues such as gender, social protection and HIV/AIDS and these are summarized in **Table 17**.

Table 17: Coverage of cross-cutting issues.

Institution	Activity	Cross-cutting issue considered
The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	organized a National Gender Taskforce constituting of 40 people (11 Male, 29 Female)	mainstreaming of Gender in Natural Resources Management frameworks including the program on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+)
		Integrating gender into the National Biodiversity Strategic Action Plan (NBSAP II), in partnership with National Environmental Management Authority and the National Gender task force
Jane Goodall Institute (JGI)	community nursery projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – at least 30% women and youth involvement in nursery management – At least 50% women involvement in water sources management – 30% women trained and involved in forest monitoring
World Wide Fund for Nature	tree planting by Ndangara CFM group	– 35ha was planted deliberately for the benefit of women.
SWAGEN	Community Sensitization on climate change	– community training on gender issues and women empowerment with emphasis on the Human Rights Based approach
TEENS Uganda	Information bazars, stakeholders' capacity workshops	– organized Sexual Reproductive Health dialogues
CAPCA	Mpigi, Butambala and Mukono	– Gender Action Learning (GAL) to farmer leaders
CODECA	Forest Tenure	– Promoted participation of women, youth and men in decision-making, enrichment planting and forest patrols in Masindi District.
COVID	Social Protection Package	– thematic focus implements HIV/AIDS; 1350 people were tested using the door-to-door approach

CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The sector continues to grapple with common challenges like limited funds to deliver the mandate, low implementation and enforcement efforts, escalating levels of corruption (characterized by increased number of land titles in wetlands and forest reserves), lack of technical frontline staff (for the environment officers, forest officers, wetland officers), pressure from other land uses (urbanization, agricultural expansion, extractives industry) and the bureaucracies in government processes (such as the delay in enactment of the National Environment Act and its related regulations, the climate change bill) among other challenges.

Some of the cross cutting recommendations include continuous sensitization and capacity building of the masses across all thematic areas, inclusive stakeholder consultations and networking and improved data collection and information sharing. Most importantly, the need to invoke presidential involvement in raising awareness for environment and natural resources management at all levels.

Table 18 highlights the key challenges and recommendations for each sub-sector as identified by the ENR-CSOs during the financial year 2016/17.

Table 18: Summary of Challenges and Recommendations.

Thematic Area	Challenges	Recommendations
Forestry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Failure to cancel land titles in forest reserves (including newly issued land titles such as the Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom land title in Bugoma CFR) sets a wrong precedence of promoting illegal titling in forest reserves b. New diseases and pests attacking forest plantations are affecting stocking in most plantations. This has been worsened by the lengthy draught season that will also affect survival of trees planted. c. Inadequate funds to NFA, FSSD, DFS to implement their mandates in addition to undertaking surveys, documentation and provision of advisory services to the public d. The District Land Board, sub-county chiefs (Senior Assistant Secretaries) and area land committees are not aware of their roles in ENR management, a reason for continued issuance of titles in reserves, e. There are continued delays in registering and recognition of private forests and forests located on communally owned land. f. A delay in up scaling collaborative forest management undermines community interest/role/responsibility in policing and enforcement of ENR management at community level. g. Boundaries for wetlands and forest reserves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MWE, FSSD, NFA and affected DLGs should develop a strategy with clear timeframe and resources to fast track the cancellation of titles in forest reserves and wetlands across the country. ii. NaFORRI undertakes research and recommend options to evade the pests and diseases affecting forest plantations. iii. CSOs support MWE in lobbying for increased funding of the sector, especially at parliamentary level. iv. MWE, MoLG and MoLHUD should harmonize the land cadaster to avoid future titling of land in FRs but also guide the cancellation of existing land titles in gazetted areas. v. MWE fast tracks the registration and recognition of private and communally own forests vi. NFA and DFS roll out CFM especially those communities that have applied for memorandum of understanding. vii. MWE, NEMA and NFA need to avail financial resources and staffing to fast track work on demarcation of wetlands and forest reserve boundaries

	continue to be a challenge, especially with communities living adjacent to these resources.	
Wetlands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Wetlands in urban areas are under attack, with developers continuously reclaiming them for other forms of land use. b. Bigger proportions of wetlands in the rural areas are not demarcated and are affected by agricultural expansion especially by large scale farms and industrial parks. c. District local governments have a challenge of developing management plans for wetlands and yet they are underfunded. d. Wetland ecosystems such as Lake Wamala have long been floated as Ramsar sites but no follow up is made and yet they are faced with encroachment challenges. e. Oil and gas developments, particularly the routing of the oil pipelines is likely to affect wetland ecosystem f. There is no specific law to bring to book culprits that encroach and misuse wetlands in the country. g. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MWE, NEMA and EPPF should fast track wetlands reclamation and bring culprits to book ii. MWE to identify resources for demarcation of wetlands in rural areas iii. MWE/CSOs should promote Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches that aim at sustainable utilization (for multiple benefits) of wetlands at community level. iv. MWE fast tracks the proposal to declare Lake Wamala (and other sites) and Ramsar sites. v. MWE undertakes a sensitivity analysis of key wetlands likely to be affected by oil and gas infrastructure. vi. MWE and ENR CSOs fast track the development and finalization of the Wetlands Bill to fill the legal framework gap.
Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. The enactment of the National Environment Act (NEA) and the related regulation such as Environmental Impact Assessment regulations is long overdue. b. There are irregularities in the Environment Protection Police Force that is often times involved in land grabbing cases in forest reserves and wetlands and abating environmental crime. c. Inter-institutional collaboration on environmental issues still needs to be strengthened; setting clear roles for MWE, NEMA, MoLHUD, and MAAIF and how these interface with wetlands, forestry, lands, petroleum infrastructure and wildlife among others. d. The un-quantified energy demand and consumption from the high impact sectors continues to stress ENR. e. There is limited sectoral information on environment mainstreaming and integration to effectively track performance in the sister MDAs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. NEMA fast tracks the enactment of the National Environment Bill and the related regulations ii. MWE/CSOs undertake an audit to review the roles/responsibilities/deployment of the EPPF in wetlands/forestry/environment more so on how they can support DLGs in abating environmental crime. iii. MWE should commission a consultant to prepare new set of mainstreaming guidelines and tools, prepare Sectoral Partnership protocols / MOUs, and Prepare sectoral monitoring, impact evaluation framework.
Weather, Climate and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Fast tracking the Climate Change Bill as a modality for implementation of the climate change policy and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MWE to fast track the process for drafting the climate change bill

Climate Change	<p>its implementation strategy is still a challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> b. There are escalating levels of community level encroachment on forests and wetlands that reduces natural climate change resilience mechanisms thus affecting livelihoods of the communities. c. Limited financing options to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures at community level. d. Failure by local governments to mainstream climate change concerns in the district development planning processes. e. No specific undertaking for weather, Climate & Climate Change Sub sector and no linkage on the Agreed Undertaking for ENR Agencies f. Failure of CSOs to submit information on climate actions for compilation in the Climate Actors landscape g. Lack of a comprehensive national vulnerability assessment for climate change in Uganda h. Dwindling public finance for climate action. i. Limited financial & technical capacity to mainstream & implement climate actions at the district level j. Limited public funding to UNMA, poor packaging of weather information, in-consistent weather advisories k. Inadequate automated weather equipment and distribution information systems 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ii. DLGs should be supported by the Climate Change Department to mainstream climate change in the district development planning process as well as the district environment action planning process. iii. ENR CSOs to compliment efforts of the central government to create awareness about climate change resilience mechanisms through community based adaptation mechanisms. iv. There is need for specific undertaking for the Weather, Climate and Climate Change for easy tracking of progress v. Fine-tune the data collection tools for the landscape to ease submission of information vi. Expedite the formulation of the NAP whilst undertaking comprehensive CC vulnerability assessment of key sectors of the economy and evaluate the national vulnerability index vii. Explore PPPs, economic instruments e.g. carbon levies, develop proposals to International Financing Institutions (GEF, GCF, AF) viii. Empower the District Natural Resources office & Disaster Management Committees through a conditional grant on CC so as to implement climate actions at district level ix. MWE fast tracks the development of the UNMA Strategic Plan x. MWE engages Operation Wealth Creation and the media in disseminating weather advisories xi. MWE expedites procurement of automated equipment e.g. weather radar & satellite Aviation Data distribution systems and re-tool zonal meteorological centers
Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inadequate staffing in forestry/wetlands/environment thematic areas at district local government level b. Bureaucracies and sluggish responsiveness of duty bearers to resolve the reported cases (land titles in wetlands and forest reserves, the use of polythene 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. MWE should strengthen the coordination and effective implementation of the ENR Governance Action Plan developed by the Good Governance Working Group. ii. CSOs engage MWE/NEMA/NFA and other duty bearers to address the enumerated

	<p>bags among others).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Laxity to operationalize the National Tree Fund provided for under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act despite constant reminders by civil society. d. Failure of investment firms to comply with ENR laws especially those whose investments conflict with ENR laws (agriculture in wetlands, industrial parks in forest reserves, land uptake for Standard Gauge Railway, various road construction and oil and gas infrastructure among others) e. The secretiveness surrounding oil and gas development especially on issues of infrastructural development that have a toll on natural resources 	<p>challenges.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii. GoU creates space for CSO engagements on oil and gas development projects especially those that have a toll on land in wetlands, forests and wildlife conservation areas. iv. GoU addresses the following challenges that have been identified by the good governance group of the ENR Sub-sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Political interference and influence peddling by local politicians b. Corruption and abuse of office c. Failure of institutional coordination and persistent mandate overlap d. Inadequate capacity and financing for central and local governments e. Inadequate mechanisms for access to justice and remedy f. Breakdown in law enforcement and compliance g. Bureaucratic inefficiency and indecisiveness
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LIST OF CONTRIBUTING ENR-CSOS

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34.	Uganda Wildlife Society	Tel: 0414530891 Email: uws@uws.or.ug

ABOUT THE ENVIRONMENT AND NATURAL RESOURCES CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS NETWORK

The ENR-CSO Network in Uganda was founded in **2009** *as a loose network with a diverse membership of CSOs in environment and natural resources operating at national and sub-national levels.* Since then the Secretariat of the ENR-CSO Network is hosted at Environmental Alert.

Vision

The **Vision of ENR-CSO Network** is, *'Uganda's natural environment providing goods and services, on sustainable basis, for national socio-economic development.'*

Mission

The **Mission of ENR-CSO Network** is to, *'Mobilize CSOs to effectively promote good governance, effective management and sustainable utilization of Uganda's natural resources.'*

The ENR-CSO Network *advocates for a conducive environment and natural resources (ENR) policies/programmes for sustainable livelihoods, environment and natural resources management.*

The network engages at the local, national, regional and international levels.

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