



# ENR-CSOs CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT 2018/19.

**Prepared for the 11<sup>th</sup> Annual Water and Environment  
Joint Sector Review 2019.**

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"The role of Water and Environment in the Industrialization and Wealth  
Creation Agenda of Uganda."

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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Our sincere gratitude to the Ministry of Water and Environment for giving us an opportunity to engage in Government processes, by way of showcasing our contributions to the sector. Our collaboration with Government is and will always be instrumental in realizing development to the citizenry that we all aim to serve. We acknowledge the contributions of members of the network that undertook a self-assessment and provided information that has been compiled into this report.

The ENR-CSO Network thus appreciates the effort by Tree Talk Plus team comprising of Gaster Kiyingi, Pius Wamala and Jonathan Kisakye, that put this report together. We appreciate the technical oversight and supervision related to production of the report coordinated by Environmental Alert. This report greatly benefits from thoughtful reviews and editorial feedback done by Dr. Joshua Zake (Ph.D.) and Ephrance Nakiyingi, as well as comments from the Network members. Their efforts through positive critiquing make it a worthwhile report.

We wish to express our sincere gratitude to all the Development Partners who support our work. There would be nothing to report about without their visionary support and great desire for positive change.

## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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
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
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
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
JSR	Joint Sector Review
KANCA	Kabarole NGOs and CBOs Association
LFR	Local Forest Reserve
NAPA	National Adaptation Programs of Action
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
REDD	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
RICE	Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment
SPR	Sector Performance Report
TTP	Tree Talk Plus
UWS	Uganda Wildlife Society
UTGA	Uganda Timber Growers Association
WMD	Wetlands Management Department
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

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# OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

# 1

## 1.1 Introduction

For the ninth consecutive time, Civil Society Organizations in Environment and Natural Resources organized under the Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society Organizations Network (ENR CSO Network)<sup>1</sup> are actively participating in the Annual Joint Sector Review (JSR) for the Financial Year 2018/2019, a process organized annually by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). This process is composed of a number of actors including among other stakeholders, Government Ministries, Agencies, Local Governments, Government Authorities and Sector Development Partners and Non-State Actors.

The JSR is an annual assessment of investments, targets, achievements, outputs, emerging issues and challenges with positive lens of identifying opportunities and crafting targeted recommendations based on experiences and new innovations both locally and globally. The assessment is based on agreed undertakings from the previous financial year, in this case 2017/2018. Undertakings are commitments and selected priorities by departments and agencies of the ministry, that they seek to implement in a financial year. The JSR is therefore an opportunity to Civil Society Organizations as public watchdogs to positively critique government in addition to presenting their contributions to the ENR sub-sector undertakings during the previous year to the stakeholders. It also offers an opportunity to influence the process of setting new priorities for government and development partners' financing. It offers CSOs in the ENR sub-sector an opportunity to track accountability (on behalf of vulnerable and voiceless rural communities) in national policy processes.

The participation of the ENR CSO Network is by way of critical self-assessment of their contributions to the ENR sub sector undertakings but also a constructive and non-biased assessment of Government's performance against set and agreed undertakings and actions for a particular financial year. The assessments culminate into a Partners' Joint Sector Review.

This financial year, with reports from 46 member organizations, there is a slight increase in financial resources spent by the CSOs from USD 2,755,750 in FY 2017/2018 to USD 4,561,497 in FY 2018/2019. This increase can be attributed to the recruitment drive undertaken by the Network to increase its membership, but also initiating the process of data/ information gathering early enough in preparation of the JSR Process. Investment in environment constituted 34%, forestry 28%, climate change 22%, Governance 9% and wetlands 7%.

The report provides a synthesis of data and information based on the five sub sectors including Forestry; Environment; Wetlands; Weather, Climate and Climate Change; and Good Governance.

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<sup>1</sup> Further information about the ENR-CSO Network is available on Page 41.

## 1.2 Approach and Methods

Based on the five sub sectors in which the ENR-CSOs engage, a data collection tool was developed along themes in which CSOs deliver their contribution. These mainly included direct contributions to the sub sectors, policy lobbying and advocacy achievements, capacity building initiatives, research and innovations, media engagements and information sharing, and good governance. The tool was then pretested among the contributing CSO before disseminating it for information gathering.

Feedback was mainly received through email correspondences, telephone consultations, and face to face interactions with selected CSOs. Information received was synthesized along themes in the sub sectors using various analysis tools such as pivot tables in Microsoft Excel and Content Analysis in word processor. Consultative meetings were organized for thematic working group members for each of the five sub sectors to generate key policy and advocacy issues and targeted recommendations.

The information gathered across was further synthesized through a validation workshop in which all contributing members participate. Key emerging issues and recommendations agreed upon by all members were compiled in to a Position Paper based on the performance progress as provided by MWE for the FY 2018/2019. Part of the content included in the position paper is provided in this report (See Section 3 of the report).

# ENR-CSO CONTRIBUTIONS AND CHALLENGES

# 2

## 2.1 Contributing ENR-CSOs

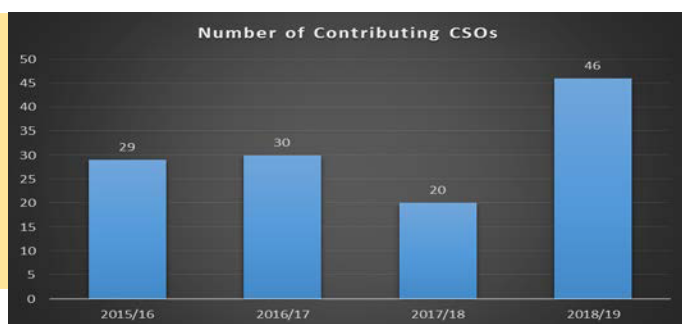


Figure 1: Number of ENR-CSOs that contributed to the ENR-CSOs Annual consolidated report, FY2018/19.

Forty six (46) ENR-CSOs (i.e. 80% of the membership) contributed to this report as compared to the 20 ENR-CSOs that submitted reports in the FY 2017/2018, indicating an increase of 55%. This is the highest number of contributing CSOs in the last four years as shown in **Figure 1**.

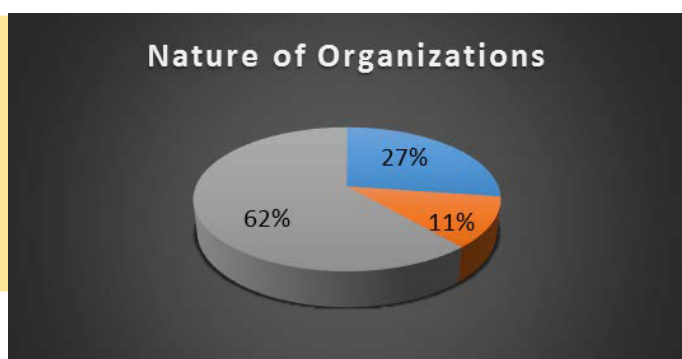


Figure 2: Nature of contributing organizations.

Among the 46 CSOs (i.e. 80% of the membership), 62% were mainly local NGOs, 27% CBOs while International Organizations were only 11% as indicated in Figure 2. Because the Network is mainly composed of local NGOs, the number of International NGOs and CBOs is not due to non-participation.

## 2.2 Financial Contributions for FY 2018/19

This FY, there is a slight increase in financial resources spent by the CSOs from USD 2,755,750 in FY 2017/2018 to USD 4,561,497 in FY 2018/2019 (see Figure 3). Whereas the increase can be attributed to the number of CSOs reporting, it is clear, too, that there were more resources for climate change, forestry, and advocacy work around petroleum development in the Albertine Graben. Figure 3 here under is an illustration of the expenditures by the CSOs in different regions and different sub sectors (Figure 4).

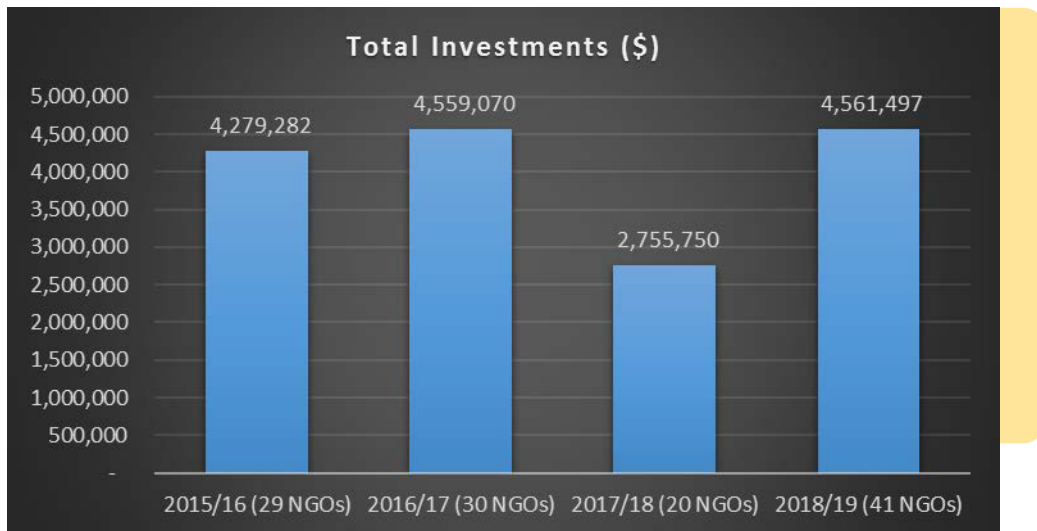


Figure 3 : Investments by the ENRCSOs for the past 4 years.

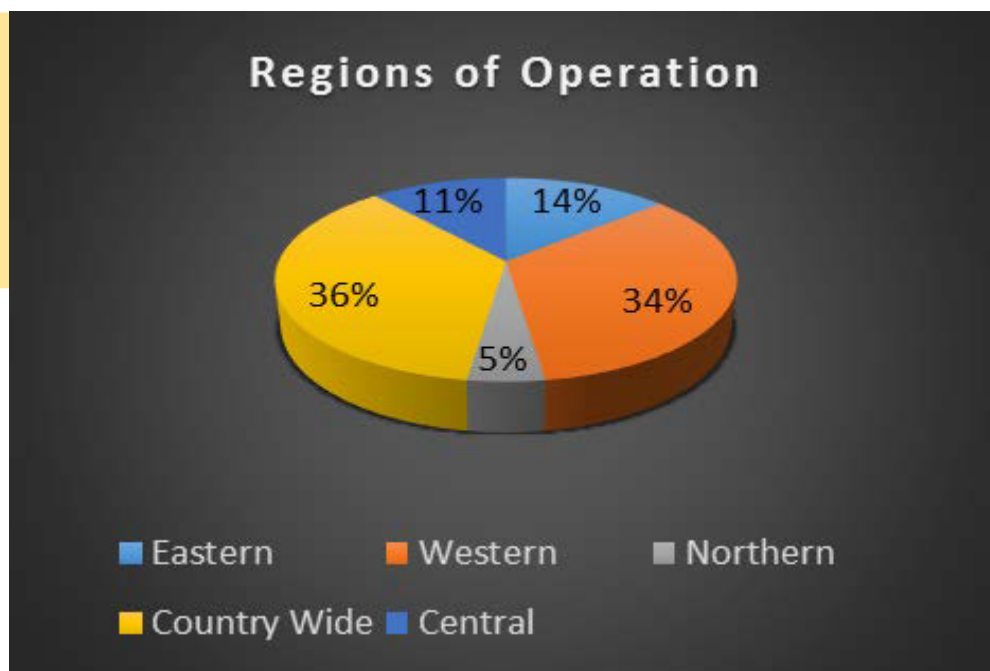


Figure 4: Regions of Operation for the CSOs.

ENR-CSOs spent resources around advocacy aligned to petroleum development in the Albertine Region (reviewing environment and social impact assessments for Tilenga & King Fisher petroleum development as well as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline) and that accounts for the 35% in Figure 5. There is an increase in resources for wetlands from 3% last FY to 7%. This is associated to the revamped interest by stakeholders to review policy and legal framework for wetlands resource management this financial year.

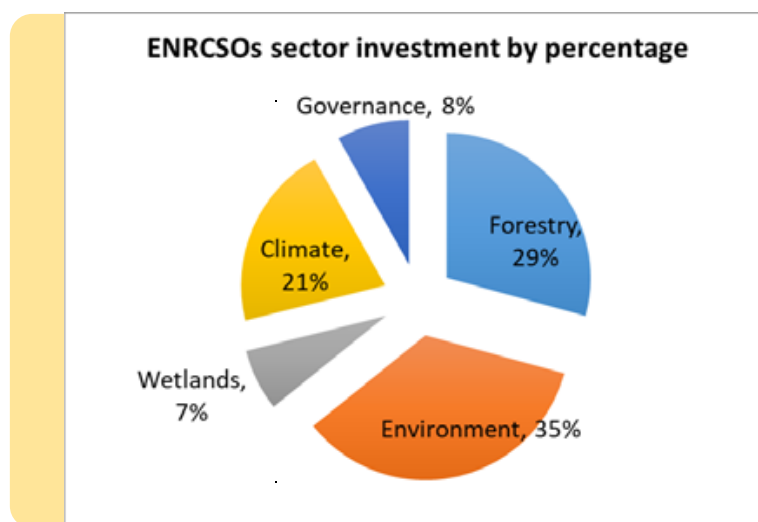


Figure 5: ENR CSO Sub Sector Investment.

## 2.3 Outstanding achievements and issues this FY (2018/2019)

As partners in delivering development to citizens in Uganda, the ENR-CSOs wish to recommit support to deliver on similar fronts whilst playing their role as public watchdogs in the coming FY 2019/2020. Specific areas where ENR-CSOs invested resources during the financial year 2018/19 include:

### 2.3.1 Network related achievements

The network has developed a new Network Strategic Plan 2019-2029, that is aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), new development priorities of the country, new emerging sector issues and strategically positions the network to contribute meaningfully to development of the sector.

ENR-CSOs patterned with MWE in the implementation of the Inclusive Green Growth for Poverty Reduction (IGG4PR) project. Through this, the network has established 5 regional nodes in the Albertine, Northern, Karamoja, Eastern and South Western regions and initiated accrediting of 66 new members. This will form entry points for deeper engagements at sub-national level.

### 2.3.2 Natural resources good governance engagements

ENR-CSOs have engaged stakeholders on governance of environment and natural resource, demanding for transparency relating to irregularities, environmental injustices, falsification of tenure documents, connivances, and doubts cast around *court rulings in favour of private developers*, with contested land titles issued in wetlands and forest reserves. The cases to cite are Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (NFA Vs Hoima Sugar Works and Bunyoro Kingdom), Buto-Buvuma Central Forest Reserve (NFA Vs World War II veterans), Mbarara Central Forest Reserve where there are independent developers, Lweera and Lubenge Wetlands where there is rice growing, Zoka Forest Reserve (connivances between security forces, district local government leaders), *Azelia africana* logs (traded in various parts of northern Uganda) among others.

In collaboration with the Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas, ENRCSOs undertook reviews of the Environment and Social Impact Assessments for Tilenga & King Fisher oil developments as well as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline and submitted input to the National Environment Management Authority as well as the Petroleum Authority of Uganda.

Together with **Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network (UWASNET)** and Non-State actors, the ENR-CSO network presented *proposals for consideration in the NDP III* with consideration of the need to consolidate achievements of NDP II and bringing on board new topical themes as the country transitions from brown to blue/green economy.

The '*walk to Zoka Forest*' was an iconic advocacy and awareness raising event garnering support from civic and political leadership to fight illegal harvesting and trade in forest produce (logs, timber and charcoal) in West Nile and parts of Northern Uganda. ENRCSOs supported members of the Walkers Association, together with Friends of Zoka, constituting *12-man team, to walk 470 kilometres in 15 days* from Kampala to Zoka Forest in Adjumani District. The event reached out to **4,410 people directly, 130,090 via social media, 5,105,000 via mass media** and drew the attention of the leadership on the need to curb illegalities in Madi and Acholi sub-regions.

The outstanding engagement platform is the monthly *State of the Nation meetings*, aimed at engaging various actors in development to bring on the public agenda issues related to good governance of environment and natural resources.

CSOs have established the *Uganda Green Economy Network*, which is a platform for CSOs to engage government on the transition path from brown economy to green/blue economy. Members of the network are drawn from various sectors of the economy including Operation Wealth Creation.

In a bid to save Bugoma Forest, CSOs formed a, '*Save Bugoma Platforms*,' that has been a key space for sharing information and tactics for engagement to demand leadership to reverse actions intended to decimate part of the forest for sugarcane growing. *Three petitions have been delivered to Bunyoro Kingdom, a press conference has been held and a petition submitted to His Excellency the President.*

CSOs engaged Parliament on the establishment of the *Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change*. This was through a position paper submitted to the committee of rules, privileges, and discipline.

### 2.3.3 Forestry Sub Sector

Throughout the extended rain season for the financial year 2018/2019, CSOs have engaged communities, using work-based learning approaches and building their entrepreneurial and life skills, to plant, grow and protect trees whilst improving their livelihoods options. In addition to the 7 nurseries established last financial year, 10 nurseries (meeting certification standards) were established and maintained, producing various species (indigenous and exotic) including fruit trees. A total of 2,637,071 seedlings (compared to 1,804,752 last FY) were distributed and planted, translating into 2,373 hectares (compared to 1,624 hectares last FY).

For the last 6 years, ENR-CSOs have pursued forest certification and it is only this year that the Uganda Timber Growers Association was issued with a Forest Stewardship Group Certificate, covering 3 members (with a total of approximately 1,250 hectares), in the Mubende cluster. Certification is a way of promoting "responsible forestry management" that emphasizes socially beneficial, environmentally appropriate, and economically viable forest management.



Members of the network have undertaken research on the impacts of oil palm developments in Kalangala and Buvuma districts with a view of highlighting the multiple negative impacts on the intended project beneficiaries as well as on the environment to be able to prevent their reoccurrence in the other suggested oil palm expansion hubs under the National Oil Palm Project (NOPP).

In East Acholi sub-region, members of the network facilitated 4 district local governments (Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader, and Agago) to hold council meetings leading to the endorsement of the Forest Landscape Management Plan for the Agoro-Agu landscape. Endorsement of the Forest Landscape Management Plan by the 4 District Local Governments presents them with an opportunity for resource mobilisation to enhance forestry in the region.

In the South Western Region of the Greater Virunga Landscape, a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was agreed upon by over 65 participants who participated in the second Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) meeting held in Bushenyi. The SPV will sign off-take agreements with out-growers to supply the raw material (logs), to add value through central processing and value addition facilities. SPV will be in charge of marketing and selling the product to end users and will catalyse restoration of at least 120,000 ha of forest cover in the Greater Virunga by 2030.

#### 2.3.4 Environment Sub Sector

Under the **extractives industry**, members of the network supported and facilitated consultation processes on the improvement of the legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable management of the mining sector, with particular emphasis *on compliance to environmental laws, international conventions, international standards, and international best practices*.

In the **energy sector**, the effort has been around engaging district local governments to *resist illegal trade in charcoal production and trade* as well as the promotion of *technologies with high thermal efficiencies*. Charcoal production and trade turned luxurious when neighbouring Kenya issued a ban charcoal production and trade.

CSOs supported *189 Aquaponics* farmers to raise fish (Cat & Tilapia) fingerlings *112,750*, in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso, Kamuli, Adjumani, and Hoima.

They also supported efforts to *finalise the Catchment Management Plan for River Rwizi Catchment*, which will guide the role out of activities aimed at comprehensive restoration of the catchment, leading to improved quantity and quality of water upstream, midstream and downstream of the river.

In various parts of the country, CSOs were involved in initiatives to improve the *management of waste* by engaging communities through *citizen action, radio talk shows, school waste management campaigns* based on the need to reduce, recycle and reuse approaches.

### 2.3.5 Wetlands Sub Sector

CSOs have collaborated with MWE throughout the review processes for wetlands policy, the wetland draft bill and are committed to see this brought to a logical conclusion.

In collaboration with the MWE, CSOs, with funding from the Adaptation Fund, are participating in the *development of management plans for wetlands* in the catchments of Aswa, Kyoga, and Maziba under the, *'Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated management of Water and Related Resources in Uganda Project.'* Furthermore, through collaboration with the Wetlands Management Department, CSOs are supporting the *review of Tochi Wetland Management Plan* by way of supporting stakeholder engagements and consultations.

**Among other things, CSOs have:**

- i) Engaged communities to restore **Rufuka wetland in Ntungamo** district by filling the dug up channels that had dried the wetland. Approximately **6 hectares** are now restored;
- ii) Conducted awareness training (importance of wetlands, bye-laws) for **105 community** members on safe guarding and protecting wetlands in Ishongororo sub-county in Ntungamo district;
- iii) Raised awareness through radio talk show about the **deteriorating state of Lake Wamala, the associated Wetlands and its entire catchment.**

### 2.3.6 Weather, Climate and Climate Change

CSOs have continued *engaging stakeholders on the need to fast track the Climate Change Bill into law.* This has been through several tactics such as workshops, breakfast meetings, and face-to-face engagements with concerned leaders. Alongside this engagement was the proposal *advanced by CSOs to Parliament of Uganda to set up an independent Committee of Parliament* to oversee climate change issues in the country. This has consequently been achieved.

Following the catastrophic landslides in Bududa, CSOs undertook a comprehensive study resulting into a policy brief on *Understanding Climate Change Impacts in selected climate vulnerable groups – A Case Study of landslides in Bududa District, Mt. Elgon Region.* The brief commends government efforts in undertaking risk reduction and management interventions but also expresses the need to develop a comprehensive resettlement/relocation and management plan.

On **natural resources governance**, through the Strengthening Resilience and Promoting Inclusive Governance Program, CSOs supported District Local Governments in in the refugee landscapes of Albertine Graben and West Nile, to discuss modalities for building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities in the refuge landscape, with special focus on women, girls and the youth. Consequently **15,240 trees were marked (6,600 trees marked in Rhino camp and 8,640 trees were marked in Imvepi refugee settlements)** with red and yellow painting, as a reminder to refugees that these trees shouldn't be cut down because of their role in building resilience at community level.

Members of the network participated in a comparative study (conducted in Uganda, Equador, Nepal, Switzerland and Kyrgyzstan) entitled *"leaving no one in mountains behind"*. It provides insights to methodological challenges and possible ways of meaningful assessment of SDGs in mountain areas.

ENR-CSOs participation in Conference of Parties (COP) 24, Katowice, Poland (by way of convening 4 pre-COP and 4 post-COP meetings) in addition to having participated in the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Training Manual as well as developing discussion papers on Climate change adaptation financing in Uganda.

CSOs co-sponsored the first Great Lakes and Catchment Management Conference intended to showcase Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach (based on research findings from Mt. Elgon) as a tested solution for addressing the impacts of climate change on water and land resources.

CSOs have supported communities to *establish micro-irrigation pilot activities* as a way of adapting to climate changes while lessening the effects of prolonged drought to farmers' livelihood in various districts. *So far, 80 members, from two districts have reported earning a total of UGX 9,180,000 from beans they produced under irrigation, while 35 Members from Wakiso reported earning a total of UGX 4,346,000 from production and marketing of vegetables.*

## ENR-CSOs POSITION ON PERFORMANCE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT 3

### 3.1 Sector performance

Civil society organisation working in the environment and natural resources subsector **CONGRATULATE the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and Partners** for the progress made under each of the undertakings for the Financial Year (2018/2019) and the commitment to continue delivering on the mandate and core functions in the subsector. **They APPLAUD the subsector for:**

- i) Accreditation of MWE by the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund, thus a great opportunity for accessing global climate financing;
- ii) Reviewing the National Environment Management Policy and enacting the National Environment Act, 2019 that provides for the management of the environment for sustainable development;
- iii) Initiating the process to review the Wetlands and Forestry Policies, the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act and undertaking stakeholder consultation on the Wetlands Draft Bill;
- iv) Conducting stakeholder consultations on Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIAs) for Tilenga and Kingfisher petroleum development projects as well as the ESIA for the related East African Crude Oil Pipeline (EACOP);
- v) Developing guidelines and indicators for mainstreaming environment and natural resources into agriculture, infrastructure, lands, energy, and water sectors in order to reduce foot prints of these 5 sectors on environment;
- vi) Restoring 39,433.4 hectares of wetlands, river bank, streams and forest reserves under Local Governments, Global Climate Fund, Wetlands Management Department, Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD), Sawlog Production Grant Schemes (SPGS), National Forestry Authority (NFA), Farm Income Enhancement for Forestry Conservation (FIEFOC) and Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation (REDD+) project;

- vii) Raising 49,609,797 tree seedlings that have been plant (translating into over 40,000 hectares) by various stakeholders across the country and certified over 150 commercial nurseries to provide planting materials that meet professional standards;
- viii) Holding the 2nd Water and Environment Week in 2019, which was used to showcase innovations in the sector, share experiences and jointly discuss key challenges in the sector;
- ix) Approval of 1,125 certificates to developers compared to 807 in FY 2017/18.
- x) For Meteorology, Weather and Climate Services seasonal forecasts were issued on time and a weather Radar was successfully installed in Kigungu-Entebbe.

These, among other developments, demonstrate commitment of the Ministry of Water and Environment to continue delivering on its mandate despite the enormous challenges faced.

### 3.2 ENR-CSO concerns about sector performance

Despite the above mentioned and highly valued success results, there are flaws in management, administration, implementation and delivery of services which raise concerns. **ENR-CSOs are CONCERNED that:**

- i) Most of the National Development Plan (NDP) II targets under the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) have not been achieved due to limited funding. The required funding to address the issues in the sector is projected at 9 times the current funding investment, thus the 'business as usual' approach will not deliver NDP III, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national (such as the Strategic Sector Investment Plan, 2018-2030, presidential directives) and international commitments of similar nature.
- ii) Capacity gaps in the sector remains a critical issue particularly in newly created local governments that lack personnel and resources to implement their mandate and have targeted natural resources (sand, trees, rock outcrops) as sources of revenue rather than pursue their protection for posterity.
- iii) Despite public outcry aired out during previous Joint Sector Review meetings, inter-institutional collaboration remains a challenge especially with the high impact sectors of energy, mineral development, land, infrastructure development, agriculture, and how these interface with wetlands, forestry, lands, and wildlife among others.
- iv) MWE continues to develop guidelines (such as environment and natural resources mainstreaming guidelines, guidelines for charcoal production, transportation and trade among others), as a matter of trend, without forecasting the implementation modalities of those guidelines.
- v) We continue to see insulation of environmental crime through Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), permits and licenses as well as the armed/uniformed security personnel. For example illegal rice growing and mining of sand and clay in Lweera wetlands (and other wetlands) is insulated by an EIA, movement permits are abused to transport illegal forest produce (timber, firewood and charcoal), licenses for tree growing in central forest reserves are a major driver for clearance of natural forests among others, armed/uniformed security personnel heavily involved in illegal trade of forest produce. There is increased use of chemicals

in harnessing resources, which increases susceptibility, and vulnerability of ecosystems, hampering their ability to provide services. For examples, the use of mercury among small and artisanal miners (in Mubende, Bugiri, Busia, Buhweju and Karamoja) goes uncontrolled.

- vi)** There have been court rulings (and on a number of occasions defying the mandate of parliament), in favour of private developers, with contested land titles issued in forest reserves, that continue to challenge sector actors on how to resolve the matter. Pronounced cases on Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (NFA Vs Hoima Sugar Works and Bunyoro Kingdom) and on Buto-Buvuma Central Forest Reserve (NFA Vs World War II veterans) are examples of such cases. Whereas as a country, we are applauded for hosting refugees in settlements, it is with concern that we note the lack of commensurate investment to offset the impacts and foot prints of refugee hosting on the environment. We note the effort to develop a Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan, but this lacks the USD 670 million required to roll it out.
- vii)** There are increased investments in agro-commodities that target forested landscapes with inadequate compliance on environment management requirements as well as lack of certification based on internationally agreed principles, criteria and indicators. For instance, Hoima Sugar Works encroaching on Bugoma Central Forest Reserve and oil palm, targeting forests outside protected areas in Kalangala and Buvuma districts, tobacco growing continuously targeting new areas with soils perceived to be fresh and fertile among others.
- viii)** There are delays in finalizing of the National Climate Change Bill as a modality for implementation and enforcement to address climate, environment and natural resources issues and impacts of climate change on community and national development.
- ix)** Un-reliable weather forecasts from the Uganda National Meteorological Authority continue to affect the most vulnerable populations by way of misinforming them, therefore making wrong decisions (planting seasons). The problem is illustrated by communities living near Tanzania and Kenya having to depend on forecasts from those countries that are more reliable than the Ugandan forecasts.
- x)** Much as some Ugandans are benefiting from charcoal export to Kenya as a result of the instituted ban on charcoal trade in Kenya, this negatively impacts on the existing forest cover in Uganda. Besides, over 93% of the Uganda population still depends on biomass energy, which is weakly regulated. This calls for synchronization of the forestry and energy policies in the East African region.
- xi)** Despite the presidential directive to stop importation of wood products, we continue to see inflow of such products without the intervention of MWE and Uganda Revenue Authority. Besides, there is continuous disorganisation of market and provisioning of market information, poor harvesting of forest resources especially the harvesting of juvenile plantations, and limited access to appropriate technology to add value to forest products. .
- xii)** Government projects have continued moving seedlings long distances across the country when the production of such seedlings can be done locally within the districts. This should be condemned. There should be a strong justification for seedlings to move from one provenance to another and this should be regulated by issuance of seedling movement permits, at a deterrent fee.
- xiii)** Involvement of the military in illegalities in the environment and natural resources is on the rise. There are reports of senior military officers having land titles in protected areas, occupying fragile ecosystems and military establishments in forest reserves. In Bugoma, the military

pitched camp and protected illegal occupancy by Hoima Sugar Works. In northern Uganda, illegal trade in charcoal and logs is insulated by security forces. We now see military officers attacking tree farmers who are harvesting and selling forest produce from their farms.

- xiv) The weakly regulated sand & clay mining in wetlands across various parts of the country promotes continuous wetlands degradation and loss negatively impacting on livelihoods and economic development.

### 3.3 Recommendations

**ENR-CSOs JOIN** the Ministry of Water and Environment in the identification of solutions to challenges that the sector faces. CSOs will continue PROVIDING SPACES for engagement and dialogue and undertake a public watchdog roll, a notch above the current, to advocate for change. Considering the above, ENR-CSOs here by **RECOMMEND** the following:

- i) **The Cabinet, Ministry of Finance, Planning, and Economic Development; the National Planning Authority and Development Partners** reflect and re-think the model/formulae applied for financial allocation to the Water and Environment sector, among other priority sectors. Otherwise, the NDP III, NDC, SDG targets, key national commitments will NOT BE ACHIEVED! Thus, additional resources should be allocated to the Water and Environment Sector;
- ii) **MWE and Parliament** should fast track the approval of the **Climate Change Bill** as a framework/tool for supporting enforcement of the policy aspirations to advance climate resilience (adaptation & mitigation) and in the same spirit fast track the review and/or finalize policies and law on forestry and wetlands;
- iii) **The Government and Development Partners** should provide adequate resources for fast-tracking effective implementation of the Water and Environment Sector Plan for Refugees and Host Communities in Uganda;
- iv) **MEMD and NEMA** commission research to establish the practices in gold mining industry to generate recommendations to address the environmental concerns. This should be extended to other areas such as Oil and Gas exploration and production;
- v) **ENR-CSOs** to compliment efforts of the central government to create awareness about climate change resilience mechanisms through community based adaptation mechanisms;
- vi) **MWE, FSSD, NEMA** should strengthen enforcement for compliance to ENR laws in respect to investments in agro-commodities (e.g. sugarcane, palm oil,). This would be achieved through enhancing coordination with Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and other agriculture sector stakeholders. The ENR-CSOs should advance their lobbying, advocacy and independent monitoring role to influence decision making in respect to investments in these agro-commodities to reduce/avoid negative environment and social impacts;
- vii) **MWE, NFA & Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)** should fast-track development and implementation of strategies for enhancing regulation of sustainable biomass production and utilization for energy consumption;
- viii) **Ministry of Defence** re-assesses their involvement in environment and natural resources and bring to book officers and men that indulge themselves in environmental crime;
- ix) **MAAIF** addresses concerns over increased use of chemicals (herbicides and pesticides) that not only present environmental hazard but also affect the production chain.



# DIRECT CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERTAKINGS

# 4

## 4.1 FORESTRY SUB-SECTOR

### Indicators:

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

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

In addition to the 7 nurseries established last financial year, **21 nurseries** (meeting certification standards) were established and maintained, producing various species (indigenous and exotic) including fruit trees. A total of **3,756,230 seedlings** (compared to 1,804,752 last FY) were distributed and planted, translating into **7,285.95 hectares** (compared to 1,624 hectares last FY). The planting took place in various parts of the country but targeted Central Forest Reserves such Kalinzu, river banks, and trenches among other key sensitive ecosystem areas. Over 8,539 groups of people are estimated to have benefited from the tree seedlings distribution including forest dependent communities, Collaborative Forest Management groups, Private Forest Owners, farmer associations/ organizations, women groups, small holder farmers (model farmers), schools, households, refugee settlements and local communities.

Tree seedling survival was estimated at over 74%, for tree seedlings planted by mainly organized groups while areas affected by landslides and floods was estimated at 30%. The purposes for which the trees were planted included fencing, boundary marking, hedge rows, preventing soil erosion, soil and water conservation and landslides among others.

The CSOs continued to support the preparations and development of Forest Management Plans including plans for Mabira Central Forest Reserve; and the Agoro-Agu landscape. In East Acholi sub-region, members of the network facilitated 4 district local governments (Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader, and Agago) to hold council meetings leading to the endorsement of the forest landscape management plan for the Agoro-Agu landscape. Endorsement of the Forest Landscape Management Plan by the 4 DLGs presents them with an opportunity for resource mobilization to enhance forestry in the region. CSOs are also supporting other three (03) districts who initiated and are in the process of drafting forest plans (i.e. Kasese, Rubirizi and Rukungiri).

In addition to the forest management planning process, the CSOs are continuing to support six (06) Communal Land Associations in Masindi to have the forests declared. The associations have been supported to develop constitutions, forest management plans and boundary opening aimed at securing the land for forest protection.

Over 80 participants, drawn from 6 Communal Land Association, finalized work-based learning sessions based on nursery establishment and management, woodlot establishment, and construction of energy saving stoves. They consequently established 6 nurseries, 80 woodlots (one acre each) and approximately 20 energy saving stoves. For the same communal land association, boundary agreements were signed leading to the opening of approximately 80 kilometres of forest boundary for forests covering an area of 326 hectares, in Masindi district.

Together with Participatory Ecological Land Use Management (PELUM Uganda) and the Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) Network, CSOs through on-farm trainings have maintained approximately 165 hectares of grasslands/woodlands, grazing lands among pastoral communities under FMNR. These can be seen in parts of Karamoja, Arua, Mpigi, Mbarara, Isingiro, Ibanda, Kisoro, Rubanda, Kiruhura, Kiboga, Otuke, and Alebtong districts among others. The approach is internationally appreciated as a low cost approach for restoration. The ENR-CSOs also supported a tree marking exercise where a total of 15,240 trees were marked, 6,600 trees marked in Rhino camp and 8640 trees were marked in Imvepi. Tree marking is done in the refugee settlements in red and yellow meaning those labeled red must not be cut at all and those in yellow mean cutting at own risk.

As part of the forest management planning where communities are required to sustainably manage the forests, alternative income generating activities are proposed. As such, the CSOs supported three community tourism interventions; over 280 KTB beehives were procured and sited. The CSOs also developed a Community Revolving Fund Strategy and this is being piloted by four community groups.

A Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) was agreed upon by over 65 participants who participated in the second Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) meeting held in Bushenyi. This meeting drew the participation of representatives of the recently formed timber growers associations and timber traders associations from the districts of Rubirizi, Mitooma, Rukungiri and Kasese; protected area agencies; i.e. the South Western Range NFA, Kalinzu Forest Sector Manager and Conservation Area Manager; Community Conservation Wardens from Queen Elizabeth National park and Rwenzori Mountain National Park; the Private Sector including New Forest Company (NFC), Green Resources and Global Woods, Fair Ventures World Wide. It will sign off-take agreements with out-growers from GVL to supply the raw material (logs), to add value through central processing and value addition facilities. SPV will be in charge of marketing and selling the product both to end users and to distribution and trading companies in Uganda and beyond. Value addition and marketing by SPV will catalyze restoration of at least 120,000 Ha of forest cover in the Greater Virunga by 2030.

#### 4.1.1 Awareness raising under the forestry sector

ENR-CSOs supported members of the Walkers Association, together with Friends of Zoka, constituting *12-man team, to walk 470 kilometres in 15 days* from Kampala to Zoka Forest in Adjumani District in a drive aimed at creating awareness of the plight of the forest. Through a post-event study, it was established that the event reached out to **4,410 people directly, 130,090 via social media, 5,105,000 via mass media**. This drew the attention of the leadership on the need to curb illegalities in Madi and Acholi sub-regions.





Figure 6: Part of the team that walked 470 kilometres to Zoka in Adjumani district.

*Photo Credit: Friends of Zoka.*

Using a number of approaches from sensitization meetings, consultations, organizing radio and TV shows and establishment of awareness platforms among others, the CSOs concentrated their efforts on awareness for catchment restoration, citizen public authorities engagements, tree planting, lower local level development planning, and community participation as highlighted below.

The CSOs sensitized 358 community members (125 Female, 233 Male) in Kapchorwa district, specifically in the Sipi-Chebonet and the Atari-Kaptokwoi micro-catchments on the impacts of climate change being experienced, and the approaches for addressing or mitigating these impacts.

They sensitized 320 people (209 men and 111 women) at individual, village and group level on the procedures for harvesting trees in Nyamuyanja and Nyamiko Ibumba Parish.

The CSOs organized sensitization meetings and undertook consultations on introducing the concept of community forest management for adjacent communities of Kaitampiisi, Kyamasuka and Bineneza forests in Budongo Sub-county Masindi district. In addition, a public hearing for households adjacent to the forest with grievances on forest boundary demarcation was organized as a conflict resolution mechanism.

The CSOs also supported broadcast of radio jingles on Bushenyi FM, informing citizens about forestry illegalities like illegal timber cutting, encroachment for agriculture and settlement, charcoal burning, and fire wood collection among others.

Over 20 community groups were supported to incorporate their visions into the local government plans and budgets in 5 districts.

The CSOs supported NFA to conduct a review of CFM agreements signed between NFA and 9 local community groups around Budongo and Bugoma forests.

They also supported the formation of an ENR-Platform hosted by the Natural resources office in Mitooma district aimed at coordinating, advocating and identifying markets for farmers' products and also ensuring smooth operation of CFM agreements around Kalinzu and Kasyoha Kitomi forest reserves.

CSOs supported three (03) community sensitization meetings on access to resources from the Queen Elizabeth National Park through Katara Women's group. In addition, community members under Mpanga CFM group were also supported to maintain forests around Bugoma Central Forest Reserve through forest landscape restoration. A joint awareness workshop on integrated forest management planning process for CFM groups together with NFA was also organized to harmonise the relationship between the groups and NFA to begin the collaborative forestry management process. 30 participants from all groups participated.

#### 4.1.2 Community participation in the forestry sector

ENR-CSOs undertook research studies on oil developments in Kalangala and Buvuma specifically focusing on land use changes, demographics, land acquisition and economic trajectories of oil palm. This research involved 800 stakeholders in the Kalangala Landscape and 1000 in MFNP and through this, they were able to support an engagement to solve human-wildlife conflicts around MFNP. Further still, the CSOs participated in restoration plant material sourcing and propagation.

Based on the theme for International Day of Forests 2019 "Forests and Education" – this inspired the walkers to plant over **13,000** trees strategically at **13** schools situated along the way from Kampala to Adjumani. The walkers used these tree planting ceremonies to create awareness among children and students in order to inspire them to conserve the environment and advocate for climate action. Students from Gulu University, the students of Makerere University from the school of Forestry joined the walkers in Nakasongola.

Over 200 people from four (4) Collaborative Forest managements that is Swazi, Kinareca, Kabukwiri and Nyarugote and other communities adjacent to central forest reserves have been trained on how to use ICT i.e. their mobile phones to report forest illegalities to the responsible duty bearers and any other concerned agency.

The CSOs initiated the process of acquiring a Memorandum of Understanding with Uganda Wildlife Authority to involve community members of Bududa district in the conservation of Mt Elgon forest by boundary planting.

The CSOs supported the establishment of Rukungiri Protected Areas Conservation Association (RPACA) which was formed with the aim of stopping poaching and illegal harvesting of forest products in Queen Elizabeth National Park and the surrounding protected areas adjacent the Park. This was done in collaboration with UWA and the Rukungiri District local government natural resources department. As a result, 40 poachers in Rukungiri District reformed from poaching and surrendered to UWA their hunting tools including spears, nets and hunting dogs during the Rukungiri Protected Areas Conservation Association's (RPACA) general meeting held in Bwambara Sub-county.

## 4.2 ENVIRONMENT SUB-SECTOR

### Indicators:

ENRCSOs contributed towards the attainment of platinum indicators agreed by the ENR sub-sector on environment which are:

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

In the energy sector, the effort has been around engaging district local governments to resist illegal trade in charcoal production and trade as well as the promotion of technologies with high thermal efficiencies. Charcoal production and trade turned luxurious when neighbouring Kenya issued a ban charcoal production and trade.

CSOs engaged 4 district local governments, 15 Community Based Organisations, 5 private sector actors and over 80 lower local governments to set up a region-wide platform covering the district of Agago, Pader, Lamwo and Kitgum (including the Karenga Community Wildlife corridor) for discussing environment and natural resources concerns in the region.

*Four CSO Energy Networks were formed at national and subnational levels that bring together CSOs and empower them to pursue a common agenda, that is, distribution of clean energy options in local communities in the Albertine Graben and engaging duty bearers on development and implementation of policies and legislation that support sustainable & renewable energy in the country. These include: a) National Renewable Energy CSO Network, b) Northern Albertine Sustainable Energy Network, c) Mid Albertine Sustainable Energy Network, and d) Southern Albertine Sustainable Energy Network.*

As part of the agenda, CSOs facilitated improved monitoring of petroleum related grievances through capacity building of community groups, media engagement and CSO trainings in environmental and social monitoring and management. In addition, the CSOs influenced government decisions by reviewing and providing comments to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment reports of two major oil developments. These included Kingfisher and Tilenga development projects in the Albertine Graben.

CSOs disseminated *2,989 improved cook stoves to households benefiting about 13,000 people in the Albertine Graben.* Additionally, a total of 1,059 solar home systems were distributed to households benefiting about 5,200 people in the Albertine Graben. In the same region, CSOs were able to reach 69 VSLAs, SACCOs and organized groups who are now providing loans to their members to acquire solar home systems and improved cook stoves. Further still, over 1359 energy saving stoves were installed in the different households in Malongo sub-county (Mayuge) and Nabilatuk district. And in refugee camps where energy requirements have intensified environmental degradation, the CSOs distributed a total of 2000 energy saving cook stoves to persons with special needs in Rhino and Imvepi refugee settlements. The beneficiaries included 241 people (211 refugees and 30 host community members) from Rhino and 684 People (451 refugees and 233 host communities) from Imvepi.

In addition to the above, the installed *solar PV systems of a capacity of up to 1000W each in 51 social institutions* in the districts of Kasese, Rubirizi, Masindi, Kagadi, Maracha and Arua. These institutions include 31 schools (8 in Kasese, 3 in Rubirizi, 5 in Arua, 4 in Maracha, 3 in Kagadi and 8 in Masindi) and 20 health centres (11 in Kasese and 9 in Arua). The monitoring visits to these institutions have showed that electricity at the health centres has enhanced service delivery, including: improved maternity services and handling of emergencies, accurate diagnosis of diseases through the solar powered microscopes and safe storage of vaccines. It has also increased learning hours for students in the schools.

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CSOs have brought technologies closer to the local communities through increasing on the outlets rural areas where renewable energy products and services can be acquired. Currently, 33 outlets (shops, hardware stores and supermarkets) are operating as distribution points for renewable energy technologies in local communities. In addition, they have contributed to setting-up of an energy access fund as one of the financing schemes to increase renewable energy access in rural areas. By end of FY 19, UGX about UGX 150, 000,000 had been collected in the energy access fund from the distribution of improved cook stoves and solar home systems.

They have supported efforts to finalize the Catchment Management Plan for River Rwizi Catchment, which will guide the role out of activities aimed at comprehensive restoration of the catchment, leading to improved quantity and quality of water upstream, midstream and downstream of the river.

In the same spirit, there have been initiatives to avail water, as part of the obligation to improve livelihoods of people living in water stressed areas. One particular example is the one highlighted in Box 1 below.

## Box 1: Increased access to safe water by communities around Mgahinga Gorilla National Park

Author: Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust.

### The Situation

The communities living adjacent to Mgahinga Gorilla National Park are largely affected by water scarcity. This is largely attributed to the 1912 volcanic eruptions that lowered the water table in the area making the possibility of tapping underground water literary impossible. This problem of water shortage escalates during the dry season with people moving more than 7km to fetch water from water points. This water is often contaminated since the same sources are used by animals. The people in this area also depend on streams flowing out from the park (MGNP) which dry up during the dry season. In order to solve the problem, communities very close to this area depend on rain harvesting which is done on a small scale in small containers that can't sustain a family for more than a single day.

Considering their roles in society, women and children suffer most from the consequences of water shortage since they are the ones that often times move these long distances to look for water and this is at the expenditure of valuable time that could be used for other income generating activities. In addition, it exposes them to social and health dangers like rape and diseases. Children also miss the chance to go to school or do their homework. Buying water in the area is also very expensive as a jerry can goes for UGX 1000 which is a thorn in the pockets of the local communities whose income is limited.

### Description of the Intervention

Underground water harvesting tanks made out of mainly local available materials have been introduced in the area. The materials required to construct this tank are: Tarpaulin, wood, nails, iron sheets and gutters. The height of the tank ranges from 3-4 metres and its width varies from person to person depending on the space available for construction. Therefore most of the tanks constructed have a capacity of 50,000 litres of water on average. These tanks are said to be durable with durability of between 8-10 years.

The ENR CSOs supported construction of water harvesting tanks for 79 members of Muramba Women's Group, Kanyenka Duterimbere Group and Bunagana Womens Group, in Kisoro District. Through Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust, the communities are given annual grants to provide alternative means of livelihoods other than the parks and promote conservation of Protected Areas.

### The Change

The water tanks have greatly improved the livelihoods of the beneficiaries especially the local communities. Among the success stories told by the communities; children now have time to attend school and do their homework other than make long queues on water sources that are far away; the beneficiaries can comfortably water their gardens without having to walk long distances or buying water expensively; the hygiene among the communities has greatly improved since clean water is available; and sharing with neighbours who are not direct beneficiaries has improved society cohesiveness.

When asked about the impact, an excited Goretti Nyirabwiza said; "I used to go three days without water in this house because I don't have energy to fetch water. My grandchildren come from school late and sometimes we would have to sleep on an empty stomach due to lack of water since Jinya (the area's underground water fetching point) is far (7kms). This water tank is a blessing to me and my family"





*Photo credit: Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust.*

In various parts of the country, CSOs were involved in initiatives to improve the management of waste by engaging communities through citizen action, radio talk shows, school waste management campaigns based on the need to reduce, recycle and reuse approaches.

**CSOs supported 189 Aquaponics farmers to raise fish (Cat & Tilapia) fingerlings (112,750), in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso, Kamuli, Adjumani, and Hoima.**

Aquaponics is putting fish to work. It just so happens that the work those fish do (eating and producing waste), is the perfect fertilizer for growing plants. And, fish can grow a lot of plants when they get to work!

### 4.3 WETLANDS SUB-SECTOR

In collaboration with the MWE, CSOs, with funding from the Adaptation Fund, are participating in the *development of management plans for wetlands in the catchments of Aswa, Kyoga, and Maziba under the, 'Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change through Catchment Based Integrated management of Water and Related Resources in Uganda (EURECCCA) Project.'* As part of this project, CSOs conducted 6 trainings on alternative livelihood options for the wetland adjacent communities in Mitooma, Sheema and Bushenyi and supported six farmer groups in three districts with alternatives such as fish, beehives, and pigs among others. The CSOs further participated in the review of Tochi Wetland Management Plan.

Through the efforts of CSOs, Rufuka Wetland in Ntugamo District was restored. The dug up channels that had dried the wetland were filled to allow the wetland perform its ecosystem functions again. In addition to this, community dialogues were organized on ways to safe guard and protect wetlands in Ishongororo sub-county and 105 people were sensitized.

The CSOs also supported the development of a conservation strategy for the endangered grey crowned cranes, shoebills and waterbucks in the Lake Victoria Shores Habitats in Mayuge District.

The CSOs support the process of provision of clean water to 3000 people in Ibanda district as an alternative to save wetlands. Water was provided through the construction of ten (10) boreholes.

#### 4.3.1 Community participation under the wetland sub-sector

In an effort to build capacity and raise awareness among resource dependent communities, the CSOs trained 105 people in sustainable wetlands management in Ishingaroro; organized six (06) radio talkshows on Radio Wa and broadcast 270 spot messages with themes related to Biodiversity and Ecosystem restoration, Agro forestry, Wetlands management by opening Buffers, Rain water harvesting, population verses Environment among others. Further still, 700 stickers and 200 posters were distributed within communities but also during the National Wetlands Day commemorated in Moroto on June 5, 2019.

The CSOs also undertook research through baseline studies and surveys on strengthening climate change reliance livelihood and nutrition in Katakwi and Amuria and the Potential of the Fox's weaver breeding in promoting eco-tourism.

### 4.4 WEATHER, CLIMATE AND CLIMATE CHANGE SUB-SECTOR

Through lobbying and advocacy, the ENR CSOs facilitated the inclusion of the Climate Change Fund in the Climate Change Bill 2017, organized a dialogue on Climate Resilience and CSO Preparations to COP 24; advocating for domestic adaptation financing in Uganda and convening the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change on advancing climate and sustainable development goals in their legislative, representation and monitoring roles on Government development programmes.



Through their advocacy efforts, the CSOs supported the implementation of the NDC-Partnership Plan. As a result, the Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment is planning to undertake one NDC implementation assessment. The CSOs further organized dialogues on bridging the NDCs and SDGs; convened policy makers to discuss the Climate Change Bill and supported the development of a CSO position paper to COP 24.

The CSOs developed a climate change manual to guide skilling of stakeholders in climate change adaptation. As part of this, a discussion paper on climate change adaptation financing was developed.

Regarding support to local communities to adapt to climate change impacts, the CSOs supported establishment of pilot irrigation schemes to be able to lessen the effects of prolonged drought in order to promote farmers' livelihood. Beneficiaries included cooperative societies, farmers' associations, among others in the districts of Mubende, Kasanda, Mpigi, Bukomansimbi, Luweero, Mukono and Wakiso. As a result, 80 members of Ntunda farmers Association and Nagojje Tweekembe farmers Association in Mukono district were able to earn UGX. 9,180,000 from beans they produced under irrigation. 35 members of Tulina Essubi mixed group in Wakiso district earned UGX. 4,346,000 from production and marketing of vegetables especially sukumaweeek. In addition to the irrigation, the CSOs also promoted community road water harvesting; and rainwater harvesting technologies.

The ENR CSOs supported construction of three (03) rain water harvesting tanks at the community climate centers in Namidako Nabilatuk Sub County, Nathinyonoit A and Domoye in Lolachat Sub County.

#### **4.4.1 Awareness raising under the weather, climate and climate change**

ENR-CSOs contributed the climate change awareness cause through a massive sensitization campaign in 30 schools on climate change and environment conservation. In addition, the CSOs printed and disseminated over 100 copies of IEC materials.

The CSOs also promoted climate change adaptation approaches such as rainwater harvesting, climate/organic smart farming by encouraging farmers to use organic manure and pesticides.

In order to target policy makers, the CSOs developed a policy brief on Multi-lateral Environment Agreements (MEAs). Besides this, they undertook preparation of a regular monthly East African Sustainability Watch E bulletin (that is distributed (email and other social media) to CSOs partners, Government depts., EAC institutions, media and other actors across East Africa. The estimated reach is 3,000 per month.

The CSOs organized an INFORSE members (06) meeting in Uganda. INFORSE brings together member organizations that are interested in sustainable energy issues and link up with others elsewhere in East Africa, West Africa, South Asia Europe and Latin America. Planning meeting enabled discussion of the network guide, work plan and agreement on what Uganda node could take up while working with other networks on Renewable Energy.

## 4.5 GOVERNANCE SUB-SECTOR

The outstanding engagement platform is the monthly State of the Nation meetings, aimed at engaging various actors in development to bring on the public agenda issues related to good governance of environment and natural resources.

In collaboration with the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS), ENR CSOs supported the development of the household biomass stoves standard. The US 761:2019, Household Biomass Stoves Standard is now part of the Uganda Standards Catalogue, and provides a framework to ensure that improved cook stoves on the market meet performance standards of thermal efficiency, emissions, safety and durability.

The ENR-CSOs through extensive consultations and preparations provided input into four policy processes. These included: *a) review of the Petroleum Waste Management Regulations, b) review of the National Environment Bill later passed into law, c) review of the Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) on Oil and Gas and d) drafting of the Oil Spill Contingency Plan.*

ENR-CSOs organized capacity building workshops to strengthen the capacity of local government officials in the Albertine Graben in environmental and social performance and oil revenue management in a bid to improve governance of the petroleum sector.

The CSOs further supported district local governments (Arua and Masindi) to finalize their District Renewable Energy Strategies to facilitate district level energy planning and guide renewable energy development.

The CSOs further supported the process of developing and signing a Memorandum of Understanding for a partnership between the Private Sector, Local Communities and District Local Government, for, joint engagement in the Conservation of Grey crowned cranes, Shoebills and Waterbucks in Mayuge District.

Among other achievements under good governance, policy planning, and advocacy, we have the following:

- i) CSOs have established the Uganda Green Economy Network, which is a platform for CSOs to engage government on the transition path from brown economy to green/blue economy. Members of the network are drawn from various sectors of the economy including Operation Wealth Creation.
- ii) In a bid to save Bugoma Forest, CSOs formed a 'Save Bugoma Platforms' that has been a key space for sharing information and tactics for engagement to demand leadership to reverse actions intended to decimate part of the forest for sugarcane growing. Three petitions have been delivered to Bunyoro Kingdom, a press conference has been held and a petition submitted to His Excellency the President.
- iii) CSOs have continued to engage responsible entities (the National Management Authority, Petroleum Authority of Uganda and the Joint Venture Partners in the petroleum sector on

environmental and social impact assessments for all infrastructure associated with oil production, transportation and distribution with a view of making sure there is utmost compliance to the laws, international standards and agreed international best practices. Consequently, 5 engagements have been undertaken this FY to review ESIs as well as facilitating communities to express their views and concerns on proposed major developments.

- iv) CSOs engaged parliament on the establishment of the Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change. This was through a position paper submitted to the committee of rules, privileges, and discipline.
- v) CSOs have conducted consultations for the review of the Wetland Policy as well as the Wetland Bill. The concern is about the slow process whilst wetlands continue to suffer with encroachment as well as rice growing.
- vi) Conducted an assessment about relevance of SDGs implementation on Sustainable Mountain Development in Uganda. As part of this effort, the CSOs led a Ugandan delegation to attend the World Mountain Forum in Kyrgyzstan, Central Asia after which the African regional Mountain Forum was hosted in Uganda.
- vii) In a bid to promote good governance among other actors in the forestry sector, the ENR CSOs developed and published a forest governance manual.

#### 4.5.1 Awareness raising under good governance

Eleven (11) climate centers were established in eleven (11) villages of Nabilatuk and Napak districts to provide and disseminate climate related information to communities. As such, IEC learning materials were developed; two awareness meetings involving 63 participants (male 42 and 21 female) were organized on how to; strengthen and promote climate change information systems and disseminate weather and climate change information to different users. In addition, the CSOs conducted organized two (02) quarterly community awareness campaigns bringing together 340 participants in Nabilatuk district on the protection and restoration of natural resources. In order to ensure knowledge replication, ten (10) model farms intended to promote climate smart agricultural practices were established in Nabilatuk district as learning sites for knowledge replication. This involved 150 beneficiaries of whom 65 are men and 85 are women.

The ENR CSOs organized a sensitization and capacity building symposium for the Natural Resource Committee and community members in Walujo village in Malongo Sub County, Mayuge district. During the event, different tree species were planted in the L.Victoria basin and these included; 4,100 bathedavia trees, 7,180 gravelia trees, 1,650 Meosopsis emni, 750 mangoes and 820 oranges. Two (02) biannual community awareness campaigns on sustainable and productive use of natural resources were organized in Mayuge (Malongo Sub County) and Moroto district in Rupa and Tapach sub counties.

As far as the extractives industry is concerned, two (02) community awareness campaigns were conducted in Kigulu and Makonko villages about the impact of development minerals on Environment, Community, Health and Safety. These were attended by 200 artisanal small scale miners (135males and 65females).

## 4.6 RESEARCH STUDIES/ SURVEYS

The following is a list of studies undertaken by ENR CSO members.

**Table 1: Research undertaken by ENR-CSOs.**

RESEARCH/ STUDY/ SURVEY	ORGANIZATION
<b>A. Forestry sub-sector</b>	<b>Organization</b>
i) Validation of views of forest adjacent communities on the Constitutional Amendment Bill No.13 of 2017 with Masindi district Councillors.	Community Development and Conservation Agency
ii) Impact of oil palm on land cover and land use in Kalangala and Buvuma	ECO TRENDS
iii) Impacts and implications of oil palm on the landscape	ECO TRENDS
iv) Mapping timber dealers to inform decisions on eliminating illegal timber trade in the districts of Kampala, Mubende, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Kikuube, Masindi, and Kyankwanzi districts.	Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda
<b>B. Environment sub-sector</b>	<b>Organization</b>
i) Issues and gaps in the draft urban solid waste management policy, 2017 & draft Green Jobs Strategy	Environment Management and Livelihoods Initiatives
ii) Gap Analysis on the Domestication and Application of International Best Practices and Provisions in the Extractive Sector of Uganda	Tree Talk Plus and Action Aid
iii) An analysis of oil palm projects in Uganda	ECO TRENDS
iv) Impacts of oil palm on employment, demography and gender issues in Kalangala districts	ECO TRENDS
v) Future economic trajectories for oil palm in Buvuma and Kalangala districts	ECO TRENDS
vi) An assessment of land deals undertaken by the National Oil Palm Project in Kalangala and Buvuma districts	ECO TRENDS
vii) Research on mining developments and impact on household vulnerability and economic empowerment in Karamoja: A gender approach	Ecological Christian Organisation
<b>C. Weather, Climate and Climate Change</b>	<b>Organization</b>
i) Participatory disaster risk mapping and review for the districts of Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Napak	Ecological Christian Organisation
ii) Conducted a study on Market/livelihoods analysis to identify gaps, employment needs, and income streams that are resilient to climate change and mapping on going initiatives amongst wetland adjacent communities of Mitooma, Sheema, and Bushenyi.	Environment Alert
iii) Understanding Climate Change Impacts in selected climate vulnerable groups – A Case Study of landslides in Bududa District, Mt. Elgon Region.	PELUM and Tree Talk Plus

iii) vulnerable groups – A Case Study of landslides in Bududa District, Mt. Elgon Region PELUM and Tree Talk	Plus
iv) An analysis of existing agricultural policies, plans, strategies and selected programmes with a view of integrating climate change thinking.	Advocates Coalition on Environment and Development
v) Capacity needs assessment for district and sub-county local governments and non-state actors at national and local level in the districts of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, and Arua as far as building resilience of local communities (especially women and youth) to impacts of climate change and natural resource degradation and strengthening women and youth inclusion in the management of natural assets are concerned.	Advocates Coalition on Environment and Development and Environment alert
vi) Gender sensitive climate vulnerability and capacity Assessment in Arua, Kyenjojo, and Kyegegwa.	CARE International in Uganda
vii) Contributed a chapter on the Uganda CSO Agenda 2030 reference group (c/o NGO Forum) brief: implementation of sustainable development goals in Uganda - a statement based on civil society organizations' perspectives ahead of the UN High Level Political Forum that reviewed SDG 13.	Uganda coalition for Sustainable Development and Climate Action Network-Uganda
<b>D. Wetlands sub-sector</b>	<b>Organization</b>
i) Study on Regulatory Impact Assessment of the National Wetlands Resource Management bill.	Ecological Christian Organisation

## CAPACITY BUILDING

# 5

### 5.1 Capacity needs assessment

With funding support from UNDP, through the Inclusive Green Growth for Poverty Reduction Program, ENR-CSOs undertook a capacity needs assessment with a view to identify areas around which they can build their strength. The needs assessment revealed the following:

- i) **Capacity of the CSOs:** Most of the CSOs (80%) stated that they undertake both advocacy and service delivery, while 13% solely concentrate on advocacy and 7% on service delivery. This is an indicator of limited capacity among some organizations that provide services to engage equally in advocacy, as advocacy takes most of their time and some of the results from service delivery are used in advocacy campaigns. The average share of time spent on service delivery is higher (54%) compared to advocacy related work (31%). Overall, organizations stated that their level of knowledge on environment and natural resources policies, laws and institutional arrangements relating to green growth and poverty reduction is inadequate (79%).
- ii) **Sources of funding:** The biggest source (41%) of funding for CSOs comes from the development partners and the rest is covered through membership fees (25%), consultancies (9%), and government (6%) as well as 4% from lower local governments and 14% stated that they also get funding from other sources and these were explained as contributions from Directors, donations from well-wishers among others.

- iii) **Monitoring and evaluation:** Most CSOs (54%) reported that they have an adequate monitoring and evaluation system in place, 33% reported to have inadequate monitoring and evaluation systems while only 13% reported excellence in their monitoring and evaluation systems.
- iv) **Resource mobilization:** Overall, 55% of the CSOs assessed their capacities as adequate in proposal writing, with 17% of them considering their capacities as excellent and only 28% admitting that they have inadequate capacities needed for writing successful project proposals.
- v) **Financial management:** About 81% reported to be undertaking audits with 68% undertaking them annually, 9% every after three years, and 4% every after two years.
- vi) **Interest of the CSOs:** CSOs expressed more interest in awareness raising about government programs and projects such as IGG4PR (82%), evidence based advocacy and lobbying (77%), the Songhai Model (76%) and resource mobilization skills (70%). These form part of their major capacity needs.
- vii) **Main challenges:** Financial challenges stands out with the highest frequency at 39%; followed by inadequate capacity of the CSOs to fundraise; coordination and mobilization of the CSOs among other challenges that scored below 10%.
- viii) **CSOs collaboration with Government:** Most of the national level CSOs reported having MoUs with District Local Governments in the districts where they operate which require that CSOs collaborate with local government (joint funding of activities, joint planting and reporting). Sub-national CSO representatives stated that they had limited cooperation with the central government, and only 30% of them mentioned that they have engaged in partnerships referring to policy review initiatives (wetland policy, climate change policy), where the organizations were invited to contribute technically through consultations.

Overall, the assessment noted challenges related to: *(i) inadequate capacities to diversify services, to improve livelihoods, create jobs, and promote innovations, (ii) limited advocacy and lobbying activities, which are considered time consuming, with effort redirected towards project implementation, (iii) financial challenges, followed by cooperation among actors, and (iv) limited level of knowledge on the policy and legal framework for ENR at subnational level.*

The outstanding recommendation is for government to support ENR-CSOs through strengthening their capacity (and that of Local Governments) to strengthen advocacy and lobbying skills for CSOs, strengthen the capacities of CSOs in building a holistic approach in service delivery in ENR (for women, youth, and indigenous peoples), and strengthen the cooperation and exchange of information between state and non-state actors.

## 5.2 Development of a capacity building plan

Engagements around the IGG4PR presented an opportunity for ENRCSOs to develop a capacity building plan based on the needs assessment described above. In pursuing the above, priority capacity building needs were categorized per region, as detailed here under:

- i) CSOs in the central region (also including national level CSOs) noted the need to mainstream green growth in organisational systems and governance structures, enhanced capacity in evidence based advocacy and lobbying skills, capacity to strengthen partnerships with the



private sector, and exposure to advanced innovative models more especially the Songhai Model for development.

- ii) CSOs representing the Albertine Region focused more on strengthening their capacity in understanding tenure security for natural resources, enhancing their capacity to engage politicians through advocacy skills, capacity to adopt and utilize appropriate technologies/innovations for green growth development, resource mobilization skills and techniques and managing natural resources in a business sense of green growth development especially among the rural poor.
- iii) In the Northern Region, CSOs concentrated on enhancing their capacity to engage communities about IGG opportunities in the ENR sub-sector, fundraising for inclusive green growth development, strengthened capacity of CSOs to engage MDAs, political structures using evidence based advocacy on IGGPR, and developing their capacity to demonstrate green growth development at community level.
- iv) Eastern Uganda concentrated on strengthening the capacity of CSOs to advocate for approaches that effectively and efficiently address issues on natural calamities e.g. landslides and hailstorms, floods and flooding, pests and diseases, building the capacity of the CSO Networks and Forums to undertake their roles, enhance collaboration between the CSOs, DLGs and Private Sector to foster inclusive green growth, expose CSOs to new innovations such as the Songhai Model and FMNR, and develop the capacity of CSOs to identify funding opportunities and capacity to develop fundable proposals for green growth initiatives.
- v) In Karamoja, CSOs focused on enhancing advocacy skills advocacy ownership, and sustainable utilization of land resources; advocacy for co-existence between crop production and animal rearing for improved yield; advocacy/lobbying for effective and efficient (sustainable) mining approaches, enhanced capacity to identify options/opportunities in climate change resilience (climate change mitigation and climate change adaptation), and capacity to identify efficient and effective ways of utilisation of forest and tree resources leading to deforestation and forest degradation.
- vi) Western Uganda capitalized on strengthening their capacity to identify and utilize funding opportunities for meaningful green growth investment, enhance their capacity to understand land-use planning and management, increased awareness about the technological innovations, capacity to collaborate and partner with private sector, DLGs and CSOs to enhance green growth.

## 5.3 Capacity building initiatives of individual members

### 5.3.1 Capacity building in the forestry sub-sector

The following are the highlights for capacity building in the forestry sub-sector this financial year.

The CSOs supported formation of six (06) Timber Growers and Traders Associations (04 timber growers associations and two traders associations) in the Districts of Kasese, Rukungiri, Mitooma, and Rubirizi. In addition, 16 representatives of timber growers and traders associations from Kasese, Rubirizi, Rukungiri and Mitooma were trained on efficient timber harvesting and processing technologies. The participants received training on the basics of efficient timber harvesting and processing technologies.

The CSOs supported Uganda Wildlife Authority with seven (07) motorcycles to be deployed in the poaching hotspots of Queen Elizabeth that include Kigezi wildlife reserve, Kayanzi, Bwentare, Imaramagambo, Kikorongo, Muhokya, Kyambura wildlife reserve and Dura to facilitate the law enforcement staff in Queen Elizabeth National Park.

ENR-CSOs built capacity of 38 farmers from 16 sub counties and 3 town councils in Ntungamo District in appropriate plantation management practices. The management practices taught included silvicultural practices including: plantation establishment, pruning and thinning.

CSOs promoted agro-forestry practices in VSLA groups in Rubirizi and Bushenyi and this involved 209 people.

ENR CSOs conducted six (06) trainings for 240 people in waste collection, sorting, processing, transportation and sanitation management.

### 5.3.2 Capacity building in the environment sub-sector

CSOs strengthened the capacity of 443 people (296 women and 147 men) CSOs and local communities in the Albertine Graben in the construction and maintenance of household improved cook stoves. Additionally, strengthened technical capacity of 55 CBOs to install, operate and maintain solar PV systems in 20 districts of the Albertine Graben.

They undertook a Capacity Needs Assessment and Capacity Building session aimed at improved understanding of the Inclusive Green Growth for Poverty Reduction, bringing together 70 participants (49 men, 21 women) drawn from Eastern, Northern, Karamoja, Albertine, Central and South Western regional nodes.

The ENR-CSOs organized a Regional Community to Community Exchange visit on improved community resilience in Kisoro District, Uganda in September 2018 for 33 community groups (22 from Rwanda, 9 from Uganda and 2 from Burundi). The focus was mainly on sustainable Agriculture; handcrafts and carving; Forest Landscape Restoration; and seeds conservation and multiplication.

ENR-CSOs trained 660 households in operation of the biosand water filter (BSF). This technology filters water and makes it safe for drinking without the need for boiling. In addition, capacity for 54 households was enhanced in construction of energy saving stoves.

In the fight against waste, five (05) youth groups were trained on plastic waste recycling into building materials for entrepreneurship and employment. This was done in Rhino camp refugee settlements under the STRENPO project in Arua. Still under the same project, forty (40) youth and women led groups were sensitized on climate smart agriculture using the Enabling Rural Innovation Approach. Experimental sites with eight (08) women and youth led groups were established to test yield, soil fertility and pest and disease resistance. These were established after a training on integrated pest and disease management practices for 40 farmer groups under the same program.



Given the social and environment impacts of the oil and gas industry, the ENR CSOs found it important to build the capacity of selected non-state actors, and government officials in the application and use of EIA/SEA with an aim of fostering effective participation of local communities and district local government staff in the ongoing reviews of EIA/SEA reports of Oil and gas projects in the Albertine rift. In line with this, capacity of the CSOs with specific focus on the negotiation skills was enhanced to enable them engage pro-actively with the oil and gas private sector players.

In Karamoja, 68 people (32 male and 36 female) in Nabilatuk district received training on energy saving stove making conducted by ECO, which is in the process of developing and manufacturing its own energy efficient cook stoves with very high thermal efficiency.

### 5.3.3 Capacity building in the wetlands sub-sector

CSOs conducted *6 trainings, (for six farmer groups, each with 20 members)* on alternative livelihood options for the wetland adjacent communities in the districts of Mitooma, Sheema, and Bushenyi. The farmers were supported with start-up kits that included fingerlings, equipment and tools, beehives, and piglets among others.

### 5.3.4 Capacity building in the weather, climate and climate change sub-sector

ENR-CSOs undertook a capacity needs assessment to identify the capacity needs and required capacity building interventions for key state and non-state actors in building climate resilience of local communities to impacts of climate change and natural resource degradation and strengthening women and youth inclusion at the district and sub-county local government levels in the districts of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo and Arua. This was followed by organizing two (02) training workshops on Climate Change Adaptation with CSOs in the Northern; mid and Southern Hubs of the Albertine Graben in Arua and Kabarole.

In efforts to step up climate change mainstreaming, the ENR-CSOs organized training workshops on mainstreaming climate change, gender, women and youth inclusion in District Development Plans. Training workshops were organized for the districts of Kyegegwa in October 2018 (attended by 58 participants); Kyenjojo in December 2018 and (attended by 68 participants); and Arua in March 2019 (attended by 44 participants). Another capacity building workshop was organized for selected actors in Kyegegwa district on making environmental bye-laws and ordinances that promote resilience and sustainable management of the environment and natural resources. The workshop was held in February 2019 in Kyegegwa district and attended by 61 participants. As part of the continued efforts to fight climate change impacts, 30 community members from Mityana District were trained on sustainable agriculture, energy efficiency and entrepreneurship in view of climate change.

As far as biodiversity offsets are concerned, a training was organized for 40 members of the Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas with specific focus on the mitigation hierarchy.

Capacity was built for 25 Journalists to understand the Sendai framework programme of action, the IGAD DRR strategy, EAC strategy and CAADP. The Journalists were from the National Media group in Kenya; New Vision; National media group (The Daily Monitor, NTV and KFM); and WENMET.

### 5.3.5 Capacity building in governance

The ENR-CSOs built capacity of 40 stakeholders (including 33 from civil society, 04 from government and 03 from the private sector). Two (02) capacity building workshops were conducted to enhance skills in integrating environment management, disaster risk reduction, and climate change adaptation in their engagements in wetlands activities.

Sixteen (16) trainings were conducted for 2600 Artisanal Small scale Miners in the gold mining sites in Moroto, Abim and Bugiri district on mercury free, appropriate safer and environmental-responsible mining techniques to create a more diverse and healthy productive environment that will enhance the sustainable mining.

Over 48 participants (33 males and 15 females) from the district leadership and RiamiRiam CSN members in Nakapiripirit, Nabilatuk and Napak districts were trained on disaster preparedness and management as a way to enhance community resilience. In addition, strengthened capacity of 38 (male 26 and female 12) RiamiRiam CSN members in Nabilatuk and Napak district on IRM integration, advocacy strategies, communication, facilitation and collaboration, negotiation skills, resource mobilization and allocation.

Thirteen (13) trainings conducted in; agronomy, postharvest handling, collective marketing, fish value addition, maize yield enhancing, agroforestry and local poultry production in Malongo sub-county in Mayuge district. These were attended by 510 community members (317 female and 193 males). In addition, strengthened the capacity of 115 members (74 males and 41 females) in 14 DRR committees in Nabilatuk district.

Ubuntu conducted a training of the local leaders/LC3, speakers, mayors, LC5, councilors and technical officers in all sub-counties, town councils and divisions of Kisoro district while SOWIPA organized workshops for stakeholders in Ntungamo.

## ENR SUB-SECTOR CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

# 6

The sector has continued to grapple with common challenges summarised in the **Table 2**.

**Table 2:** Summary of Challenges and Recommendations.

Theme	Challenge	Recommendation
Forestry	Increased investments in agro-commodities that target forested landscapes e.g. Hoima Sugar Works encroaching on Bugoma Central Forest Reserve and oil palm, targeting forests outside protected areas in Kalangala and Buvuma.	MWE/FSSD/NEMA emphasise compliance to ENR laws.
	Court rulings in favour of illegal land titling in Bugoma and Buto-Buvuma defying the mandate of responsible bodies that protect forest reserves.	Parliamentary committee on natural resources scrutinises legal frameworks with a view of insulating protected areas against such acts (including options for cancellation of such titles, litigating those involved)

	<p>Reduced tree cover in the rangelands (also known as cattle corridor) due to charcoal burning.</p>	<p>District Forest Services pronounce affirmative action for Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration based on legal provisions through ordinances and bye-laws. The other options include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Provide alternative options for fuel wood;</li> <li>ii. Provide subsidies for renewable energy (hydroelectric power and gas);</li> <li>iii. Promote improved livestock varieties.</li> </ul>
	<p>Inadequate support for promotion of Agro-forestry in agricultural and forest landscape through responsive research, innovation, and technology in forestry and associated policy and program interventions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. MAAIF and MWE should provide the required support for promoting agro-forestry in agricultural and forest landscape through the existing policy and legislative frameworks;</li> <li>ii. MAAIF and MWE should address emerging issues in respect to agro-forestry in the ongoing policy reviews and programs implementation;</li> <li>iii. MWE, MAAIF, and Private sector explore innovations and technologies to meet the available demand.</li> </ul>
	<p>The other recurrent concerns are</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Failure to curb illegal logging in northern Uganda.</li> <li>ii) The influx of refugees has presented stress on environment and natural resources</li> <li>iii) Failure to cancel land titles in forest reserves despite the plea from CSOs and commission of inquiry on land matters.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Forest Sector Support Department implements the presidential ban on logging.</li> <li>ii. MWE and OPM rolls out refuge response plan that is environmentally sensitive.</li> <li>iii. MWE, FSSD, NFA, and affected DLGs fast track the cancellation of titles in forest reserves and wetlands across the country.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv) Inadequate funds to NFA, FSSD, DFS to implement their mandates.</li> <li>v) Delay in the finalisation of registration and recognition of community forests.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv. CSOs support MWE in lobbying for increased funding of the sector, especially at parliamentary level.</li> <li>v. MWE/FSSD fast tacks the registration of community forests.</li> </ul>

	vi) 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,	vi. MWE engages MoLG and MoLHUD on issuance of land titles in gazetted areas. vii. MWE/NFA needs to fast track work on demarcation of wetlands and forest reserve boundaries
<b>Wetlands</b>	i). Increasing levels of cultivation of agro-commodities in wetlands.	i). NEMA, Environmental Protection Police Force and DLGs fast tracks compliance concerns and implementation of Environment and Social Management Plan.
	ii). 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.	i) MWE to identify resources for demarcation of wetlands in rural areas.
	iii). District local governments have a challenge of developing management plans for wetlands and yet they are underfunded.	i) MWE/CSOs should promote Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches that aim at sustainable utilisation (for multiple benefits) of wetlands at community level.
<b>Environment</b>	i). Inter-institutional collaboration remains a challenge especially with the high impact sectors of energy, mineral development, land, petroleum development, plus agriculture, and how these interface with wetlands, forestry, lands, petroleum infrastructure, and wildlife among others.	i) The Office of the Prime Minister steps up the coordination of these sectors for effective delivery of development in the country.
	ii). Use of mercury in gold mining and crude methods of mining that exposes the miners to hazardous working environment and environmental degradation (Gold mining in Bugiri, Mubende, Buhwezu, Karamoja)	i) MEMD and NEMA commission research to establish the practices in gold mining industry to generate recommendations to address the environmental concerns. This should be extended to other areas such as Oil and Gas exploration and production
	iii). The unregulated use of chemical fertilizers, pesticides, herbicides among others that kill living pollution, loss of soil fertility among others leading to environmental degradation	i) MAAIF and NEMA regulate the use of agro-chemicals at community level. ii) CSOs roll out a strategy to reduce dependence on agro-chemicals at farm level.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv). Promotion of exotic tree species (pine and eucalyptus) in favor of indigenous species that tend to change soils and micro-climate as they create their own. These tend to destabilize the environment.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) MWE/FSSD, NFA and CSOs undertake comprehensive campaign for growing indigenous trees</li> </ul>
<b>Weather, Climate and Climate Change</b>	<p>The main issues in the climate and climate change thematic area include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Delayed approval of the National Climate Change Bill</li> <li>ii) Lack of a standalone National Climate Change Fund</li> <li>iii) Lack of an overall National Adaptation Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). Parliament should expedite the approval of the climate change bill</li> <li>ii). CCD should expedite the process of developing a national climate change fund</li> <li>iii). CCD should advance the National Adaptation Plans development process to guide other sectoral NAPs</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv) Lack of a comprehensive vulnerability assessment to guide the whole country</li> <li>v) Limited contribution of ENRCSO Members to the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Implementation Plan</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iv). The ENRCSO Network should communicate members' contribution to the Nationally Determined Contributions Partnership Plan</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>vi) Limited capacity (financial, technical)</li> <li>vii) Limited mainstreaming of climate change in District Development Plans</li> </ul>	
<b>Governance</b>	<p>The influx of refugees that are settled in ecologically fragile eco systems</p>	<p>Fast track the implementation of the comprehensive refugee response framework. This requires allocation of adequate financing to support its implementation.</p>
	<p>Possibility for failure to implement ESMMPs for petroleum developments in Tilenga, Industrial park, Kingfisher and the East African Crude Oil pipeline</p>	<p>MWE and NEMA should ensure that Environment and social mitigation management plans are implemented in oil and gas development</p>
	<p>Inadequate coordination of high impact sectors for mainstreaming environment management and concerns in policies, programs and projects</p>	<p>Fast track mainstreaming of ENR in high impact sectors.</p>

## APPENDIX

### LIST OF CONTRIBUTING ENR-CSOS

Name of the Institution	Physical/Contact Address
1. A Rocha Uganda	Address: P.O Box 11569 Kampala Gayaza - Kayunga Road; <b>Tel:</b> +256 414 663875 or +256 785 231210; <b>Email:</b> uganda@arocha.org; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.arocha.org/en/a-rocha-uganda">http://www.arocha.org/en/a-rocha-uganda</a>
2. Advocates Coalition on Climate Change	Makerere-Kavule, Bombo road, Plot 896 P.O.BOX 34913 <b>Tel:</b> +256 312277868/755744423; <b>Email:</b> info@acc-u.org
3. Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda	P.O Box 34238, Kampala Uganda Plot 9B Vubya Road Ntinda <b>Tel:</b> 256-414-535659; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:info@accu.or.ug">info@accu.or.ug</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.accu.or.ug">www.accu.or.ug</a>
4. Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE) Uganda	P.O.BOX 28564, Kampala-Uganda; Plot 800, Block B, Rubaga Road; <b>Tel:</b> 0312102852; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:aruwe@aruweug.org">aruwe@aruweug.org</a> , <a href="mailto:aruwe.aruwe@gmail.com">aruwe.aruwe@gmail.com</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.aruweug.org">www.aruweug.org</a>
5. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment	P.O BOX 29836 PLOT 96, KANJOKYA STREET, KAMWOKYA <b>Tel:</b> 0312812150; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:acode@acode-u.org">acode@acode-u.org</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.acode-u.org">www.acode-u.org</a>
6. Agoro International Vocational Institute	P.O Box 548, Kitgum <b>Tel:</b> 0773 024 977; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:aiviagoro@gmail.com">aiviagoro@gmail.com</a>
7. Albertine Conservation Society	P.O BOX 9146 Plot 1329, Nsambya Road, Kampala, Uganda <b>Tel:</b> +256 414 530700; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:info@arcosnetwork.org">info@arcosnetwork.org</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.arcosnetwork.org">www.arcosnetwork.org</a>
8. Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment (AUPWAE)	Head office: Plot 842 Lugolobi Close, Sempagala Zone-Buye, Ntinda-Kampala P.O. Box 34192 Kampala, Clock Tower - Kampala, Uganda.
9. Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust (BMCT)	P.O. Box 1064, Kabale, Uganda Bwindi Trust House Plot 4 Coryndon Road, Makanga, Kabale <b>Tel:</b> +256-486-435626; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:bmct@bwinditrust.org">bmct@bwinditrust.org</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.bwinditrust.org">www.bwinditrust.org</a>
10. CARE International in Uganda	P.O. Box 7280 2nd Floor, Kalamu House. Plot 1B, Kira Road, Kampala, Uganda <b>Tel:</b> +256 312 258 100; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.careuganda.org">www.careuganda.org</a>
11. Central Archdiocesan Province Caritas Association (CAPCA)	14125, Mengo, Kampala Kampala Archdiocesan Catholic Secretariat Building Plot 1, Stensera Road, Lubaga. <b>Tel:</b> +256 0312112048; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:info@capcauganda.org">info@capcauganda.org</a> <a href="http://www.capcauganda.org">www.capcauganda.org</a>

12. Community Development and Conservation Agency	P.O. Box 357, Masindi Nyabyeya Trading centre, Budongo Sub-County Masindi <b>Tel:</b> +256 772 905 861; <b>Email:</b> ed.codecauganda@gmail.com www.codecauganda.org
13. Community Volunteer Initiative for Development	Gahire street, Nyakashatu Ward, Rubirizi town council P.O.BOX 93, Rubirizi <b>Tel:</b> +256 414691733; <b>Email:</b> covoidorg@yahoo.com <b>Website:</b> www.covoiduganda.net
14. Community Restoration Initiative Project	P o box 334 Iganga District, Bikhadho road <b>Tel:</b> +256 714 775058; <b>Email:</b> coreipro@gmail.com; <b>Website:</b> www.coreipro.org
15. Ecological Christian Organization	P.O BOX 34485,Kampala Uganda Plot 2140 Old Kira Road Bukoto,Kampala Tel: +256414535212 Email: eco@ecouganda.org/ed@ecouganda.org Website: www.ecouganda.org
16. Ecological Trends Alliance	29940, Kampala, Uganda. Plot 23, JOFRA House, Kiswa, Bugolobi. +256 414 666 776 office@ecotrendsalliance.org www.ecotrendsalliance.org
17. Environmental Alert	P.O BOX 11259 PLOT 475/523 SONKO LANE KABALAGALA 0414510215 ed@envalert.org , envalert@envalert.org www.envalert.org
18. Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility	Plot 1725, Block 203, Bwaise Nabweru Road P.O. Box 3430 Kampala
19. FYDE (tentative name) - Marianne Foundation for Youth Development	Ibanda, Bufunda 1, Ibanda municipality <b>Tel:</b> +256 705631798 <b>Email:</b> Fyde.org@gmail.com <b>Website:</b> www.manannefoundation.com
20. HESAWA Foundation	P.O.BOX 495 SOROTI -UGANDA <b>Tel:</b> +256 782602577; <b>Email:</b> hefo95@yahoo.com
21. International Union for Conservation of Nature	Plot 39, Babiha Avenue, P.O. Box 10950, Kampala. <b>Tel.</b> +256-414-233738/344508
22. Kabarole NGOs/CBOs Association	P.O Box 958 Fort portal Maguru Mucwa Fort Portal municipality <b>Tel:</b> 0752842173; <b>Email:</b> kacbongo@yahoo.co.uk



23. Kaliro Environmental Conservation Project	P.O Box 56 Kaliro Zibondo Road, Kaliro Town Council <b>Tel:</b> 0774059844/0705444050; <b>Email:</b> mugodawalya@gmail.com
24. Katakwi Conserve	P.O Box 22 Katakwi Otukey Road Katakwi Town Council <b>Tel:</b> +256 782 645693/+256 702554323; <b>Email:</b> conserveug@gmail.com
25. KAZO Development	Kanoni-Kazo, Kiruhura district P.O.BOX 355, Ibanda <b>Tel:</b> +256 701372573/782372573; <b>Email:</b> kazodevelopment@yahoo.co.uk ellybamwine65@gmail.com
26. Kikandwa Environmental Association	C/o UCSD,P.O.Box 27551Kampala Kikandwa sub county, Mityana district <b>Tel:</b> +256772494697; <b>Email:</b> johnkaganga@gmail.com / <a href="mailto:ekikandwa@yahoo.com">ekikandwa@yahoo.com</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.kikandwaenvironmentalassociation.org">www.kikandwaenvironmentalassociation.org</a>
27. Keirere green Africa Agency	Bushenyi High street, corner house P.O.BOX 186, Bushenyi <b>Tel:</b> +2560782242656; <b>Email:</b> info@kegra.org <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.kegra.org">www.kegra.org</a>
28. Meaningful Empowerment for Change and Poverty Alleviation (MECPA)	P.O Box 980, Lira Off Lira-Kampala, After Gapco roundabout, Odokomit. <b>Tel:</b> +256777111999; <b>Website:</b> <a href="mailto:mecpauganda@yahoo.com">mecpauganda@yahoo.com</a>
29. Mitooma Rural Development Foundation (MRDF)	Nyakagongo Ruhere Kagira Mitooma <b>Tel:</b> +256 772893861; <b>Email:</b> Kaginajulius@gmail.com
30. Ndagara and Nyakiyanja CFM group	Kabukwiri, Ndagara, Rubirizi <b>Tel:</b> +256 753972070/788424946; <b>Email:</b> ndangaracfm2013@gmail.com
31. Ntungamo Agroforestry Network (NAN)	Ntungamo district P.O.BOX 101, Ntungamo <b>Tel:</b> +256 772392175; <b>Email:</b> fahimbisibwe@yahoo.com
32. Rukararwe Rural Partnership Workshop for Rural Development (RRPWRD)	Bushenyi, Ishaka Municipality, Nyamiko P.O.BOX 275, Bushenyi <b>Tel:</b> +256 701086722/ 700627227/ 783916047 <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.rukararwe.org">www.rukararwe.org</a>
33. Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment West Nile (RICE-WN)	481 Arua Plot 3B Mvara Oluko Road Arua <b>Tel:</b> 0773472234; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:ricearua@yahoo.com">ricearua@yahoo.com</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.riceuganda.org">www.riceuganda.org</a>
34. South western Institute For Policy and Advocacy	Plot 6, Victor Bware road P.O.BOX 1, Ntungamo <b>Tel:</b> 0772864224 <b>Email:</b> natambaedward@gmail.com



35. Sustainable Community Initiative for Action Development (SCIAD)	Nyamuyanja Sub County, Kigyendwa Parish, Isingiro District P.O.BOX 01, Isingiro <b>Tel:</b> +256 775263765/701068818; <b>Email:</b> lineultd@gmail.com
36. The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda	Secretariat: Lubowa Housing Estate, palm avenue, Plot 1034, House No 85 Regional offices: Kasese, Masindi and Mbale <b>Tel:</b> +256 414 322573; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:support@ecotrust.or.ug">support@ecotrust.or.ug</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.ecotrust.or.ug">www.ecotrust.or.ug</a>
37. Tree Talk Plus	Head office: Plot 842 Lugolobi Close, Sempagala Zone-Buye, Ntinda-Kampala P.O Box 31833, Clock Tower - Kampala, Uganda. Direct line: +256 392 177 128; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:info@treetalkplus.org">info@treetalkplus.org</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.treetalkplus.org">www.treetalkplus.org</a>
38. Ubuntu community empowerment	Kabale-Kisoro, Bunagana road P.O.BOX 81 Kisoro <b>Tel:</b> +256752519576/772541161; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:ubuntucommunityempowerment@gmail.com">ubuntucommunityempowerment@gmail.com</a> <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.ubuntucef.org">www.ubuntucef.org</a>
39. Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development - Rio and beyond - P.O. Box 27551 Kampala (Uganda)- Plot 1329 Block 15 Kabalagala - Nsambya Housing Estate off Gaba Road
40. Uganda Wildlife Society	P.O. Box 7422, Kampala, Uganda Plot 1521 Mawanda Road Kamwokya <b>Tel:</b> 0414530891; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:uws@uws.or.ug">uws@uws.or.ug</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.uws.or.ug">www.uws.or.ug</a>
41. Water Governance Institute	P. O. Box 23596 Plot 398 Kalerwe-Gayaza Road, Ark Building Block 5, 3rd floor <b>Tel:</b> +256414698492; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:info@watergovinst.org">info@watergovinst.org</a> , <a href="mailto:watergovinst@gmail.com">watergovinst@gmail.com</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.watergovinst.org">www.watergovinst.org</a>
42. World Wide Fund for Nature – WWF UCO	P.O Box 8758, Kampala Plot 2 Sturrock Road, Kololo <b>Tel:</b> +256-200 510800; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.panda.org/uganda">www.panda.org/uganda</a>
43. Youth Environment Service	P.OBOX, 404 Busia Uganda Plot 28, Majanji Road, Egessa Wabudi Building <b>Tel:</b> +256785980406; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:yes.busia@yahoo.com">yes.busia@yahoo.com</a> ; <b>Website:</b> <a href="http://www.yesbusia.org">www.yesbusia.org</a>
44. Youth Volunteers for the Environment	EPC building at Main Street Primary School <b>Tel:</b> +256701930392; <b>Email:</b> <a href="mailto:yveuganda1@gmail.com">yveuganda1@gmail.com</a>



## 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 environment and natural resources sustainably managed for (socio-economic) transformation.'*

### Mission

*The Mission of ENR-CSO Network is to, 'Promoting and advocating for good governance of Uganda's environment and natural resources.'*

### Goal

*'All ENR-CSO Network members effectively contributing to good governance of Uganda's environment and natural resources by 2029.'*

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.

### Contact Address:

The Secretariat of the ENR-CSO Network  
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