

Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society Organizations (ENR-CSOs) Consolidated Annual Performance Report, 2019/2020.

Prepared for the 12th Annual Water and Environment Joint Sector Review 2020.

Theme:

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



Photo 1: Refugees participating in the demarcation of Kakoni Wetland in Kayak II refugee settlement.

Photo Credit: Joint Efforts to Save the Environment.

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Acronyms

ACODE	Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment
AUPWAE	Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment
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
EMLI	Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
ENRCSOs	Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society Organisations
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
SPR	Sector Performance Report
TTP	Tree Talk Plus
UWS	Uganda Wildlife Society
WMD	Wetlands Management Department

Acknowledgments

This report is an output of consolidated contributions from different organizations who are members of the ENR CSOs Network towards the water and environment sector. The Network is humbled by the contributions made by her members towards making the country a worthwhile place for citizens to live.

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Sincere gratitude goes to the Ministry of Water and Environment for giving us an opportunity to engage in Government processes, through documenting our contributions to the sector and adopting practical recommendations made through positive criticism. We are indebted to our collaboration with Government that aims at realizing sustainable development to the citizenry.

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1. Context

1.1 Background

Annually, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) in the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) sub sector organized under their ENR-CSO Network actively participate in the in the generation of the Sector Performance Report for the MWE. This is always done through self-assessment of their contributions to the sub-sector and an assessment of the government's performance against the commitments that it set for itself during the ended financial year 2019/2020. These assessments usually guide stakeholders in setting the priorities for the Ministry in the new financial year 2020/2021.

Traditionally, outcomes of the self-assessments are presented during the Joint Sector review process which offers an opportunity for CSOs in the ENR sub-sector to present their annual performance and contributions to ENR sub-sector during the past year to the stakeholders. The JSR is also a space that offers an opportunity for CSOs in the ENR sub-sector to engage in influencing the setting of new priorities on which government's financial resources are spent. Therefore, this process enhances accountability of CSOs in the ENR sub-sector and offers an opportunity for them to play an active representative role (for vulnerable and voiceless rural communities) in national policy processes.

However, due to emergence of COVID 19 Pandemic, the JSR for this year may take a different approach with the restrictions on public gatherings and meetings in place. Environmental Alert, the Secretariat of the ENR-CSO Network took a lead role in mobilizing the ENR CSOs to participate in the JSR process by sharing their collective contributions to the sector during the ended financial year 2019/2020. The contributions are documented in the MWE Sector Performance Report and in the ENR-CSO Position paper.

1.2 Approach and methods

Methods used for gathering information for this report were cognizant of COVID-19 pandemic impacts on members' operations currently and therefore were mainly through virtual reporting and online meetings. Literature was reviewed covering, previous MWE Sector Performance Reports, JSR Agreed minutes, and ENR CSOs Consolidated Reports, to provide a basis for comparison between previous undertakings, achievements, challenges and emerging issues visa vis the current situation. Online Google survey questionnaire with semi-structured questions was designed, pretested and used to collect information from the five sub sectors on achievements, challenges, recommendations and financial contributions. Data was collected from 20 CSOs who voluntarily accepted to contribute to this report.

Feedback from the respondents was consolidated, and synthesized in to meaningful information to compile the report. Members with challenges in filling the online survey tool were directly supported to enable their participation. All email correspondences were in line with interactions arising from the customized online surveys. Direct phone calls were made to clarify on issues that were not clearly well aligned through the online platforms. Data entry, cleaning, and thematic content analysis was managed in a customized excel sheet after which descriptive statistics were generated to produce graphical presentations of the findings which are detailed in this report. The quality assurance process was thoroughly managed by both Tree Talk Plus and Environmental Alert to ensure authenticity of the content herein.

1.3 ENRCSOs participation and coordination

This financial year 2019/2020, 22 members of the network submitted their contributions to the ENR sector for compilation of this report, compared to the 46 members of the network membership last financial year. With 90% of the CSOs implementing their activities in both rural and urban areas (Figure 2), 60% of the contributing CSOs were national level, 20% community based and, 10% international (Figure 3).

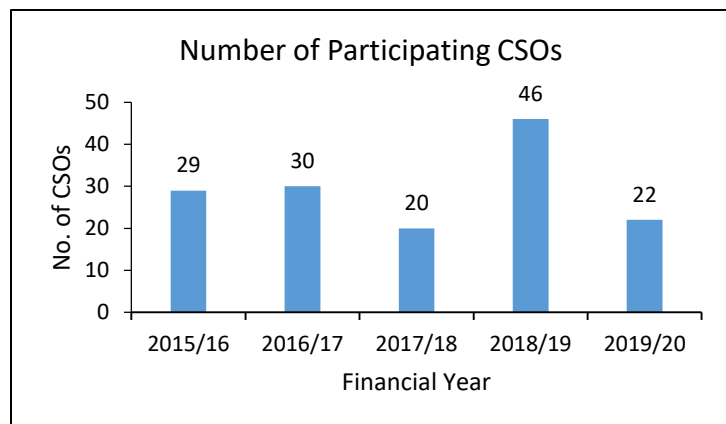


Figure 1: ENR CSOs Participation (n=20).

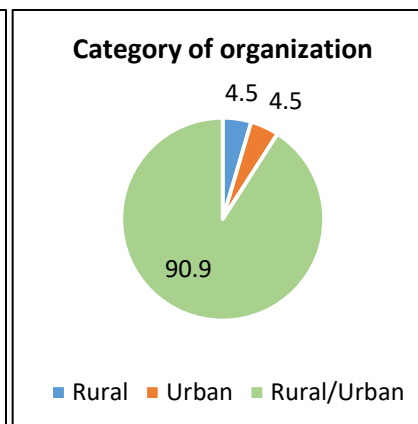


Figure 2: Area of implementation.

MAJORITY (30.40%) of the CSOs that made contributions this year implemented forestry related activities, 19.60% climate change 15.2% environment and cross cutting issues 10.9% wetlands and 8.7% implemented activities related to governance of the natural resources and environment (Figure 4). Most of the activities were implemented in the eastern and Albertine regions both at 25% while the least (3.6%) activities were implemented in the Karamoja region (Figure 5).

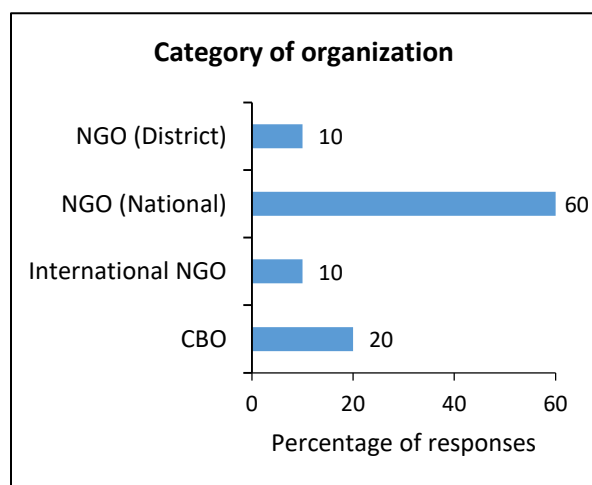


Figure 3: Nature of organization

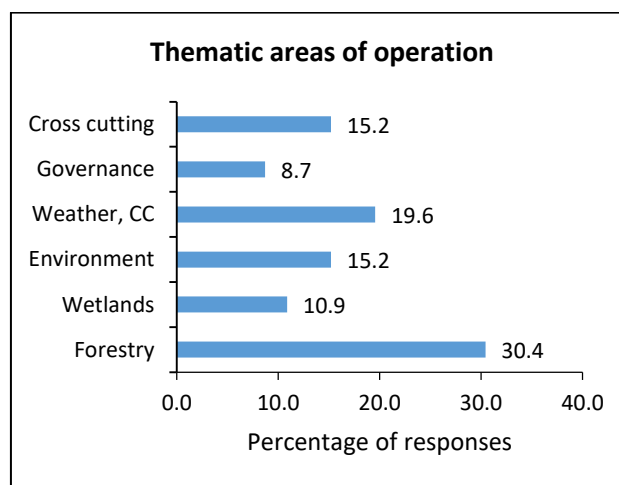


Figure 4: Thematic areas of operation

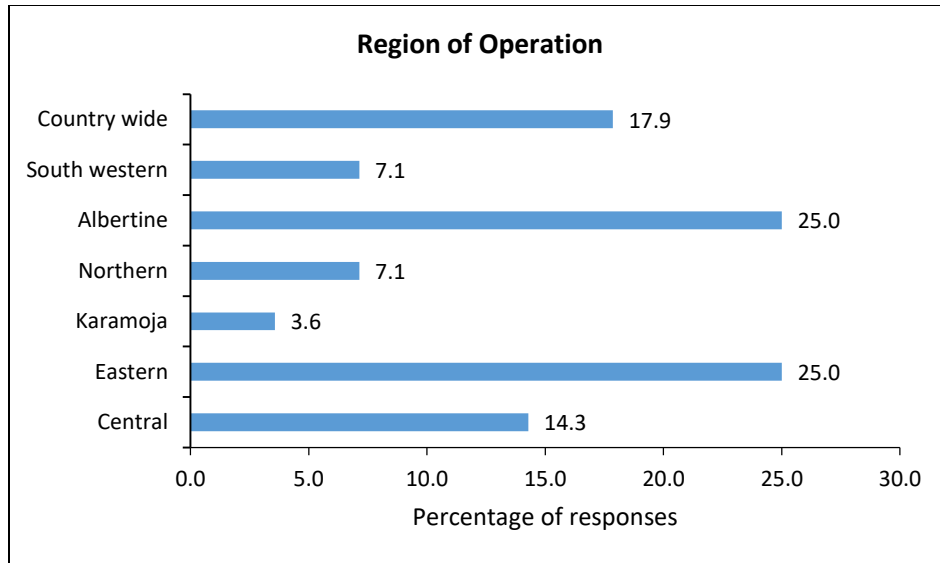


Figure 5: Regions of implementation

1.4 Financial contribution of ENR CSOs to the sector

Overall, contributions of CSOs presented in this report were made possible with financial investments worth US Dollars One million nine hundred eighty seven thousand four hundred eighty two, about one third of its memberships' expenditure made in the previous financial year (Figure 6). Great decline in funding and financial investments of the CSOs in the ENR Sector observed this financial year may be in part caused by the COVID 19 emergence and impacts on fundraising and field operations among the CSOs, the other factor being only about half of the membership submitting their contributions for this financial year compared to the previous.

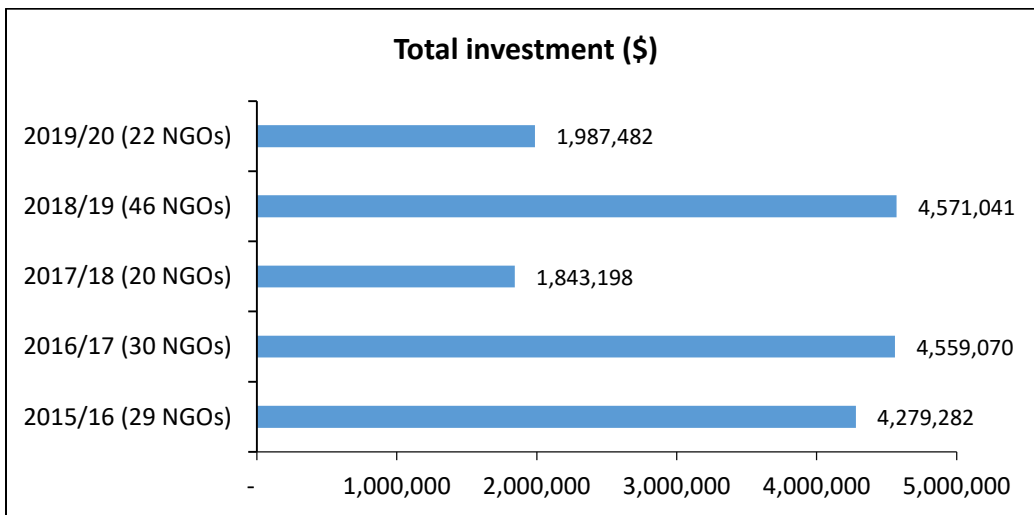


Figure 6: Investment made in the Financial Year.

Sources of funding for the CSOs activities this financial year included development partners (48.6%, Figure 7) and this was spent on activities in environment (28%), forestry (23.5%), climate change and 3.6% on cross cutting issues such as gender, HIV and COVID-19 (Figure 8).

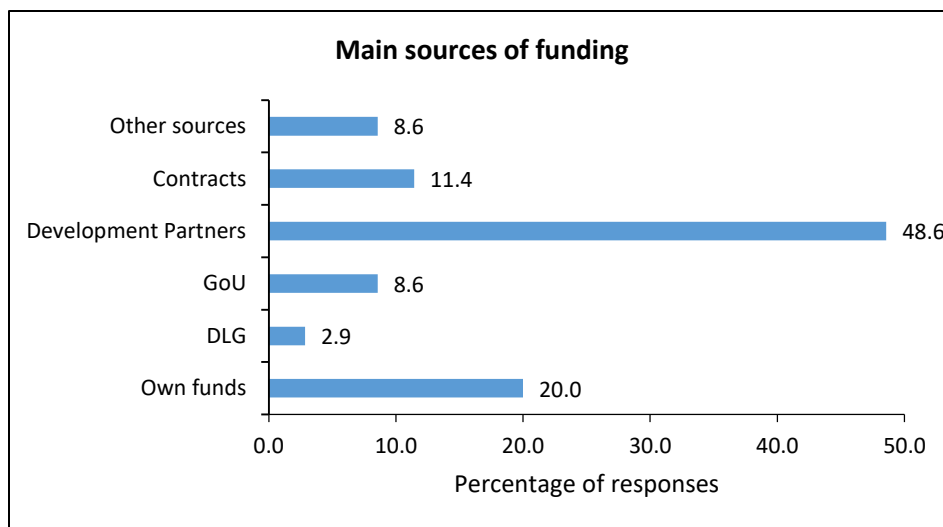


Figure 7: Main sources of funding for the CSOs.

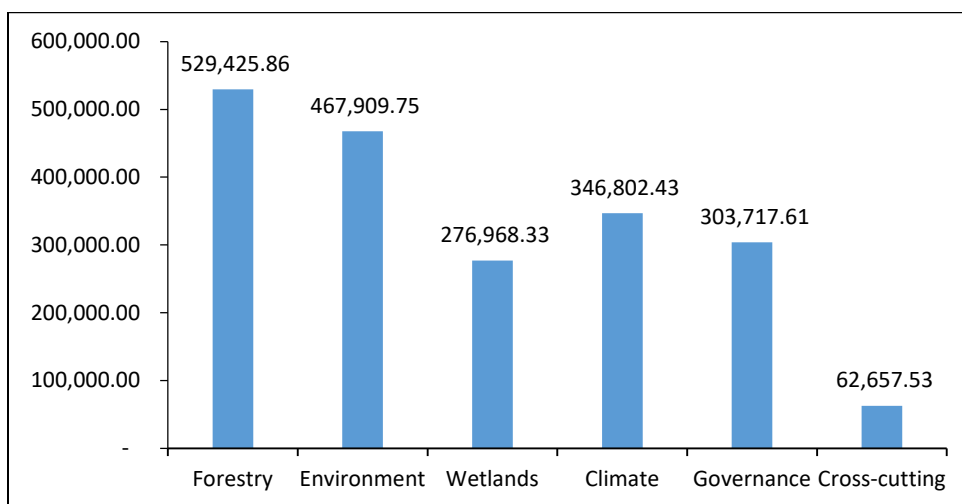


Figure 8: ENR sub sector investment.

2. Achievements and Outcomes

2.1 Forestry sub sector

Summary of key results/ outputs/ outcomes

- Distributed 916,655 seedlings contributing to restoration of over 825ha of forest land.
- Establishment of 12 permanent tree nurseries in seven districts.
- Campaigns to halt the proposed construction of a 360MW hydropower dam at Murchison falls.
- Spearheaded campaigns on Bugoma Forest Reserve with intentions of saving it from the private investment by Hoima Sugar Ltd.
- Trained and built capacity of 43 individuals from Collaborative Forest Management and Water User Committees in Integrated Catchment Management.
- Trained 782 people on selected Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) measures i.e. soil and water conservation, and river bank restoration.
- Trained 23 local leaders from CFM and WUC groups on Gender, Leadership and Conflict management.
- Established 10,925 metres of contours and 260 hectares of land covered with soil and water conservation

structures.

- Trained 45 community based monitors on surveillance and reporting illegalities on environment and natural resource management.
- Facilitated 300 vocational students, six teachers and 150 farmers to attend a one year training in basic agroforestry practices.
- Established 06 agroforestry test fields for learning and research.
- Secured 50ha of land in Kasongoire Hill Reserve from NFA, to be used for community tree planting.
- Built capacity of 40 CSOs in forest valuation and certification.
- Supported demarcation of three forests on public land and further helped them establish Communal Land Associations and develop Forest Management Plans.
- Facilitated the opening of forest boundary covering 250ha of forest lands.
- Facilitated validation of six forest management plans developed by NFA.
- Designed and disseminated over 360 spot messages, 13 radio talkshows, 1,000 copies of IEC materials and over five blogs targeting issues on environment and natural resources?.
- Reviewed the draft Regulatory Impact Assessment Report for the Forestry Policy in Uganda.

2.1.1 Tree growing initiatives

ENR CSOs supported procurement, distribution and planting of over 916,655 tree seedlings of diverse species exotic and indigenous trees, contributing to restoration of over 825 hectares (considering spacing of 3*3 m) of forest land in different parts of the country. The trees had a survival rate of approximately 68%.The trees were distributed to different categories of people including communities, district local governments, and agencies, and planted for different purposes including restoration and protection of river banks, Lake shores and buffer zones, gap filling and restoration of protected areas (central forest reserves, national parks), boundary planting and on farm planting for food security especially fruit trees like mangoes, avocado, guavas, jack fruit).

In order to step up efforts on tree seedling supply and enhancement of incomes for small holder farmers, CSOs including Tree Talk Plus, Fair ventures, IUCN among others funded and gave technical support for construction of twelve permanent tree nurseries in seven districts (i.e. two in Hoima, four in Kasese, one in Nakaseke, Kapchorwa, Bulambuli, Kibaale, Mbarara and Isingiro).



Photo 2: From left to right: Seedlings distribution to small scale farmers at Kikandwa Environment Association and one of the nurseries constructed in Hoima District. Photo credit: Fair ventures worldwide.

2.1.2 Policy advocacy and lobbying initiatives

ENR CSO engagements in the halting of construction of a power dam at Murchison falls: Led by IUCN, the CSOs joined the massive campaign to halt the proposed erection of a 360MW hydropower dam at Murchison falls. In a letter dated 15th November 2019 addressed to the former Minister of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities, IUCN called upon the Government to uphold the conservation status of the Murchison Falls National Park recognizing that it is an important bird area and “holds a significant number of globally threatened species and thus a key site for conservation.” The other stakeholder’s

concerns were whether it makes business sense to sacrifice the jewel of Uganda's tourism industry at the altar of adding a few megawatts on the country's grid. And as a result, Government agencies rejected the proposition. This story can be found on https://www.newvision.co.ug/new_vision/news/1514835/gov-agencies-reject-dam-murchison-falls.

In an effort to save declining forest resources from further deforestation and degradation, CSOs led by Tree Talk Plus petitioned development partners (the European Union), the Parliament of Uganda, Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom and Hoima Sugar Company Limited to save Bugoma Forest from the threat of being given away to private sector for sugarcane growing.



Figure 9. Banner of the Save Bugoma Forest Campaign.

2.1.3 Capacity building initiatives

Led by the Association of AUPWAE, ENR CSOs built capacity of Collaborative Forest Management groups (CFM) and Water User Committees (WUC) in Integrated Catchment Management and this involved procurement of indigenous tree seedlings for river bank protection. 43 individuals including 19 women from Bukalasi and Bushiyi sub counties in the Mount Elgon region were trained. The training also involved a review of the progress of the implementation of the action plans prepared during visioning workshops. A key result of the training was leaders' commitment to mobilize their community members to contribute to the Vision 2020 of restoring 15% forest cover in Uganda. CFM and WUC leaders of Mt Elgon region were trained in Gender, Leadership and Conflict management. The training involved 23 actors including 12 women aimed at enhancing their understanding of the effects of gender differentiation on functions of CFM/WUC and implications for forests and water resources conditions. Specifically, the training strengthened capacity of stakeholders in conflict management, gender as well as leadership/governance arrangements that are equitable and foster water and forest management. Since the training, the stakeholders testify an improvement in the relationship between communities and UWA in the area.

IUCN, trained 782 people (57% women and 43% men) on Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) measures soil and water conservation, river bank restoration in Sipi-Chebonet and Atari-Kaptokwoi micro catchments in Kapchorwa district, Mt Elgon region, to enhance community resilience to Climate Change. As a result, 10,925 metres of contours were established in Chema Sub County in Sipi-Chebonet micro catchment. In addition, a total of 130 hectares of land has been covered with soil and water conservation structures – Fanyaju fanya-chini, trenches, and contour bunds, retention ditches, infiltration ditches, among others. Approximately 90 hectares in Chema Sub County and 40 hectares have been covered in Kwoti Sub County with the same soil and water conservation technologies

CARE Uganda facilitated 45 (32 males and 13 female) Community Based Monitors (CBMs) to conduct surveillance and report illegalities on cutting of trees, with specific emphasis on *Vitellaria paradoxa*

(Shea nut) trees in Otuke district to promote sustainable use and management of by stakeholders. Additionally, one refresher training was conducted for the CBMs. Key results included the CBMs reporting a total of 10 cases of illegal activities, including one of a notorious charcoal dealer who was arrested and charged in the courts of law. As a key positive outcome, the district natural resources office recognized the CBMs and works through them to provide extension services to the community. CARE also strengthened capacity of more forestry practitioners through one year training for 300 vocational students, six teachers and 150 farmers in basic agroforestry practices and helped establish 06 agroforestry test fields learning and research.

CARE through its partners offered technical backstopping to communities in an effort to promote sustainable forest management. Support was extended to Kasongoire Environmental Conservation Association (KECA) in Kiimanya-Nyantanzi Parish/Sub-county where 50ha were secured from NFA in Kasongoire hill reserve for community tree planting. The intention was to promote tree planting by small holder farmers who could not manage to access land for large scale commercial tree planting on the hill reserve and address their grievance of being left out as the local community stakeholder in favor of investors from outside.



Figure 10: Refugees participating in the demarcation of Kakoni Wetland in Kyaka II refugee settlement.

Photo Credit: Joint Efforts to Save the Environment.

With support from Forests of the World, the Ecological Christian Organization together with Tree Talk Plus built capacity of over 40 ENR CSOs and CAN-U members in forest valuation and certification. The training was meant to equip and strengthen the CSOs with skills to analyse the economic value of Uganda's forest resources, and demonstrate some policy instruments that would alleviate pressure on forest ecosystems. The intention was to make sure the stakeholders support informed decision-making to drive sustainable investment choices in the forestry sector.

2.1.4 Forest management planning

The ENR CSOs under the leadership of CODECA supported boundary demarcation of three forests formerly on public land. These are Rwentumba, Siiba and Sonso community forests, all found in Budongo Sub-county, Masindi District. The CSOs further supported the communities to establish Communal Land Associations to secure these forests from open access secure ownership and establish management structures for their restoration and structured management as a common resource for the adjacent communities. Boundary opening was also undertaken through well-organized surveys and a total of over 250ha of forest was secured for community forestry management. Forest Management Plans for the three forests were developed through a comprehensive and participatory methodology that included situational analysis, community led boundary demarcation, actual surveying, resource assessment, compiling the draft management plans with a planning team selected by the community. Validation of six (06) forest management plans was also undertaken and these included Bineneza, Kaitampiisi, Kyamasuka, Rwentumba, Siiba and Sonso. The CSOs also supported a review of the Forest Management Plans for Ongo, Alimugonza, Tengele and Motokai which had reached the expiry stage.

2.1.5 Awareness raising

Efforts to raise awareness on sustainable forest management were achieved through community dialogues, radio talkshows, radio spot messages, IEC materials and info graphics, and online platforms such as social media, web sites and blogs. The ENR CSOs organized over four community fora, developed and broadcast over 360 spot messages, thirteen radio talkshows, and 1000copies of IEC materials and over five blogs. These channels were able to reach over 300 callers of whom 30% were women and over 4000 online viewers on social media.

The community dialogues and blogs mainly focused on issues of joint forest and water management in the Mount Elgon region allow communities be part of the conservation of the Mt Elgon forest reserve; the radio talkshows focused on community forest management and the role of other stakeholders in Masindi targeted to reduce encroachment; IEC print materials targeted to inform the public about urban forestry; while the radio talkshows were elaborate on sustainable forestry and disasters.

Through the leadership of Tree Talk Plus, the ENR CSOs made continuous strides in reaching out to the national and international community through online newsletters. Weekly issues were developed and disseminated to the public electronically especially during the COVID-19 Pandemic and lockdown to remind them of their responsibilities in saving the environment. Some of the key messages delivered include the famous “Save Bugoma campaign” that attracted attention from development partners and the Parliament of Uganda; sustainable production and use of firewood and sources of alternatives; tree growing initiatives and authentic sources of tree seed and seedlings among others.

2.1.6 Legal aspects

The ENR CSOs reviewed the draft Regulatory Impact Assessment Report for the Forestry Policy in Uganda and identified gaps and recommendations for consideration by the Forest Sector Support Department, Ministry of Water and Environment. As part of the process, a public hearing was conducted for Rwentumba, Siiba, Sonso, Kyamasuka and Kaitampiisi forests to address grievances of the adjacent households.

2.2 Environment sub sector

Key results/ outputs/ outcomes

- Awareness was created for 47 stakeholders on green growth.
- A private sector-community engagement platform involving 66 actors was established and capacity built for 30 selected outgrowers (sugarcane) and 56 contract farmers for tobacco.
- Supported 2,650 PSNs with charcoal briquettes and energy efficient Lorena cook stoves.
- Supported construction of over 740 energy saving stoves for households.
- Established one dumping site for waste management.
- Supported recycling of 15tons of plastic.
- Supported the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines to organize a regional consultative meeting for the Mining and Minerals Bill 2019 involving 159 participants.
- Organized over 04 talkshows on green growth and over 59,652 persons were reached.
- Supported five KCCA schools to establish talking compounds and toilet walls
- Organized WASH school writing competitions involving three schools and improved skills of 30 pupils.
- Provided cleaning and fumigation equipment to CBOs in Kamwokya and Kansanga.
- Waste management plant built by Mayuge Sugar Company Limited as a result of training and sensitization

2.2.1 Green growth

Through KANCA, ENR CSOs with support from UNDP through the Ministry of Water and Environment facilitated a two day dialogue meeting on inclusive green growth for Albertine leaders, in Fort Portal. The meeting was attended by a wide spectrum of stakeholders (both political and technical) from the MWE, district representatives from the Albertine districts and selected CSO actors. The meeting attended by 47 people including 12 women was intended to enhance awareness on green growth and generate issues and recommendations on green growth and job creation in Albertine region. These were then documented in to an issues paper for practitioners around the green growth concept to digest going forward and was disseminated to over 45 stakeholders through an organized platform for wider circulation.

With support from UNDP through the Ministry of Water and Environment, ENR CSOs with technical support from Tree Talk Plus established a platform for sustainable commercial agriculture focusing on tobacco and sugarcane value chains. A rapid assessment was undertaken to establish the status in respect to existing practices, community organization and engagement with the private sector. In line with the same, two stakeholder engagement meetings involving 31 and 36 actors were organized for the tobacco and sugarcane stakeholders in Gulu and Masindi districts respectively. Capacity was also built for over 30 selected out-growers (for sugar) and 56 contract/licensed farmers (for tobacco) on sustainable and green economy approaches to production. A training manual on sustainable green approaches for tobacco and sugarcane growing was also developed based on issues generated by a selected team of experts.

2.2.2 Energy

Through their efforts to increase access to renewable energy alternatives, the ENR CSOs supported 2,650 PSNs with charcoal briquettes and energy efficient Lorena cook stoves. In addition, the CSOs supported construction of over 740 energy saving stoves for households in Lake Victoria basin.

2.2.3 Waste management

With support from ENR CSOs through the PfR Programme, traders in Otuke town were guided to improve waste management practices. Otuke town council established a dumping site for the first time and started to hold meetings with traders on waste management in urban areas.

ENR CSOs led by ECO supported the process of recycling 15 tons of plastic waste and built capacity of six young AIESEC Kyambogo student leaders in skills of project on waste management with key topics which included the 4R approach, renewable energy generation and urban food security.

As part of the waste management sensitization drive the ENR CSOs through ECO in partnership with the WASH voluntary group and Shelter and Settlement Alternatives (SSA) participated in a general clean up exercise in Kasokoso village through sorted garbage collection and a tree planting exercise to inform the local leadership of the need for voluntary action at household level to undertake waste management.

Through training and sensitization done by Uganda Wildlife Society in Collaboration with Mayuge District Local Government Department of Natural Resources and with support from the GEF/UNDP/GoU Small grants funds, Mayuge Sugar Company Limited was able to improve its waste management practices and constructed a waste management plant that now ensures disposed wastes are not harmful to the environment.



Photo 3: Open discharge of wastes before establishment of the ETP at Mayuge Sugar Factory.

Photo Credit: Uganda Wildlife Society

2.2.4 Extractives

Through the leadership of the Ecological Christian Organization, ENR CSOs supported the Directorate of Geological Survey and Mines to organize a Karamoja regional consultative meeting for the Mining and Minerals Bill 2019. The consultation which involved 159 participants including 66 women generated eleven recommendations mainly highlighting formalization of Artisanal Small-scale Miners, human rights, environmental protection and others that were adopted by Government.

2.2.5 Awareness creation

Targeted efforts to enhance awareness about environmental protection involved organizing over 04 talkshows on green growth and over 59,652 persons were reached. In addition, over 500 online viewers on social media and 100 people were reached through call-ins and messages.

2.2.6 Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

Through the leadership of Environmental Alert, the ENR CSOs supported five KCCA schools to establish talking compounds and toilet walls for purposes of advancing awareness creation on WASH among pupils and students. In addition, the CSOs also organized WASH school writing competitions involving three schools and this involved strengthening skills for 30 pupils of whom 17 were girls. As part of the

WASH promotion campaign, the CSOs also provided cleaning and fumigation equipment to CBOs in Kamwokya and Kansanga.

2.3 Wetlands sub sector

Key results/ outputs/ outcomes

- Developed a wetlands policy briefing paper on the impact of rising water surge on wetlands.
- Facilitated regional consultation meetings and participated in a validation meeting with stakeholders in Gulu and Fort portal followed by a stakeholder's validation workshop involving 172 actors to complete and publish the draft Wetlands policy and bill by 2020.
- Successfully influenced the integration of the provisions for the protection of sacred Natural sites into the newly tabled Wetlands bill and policy.
- Undertook a Regulatory Impact Assessment to stakeholders for ratification to enable the policy review processes proceed to cabinet for approval.
- Commemorated the annual Wetlands Celebrations on 2nd February in accordance to the Ramsar convention under the theme: Wetlands and Biodiversity.
- Facilitated the formation of five wetland management committees in the four wetland systems of Ogwette, Kapeta, Karenga and Unyama in Aswa catchment.
- Six reflection and planning meetings were held drawing together over 4500 participants to identify wetland management challenges and opportunities, and prescribe remedies for the challenges.
- Four district level stakeholder consultations were also held in Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, and Kapelebyong districts.
- Supported restoration of wetlands in Ogwette wetland in Otuke district, Lango sub-region in Aswa catchment, Northern Uganda. 19 villages were supported with tools for the restoration activities.
- 1,500 ha of degraded wetlands in Aswa catchment were restored.

2.3.1 Policy initiatives

The Wetlands Policy and Bill

Under the leadership of and financial/ technical support from CARE together with the Partners for Resilience, the Ecological Christian Organization together Tree Talk Plus undertook a study on the rising water levels in Lake Victoria that culminated in to a Wetlands policy briefing paper. The policy briefing paper was key in triggering discussions among stakeholders especially the Wetlands Department in the Ministry of Water and Environment to fast track the completion of the draft national wetlands policy and bill in 2020.

Through the PfR Programme, ENR CSO partners co-facilitated two regional consultation meetings with stakeholders in Gulu and Fort portal followed by a stakeholder's validation workshop in Kampala on the draft national wetlands policy and bill. A total of 172 actors including 67 women attended the meeting with an intention to support the Ministry of Water and Environment to complete and publish the draft Wetlands policy and bill by 2020.

With leadership of IUCN, the CSOs successfully influenced the integration of the provisions for the protection of sacred Natural sites into the newly tabled Wetlands bill and policy, which is expected to operationalize the wetlands provisions within the National Environment Act 2019. IUCN also contributed to the convening of the central region level workshop in August 2019 for the validation of the National Wetlands Resources Management bill and policy 2019, during which IUCN policy proposals submitted to Wetlands Department under the Ministry of Water and Environment to enrich the bill was tracked. Key among the inputs was a technical paper justifying the need to protect the Sacred Natural Sites in

Uganda. The key outcome is that in August 2019, the Wetlands Department under the Ministry of Water and Environment consented to the mainstreaming of the protection of Sacred Natural sites into the National Wetlands Resources Management bill and policy 2019 during the two-day validation workshop held at Silver springs hotel in Kampala.

The ENR CSOs facilitated two days' dialogues (one with wetlands management committees and the second with sub county, parish and district officials) on wetlands management in Orum subcounty, Otuke district. The focus was on implementation of the 2019 Presidential Directive, as well as the National (Wetlands, River Banks, Lake shores) Management guidelines of 2000. 90 participants including 45 women participated in the dialogue. As a key outcome, the Te abala wetland management committee demarcated 30 kilometers of the Te-abala wetland (in Orum Subcounty, Otuke District) voluntarily. Te abala wetland management committee further conducted six sensitization meetings in Aloii-Alebtong, Alango, Orum, Olilim and Adwari sub counties (Otuke District) on challenges faced in wetlands management, values of wetlands, and potential actions to implement in using wetlands sustainably.

Through the leadership of the Ecological Christian Organization, the ENR CSOs participated in the national validation meeting on the draft wetlands bill and policy, 2019. This meeting provided a platform for CSOs and other key stakeholders (including local government, academia, media, private sector etc.) to review the draft/proposed Policy and Bill, following the national consultative meetings. As a result, the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and National stakeholders adopted the first draft of the National Wetlands Policy and Bill 2019. Additionally, MWE together with Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) combined efforts and cancelled 300 land tiles issued after the 1995 Constitution as communicated by the Minister on 31st January 2020. This was very significant since it indicates government commitment to implementing the Wetlands Policy and Bill. Further input to this included a presentation of the Regulatory Impact Assessment to stakeholders (including Government) for ratification to enable the policy review processes proceed to cabinet for approval.

In partnership with the Ministry of Water and Environment specifically the Wetlands Department, the ENR CSOs commemorated the annual Wetlands Celebrations on 2nd February in accordance to the Ramsar convention. The celebrations happened in Pallisa District and at Nyaruzinga wetland to highlight sustainable use of wetlands and award to the best practices for wise use, creative use and sustainable use. The theme of the Wetlands Day was: Wetlands and Biodiversity.

2.3.2 Capacity building initiatives

Through the leadership of IUCN, the ENR CSOs facilitated the formation of five wetland management committees in the four wetland systems of Ogwette, Kapeta, Karenga and Unyama in Aswa catchment in collaboration with the District Local Governments, Ministry of Water and Environment and the local communities, to oversee the management, utilization and monitoring of wetland resources within their specific wetland systems.

2.3.3 Awareness creation

IUCN supported community participation in participatory planning, learning and action for wetland management. At community level, six reflection and planning meetings were held drawing together over 4500 participants (2,843 women and 1,657 men) in Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, and Kapelebyong districts to identify wetland management challenges and opportunities, and prescribe remedies for the challenges. Four district level stakeholder consultations were also held in Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, Kapelebyong districts involving key district stakeholders were conducted. These meetings mostly drew lessons on

management of catchment resources by communities; landscape level implementation of governance arrangements, identification of ongoing interventions to leverage on resources, expertise and linkages for impact and sustainability purposes and approaches to improve livelihoods of vulnerable communities.

Through IUCN, the ENR CSOs supported restoration of wetlands in Ogwette wetland in Otuke district, Lango sub-region in Aswa catchment, Northern Uganda. The restoration process was spearheaded by the wetland management committees whose overall mandate is overseeing the management, utilization and monitoring of wetland resources within their specific wetland systems. The wetland management committees worked directly with the communities, especially those with land adjacent to the wetlands to restore the degraded wetlands. As part of efforts to support communities to restore the wetlands, *a consignment of various tools* which included hoes, slashers, wheel burrows, pick axes, spades were supplied to communities in 19 villages where wetland restoration will be done. As a result, 1,500 ha of degraded wetlands in Aswa catchment has been restored, with installation of concrete pillars at the highest water mark of the wetland at a distance of 100 meters apart, while bamboo seedlings were planted at an interval of 5 meters in between the concrete pillars.

Efforts to create and or raise awareness on sustainable or wise of wetlands was achieved through organizing dialogues, sensitization campaigns and disseminating IEC materials. With support from the Wetlands Department, a Wetlands Youth Dialogue was organized in Bushenyi to elevate youth voices in view of wetlands promotion and protection in Uganda according to the Ramsar Convention. The CSOs further designed info-graphics on wetlands education specific to youth and children to increase access to wetlands information to young people and explore their creative mind to participate actively.

Uganda Wildlife Society in collaboration with Mayuge District Local government conducted one capacity building training on habitats conservation and restoration practices for the wetlands/Lake buffer zones and associated wildlife species wise use and management. The training included over 80 individuals (representative of communities living adjacent Lake Victoria Shores/wetland habitats of Grey Crowned Cranes in Mayuge District).

2.3.4 Public Private Partnerships

The ENR CSOs with the leadership of the Uganda Wildlife Society facilitated formation of public – private sector partnership involving the District Local Government specifically the Department of Natural Resources, communities and sugar cane companies (whose activities have impact on the lake shores). This was mainly intended to allow joint management of the Lake Victoria shores habitats, areas in particular important for the Grey crowned cranes and, ensuring proper resource use practices in Mayuge District.

2.4 Weather, Climate and Climate Change

Key results/ outputs/ outcomes

- Proposed establishment of a Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change and this was approved the Parliament of Uganda.
- Facilitated two dialogue meetings with the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change to fast track the completion of the National Climate Change Bill. The meetings involved participation of 79 stakeholders including 32 women.
- Organized a high level breakfast meeting for 44 Members of Parliament including 17 women to seek status of the National Climate Change bill and presented concerns over delayed response by cabinet to

the Ministry of Water and Environment. With increased lobbying, the PCCC fast tracked the process until the first reading of the Bill was heard.

- The ENR CSOs organized national and regional consultative meetings to solicit for input into the climate change bill. Over 200 institutions presented issues and recommendations for redress and consideration in bill.
- Organized a joint Climate Change Side Event Conference involving 81 stakeholders.
- ENR CSOs facilitated seven (07) Pre-COP 25 meetings for six (06) thematic groups of Gender, Technology, Finance, Adaptation, Mitigation and Capacity Building.
- Organized a joint and final Pre-COP 25 workshop to inform the country on readiness of the negotiators.
- A joint CSO position paper was developed and shared including a joint CSO dossier for COP 25.
- ENR CSOs organized a national dialogue on gender and climate for over 100 stakeholders.
- ENR CSOs worked with partners and Local Governments of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo and Arua to develop and disseminate Community District Adaptation Action Plans.
- Undertook tracking of adaptation financial flows from 2013 to 2017 and involved building capacity of over 37 actors in Adaptation Finance Tracking using the Multilateral Development Bank Tool and OECD Rio Makers.
- Conducted a training for 121 selected CSOs in undertaking climate change adaptation planning and risk vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning.
- Developed a CSO issue brief on the NAP process.
- Contributed to the CSO Preparatory Workshop to COP 25 and reflection on implementation of the Green Growth Development Strategy involving 106 actors.
- Convened a high-level meeting for 66 stakeholders on advancing adaptation planning, climate change legislation and public litigation.
- Participated at COP 25 in Madrid, Spain from 2-13, December 2019 under the theme "Time for Actions."
- Developed entry points for the formulation of a National Adaptation Plan for Uganda.
- Organized a national dialogue for 92 stakeholders on climate change and climate resilience issues to provide a platform for key stakeholders at national level to discuss climate change and climate resilience issues.
- Organized the West Nile Natural Resources and Climate Resilience Forum's annual meeting and a capacity building workshop for 33 actors.
- Organized a multi stakeholder dialogue in Arua district to deliberate on climate change mainstreaming for 27 participants.
- Prepared a write up on climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives for consideration by the Committee and the first Bi annual report from this meeting was presented to Parliament.
- Supported the Climate Change Department to organize a meeting for 36 actors on the National Climate Change Advisory Committee to promote the coordination of climate change actions across the different sectors.
- Organized a half-day dialogue to provide a platform for the 'call for action' to address the climate change issues faced by women. The platform was intended to raise the profile of climate change impacts on women and provide opportunities for enhancing resilience of women and vulnerable communities. The dialogue was attended by 86 participants of whom 47 were women.
- Organized an ecological tour to the Lubigi wetland, the Lubigi Water treatment plant and the Kitezi Landfill. The tour was partly meant to evaluate the role of the youth as important resources in climate change adaptation and mitigation through clean practices such as the 4R approach towards waste management.
- Facilitated a training on weather forecast information and dissemination for various stakeholders and regular national climate/weather data is shared to over 800 farmers.
- 145 stakeholders were trained on climate-smart agricultural practices.
- Trained ten women groups in making paper bags as an alternative to using polythene bags.
- Trained 50 judicial officers on climate change Justice.
- Convened three policy dialogues in Mayuge District targeted to enhance awareness on current environment laws and policies governing management of lake shores /wetlands habitats.

2.4.1 Policy advocacy and lobbying

The Climate Change Bill

The ENR CSO members together with Partners for Resilience¹ supported the process to fast track completion of the Climate Change Bill in a number of ways. Key among these included the following:

- a) Proposed establishment of a Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change and this was approved the Parliament of Uganda. The Speaker appointed the PFCC Chairperson to chair the Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change and other PFCC members co-opted in other leadership positions for the Parliamentary committee on climate Change.
- b) Facilitated two dialogue meetings with the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change to fast track the completion of the National Climate Change Bill. The meetings involved participation of 79 stakeholders (47 Male, 32 Female).
- c) Organized a high level breakfast meeting for 44 Members of Parliament (27 Male, 17 Female) to seek status of the National Climate Change bill and presented concerns over delayed response by cabinet to the Ministry of Water and Environment. With increased lobbying, the PCCC fast tracked the process until the first reading of the Bill was heard.

Other climate change initiatives spearheaded by ENR CSOs

- a) Organized a joint Climate Change Side Event Conference on 25th September 2019 at Grand Imperial Hotel in Kampala on the sidelines of the 64th Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference (CPC) which took place between 22nd – 29th September 2019 hosted by the Commonwealth Parliamentary Assembly (CPA) President Designate (2018-2019), Hon. Speaker of the Parliament of Uganda under the theme ‘Adaption, engagement, and evolution of parliaments in a rapidly changing Commonwealth’. The event attracted 81 stakeholders (61 males and 20 females). Some of the key recommendations made such as the 500 million trees planting by the Ministry and the tree planting campaign by the Speaker of Parliament which is currently under implementation were adopted.
- b) ENR CSOs led by CARE conducted 2 dialogues with Ministry of local government and Ministry of Water and Environment (Climate Change Department) to follow up on implementation of Standard climate change indicators (Sept 2015) and their definitions plus the TAMD integrated district report developed during PfR 1; through an alliance of INGO called Africa climate change resilience alliance (ACCRA: CARE, OXFAM, World Vision and Save the Children and ODI) and strategic partners including Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), UNMA, ULGA and Climate Change Department (CCD).The Climate Change Department confirmed increasing adoption of climate indicators by sectors and prioritization of the Standard National Climate Change Indicators for Program Based Budgeting System (PBS); a tool developed by Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development to budget across ministries at the national level and across sectors at District Local Government levels and is also the repository of all indicators tracked nationally by the public sector. According to CCD, this will help government move from tracking outputs to outcomes on climate change by sectors.

¹Partners for Resilience (PfR) is an alliance of the Netherlands Red Cross, Care Netherlands, Cordaid, the Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Center and the Wetlands International that aims at reducing the impact of natural hazards on the livelihoods of around 400,000 vulnerable people worldwide. PfR works with local implementing partners including CARE Uganda, RCCC, PFCC, PELUM, EMLI, ECO and CAN-U.

- c) ENR CSOs led by CARE together with Pfr Alliance facilitated 7 Pre-COP 25 meetings for 6 thematic groups of Gender, Technology, Finance, Adaptation, Mitigation and Capacity Building. For each of the thematic group meetings, 12 persons participated. Further, a joint and final Pre-COP25 workshop was organized to inform the country on readiness of the negotiators and take final comments from stakeholders. A joint CSO position paper was developed and shared including a joint CSO dossier for COP25.
- d) ENR CSOs through a partnership between Care International and ACODE organized a national dialogue on gender and climate. The dialogue that involved over 100 stakeholders (70F, 30M) key stakeholders in the water and environment sector. The dialogue was intended to provide a platform to: influence policy interventions on climate change and climate resilience for women; share information on government preparedness in managing climate change related disasters; and provide a platform for government and other stakeholders to share climate resilience interventions being implemented in various parts of the country.
- e) ENR CSOs through CARE worked with partners and Local Governments of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo and Arua to develop and disseminate Community District Adaptation Action Plans.

2.4.2 Capacity building initiatives

ENR CSOs led by EMLI:

- a) Conducted a Training for selected CSOs in the Northern; Southern and Mid-western Hubs of the Albertine Graben and Kampala City in undertaking climate change vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning in Fort Portal, Kabarole District and Kampala City. The training aimed at expanding knowledge on climate change adaptation and impart practical skills among selected non-state actors and local government policy makers in the Albertine Graben and Kampala in undertaking climate risk and vulnerability assessment. At least 121 people's (70 males and 51 females) capacity was built on climate change adaptation planning and risk vulnerability assessment.
- b) Developed a CSO issue brief on the NAP process whilst ensuring it responds to current challenges, strengths and weaknesses of the country's national response to climate Change. The issue brief laid out elements to be considered when developing the National Adaptation Plan Framework and also built momentum on the NAP development process.
- c) Undertook Tracking of Adaptation financial flows from 2013 to 2017. A total of 21 big projects were assessed and it was revealed that only 54 percent of reported climate finance flows from 2013 to 2017 was adaptation related. Throughout the whole assessment process, 37 actors' (11 females and 26 males) capacity was built in Adaptation Finance Tracking using the Multilateral Development Bank Tool and OECD Rio Makers. Selected stakeholders mainly constituted stakeholders from MDAs, CSOs, Private sector, and the Media.
- d) Contributed to the CSO Preparatory Workshop to COP 25 and reflection on implementation of the Green Growth Development Strategy. The workshop was attended by 106 participants (39 females and 67 males) represented by civil society organizations, private sector, academia, media and Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies inter-alia.

- e) Convened a High-Level meeting on advancing adaptation planning, climate change legislation and public litigation at City Royal Resort Hotel, Bugoloobi. The meeting was graced by a total number of 66 (32 females and 34males) from a wide range of stakeholders including representatives of Members of Parliament on the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Climate Change and Natural Resources Committee, academia, media, CSOs, MDAs and private sector among others.
- f) Participated at COP 25 in Madrid, Spain from 2-13, December 2019 under the theme “Time for Actions.”
- g) Undertook consultancy to develop entry points for the formulation of a National Adaptation Plan for Uganda. The Consultancy aimed at identifying the best entry points which present an opportunity to build synergies among the NAP; NDC and SDGs as well as the national development processes.

ENR CSOs under the leadership of ACODE:

- a) Organized a national dialogue on climate change and climate resilience issues on 1st August, 2019 at Hotel Africana, Kampala and this was intended to provide a platform for key stakeholders at national level to discuss climate change and climate resilience issues. At the dialogue, the Permanent Secretary for the Ministry of Water and Environment committed to address gender issues in the sector. The dialogue was attended by 92 stakeholders including 33 females.
- b) Organized the West Nile Natural Resources and Climate Resilience Forum’s annual meeting and a capacity building workshop for the Forum on for 28th November 2019 at Desert Breeze Hotel, Arua. The engagements provided a platform to discuss the Forum’s operational modalities and to strengthen the capacity of the forum to coordinate and manage climate change and environmental governance issues in West Nile. The events were attended by 33 stakeholder representatives including eight women. In an effort to create wider awareness, a radio talk show was held on 28th November 2019 on Arua One Radio in Arua and this also focused on climate change issues in West Nile and how to deal with climate change effects through enhancing resilience. Nationally, a radio talk show on climate change and climate resilience on Radio one-the Spectrum was also organized to enhance the climate debate on 12th September 2019.
- c) Organized a multi stakeholder dialogue in Arua district to deliberate on climate change mainstreaming in the district projects and further enhanced the skills of Arua local government officials and other actors like CSOs and in developing environmental bye-laws and ordinances that promote the sustainable management of natural resources. The dialogue was convened on 19th December 2019 and was attended by 27 participants including nine females.
- d) The ENR CSOs led by ACODE were invited for a meeting by the Standing Committee on Climate Change to make a submission on climate change issues. ACODE prepared a write up on climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives and issues for consideration by the Committee. The meeting happened on 18th February 2020 at Parliament and the first Bi annual report from this meeting and other meetings with CSOs was presented in Parliament and the Committee is yet to present the other reports with issues raised by the CSOs to initiate the climate change debate in the house.

- e) Supported the Climate Change Department to organize a meeting for the National Climate Change Advisory Committee to promote the coordination of climate change actions across the different sectors. The meeting was intended to discuss the committee's Terms of Reference (TORs) and proposed work plan for the financial year. The meeting was convened on 20th February 2020 at Ridar Hotel Seeta and was attended by 36 participants of whom 13 were female.
- f) Organized a half-day dialogue to provide a platform for the 'call for action' to address the climate change issues faced by women. The dialogue took place on March 6th, 2020 at Imperial Royale Hotel Kampala. The platform was intended to raise the profile of climate change impacts on women and provide opportunities for enhancing resilience of women and vulnerable communities. The dialogue was attended by 86 participants of whom 47 were women. The PS of Ministry of Water and Environment committed to integrate gender concerns in the sector.
- g) Organized an ecological tour to the Lubigi wetland, the Lubigi Water treatment plant and the Kitezi Landfill. The tour was partly meant to evaluate the role of the youth as important resources in climate change adaptation and mitigation through clean practices such as the 4R approach towards waste management.

Through the leadership of the Ecological Christian Organization, the ENR CCSOs:

- a) Facilitated a training on weather forecast information and dissemination for District Local Government stakeholders and civil society network members and as a result, Nabilatuk, Napak and Nakapiripirit DLG identified local government structures for dissemination of weather forecast information. The regular national climate/weather data received through different platforms is shared and has been made available to over 800 farmers and agro foresters.
- b) Facilitated two farmer groups to pilot the Climate Smart Agriculture guide using the CRAEM model in Lolachat and Nabwal sub counties in Nabilatuk and Napak districts. 58 people of whom 35 were women participated in the trainings in which various technologies such as soil and water conservation, planting of cover crops like pumpkins, row planting, and use of organic manure were established to enable survivability of crops even during dry spells. As part of the climate smart agriculture boost, 87 more stakeholders were trained on methods to improve productivity, greening & carbon sequestration through agricultural practices resilient to changes in climate and weather.
- c) Trained ten women groups in making paper bags as an alternative to using polythene bags. As a result, 3000 paper bags were sold in restaurants of Ibanda, Kazo, and Kamwenge. As part of this process, 35 women including Ibanda Marianne women crafts making cooperative was trained in making eco-friendly paper bags and shopping bags. 10 women were also initiated into using plastics to grow vegetables in Ibanda town.

Through IUCN, the ENR CSOs:

Organized climate change awareness campaigns using drama, as well as action learning meetings and these involved participation of 2000 farming communities (412 men, 545 women, 535 youth and 508 children) in Chema and Kwoti Sub Counties in Kapchorwa district, Mt Elgon region in September to October 2019 to enhance community resilience to Climate Change.

Through Green Watch, the ENR CSOs:

- a) Trained 50 judicial officers (Judges, Magistrates and the Registrars) on climate change Justice within Kampala. The training was intended to guide the officers to develop and implement effective approaches for adjudicating climate change disputes at national level, to adopt the implementation of climate change frameworks and increase awareness to the state of climate change in the country so as to illustrate what role the Judiciary is meant to play.

ENR CSOs led by Kaliro Environment Protection Association:

- a) Organized a sensitization campaign on climate change mitigation and adaptation that reached over 75 farmers in Kaliro district.
- b) Undertook a joint study with ACODE on exploring the feasibility of establishing a national climate finance mobilization vehicle. The study established the need for and recommended the need for Parliament to institutionalize establishment of a National Climate Green Fund within the Climate Change Act.

The ENR CSO Network through the Uganda Wildlife Society:

Convened three policy dialogues in Mayuge District targeted to enhance awareness and disseminate information on current environment laws and policies governing management of lake shores /wetlands habitats and inhabiting biodiversity and wise use practices that adjacent communities and stakeholders need to adhere to in their use and management of resources in such habitats and current issues on climate change related to the focus of the conservation project. As part of the awareness creation drive, three radio talk shows and one television broadcast were aired nationally targeting the eastern region and more than 500 stakeholders were engaged.

2.5 ENR Governance

Key messages

- Reviewed the draft NEMA research coordination strategy.
- Developed position papers to provide practical recommendations to the NDP III.
- Drafted a memo/position as a result of the energy policy review.
- Supported local governments of Buvuma and Kalangala to develop land use plans for four sub counties.
- Organized a training for 70 local government officials of Kyotera and Rakai on compliance and monitoring of the impacts of the crude oil pipeline.
- Organized three sensitization meetings for 137 community and political leaders.
- Organized an Open Streets Learning Exchange in Kampala attracting 187 participants at KCCA Town Hall to advocate for urban green spaces.

2.5.1 Policy initiatives

On behalf of the ENR CSOs, Environmental Alert supported development and review of a number of policy and legal frameworks. EA supported review of the draft NEMA research coordination strategy through identification of gaps and providing necessary recommendations for consideration by the National Environment Management Authority. Further, ENR CSOs developed position papers to influence policies and these included a position paper on issues and recommendations for the NDP III; and a memo/position on the energy policy review was submitted to MEMD for consideration.

Through the leadership of Ecological Trends Alliance, ENR CSOs supported local governments of Buvuma to develop land use plans for four sub counties and specifically established protected area boundaries (one forest reserve in each district) and developed appropriate land use plans to guide investments. This has resulted into improved interest in using evidence-based research in decision making within the Local Government structures.

2.5.2 Capacity building interventions

The ENR CSOs organized a training for local government officials of Kyotera and Rakai on compliance and monitoring of the impacts of the crude oil pipeline. The training attracted a total of 70 participants with participation of 35 from each district. The training was intended to equip local government officials with knowledge and skills to be able to monitor the activities and impacts of the East African Crude Oil Pipeline. In addition, participated in a public hearing of the EACOP in Lwanda-Rakai in which the civil society position was presented.

2.5.3 Awareness creation

Organized three sensitization meetings at district and sub county levels and these involved training of 137 community and political leaders. In addition to this, the CSOs organized a regional budget conference on Local Government Budgeting for 48 stakeholders with a purpose to provide the position of civil society with regards to service provision in the region. The CSO position was presented and adopted during the conference for consideration during 2020/2021 budget.

The ENR CSOs through the leadership of TEENS organized an Open Streets Learning Exchange in Kampala attracting 187 participants at KCCA Town Hall with an objective of advocating for opening of streets to people and maintaining of urban green spaces. The learning exchange attracted urban/physical planners, city managers, engineers and non-state actors to share knowledge and practices in greening cities through implementation of smart city concepts for resilient and sustainable communities.

The implementation of Place Making initiatives in Kampala with the opportunity to review safeguards in prevention of air pollution through industrial and household activities and most importantly from increasing motorization and use of non-renewable energy technologies.

Awareness raising engagements were organized for over 56 local leaders in Kaliro District on the conservation and management of the bank on River Mpologoma to ensure that they take lead in restoration of the river banks for continued ecosystem products and services supply.

2.6 Research studies undertaken to inform good governance

ENR CSOs have participated in executing the following studies/ surveys and or publications.

Sub sector	Research study/ survey/ publication	Organization
Forestry	a) Action research titled: "Policies and practices for enhancing co-benefits from joint forest and water conservation" with an aim of observing the changes in qualities and quantities of the two natural resources if they are jointly managed.	AUPWAE
	b) Drafted a paper titled "Developing Shea value chain for Wealth Creation in Aswa Catchment, Northern Uganda" based on the lessons	IUCN

	and success in the shea value chain.	
	c) Analyzing the current status, challenges and opportunities for advancing private sector investment in sustainable biomass production within the central forest reserves and forestry landscapes.	Environmental Alert
	d) Development of Agroforestry curriculum for training vocational students in three pilot institutions and development of "Good Agroforestry Practices" (GAP) Training Manual for farmer and community trainings.	Fair ventures world wide
	e) Review study of the Rwizi Catchment Plan to support operationalization of the Catchment-based Water Resources Management (CbWRM) as well as Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM).	ACODE and Tree Talk Plus
Weather, Climate, and climate change	a) Technical study on tracking adaptation finance in Uganda from 2013-2016.	EMLI
	b) A study on climate risk and vulnerability for women, girls and small holder farmers among pastoralist communities. A policy brief was developed and disseminated among the key stake holders.	CARE Uganda
	c) Capacity Needs Assessment of District Local Governments, Sub-County Local Governments and non-state actors with respect to building climate resilience and strengthening women and youth inclusion in the governance of Uganda's natural resources	ACODE and Environmental Alert
	d) Strengthening Climate Resilience through Integration of Climate Change, Women and Youth Issues in Uganda's Agriculture Sector: Analysis of Agriculture Related Policies and Programmes Study report.	ACODE
	e) Review of the Budget Framework Papers 2020/2021 resulting in to a memorandum of issues titled: Mainstreaming Climate Change in the National Budget.	ACODE
	f) Climate change integration compliance assessment of the alignment of the 2020/21 sector Budget Framework Papers (BFPs) to the Third National Development Plan (NDP III).	ACODE
	g) Exploring the feasibility of establishing a national climate finance mobilization vehicle to establish the need for Parliament to institutionalize establishment of a National Climate Green Fund within the Climate Change Act.	ACODE
	h) Research Paper on Entry Points for the formulation of a National Adaptation Plan for Uganda.	ACODE
Environment	a) A study on the current finance mechanisms (products, procedures, rules & regulations, challenges/limitations-emerging issues in respect to access to credit) for private sector investment in Renewable energy.	Environmental Alert and WWF
	b) Understanding the current status, emerging issues (challenges & opportunities) for advancing Private Sector Investment in sustainable Biomass Energy Production in Uganda.	Environmental Alert and WWF
	c) Baseline study on WASH status in five schools assessing knowledge, attitude and practice of WASH.	Environmental Alert
	d) Trends analysis for budget allocations within the Agriculture and Water and Environment sectors	Environmental Alert
	e) Advancing Green and Inclusive Growth in the Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries; and the Local Government Sectors - a case	KANCA

	for the Albertine region.	
Wetlands	a) Baseline study to understand the status of the Grey crowned crane habitats in the Lake Victoria shores, key players in resource governance and framework and related biodiversity/ natural resources in Mayuge District.	Uganda Wildlife Society
	b) Analyzing the surge in water levels in L. Victoria and associated impacts on wetlands	ECO and Tree Talk Plus
ENR Good Governance	a) Land use plans for Buvuma Main Island, Buvuma district, Uganda.	ECO Trends
	b) Oil Palm Agroforestry: A guide for extensionists and farmers. Intercropping food, fuel and cash crops in and around oil palm plantations in Uganda.	ECO Trends
	c) Oil palm development in Buvuma: Learning from previous experiences and recommendations for future developments. Policy synthesis paper.	ECO Trends and Tree Talk Plus
	d) Impacts and implications of oil palm in Uganda's Lake Victoria Islands: The case of Kalangala district. Policy synthesis paper.	ECO Trends and Tree Talk Plus
	e) An assessment of the impacts of oil palm in Kalangala and Buvuma. Lessons learned and recommendations for future developments.	ECO-Trends

2.7 Cross-Cutting issues

2.7.1 Direct contribution

With support from CARE, through the strengthening and promoting inclusive governance project (STRENPO) organized capacity building sessions for partner CSOs like ACODE, RICE WN in gender equity and diversity with a total of 50 people including 19 women benefiting.

Through the PFR Programme, the ENR CSOs led by CARE conducted a rapid Knowledge Attitude and Practice (KAP) survey with the public health educators and food security assessment in Otuke district in response to COVID-19 pandemic. Procurement of 20 hand sanitizers, 20 hand washing facilities, and 20 cartons of washing shop for front liners was undertaken in Otuke district. The project also hired a public address system and facilitated the district public health educators to sensitize communities for 11 days in villages without gathering. In addition, the program also procured 3,000 kgs of black Lango beans (ordinary) and distributed to breast feeding mothers, persons with special needs, young mothers, elderly (65+ years) and the sick in Otuke district.

Support from other CSOs towards prevention of the spread of COVID 19 included supply of 100 cloth masks to replace the non-degradable masks, 150 liters of soap to women in business in Ibanda town, 300 reusable menstrual pads to the girls in villages, 400 litres of liquid soap to Arua District COVID 19 Taskforce, 10 handwashing facilities, 8 megaphones, 2 smart phones for alert centre, 140 PSN's with soap and salt, three markets with facilities for mass hand washing, and 3,701 households with tippy taps.

The ENR CSOs supported development and dissemination of message extracts from Government COVID-19 guidelines and advocacy messages on issues of concern during COVID-19. The messages were extracts of the official guidelines/messages from the Ministry of Lands, Housing, and Urban Development on land matters to protect interests of vulnerable parties and groups during the COVID-19 lockdown and from the Ministry of Health on measures to prevent the spread of corona virus. The other

batch of messages were advocacy messages generated on issues like the need for gender responsive measures and police crime management/ prevention mechanisms due to escalated domestic violence cases.

Efforts intended to enhance awareness were witnessed through broadcast of radio and TV shows, development and dissemination of IEC materials and virtual engagements through online platforms especially through social media country wide. The ENR CSOs supported broadcast of over 50 radio and TV shows, dissemination of over 7000 IEC materials and engagement of over 10,000 online. Talkshows focused on a number of issues including the impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic and lockdown on Environment and Natural Resources particularly Climate Change and Community Vulnerability; Gender Based Violence; Teenage Pregnancies; Post COVID-19 Recovery Plans²; conservation of natural resources as a coping mechanism among other issues.

2.7.2 Awareness creation on cross cutting issues

Through the leadership of ACODE, the ENR CSOs:

- a) Prepared a brief on the impact of COVID-19 on women and populations living in poverty. The policy brief provides the policy and administrative interventions that can mitigate the impact of the pandemic on vulnerable populations.
- b) Prepared and published an information flyer/sheet containing message extracts from the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development Guidelines on land matters during the COVID-19 lockdown.
- c) Prepared and published three opinion articles on COVID-19, climate change and the environment.
- d) Prepared a newspaper supplement commemorating World Environment Day on: Conserving the Environment and Enhancing Community Resilience: Keep Climate Change on the agenda during and after the Covid-19 pandemic.

²<http://ufwg.entalert.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/OpeD-COVID-19-Recovery-should-be-Climate-Proofed-18May2020-FWD-JZake.pdf>

3. ENR Sub Sector Challenges and Recommendations

Sub sector	Emerging issues	Recommendations	Opportunities
Forestry	1) Continued illegal land titling of protected areas for large investments in agro-commodities.	MWE/FSSD/NEMA/MLHUD should work in collaboration to emphasize compliance to the ENR policy frameworks and fast track the process of cancellation of titles in protected areas.	Government – CSO relationship established through the MoU between MWE and the ENR CSO Network.
	2) Delayed operationalization of the forest committees as provided for in the NFTP 2003.	MWE-FSSD should institutionalize the forestry committees as stipulated in the National Tree Planting Act, 2003.	
	3) Irregularities in the Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) Process characterized by unfair land allocation and inequitable benefit sharing mechanisms.	MWE/FSSD should fast track the approval of benefit sharing policy with in the CFM Process but also create more awareness among actors.	On-going review of the National Forestry Policy 2001 and NFTP 2003.
	4) Inadequate human and financial resources at both DLG level and within NFA caused by bureaucracies in the recruitment process.	MWE to engage MoLG and Public Service on the need to fast track the recruitment process. ---- proposal to adopt a landscape approach in forest management	Operationalization of the available legislation e.g. the National Environment Management Policy and Act 2019, the Energy Policy, Uganda National Forest Stewardship Standards, Tree nursery management and certification standards.
	5) Continued illegalities in CFRs induced by increasing demand for timber, charcoal production and cultivation.	MWE/FSSD/EPPF should ensure strict enforcement of the law and standards for forest products and services.	
	6) Insufficient forestry research to inform policy and practice.	Investment in forestry research for the forest product value chain	
	7) Land tenure challenges fuelled by boundary conflicts between Uganda Wildlife Authority and communities.	MoLHUD should strengthen the capacity of the Registrar of Titles at Zonal Land offices to fast track registration of CLAs and simply the process considering cost-effectiveness.	
	8) Lack of a coordination mechanism for forestry management	MWE/FSSD should: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Develop a specific M&E framework to strengthen monitoring and supervision of all forestry initiatives – Fast track preparation of guidelines for both nursery management and certification – Operationalize the Performance Contract between FSSD and the NFA – Develop a stakeholder engagement mechanism specific to 	
Ongoing work by the Ministry of Science and			

		<p>stakeholders outside the ENR sector</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The research and outreach program by NAFORRI should be strengthened to facilitate dissemination and up scaling of proven forestry research outputs by the community and private sector. 	Technology to develop needs assessments in the high impact sectors including forestry.
	9) Continued encroachment through issuance of illegal land titles	FSSD/NFA should urgently undertake re-opening and re-demarcation of forest boundaries in protected areas	Ongoing work/ engagements with responsible authorities e.g. UBOS, UNBS to develop national accounting systems for natural resources including value of forests.
	10) Inadequate human and financial resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government should prioritize forestry and natural resources subsector and allocate adequate financial resources - Government should fast track the preparation of Uganda's Natural Capital Accounts / Wealth to inform critical decision making process and lobbying for increased financial. - MWE should adopt the integrated landscape approach in managing challenges. - The MWE should lobby for recruitment for staff to fill the established positions; and all upcoming projects should provide for recruitment of contract staff to strengthen the sector capacity to implement its plans. 	Ongoing government programs (FIEFOC II, REDD+, etc.).
Wetlands	1) Delayed approval of the Wetlands Bill and Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With support of CSOs, MWE-WMD should fast track the approval of the wetlands bill and policy. - Strict enforcement of the Presidential directives/ bans without selective application of such directives - MWE through the WMD and Development Partners should develop a National Program targeting conservation, restoration and wise use of the 12 Ramsar sites in Uganda 	Increasing interest by the Private Sector to invest in green approaches.
	2) Increasing encroachment on wetlands for cultivation, settlement and investment within the 200m restricted buffer area.	NEMA, EPPF, and DLGs should advance compliance concerns and implementation of ESIA's and ESMPs.	Corporate Social Responsibility.
	3) Divergences between policy and practice. ESIA's tend to insulate development by providing mitigation measures.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MWE-WMD and NEMA should support wetland based economies and ecologically sound enterprises or investments. - MWE-WMD and NEMA should develop a wetlands management strategy to guide developments. - Review the ESIA process with specific attention to 	Commitment of the country to a number of international commitments.
			Parliamentary support through the

		<p>recruitment of independent firms to undertake unbiased assessments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Monitor enforcement of innovations such as the "Polluter Pays" principle, the Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES) even before the occurrence of disasters likened to the water surge 	<p>Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources, Parliamentary Committee on Climate Change, and the Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change.</p> <p>Upcoming electioneering period – influencing the political manifestos Accreditation of the MWE to the GCF, Adaptation Funds</p>
4) Rising water levels that have submerged most of the wetlands.	MWE-CCD/UNMA should install early warning systems for floods and ensure that capacity is strengthened on their application.		
5) Complex land tenure that permits selected persons with illegal land titles to settle in wetlands.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The OPM should develop a clear institutional and collaboration plan to improve the inter-agency coordination to allow for guided planning and issuance of legal titles in protected areas. – MWE/WMD should expedite the process of boundary demarcation for all wetlands. 		
Environment	1) Poor waste management caused by lack of appropriate equipment for garbage collection.	Districts with support from MWE should enforce existing byelaws on waste management and or integrate it into the district ENR ordinance.	
	2) Increased encroachment on wetlands for large investment projects.	MWE-CCD/NEMA/EPPF should strengthen enforcement efforts to protect the wetlands. Also fast track the process of boundary demarcation.	
	3) Low adoption and use of more efficient and effective technologies and innovations.	MWE and Private sector explore innovations and technologies to meet the available demand.	
	4) Lack of environmental vulnerability assessments for some of the major power projects.	MEMD/NEMA should ensure that feasibility studies and or comprehensive studies are undertaken to inform the ESMPs and ESIA's to ensure physical and ecosystem integrity is upheld.	
	5) Unreliable markets for eco-friendly alternatives such as paper bags, energy saving stoves due to affordability challenges.	MEMD should subsidize the alternatives to allow consumption of alternatives until stable markets are realized.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Fast-tracking implementation of the undertaking under Environment towards completion. Prioritize some of the planned actions by integrating priorities for strategic action 	

		<p>in rolling annual work plans and budget.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – MWE and development partners need to develop covid-19 business continuity and recovery plans. These should consider integration of ENR and climate action especially in terms of responses to disaster impacts. – Government should consider the Water and environment sector as a sector providing essential services under National Response to COVID-19. This by large because the sector delivers safe and clean water to the communities, but has to provide regulation for ENR management whether under total or phased COVID-19 lockdown. 	
	6) Rapid urbanization resulting into increased pollution levels.	KCCA and other urban authorities should develop clear guidelines to be followed by the citizens regarding management of waste, among other actions.	
Weather, climate and climate change	1) Delayed approval of the National Climate Change Bill.	MWE-CCD/ CSOs should lobby Parliament to fast track approval of the National Climate Change bill and allocate explicit funds for implementation.	
	2) No explicit budget allocation for climate change activities at DLG level.	MWE should ring fence the ‘environmental levy’ to specifically fund climate change interventions in the country.	
	3) Weak governance framework for climate change response plans at all levels	MWE/CCD should expedite the process to develop the necessary framework strategies to guide climate change implementation at all levels.	
	4) Lack of a comprehensive vulnerability assessment to guide climate change adaptation actions country wide	MWE/CCD should undertake a comprehensive vulnerability Assessment to inform climate change actions	
	5) Lack of an overall NAP framework to guide sectoral NAPs	MWE/CCD should expedite the process of developing the overall NAP Framework.	
ENR Good Governance	1) Insufficient budget allocation to District Local and Lower Local Governments to implement their mandate. This limits their capacity to implement existing policy frameworks thus poor extension service delivery, weak supervision, monitoring and enforcement.	With support from CSOs, MWE should lobby for increased budget allocation to the ENR sector. This should involve exploring various finance mechanisms to the sector e.g. increased lobbying for the climate change funds, operationalization of the environment levy, tree fund among others.	
	2) Court rulings in favour of illegal actions	The Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources should	

	against the provisions of the policy and legal provisions.	consider a review of the laws on natural resources with emphasis on insulating protected areas against damage, cancellation of land title and public trust litigation.	
	3) The outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic/ crisis and lockdown that resulted into restricted movements thus limitations in implementation and enforcement.	Responsible authorities (MWE/NEMA/EPPF/KCCA/MoFPED etc.) should design Pandemic Response Plans in case of such events.	
	4) Bureaucracy tendencies in recruitment of staff into public service roles.	MWE to engage MoLG and Public Service on the need to fast track the recruitment process.	
	5) Inadequate coordination within and among government institutions	The OPM should develop a clear institutional and collaboration plan to improve the inter-agency coordination to allow for guided planning and issuance of legal titles in protected areas.	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enhance coordination and capacity for resource mobilization for generation of ENR based ideas and concepts targeting the international climate financing opportunities (i.e. Adaptation and the Green Climate Fund). - Water and Environment Development Partners should support MWE Good Governance Working Group in respect to technical and financial support through placement of a Technical Advisor. - CSOs lobby for amendment of the PFMA to include the certificate of CC compliance - Government set aside funds for CC induced disasters - Continuous capacity building for staff in ENR institutions 	
Cross cutting issues	1) Limited financing mechanisms to support implementation of existing policy frameworks	MWE through the different department step up efforts in resource mobilizations through proposal developments	
	2) Delayed implementation of the undertakings 3) Weak inter-agency coordination 4) Weak enforcement and regulation of policies and regulatory frameworks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MWE should fast track implementation of undertakings by prioritizing some of the actions that can easily be implemented - The DEA should plan and integrate implementation through annual workplans and budgets and priorities' them for strategic action - MWE should fast track operationalization of the National Environment Management Policy and the Act 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design a structured mechanisms to identify ideas that can be developed into concepts and proposals for funding. 	
	5) Insufficient research to inform policy and practice	MWE in partnership with research institutions, the private sector and CSOs should target to devote more funds towards research in the sector	
	6) Inadequate human resource capacity --- land tenure challenges	CSOs support MWE to lobby for increased staffing within the sector	
	7) Increasing change in land use land cover	MWE together with other MALGs should develop clear guidelines on the requirements to follow when changing the LULC especially in gazetted areas	
	8) Emerging COVID-19 Pandemic and associated lockdown	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CSOs should advocate for MWE to be included as one of the essential services during circumstances related to the Pandemic - Develop a recovery action plan to manage situations of the kind of a pandemic 	

4. Annexes

4.1 ENR-CSOs contributing to the Report

Name of the Institution	Physical/Contact Address
1. Abakabaleega farmers and environmental protectors association	
2. Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment	P.O BOX 29836 PLOT 96, KANJOKYA STREET, KAMWOKYA Tel: 0312812150 Email: acode@acode-u.org Website: www.acode-u.org
3. Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment	P.O. Box 34192 Kampala, Clock Tower - Kampala, Uganda.
4. CARE International in Uganda	P.O. Box 7280, 5th Floor Union House, Plot 78 Luthuli Avenue - Bugolobi Kampala, Uganda Tel: +256 312 258 100 Website: www.careuganda.org
5. Community Development and Conservation Agency	P.O. Box 357, Masindi Nyabyeya Trading centre, Budongo Sub-County Masindi Tel: +256 772 905 861 Email: ed.codecauganda@gmail.com www: www.codecauganda.org
6. 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
7. Ecological Trends Alliance	29940, Kampala, Uganda. Plot 23, JOFRA House, Kiswa, Bugolobi. Tel:+256 414 666 776 office@ecotrendsalliance.org www.ecotrendsalliance.org
8. Environmental Alert	P.O BOX 11259 PLOT 475/523 SONKO LANE KABALAGALA 0414510215 ed@envalert.org , envalert@envalert.org www.envalert.org
9. Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility	Plot 1725, Block 203, Bwaise Nabweru Road P.O. Box 3430 Kampala
10. Fair ventures Worldwide	Physical address: Office FC 5, Crown House, Plot 4A Kampala road Tel: 0773595644 Email: jamesthembo2012@gmail.com

11. Green watch	Plot 6, Colville Street, Airways House, Suite #5, Kampala 10120 Phone: 041 4344613
12. International Union for Conservation of Nature	Plot 39, Babiiha Avenue, P.O. Box 10950, Kampala. Tel. +256-414-233738/344508
13. Kabarole NGOs/CBOs Association	P.O Box 958 Fort portal Maguru Mucwa Fort Portal municipality Tel: 0752842173; Email: kacbongo@yahoo.co.uk
14. Kaliro Environmental Conservation Project	P.O Box 56 Kaliro Zibondo Road, Kaliro Town Council Tel: 0774059844/0705444050; Email: mugodawalya@gmail.com
15. Katakwi Conserve	P.O Box 22 Katakwi Otukey Road Katakwi Town Council Tel: +256 782 645693/+256 702554323 Email: conserveug@gmail.com
16. Marianne Foundation for Youth Development	Kasuku Road, Ibanda Municipality Ibanda District Uganda. Tel:+256 773 060208; 0705 631611 Email:fyde.org@gmail.com
17. Training, Education & Empowerment for Neighborhood Sustainability	Physical address: Kawaala Email: richardhamba@teensug.org ; hambarichard@gmail.com Mob: (256)702675138
18. 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 Email: info@treetalkplus.org Website: www.treetalkplus.org
19. Uganda Wildlife Society	P.O. Box 7422, Kampala, Uganda Plot 39 Babiiha Avenue, Kololo, Kampala Tel: 0414530891 Email: uws@uws.or.ug Website: www.uws.or.ug
20. Vision for Humanity	

About the ENR CSO 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

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