



**ENVIRONMENT & NATURAL RESOURCES CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION  
CONSOLIDATED ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT, 2018.**

**IN PREPARATION FOR THE JOINT SECTOR REVIEW  
2017/2018.**



*Photo: Illegal Afzelia africana logs ready for sale in Palabek Ogili Lamwo district. Photo  
Credit: Tree Talk Plus.*



## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

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The Environment and Natural Resources - Civil Society Organizations (ENR-CSOs) are grateful for the support from all the development partners and funding agencies that support their work both financially and technically.

We appreciate the efforts of ENR CSOs that have provided data and information that has been used in the compilation of this report. Special appreciation goes to Environmental Alert, (the host for ENR-CSO Network Secretariat) for coordinating the network and particularly this process ahead of the Joint Sector Review. The key staff at Environmental Alert i.e. Mr. James Thembo and Dr. Joshua Zake (PhD) are appreciated for the inputs in the report and guidance on the process for compilation of the report.

The Network is grateful for the guidance and support from the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE). MWE availed space to the Network in the Sector Performance Report where the network provided its contribution towards attainment of the undertakings for this financial year and has contributed resources towards the printing of this report.

CARE International in Uganda through the, 'Strengthening resilience and inclusive Governance Program,' is appreciated for the financial support (from DANIDA through Care Denmark). They provided, which facilitated all the process for compilation of this report towards the process of compilation of the report.



## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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|           |   |
|-----------|---|
| 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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# 1. OVERVIEW OF THE REPORT

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## 1.1 Introduction

Civil Society Organizations in the ENR sub-sector have undertaken an assessment of investments, targets, achievements, outputs and major challenges in the Financial Year (FY) 2017/2018. This year, only 26 member organizations of the Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society (ENR CSOs) Network contributed to the annual performance appraisal. The appraisal was conducted as part of the 10th Annual Joint Sector Review (JSR) 2017/2018 of the Ministry of Water and Environment. During the Joint Sector Review, all stakeholders in the Water and Environment sector assess their performance against set undertakings and performance indicators. The assessment is intended to review progress, identify challenges/gaps and jointly devise mechanisms for improving performance. Results of the assessment are documented and published as the Sector Performance Report (SPR). ENR CSOs publish a chapter in this report detailing their contribution to sector develop but also providing a positive critique of the performance of the Ministry, Departments and Agencies on delivering against set targets. In addition to the positive criticism, ENR CSOs provide policy and best practice recommendations to actors in the sector.

This report therefore, details the performance of the 26 contributing members of the ENRCSO Network who submitted their individual performance assessment reports. The individual assessments were consolidated into a single report.

## 1.2 Methodology for data collection

A performance measurement tool was developed, shared and used to collect data and information from member organizations. This was collated, analyzed and synthesized, and packaged according to themes as presented in the sections here under.

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

The first draft of the report was presented to the Steering Committee of the ENRCSO Network for comments. Upon integration of the comments, a summarized report was presented to the drafting team of the Sector Performance Report (SPR), for inclusion as a chapter. The drafting team reviewed the submission and sought clarity before integrating it in the SPR 2018.

For the compilation of ENRCSOs position paper, the Thematic Heads (for forestry, wetlands, weather and climate change and governance) convened meetings to discuss emerging issues and concerns within each of the subsectors. During these meetings, representatives of the Ministry of Water and Environment (from within the respective departments and agencies) presented papers on sub-sector performance for review and analysis by CSOs. This shaped the issues and concerns based on which the ENR CSO position for this financial year is framed.

All products of the meetings were submitted for review and quality control by the Environment Alert, the Secretariat of the ENR CSOs Network. These were addressed by the compiling team (Tree Talk Plus) before final submissions and approval by the Steering Committee.

The content of this report was validated during a validation meeting by the members of ENR CSO Network on 14th September 2018, at imperial Royale Hotel. It was attended by 32 participants (9 females and 23 males) representing contributing members of the ENR CSO organizations'.

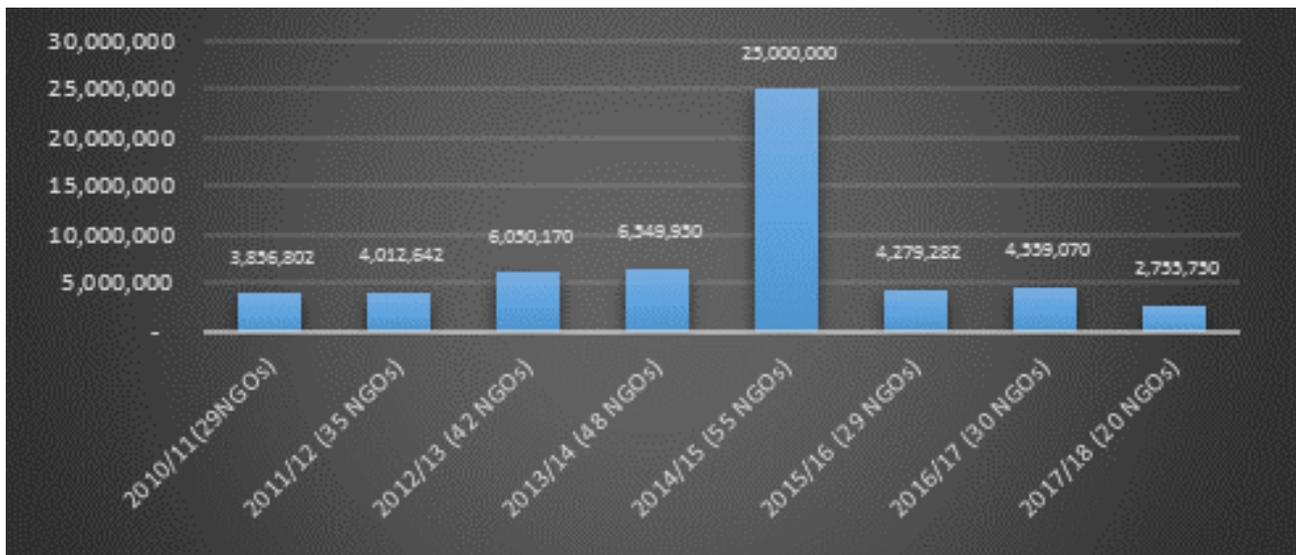


Figure 1: Contribution of ENR CSO 2010/11 to date. annual consolidated performance report 2018.

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

### 1.3 Financial Contributions 2017/18

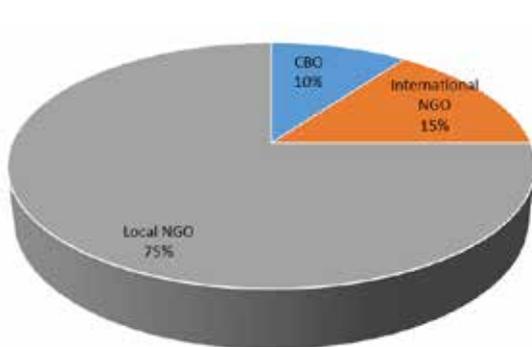
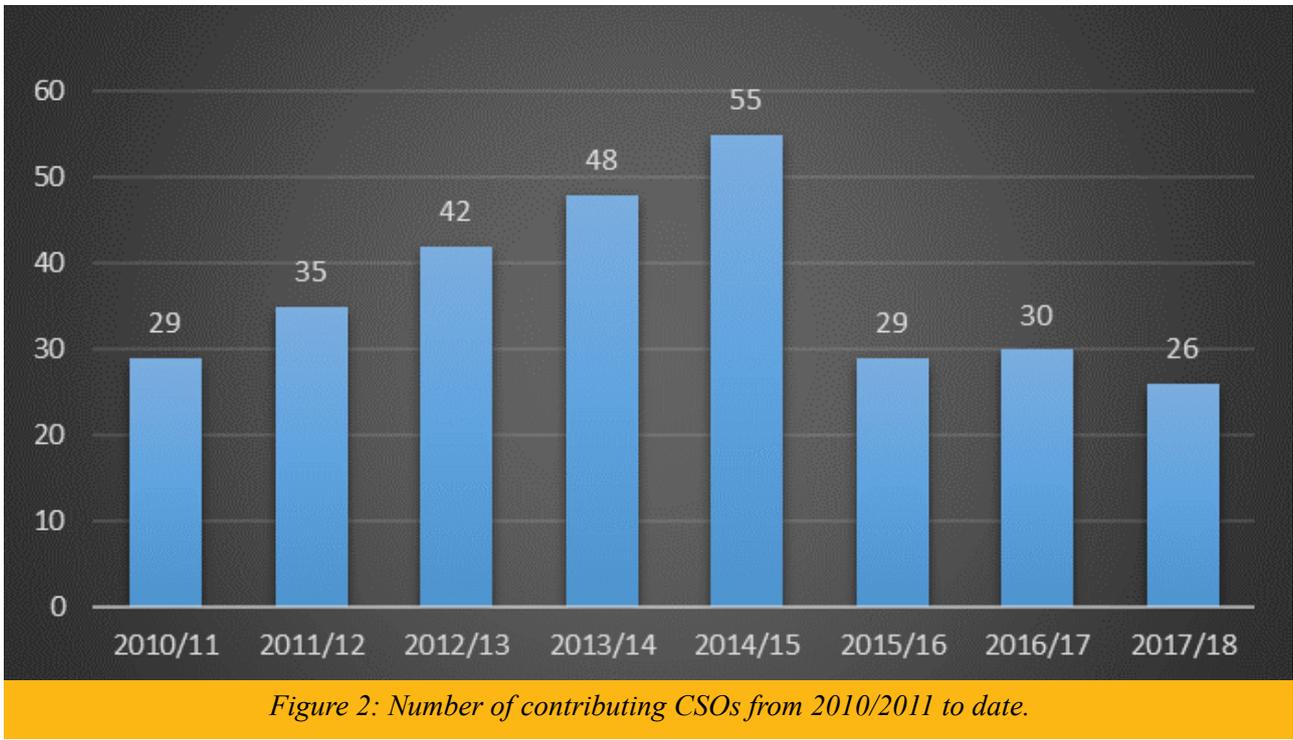
This financial year 26 member CSOs submitted reports with a total expenditure of USD 2,755,750, indicating a fall by approximately 50% from USD 4,559,079 in FY 2016/2017. The fall is attributed to lack of financial resources across the board. Forestry continues to be the dominant thematic area where resources were invested at 55% of the total resources invested in the financial year. Figure 1 shows how this year's contribution compares with previous years. Table 1 provides details about the contributing members and how they allocated resources for the different thematic areas.

Table 1: Financial contribution by members

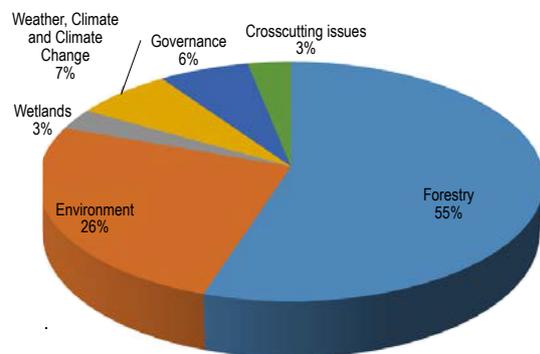
| Organizations       | Forestry             | Environment          | Wetlands           | Weather, Climate and Climate Change | Governance           | Crosscutting issues | Total Sum             |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|
| ACODE               | -                    | -                    | -                  | -                                   | 349,147,963          | -                   | 349,147,963           |
| AIVI                | 50,000,000           | 65,000,000           | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 115,000,000           |
| ARCOS               | -                    | 209,666,605          | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 209,666,605           |
| AROCHA              | -                    | 6,012,000            | 9,000,200          | 66,053,500                          | -                    | -                   | 81,065,700            |
| ARUWE               | 21,000,000           | 65,310,000           | -                  | 118,000,000                         | -                    | -                   | 204,310,000           |
| AUPWAE              | 80,160,000           | -                    | -                  | -                                   | 55,000,000           | -                   | 135,160,000           |
| CARE International  | 657,106,011          | -                    | -                  | -                                   | 600,000,000          | 57,106,011          | 1,314,212,022         |
| CAPCA               | -                    | 49,000,000           | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 49,000,000            |
| CODECA              | 20,000,000           | 15,000,000           | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 35,000,000            |
| COVOID              | 35,000,000           | -                    | -                  | 10,000,000                          | -                    | 13,000,000          | 58,000,000            |
| ECO                 | 32,000,000           | 20,000,000           | 35,000,000         | 92,100,000                          | 30,190,000           | -                   | 209,290,000           |
| ECO-Trust           | 1,122,253,346        | 726,656,632          | -                  | -                                   | -                    | 530,000,000         | 2,378,909,978         |
| EMLI                | -                    | 52,225,000           | 2,080,000          | 36,882,500                          | -                    | -                   | 91,187,500            |
| Environmental Alert | 199,069,874          | 10,000,000           | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 209,069,874           |
| IUCN                | 704,565,318          | 89,725,800           | 96,860,300         | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 891,151,418           |
| KANCA               | 5,400,000            | -                    | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 5,400,000             |
| KULIKA              | 500,000              | -                    | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 500,000               |
| MECPA               | 4,500,000            | 9,200,000            | 300,000            | 10,450,000                          | -                    | -                   | 24,450,000            |
| RICE                | 320,000,000          | 120,000,000          | 55,000,000         | 211,000,000                         | 33,000,000           | -                   | 739,000,000           |
| Tree Talk Plus      | 222,229,000          | 134,495,000          | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 356,724,000           |
| UCSD                | 36,000,000           | -                    | 40,000,000         | 135,800,000                         | -                    | -                   | 211,800,000           |
| Friends of Zoka     | 55,000,000           | 12,000,000           | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 67,000,000            |
| UTGA                | 634,000,000          | -                    | -                  | 20,000,000                          | -                    | -                   | 654,000,000           |
| BMCT-Kabale         | 660,000,000          | 803,230,440          | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 1,463,230,440         |
| WWF                 | 324,000,000          | -                    | -                  | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 324,000,000           |
| UWS                 | -                    | 3,000,000            | 17,000,000         | -                                   | -                    | -                   | 20,000,000            |
| <b>Total Sum</b>    | <b>5,182,783,549</b> | <b>2,390,521,477</b> | <b>255,240,500</b> | <b>700,286,000</b>                  | <b>1,067,337,963</b> | <b>543,000,000</b>  | <b>10,196,275,500</b> |
|                     |                      |                      |                    |                                     | USD                  |                     | 2,755,750.14          |



As indicated earlier, there has been a drop in number of CSOs reporting. Figure 2 a visual illustration of the above statement. A bigger proportion (75%) is local NGOs as shown in Figure 3. Even with the fall in numbers of CSOs reporting, forestry continues to be the dominant thematic area where resources are placed by ENR CSOs as shown in Figure 4. It accounts for 55%, followed by the non-green environment at 26% and climate change at 6%. Only 3% is spent on wetland management and 3% on cross-cutting issues.



*Figure 3: Nature of organizations reporting.*



*Figure 4: Distribution of resources per thematic area.*



## 14 Outstanding accomplishments and contributions this FY

A major accomplishment for the ENRCSOs Network was the endorsement of a 5 year MoU between MWE & the ENR CSOs Network. This formalizes the working relation with MWE and strengthens engagements which have previously been through informal arrangements.

The National Forest Stewardship Standards (NFSS) was approved by the Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) and the Minister for Water and Environment. FSC National Forest Stewardship Standard is the 1<sup>st</sup> in Africa and 8<sup>th</sup> globally is another achievement. Once enforced, it will contribute to responsible forest management through forest certification.



*Figure 5: Hon. Samuel Cheptoris (second left) launches the National Forest Stewardship Standard for Uganda. Photo Credit: Forest Stewardship Council (FSC)*

CSOs supported the review of the Agoro-Agu Sector CFRs Forest Management Plan (65,548 Ha) and a Landscape Management Plan covering the districts of Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader and Agago. The two plans will support NFA, UWA and the District Local Governments in the roleout of conservation efforts in those districts.

ENRCSOs have supported the OPM and UNHCR to set up offset mechanisms to counter refugee impact on tree cover and environment restoration in settlements (Kyangwali, Palabek, Rhino camp, Imvepi, Kyaka and Bidi bidi)

Additional contributions of members of the ENRCSO Network to sector developments are highlighted in the subsequent sections.

### 14.1 Contribution to the forestry thematic area:

- i) Undertook an assessment of and supported the review of Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) guidelines to include gender concerns as well as new developments such as Reducing Emission from Forest Degradation and Deforestation (REDD+);
- ii) Conducted an 'Institutional Assessment of timber trade in Uganda,' in a bid to compliment elimination of illegal timber on the market;
- iii) Engaged different actors including district local government and CSOs in northern Uganda. The challenge is the insulation of the illegality by high ranking security officials, connivances with resource managers, cultural leaders and local politicians and hence the failure to enforce laws, regulations, ministerial ban and presidential directives;
- iv) Established 7 tree nurseries that produced 1,804,752 tree seedlings. At a conservative spacing of 3\*3 meters, these are estimated to have covered approximately 1,624 hectares;
- v) Managed over 34 square kilometres under Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration in the Shea Butter belt of Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, Amuria and Agago;



- vi) Negotiated 2 Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) arrangements with the National Forestry Authority (i.e. Katum CFM community group for Lalak CFR, and Mar Yen CFM community group for Agoro-Agu CFR) all in Lamwo District;
- vii) Initiated development of green skills and entrepreneurial development for 80 forestry practitioners for communities around Budongo CFR to impart knowledge and skills (nursery establishment, establishment of commercial woodlots and energy saving) through Work-based learning;
- viii) Trained over 200 participants in 32 sub-counties on Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) with a focus on building the capacity of actors to understand, share lessons and implement IWRM and Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology for identification of priority areas for restoration particularly in the agricultural landscapes;
- ix) Trained 40 Uganda Timber Growers Association members (including their employees) in silvicultural practices (thinning, pruning, forest inventory, and processing) and value addition (for the clusters of Luwero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, and Wobulenzi);
- x) Undertook capacity building sessions for over 200 members of community forests, communal land association, collaborative forest management groups in Masindi, Kakumiro, Kitgum and Lamwo with a view to create capacity for managing community forests, private forests, CFM arrangements, forests on land owned by absentee landlords with clarity on gender disparities, grievance/conflict identification and resolution, land and tree tenure as well as leadership skills.

#### 14.2 Contribution to the environment thematic area

- i) Developed and presented a joint CSCO and ENRCSO Network Memorandum on the draft National Environmental Bill, 2017 to the Parliamentary Committee for Natural Resources highlighting key issues/gaps in the bills and suggested alternative recommendations for consideration by the committee to address outstanding gaps and issues;
- ii) CSOs have contributed towards improved Batwa education, awareness and skills development through supporting Batwa children with scholastic materials, school feeding programs, brick house construction at community level, technical skills for the youth, improved food security, sustainable water supply, art and craft for improved household incomes; all with a view of harmonious co-existence with the environment within which they live;



*Figure 6: Batwa pupils receive scholastic materials from Bwindi Trust. Photo Credit: Bwindi Trust.*

- iii) Supported over 301 families with Biosand Water Filters (BSF) that makes water safe for drinking without the need for boiling;
- iv) Supported communities in Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, Amuria and Agago to develop and implement Community Environment Action Plans that guide communal utilization of wetland products in a sustainable manner at 40 communities.
- v)

#### 14.3 Contribution to the energy thematic area:

- i) Undertook a review and gap analysis of renewable energy policy to identify gaps and provided alternative recommendations on sustainable and renewable energy resources management;
- ii) Engaged 40 media reporters (in collaboration with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development) on positive reporting and sustainable charcoal journalism along the charcoal value chain emphasizing the role of the woman in charcoal production and trade. These journalists have exposed challenges related to unsustainable charcoal production and trade in over 30 news articles published in the media.



*Figure 7: Training of journalists in positive charcoal reporting. Photo credit: Tree Talk Plus.*

#### 14.4 Contribution to the extractives industry thematic area:

- i) Conducted 2 awareness trainings for selected stakeholders (bringing together over 80 stakeholders) on oil and gas development, supported 2 regional and international networking and learning events in Entebbe on the East African Crude Oil Pipeline;
- ii) Mapped and supported 10 youth movements (including Bunyoro Kitara Reparation Association (BUKITARIPA), Oil Refinery Residents Association, Bulinya-Kidoma REDD+ Association) among others in oil and gas as well as mineral exploration areas on meaningful engagement of central and district local governments for equitable sharing of benefits arising from the extractives industry;
- iii) Conducted 4 studies on status and extent of use of heavy metals such as mercury and cyanide by the artisanal and small scale gold miners in selected gold mining areas of Mubende, Busia and Karamoja. These studies illustrate the impacts of use of heavy metals in the industry.



*Figure 8: Representatives in Packwach discuss issues related to benefits from oil and gas development. Photo credit: Action Aid Uganda.*

#### 14.5 Contribution to the weather, climate and climate change thematic area:

- i) CSOs have supported the Climate Change Department in the finalization of the Draft Climate Change Bill; participated in the 23rd Session of the Conference of the Parties, pushing forward national interests in the global climate change debate. Some members participated in the organization of 4 Regional Post-Conference of Parties meetings to inform Ugandans about what transpired in the 23rd CoP that took place in November 2017, in Born, Germany;
- ii) Continued working with the National REDD+ Secretariat pushing forward the National REDD+ Program and the Forest Investment Plan and frameworks to support the National REDD+ Strategy development and implementation;
- iii) Promoted agronomic farming practices like application of organic manure, mulching, tree planting, construction and use of energy saving cook-stoves among indigenous and forest dependent communities such as the Batwa, Benet and Ik to adapt and mitigate climate change.



#### 14.6 Contribution to the wetlands thematic area:

- i) Contributed to the process aimed at reviewing the National Wetland policy as well as the Wetland Bill in a bid to provide input but also support government in undertaking community level consultations;
- ii) Supported communities to demarcate over 68 km of river banks and 10 hectares of wetlands in Mutu parish (Agago district) and Akileng parish (Amuria district) aimed at restoring the functionality of the river banks and wetlands to be able to provide ecosystem goods and services;
- iii) CSOs produced public information and education materials on wetland conservation and supported awareness campaigns for resource user communities in over 15 wetlands.

#### 14.7 Contribution to the governance thematic area:

- i) Continued to engage the Good Governance Working Group of MWE to finalize its strategy and action plans for improving governance and improve performance within the Ministry;
- ii) Hosted 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 and holding government accountable especially for oil and gas, climate change, forestry, wetlands and other sectors of the economy.

### 1.5 Sector challenges identified by ENR CSOs

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

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

| Thematic Area | Challenges   | Recommendations  |
|---------------|--|--|
| Forestry      | <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> <li>iv) Inadequate funds to NFA, FSSD, District Forest Services (DFS) to implement their mandates.</li> <li>v) Delay in the finalization of registration and recognition of community forests.</li> <li>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,</li> <li>vii) A delay in up scaling collaborative forest management undermines community interest/ role/responsibility in policing and enforcement of ENR management at community level.</li> <li>viii) Boundaries for wetlands and forest reserves continue to be a challenge, especially with communities living adjacent to these resources.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Implement the presidential ban on logging.</li> <li>ii) CSOs engage MWE and Office of the Prime Minister on sustainable utilization of environment and natural resources in refugee settlements.</li> <li>iii) MWE, Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD), National Forestry Authority (NFA) and affected District Local Governments fast track the cancellation of titles in forest reserves and wetlands across the country.</li> <li>iv) CSOs support MWE in lobbying for increased funding of the sector, especially at parliamentary level.</li> <li>v) MWE/FSSD fast tracks the registration of community forests.</li> <li>vi) MWE engages MoLG and Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD) on issuance of land titles in gazetted areas.</li> <li>vii) NFA and DFS roll out Collaborative Forest Management especially those communities that have applied for memorandum of understanding.</li> <li>viii) MWE/NFA needs to fast track work on demarcation of wetlands and forest reserve boundaries</li> </ul> |



|                                     |   |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|
| Wetlands                            | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). Donors, government, CSOs continue to have low investments in the sector.</li> <li>ii). Developers continuously reclaiming wetlands despite the awareness created.</li> <li>iii). 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.</li> <li>iv). District local governments have a challenge of developing management plans for wetlands and yet they are underfunded.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). Donors, Government of Uganda, CSOs should priorities wetlands</li> <li>ii). EPPF should fast track wetlands reclamation and bring culprits to book.</li> <li>iii). MWE to identify resources for demarcation of wetlands in rural areas.</li> <li>iv). MWE/CSOs should promote Ecosystem Based Adaptation approaches that aim at sustainable utilization (for multiple benefits) of wetlands at community level.</li> </ul>   |
| Environment                         | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). The enactment of the National Environment Act (NEA) and the related regulation such as Environmental Impact Assessment regulations is long overdue.</li> <li>ii). There are irregularities in the Environment Protection Police Force that is often times involved in land grabbing cases in forest reserves and wetlands and abating environmental crime.</li> <li>iii). Inter-institutional collaboration on environmental issues still needs to be strengthened; setting clear roles for Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), MoLHUD, and Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and how these interface with wetlands, forestry, lands, petroleum infrastructure and wildlife among others.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) fast tracks the enactment of the National Environment Bill and the related regulations</li> <li>ii). MWE/CSOs undertake an audit to review the roles/responsibilities/ deployment of the Environmental Protection Police Force (EPPF) in wetlands/forestry/environment more so on how they can support DLGs in abating environmental crime.</li> </ul>                       |
| Weather, Climate and Climate Change | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). Fast tracking the Climate Change Bill as a modality for implementation of the climate change policy and its implementation strategy is still a challenge.</li> <li>ii). There are escalating levels of community level encroachment on forests and wetlands that reduces natural climate change resilience mechanisms thus affecting livelihoods of the communities.</li> <li>iii). Limited financing options to implement climate change adaptation and mitigation measures at community level.</li> <li>iv). Failure by local governments to mainstream climate change concerns in the district development planning processes.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i). MWE to fast track the process for drafting the climate change bill</li> <li>ii). DLGs to mainstream climate change in the district development planning process as well as the district environment action planning process.</li> <li>iii). ENR CSOs to compliment efforts of the central government to create awareness about climate change resilience mechanisms through community based adaptation mechanisms.</li> </ul> |



|                        |  |  |
|------------------------|--|--|
| <p>Good Governance</p> | <p>i). Inadequate staffing in forestry/wetlands/ environment thematic areas at district local government level</p> <p>ii). Bureaucracies and sluggish responsiveness of duty bearers to resolve the reported cases (land titles in wetlands and forest reserves, the use of polyethene bags among others).</p> <p>iii). Laxity to operationalize the National Tree Fund provided for under the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act despite constant reminders by civil society.</p> <p>iv). Failure of investment firms to comply with ENR laws especially those whose investments conflict with ENR laws (agriculture in wetlands, industrial parks in forest reserves, land uptake for Standard Gauge Railway, various road construction and oil and gas infrastructure among others)</p> <p>v). The secretiveness surrounding oil and gas development especially on issues of infrastructural development that have a toll on natural resources</p> | <p>i. GoU creates space for CSO engagements on oil and gas development projects especially those that have a toll on land in wetlands, forests and wildlife conservation areas.</p> <p>ii. GoU addresses the following challenges that have been identified by the good governance group of the ENR Sub-sector:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Political intervention and influence peddling by local politicians</li><li>- Corruption and abuse of office</li><li>- Failure of institutional coordination and persistent mandate overlap</li><li>- Inadequate capacity and financing for central and local governments</li><li>- Inadequate mechanisms for access to justice and remedy</li><li>- Breakdown in law enforcement and compliance</li><li>- Bureaucratic inefficiency and indecisiveness</li></ul> |
|------------------------|--|--|



## 2.0 CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

### 2.1 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Forestry Sub-Sector



#### Indicators:

CSOs contribute to 3 out of the 5 platinum indicators on forestry (highlighted in bold below):

- ❖ % 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

Members of the ENR-CSO Network that contributed to the 3 indicators above include:

International Union for Conservation of Nature, Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment, Environmental Alert, Uganda Tree Growers Association, Agoro Agu International Vocational Institute, Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement, Ecological Christian Organization, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment, Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE) Uganda, Meaningful Empowerment for Change and Poverty Alleviation (MECPA), KULIKA, Tree Talk Plus.

ENR CSOs supported the establishment of 7 tree nurseries & participated in the raising and distribution 1,804,752 assorted tree seedlings. A variety of tree species (seedlings and seed) including *Eucalyptus grandis* (locally collected), *Eucalyptus grandis* (seed sourced from South Africa), varieties of *Eucalyptus* Clones, *Pinus caribaea*, fruit trees, mahogany, *Grevillea robusta*, Musizi, Pine, Mvule, *Sesbania sesban*, *Calliandra calothyrsus*, *Moringa oleifera*, *Terminalia* spp, *Azalia africana*, *Azadirachta indica*, *Melia volkensii*, Paw paw, Jackfruit, *Gmelina arborea*, *Tectona grandis* and tree species of medicinal value such as *Prunus africana*. These were distributed and planted in different parts of the country including Kyankwazi, Masindi, Mityana, Nakasongola, Hoima, Bududa, Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Lamwo among other areas. At a conservative spacing of 3\*3 meters, these are estimated to have covered approximately 1,624 hectares.

The tree planting interventions mainly targeted forest dependent communities, Collaborative Forest Management groups, Private Forest Owners, farmer associations/ organizations, women groups, small holder farmers, and local communities for purposes of restoring degraded lands, mitigating and adapting to climate change impacts through soil and water conservation strategies, enhancing livelihood options and creating buffer zones especially along water bodies such as rivers and wetlands, boundary opening mainly for community forests and forest reserves.

ENR CSOs continued to promote Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR) in the Shea Butter region of Lira, Otuke, Alebtong, Amuria and Agago. In this region over 34 sq. kilometres are maintained under the FMNR arrangement.

Uganda Tree Growers Association – training 40 members (Luweero, Nakasongola, Nakaseke, Wobulenzi) on silvicultural practices for maintaining forests. Tree Talk Plus trained 80 out-of-school youth around Budongo Central Forest Reserve, equipping them with skills for nursery establishment and woodlot establishment to enable them undertake enrichment planting in community forests (totalling 1,200 ha) and Collaborative Forest Management compartments within Budongo Forest.



**Box 1: FRIENDS OF ZOKA – citizen's effort to maintain a permanent forest estate.**

The Friends of Zoka forest community pressure group was formed in 2016 by representatives of women and youth groups with

a view to provide a platform for engaging duty bearers on illegal harvesting of forests and trees in Madi sub region. Promoters

of the group were concerned that Zoka Central Forest Reserve, together with forests and trees on private land in the region were illegally harvested and the district leaderships were slow at addressing the illegalities.

The Friends of Zoka were dismayed by the insulation of crime, the connivances of resource managers with illegal dealers, the perpetration of insecurity in the region due involvement of security agencies in the sale of logs of primed tree species such as Mahogany and Afzelia africana, failure to implement directives from the President and the Minister for Water and Environment banning illegal trade in such species and contradicting pronouncements by central government on converting Zoka Forest into a sugarcane plantation among others.

They have rolled out a social movement and the concern in the physical, ecological and legal integrity of forests in Madi sub-region. The approach is that of engagement, seeking citizenry support and confronting those involved. The objective is to put pressure on government authorities, local government and those who are involve in depletion of trees.

Friends of Zoka are a clear demonstration of the power in people for environment and natural resources management.

They have engaged the Office of the Prime Minister, cabinet ministers, the National Forestry Authority, Civil Society, and the District Local Governments in Madi and exposed those involved in illegalities. They have petitioned district leaders to clear their names on illegal trade in forest produce. Friends of Zoka have attracted the media to cover illegal trader in forest produce in the region.

Using a simple social media on Whatsapp, they are able to undertake surveillance and share timely information on illegalities in the region. They, too, have exposed district leaders that are involved in the trade. They have captured images of tracks loading logs in the districts of Amuru and Adjumani. The strength and fibre of the group is growing despite the lack of integrity and lack of support from the powers that be.

The promoters are threatened by those involved. Security agencies have not positively responded to the issues they raise. The perpetrators of illegal trade are armed with the requisite tools to crush the Friends of Zoka. But their prayer is for one to emerge and support their cause, at a much higher and appreciated level.



*Figure 9: District, CSO, NFA, UWA, cultural leaders in Zoka: Photo credits: Tree Talk Plus.*



*Figure 10: Illegal loggers inside Zoka Forest. Photo credits: Friends of Zoka.*

## 2.2 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Environment Sub-Sector



### Indicators:

ENRCSOs do not have an indicator they directly contribute to. Those adopted by MWE only apply to government departments. These 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

### Contributing CSOs to this deliverable:

However there are applicable undertakings in the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development where ENRCSOs contributed. The contributing CSOs included A-Rocha Uganda, Ecological Christian Organization, Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE) Uganda and Uganda Wildlife Society contributed in different ways to this sector.

With Ecological Christian Organization taking lead, ENRCSOs reported establishing 56 Village Saving and Loan Schemes intended to supported groups involved in clean energy. Over 2,631 households are accessing clean energy technologies. Over 921 households have solar home systems. Over 9,232 households have improved cook-stoves. All this has been achieved through well organized (9) market campaigns carried out in different parts of the country.

CSOs also undertook a review & gap analysis of RE policy media engagement on positive reporting and sustainable charcoal journalism.

CSOs have engaged District Local Governments in Northern Uganda to pass resolutions stopping massive production and transportation of charcoal

## 2.3 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Wetlands Sub-Sector



### Indicators:

Here ENRCSOs contribute to one: % of Uganda's wetlands used under management plans]

### Contributing CSOs to this sub-sector:

IUCN, Water Governance Institute, UCSD, Nature Palace, Kikandwa Environment Project.

CSOs in collaboration with MWE have contributed to the process aimed at reviewing the National Wetland policy as well as the wetland bill in a bid to provide input but also support government in undertaking community level consultations.

The International Union for Conservation of Nature supported communities to demarcate 68km of river banks and 10 hectares of wetlands in Mutu parish (Agago district) and Akileng parish (Amuria district). The efforts were aimed at restoring the functionality of the river banks and wetlands to be able to provide ecosystem goods and services to the communities.

CSOs also build capacity in management of wetlands across the country with specific interest in handling threatened biodiversity (including the Crested Crane) in urban wetlands and in the Lake Victoria Shores. As far as awareness and sensitization is concerned in the Wetlands Sub Sector, CSOs produced public information and education materials on wetland conservation and supported awareness campaigns for resource user communities in over 15 wetlands.

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



Indicators:

There are specific indicators for the weather, climate and climate change thematic are within MWE

Contributing CSOs to this sub-sector:

Environment Management for Livelihood Improvement (EMLI), Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development (UCSD), Environmental Alert, IUCN, Tree Talk Plus

For climate change, the following were areas where civil society organizations contributed:

- i) Partnering with the climate change department to provide a platform for climate change discussions across in the country;
- ii) Establishing agro-ecology centers (such as in Kyankwanzi) to promote learning and adaptability to climate change and resilience to communities. These ecology centres benefit the community in terms of learning new and appropriate technologies in relation to environmental management, adaptability and resilience to climate change;
- iii) Built capacity of members on climate change, impacts, mitigations and adaptations;
- iv) Conducting capacity building workshops for Global Environment Facility (GEF) members on GEF matters;
- v) Conducting short training exercises on negotiating for Multi-lateral Environment Agreements (MEAs) specifically United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) among others;
- vi) Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust specifically worked on agronomic farming practices like application of organic manure, mulching, tree planting, construction and use of energy saving cook-stoves for the Batwa Indigenous Communities to adapt and mitigate climate change.

## 2.4 ENR-CSO Achievements in the Governance Sub-Sector

The CSCO, which is part of the network, continued to play its role in organizing training sessions for selected stakeholders on oil and gas development in the Albertine Graben. For example CSCO members supported 2 regional and international networking and learning events in Entebbe, Uganda and Arusha, Tanzania on the East African Crude Oil Pipeline and the inter-community conflict management and resolution for Inter-Community Conflict Management Committees in the Albertine Graben.

ACODE hosted 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. During these meeting engagement with government holding it accountable have been undertaken, research findings have been disseminated especially for oil and gas, climate change, forestry, wetlands and other sectors of the economy.

In **Table 3**, some of the key studies and research conducted to inform ENR CSO policy advocacy and engagement are presented.

**Table 3:** Research undertaken by ENR CSOs.

| Research/ Study/ Survey   | Organization        |
|---|---------------------|
| <b>A. Forestry sub-sector</b>   | <b>Organization</b> |
| i. Economic and financial analysis of restoration opportunities in the northern moist and Karamoja landscape of Uganda: | IUCN                |
| ii. Enhancing Access to Justice in Uganda's Forestry Sector: A comparative Study of Uganda and Tanzania                 | ACODE               |
| iii. Policy Briefing Paper on Enhancing the Role of Courts in Promoting Forest Justice                                  | ACODE               |
| iv. Policy Briefing Paper on Benefit Sharing in the Forestry Sector in Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania                       | ACODE               |

|           |  |                                      |
|-----------|--|--------------------------------------|
| v.        | Forest Governance Manual   | ACODE                                |
| vi.       | Research papers on Stakeholder Participation in the Oil and Gas Sector   | ACODE                                |
| vii.      | Barriers to equity in REDD+: Deficiencies in national interpretation processes constrain adaptation to context 2017: <a href="https://bit.ly/2JW2Rs0">https://bit.ly/2JW2Rs0</a>   | UCSD                                 |
| viii.     | The impacts of timber value chain to the livelihoods of forest next communities and on the environment   | AUPWAE                               |
| <b>B.</b> | <b>Environment sub-sector</b>  | <b>Organization</b>                  |
| i.        | Status and extent of mercury use by the artisanal and small scale gold miners in selected gold-mining sites of Mubende and Busia districts of Uganda   | Action Coalition on Climate Change   |
| ii.       | Developing adoptable sustainable crop farming models with complete marketing strategy that can reduce agricultural expansion into forest land  | ECO Trust                            |
| iii.      | The impacts of the sugar cane industry on the landscape from an economic, social and environmental perspective.  | ECO Trust                            |
| iv.       | Undertaking a review and a gap analysis of renewable energy policies, laws and guidelines to identify gaps and provide recommendations on development of a more sustainable and environment-friendly energy policy   | Environmental Alert                  |
| v.        | Undertaking a study on unlocking investment/financing for sustainable and renewable energy access in Uganda  | Environmental Alert                  |
| vi.       | Mapping of youth movements and related aspects in the extractives sector to identify existing youth movements in Mubende and Albertine regions (Hoima, Buliisa, Nwoya, Nebbi/Pakwach districts) plus the attendant issues regarding their empowerment and access to opportunities. | Tree Talk Plus/<br>Action Aid Uganda |
| vii.      | Survey to assess the challenges of Artisanal Small Scale Gold Miners on the Environment  | EMLI                                 |
| viii.     | Survey to assess the level of implementation of the Kaveera ban  | EMLI                                 |
| ix.       | Identification of SDGs that target and have high leverage for fostering sustainable development in mountain areas of Uganda.   | ARCOS                                |
| x.        | Mining Developments and Impact On Household Vulnerability And Economic Empowerment In Karamoja: A Gendered Approach  | ECO                                  |
| xi.       | A Critical Sites Network for Freshwater Biodiversity in the Lake Victoria Catchment: Building a Blueprint for Species conservation, Protected Areas, Climate Resilience and Sustainable Livelihoods (IUCN Global Species Project)  | UCSD                                 |
| xii.      | Rethinking Environment and Development in an Era of Global Norms: An Exploration of Forests and Water in Nepal, Sudan and Uganda.  | UCSD                                 |
| xiii.     | Policy mapping of existing community by-laws related to natural resources management. Over 100 people were reached with updated Information on mining concessions granted by the state and all fiscal transfers and directly benefiting 67 youth in Karamoja.                      | ECO                                  |
| <b>C.</b> | <b>Weather, Climate and Climate Change</b>   | <b>Organization</b>                  |
| i)        | Study to assess the implementation status of Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) in Uganda  | EMLI                                 |



### **Box 2: Agoro – Agu Pro-Poor Platform grows stronger.**

The Agoro-Agu Pro-Poor Platform has continued to provide space for discussing forest governance issues and concerns in the landscape (currently covering the districts of Lamwo and Kitgum, but expanding to cover the districts of Pader and Agago). It was instituted to secure agreed multi-stakeholder arrangements, measures, and conceptual frameworks, to ensure (a) efficiency in clarifying and protecting rights; and (b) fostering participation and inclusion of the poor, resolving conflicts and delivering livelihood and forest conservation benefits for forest adjacent communities in the districts of Lamwo and Kitgum.

The platform provides space for information sharing and exchange on selected issues; involves participation/ involvement of different stakeholders with shared interest/goal around a shared natural resource; targets to achieve shared goal/objectives; and has a clear engagement plan to achieve its goals/objectives.

This financial year, the platform has been key in supporting Land Use Dialogues for sub-counties surrounding Agoro-Agu Central Forest Reserve; during which dialogues, there has been increased awareness about the value and importance of the forest reserve.

Upon the successful negotiation of the 2 Collaborative Forest Management initiatives; the fastest ever but also the only CFM arrangements in Northern Uganda, the platform has continuously raised awareness the need to adhere to the Memorandum of Understanding and therefore reducing level of illegalities in CFM blocks.

The platform is at the centre stage in advocating for the registration and declaration of two Community Forests (Katum Forest and Orom-gogo Forest). These two only await endorsement from the responsible authority.

With funding support from different development partners and NGOs, it has established a tree nursery that is a major source of planting material for its members.

Members of the platform have been part of the Joint Sector Review process of the Ministry of Water and Environment (through the ENR CSOs network and the Uganda Forestry Working Group) and this has been an entry point for voicing out concerns for the landscape which include among others the escalating levels of illegal logging of *Azelia africana* and other species.

The current review of the Forest Management Plan (FMP) for the Agoro-Agu Sector of the National Forestry Authority and the Forest Landscape Management Plan (fLMP) are fruits of the engagements within the platform that has provided a conducive environment for dialoguing in the entire landscape.

### 3.0 CAPACITY BUILDING

A number of capacity building initiatives were undertaken and these are highlighted in the Table 4 hereunder.

**Table 4:** Capacity building for the forestry sub-sector.

| Thematic area of training   | Theme           | No. of trainees | Category  |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| Restoration Opportunities Assessment Methodology (ROAM) training: skills of applying the ROAM to identify priority areas for restoration in a systematic way                    | Forestry        | 15              | Staff from the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) |
| CSO Integrated Water Resources Management Training: building the capacity of actors to understand, share lessons and implement IWRM initiatives                                 | Forestry/Water  |                 | – Civil Society Organizations<br>– Partners in the IWRM Sector                |
| Green skills and entrepreneurial development for forestry practitioners: Nursery and woodlot establishment  | Forestry        | 80              | – Communal Land Associations<br>– Forest Adjacent Communities                 |
| Training on silvicultural practices, thinning, pruning, forest inventory, and processing and value addition.  | Forestry        | 40              | Tree growers  |
| Training artisans in energy saving cook stove making, vending and business management   | Forestry/Energy | 2300            | Artisans as energy service providers  |
| 20 times training of environment clubs on environment protection and clean energy conservation technologies in schools  | Environment     | 7500            | Environment clubs in schools  |
| Four capacity building trainings on Land Tenure Reform were organized by Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment in Kitgum and Lamwo Districts. | Forestry        | 300             | CLAs, CFM, DLGs, Cultural leaders   |
| Livelihoods, crop management and crop insurance   | Environment     | 24 groups       | Farmer Groups   |
| Training in vocational skills knowledge (such as hairdressing) to reduce cutting down trees for charcoal and firewood business.   | Livelihoods     | 128             | Youth groups  |
| Trained tree farmers in nursery bed establishment and management practices like budding, grafting, pricking, sowing, and pest and disease control.                              |                 | 156             | Tree farmers  |
| Sustainable Charcoal Journalism for Media Practitioners and District Information Officers to enhance awareness among practicing journalists and communicators                   | Energy          | 48              | Journalists and District Information Officers                                 |



|  |                             |   |   |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---|
| Sustainable land management and agriculture              | Environment and agriculture | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- 10 CBTs</li><li>- 2330 Farmers</li><li>- 10 Marketing agents</li><li>- 10 Group leaders</li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- CBTs</li><li>- Farmers</li><li>- Marketing agents</li><li>Group leaders</li></ul> |
| Community to Community Exchange Visit                    | Agriculture and Environment | 600   |   |
| Trained Community Masons in 3 energy saving technologies | Energy                      | 217   | Community Energy Masons   |



## 4.0 MEDIA ENGAGEMENT



Contributing CSOs to this initiative: A Rocha Uganda, KANCA, and International Union for Conservation of Nature, Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment, ECO-Trust, Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development, Uganda Wildlife Society, MECPA, CAPCA, Albertine Rift Conservation Society, Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment, Uganda Wildlife Society and Environmental Alert.

Through different media channels including newspapers, TV and radio talkshows, newspaper pullouts, newsletters, blogs, T-shirts, caps, branded materials (cups, key holders) bill boards, the CSOs were able to participate in over 30 radio talkshows, aired over 50 spot messages, published over five blogs on different environment and natural resource management components as detailed below.

- a) Supported the Wetlands Management Department (Ministry of water and environment) to make a public notice for Lubigi eviction and restoration in a local newspaper. This was a preliminary process for Lubigi wetland eviction and restoration exercise that took place in early June 2018.
- b) Held 6 radio talk shows on forestry policies and sustainable use of forest resources reaching a wider audience of approximately 2 million people. Issues of illegalities, site species matching for eucalyptus in wetlands among others. In addition, two talk shows were organized on tropical FM in Mubende which aimed at sensitization on a Biotechnology and Biosafety Bill and creating awareness among farmers about GMOs.
- c) Published one newspaper pull out on the role of landscape level platforms in coping with Climate Change and the focus was on the Mt Elgon stakeholders forum dialogues, in which stakeholders were able to identify their niches within the development agenda of the ecosystem, and prioritize investments to where there is greatest need. The article also highlighted the fact that Government through the Ministry of Water and Environment was planning to put in place a National Mountain Forum, based on the Mt Elgon Stakeholder's forum concept as a result of the successes realized so far.
- d) Published three (03) media stories on restoration and sustainable management of River Rwizi. It also 20 investigative stories based on which environmental feature stories were run during prime time on NBS TV that focused on oil and gas and other environmental issues in forestry such as opinion articles on forestry governance issues.
- e) Supported 2 TV talk shows on NTV Uganda creating awareness on international public goods and conservation of big cats, forest conservation and management on private, public and communal land tenure arrangement.
- f) Participated in a dialogue on Uganda's oil and gas issues during the COP 22 held in Bonn Germany and the lessons learnt from a smallholder PES programme were shared during the landscape forum in Bonn Germany.
- g) Conducted 4 radio talk shows on advocacy creation on mining issues in Karamoja. Other talkshows were on awareness creation on child labour in the mines, natural resources governance. Media outreach was also done through radio, print, audios on advocacy about the mining sector, child labour and Natural Resource governance in Karamoja issues featuring the DMWPs, ASM, Opinion leaders, DGSM and the District Local Governments reaching more than 62,000 people.
- h) Developed 3 blogs on wetlands on issues relating to fragile ecosystems-why we need them; women and children most at risk of pollution and contextualizing climate justice. They also organized and participated in 2 radio talk shows at Tiger FM and FM 90 on Environment management, conservation and chemical management in Uganda

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- i) Organized the Annual Forest Fair and the World Forest Day and prepared supplements in newspapers in order to create awareness.
  - j) Produced and disseminated two (02) Biannual E-Newsletters raising awareness on environmental concerns on wetlands, Biodiversity and other natural resources and the Society received feedback from readers including those from outside Uganda- as far as Canada.
  - k) Conducted 17 Radio talk shows at 2 Radio stations with different themes i.e. Agro forestry, Wetlands management by opening Buffers, Rain water harvesting, population verses Environment among others. 700 Stickers and 200 Posters were distributed.
  - l) Developed the 7<sup>th</sup> Edition of the African Mountains Echo Newsletter and this can be found on:
  - m) Developed a stepwise guide for the Africa Tree Finder Application and an information brief on using interactive radio to promote Forest Landscape Restoration. Both of these materials were based on the ICT tools that were developed with the aim of popularizing them, and also providing guidance on how to use them.
  - n) Developed and disseminated policy briefs on Ecosystem based Adaptation (EbA) as a key approach for reducing climate risk in Uganda. The policy brief was developed to inform decision makers about EbA effectiveness based on evidence from case studies within Uganda, obstacles to its implementation as well as how these obstacles can be addressed through emerging legislation such as the Climate Change bill.
  - o) Participated in the 2017 Energy Week, an annual awareness campaign organized by the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development. This was done together with stakeholder dialogues during Energy Week Biomass Dialogue 2017 that was attended by 209 participants (150 males and 59 females), representing, among others, manufacturers of biomass technologies, producers of biomass, traders of charcoal, researchers and academia.
  - p) Organized two interactive radio talk shows on CBS FM (88.8fm) and Radio Simba (97.3fm) and sponsored 46 spot messages on CBS FM and Radio Simba from 7th to 16th September, together reaching about 6 million listeners
  - q) Participated in the World Environment Day engagements organized by NEMA. In this regard, an article titled 'Reflection of Practical Actions for Beating Plastic Pollution in Uganda; how can this be achieved?' was published.

## 5.0 CROSSCUTTING ISSUES



Contributing CSOs to this initiative: International Union for Conservation of Nature, ECO-Trust, and Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement, MECPA, and Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment.

**The ENR CSOs contributed to a number of cross cutting issues that included the following:**

- i) Engagement of marginalized groups: The CSOs engaged marginalized groups through convening workshops that brought together over 45 representatives of marginalized groups in the country to provide input into the Climate Change Bill that was under review and their views were compiled and integrated into the CSO position paper for presentation during the CSO/MWE consultation on the Climate Change bill. The CSOs further supported 25 women and youth groups through trainings on climate smart agriculture in the districts of Arua, Nebbi and Nwoya
- ii) HIV/ AIDS: The CSOs improved quality of care for those infected or affected by HIV in wildlife conservation areas. The staff of UWA were equipped with knowledge aimed at changing their attitude and behavior towards HIV. Free testing, counseling and enrollment into care was also provided. The CSOs also sensitized 147 farmers and 128 youth both men and women through media messages on HIV/AIDS prevention, testing and treatment.

## 6.0 CHALLENGES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

For the FY 2017/18, the ENR sub-sector undertook to address the drivers of environmental degradation by mainstreaming ENR considerations across high impact sectors of agriculture, infrastructure, lands, energy and water in order to achieve reduced contributions to degradation under Undertaking 1.

We CONGRATULATE MWE for making progress by constituting task teams to spearhead stakeholder engagement for ENR mainstreaming, deploying staff to de-concentrated structures within the regions, implementation of the gender strategy for the ENR Subsector (MWE, 2016), engaging Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development to mainstream environment and climate change issues into the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development budget among others.

In addition, we also NOTE the progress on presentation of the National Environment Bill 2017 to Parliament, the presentation of National Environment Management Policy for a Regulatory Impact Assessment, the initiation of the review of the National Wetlands Conservation and Management Policy and drafting of a sector specific Wetlands Resources Management Bill. There has also been initiation of the review of the National Forestry Policy and the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, the presentation of the Climate Change Bill before Cabinet for discussion and approval and the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding between MWE and the ENR-CSO network to establish a modality for collaboration with the Ministry.

However, we OBSERVE a number of challenges, some of them crosscutting across the different subsectors and others specific to the respective subsectors. One of the key crosscutting challenges is the inadequate reporting of progress towards achievement in respect to the strategic objectives and key actions for the ENR subsector departments and agencies.



The sector specific challenges include the following.

**A) Environment Thematic Area:**

- a) Undertaking No.1 requires multi-stakeholder engagements and collaboration, requires sufficient funding which is in this case lacking and a dedicated member of staff to follow up on implementation of actions. Departments and Agencies in the targeted high impact sectors continue to work in silos; with limited engagement of the private sector, CSOs and other actors in managing environmental issues. The implementation of the undertaking requires finalization of the National Climate Change Bill, the Environment Bill and the Wetlands Management Bill whose enactment is delayed;
- b) At District Local Government and Lower Government level, there is limited capacity for mainstreaming environment and climate change in Environment Action Plans, sub-county and District Development Planning process;
- c) MWE pronounced itself to release 3% of its budget from the Water sub-sector to ENR sub-sector. Whereas the funds were committed, they have since not been released. There are also no clear guidelines on how these funds will be utilized and no mechanisms for progressive and regular reporting by the Ministry, Departments and Authorities;
- d) The cancellation of land titles in forest reserves and wetlands has not progressed and yet it has been one of the agreed actions under Undertaking 1 in previous years;
- e) There is an influx of refugees impacting environment and natural resources within refugee settlements especially in Imvepi and Rhino refugee camps. There are high demands for fire wood, building materials, land for cultivation, water, and engagement in charcoal production yet preparedness by host communities (and regulating institutions) is inadequate. Notable is that Children, Youth (boys and girls) and Women are the most vulnerable to these impacts;
- f) Inadequate regulation of sand mining and the situation is worsened by weak coordination between MEMD, NEMA and MWE on issuance of licenses for sand mining Vis a Vis the mandatory requirement for undertaking an Environmental Impact Assessment. Secondly, security personnel insulate crime by large scale miners that push small scale miners out of the business.

**For the Forestry Thematic Area,**

- a) The proposed merger of National Forestry Authority (NFA) with Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) presents challenges of management and monitoring of the forest resources with illegalities being a possibility. The proposal, too, is silent about the state of the District Forest Services, which may also need to be brought back to the centre.
- b) Failure by FSSD, NFA and the (District Forest Services (DFS) to enforce the law, the regulations, ministerial directives let alone the Presidential Directive to stop illegal logging in northern Uganda targeting *Azelia africana*, *Vitellaria paradoxa*, *Khaya* spp, among other species. There is also failure to enlist these species in Appendix III or Appendix II of CITES to garner international support in regulating their trade.
- c) Stakeholders continue to cast doubts about the role of Environment Protection Police Unit (EPPU) in forest resource management and the key challenge is on the deployment, supervision, recruitment, training and orientation in ENR management as well as reputation of individuals in the force among others.
- d) The emergency of the oil and gas development (with its anticipated impacts such as land uptake, civil works, related surface runoff, pollution from waste water) and the Security sector (and the associated impacts such as political corruption causing failure to enforce the law, regulations, ministerial directives and the presidential ban on trade in logs) as a high impact sectors targeting forestry.
- e) The neighbouring Kenya issued a ban on charcoal production. This ban has resulted into increased charcoal export to Kenya and MWE and MEMD have not issued any statement to regulate this trade.
- f) There are continued delays in declaration of community forests, registration of private forests and scaling up of Collaborative Forest Management approaches which is demoralizing community and private forest owners to commit their land to forests investment and lowering their interest/role/responsibility in policing and enforcement of ENR management at community level.



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- g) Government programmes concentrate on commercial tree growing at the expense of restoration of ecosystem services with over 80% of the seedlings promoted and distributed by Farm Income Project and the Sawlog Production Grant Scheme being exotic yet it is the responsibility of MWE to roll out Forest Landscape Restoration initiatives in the country. Government projects and programs should concentrate on restoration of ecological and maintenance of the genetic pool of indigenous species.
  - h) Forestry research and agro-forestry are neglected and lagging behind partly because the responsible institution, NAFFORI, is not positioned in the right ministry (under MAAIF). It is hoped that MWE will exploit the forest policy and forest act review process to seek for the return of forest research and agro-forestry back to MWE.

For Wetlands thematic area:

- a) Political, as well as interference by security agencies in the wetlands management, have continued to impede some of the law enforcement efforts;
- b) The absence of a legal framework (wetlands management law) is a big stumbling block in wetland management given that the existing legal frameworks are weak and easily manipulated by developers and illegal wetland users;
- c) The rate of wetland restoration does not match with the rate of degradation which stands at 70 times more than restoration (as reported by the Wetlands Management Department, MWE, 2018);
- d) Inadequate coordination among wetland management stakeholder institutions, with conflicting mandates/projects/programs, has escalated encroachment, occupation and issuance of land titles in wetlands with total disregard of legal regimes. This is aggravated by delays in completion of court cases and execution of offenders;
- e) The lack of transparency in the EIA processes has led to approval of projects in wetlands and inadequate follow up of approved mitigation conditions.

#### **the weather, climate and climate change thematic area,**

- i) Undertaking No 1 is a multi-sector undertaking and therefore presents difficulty in ensuring uniformed action and has no baselines to assess progress on climate change actions. This undertaking will require a legal framework to make it mandatory for the other sectors to mainstream climate change otherwise its operationalization is based on good will.
- ii) Lack of an enabling law to mainstream climate change and inadequate financial, human resources and logistical support for mainstreaming climate change into Uganda's Development processes for sectors at all levels.
- iii) Delays in adoption of climate change indicators, limited coordination of adaptation actions and limited coverage of adaptation interventions (mostly Karamoja).
- iv) There is slow response from MWE on the Adaptation Fund (AF) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) and this is attributed to lack of the necessary policies (safeguards policy, gender, ethics policy) and guidelines required by Secretariats of AF & GCF. Uganda does not have National Implementation Entities and therefore cannot access funds directly. The procedure for accreditation is lengthy and tedious.
- v) Stakeholders are concerned about the fate of Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) following the decision to bring it back to the Ministry. Secondly, currently UNMA has no Board which hampers decisions made at that level.
- vi) UNMA has faulty equipment and tools especially for field station hence delays in sharing meteorological information
- vii) The National Meteorological Teaching School (NMTS) requires capital development as it is still an unfunded priority.



We recommend the following:

- i) MWE urgently expands the shortlist of high impact sectors to include oil and gas and security sectors as targets for mainstreaming ENR and climate change;
- ii) In 2014, MWE agreed to engage the power centres that meddle in the ENR and Water Resources Management. We recommend that MWE opens up space to engage with Ministry of Defence, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Operation Wealth Creation among other security agencies to candidly address the issue of security personnel interfering in ENR Management, land grabbing in forest reserves and wetland, insulating forest crime among others;
- iii) MWE engages Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development and exploit the existing political clout surrounding the Land Inquiry Commission to cancel the said land titles in wetlands and forest reserve and publish a list in the gazette;
- iv) It is high time MWE sets a criteria, recruits and trains a specialized team of policemen (with integrity) with minimum qualification of a certificate in forestry (from Nyabyeya Forestry College), Wildlife Management (from Uganda Wildlife Training Institute), tourism among other specialised ENR disciplines;
- v) MWE and CSOs should work closely with Office of the Prime Minister (OPM) /UNHCR to fast track the development and implementation of Refugee Response Plan and strategies and guidelines to advance preparedness and management of refugee influx in host communities. These should address the needs and concerns of the different gender categories within the refugee and refugee host categories. Furthermore, the accreditation of companies that transport humanitarian food aid should include clauses deterring them from transportation of illegal forest produce as part of the review of the guidelines;
- vi) MEMD, NEMA, MWE and Ministry of Local Governments develop and enforce guidelines for sustainable utilization of sand resources, put the interest of small scale miners (local content) as opposed to large scale and international companies;
- vii) Harmonize and clearly spell out the mandates of the different ENR institutions in the on-going legal reform processes Environment Bill, Climate Change Bill, Wetlands Bill and review of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act.
- viii) MWE and NEMA review the approval processes for EIAs to cater for guidance from disciplines such as forestry, water resources management, wetlands, wildlife management among others that are heavily impacted in case of a contested approval;
- ix) MWE reconsiders the status of Weather, Climate and Climate Change in the forthcoming Joint Sector Review as the content and issues to discuss have since accumulate since the establishment of the Climate Change Department and operationalization of UNMA;
- x) MWE and the respective ENR subsector departments and authorities should strengthen the implementation of ENR gender strategy and related regular progressive reporting towards achievement of the intended objectives and targets.



## LIST OF CONTRIBUTING ENR-CSOS

**Table 5:** List of Contributing CSOs

| No. | Name of the Institution  | Physical/Contact Address   |
|-----|--|--|
| 1   | A Rocha Uganda   | Address: P.O Box 11569 Kampala<br>Gayaza - Kayunga Road;<br>Tel: +256 414 663875 or +256 785 231210; Email: uganda@arocha.org;<br>Website:<br><a href="http://www.arocha.org/en/a-rocha-uganda">http://www.arocha.org/en/a-rocha-uganda</a>  |
| 2   | Action for Rural Women's Empowerment (ARUWE) Uganda                              | P.O.BOX 28564, Kampala-Uganda; Plot 800, Block B, Rubaga Road; Tel: 0312102852; Email: aruwe@aruweug.org , aruwe.aruwe@gmail.com;<br>Website: <a href="http://www.aruweug.org">www.aruweug.org</a>   |
| 3   | Advocates Coalition for Development and Environment                              | P.O BOX 29836<br>PLOT 96, KANJOKYA STREET, KAMWOKYA<br>0312812150<br>acode@acode-u.org<br><a href="http://www.acode-u.org">www.acode-u.org</a>   |
| 4   | Agoro International Vocational Institute – Host Institute for Agoro Agu platform | P.O Box 548, Kitgum<br>Loromibenge Village, Pobar Parish, Agoro Sub County, Lamwo District<br>0773 024 977<br>aiviagoro@gmail.com  |
| 5   | Albertine Rift Conservation Society  | P.O BOX 9146<br>1329, Nsambya Road, Kampala, Uganda<br>+256 414 530700<br>info@arcosnetwork.org<br><a href="http://www.arcosnetwork.org">www.arcosnetwork.org</a>  |
| 6   | Association of Uganda Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment (AUPWAE) | Head office: Plot 842 Lugolobi Close, Sempagala Zone-Buye, Ntinda-Kampala<br>P.O. Box 34192 Kampala, Clock Tower - Kampala, Uganda.  |
| 7   | Central Archdiocesan Province Caritas Association (CAPCA).                       | 14125, Mengo, Kampala<br>Kampala Archdiocesan Catholic Secretariat Building<br>Plot 1, Stensera Road, Lubaga.<br>+256 0312112048<br>info@capcauganda.org<br><a href="http://www.capcauganda.org">www.capcauganda.org</a>   |
| 8   | Ecological Christian Organization  | P.O BOX 34485,Kampala Uganda<br>Plot 2140 Old Kira Road Bukoto, Kampala<br>Tel: +256414535212<br>Email: <a href="mailto:eco@ecouganda.org">eco@ecouganda.org</a> / <a href="mailto:ed@ecouganda.org">ed@ecouganda.org</a><br>Website: <a href="http://www.ecouganda.org">www.ecouganda.org</a> |
| 9   | Environmental Conservation Trust   | P. O. Box 8986 Kampala Uganda<br>Plot 49 Nakiwogo Road Entebbe<br>0414 322573<br><a href="mailto:support@ecotrust.or.ug">support@ecotrust.or.ug</a><br><a href="http://www.ecotrust.or.ug">www.ecotrust.or.ug</a>  |
| 10  | Environmental Alert  | P.O BOX 11259<br>Plot 475/523, Sonko Lane, Kabalagala<br>0414510215<br><a href="mailto:ed@envalert.org">ed@envalert.org</a> , <a href="mailto:envalert@envalert.org">envalert@envalert.org</a><br><a href="http://www.envalert.org">www.envalert.org</a>                                       |
| 11  | Environmental Management for Livelihood Improvement Bwaise Facility              | Plot 1725, Block 203, Bwaise Nabweru Road P.O. Box 3430 Kampala  |
| 12  | IUCN-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<br>Maguru Mucwa Fort Portal municipality<br>0752842173<br><a href="mailto:Kacbongo@yahoo.co.uk">Kacbongo@yahoo.co.uk</a>   |

|    |   |  |
|----|---|--|
| 14 | KULIKA Uganda                                   | P.O. Box 11330, Kampala<br>Plot 472, Nsambya Hospital Road, Kampala<br>+256 (0) 414 266 261<br>kulika@kulikauganda.org<br>www.kulika.org   |
| 15 | Marginalized Children and People's Association  | P.O Box 980, Lira<br>Off Lira-Kampala, After Gapco roundabout, Odokomit.<br>+256777111999<br>mecpauganda@yahoo.com   |
| 16 | Rural Initiative for Community Empowerment      | P.O. Box 481, Arua<br>Plot B Mvara Oluko Road<br>0772857349<br>ricearua@yahoo.com<br>www.riceuganda.org  |
| 17 | Tree Talk Plus                                  | Head office: Plot 842 Lugolobi Close, Sempagala Zone-Buye, Ntinda-Kampala<br>P.O Box 31833, Clock Tower - Kampala, Uganda.<br>Direct line: +256 392 177 128; Email: info@treetalkplus.org; Website: www.treetalkplus.org     |
| 18 | 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  |
| 19 | Uganda Timber Growers Association               | P. O. Box 75063 Kampala<br>Plot 116 Bukoto Street, Kamwokya<br>0785343564<br>info@utga.ug<br>www.utga.ug   |
| 20 | Uganda Wildlife Society                         | P.O. Box 7422, Kampala, Uganda<br>Plot 1521 Mawanda Road Kamwokya in Kampala<br>Airfield Road<br>Tororo, Eastern Uganda<br>Buliisa Town, Western Uganda<br>Tel: 0414530891<br>Email: uws@uws.or.ug<br>Website: www.uws.or.ug |
| 21 | CARE International in Uganda                    | P.O. Box 7280, Kampala<br>Plot 1B, Kira Road, 2nd Floor, Kalamu House<br>+256 312 258 100<br>cuhq@careuganda.org<br>www.careuganda.org   |
| 22 | Worldwide Fund for Nature Uganda Country Office | Plot 2 Sturrock Road, Kololo,<br>P.O. Box 8758, Kampala<br>Phone: 0200 510800  |
| 23 | BMCT-Kabale                                     |  |
| 24 | Community Development and Conservation Agency   | Nyabyeya Trading Centre, Budongo Sub-County, Masindi district<br>+256 772 905 861<br>infocodeauganda@gmail.com<br>www.codecauganda.org   |
| 25 | Community Volunteer Initiative for Development  | <a href="mailto:covoidorg@yahoo.com">covoidorg@yahoo.com</a><br><a href="mailto:covoidorg@yahoo.com">covoidorg@yahoo.com</a><br>256-714170212<br>P.O. Box: 93<br>Rubirizi, Uganda  |
| 26 | Friends of Zoka                                 | Adjumani, West Nile  |



### Box 1. About the Environment and Natural Resources Civil Society (ENR-CSO) Network.

**The ENR-CSO Network in Uganda** was founded in **2009** as a loose network whose Vision is, 'Uganda's natural environment providing goods and services, on sustainable basis, for national socio-economic development.'

#### **Mission, goal, objectives and core business of the ENR-CSO Network**

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

**Goal:** The Goal of ENR-CSO is "Ensuring that ENR-CSO network members effectively contribute to achieving good governance for effective service delivery in the ENR sector."

#### **Objectives of the ENR-CSO Network**

##### **The ENR-CSO Network has three major objectives:**

- a. Proactively influence conservation and development policies and programmes for good governance, effective management and sustainable utilization of Uganda's environmental resources;
- b. Build a credible and recognized Network within the Environment and Natural Resources Sector;
- c. Strengthen ENR-CSO Network and members' capacity to implement the Mission of the ENR-CSO Network.

##### **ENR-CSO Network core business:**

- a. Lobbying and advocacy for enabling sector policies and good governance in the ENR Sector.
- b. Membership mobilization, information sharing and joint monitoring/advocacy
- c. Networking among members and between the network and other players in ENR Sector.
- d. Capacity building for the network members.

The Network has a **Steering Committee**, which provides overall strategic guidance to the **Secretariat**. Furthermore, it also has **Thematic Working Groups** including: Forestry; Wetlands; Whether, Climate and Climate Change; Environment and Governance. These process and engage on respective policy and practice issues under each theme.

For More Information contact: **The Secretariat of the ENR-CSO Network**, C/O **Environmental Alert**, Kabalagala off Ggaba Road, P.O. Box 11259, Kampala; Tel: +256414510547, Email: ed@envalert.org, envalert@envalert.org,

**ENR-CSO Website:** <http://enr-cso.org/>; Environmental Alert Website: <http://envalert.org/>

This ENR-CSOs Consolidated Annual performance Report, 2018 was published by the ENR-CSO Network in partnership with **CARE International** in Uganda, 'through strengthening resilience and inclusive governance, 'Program with Financial support from DANIDA through Care Denmark. The programme is being implemented by CARE International in Uganda in partnership with National CSOs partners.

