

Presented ahead of the 11th Annual Water and Environment Joint Sector Review 2019.

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

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 11th Water and Environment Sector Performance Report 2019 presents the performance of the sector during the financial year (FY) 2018/19. The ENR-CSOs based on their roles, responsibilities and mandate appraise the sector performance by way of raising emerging issues and suggesting alternative recommendations for consideration by the Government and Development partners into the sector plans for subsequent financial year.

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

A. Congratulations

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

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



Torching of illegally produced and marketed charcoal in Abim district
Photo by: Friends of Zoka

Salient features of the report relating to Environment and Natural Resources include the reduction in wetland coverage from 15.6% in 1994 to 8.9% this FY.

Forest cover has reduced from 24% in 1990 through 9% in 2015 and now with a little gain to 12.4%, with an estimated annual loss of natural forest cover standing at 2%.

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

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

B. Concerns

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

- i) Most of the National Development Plan (NDP) II targets under the Environment and Natural Resources (ENR) have not been achieved due to limited funding. The

required funding to address the issues in the sector is projected at 9 times the current funding investment, thus the 'business as usual' approach will not deliver NDP III, the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and other national (such as the Strategic Sector Investment Plan, 2018-2030, presidential directives) and international commitments of similar nature.

- ii) Capacity gaps in the sector remains a critical issue particularly in newly created local governments that lack personnel and resources to implement their mandate and have targeted natural resources (sand, trees, rock outcrops) as sources of revenue rather than pursue their protection for posterity.
- iii) Despite public outcry aired out during previous Joint Sector Review meetings, inter-institutional collaboration remains a challenge especially with the high impact sectors of energy, mineral development, land, infrastructure development, agriculture and how these interface with wetlands, forestry, lands and wildlife among others.
- iv) MWE continues to develop guidelines (such as environment and natural resources mainstreaming guidelines, guidelines for charcoal production, transportation and trade among others), as a matter of trend, without forecasting the implementation modalities of those guidelines.
- v) We continue to see insulation of environmental crime through Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs), permits and licenses. For example illegal rice growing and mining of sand and clay in Lwera wetlands (and other wetlands) is insulated by an EIA, movement permits are abused to transport illegal forest produce (timber, firewood and charcoal), licenses for tree growing in central forest reserves are a major driver for clearance of natural forests

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

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

- xiii) Involvement of the military in illegalities in the environment and natural resources is on the rise. There are reports of senior military officers having land titles in protected areas, occupying fragile ecosystems and military establishments in forest reserves. In Bugoma, the military pitched camp and protected illegal occupancy by Hoima Sugar Works. In northern Uganda, illegal trade in charcoal and logs is insulated by security forces. We now see military officers attacking tree farmers who are harvesting and selling forest produce from their farms.
- xiv) The weakly regulated sand & clay mining in wetlands across various parts of the country promotes continuous wetlands degradation and loss negatively impacting on livelihoods and economic development.

C. Recommendation

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

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

fast-track development and implementation of strategies for enhancing regulation of sustainable biomass production and utilization for energy consumption.

- viii) **Ministry of Defence** re-assesses their involvement in environment and natural resources and bring to book officers and men that indulge themselves in environmental crime.
- ix) **MAAIF** addresses concerns over increased use of chemicals (herbicides and pesticides) that not only present environmental hazard but also affect the production chain.

3.0 OUR COMPLIMENTARY ROLE IN SECTOR DEVELOPMENTS

As partners in delivering development to citizens in Uganda, the ENR-CSOs wish to RECOMMEND support to deliver on similar fronts whilst playing our role as public watchdogs. This financial year, with reports from 46 member organizations, we contributed USD 4,317,560 (see **Figure 1**) compared to USD 2,755,750 in FY 2017/2018, which is a 57% increase compared to last FY. Investment in environment constituted 34%, forestry 28%, climate change 22%, Governance 9% and wetlands 7%. Specific areas where ENR-CSOs invested resources during the financial year 2018/19 include:

A. Network related achievements

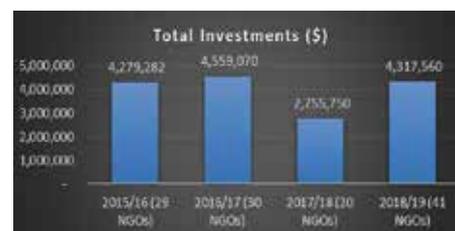


Figure 1: Investments by the ENRCSOs for the past 4 years. **Source:** ENR-CSOs annual consolidated performance report 2019.

- i) The network has developed a new **Network Strategic Plan 2019-2029**, that is aligned to the SDGs, new development priorities of the country, new emerging sector issues and strategically positions the network to contribute meaningfully to development of the sector.
 - ii) ENR-CSOs **patterned with MWE** in the implementation of the Inclusive Green Growth for Poverty Reduction (IGG4PR) project. Through this, the network has established **5 regional nodes** in the Albertine, Northern, Karamoja, Eastern and South Western regions and initiated **accrediting of 66 new members**. This will form entry points for deeper engagements at sub-national level.
- #### B. Good governance engagements
- i) ENR-CSOs have engaged stakeholders on governance of environment and natural resource, demanding for transparency relating to irregularities, environmental injustices, falsification of tenure documents, connivances and doubts cast around **court rulings in favour of private developers**, with contested land titles issued in wetlands and forest reserves. The cases to cite are Bugoma Central Forest Reserve (NFA Vs Hoima Sugar Works and Bunyoro Kingdom), Buto-Buvuma Central Forest Reserve (NFA Vs World War II veterans), Mbarara Central Forest Reserve where there are independent developers, Lweera and Lubenge Wetlands where there is rice growing, Zoka Forest Reserve (connivances between security

forces, district local government leaders), *Azelia africana* logs (traded in various parts of northern Uganda) among others.

- ii) In collaboration with the Civil Society Coalition on Oil and Gas, we undertook reviews of the Environment and Social Impact Assessments for Tilenga & King Fisher oil developments as well as the East African Crude Oil Pipeline and submitted input to the National Environment Management Authority as well as the Petroleum Authority of Uganda.
- iii) Together with **Uganda Water and Sanitation NGO Network** and Non-State actors, the ENR-CSO network presented **proposals for consideration in the NDP III** with consideration of the need to consolidate achievements of NDP II and bringing on board new topical themes as the country transitions from brown to blue/green economy.
- iv) The **'walk to Zoka Forest'** was an iconic advocacy and awareness raising event garnering support from civic and political leadership to fight illegal harvesting and trade in forest produce (logs, timber and charcoal) in West Nile and parts of Northern Uganda. ENRCSOs supported members of the Walkers Association, together with Friends of Zoka, constituting **12-man team, to walk 470 kilometres in 15 days** from Kampala to Zoka Forest in Adjumani District. The event reached out to **4,410 people directly, 130,090 via social media, 5,105,000 via mass media** and drew the attention of the leadership on the need to curb illegalities in Madi and Acholi sub-regions.
- v) The outstanding engagement platform is the monthly **State of the Nation meetings**, aimed at engaging various actors in development to bring on the public agenda issues related to good governance of environment and natural resources.
- vi) CSOs have established the **Uganda Green Economy Network**, which is a platform for CSOs to engage government on the transition path from brown economy to green/blue economy. Members of the network are drawn from various sectors of the economy including Operation Wealth Creation.
- vii) In a bid to save Bugoma Forest, CSOs formed a **'Save Bugoma Platforms'** that has been a key space for sharing information and tactics for engagement to demand leadership to reverse actions intended to decimate part of the forest for sugarcane growing. **Three petitions have been delivered to Bunyoro Kingdom, a press conference has been held and a petition submitted to His Excellency the President.**

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

C. Forestry achievements

- i) Throughout the extended rain season, CSOs have engaged communities, using work-based learning approaches and building their entrepreneurial and life skills, to plant, grow and protect trees whilst improving their livelihoods options. In addition to the 7 nurseries established last financial year, **10 nurseries** (meeting certification standards) were established and maintained, producing various species (indigenous and exotic) including fruit trees. A total of **2,637,071**

seedlings (compared to 1,804,752 last FY) were distributed and planted, translating into **2,373 hectares** (compared to 1,624 hectares last FY).

- ii) For the last 6 years, ENR-CSOs have pursued forest certification and it is only this year that the Uganda Timber Growers Association was issued with a **Forest Stewardship Group Certificate, covering 3 members (with a total of approximately 1,250 hectares)**, in the Mubende cluster. Certification is a way of promoting "responsible forestry management" that emphasizes socially beneficial, environmentally appropriate and economically viable forest management.
- iii) Members of the network have **undertaken research on the impacts of oil palm developments** in Kalangala and Buvuma with a view of highlighting the multiple negative impacts on the intended project beneficiaries as well as on the environment to be able to prevent their reoccurrence in the other suggested oil palm expansion hubs.
- iv) In East Acholi sub-region, members of the network facilitated **4 district local governments** (Lamwo, Kitgum, Pader and Agago) to hold council meetings leading to the **endorsement of the forest landscape management plan** for the Agoro-Agu landscape. Endorsement of the forest landscape management plan by the 4 District Local Governments presents them with an opportunity for resource mobilisation to enhance forestry in the region.
- v) In the South Western Region of the Greater Virunga Landscape, a **Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV)** was agreed upon by over 65 participants who participated in the second Forest Landscape Restoration (FLR) meeting held in Bushenyi. The SPV will sign off-take agreements with out-growers to **supply the raw material (logs), to add value through central processing and value addition facilities**. SPV will be in charge of marketing and selling the product to end users and will catalyse **restoration of at least 120,000 ha of forest cover** in the Greater Virunga by 2030.

D. Weather, climate and climate change developments

- i) CSOs have continued **engaging stakeholders on the need to fast track the Climate Change Bill into law**. This has been through several tactics such as workshops, breakfast meetings and face-to-face engagements with concerned leaders. Alongside this engagement was the proposal **advanced by CSOs to Parliament of Uganda to set up an independent Committee of Parliament** to oversee climate change issues in the country. This has consequently been achieved.
- ii) Following the catastrophic landslides in Bududa, CSOs undertook a comprehensive study resulting into a policy brief on **Understanding Climate Change Impacts in selected climate vulnerable groups – A Case Study of landslides in Bududa District, Mt. Elgon Region**. The brief commends government efforts in undertaking risk reduction and management interventions but also expresses the need to develop a comprehensive resettlement/relocation and management plan.
- iii) On **natural resources governance**, through the Strengthening Resilience and Promoting Inclusive Governance Program CSOs supported District Local Governments in the refuge landscapes of Albertine Graben and

West Nile, to discuss modalities for building resilience and reducing vulnerabilities in the refuge landscape, with special focus on women, girls and the youth. Consequently **15,240 trees were marked (6,600 trees marked in Rhino camp and 8,640 trees were marked in Imvepi refugee settlements)** with red and yellow painting, as a reminder to refugees that these trees shouldn't be cut down because of their role in building resilience at community level.

- iv) Members of the network participated in a comparative study (conducted in Uganda, Ecuador, Nepal, Switzerland and Kyrgyzstan) entitled **"Leaving no one in mountains behind"**. It provides insights to methodological challenges and possible ways of meaningful assessment of SDGs in mountain areas.
- v) ENRCSOs participation in Conference of Parties (COP) 24, Katowice, Poland (by way of convening 4 pre-COP and 4 post-COP meetings) in addition to having participated in the development of a Climate Change Adaptation Training Manual as well as developing discussion papers on Climate change adaptation financing in Uganda.
- vi) CSOs co-sponsored the first Great Lakes and Catchment Management Conference intended to showcase Ecosystem Based Adaptation Approach (based on research findings from Mt. Elgon) as a tested solution for addressing the impacts of climate change on water and land resources.
- vii) CSOs have supported communities to **establish micro-irrigation pilot activities** as a way of adapting to climate changes while lessening the effects of prolonged drought to farmers' livelihood in various districts. **So far, 80 members, from two districts have reported earning a total of UGX 9,180,000 from beans they produced under irrigation, while 35 Members from Wakiso reported earning a total of UGX 4,346,000 from production and marketing of vegetables.**
- viii) CSOs are engaged in a study for tracking climate change adaptation financing in Uganda, targeting 20 projects. This study will be expounded in future to cover more projects.

E. Environment management

- i) Under the **extractives industry**, members of the network supported and facilitated consultation processes on the improvement of the legal and regulatory frameworks for sustainable management of the mining sector, with particular emphasis **on compliance to environmental laws, international conventions, international standards and international best practices.**
- ii) In the **energy sector**, the effort has been around engaging district local governments to **resist illegal trade in charcoal production and trade** as well as the promotion of **technologies with high thermal efficiencies**. Charcoal production and trade turned luxurious when neighbouring Kenya issued a ban charcoal production and trade.
- iii) CSOs supported **189 Aquaponics** farmers to raise fish (Cat & Tilapia) fingerlings **112,750**, in the districts of Kampala, Wakiso, Kamuli, Adjumani and Hoima among.
- iv) Supported efforts to **finalise the Catchment Management Plan for River Rwizi Catchment**, which will guide the role out of activities aimed at comprehensive restoration of the catchment, leading to improved quantity and quality of water upstream, midstream and downstream of the river.

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

F. Wetlands

- i) CSOs have collaborated with MWE throughout the review processes for wetlands policy, the wetland draft bill and are committed to see this brought to a logical conclusion.
- ii) In collaboration with the MWE, CSOs, with funding from the Adaptation Fund,
- iii) Engaged communities to **restore Rufuka wetland in Ntungamo district** by filling the

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

dug up channels that had dried the wetland. Approximately **6 hectares** are now restored.

- iv) Conducted awareness training (importance of wetlands, bye-laws) for **105 community members** on safe guarding and protecting wetlands in Ishongororo sub-county in Ntungamo district.
- v) Raised awareness through radio talk show about the **deteriorating state of Lake Wamala, the associated Wetlands and its entire catchment.**

G. Research studies/Surveys

The list of studies undertaken by ENR-CSO members this FY are detailed in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Research undertaken by ENR-CSOs.

Research/ Study/ Survey	Organization
A. Forestry sub-sector	
i. Validation of views of forest adjacent communities on the Constitutional Amendment Bill No.13 of 2017 with Masindi district Councillors.	Community Development and Conservation Agency
ii. Impact of oil palm on land cover and land use in Kalangala and Buvuma	ECO TRENDS
iii. Impacts and implications of oil palm on the landscape	ECO TRENDS
iv. Mapping timber dealers to inform decisions on eliminating illegal timber trade in the districts of Kampala, Mubende, Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo, Kasese, Kabarole, Hoima, Kikuube, Masindi and Kyankwanzi districts.	Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda
A.Environment sub-sector	
i. Issues and gaps in the draft urban solid waste management policy, 2017 & draft Green Jobs Strategy	Environment Management and Livelihoods Initiatives
ii. Gap Analysis on the Domestication and Application of International Best Practices and Provisions in the Extractive Sector of Uganda	Tree Talk Plus and Action Aid
iii. An analysis of oil palm projects in Uganda	ECO TRENDS
iv. Impacts of oil palm on employment, demography and gender issues in Kalangala districts	ECO TRENDS
v. Future economic trajectories for oil palm in Buvuma and Kalangala districts	ECO TRENDS
vi. An assessment of land deals undertaken by the National Oil Palm Project in Kalangala and Buvuma districts	ECO TRENDS
vii. Research on mining developments and impact on household vulnerability and economic empowerment in Karamoja: A gender approach	Ecological Christian Organisation
A.Weather, Climate and Climate Change	
i. Participatory disaster risk mapping and review for the districts of Nabilatuk, Nakapiripirit and Napak	Ecological Christian Organisation
ii. Conducted a study on Market/livelihoods analysis to identify gaps, employment needs and income streams that are resilient to climate change and mapping on going initiatives amongst wetland adjacent communities of Mitooma, Sheema and Bushenyi.	Environment Alert
iii. Understanding Climate Change Impacts in selected climate vulnerable groups – A Case Study of landslides in Bududa District, Mt. Elgon Region. PELUM-Uganda and Tree Talk Plus	PELUM and Tree Talk Plus
iv. An analysis of existing agricultural policies, plans, strategies and selected programmes with a view of integrating climate change thinking.	Advocates Coalition on Environment and Development
v. Capacity needs assessment for district and sub-county local governments and non-state actors at national and local level in the districts of Kyegegwa, Kyenjojo and Arua as far as building resilience of local communities (especially women and youth) to impacts of climate change and natural resource degradation and strengthening women and youth inclusion in the management of natural assets are concerned.	Advocates Coalition on Environment and Development and Environment Alert
vi. Gender sensitive climate vulnerability and capacity Assessment in Arua, Kyenjojo and Kyegegwa.	CARE International in Uganda
vii. Contributed a chapter on the Uganda CSO Agenda 2030 reference group (c/o NGO Forum) brief: implementation of sustainable development goals in Uganda - a statement based on civil society organizations' perspectives ahead of the UN High Level Political Forum that reviewed SDG 13.	Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development and Climate Action Network-Uganda
A.Wetlands sub-sector	
i. Study on Regulatory Impact Assessment of the National Wetlands Resource Management bill.	Ecological Christian Organisation

The ENR-CSOs, which contributed inputs into this Position Paper 2018/19 include:

Action Coalition on Climate Change, Anti-Corruption Coalition Uganda, Advocates Coalition on Environment and Development, African Indigenous Vegetables in Uganda, Albertine Rift Conservation Society, AROCHA Uganda, Action for rural Women's empowerment, Association of Professional Women in Agriculture and Environment, Rural initiatives for community empowerment, Central Archdiocesan Province Caritas Association, CARE International in Uganda, Community development and conservation Agency, Community volunteer initiatives for development, Community Restoration initiative Project, Ecological Christian Organisation, Ecological Trends Alliance, Environmental management for livelihood improvement, Environmental Alert, Foundation for Youth Development, HESAWA Foundation, International Union for Conservation of Nature, Kabarole NGOs/CBOs Association, Katakwi Conserve, Kikandwa Environmental Association, KECP, Keirere Green Africa Agency, Meaningful empowerment for change and poverty alleviation, Mitooma-MRDF, Ndagara and Nyakiyanja CFM group, Ntungamo Agroforestry Network, Rukarawe Rural Partnership Workshop for Rural Development, SCiAD, South western Institute For Policy and advocacy, Tree Talk Plus, Ubuntu community Empowerment, Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development, Uganda Wildlife Society, Water Governance Institute, Youth Environmental Services, Young Volunteers for the Environment, Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda, Bwindi Mgahinga Conservation Trust, Worldwide fund for Nature, VI-Agroforestry Project, World Agro forestry Centre.

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 with a mission of, 'Mobilising CSOs to effectively promote good governance, effective management and sustainable utilization of Uganda's natural resources.'

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:** +256 414 510 547, **Email:** ed@envalert.org, envalert@envalert.org, ENR-CSO **Website:** <http://enr-cso.org/>, Environmental Alert **Website:** <http://envalert.org/>

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