



MEETING TITLE: MID-YEAR REVIEW WORKSHOP FOR ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY SECTOR	
Meeting Subject:	OPM meeting with Partners
Time & Place of Meeting:	07/08/2019 – 08/08/2019 09:00 am – 5.00 pm Ridar Hotel Seeta, Mukono District
Meeting Chaired by:	Chair: John Paul Magezi, Energy and Environment Focal Officer (OPM) Co-Chair: Ranya Sherif, Senior Environment Team Leader (UNHCR)
Minutes Compiled :	Emmanuel Ekakoro, Biomass Energy Officer (UNHCR)
Present:	<i>See attachment for list of participants</i>

DAY 1: 07/08/2019

AGENDA

Activity	Time	Responsible Person
Tuesday 6th August 2019		
TWG meeting with stakeholders	10a.m-1:00p.m	OPM/UNHCR
Arrival of and check in of Field Participants	Starting at 5:00p.m	Hotel
Wednesday 7th August 2019		
Arrival of Participants and Registration	08:30-09:00a.m	All
Introductions.	09:00-09:15a.m	All
Welcome Remarks by OPM	09:15a.m-09:30a.m	OPM
Remarks by UNHCR.	09.30a.m-09:45a.m	UNHCR
Introduction of the objectives of the review workshop.	09:45a.m-10:00a.m	OPM.
Update on the national coordination issues	10a.m-10:30a.m	OPM/UNHCR
Break Tea	10:30a.m-11:00a.m	All
Plenary Discussions on Emerging Issues at national coordination level	11:00a.m-11:30a.m	OPM
Sector Implementation under Southwest	11:30a.m-12p.m	UNHCR
Sector Implementation under the West Nile. Northwest	12:00-12:45P.M	UNHCR
Lunch	12:45P.M-02:00P.M	All
Plenary Discussions on the sector implementation	02:00p.m-02:45p.m	All
Updates on the Response Plan Development for Water and Environment	02:45p.m-03:15p.m	OPM CRRF Team
Urban implementation and opportunities	03:15p.m-04:00p.m	RGF
Certification of Improved Cook Stoves in Uganda	04:00p.m-04:30	Uganda National Bureau of Standards
Break Tea	04:30p.m-05:00p.m	
END OF DAY ONE		
Thursday 8th August 2019		
Arrival and Registration	08:30a.m-09:00a.m	All
Presentation on NFA implementation in the refugee response	09:00a.m-09:45a.m	NFA/UNHCR



Plenary Discussions on NFA and items carried forward from previous day	09:45a.m-10:30a.m	All
Break Tea	10:30a.m-11:00a.m	All
Update on Rural Electrification	11:00a.m-11:30a.m	UNHCR
Institutional Coordination and feedback on Refugee Environment Issues	11:30a.m-12:00p.m	NEMA
Plenary	12:00p.m-12:45p.m	All
LUNCH	12:45p.m-02:00p.m	All
Action Planning	02:00p.m-3:00p.m	All
Presentation of Workshop report by Rapporteur	03:00p.m-03:30p.m	Rapporteur
Closing Remarks	03:30p.m-04:00p.m	OPM/UNHCR
Cocktail at the Terrace	06:00P.M	All

1. WELCOME REMARKS/PRESENTATIONS

- a) Welcome remarks from John Paul. Presented apology from the Commissioner for Refugees who was unable to attend due to other engagements.
- b) Ranya thanked the OPM for organizing the meeting.
- c) Presentation from Ranya highlights (UNHCR RRP for the E&E Sector):
 - Protection risk of environmental degradation (food security, health, conflict over resources). Key message for everyone involved in advocacy on refugee issues.
 - Social risks.
 - Operational risks -security, seedling survival, inefficiency of energy consumption.
 - Mitigation for operation risks: funding commitment, early set up of seedling nurseries, community engagement and incentives.
 - Shelter and fuelwood demand increasing.
 - UNHCR implementation on target as per 2019/2020 RRP Environment and Energy Strategy.
 - Programming for refugees and host community 50/50 on Environment.
 - Several Partners - WB, FAO, USAID, GIZ, etc.
 - Programming synergy – integrate Livelihoods and Environment & Energy
 - Three objectives:
 - i. Environment – restoration, green livelihoods, sustainable construction.
 - ii. Energy – lighting, power and cooking.
 - a) Focus on sustainable and renewable energy and alternative fuels. Example, the “Wonder bags” (fireless cooking) to reduce cooking fuel demand. Also a potential IGA.
 - iii. Resilience and institutional strengthening – energy, environment and climate action programming coordination, mainstreaming
 - Partnerships:
 - i. NFA Partnership – Refugee Forest Project (ReForest).
 - ii. Monitoring support from OPM, MWE/FSSD, NEMA, DLGs
 - iii. 12 DLGs involved.
 - iv. E&E implementing partners in all settlements.
- d) John Paul presentation: MYR Objectives and reflections.
 - MYR is an annual event organized by OPM and UNHCR
 - Information from MYR is shared with parliament, cabinet and others.
 - Sharing helps in resource mobilization.



- Objectives:
 - i. Understand progress in implementation of activities and programs by partners in the sector response
 - ii. Information sharing
 - iii. Discuss and agree on corrective measures
- e) Resolutions of the 2018 MYR and feedback:
 - Ensure proper land demarcation for woodlots in settlement plans
 - Update: OPM is piloting with MoLHUD in Kyangwali and Nakivale; UNHCR supporting inclusion of known environmental areas on to existing site plans
 - Closer involvement of communities in environment and energy projects
 - Update: included in strategic direction and implementation of 2019/2020 URRP
 - Greater information sharing among stakeholders, partners
 - Update: Ongoing Settlement and National WG active, ActivityInfo platform in place, and Sector Dashboard near final
 - More stakeholders be involved in the coordination including MoWE, NEMA, WFP, MEMD
 - Update: Ongoing participation in coordination meetings; development of WERRP led by MWE and Sustainable Energy Response Plan to be initiated led by MEMD
 - Synergies to avoid duplication and increase value for money. Encourage joint programming led by OPM
 - Update: Ongoing Settlement and National WG active led by OPM
 - Promote a market led approach to support sustainability of programmes and interventions as we move from emergency response to transition and development.
 - Update: included in strategic direction and implementation of 2019/2020 URRP
 - Cross fertilization of areas by revolving mid-year review meetings among regions
 - Update: Regional meetings held as part WERRP consultations
 - Integration of sub-sectors to include health, water, education, livelihoods, etc. creating a fusion
 - Update: included in strategic direction and implementation of 2019/2020 URRP; multi-sectoral mainstreaming indicators included on E&E dashboard
 - Standardization of products especially cooking stoves. This should be included in the PPAs and should be followed up by UNHCR, OPM. Confirm certification by UNBS.
 - Update: compliant stove options to be identified and communicated to partners, carried forward



2. GROUP ENGAGEMENT AND FEEDBACK

Part 1 - Topics:

- i. Institutional Energy
- ii. HH Energy
- iii. Environmental restoration
- iv. Mainstreaming Environment and Energy in Education

	Challenges	What is going well?
Planning	•	•
Implementation	•	•
Monitoring and Reporting	•	•

Group Presentations

Group 1: Institutional Energy

	Challenges	What is going well?
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Influx of beneficiaries • Deviation/Changes of figures (plan to construct one stove for 3000) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Joint planning with key stakeholders
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Maintenance of structures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Planned activities going on well • Adaption of different technologies
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor Management and accountability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of online system i.e. activity info, kobo collect

Plenary Discussions and Comments

- Additional challenges:
 - Quality of institutional stoves inadequate
 - Lack of feedback between stove users and manufacturers
- Solutions:
 - Need for contingency plans to be incorporated at the design phase
 - LWF signing cost-sharing MOUs with schools; schools buy a specified saucepan and a contractor (paid by LWF) undertakes construction.
 - TOR and BOQ are shared with the contractor.
 - Need to define methodology in the ERP for meeting the stove standards.
- Cost-sharing ensures ownership of the stoves and schools will operate and maintain the stove appropriately as opposed to a whole package where schools receive a stove for free.
- Cost-sharing is more sustainable.
- Market-led approach could present business opportunities among actors and partners.



- Resolution: Design of stove and saucepan system to be done by contractor, cost-sharing to be handled separately to avoid uncoordinated systems

Group 2: Household Energy

	Challenges	What is going well?
Planning	Unpredictable changes in the refugee population	Improvement in coordination among partners
Implementation	Low attitude/adaptation	Improvement in local capacity and innovative solutions
Monitoring & Reporting	Inadequate resources to follow up the utilisation/impact/indicators	Partners have developed and adopted tools

Plenary Discussions and Comments

- Comment on impact monitoring: overreliance on annual reporting yet impacts become apparent much later.
- Carbon financing can help facilitate efficient stoves access, but this requires specific minimum technical procedures for MRV.
- Efficient stoves alone cannot address deforestation and degradation.
- Solution to low attitude: increasing access and awareness to stove/fuel systems, focus on self-reliance, empowering with knowledge and choices, quality products; refer to household energy intervention working group guideline

Group 3: Mainstreaming Environment and Energy in Education

	Challenges	What is going well?
Planning	School Physical plan not taking in to consideration institutional tree planting.	The willingness by the students and teachers through the existing Eco-Clubs
Implementation	Uncontrolled livestock destroying the trees already planted.	Enthusiasm by Eco clubs to undertake the tree planting.
Monitoring & Reporting	Expectation by the school administration for partners to maintain the planted woodlots. Inadequate facilitation for the stakeholders (DLGs)	Joint monitoring with the key stakeholders.

Plenary Discussions and Comments

- Schools can adopt fencing off planted areas to protect trees from livestock.
- Humans can also destroy trees if they have uncontrolled access to the trees.
- Integrating crops with trees.
- Planting fodder for livestock.



- Attaching students to trees to maintain for at least a year.
- Fencing may not be sustainable. Some trees are fodder themselves!
- Proposal: Ministry of Education to introduce tree planting as part of annual school performance assessment.
- Resolution: Develop a Technical Specification for planting woodlots in schools that can be followed by all implementing partners that incorporate protection.
- Action: to explore if there exist guidelines.

Group 4: Environment Restoration

	Challenges	What is going well?
Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inappropriate planning timing (seedling production). • Seasonal variation (unpredictable) • Site species selection • Lack of planning for care and maintenance. • Information sharing • Lack of contingency planning 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sufficient seed bank and seedlings from NFA • Technical backstopping – DFOs and other agencies (ICRAF) ready with matching information
Implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seasonality – failure in rainfall (before and after planting) • Logistical support e.g. water tanks to plan for failed rains. • Premature harvesting due to pressure. • Lack of guidelines for sustainability e.g. harvesting, continuity on exit of humanitarian response. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical backstopping - DFOs • Good coordination among sector actors and personnel • Partners are doing natural Regeneration
Monitoring & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of baseline information – clear objectives, indicators • Tools 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection using GIS tools to cover nursery locations, forest maps • Integrated technology – phones • Online reporting toolkit – odk • Sector WG meetings • Commitment from stakeholders

Plenary Discussions and Comments

- Feedback system not working properly and needs improvement. Patching of bugs in the system could be done monthly by linking user emails to the system to report issues.
- Monthly TWG helps in sharing feedback and discussing solutions.
- Need to move away from one-off assessments to monitoring and evaluation that feed into the RRP and Programs.
- Need to include at planning stage a budget for maintenance of trees already planted in subsequent years – weeding, fire protection, etc.
- Challenge in availability of land to meet all needs and risk of future land use change – trees, pasture, etc. to avoid conflict. Land Use Planning.



- Attitudes among refugees – fruit trees are favored over other species. Need to involve DFOs in planning and facilitating species selection.
- Need to develop bylaws at LC level.
- Introduce community monthly cleaning days in refugee settlements.
- Incentivized tree-planting approach (example in Nakivale) - CFW.
- Post messaging on tree planting like the ones of public health to achieve behavior change and mindset.

Part 2 - Coordination

- **How to improve field-level coordination?**

Group 1:

- Regular sectoral coordination meetings
- Joint monitoring of activities by different actors

Group 2:

- Joint monitoring
- Improved flow of information and data at field level

Group 3:

- Quarterly Inter-sectoral coordination meetings with technical topics at field level.
- Monthly sectoral technical working group meetings at field level

- **How to improve coordination between Kampala and Field?**

Group 1:

- Thorough Field visits by Kampala team
- Sharing of information with the field team (NTWG)
- Continuous review meetings

Group 2:

- Strengthen the two-way feedback.
- Capacity building

Group 3:

- Field to regularly or remotely be involved in national sector coordination meeting at Kampala level.
- Focal Points in Kampala to share the agenda and the previous minutes with field teams for their feedback or inputs.
- Share simple reports and technical write-up

General comments

- Monthly teleconference - feasible?
- Sharing field-level minutes.
- Opening remote access to field teams at least every 2 months. Frequency may be increased if feasible.
- Harmonized reporting templates.



3. OPERATIONAL UPDATES - attached

• General Comments

- Wetlands management component missing from presentations
- Governance perspective also missing
- Wetland management in Insingiro was handled by Nsamizi focusing mostly on encroachment.
- A critique on briquettes - feedstock, capacity, quality etc.
- A new system has been developed.
- Can NFA support nurseries at settlement level? Need for community nurseries supported by NFA where refugees can collect seedlings.
- To be viable and sustainable, briquetting facilities should be next to feedstock.
- The viability of briquette depends on feedstock, binder, quality, and distribution model. A business case is needed for facilities to operate without subsidies.
- Subsidies can only work for households that are vulnerable

4. RAISING GABDHO FOUNDATION – SAFE INTERVENTIONS FOR URBAN REFUGEES

- Mixed approach (LPG, briquettes, cooking bag, electricity)
- Create awareness about the opportunity (organized groups, small organizations and institutions)
- Innovative measures towards affordability and access (kiosks, flexible payment means)
- Working closely with institutions.
- Comments:
 - Hailed as a great approach utilizing small initiatives for big impact.
 - The incentive for waste recycling makes a business case for further development and/or replication.

5. EAST AFRICAN CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY – GLOBAL PLAN OF ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE ENERGY SOLUTIONS IN DISPLACEMENT SITUATIONS

- GPA is a non-binding framework that provides concrete actions for accelerated progress towards sustainable energy in situations of displacement.
- Focus on SDG 7: Universal access to sustainable, renewable and modern energy by 2030.
- Vision: every person affected by conflict has a right to access affordable sustainable, renewable, and modern energy by 2030.
- GPA has 5 Working Groups.

6. UPDATES AND REFLECTIONS

- Environment and Water RP has been developed and ready for sharing with stakeholders for comments.
- Sustainable Energy RP to be developed led by MEMD, supported by GIZ. Steering Committee will meet in September to establish a task force. SC to develop TORs. SC will roll out a costed plan.
- Sustainable Energy RP has overlaps and crosscutting with Environment.
- It was observed that the Environment and water RP is focused on water to the exclusion of the environment. Need to review and ensure it is inclusive.
- Other RPs: Health, Education, Livelihoods.
- Comment: what are the short term, medium term and long-term strategies for the WERP?
- Species Selection: NFA approach to tree planting considers energy, construction and general restoration requirements and recommends species accordingly.



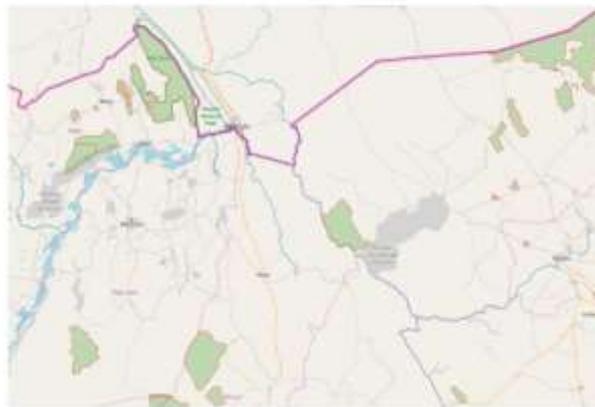
- Who is responsible for coordination and enforcement of forest protection?
- Forest protection is not always about enforcement. The community can effectively participate in protection especially through Collaborative Forest Management and non-wood forest value chains such as apiary.

DAY 2: 08/08/2019

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTRY CONSERVATION AND RESOTRATION IN UGANDA

- Objective: “Environment and natural resources protection, restoration and green livelihoods promotion using a catchment-based approach.”
- The project is intended to restore, plant and protect an equivalent of 10,000 ha of tree cover to benefit refugee and host communities in 12 districts in Uganda.
- Specific objectives:
 - i. To increase tree cover in refugee settlements in 12 refugee-hosting districts.
 - ii. The total area targeted is to coverage 10,000ha;
 - iii. Restore 250 ha in three CFRs impacted by refugee settlements, (100ha in Bugoma, 80ha in Era, 70 ha in Achwa river).
 - iv. Establishment of 100 ha demonstration bamboo plantations and nurseries.
 - v. Establishment of 150ha of teak in Moyo
 - vi. Support NFA GIS unit for mapping of forest cover changes.
- Targeted Districts: Adjumani, Arua, Koboko, Moyo, Lamwo, Yumbe, Kiryandongo, Hoima, Kikuube, Kyegegwa, Kamwenge and Isingiro.

ERA CENTRAL FOREST RESERVE IN MOYO



BUGOMA CENTRAL FOREST RESERVE IN RELATION TO KYANGWALI SETTLEMENT



ACHWA RIVER CFR



- Performance to date:
 - i. Seed and seedlings since March 2019 (276,471 Seedlings= 248.8ha excluding seedlings from the 488kg)

No	Nursery Name	Seed	Exotic	Indigenous
1	National Tree Seed Centre (seeds)	488	18620	23,670
2	Adjumani			6,100
3	Moyo			13,975
4	Mbarara			38,500



5	Mubende		34,233	18,823
6	Kiboga		70,000	20,000
7	Kabale			500
8	Kyamugongo		5,000	
9	Koboko		3,900	3,130
10	Arua		12,800	7,220
	TOTAL	488	144,553	131,918

- Planned for August - Sept Planting:

Site/Location	Performance Target	Actual progress
Era (Palorinya)	100ha bamboo 80ha Indigenous	On going
Eria (Palorinya)	150ha Teak	On going
River Achwa (Lamwo)	100ha Bamboo	On going
	70ha Indigenous species	On going
Bugoma (Kyangwali)	100ha Bamboo	On going
	100ha Indigenous	On going

- Stakeholder Roles:
 - i. UNHCR
 - Ensuring funding for the project
 - Project Control monitoring for accountability
 - Mainstreaming project activities into Comprehensive Refugee Response Plan, and Water and Environment sector response plan
 - Coordination of all institutions operating under the ReForest project
 - Logistical support through logistics partner
 - Supporting DLGs and IPs to implement their roles in the project
 - ii. MWE/FSSD
 - Providing strategic guidance on national and sector aspirations, including NDPII, Bonn Challenge, etc.
 - Harmonizing project activities with on-going project support, including FIEFOC2, REDD+ Strategy implementation coordination, etc.
 - Mobilizing technical support
 - Stakeholder coordination
 - Technical support to Districts
 - Determining areas for implementation of project activities
 - Coordinating forestry activities of the district local governments
 - Conducting Monitoring and Evaluation of the project activities
 - Conduct technical backstopping of the DFS
 - iii. MWE/FSSD
 - Managing financial obligations (including reporting) of the project
 - Production and issue of quality tree seedlings to beneficiaries



- Provision of quality seed and planting materials
 - Coordination with UNHCR Logistics partner
 - Management of Central Forest Reserves (planning and afforestation/ reforestation/ restoration of CFRs)
 - Forest monitoring, data management and reporting
 - Coordination of GIS activities
 - Monitoring and reporting on impact
 - GHG monitoring and reporting
 - Technical support to Districts
 - Plantation development
 - Project visibility – publications and events
- iv. NGOs Implementing agencies
- Community mobilization and sensitization
 - Assist in delivery of seedlings to beneficiaries
 - Stakeholder mobilization and engagement
 - Community agroforestry extension and activities
 - Participatory forestry management
 - Livestock management
 - Policy implementation (watch dog) and reporting
- Project risks:
- i. Season dependence
 - ii. Low survival rates of seedlings
 - iii. Inability by host communities to provide land for tree planting.
 - iv. Insufficient nursery capacity in target areas
 - v. Procurement delays - late delivery of inputs
 - vi. Land-use planning – potential loss of planted areas for other purposes
 - vii. Potential conflict between refugee and host communities
 - viii. Fires (bush-burning), roaming livestock
 - ix. Solid waste management – pots
- Risk Mitigation measures:
- i. Prepare planting materials and planting timely to take advantage of any available rainfall
 - ii. Training and sensitization, cash-for-work (incentivized), supply of quality seedlings, farmer-driven demand for species of interest.
 - iii. The host communities must be extensively sensitized in partnership with the local leaders. Planting in host community is for the host community
 - iv. Transfer seedlings carefully to local nurseries, scale-up operations in regional and local nurseries
 - v. Early planning, pre-qualified suppliers
 - vi. Engagement with Local Government Leadership
 - vii. Engagement with host community 50/50 split in beneficiaries, tree-planting as a peace building exercise
 - viii. Sensitization, fire management plan for larger plantations, fire breaks, weed management



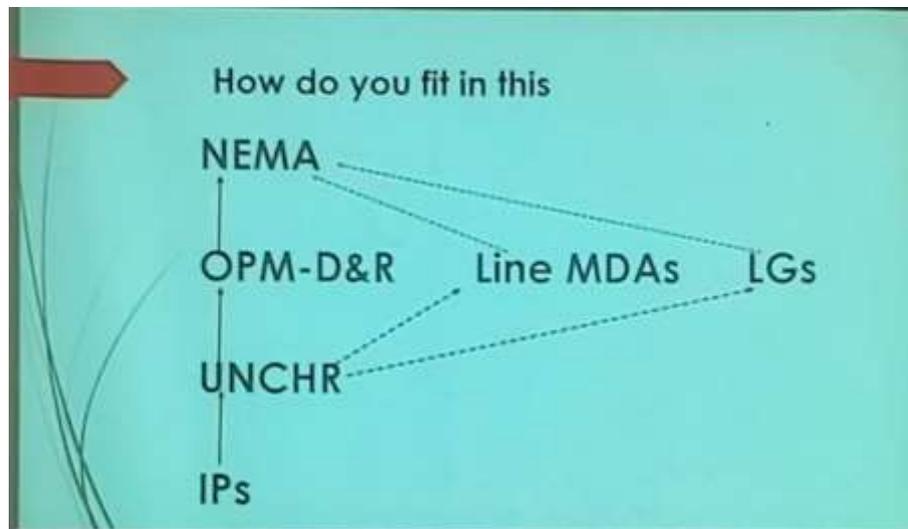
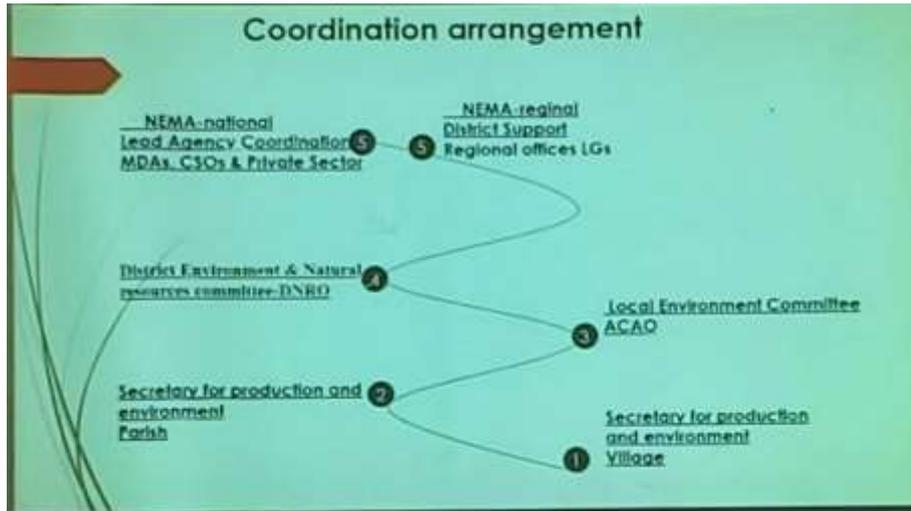
- ix. Plan to collect and recycle/re-use the plastics
- **Discussion and reaction**
 - Need to add other stakeholders, e.g. OPM, FAO
 - Include map showing nursery locations – Gulu, Arua, Kitum, Adjumani, Kyamugongo, Hoima, Kibale, Kiboga, Mbarara, Mubende, Kagora, and Kabale.
 - What is the sustainability given the project is ending in Dec 2019? Is there a formal community engagement process?
 - NFA proposes to request UNHCR for an extension.
 - Comment from NFA: no beating up (gap-filling) needed if survival is 80% or more.
 - Are there native species included?
 - Yes, as per the list provided.
 - What is the community preference for species?
 - Most farmers prefer exotics.
 - On project risk: it is important to do advance procurement.
 - On disposal of polythene, it is possible to use banana leaves instead, as is done in Rwanda.
 - Possible, but the requirements are high and may not be feasible.
 - Could use egg trays that utilize germination media and needs no soil.
 - Some NFA staff are private nursery operators and spend more time in their commercial enterprise. How does NFA propose to deal with this?
 - To be investigated and disciplined if necessary; anyone with information to report to NFA. Seedlings under the project are provided free.
 - Forest monitoring to be done using Kobo forms which have already been designed in collaboration with FAO.
 - Bamboo: which species are being promoted/ Are the seeds available for other partners who would like to raise bamboo?
 - There are over 120,000 species of bamboo.
 - Uganda has only 2 native species of bamboo – highland and lowland bamboo.
 - The species being promoted are *Oxytenanthera abyssinica* and *Bambusa vulgaris*.
 - Bamboo seed is difficult to obtain owing to their recalcitrance. Seed were imported from China and Ethiopia and seedling raised. Now being proliferated for distribution.
 - We need guidance from NFA on which type of seedlings are appropriate for each location to increase survival.
 - Guidance will not come from national level. The DFOs will provide guidance in species. NFA field staff can also help. Masindi and Kiryandongo have field staff. George to circulate contact details of staff in each region. It
 - UNHCR has provided facilitation for all district staff.
 - General guidance for CFR or district or school planting, select indigenous species. For individual planting, it might be better to plant fast-growing species that can meet needs in the short term. Fruit trees are also suitable for school planting.
 - There exists a document that identifies suitable species for each region.
 - True, but the guidelines are general and specific site conditions need to be taken into consideration.



- How can NFA best work with nurseries already established by partners? Can partners use host and refugee communities under CFW?
 - Districts have been facilitated to help.
 - NGOs also to do their part.
- Management plans for community forests are missing.
 - Local forests and private forests fall under the District Forest Services which have funds to develop forest management plans.
 - NFA can advise on the process as a stakeholder.
 - UNHCR identified the need for District Resource Management Plans. FMP are being developed in Yumbe and other districts in the north.
- Comment: commercial seedlings are better quality than UNHCR/NFA seedlings.
- Can private sector benefit from the seedlings?
 - Yes
- Refugees prefer fruit trees but NFA does not provide seedlings.
 - Many settlements currently produce fruit tree seedlings.
 - NFA in the process of raising seedlings which take 6-9 months to stabilize ready for field planting.
 - Not all nurseries have fruit seedlings. Fruit seedlings do better when grafted or raised in greenhouses; these technicalities limit their availability.
- In Lamwo, there is an underutilized nursery site. Could NFA talk to the management so it can be brought under the programme?
- Can nurseries and seed collection be certified?
 - Need to learn from neighboring Kenya where nursery owners are certified.
- Can NFA get involved in National Tree Planting Days?
 - NFA participates and provides seedlings for planting.
 - Need to take up innovative approaches, such as planting trees at funerals.
- How to create link between nurseries and livelihoods?
- What incentives is NFA providing for planting of indigenous trees which take long to mature? Can PES be considered?
- Encourage planting of indigenous species especially in the host communities.
- Initiate discussion with the producers of pots to explore if there are more environmentally-friendly alternatives.
 - Agreed, this could be a new business opportunity.
- NFA to be invited to become part of the Joint Monitoring Team.

8. INSTITUTIONAL COORDINATION AND FEEDBACK ON REFUGEE ENVIRONMENT ISSUES

- Dr. George Muganga, Principal Officer Lead Agency Coordination NEMA
- NEMA Principal Agency mandated to coordination, monitor supervise and coordinate all activities relating to environment-multi-sectoral.
- Lead Agencies (ministries, departments, local governments, etc.) plan, regulate and manage the segment of the environment within its mandate.



- Key Coordination concerns:
 - Reporting data availability issues – SOER, LA reports
 - Limited mainstreaming
 - Compliance assessment limitations
 - Environmental governance
 - Capacity issues – appointment of environment officers, NEAM, districts
 - System problems
 - Limited understanding of roles
 - Inclusion of NSAs
 - Logistical challenges
- What NEMA is doing:



Comments:

- Feedback on the Water and Environment RP has not been captured in the outcome.
- Need for simple operational templates for UNHCR to comply with NEMA requirements.
- Support for quarterly reporting on State of the Environment
- Is NEMA required to give IPs permission to enforce wetland protection?
 - Yes, it is important to comply with the law, including during site planning.
- NEMA praised for ensuring all humanitarian organizations are involved in environmental protection.
- OPM needs to utilize its supervisory and convening powers to help NEMA perform its functions effectively.
- Most lands in West Nile and Northern Uganda are under communal ownership hence openly contravene NEMA provisions on wetlands. What can NEMA do?
 - NEMA: GoU policy is to protect all wetlands. Districts still prevail over community and private land.
 - There is a programme to compensate landowners on wetlands to vacate them due to political rather than technical interpretation of the law.
- Can NEMA take leadership in developing a policy requiring all schools to plant a minimum number of trees?
 - In principle this is possible, taking note that some schools are located on very small parcels of land.
 - However, Ministry of Education should take lead in interpreting the provisions on environment for schools.
- Comment from NFA: Environmental issues should be the concern of everyone because the consequences will affect everyone, and not just NEMA or NFA. Partners can help in advocacy and sensitization for everyone to get involved. There is need for positive mindset.
 - Reaction: NEMA and Lead Agencies are mandated and protected by law to take charge of the environment and therefore should be accountable.
- Question from UNHCR: Are wetlands considered a type of Land Cover and Land Use Mapping that NFA undertakes?
 - Answer: Yes.
- Comment: there is need to support NEMA, UNHCR, OPM and other agencies in protecting the environment.



- The District Department of Natural Resources is not well-funded; there is little sensitization among the population leading to high incidences of encroachment of protected areas. There is need for NEMA to ensure districts to be well-facilitated and monitored.
 - There is need for a forum to discuss in detail issues not captured in the RRP.
 - A fund is provided for under the law for NEMA to send money to districts. This is not happening due to lack of funds.

9. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION IN REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS (RANYA)

- Power Africa/USAID under the Smart Communities Coalition has supported REA to undertake detailed Rural Electrification planning in refugee settlements including grid and off-grid (solar) ; several grants have been awarded for mini-grid development and de-risking markets for solar home systems
- REA is responsible for Rural Electrification planning and implementation. ERA is the regulator – licenses and sets tariffs.
- All mini-grid projects in the refugee response should be approved by REA and ERA.
- This is in line with the development approach to Refugee Response.
- Development partners like GIZ, USAID, WB, etc. interested in rural electrification.
- A lighting programme in the settlements is ongoing. Mapping of street lighting system is ongoing to identify gaps.
- UNHCR is not planning to undertake street lighting projects through partners – instead this would be done through direct implementation
- Comments:
 - Issues with solar:
 - Vandalism
 - Capacity of the batteries to supply power over 9 hours – standards are wanting. Batteries drained beyond the minimum threshold – need to educate users. Issues with O&M – overload.
 - Need to consider innovative solar technologies in the market – crystalline (especially monocrystalline) which are more efficient.
 - The USAID-funded programme by RGF planning in progress with REA for Bidi; site selection will factor in the new transmission line.
 - Institutional solar lighting performing badly. Quality issues?
 - UNHCR to bring on board an electrical engineer within the month to advise both internally and within the partners on electrification issues.
 - Moving away from emergency to development nexus requires technical planning.
 - Training for solar technicians by CREEC and supported by UNHCR to be undertaken in Arua.
 - GIZ programme to address institutional energy access – plans at advanced stage. Concept note to be shared once finalized.
 - Technical questions to be sent by email and sent to GIZ.

10. EMERGING ISSUES: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT IN SETTLEMENTS

- Plastic waste management.
- Weekly clean-up in settlements (Nakivale). Currently burned but plans to sort the waste (plastic vs biodegradable waste).
- Solid waste management should not be limited to collection.



- Awareness creation at household level will help in the efforts.
- In Nakivale permission is being sought from OPM to manage waste collection within the settlement and levy a small fee. Local authority has been collecting fee but providing no services.
- In Kiryandongo there is no programme, no designated waste disposal site.
- Collection is happening in Kyangwali, but no sorting.
- Done at CBO level in Bidi bidi.
- Plastic bottles used for construction. Organic waste used as manure.
- Plastic bottles are also used as containers in marketing of fuel and alcohol.
- Nursery groups in Nakivale using plastic alcohol sachets as potting material.
- Plastic bottles could also be used for drip irrigation.
- **Resolution: EVERY SETTLEMENT TO DEVELOP WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN BY SEPTEMBER 2019.**
- Potential for income generation for sustainable.
- Nakivale to share concept for adoption by other settlements.
- Recommendation to reduce plastic waste by installing water dispensers. Reduce expenditure on visibility products like T-shirts and buy dispensers instead (3R's).
- Need for a strategy for disposal in market areas within the settlements.
- LWF Adjumani constructed collection bins. A committee established to manage the garbage collection points. Current focus is on disposal and not recycling.
- Action point: routine sensitization in market places and provide collection bins. CFW can be used to facilitate.
- Bin trucks - Kiryandongo has one donated by UNHCR to the local authority.
- 90% of solid waste is organic. This can be linked to livelihoods – attaching economic value to the waste (for use in kitchen gardens).
- Sorting is key and needs to be done at settlement level.
- Public information and awareness creation to encourage correct disposal.
- Community volunteers, radio talk shows

11. UNBS - CERTIFICATION OFFICER – (slides not received)

- Stove standards have been finalized and now applicable.
- Many stoves (except one) tested failed because of the technical ability and wrong material for manufacture.
- Need for capacity building for stove manufacturers (to be led by UNBS). Role of UNHCR and partners is to bring together all manufacturers.
- The fact that one stove passed means Uganda has ability to manufacture compliant stoves.
- About 20 manufacturers have applied for certification.
- Certification alone does not guarantee quality.
- Need for partners to sensitize stove buyers on standards so they can question the quality of stoves.



RESOLUTIONS TO BE SUPPORTED BY ALL PARTNERS TO COMPLETE BY YEAR END 2019

Planning and Coordination

1. Partners will continue to program and report based on the 2019/2020 URRP until the Water & Environment RRP and Sustainable Energy RRP are launched
2. An E&E sector fact sheet will be published quarterly
3. Use of online tools for information sharing (minutes, announcements) and awareness raising; a participatory online platform will be established (possibly wiki). All field and national-level minutes and monitoring reports will be shared.
4. An advocacy and awareness committee will be formed to develop quarterly plans including social media campaigns, newspaper features, upcoming events where E&E can be showcased, and PI materials developed and shared.
5. Field-level coordination and impact will be improved through sustained and regular settlement-level joint monitoring efforts including sector MDA focal points (MWE, NFA, NEMA, MEMD) with a minimum of 2 more joint monitoring sessions in 2019, and at least one to include Kampala colleagues per region to strengthen two-way Kampala-Field feedback.
6. A monthly or bi-monthly teleconference will be held with field and Kampala co-chairs to inform to the national WG.
7. A National sector Year-End workshop will be held in the field in January 2020.
8. A land use plan will be jointly developed for each settlement including zoning for protected areas, wetlands, woodlots and flood plains. All street lighting in the refugee settlements will also be mapped and included on settlement site plans.
9. A wetland management plan will be developed with the MWE and DLG for each settlement and surrounding micro-catchments.
10. A common set of kobo forms will be provided to develop an inventory of all tree nurseries and tree-growing sites to be housed in the National Forest Monitoring System platform.
11. The Energy workstream will finalize the Guiding Principles for Household Energy Interventions in conjunction with MEMD for all partners to adopt good practices in increasing Access to Household Energy to clean cooking stove/fuel systems with focus on empowering self-reliance with knowledge, choices and market-based approaches, quality products and coordination.

Strategic Innovations

12. Academia will be engaged to support innovation in waste management, energy efficiency
13. Pigeon peas will be promoted widely in refugee and host communities as a climate resilient, fast-growing, nutritious, nitrogen-fixing crop that is also a ready source of wood fuel at household and institutional-level.
14. Cooking basket fabrication for income-generation will be promoted across the response as a simple, yet effective clean cooking option.
15. Climate financing will be adopted to support sustainability of E&E interventions and strengthen monitoring, reporting and verification.
16. Standardization of products especially cooking stoves. Confirm certification by UNBS.



Mainstreaming

17. Mainstreaming will be improved by developing key messages for each sector and environment partners presenting in at least one settlement level working group for WASH, Education and Health to be reported in ActivityInfo.
18. Waste management is an ongoing environmental health challenge in settlements, therefore each settlement-level working group will develop a waste management strategy - especially addressing plastic pollution reduction, re-use and recycling;
 - a. Each settlement to initiate monthly community action days for clean-up and greening
19. Environment and energy will be mainstreamed in education facilities through eco-clubs, tree-growing, and promotion of climate-resilient crops. A protocol or technical specification for planting woodlots will be adopted or developed with the Ministry of Education. The design of stove and saucepan systems will be done by the stove supplier, cost-sharing with the schools will be encouraged.
20. The energy needs of all Health Centres will be determined with MEMD and MOH.

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