



COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN (CEAP) FOR THE RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MOYO AND ADJUMANI REFUGEE SETTLEMENTS.



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LIST OF ACRONYMS:

AAH	AKtion Africa Hilfe
ACCORD	Agency for cooperation in research and development
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEAP	Community Environmental Action Plan
GoU	Government of Uganda
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DAR	Danish assistance for refugee hosting communities
DED	German development organization
DEO	District Environment Office(r)
DRC	Danish Refugee Council
DFA	District farmers association
DFI	District farm institute
IUCN	The International Union for Conservation of Nature
LG	Local government
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO	Non Government Organization
REA	Rapid Environmental Assessment
UNHCR	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
WFP	World Food Program
WG -	Women Group

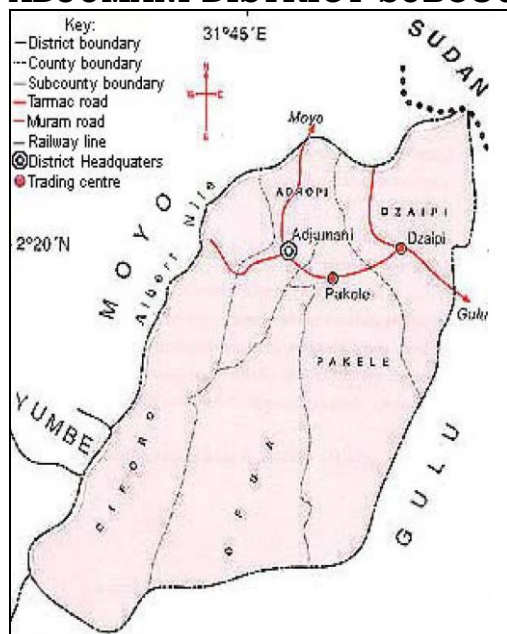
1.0 BACKGROUND

1.1 INTRODUCTION TO THE AREA

1.1.1 Adjumani

Adjumani district is located in the north-western region of Uganda on the eastern bank of the Albert Nile. It borders Moyo District in the north, Gulu in the south and east, Arua and Yumbe in the west, and Sudan in the northeast. It covers 3128 km² of which 46.8km² is water.

ADJUMANI DISTRICT SUBCOUNTIES



The District has a total of seven refugee settlements that were established in the following parishes- Keyo, Alere, Magburu, Elema, Obilokongo, Mungula and Maaji with approximately 54,196 refugees (refer to table 1: Majority of the refugees in Adjumani were Sudanese in origin from the Madi, Bari, Kuku and Dinka ethnic groups. The District also hosts a total of 200,000 nationals according to the 2002 Population and housing census.

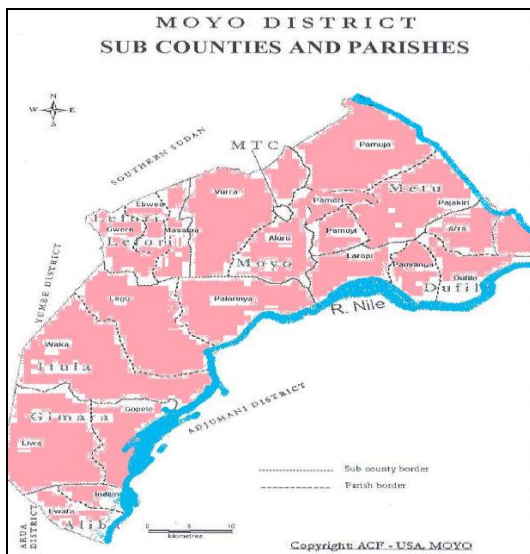
Table 1: Refugee population statistics in Adjumani

Age	Female	Male	Grand Totals	Repatriated Refugees
0-4 years	4,406	4,493	8,899	
5-17 years	10,028	10,244	20,272	
18-60 years	12,279	11,117	23,396	
> 60 years	1,037	592	1,629	
TOTAL	27,750	26,446	54,196	

From UNHCR Settlement Management report (March-2007)

1.1.2 Moyo

Moyo district is located in the west Nile region of Uganda, the river forms its southern and eastern border, while Sudan is in the northern border and Arua and Yumbe its western border. The district is made up of two counties West Moyo and Obongi these are divided into seven sub-counties. It has a total land area of Moyo district is 2059 KM2, 192 km2 of which are rivers and swamps, 172km2 are gazetted forests and game reserves. The district is characterised by low plains and rolling hills along river Nile at 900meters above sea level rising to a series of hills and peaks in the northern and north eastern parts of the district. The highest peak is mount Otze at 1500 meters above sea level.



Population in Moyo district is 202,291 according to the 2002 population census. Moyo district hosted about 30,713 refugees (refer to table 2: refugee population statistics in Moyo), who are mainly located in Palorinya settlement in Itula sub county. There are currently twenty seven clusters settled on approximately 8,040.79 hectares of land. Similarly to Adjumani, refugees residing in Moyo are mainly Sudanese from the Madi, Bari, Kuku and Dinka ethnic groups. Below is an indication of the current refugee numbers and their age breakdown in Moyo:

Table 2: Refugee population statistics in Moyo

Age	Female	Male	Grand Totals
0-4 years	2,643	2,593	5,236
5-17 years	5,900	6,336	12,236
18-60 years	6,981	5,535	12,516
> 60 years	488	237	725
TOTAL	16,012	14,701	30,713

From UNHCR Settlement Management report (March-2007)

1.2 GENERAL ENVIRONMENT

The general Vegetation cover in Adjumani and Moyo consists of mainly woodland and savannah grasslands. *Acacia spp*, as well as Sheabutter, Mahogany and Apple tree species are some of the dominant tree species that can evidently be seen in both areas. ¹Seven central forests in the region were initially gazetted due to the area being an important water catchment area for the country and the region in particular. Out of the seven reserves, Hera and Otze reserves have been classified as having unique species of biological importance in the country, e.g. a rare *Sycred spp* has been identified and found in Hera reserve. Prior to NFA arrival in Moyo in 2004, all the seven national gazetted reserves were heavily encroached and degraded by both nationals & refugees.



The area receives bi-modal rainfall ranging between 750-1500/annum. The long rains are between April-June with peak rainfall experienced in May. The short rains fall between August-November, however over the past five years, the rainfall patterns have been unpredictable with unusually longer dry spells and unpredictable yearly rainfall.

The soils in the area are sandy clay in low lands and sandy loams in the upper lands near the River Nile shores. Generally the soils in the refugee hosting areas seemed infertile and not suited for crop production. The change in land use to agriculture was said to have accelerated soil depletion causing poor yields. This could explain why more people are cultivating closer to the wetlands and shores of River Nile where the soils are much richer.

Adjumani & Moyo had similar land use patterns; Land was generally used for settlement and agriculture (livestock and crop production). Main crops grown were maize, sorghum, ground-nuts and sesame seed which were mainly used for commercial purposes. Refugees were provided with piece of land for

¹ There are seven national gazetted reserves surrounding both Adjumani and Moyo managed by NFA. These are: Otze, Otze west, Ayipe, Atiya, Eria, Hera and Zoka reserves.

settlement and subsistence farming. However in Moyo, the land allocated for settlement was in the low lying Nile Belt which was prone to flooding during the heavy rains. The land on which the settlements were located is communal land negotiated between the Office of the Prime Minister and the various landowners.

The major sources of livelihoods for the population include: farming (crop production and livestock production, charcoal burning, trading, fish farming (mainly for Nationals). Charcoal burning and selling had been banned in the refugee settlement. However, it was still practiced and traded in. The need to become self reliant by refugees had a potential to continually push them to carry out illegal activities that have adverse effects on the environment.

1.3 REFUGEES IN MOYO AND ADJUMANI CAMPS:

For over 10 years, the district of Moyo and Adjumani have hosted Sudanese refugees. The population (National and Refugees) in both areas is homogenous and is attributed to the close cultural affiliations, religious beliefs, customs and traditions exhibited by the ethnic groupings neighboring Northern Uganda and Southern Sudan

The Refugee populations mainly depended on natural resources for their livelihoods. The refugee policy in Uganda promotes the self reliant policy where refugees are provided with land for settlement and cultivation to become self reliant and less dependant on donations. It is expected that by the 2nd year of settlement a family should meet 50% of its food needs and 75% by the third year - hence food rations are reduced accordingly. Consequently Refugees exploit the Natural resources around them to increase land productivity to meet their livelihood and food requirements. However, hosting a large number of people on a small area and expecting them to self reliant has had significant impact on the natural resources in the settlements and the surrounding environments. Poor production methods and the associated effects remain the potential threat on environment and their livelihoods. This has been made worse by the very low priority accorded the environment sectors by refugee managing authorities (UNHCR and the implementing partners). Such that few if any environmental activities are supported to mitigate against the effects of the refugees on the natural resources.

The signing of the peace agreement between the government of Southern Sudan and the SPLA on the 19th of January 2005 enabled peace return to southern Sudan and consequently enabled the return of a number of refugees. It is indicated that over 50% of the original refugees have been repatriated by April 2008. UNHCR indicated that the repatriation of refugees has progressed much faster than expected such that it has brought forward the planning for the phase out and handing over of camps.

One of the crucial concerns for UNCHR and the Government is how to handle clean up and rehabilitation of the camps that have been impacted on by refugees for so long. The Government in collaboration with UNHCR and implementing agencies are undertaking plans for rehabilitation and handing

over of camps. As such this plan should be crucial in supporting the process by laying the foundations for a coordinated approach on environmental rehabilitation of area.

2.0 THE COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT ACTION PLAN

This plan was developed in order to support environmental management within the Refugee camps. The main goal of this plan was to engage the communities in prescribing actions necessary to support environmental management, such that at the implementation phase communities completely engage with the environmental programmes. The development of this plan coincided with the repatriation process and hence it also targeted to support the restoration process. Since Repatriation is voluntary, it is expected that some refugees will take some time before they return home, therefore the plan covers restoration of vacated camps as well as management on camps that are still occupied.

2.1. Processes for Developing the Community Environment Action Plan

The process was initiated and supported by UNHCR in 2007, where it engaged IUCN to undertake a training of trainers of UNHCR implementing partners and community facilitators (refugees and hosting sub counties) on the process of community development of action plans for each camp. Activity such as were trained which include:

- Mapping of current situation and listing “good” and “not so good” issues at each community,
- Mapping of a desired “common vision” (5years timeframe) and listing of “good things” in the desired vision,
- Defining actions to achieve the vision,
- Defining an “action plan” – the what to be done, by whom, by when, with what resources.

The process of community consultation was coordinated by the environmental staff of AHH and supported by district environment officers. Since the camps were managed by the same implementing partner, it was preferred that one action plan is prepared covering both camps. Hence AAH consolidated reports from the selected representative camps into a community action plans for the restoration of the two camps

The next section presents the environmental issues raised by the communities and validated by the technical people at the districts, the objective hierarchy of this plan and the detailed action to achieve the desired outcomes.

2.2. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The issues identified from the community consultations undertaken by community facilitators and the Rapid Environmental Assessment (REA) undertaken by IUCN prior to the exercise were ranked by the a writing team.

The ranking exercise by voting of the issues was based on the following criteria. Whether issues

- Occurs in all camps/Area,
- Linked to tradition and culture
- Acquired Behavior
- Linked to refugee reparation
- Specific to Refugees

Clean Up and Management of Vacated Camps. The most important issue mentioned was the state of the camps that have been vacated by refugees (such as Adjumani TC, Alere, and Roibidire). It was indicated that the abandoned huts, latrines and waste pits that have been left open pose a very dangerous environment for humans and animals in the area. It was also indicated that there were large amounts of non biodegradable wastes that are possibly toxic that are found in the area. These include: Cells, polythene bags and nails, which could contaminate the water sources and the agricultural land. The huts may harbor wrong elements that would promote criminal activities in the area. This as been attributed to the lack of a clear plan for camps phase out and clean up.

Poor Sanitation: Cholera, dysentery, typhoid and Malaria were indicated as common occurrence in the areas that are still occupied by refugees. The main cause of the poor sanitation indicated was the culture of Sudanese refugees that does not allow use of latrines, other causes included poor waste management due to lack of rubbish pits and poor attitude and limited knowledge towards sanitation, it was also indicated that bye laws that enforce ownership of latrines were not enforced among the refugee camps.

Bush Burning; The key threat to the natural resources in the area was bush burning which occurs extensively across all the settlements in both areas. This practice mainly occurs in the dry season (December and January). It is a common cultural practice amongst ethnic groupings from the region. The main cause for bush burning is hunting, building materials, pleasure and weak law enforcement. Effects of Bush burning are soil erosion and exhaustion, change in vegetation cover and poor productivity of crops.

Land Use Conflict: It was indicated that some areas faced land use conflicts between Cattle Keepers and Cultivators. This had resulted to forced migration of some people and destruction of crops, starvation and continued dependence on donations as some people have abandoned growing of crops. The conflict has been attributed to weak enforcement of laws, increased population in small area, and increased ownership of animals.

Deforestation: Has been attributed to opening land for agriculture, population increase hence increased demand for fuel and tree products, economic purposes(charcoal, firewood, timber building material, timber, construction of huts). Deforestation has resulted into soil erosion and drought

Soil Erosion: Has been attributed to poor methods of farming, (overgrazing,) poor flood mitigation methods (due to poor planning and poor road construction and implementation of plans), bush burning.

Low Agricultural Productivity: Pests and diseases such as Striga have been mentioned to seriously affect productivity of the major food crops in the area. That is Maize and Sorghum. This is exacerbated by soil erosion and the poor productivity of soils.

Degradation of Wetlands and Rivers and streams: As a result of poor soil productivity, wetlands are being encroached on by various communities for farming in search of higher yields. There was also a general limited knowledge of laws governing river banks and wetlands use which is further being exacerbated by poor enforcement of the same. Encroachment has occurred extensively across the riparian reaches of the river Nile.

Weak structures for managing the environment: There are environment committees in place; however, these are not active. Furthermore, since refugees are utilizing leased land from land lords in the interim period, issues of management and ownership of investments on this land have not been very clear resulting to weak management of environmental programs such as woodlots.

Table 3: Summary Of Environmental Issues, Their Causes And Effect In Order Of Priority In Adjumani And Parlorinya Refugee Camps

Environmental Issue	Causes	Effects
Clean up and management of Vacated Camps (Abandoned Huts And Latrines, Plenty Of Non-Biodegradable Wastes).	no clear planning for camps phase out which includes clean up. due to refugees who have repatriated OPM directive not to destroy any property	Unsafe and ugly land scapes, prone to accidents, may promote contamination of water systems (non biodegradable, use of abandoned huts as latrine facilities)
Poor Sanitation	Sudanese Culture that does not allow use of latrines, poor waste management lack of rubbish pits, poor attitude towards sanitation, limited law enforcement on possession of latrines among refugees	diseases) cholera, typhoid, dysentery, some times death

Bush Burning	culture, hunting, search for building materials, pleasure, and weak law enforcement	soil erosion, destruction of vegetation cover, destruction of natural habitat for some wildlife, change of vegetation cover were trees do not grow remain shrubs, accidents death
Land use Conflict (Due Stray Animals destroying crops)	Weak enforcement of byelaws, Increased population in small area, increased ownership of animals, Animals left by refugees such as Dogs	Forced migration of some people and destruction of crops, constant dependence on food distribution as some people have abandoned growing of crops
Deforestation	opening land for agriculture, population increase, fuel, economic purposes(charcoal, firewood, timber, building material,)	soil erosion and drought
Soil Erosion	poor methods of farming, (overgrazing,) poor mitigation methods (poor planning of road construction, implementation of plans), bush burning, population growth	loss of fertility , low crop yields, Gullies, siltation of water wetlands and rivers
River Siltation And Blockage And Wetland Degradation	farming in river banks, poor method of farming , encroachment of wetland, no law enforcement,	pests and diseases, floods, drying of streams and rivers, Reduction of certain spp of fish e.g. Nile perch
Weak Structures For Managing The Environment	Inadequate knowledge and capacity (skills and funds)	poor enforcement and poor methods on awareness

Based on the issues, the causes and effects, communities were facilitated to prescribe activities and actions to address the issues above. An objective hierarchy and the action plan was developed for restoration and maintaining the rehabilitation of the refugee settlements within the 2 years.

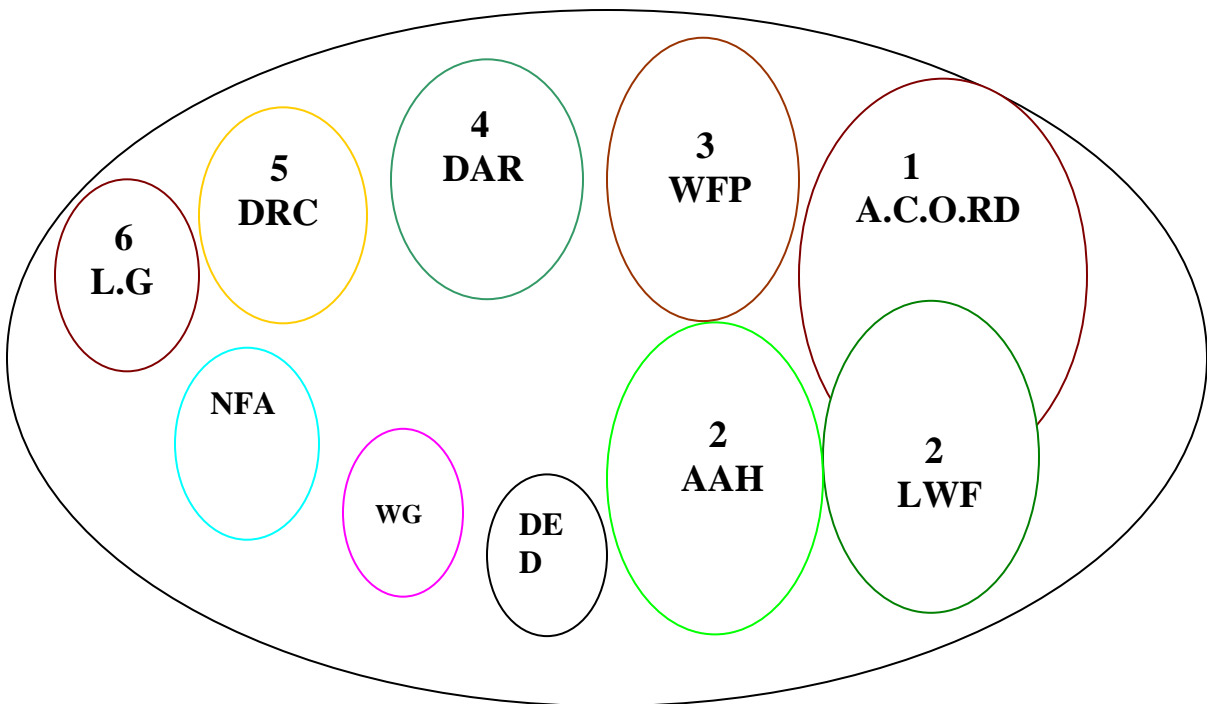
2.3 Institutional analysis

In order to identify collaborators and supported in the implementation of the action plan, community discussed the institutions that support environmental programs and ranked them according to their contribution towards environmental management. This was intended to help the community, facilitators and IPs to identify areas of collaboration and support for implementation of the Action Plan.

Table 4: showing the major activities carried out by various organizations in and around Moyo/ Adjumani refugee settlements

AGRIC	FORESTRY	FISHERISH	ENERGY SAVING	ENVIRONMENT
Local government DFA DRC AAH DAR D.F.I A.C.O.R.D Production unit W.F.P D.E.D L.W.F	N.F.A Forest dept AAH DAR L.W.F W.F.P A.C.O.R.D	L.W.F DAR Fisheries dept W.F.P	AAH DED A.C.O.R.D District Women group	AAH A.C.O.R.D L.W.F W.F.P DED District

Diagram I: showing institutional environmental management contribution to refugee communities



3.0 THE ACTION PLAN

This action plan was developed in May 2008, through a participatory process involving a three day workshop in Moyo district, AAH staff and some community representatives who participated in the community consultations. The action plan was based on a consolidation of lower level community action plans developed for the restoration of individual Refugee camps undertaken in November 2007. Hence, the action plan presents activities identified by the community members, and these are presented under each objective. It also represents the lead persons/offices to undertake the various activities and the collaborators in support of achieving the activities as indicated in Annex I.

3.1 GOAL: The goal that this action plan aims to achieve is **to restore the environmental integrity of the refugee camps in Moyo and Adjumani districts**

3.2 OBJECTIVES:

The above mentioned goal will be contributed to by the following objectives

- a. Ensure the clean up and restoration of the vacated Refugee Camps
- b. Improve and maintain the environmental quality and sanitation within Refugee camps that are still occupied
- c. Mitigate the impacts of refugee camps on the natural environments in the camps that are still occupied

3.3 ACTION PLAN ACTIVITIES

The action plan activities are here below presented under each objective.

3.3.1 Objective 1: Ensure The Clean Up And Restoration Of The Vacated Refugee Camps .

One of the major issues raised during community consultations was the state of the camps that have been vacated by refugees (such as Adjumani TC, Alere, and Roibidire). It was indicated that the abandoned huts, latrines and waste pits that have been left posed a very dangerous environment for humans and animals in the area. The following activities were indicated to guide the proper management and restoration of camps:

3.3.1.1 Undertake proper management of infrastructure in Refugee camps and after repatriation.

It was also indicated that one of the major causes for the failure to undertake clean up and restoration activities was the lack of a systematic plan to guide the process. Hence, the following activities are proposed.

- a. Preparation and implementation of a clear plan for clean up and hand over of vacate land and infrastructure there in.
- b. Support cleaning up activities (demolition of huts, collection and proper disposal of biodegradable wastes, proper sealing of waster points
- c. Promote productive use of land (vegetable gardens by remaining refugees, support commercial timber production through saw log program etc)

3.3.1.2 Strengthen Capacity for Environmental Management at all Levels.

It was also indicated that there is need to strengthen the capacity of the remaining populations in the proper management of environmental investments such as woodlots.

- a. Training of environmental committees in the areas to equip them with skills and knowledge about their mandates (such as developing wetland management plans, bye laws on bush burning)
- b. Integrating costs for environmental management in the sub county plans to ensure the environment management is funded through government systems
- c. Promote environmental awareness

3.3.2 Objective 2: Improved and Maintained Environmental Quality and Sanitation in the Refugee Camps

It was indicted that diseases like Cholera, dysentery, typhoid and Malaria were common occurrence in the areas that are still occupied by refugees. This was mainly due to the poor sanitation in the areas. The following actions are proposed for improving and maintaining the environmental quality of the refugee camps.

3.3.2.1 Promote Good Sanitation in the refugee camps

One of the major causes of poor sanitation in the camps was the poor attitudes towards sanitation, limited law enforcement and the culture among the Sudanese that does not allow for use of latrines. Hence, the following activities were proposed to promote good sanitation in the areas;

- a. Sensitization on the values and need for good sanitation within the camps
 - b. Supporting the enforcement of the law about ownership and use of latrines.
- It was indicated that this was not being done among the refugees.

3.3.2.2 Promote good waste management practices:

Poor waste management was indicated as another major reason that promote poor hygiene in the camps. Hence the need to improve waste management in the camps through:

- a. Creating awareness about waste management such as (sorting of disposal of non bio and non Bio-degradable waste, Organic manure generation, ensuring proper disposal of non biodegradable waste)
- b. Providing waste management tools and proper sitting of waste points
- c. Developing and promote procedures for waste collection and disposal within the camps

3.3.2.3 Management of infrastructure within the refugee camps to conform to environmental standards: As indicated under Objective 1: Support the formulation of a clear plan for management and clean up of vacated Refugee.

3.3.3 Objective 3: Impacts Of Refugee Camps On Natural Environment Mitigated

3.3.3.1 Land Degradation within and around camps reduced:

The refuge policy in Uganda promotes self reliance using the small piece land provided leading to the continuous exploitation of these small camp environs. Consequently, this resulted into severe land degradation, leading to the major loss of productive agricultural land, deforestation, soil compaction and erosion.

The following activities for mitigating against the effects of continued land degradation are proposed.

- a. Control Soil Erosion through the Promotion of better farming practices though training and equipping the population with skills and necessary farm implements
- b. Construction of clear drainage channels for Roads
- c. Control of bush burning
 - i. By creating awareness about effects of fire on the natural resources base
 - ii. Enhancing capacity to enforce the law of bush burning (raising awareness about bush burning, formulation and enforcement of bylaws on bush burning)

3.3.3.2 Mitigate Against deforestation and its effects

The Other major impact of refugees on their environment has been deforestation for fuel, crop production and income generation. This trend is expected to continue unless measures to mitigate against the causes are put in place. These include:

- a. Promote agro-forestry, tree planting for woodlots.
- b. Promoting of Production of trees for timber for income
- c. Promote energy saving devices (stoves, etc)
- d. Promote other income generating activities that also promote conservation like apiculture.
- e. Promote the enforcement of by laws on deforestation

3.3.3.3. Wetland and river degradation halted:

It has been indicated that due to the land degradation on farm, populations have moved to farming close to river banks. This has resulted into siltation of rivers, blocking of streams, reduction in fish catches. In order to mitigate against these negative impacts on the wetlands and rivers, the following activities are recommended:

- a) Undertake awareness raising about values of wetland and river (raise awareness about the laws governing wetland edge gardening and river bank management)
- b) Demarcate river back buffer with multi purpose trees
- c) De-siltation of chocked rivers
- d) Promote better farming methods up stream to control soil erosion and restore fertility

3.3.3.4 support the analysis of land use related conflicts and resolve them

It was indicated that land use related conflicts were faced in the area. These were mainly emanating from Pastolists and cultivators. The conflicts have resulted into migration of some communities. In order to address this conflict, the following activities were proposed:

- a) Promote better farming techniques such as zero grazing
- b) Develop and enforce laws on stray grazers
- c) Support conflict resolution mechanisms in the area

ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION PLAN FOR RESTORATION AND MANAGEMENT OF MOYO AND ADJUMANI REFUGEE CAMPS

Goal: To Restore the Environmental Integrity of the Refugee Camps in Moyo and Adjumani Districts

Objective 1: Ensure Clean up and restoration of the environment in vacated Refugee Camps

Objective 2: Environmental quality and sanitation within refugee Camps Improved and maintained

Objective 3: Impacts of Refugee camps on natural environment mitigated

OUTPUTS	Activities	Who takes lead	Time Frame	Resources Needed	Sources of Recourses	How do we know we are successful, what to look for.	Who should collect the information on progress of the activity
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Objective 1: Ensure Clean up and Restoration of the Environment in the Vacated Refugee Camps

Undertake Proper Management of Infrastructure in refugee camps during and after repatriation	Preparation and implementation of a clear plan for clean up and hand over of vacated land and environment investments (such as woodlots,)	Lead; AAH Environment Sector Head Collaborators; OPM (Camp Commandant RDO, UNHCR Community services and protection, RWC1	by end of August 2008	Technical support, Stationary, Fuel, facilitation costs, allowances	Technical support from AAH, financial support from UNHCR, Other Donors	A plan is developed and is being implemented in all camps that are decommissioned after repatriation	Environment sector head of AAH, settlement commandants(OPM),
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	Implementation of the Plan; Actual cleaning up (Demolishing abandoned Huts, Filling Latrines, Collecting and Properly Disposing Non Biodegradable wastes) , proper sealing of water points	Lead; Environment Sector Head <u>Collaborators</u> ; Watsan Community services Camp Commandants Sub county chiefs Communities (under taking the actual work) Health Partners (ADEO)	AUGUST - After repatriation every month until the repatriation exercise ends	Technical support, Labour,tools and protective gear, Fuel, facilitation costs, allowances	UNHCR, other Donors	Clean environment (not huts, latrines, wastes, not accidents reported	environment educator, settlement commandants, LCs, Extension workers
	Promote Productive use of the land for A forestation or agriculture)	LEAD: Environment Sector Head, production department	2009-2011	Allowances, Facilitation Cost, Labor, inputs (e.g. seedlings	UNHCR, other Donors	Acreage of Land rehabilitated with trees or under Agriculture,	Environment educator, Landlords
Capacity for environmental management strengthened at all levels	Enhance capacity for environmental management within the area to take over management of environment investment (e.g., training of Environment Committees, land use planning, development of wetlands management plans, by-laws on bush-burning, etc.)	Lead: Environment Sector Head, District Environment Officer, Collaborators: Sub county chiefs.	2009	Technical support, facilitation costs,	UNHCR, Government and other donors	Environment Committees are adequately supporting the mangement of environment(e.g., developing bye laws, articulating their responsibilities)	Environment Educator, DEO, Community members
	Integrate costs for environmental management/action within s/countyandDistrict	District Environment Officer;Subcounty Chief	2009-2011	Technical support, stationery facilitation costs	Government and Other sources	Budget support towards environment activities in the camps	DEO, Sub county chief,

	budget						
	promote environmental awareness with refugee camps and district as a whole	Lead: Environment Educator	2009-2012	Technical support, facilitation costs	AAH Environment Budget, UNHCR, other Donors	People changing attitude and practice towards those elements promoted	Environment Educator, Extension staff,
Objective 2: Environmental quality and sanitation within refugee Camps Improved and maintained							
promote good sanitation in the refugee camps	Sensitization on values and need for good sanitation within the Camps	Sanitation officer AAH, ,ADEO,AHA <u>Collaborators</u> Village Health Committee Health Assistants, health inspectors	On Going - continuous	Technical support, Fuel, facilitation costs, allowances funds for awareness methods	AAH environment Budget,ADEO, AHA, UNHCR, Other partners budgets	Reduced cases of water borne diseases, proper water management	Sanitary assistants (AAH), Coordinators ADEO, AHA, HEALTH Inspectors
	support the enforcing of the Law on Latrines etc	Watersan dept in AAH, Environment educators, Police	On Going - continuous	Technical support, Fuel, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH , ADEO, AHA, Other Development partners	Increased coverage of latrines, increased number of prosecuted cases	Health Inspectors
Promote good waste management practices with current	Create awareness and support the management of non-biodegradable wastes, use of garbage for manure generation, good sitting of waste pits, monitoring compliance to good practices, provision of waste management tools	Watersan dept in AAH; Environment Head, District Environment office; Community facilitators and RWC1, LC1	On Going - continuous	Technical support, Fuel, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, ADEO,	reduction in littered garbage, change in peoples attitudes and practice towards waste management	Environment Head and Educator, Health Inspectors

	e.g. wheel barrows, etc.)						
	Develop and promote procedures for waste collection and disposal within camps	Watersan dept in AAH	On Going - continuous	Technical support, Fuel, facilitation costs, allowances			
Management of infrastructure within refugee camps conform to environmental standards	<i>As in Objective 1 above</i>						
Objective 3: Impacts of Refugee camps on natural environment mitigated							
Land degradation within and around the Refugee camps reduced.	Control soil erosion and improve soil fertility by Training & equipping Refugees and hosting communities with skills and farm implements for ensuring best farming practices (both crop and animal husbandry.)	Environment Educator, Extension workers,	2008-2009	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, Production Dept, Other Donors,	Increased output of crops and animals, increased number of people with knowledge and skills and are prating agriculture using better farming methods	Production and community, extension workers

	Construction of Clear drainage channels for roads, Control bush burning, awareness, A forestation	lead DEO ENVT COLLABORATOR LC1NRWC1NNEMA LOCAL GOVT	2009-2011	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, local government	Clear drainage channels and reduced erosion (gullies)	Road supervisor, production
Control of Bush Burning	Enhance Awareness on Importance of Resource and effects of Fires on trees	Lead; Environment Sector, District Environment office Collaborators NFA, DFO,LC, RWC	2008-2011	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, local government, NFA	Reduced incidences of bush burning, change in vegetation cover (some spp that are not fire resistant reappears	Environment Educator,LC1, Forest Rangers(NFA),
	Enhancing capacity to enforce the Law on bush burning (raising awareness about the law, supporting formulation of bye laws, apprehending culprits)	LEAD; OPM,Sub county chiefs, Police Collaborators; LC, RWC,NFA, Local Environment committee LEAD; LC, Collaborators; (LC approval) local environment committee	2008-2012	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, local government, NFA	Increased numbers of culprits apprehended, Reduced incidences of bush burning, change in vegetation cover (some spp that are not fire resistant reappears	LC1, OPM, NFA, Administrative Police
Mtigate against deforestation and its effects.	Promote agro forestry, Tree planting, promote production of trees for timber (saw logs);woodlots for firewood	LEAD; ENV/PRO Collaborators; Production sector,NFA,DFO,DAR,ENV ALERT,LCs OPM, Community services	2008 - 2009	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, DAR, Other Donors,	Number of people and acreage covered by agro forestry,	Environment educators, Production
	Promote energy saving devices (Awareness),						
	Promote alternative IGAs to charcoal						

	promote enforcement of bylaws on deforestation / charcoal						
Wetland and River Degradation Halted	Undertake sensitization and awareness campaign on values of and need for wetlands conservation (Improved River Bank Management Law Enforcement and awareness; Forestation	LEAD;Enviromrntn sector,ORAADEO, Sub county Collaborators; Production sector AAH, agriculture extension workers LEAD; ADEO, Environment sector, LC, RWC, NEMA,local environment committee COLLABORATORS, Beach management units	2009-2011	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, DAR, Other Donors,	Trees planted along the river bank, Soil conservation methods practiced, reduced silting of rivers, rejuvenation of silted rivers , restoration of wetlands and improved productivity land increased production, improved crop yields, increase in number of Nile perch	Environment Educator, LC1, Landlords,
	Soil conservation method and practices, Promote better farming method,	LEAD;Enviromrntn sector,ORAADEO, Sub county Collaborators; Production sector AAH, agriculture extension workers LEAD; ADEO, Environment sector, LC, RWC, NEMA,local environment committee COLLABORATORS, Beach man LEAD;Enviromrntn sector,ORAADEO, Sub county	2009-2012	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, DAR, Other Donors,	wise use of wetlands resources, Increased observation of the laws	Environment educator, production, agricultural extension worker

	Collaborators; Production sector AAH, agriculture extension workers LEAD; ADEO, Environment sector, LC, RWC, NEMA,local environment committee COLLABORATORS, Beach management units					
Planting trees along the river bank	LEAD;Environment sector,ORAADEO, Sub county Collaborators; Production sector AAH, agriculture extension workers LEAD; ADEO, Environment sector, LC, RWC, NEMA,local environment committee COLLABORATORS, Beach management units	2009-2011	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, DAR, Other Donors,	increased acreage of land planned with trees	Environment educator, production, agricultural extension worker
Enhancement of Buffer River,Desiltation of chocked River/ streams,	LEAD;Environment sector,ORAADEO, Sub county Collaborators; Production sector AAH, agriculture extension workers LEAD; ADEO, Environment sector, LC, RWC, NEMA,local environment committee COLLABORATORS, Beach management units	2009-2011	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances	AAH, DAR, Other Donors,	Increase number of Nile perch, increased acreage of restored land	Fisheries Dept, Beach management units , Environment educator

Land use and related conflicts analyzed and resolved (Such as Conflicts due to Stray animals)	Awareness of communities on a better method of faming. -	Lead: Environment Sector Head, District Environment Officer, Collaborators: Local council, extension workers	August - Continuous -2009	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances		Increased acreage of arable land and crop yields	LC1, Sub county Chief, RWC, OPM
	Develop and enforce by laws on stray animals	Lead: OPM, Police District Environment Officer, Collaborators: Sub county chiefs	August - Continuous -2010	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances		culprits are persecuted, reduced cases of stray animals	LC1, RWC, OPM
	Conflict resolution mech (btn cultivators and pastolist	Lead: OPM, Police District Environment Officer, Collaborators: Sub county chiefs	August - Continuous -2010	Technical support, facilitation costs, allowances		Reduced cases of conflict, reduced reports, peaceful coexistence between conflicting practices	LC1, RWC, OPM
Mitigate against deforestation and effects above	Promote agroforestry; Promote energy saving devices (Awareness); Tree planting Promote alternative IGAs to charcoal - promote enforcement of bylaws on deforestation / charcoal -promote production of trees for timber	AS IN MITIGATING AGAINST DEFORESTATION ABOVE					

(saw -woodlots firewood	logs) for	
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