

MID YEAR REVIEW WORKSHOP OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY SECTOR

Date: 27th to 30th June 2018

Jinja, Uganda

Participating organizations; OPM, MoWE, UNHCR, UNDP, FAO, GiZ, ICRAF, AAH, ADRA, Uganda Red Cross, Raising Gabdho.

Opening

The meeting started with a word of prayer. Introductions were led by John Paul Magezi (OPM – Focal person for Environment and Energy), followed by a briefing on the meetings programme.

Open remarks by UNHCR represented by Mr David Githiri Senior WASH Officer UNHCR Uganda; He commended the participants for their active engagement in environmental protection and for highlighting key issues. He appreciated the efforts by UNHCR Environment lead, Ranya Sherif for working hard to bring the stakeholders together and putting coordination activities in place. He praised the participants and reminded them of the great tasks ahead.

Opening remarks by OPM represented by John Paul Magezi, OPM department of Refugee Affairs, focal person for Environment and Energy. Expounded on the role of OPM in coordination of refugee response at national level, involvement of key ministries including MoWE in the refugee response, the CRRF concepts bringing in all key players in the refugee response. The synergy has been positive and that working together was better and more productive. He updated that a monitoring visit had been carried out in the refugee settlements especially in Kyaka and Kyangwale coordinated by MoWE. OPM is providing support to districts with focus to more efforts in coordination at district level. He further encouraged partners to move in and support the response for the DRC refugees as there were less partners to support interventions in the South West.

Sector performance

Presented by David Githiri – Senior Wash Officer UNHCR,

Shared the environment 4W matrix and took participants through the activities highlighted and possible indicators. The wide range of activities are currently being undertaken by different partners as part of the refugee response interventions. The activities are currently not well developed and reporting at national coordination level absent. The participants were involved in selecting, developing and prioritizing standard indicators for periodic reporting. (list of indicator selected below)

Environment

- Tree nurseries establishment and operation [#nurseries]
- Seedling distribution [#distributed_fruit, #distributed_general]
- Tree-planting, especially indigenous species (incentivized) [#planted, #surviving]
- Establishment of environmental clubs in school [#school_clubs]
- Environmental assessments, baseline studies [#studies]
- District Community Environmental Action Plans [#plans]
- Establishment of Community Environment Committee [#Community_Environment_Resource_Persons]

- Joint Monitoring and Support supervision by District Officials [#monitoring_events]

Energy

- Training of trainers for energy saving stove construction [#TOTs]
- Distribution/construction of energy saving stoves [#stoves and # institutional stoves]
- Distribution/production of heat retaining cooking bags [#bags]
- Solar street light installation [#lights]
- Solar power installation [kW]
- Solar lanterns distribution [#lanterns]

Important to monitor the number of meetings and activities held related to project development. In settlements the participants reported that a MFT Multi-Functional Team supports in joint monitoring of projects activities for both refugees and host communities.

The vital role the community committees play in linking activities to beneficiaries at the ground level was discussed. It was noted that the committees may be present most of them are dormant inactive, weak, not empowered. There is need to make them more active. Several strategies were proposed as below;

- Market led approach to most interventions and activities, with greater economic effect

Incentives in tree growing and management and other environmental and energy related projects.(There were further discussions regarding use of incentives with suggestions to have monetary, in-kind, strategic).

- Regular monitoring of the committee's activities (one organization reported paying youth groups up to UGX 1,200 per live growing tree after 5 months since the day of planting)
- Monetary or in-kind support for environmental projects as resource requirement.
- Opportunities for implementing and operating partners to establish woodlots in public lands and support institutions. Land ownership is a huge factor limiting projects implementation in the West Nile and Northern Uganda. Land ownership is not an issue in south west as the land is managed by the government of Uganda under the Office of prime Minister.
- Massive sensitization campaigns for all through existing institutions and leadership including churches, mosques and school.
- To increase tree cover it was proposed that all institutions to have woodlots and where applicable they should use energy saving stoves for institutional cooking.
- Training of staff and members of the community committees
- Technical support for the community committee's activities example seed selection.
- Strengthen the committees by including more activities operational for cooperatives, savings and credit and increase the economy of scale and network.

Monitoring of the functionality of these community committees it was proposed to;

- Holding / hosting regular meetings
- Define and listing of activities
- Monitor the level of participation by all members
- Support development of action plan at the grass root level

Catchment Management Committee

This concept was introduced in the meeting. It was noted that this was fairly unknown. These committees form the basis for catchment management. At national level there are 4 main catchments which are sub-divided into 12 sub-catchments. There are other sub divisions to the smallest units at sub-county level. The committees are meant to;

- develop a catchment management plan
- a nexus of environment, water resources, forestry, livelihoods and community resources come together
- Leadership is by the catchment management committee, it is chaired by the LC 5 example in Maracha for Albert Nile.
- Moving towards micro-catchment e.g. there are 12 in West Nile, some catchment straddles about 2 refugee settlements.
- Important to link environmental committees to the catchment committees.

Action

David (Senior WASH Officer, UNHCR) to share the completed catchment management plans available.

CRRF - Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework

The New York Declaration has mandated UNHCR to develop and initiate, through a multi-stakeholder approach, a comprehensive refugee response that protects and promotes the rights of refugees as enshrined by international law, whilst easing the pressure on the country of asylum.

Global objectives:

1. Ease pressure on the host country
2. Enhance refugee self-reliance
3. Expand access to third country solutions
4. Support conditions in countries of origin

CRRF is unique in each in each country, it is a host government led mechanism based on the four global objectives and adopted to the local approaches.

CRRF in Uganda

In Uganda, given its long history of providing asylum, a comprehensive response is already being pursued under the leadership of Government and UNHCR, and the country is applying many of the principles set out in Annex I of the New York Declaration. The process is led and coordinated by Office of Prime Minister department of Refugees on behalf of the Government of Uganda.

Uganda objectives:

1. Support Government policy and protect asylum space
2. Support resilience and self-reliance of refugees and host communities
3. Expand solutions, including third country options
4. Support Uganda's role in the region and invest in human capital and transferrable skills

Water and Environment Response Plan for Refugees

The MoWE is preparing a response plan framework on water and environment on refugees situation. The ministry appointed a technical team of 10 experts, 5 from the environmental sector and 5 from the water and sanitation sector with expertise membership from partners including UNHCR, UNICEF, UNDP. The task team went on a retreat in June 2018 to harmonise the development of the response plan. Future projects related to water and environment will be anchored on this response plan for funding and approval for implementation. All partners in various technical working groups, energy and environment working group, WASH technical working groups are encouraged to participate in the sector coordination meetings at national and district level and provide inputs to be included in the response plan.

Draft Sector Response Framework for Refugees- response highlights;

- Institutional/system strengthening
- Livelihoods and self-reliance
- Access to WASH services
- Ecosystem and catchment (environment) protection and restoration

Part of the exercise involves an inventory of WASH related projects in the region. (The list is with Henry – MoWE).

Provide linkages with the other key sectors education, health that are working in line with water and environment use and services. Livelihood sector will have an input as well.

Rationalization of activities is being encouraged to raise the profile of environmental issues – example WASH projects / partners to include environment component.

Comments:

- Encouraged by the cluster approach to coordination. The coordination approach is envisaged to encourage and maximise efficiency.
- Coexistence in representation in representation in participation
- Include all implementing and operating partners in the field working in the sector and twinning partners as well.
- Consider inclusion of academia / research component and related institutions for scientific input
- To note that environmental activities cannot work in isolation and need to work with others for efficiency and effectiveness
- Climate change and adaptation fund provides funding for some of the projects in the response framework

Energy Sector

Briefing by Abdirahman Zeila – Senior Energy Expert, UNHCR Uganda

- Highlights on global initiatives on energy use with focus on affordable and available safe technologies that can benefit refugees and host communities.

- Progress on standardization of cook stoves, the standards body is focusing on the following factors, efficiency, emissions and safety.
- Compiled the Energy Baseline Assessment and data model for use in the field activities and management.
- Address institutional energy needs example in reception centres the use of high efficiency cook stoves, installation of 14 Kva solar power grid in Nakivale to support power needs in the UNHCR office block and local business entities close by.
- Projects supporting infrastructure for sustainable development in communities
- The Smart Communities Coalition project under USAID initiative supports development of projects that improve the delivery of essential services to refugees and host community members through enhanced coordination between public and private entities and strategic implementation of technology. Efforts focus on three foundational pillars — connectivity, digital tools, and energy access.

Projects in South West of Uganda – by Alex, Assistant Livelihoods Officer, UNHCR Mbarara

- The environment and energy sector in the south west has very low funding, there are 3 partners LWF, DRC and Msamizi.
- There are a number of tree nurseries managed by partners that supply seedlings to the refugee settlements and host communities. The partners have at least two community nurseries each. Focus on shifting activities at district level to increase effectiveness. The survival rate of seedlings reported is at (70% – 80%) although evidence and the reality reflect a 65% survival rate.
- Wetlands restoration activities include working with NEMA as there is increasing siltation as there is no riparian zone protection of 200 metres being adhered to by farmers and land users.
- Environmental Impact Assessment is done by districts, which should help in guiding future projects, identify gaps and advice on key environmental strategies.
- Construction of bio-latrines; only 2 have been completed in the whole operation, the aim was to target bring on board institutions. There is a cultural challenge on the acceptance and use of the biogas product for use.
- Key celebrations and important environmental days are observed in the operation.
- Joint Monitoring Support conducted routinely on weekly or monthly as per PPA requirement. There are two Multi-Functional Teams(MFT) for the two regions (1) Kyaka, Rwamwanja and others (2) Nakivale, Kisoro and others
Monitoring includes physical verification, review risk of projects and financial verification.
- Districts' officials encourage the growing of fruit trees due to nutritional value for households and the short growing period. In most cases the district officials know the species that do well in their areas and should be supported.
- Energy use encouraged by move to use briquettes. There are manufacturing companies on the ground in Nakivale, Rwamwanja and Kyaka II. Uptake of using briquettes by refugees and local host communities is very low as it is a commercial venture selling its produce and expectation of free distribution of items for refugees. There is a expected production of 30,000 Lorena stoves.

Energy saving technologies (ECO Stove) applied at field level in all reception centres for preparation of hot meals for new refugee arrivals. Next move is to loop in institutions and schools.

- Street lighting is inadequate, raising concerns regarding protection and safety of users.
- Solar lantern distribution for households is ongoing, it depends on in-kind donations. One phase saw the distribution of lanterns to 200 primary school candidates. Some distribution targeted PSNs in the refugee settlements. There are efforts to encourage private sector market distribution and sales during market days.
- There is a planned solar power grid project for Rwamwanja Base camp implemented by Power Africa under USAID, another project planned for by a team from Columbia University's Business School and Infrastructure for Sustainable Development (i4SD) who are undertaking baseline assessment of proposed solar mini-grid in Nakivale.

West Nile – by Gordon

Three key focus areas namely;

- Forest Protection and Development
 - Reduction/preventing deforestation
 - Nursery operations
 - Tree planting and protection
 - Sensitization and enforcement
 - Assessments and studies
- Access to sufficient energy (alternative and renewable energy)
 - Access to improved cooking technologies
 - Sustainable Institutional cooking options
 - Capacity development and facilitation of ToTs for stove construction
 - Introducing alternative options of cooking (briquettes, biogas, wonder bags etc)
- Solid Waste management
 - Establishment of sustainable solid waste management facilities
 - Awareness on solid waste management

Other achievements

- Celebration of maiden World Environment Day in Arua, Yumbe and Lobule (Koboko)
- Coordination mechanisms strengthened
- Multi-functional monitoring team

Challenges

- Delayed implementation
- Mobility
- Budget limitations (Overall ~2% operational budget SOA/SOY)
- Lack of standardized monitoring indicators
- Choice of species

Additional input and comments

Need for EIA and design support for field project.

Current production of briquettes raises quality issues that need to be addressed.
Concerns over standards of equipment including stoves and adoption of technologies suitable to achieve objectives agreed.

Raising Gabdho (ZEED Energy) presentation by Sarah Basemera

Brief history of the beginning, aims and objectives of the organization
Current projects in urban energy refugee program supporting energy saving technologies, briquette making, Lorena jikos and liners. The involvement of girls and women in linking energy and livelihoods. Addressing empowerment supported by a market driven approach to programme implementation. Current projects in urban areas – Kampala and in bidi bidi refugee settlement.

Comments

Cost of Lorena stoves ; cost of briquettes (bidibidi 2 ½ Kg at UGX 2200); issue on biomass use, availability and sources; cost of production and relative profitability.

UNDP presentation by Daniel Omodo

UNDP has been part of the ReHOPE project to increase programme support for refugees and host communities.

Based on previous scoping missions carried out in the field, several issues were raised that they sought to address including use of poles, solar lighting, biogas, household energy systems, cash for work programmes.

They have proposed projects on;

- biogas generation from waste water
- Green Schools project – aimed at supporting institutional energy uses targeting 75% of schools

Comments

Activities supported by cash for work project

Details on the institutional cook stoves project (allocated 13.5 million Euros) over 5 year period. The pilot stoves have been tested and waiting for final approval. The project involves Ministry of Energy and the Ministry of Education. Possibility of including needy schools in the refugee and host community was raised by a participant.

Uganda Red Cross presented by Simon

Projects on household energy project in West Nile.

FAO presentation by Dr Emmanuel Zziwa

FAO has two main projects

1. Focus on SPGS phase III. Funded by EU, whose goal is to increase the incomes of the rural population through commercial tree planting by medium and large scale private sector actors and the local communities and mitigate climate change effects through intensive afforestation. The projects started in 2016 and goes on till 2020.

Targets communities and institutions but also open to partners who meet certain requirements. Provided training in tree planting and continuous support for two years.

2. Climate Resilient Livelihood Opportunities for Women Economic Empowerment (CRWEE) in Karamoja and West Nile Regions of Uganda.

Has the following target results; -

- 1: Women access to and control of productive resources and decision-making capacity
- 2: Household income and climate resilient livelihood capacities of women improved in a gender-responsive manner
- 3: Ecosystem adaptive and mitigation capacities enhanced

Beneficiaries: 12 Districts

- 60% females
- 30% youth

Comments;

Land availability which is limiting in West Nile and Northern Uganda due to ownership issues, in the south west land is owned by the government and managed by OPM thus can support most tree planting projects.

Interest in household biogas units that use waste biomass.

Integrated Water Resources Management in refugee hosting areas by Pule Johnson

Presented about the water catchment approach in integrated water resources management, including the structure at national level, the divisions and sub divisions. The new changes support deconcentrating water resources development and management functions to regions/basins and catchments. How the approach is applied in planning and linking with other sectors.

Key Catchment management issues

- Land degradation and erosion
- Vulnerability to flooding events
- River bank degradation and collapse

Achievement and accomplishments

- Upper Nile water resources development and management strategy and action plan prepared
- Catchment Management Plans for Aswa and Albert Nile catchments prepared
- Catchment Management Organizations have been created for Aswa (33 in No.) and Albert Nile catchments (30 in No.) and these are guiding implementation

- Prepared micro catchment mgt plans and formed committees for 3 micro-catchments in Rhino & Imvepi camps (Ozurugo, Onua and Abuni-Ayua).
- Prepared a source protection plan for River Enyau.
- Implementation of the interventions identified in the plans has started with involvement of different partners (NUSAF 3, World Bank, Adaptation Fund, Danida, Austria, EU/GIZ, IUCN etc)

Comments

Need for collaboration among UN agencies for projects and planning in the energy sector.

Masterplan to include environmental management.

Mission Green Project by Rotary International presented by Sarah

This is a 5 year project in partnership with OPM targeting refugee settlements and institutions in tree planting activities.

Action

OPM to follow up so that this project becomes operational at the district level

Suggestions to co-opt voluntary organizations such as Rotary, Lions, Red Cross in humanitarian work as they have capital and human resources required was mooted.

GIZ Energy project briefing by Daniel

Giz is working in the energy sector supporting the refugee response. They are piloting market based solutions to support the transit from humanitarian to development projects.

Pilot projects in Rhino camp and Imvepi refugee settlements;

- Training of artisans in making energy efficient stoves
- Construction of two energy kiosks (providing basic services for phone charging, energy products, solar kits, services such as printing, photocopying and internet café for information access. etc)
- Training of local Energy vendors in business/marketing and basic technical skills for after sale services of solar products and supporting with startups to expand market chains. This aims to expand availability of standardized products on markets and support livelihoods of the local traders
- Awareness in cooking and health concerns

Proposed project on institutional cook stoves

Keen to identify small vendors dealing with energy products and upscale them through support was the basis for the energy kiosk concept.

In furthering working relationship with UNHCR, GIZ supported with architectural drawing/designs and BoQs for construction and installation of Institutional stoves in reception centres and school feeding programmes.

RESOLUTIONS

1. Ensure proper land demarcation for woodlots in settlement plans
2. Closer involvement of communities in environment and energy projects
3. Greater information sharing among stakeholders, partners
4. More stakeholders be involved in the coordination including MoWE, NEMA,WFP, MEMD. Promote closer coordination of stakeholders in nexus of water-energy-environment to avoid parallel interventions that have minimum impacts.
5. Synergies to avoid duplication and increase value for money. Encourage joint programming led by OPM
6. Promote a market led approach to support sustainability of programmes and interventions as we move from emergency response to transition and development. Improve inter-agency coordination on free handout Vs market based approached to sustain the market systems
7. Cross fertilization of areas by revolving mid-year review meetings among regions
8. Integration of sub-sectors to include health, water, education, livelihoods, etc. creating a fusion
9. 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.

Annex:

Power point Presentations by participants



Integrated Water Resource Management in Refugee Hosting Catchments

PULE JOHNSON

PRINCIPAL HYDROGEOLOGIST/TEAM LEADER UNWMZ

DIRECTORATE OF WATER RESOURCES MGT.

MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

Water resources of Uganda



Renewable water resources

15% of Uganda is open water

3% permanent wetlands

9.4% seasonal wetlands

Total renewable water resources:
43 Billion Km³

Water in Uganda – an introduction

- Water is life and safe drinking water is a fundamental human right
- Access to safe water- **66%** (rural) and **72%** (urban)
- Water contributes directly to socio- economic dev't
- Water essential for: **energy production, irrigation, livestock, fishing, mining, wildlife, industries, aquaculture, maintaining the environment etc.**
- Economic and social development increasingly related to water

Water resources challenges

- Rapid population growth – 3.4%/a
- Increased demands for HEP, agricultural production, domestic water supply, industry etc
- Degradation of water resources due to urbanization, industrialization, poor land use practices etc
- **Problems:** water shortages, water quality deterioration, floods and drought etc

Deconcentrating water resources development and management functions to regions/basins and catchments

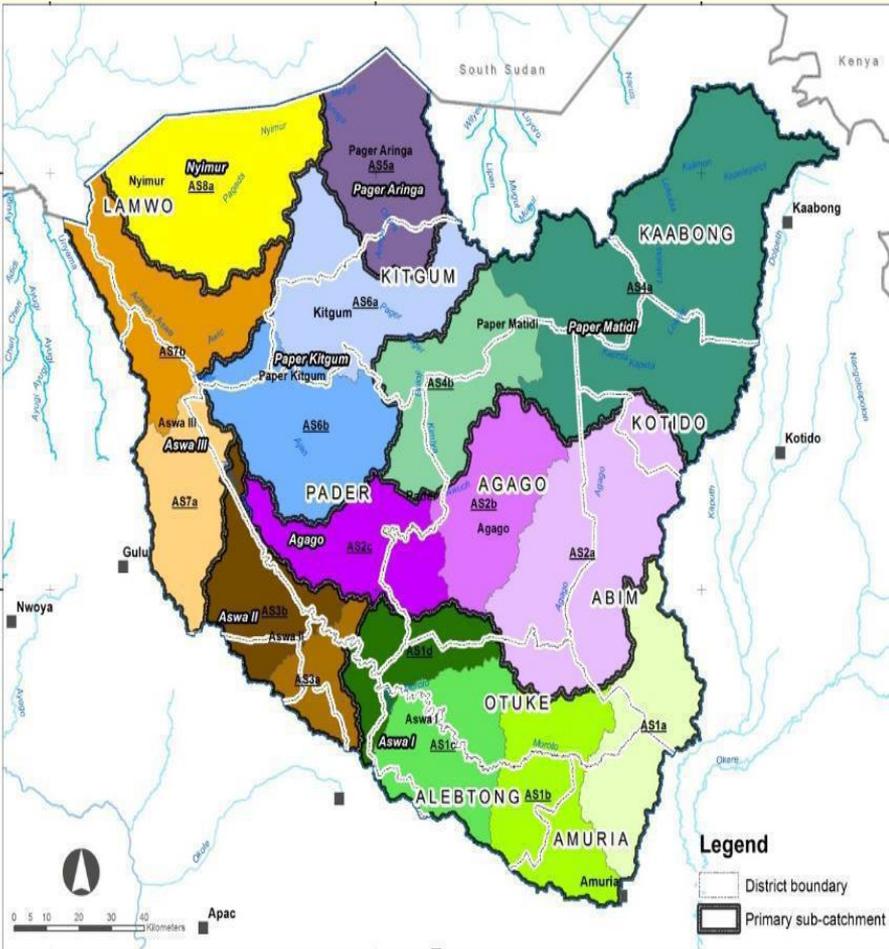
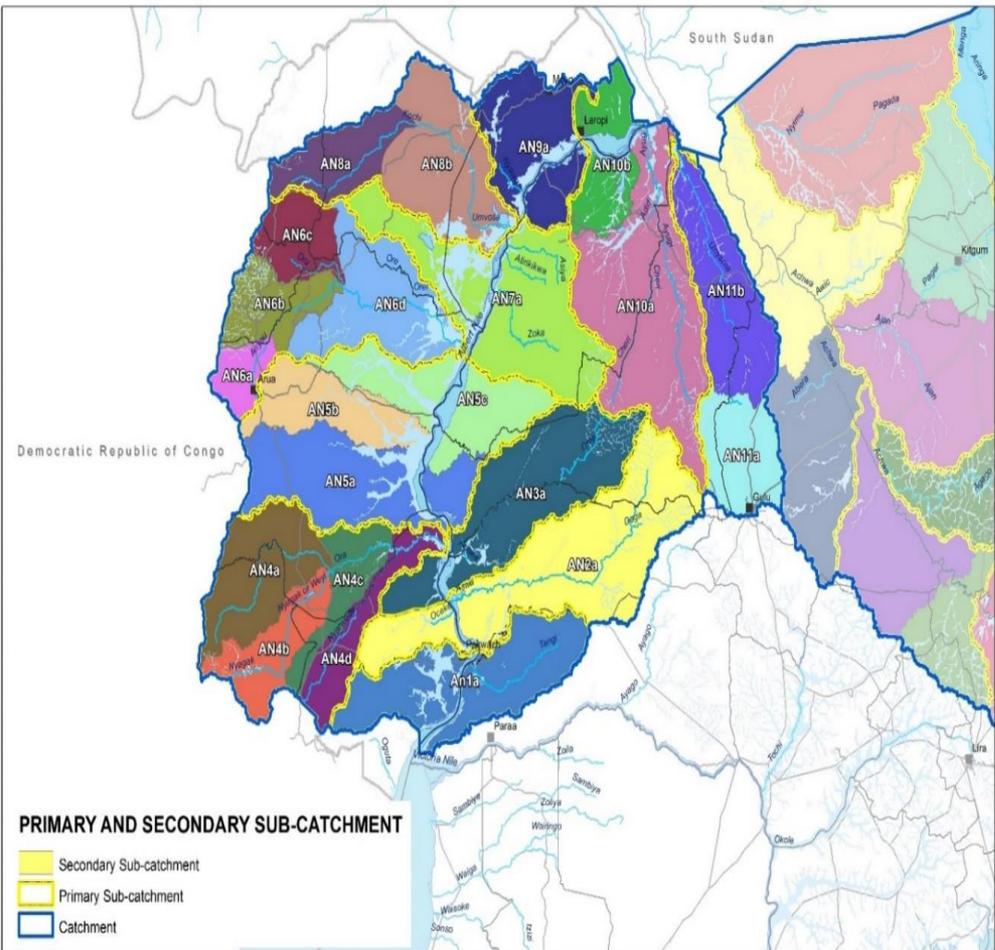


UNWMZ with major Catchments

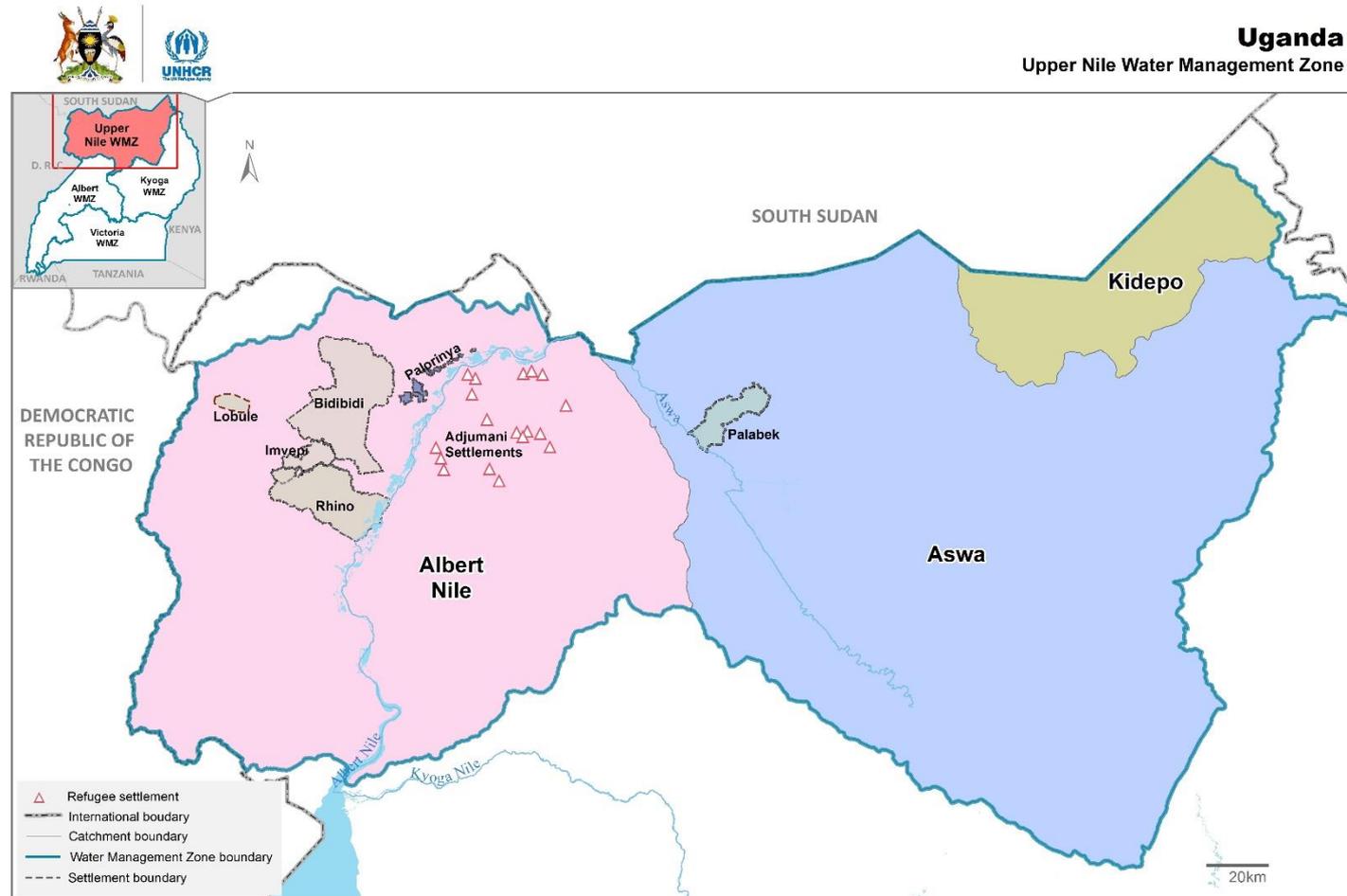
South Sudan



Sub-catchments in Upper Nile WMZ



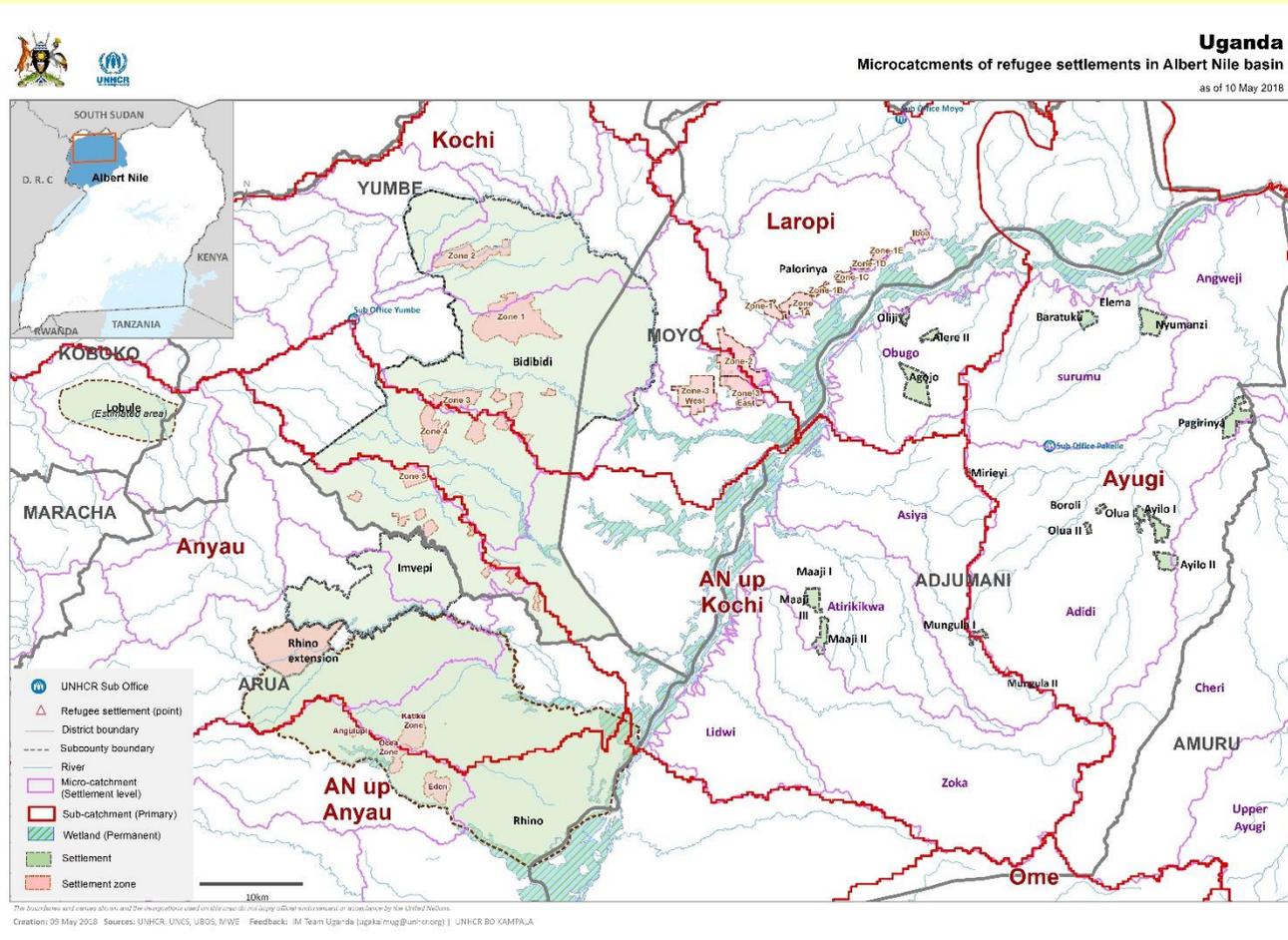
Catchments and refugee settlements in Upper Nile WMZ



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

Creation: 09 May 2018 Sources: UNHCR, UNCS, UBOS, MWE Feedback: IM Team Uganda (ugakaimug@unhcr.org) | UNHCR BO KAMPALA

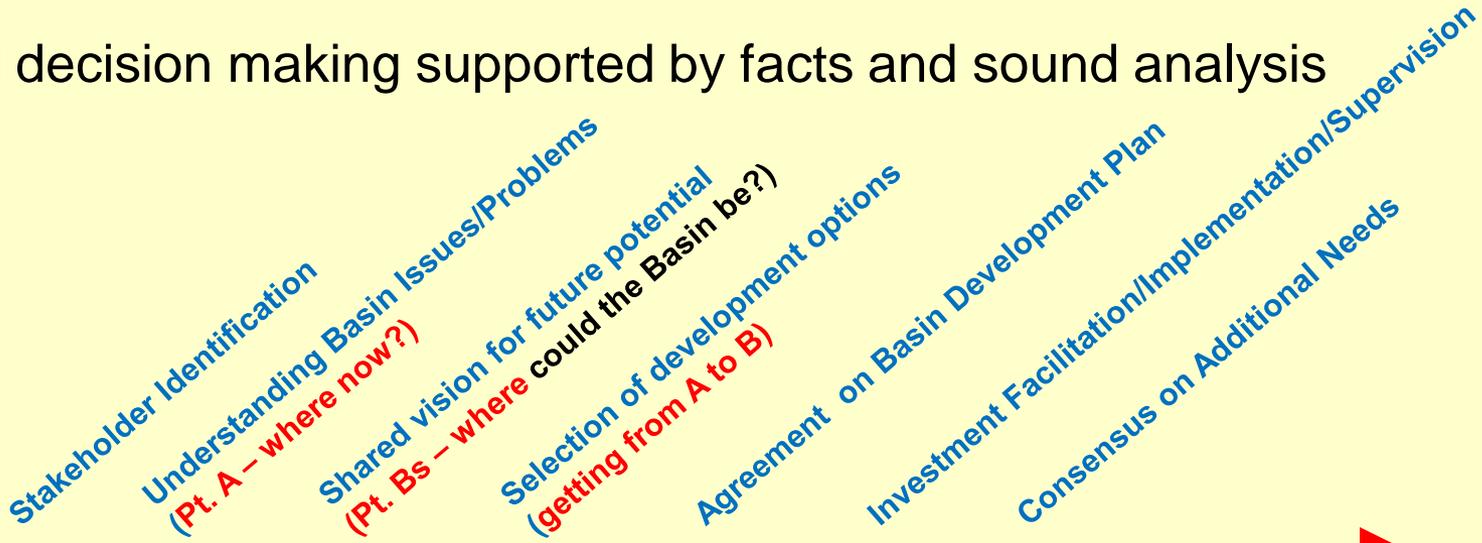
Micro catchments-Refugee settlements in AN



Need for a Catchment Management Plan

Shared decision making supported by facts and sound analysis

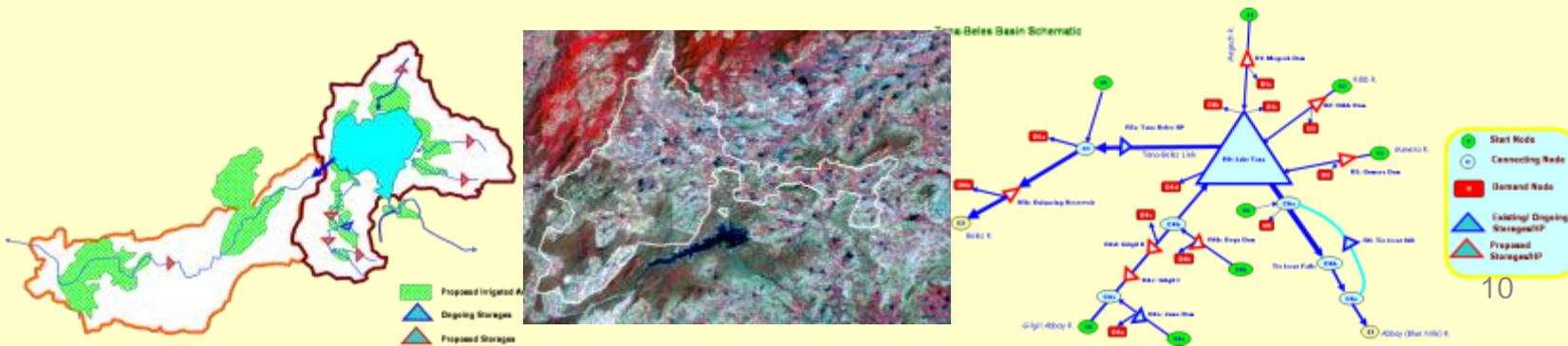
Decisions →



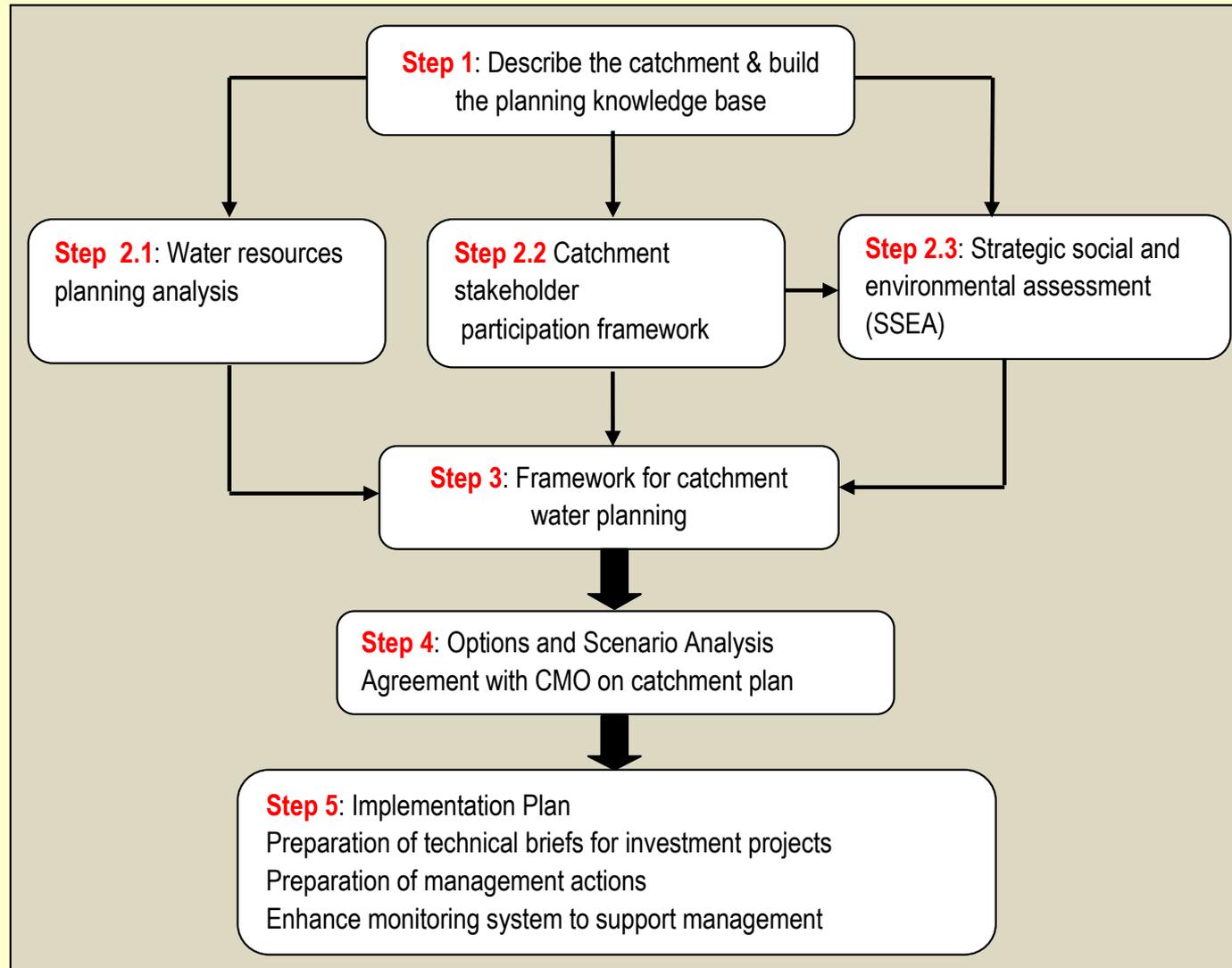
Participation
 Consultation →



Analysis →



Catchment Management Planning Guidelines



WATER SOURCE PROTECTION GUIDELINES

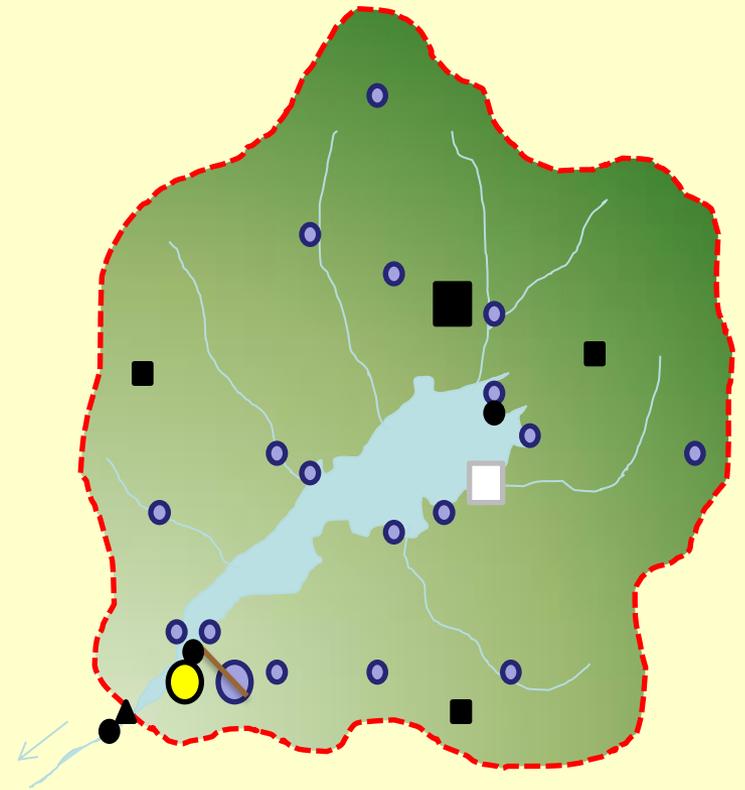
Vol.1: Framework for Water Source Protection

Vol.2: Guidelines for Protecting Piped Water Sources

Vol.3: Guidelines for Protecting Point Water Sources

Vol.4: Guidelines for Protecting Multipurpose Reservoirs

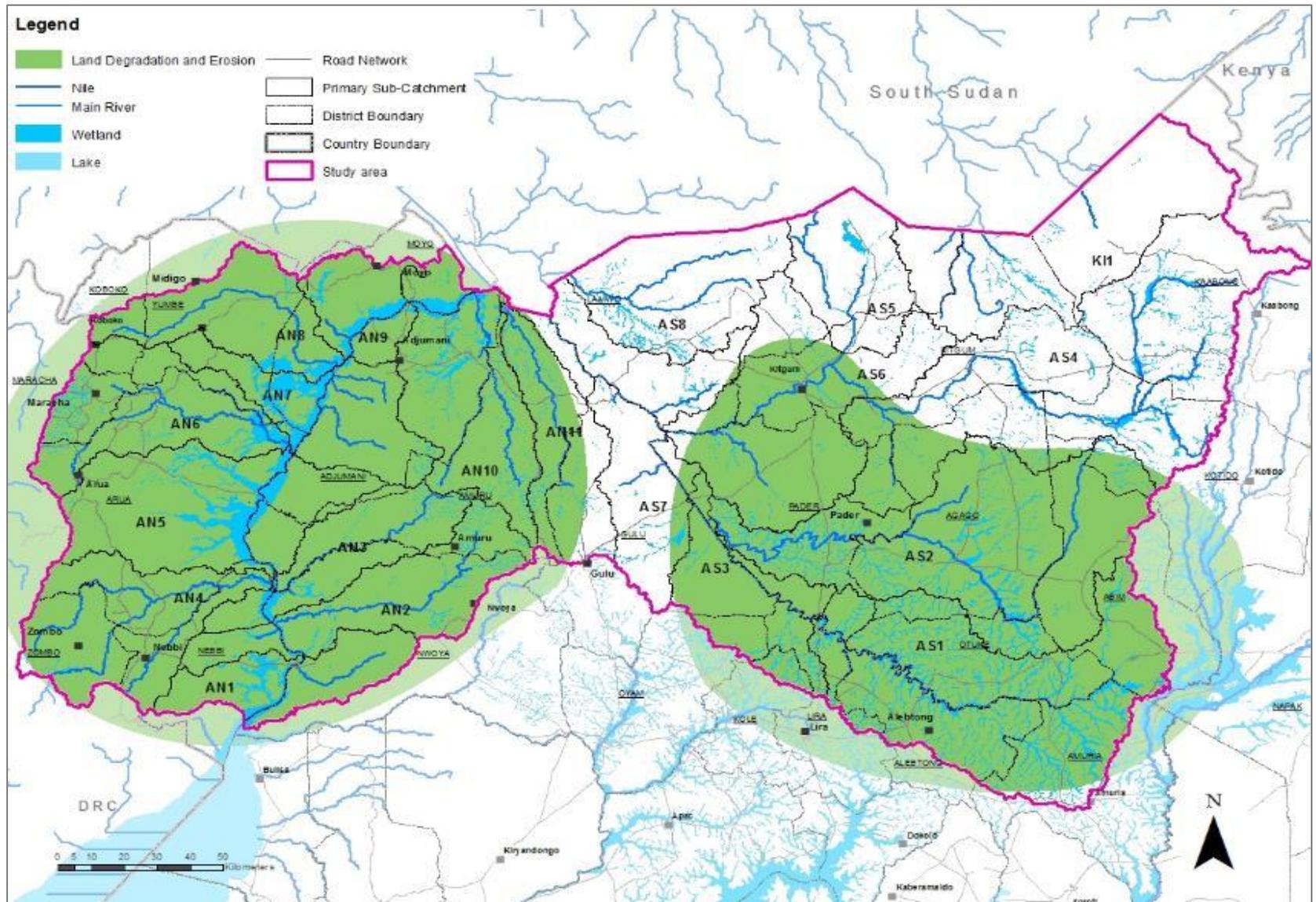
Vol.5: Guidelines for Protecting Hydro-electric Plants



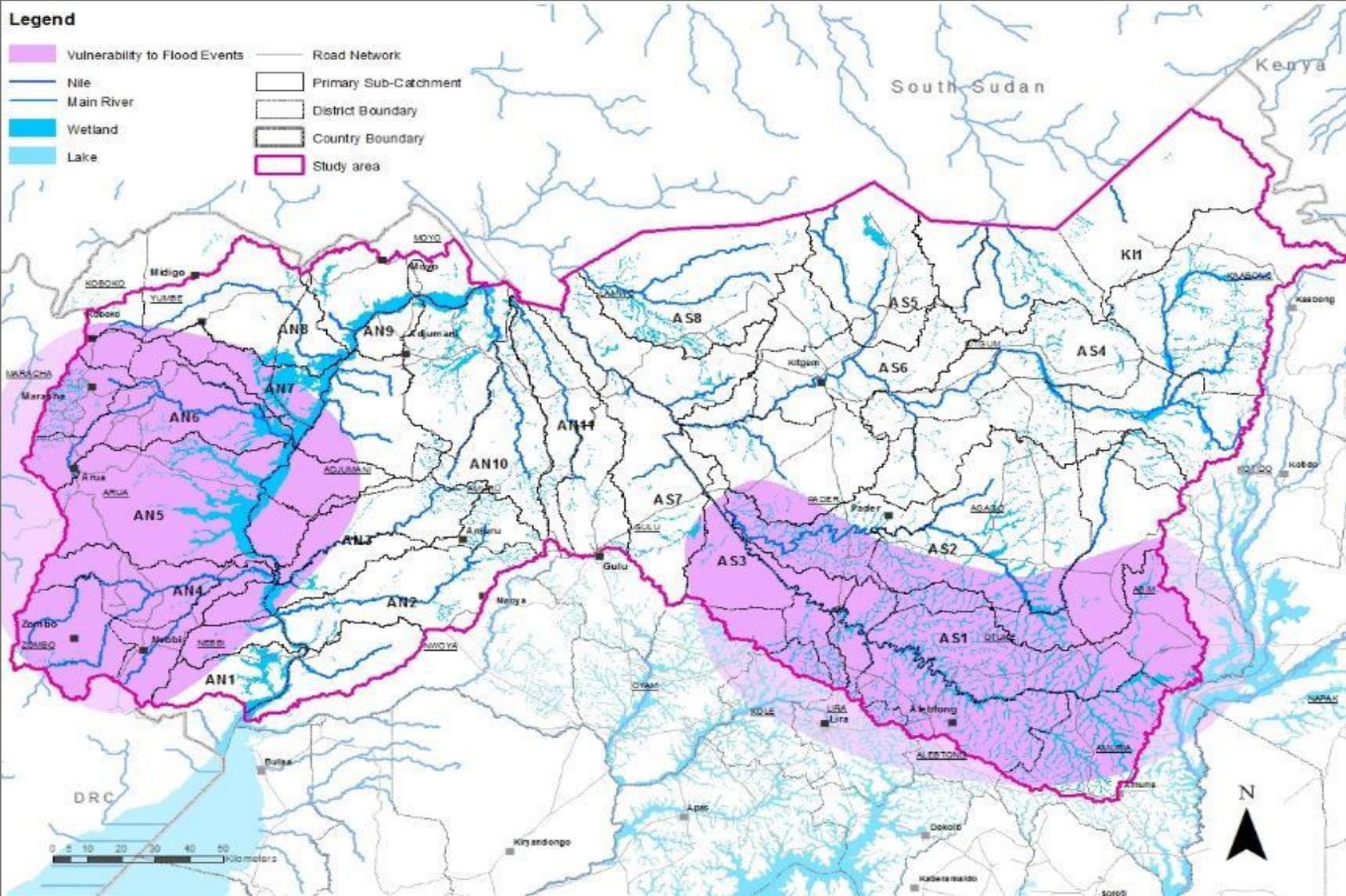
Guidelines provide for 3% contribution for water source protection by water infrastructure projects 12

Key Catchment Management issues

Land degradation and erosion



Vulnerability to flood events



Massive tree cutting for fire wood



Collapsed bank of River Enyau



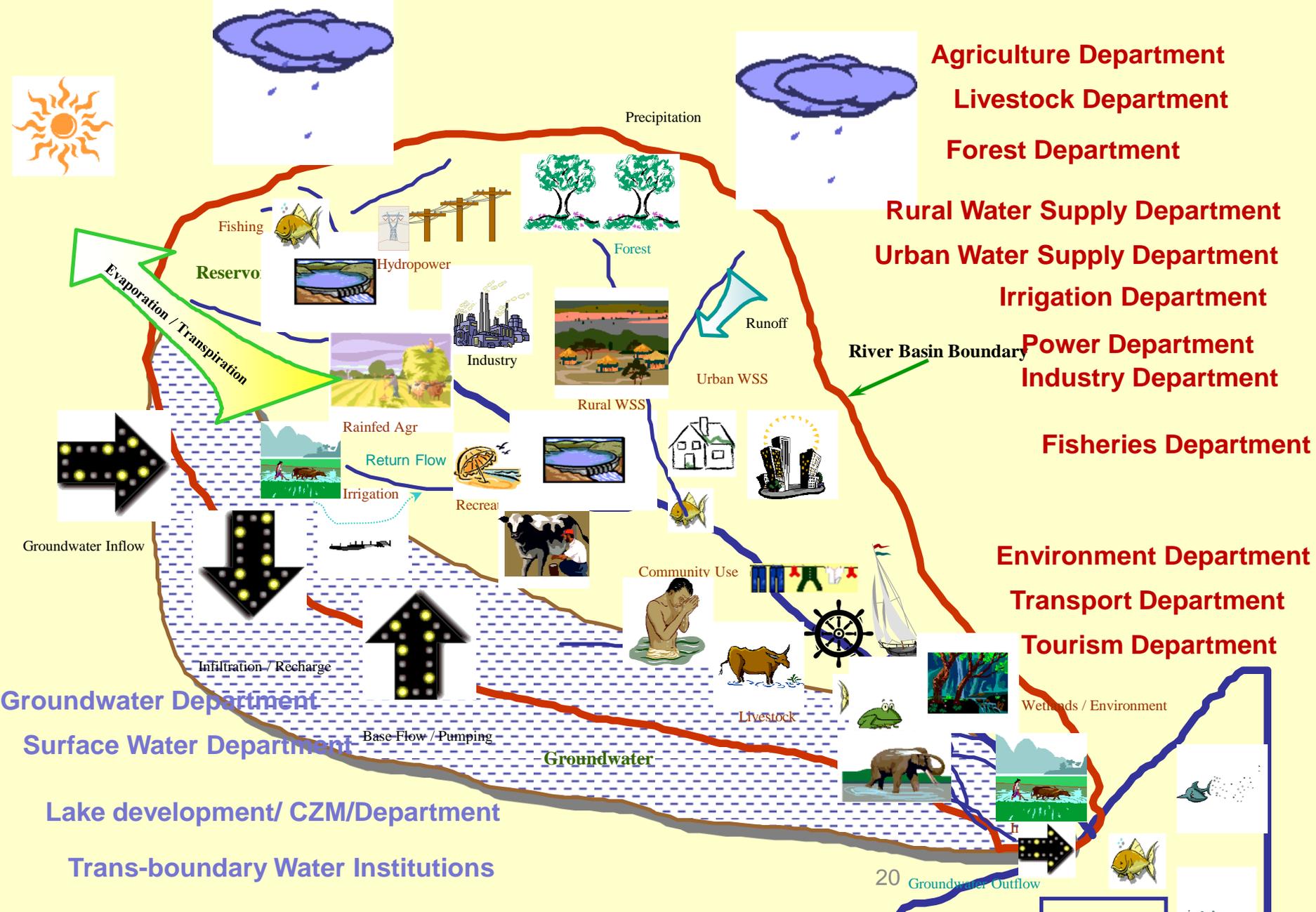
Wetland /River bank degradation at the source of River Enyau



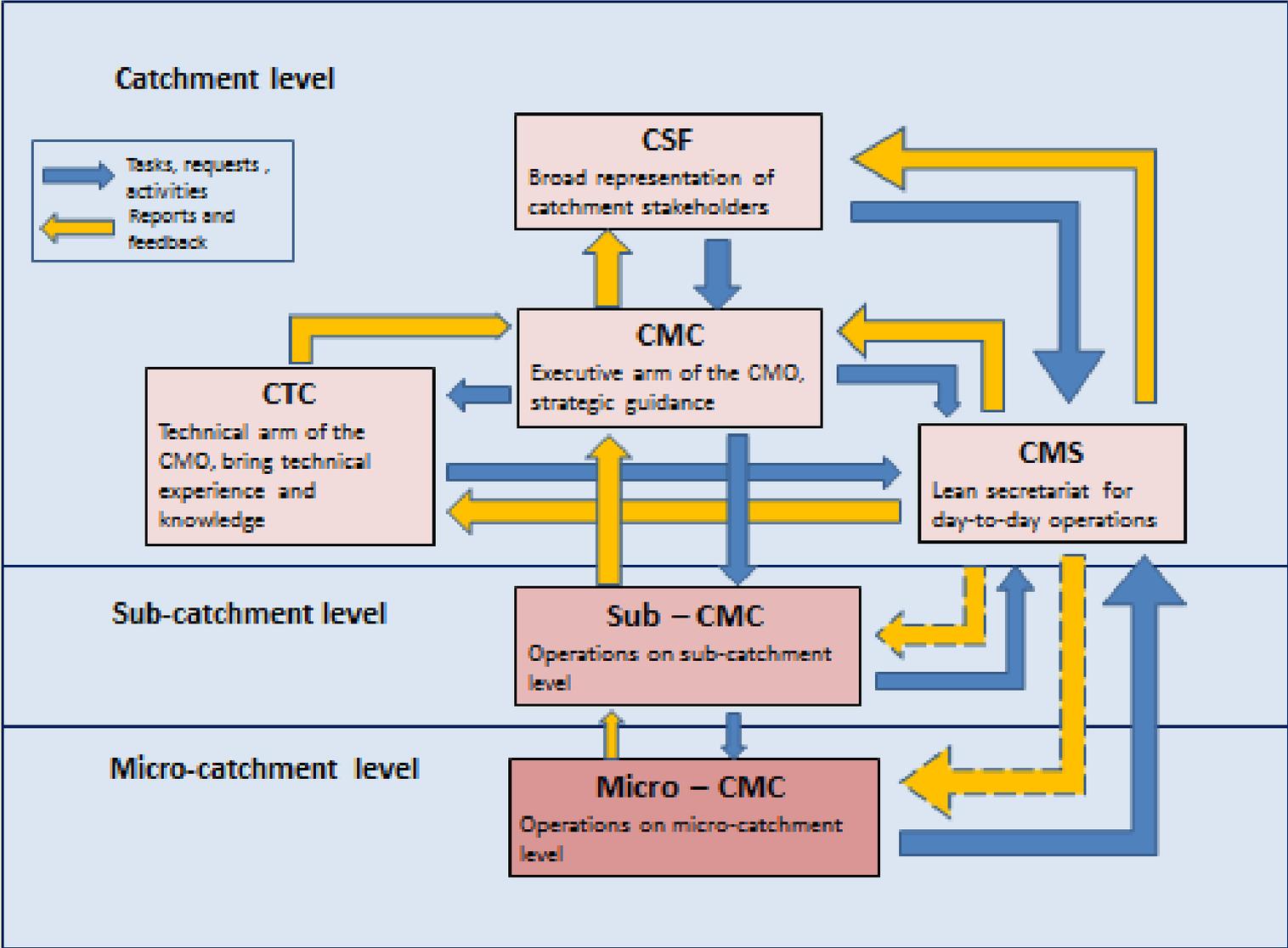
Wetland Degradation at the source of River Enyau in Vura Subcounty –Arua District	River Bank Degradation of River Enyau at Vura Subcounty Arua District

Need for IWRM coordination following a catchment

RATIONALE FOR CATCHMENT BASED PLANNING



Catchment Management Organization



Work done so far to improve coordination

- Upper Nile water resources development and management strategy and action plan prepared
- Catchment Management Plans for Aswa and Albert Nile catchments prepared
- Catchment Management Organisations have been created for Aswa (33 in No.) and Albert Nile catchments (30 in No.) and these are guiding implementation
- Prepared micro catchment mgt plans and formed committees for 3 micro-catchments in Rhino & Imvepi camps(Ozurugo, Onua and Abuni-Ayua).
- Prepared a source protection plan for River Enyau.
- Implementation of the interventions identified in the plans has started with involvement of different partners (NUSAF 3, World Bank, Adaptation Fund, Danida, Austria, EU/GIZ, IUCN etc)

Conclusions and future prospects

- ▶ Catchment based IWRM provides a nexus between water and natural resources management
- ▶ This framework is based on stakeholders involvement and partnership that provide opportunities for stakeholder collaboration to leverage available resources (capacities, finances etc) to create more impact.
- ▶ Priority needs to be given to employing a catchment based IWRM approach to addressing water and environment issues in refugee settlements and host communities so as to sustainably develop and protect water and related resources while improving people's livelihoods

“Everybody is called upon to join and support this framework if indeed water and environmental resources are to be secured for sustainable socio-economic development in refugee settlements and host communities in Uganda”

Thank

You



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UNWMZ

Energy and Environment

Mid Year Review

June 2018

Arua/Yumbe sub-office

Gordon Adima Eneku

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Key output areas

- ▶ Forest Protection and Development
 - ▶ Reduction/preventing deforestation
 - ▶ Nursery operations
 - ▶ Tree planting and protection
 - ▶ Sensitization and enforcement
 - ▶ Assessments and studies
- ▶ Access to sufficient energy (alternative and renewable energy)
 - ▶ Access to improved cooking technologies
 - ▶ Sustainable Institutional cooking options
 - ▶ Capacity development and facilitation of ToTs for stove construction
 - ▶ Introducing alternative options of cooking (briquettes, biogas, wonder bags etc)
- ▶ Solid Waste management
 - ▶ Establishment of sustainable solid waste management facilities
 - ▶ Awareness on solid waste management

Forest Protection and Development

Planned 2018 based on 5PPAs	Achieved so far	Gap	Remarks
1,000,000 seedlings raised and distributed for planting in the settlements	806,000 seedlings raised in 5 tree nurseries in all the settlements	196,000 seedlings to be produced and planted	Limited capacity and resources to meet the target Late nursery operations
1,100,000 trees of assorted species planted and protected across the zones (On-farm tree planting, riverbanks restoration, Institutional planting, green belts maintenance and management)	789,000 trees planted so far by partners including operating partners (468, 000) IPs - Average survival of 80% (for now) - No achievement on tree marking	- 311,000 trees - Low survival rates usually recorded after 6 Months	High losses experienced in transportation and after planting Unpredictable whether patterns Attitude of people (tree planting vs tree growing)

Planned 2018 (based on 5PPAs)	Achieved to-date	Gap	Remarks
3 EIAs and 2 baseline studies conducted	2 EIAs conducted 6 other assessments conducted (ADRA-01, RICE-01, ICRAF 04)	-1 EIA to be conducted -EIA report yet to be approved by NEMA -Reports to be completed and shared for other assessments except ICRAFs	-Key environmental impacts captured in the EIA and mitigation measures proposed -Studies on woody biomass, soil survey and fuel wood use offers important insights for the EE sector – going forward
Trainings and awareness sessions on national laws and regulations, INRM (20 sessions planned)	-5 sessions have been achieved and mainly in Rhino camp and Lobule by RICE-WN and HADS) -Community Learning Centre – ICRAF -20 CBF trained and deployed 4995 HH trained on NRM, tree planting and mgt	15 Sessions to be conducted	-Delays as a result of resource availability especially for the districts - Need for environmental dialogues in all villages of the settlement - 4995 HH out of over 100,000HH (a drop in the ocean)

Planned 2018 (based on 5PPAs)	Achieved to-date	Gap	Remarks
Formation of environmental clubs and establishment of school woodlots (30)	- 20 environment clubs formed and 8 school woodlots established	30 clubs yet to be formed and trained	- Need for regular interface with the environment clubs





ICRAF Nursery site / Trees planted in Imvepi and Rhino Camp 2018

Host Community Woodlot in Rhino camp 2017 - supported by ADLG

Planned 2018	Achieved	Gap	Remarks
Procure and distribute improved cook stoves - EVIs 15,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -11,000 procured and 2,000 distributed in SOY -Biomass cook stove standards workshop held in West Nile and provide input 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 4,000 stoves - Final version of standard not yet shared 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some planned for July-September -Distribution of stoves hampered by logistical issues (planning does not factor distribution costs) -Standards of stoves has also been an issue - Draft out (need more information thus far!)
Training of ToTs for construction of energy saving stoves Lorena, mudstones (150) , Briquette making etc	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 72 ToTs trained in all settlements - 5 groups trained and supported with Briquette making machines 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -78 ToTs to be trained - Need for more training on briquette making (Open gap) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The ToTs commensurate to the numbers of the PoCs and Host Community
Construction of Institutional Energy Saving Stoves (11)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 01 in construction in Yumbe - Procurement process initiated for 05 in reception centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 to be done 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to expedite the process to be exemplary

Alternative cooking options	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Piloting of (05) different cooking options (Wonder bags, lighting technologies, improved charcoal, briquettes and firewood stoves) 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Need to scale up the successful technologies - Wonder bags already appreciated but accessing the bags is rather expensive (50 USD)current price
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Market led model of access of energy resources introduced by GiZ - Assessments done on energy use - Energy kiosk being constructed at Ocea Reception centre 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lessons need to be fast tracked
Baseline studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Energy baseline studies – Energy Expert - National Energy strategy developed – Energy Expert - Tools for tracking energy responses in the settlements – Energy Expert 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strategy to be rolled out - Tools to be tested and adopted for tracking energy activities in the settlements



Issues of standards and adoption of technologies!!!!



Solid waste management

- Integrated approach with WASH partners, ADLG and OPM
- Waste disposal facility developed by ACF; 04 waste banks constructed by DRC, 02 being done by ACF
- In total 10 (by early July 2018)
- Sensitization on solid waste management on World Environment Day **“BEAT PLASTIC POLLUTION”**
- **Inventory of solid waste management in the settlement**



Other achievements

- Celebration of maiden WED in Arua, Yumbe and Lobule (Koboko)
 - Over 1000 trees seedlings were planted and given to PoCs and hosts
 - Over 10,000 people reached out through various media channels on messages of environmental protection and energy conservation
 - Emphasis on reduction of plastic waste and making effective and efficient use of Solid waste materials
- Coordination mechanisms strengthened
 - 05 SOA/02 SOY Sector working groups done and important decisions and guidance provided for the sector
 - Several settlement based working groups conducted (Imvepi 8, Rhino 04, Bidibidi...
 - Energy and Environment Sector – vividly represented in the interagency
- Multi-functional monitoring team
 - Environment has focal points and alternatives in the MFTs for Arua and Yumbe







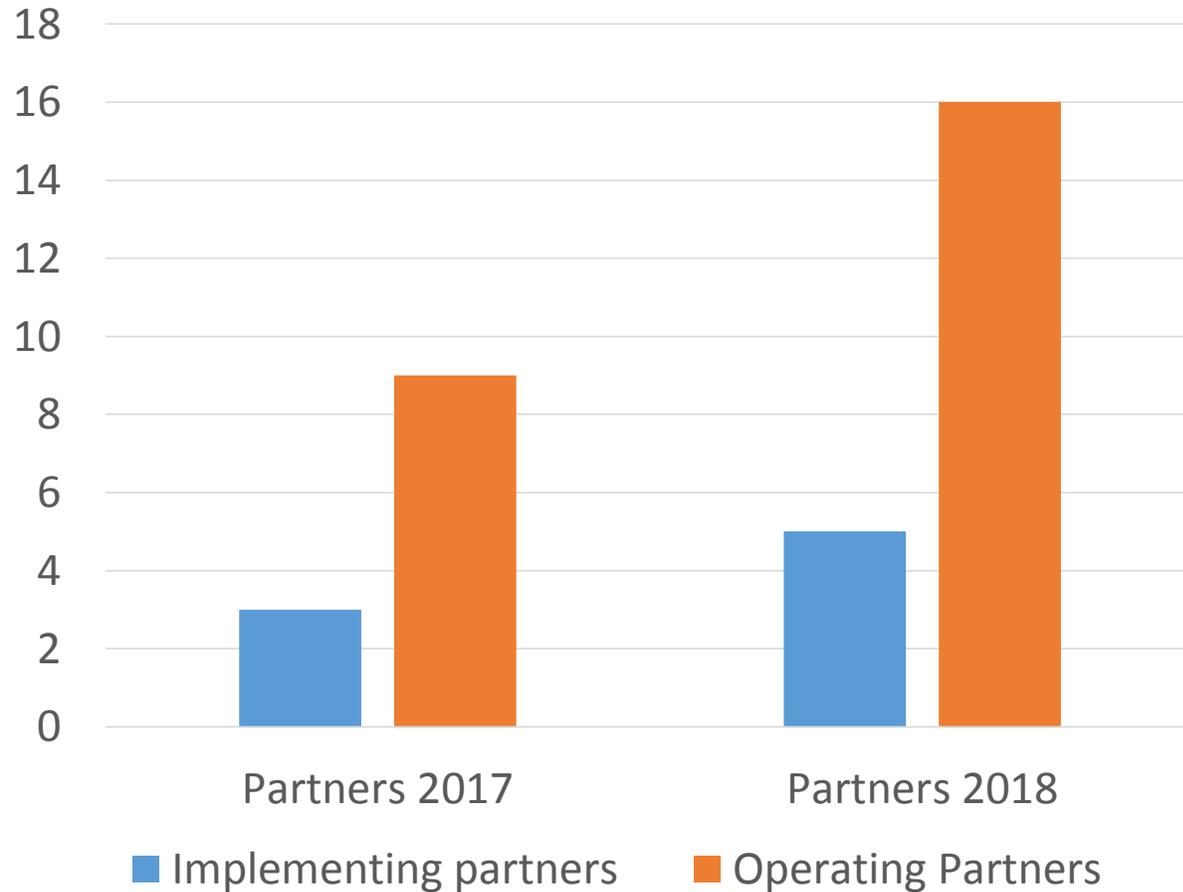
Challenges

- **Delayed implementation**
 - DLG – IFMIS systems has unnecessary delays
 - New partners still learning the system and this slows implementation of activities (procurements, logistical support systems)
 - Late release of funds for activities like nursery operation and this no proper planning of schedules for the nursery calendar and tree growing
- **Mobility**
 - No vehicles for the environment and energy sector IPs
 - Only 3 motorcycles (ADRA, YDLG and RICE-WN)
- **Budget limitations** (Overall ~2% operational budget SOA/SOY)
 - Limited budget for the sector cascades down to financing of activities
- **Lack of standardized monitoring indicators** – Affects data collection and reporting on environment activities
- **Choice of species** (dictated by so many factors)

- **Limited staffing** including partner support (IP and OPs) – AR/YR (technical context)

Organization	Dedicated environment staff	Support staff	Total
UNHCR	01	03	04
ADLG	04	0	04
RICE-WN/GiZ	08 (3 GiZ Project)	02	10
ADRA	06	02	08
ICRAF	04	20	24
OXFAM	0	01	01
URCS	0	01	01
WVI	01	0	01
Raising Gabdho	01	0	01
Welt Hunger Hilfe	02	04	06
Caritas	0	02	02
Palm Corps	01	0	01
Malteser International	0	01	01
FAO	0	01	01
IAS	0	01	01
Total	28	38	66

Partners Chart (IP & OP)



Implementing Partners		Operating Partners	
2017	2018	2017	2018
ADLG	ADLG	World Vision	World Vision
YDLG	RICE-WN	Caritas	Caritas
KDLG	YDLG	WHH	WHH
	ADRA	DCA	DCA
	HADS	Malter	Malter
		DRC	DRC
		WHH	WHH
		ZOA	ZOA
		IAS	IAS
		ADRA	ICRAF
			Raising gabdho
			FAO
			UNDP
			URCS
			OXFAM
			ACF

Opportunities

- Next critical issue of concern after WASH in the technical sector
- Many studies/evidence for resource mobilization
- Few partners, therefore coordination should not be a problem
- Sectors willing to work with EE sector (WASH, Education, Livelihood, Health and Protection) – can we tap into the platforms already set by these sectors

Woody biomass inventory

- Between 2015 and 2018 – Imvepi and Rhino camp settlements including 5Km radius are losing about **174,085 tons of wood per year**
- Areas where refugees live is getting degraded
- We need to reduce level of loss using several strategies/approaches including;
 - Tree planting
 - Managing natural regeneration
 - Control of bush fires and roaming animals
 - Improved use of wood especially for cooking
- Business as usual will make the area hostile to refugees and hosts in the near future.



Thank You



Rotary

Rotary is a global network of 1.2 million neighbors, friends, leaders, and problem-solvers who see a world where people unite and take action to create lasting change – across the globe, in our communities, and in ourselves.

Rotary has more than 33,000 clubs in over 200 Countries.





THE FOUR WAY TEST

1. Is it the TRUTH?
2. Is it FAIR to all concerned?
3. Will it build GOODWILL and BETTER FRIENDSHIPS?
4. Will it be BENEFICIAL to all concerned?





Focus areas

1. Peace and conflict prevention/resolution
2. Disease prevention and treatment
3. Water and sanitation
4. Maternal and child health
5. Basic education and literacy
6. Economic and community development

The signature project in Uganda among others has been building the blood bank and Cancer campaign- that saw the birth of the annual Rotary Cancer Run.



Background

Recognizing the importance of the environment to people's livelihood in East Africa and the adverse effect the very same livelihood has had on the environment, District Governor Elect Ken Mugisha has chosen the environment to be at the center of his agenda



Background II

- The annual increment of the urban population in both Uganda and Tanzania was 5.4% in 2015. (World Bank 2015) In comparison, the average for ALL developing countries is just over 3%.
- The proportion of our population that use wood products in form of charcoal and firewood as fuel for food preparation is too high. As high as 90% in Uganda's case.
- The forest subsector contributed up to 5.2% of the GDP in Uganda and 3.4% in Tanzania.



Background III

- The forest cover as a %ge of land area between 1990 and 2015 declined by 10% in Tanzania and 12% in Uganda
- During the period 1990 - 2005, total forest and woodland area decreased by 24.7% in Uganda and a whopping 37.4% in Tanzania (rainforests.mongabay.com).



INTRODUCING



2017-2022

The Project

- 5 year project starting Jan 2017 to Dec 2021
- District wide project (Ug and Tz)

Purpose

To protect the environment and reduce the adverse effects of Climate change and improve the income levels of susceptible groups.



The Project II

Project Dimensions

- Promote afforestation
- Decrease the use of biomass through promotion of efficient use of energy saving stoves in large institutions



Project Dimensions



1. Promote afforestation

- Planting and growing trees in urban, peri-urban and rural areas and along the main roads highways and refugee settlements.

- Planting fruit trees in selected communities and schools
- 5,000,000 trees will be planted and 5,000 households will have their income levels improved.



Project Dimensions II

1. Promote afforestation Con'd

- Seedlings through government and established nurseries
- Develop local units that will maintain the trees.



Project Dimensions III

2. Decrease the use of biomass by promoting the use of energy saving stoves in institutions

- promoting and subsidising improved stoves to institutions.
- Institutions with large populations.
- Currently using traditional inefficient cooking options



Fundraising & Partnerships

- Secured commitment of 1m seedlings a year from NFA and Ministry
- Secured 30,000 fruit seedlings from NAADS, each year
- MOUs signed with Uganda Prisons, NARO and Office of Prime Minister, Refugees Dept

Agreed basis for partnerships and MOUs to be finalised with:

- Ministry of W&E/NFA, Ministry of Education & Sports
- Uganda Breweries Ltd (40m/year for 5 years), UNRA, KCCA (city parks), Ecobank
- Discussions on-going with:
- NSSF, GT Bank, Total E&P and collaboration with UNHCR

ACHIEVEMENTS IN THE FIRST YEAR

Afforestation

- Over 300,000 seedlings planted in the 1st season
- Working to grow own seedlings (with Prisons) to supplement those from NFA for 2nd season.
- Completed design for MG Presidents forest park in Gangu CFR

Energy efficient technologies

- Have developed a multi-club Global Grant for EET stoves (with a WASH component) in 110 schools and 10 prisons (Kampala Ssesse to be lead partner).
- Exploring other partners (Rotary Club of San Ramon, District 5160, committed to be an international partner for EET

How can OPM and the district support MG?

Action

Ensure MOU is widely shared at Refugee Desk Offices (RDO) and settlement commandant,

Create work plans and budgets

OPM and districts should indicate the green belts

Partners can approach nearby clubs for collaboration and project design.

Rotary



