



Sustainable use of natural resources and energy in the refugee context in Uganda



Energy and Environment Working Group
March 6th 2018; FAO, Kampala

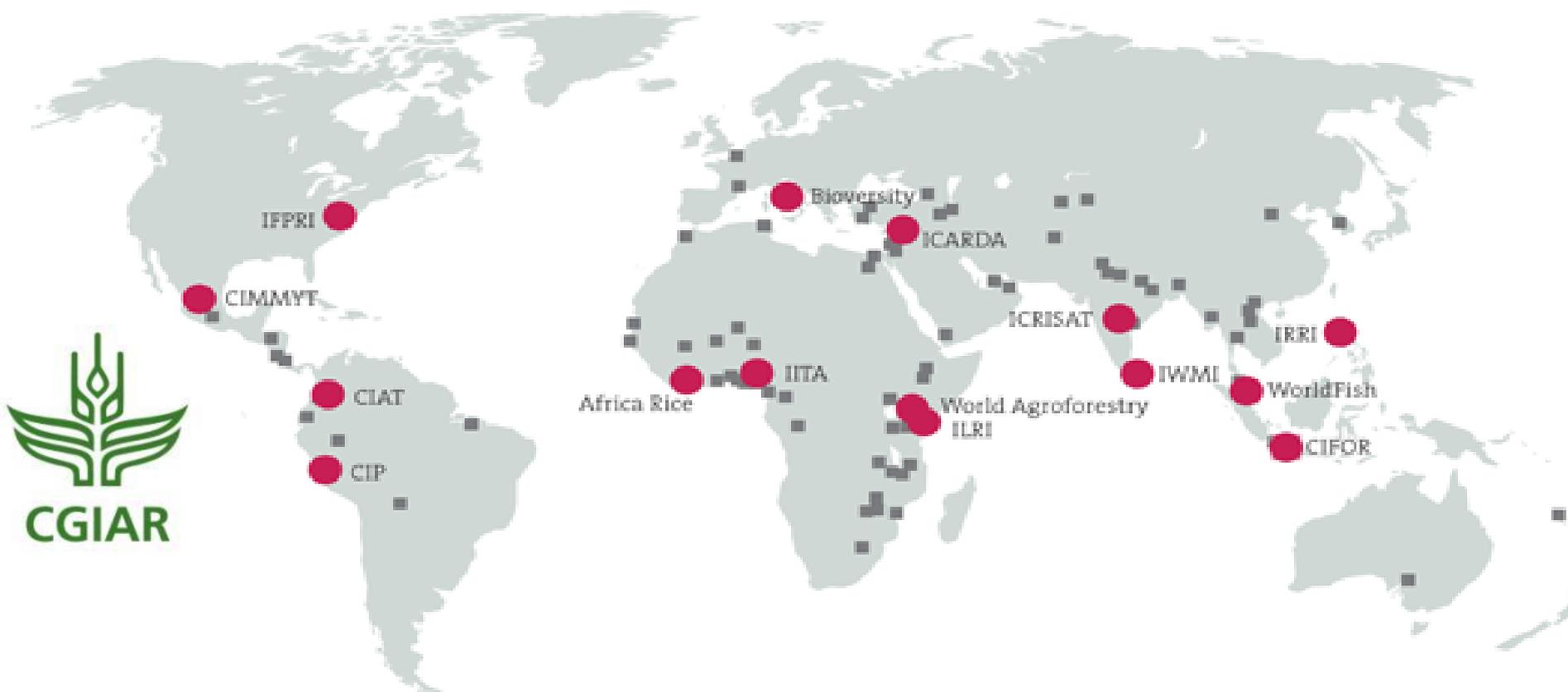


Outline

- Introduction
- DFID supported proof of concept project: Forest-Water-Energy nexus
- Agroforestry community learning Center/tree nursery
- Conclusion



- **World Agroforestry Centre (ICRAF)** - one of the 15 CGIAR centers that focuses on integration of trees in farming systems
- **With 25 year experience in Uganda**



● CENTERS ■ REGIONAL OFFICES OF CENTERS

Placement markers are approximate and indicate city location

ICRAF's Focus -System Level Outcomes

1.Reduce rural poverty

2.Improved food security

3.Improved nutrition and health

4.Sustainably managed natural resources

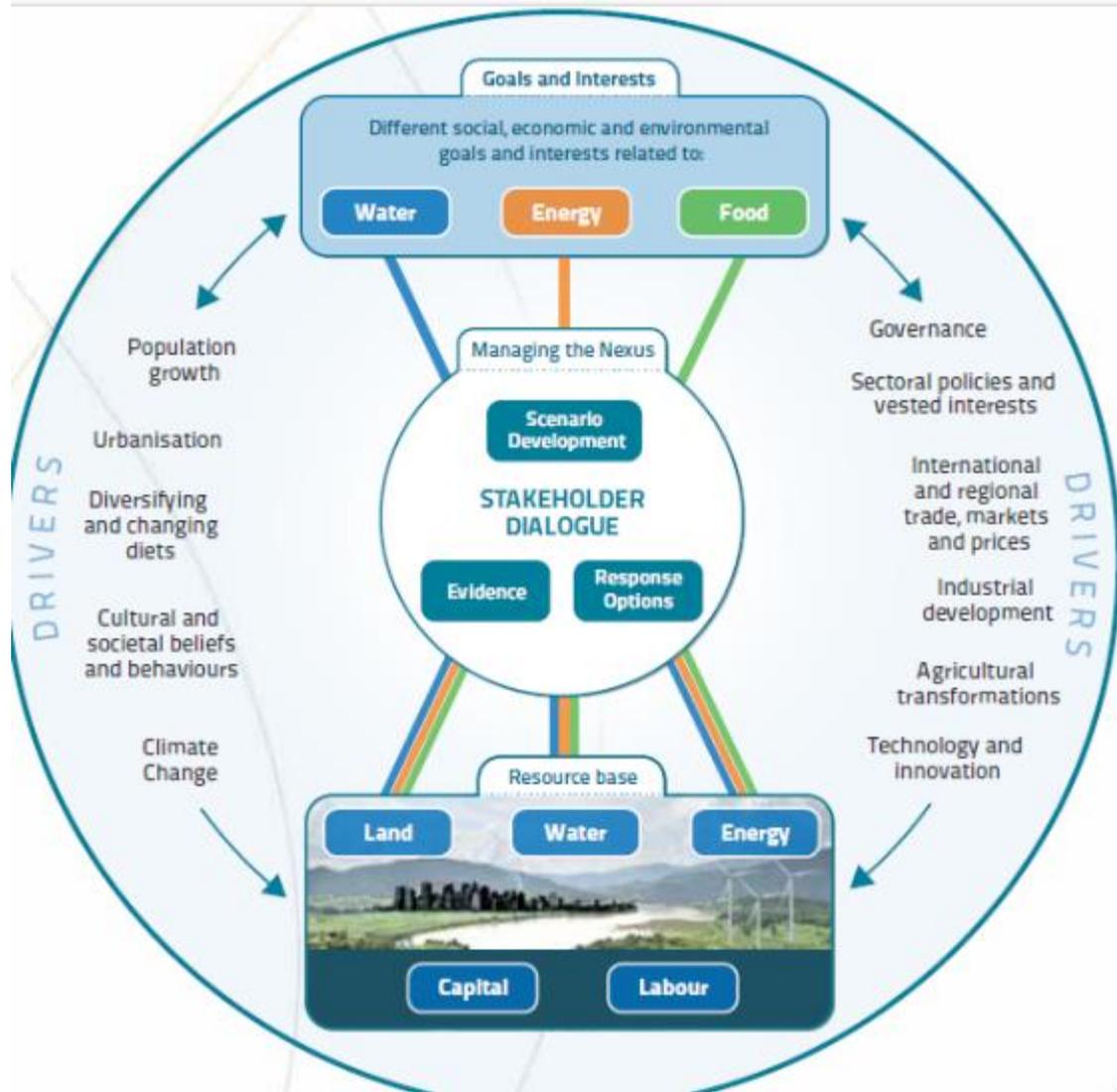


Rationale for Forest-Water-Energy nexus

1. Environmental management and access to energy have been found to be neglected items in traditional humanitarian response
2. Short- vs. medium-term perspective
3. Refugees in most cases stay longer than anticipated
4. Natural resource degradation if not checked can bring a back lash



FAO approach to Water-Energy-Food Nexus



Project Focus

- Management of natural resources (water, forestry/trees and access to energy) in refugee context – using landscape approach
- Within the realm of CRRF and ReHoPE implementation in Uganda
- Implemented in close collaboration with OPM, MWE, MEMD, Arua DLG
- Contribute to transition from Emergency to development and sustainable livelihoods
- Activities undertaken in Imvepi and Rhino Camp



Field Observations

- Most of the people use woodfuel for cooking on a three stone fire (average of 10-12 kg per HH)
- Most people do not have sustainable access to electricity for lighting, phone charging or business activities
- Water availability (water trucking, collection)
- Planning processes and coordination
- Productive use of water
- Deminishing forest/tree cover
- Depletion of river banks
- Uses of trees (Construction, poles, shelter etc) demand

Main activities – Water

- Support to sub-catchment management committee development
- Piloting of Water User Associations
- Restoration of crucial wetlands (River Enyau)
- Database for better exchange/use of data
- Assessment of roles & responsibilities
- Evaluate private sector involvement



Implemented by:
giz
an international organization for technical cooperation



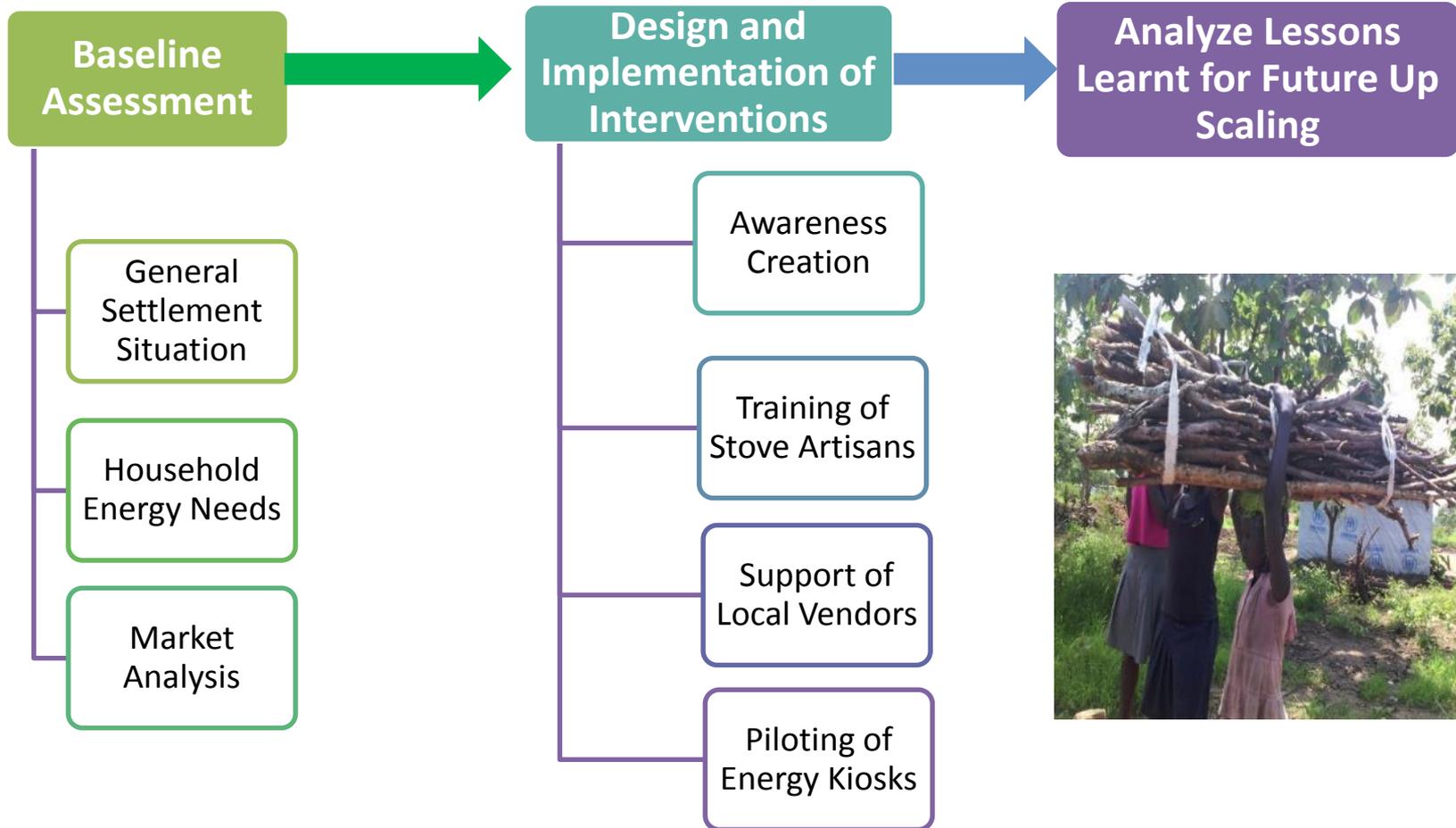
Main activities – Water

- Medium – to long-term perspective
- Guided by GoU laws



Main activities – Energy

A market-based approach for sustainable access to energy in refugee settlements and host communities



Consultaion with communities -Trees

- Household survey and Focus group discussions with both refugess & host community
- **Outcome:** Priority tree growing needs – species, where to grow and estimate of quantities needed



Intervention development



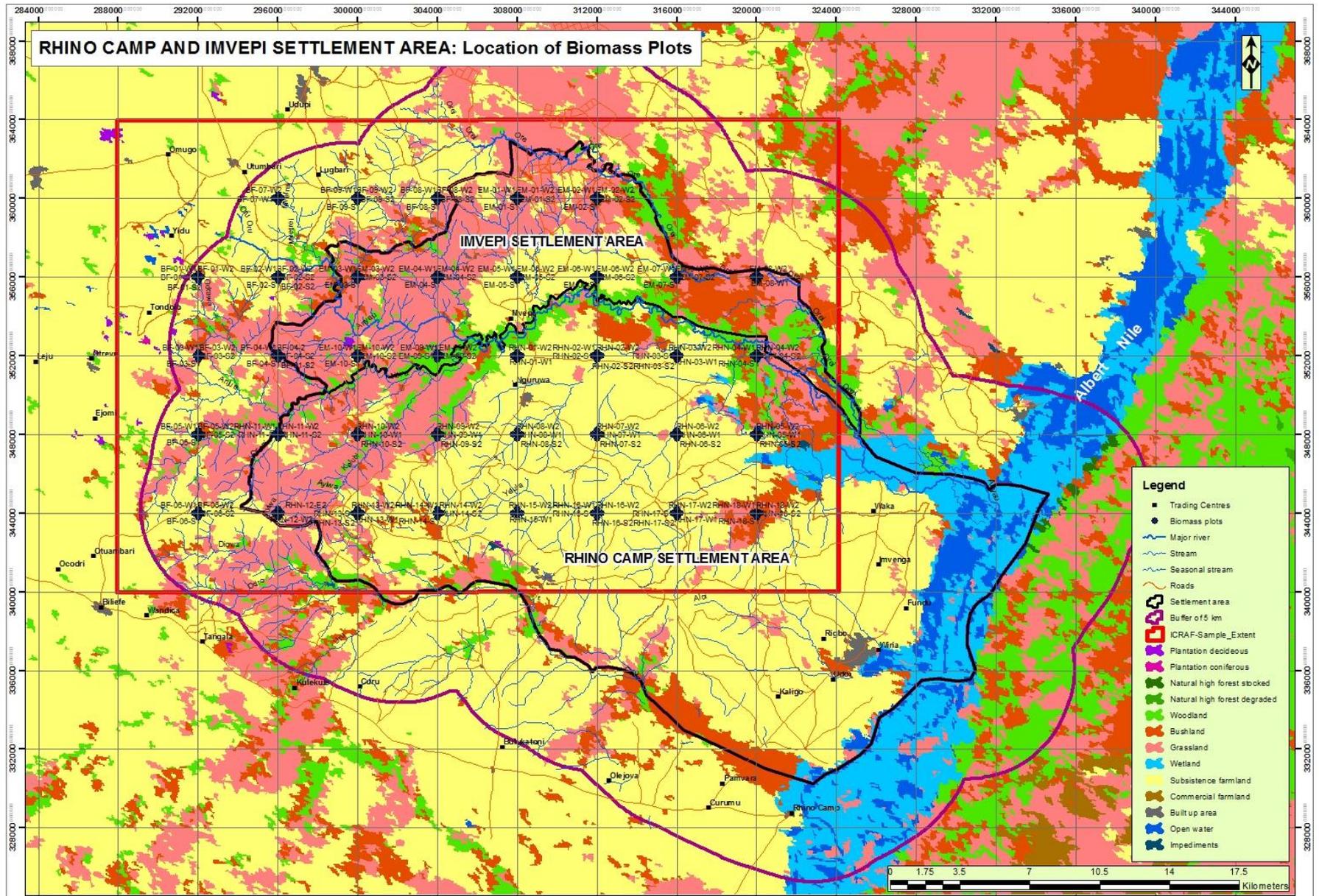
Will trees planted be protected?



Trees planted earlier are being destroyed and bush fires are affecting regeneration of stumps – measures need to be put in place to control this



landscape/Biomass Inventory and Mapping





2013

The state of landscape in Imvepi Zone II, Point D till the arrival of S.Sudan refugees

This simple compilation begs a lot of questions. There was already a sharp decline in vegetation cover till the refugees arrived. Are the refugees just additional drivers than being the sole agents of wood land degradation? Our analysis should be able to answer such in-depth and critical issues to design interventions.



2014

Sharp decline in woody vegetation cover in Imvepi Camp Zone II Point D



2017

Please do not yet cite this, since it is just a draft analysis using our FGD area 1 in the refugee settlements. I am working on detailed looks at other.

L. Duguma

Agroforestry Community Learning Center

- Establishing a tree nursery, training shade, seed store and water system
- Largest nursery with over 500,000 seedling capacity
- Piloting with 250 HHs
- Information dissemination
- Training IPs, community facilitators, local entrepreneurs, refugees and hosts



Tree planting materials

- Capacity building for local seed collection, processing and storage
- Training on raising seedlings
- Indigenous species mixed with a few exotics with potential for the site
- Use of hydrogels for water retention to increase tree survival



Focus on planting and regenerating indigenous species



- Using ICRAF's experience in restoring degraded landscapes

Conclusion

- Current intervention will provide insights into how best Forest-Water-Energy can be mainstreamed into development and livelihood planning for refugees and host communities
- Project is being implemented in collaboration with IPs to facilitate uptake and sustainability
- Project partners are committed to scaling up and long-term engagement to create impact.
- ICRAF is committed to providing technical support

