



**REPORT OF THE HIGH LEVEL CONSULTATIONS ON REDUCING EMISSIONS
FROM FOREST DEFORESTATION AND DEGRADATION (REDD+), TARGETING
THE EXECUTIVE ARM OF GOVERNMENT.**

NOVEMBER 9TH 2010, IMPERIAL ROYALE HOTEL

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1. Acknowledgements

IUCN acknowledges the working relationship with key government agencies and development partners in ensuring that the REDD consultative and awareness meeting for the executive arm of government was successfully conducted. Special gratitude goes to the National Forestry Authority for entrusting IUCN and engaging the institution to conduct the exercise for the national policy level actors and for the Ministry of Water and Environment for the commitment towards the REDD process, and ensuring high level participation in the meeting as represented by the State Minister for Environment, the Permanent secretary and commissioners. Gratitude is also extended to all the participants for taking keen interest in the process and fully participating in the meeting. IUCN pledges to continue providing technical support to the process and the ENR sector in general.

2. Introduction

Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation (REDD+) is expected to play a key role in the new global climate change treaty to take effect from 2012 to replace Kyoto protocol. Funds are becoming increasingly available for carbon projects in Africa. Countries however need to prepare national frameworks that will guide how they will benefit from these funds.

Uganda, through the National Forestry Authority (NFA) was selected as a REDD+ participant under the Forest Partnership Facility (FCPF) hosted by World Bank and since 2009 with support from a REDD+ working group has been undertaking a process to prepare the readiness plan proposal (R-PP). The R-PP seeks to provide a road map for taking stock of the current situation with regards to Uganda's deforestation and forest degradation, and provide an overview of the intents to reduce the trend and address the situation.

In May 2010, R-PP Secretariat spearheaded consultations covering all the regions in Uganda, including a workshop for special interest groups. However, it was determined that more consultations among other stakeholders were still required to inform the R-PP process. Consequently, National Forestry Authority received funding from the Norwegian Government to support an expanded programme for REDD++ consultations in the context of the Readiness Preparation Proposal. The main objective of the programme was to involve more stakeholders in the consultations including forest dependent communities and policy level actors.

The National Forestry Authority partnered with IUCN Uganda to undertake consultations among the high level policy actors. The main targets included the executive, Members of Parliament, Judiciary, development partners and International NGOs. The main objectives of the exercise were as follows:

- a. To enhance understanding about REDD+ and hence its opportunities to Uganda
- b. To facilitate consultations among the decision makers to guide the REDD+ preparedness process

This report synthesizes the key issues discussed during the consultations among the executive arm of government which took place on November 9th 2010 at the Imperial Royale Hotel in Kampala.

3. Methodology and Stakeholder participation

Given the nature of work for the executive officials, IUCN decided to undertake this activity through organizing a one-day participatory workshop. In order to conduct this work effectively, IUCN drew on its expertise at its headquarters and the East and South African regional office (ESARO) to support the country office, and in Uganda. The workshop was facilitated by Ms. Barbara Nakangu, the IUCN Head of Uganda office, Marta Monjane, the ESARO Forest Coordinator and Consuelo Espinosa, the IUCN Senior Forest and Climate Change Officer. The workshop involved interactive discussions, presentations and group work which generated common positions on what the REDD+ process for Uganda should consider. It was organized in close partnership with REDD+ secretariat especially the REDD+ Focal officer for Uganda. In total, the consultations involved a total number of twenty eight

(28) participants representing the following institutions/ departments (full list of participants attached as annex 2):

- a. Permanent Secretaries Office, Ministry of Water and Environment
- b. Forest Sector Support Department
- c. Department of Environment Affairs, Ministry of Water and Environment
- d. Department of Meteorology
- e. Department of Urban Development, Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
- f. Land Registration, Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development
- g. Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry
- h. Office of the Prime Minister
- i. Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Fisheries
- j. National Forest Authority,
- k. National Environment Management Authority,
- l. Uganda Wild life Authority,
- m. Ministry of Local Government
- n. National Planning Authority

4. Structure of the workshop

The workshop was organized in three sessions: The first was an introductory session which was aimed at understanding the objectives of the workshop, the justification behind it and setting the pace on how partners should get involved in the RPP process. The second was an awareness session aimed at giving the science background on climate change, the scale of the Climate change problem and the role of forests. The awareness session also introduced the concept of REDD+, describing the scope and giving an update on the international scenario of REDD+. The third was the consultation session which discussed the policy linked drivers of forest deforestation and degradation, the impacts of deforestation, strategies to address deforestation and benefit from REDD+, the actions that can be deployed for future policy work and the implications for proposed future Policy for REDD+ strategy and Carbon Markets.

5. Introductory session

5.1. *Remarks by Andrua Hudson, Executive Director, NFA*

Mr. Hudson Andrua welcomed participants to the consultations and appreciated IUCN's efforts in supporting NFA and ensuring that the consultations are expanded to the policy makers. He re-iterated NFA's commitment towards promoting REDD+ in Uganda because it helps in the promotion of conservation and enhancing people's livelihoods, hence leading to economic growth and development. He emphasized the fact that REDD+ is a multi-stakeholder process hence the need to involve all the stakeholders right from the policy and decision makers to the

grassroots' people to appreciate its relevance to their livelihoods so that they can participate effectively.

In addition, he observed that despite the fact that climate change impacts are being felt, it is not yet fully appreciated by all sections of society and yet everyone has a role to play in mitigating the impacts. It is for this reason that Uganda is committed and NFA is working with partners like IUCN to ensure that all sections of the population participate and have their views incorporated into the RPP process. The added value is that Uganda has a pool of experts on REDD+ which has reduced on the overdependence on external expertise to generate knowledge and experiences to feed into the processes. NFA is the secretariat which coordinates the REDD+ process overall with support from the climate change unit, REDD+ working group and efforts are in place to constitute the REDD+ Steering committee to steer the process so that Uganda can conform to international standards

5.2. Remarks by Ali Kaka – IUCN Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa

Mr. Kaka expressed his appreciation to Government of Uganda through Ministry of Water and Environment and National Forestry Authority for supporting the RPP process and ensuring that it reaches the lowest grassroot levels. He informed the participants that IUCN is committed to providing technical support to the process using the pool of experts within the union. He informed the meeting that at the international level, IUCN is heavily involved in the REDD+ discussions and negotiations which gives the organization credibility and opportunity to ensure that issues from the different regions are fed into the processes at the various levels. He very much appreciated the partnership between NFA and IUCN which will go along way in ensuring that the REDD+ process for Uganda is all embracing.

Mr. Kaka emphasized the need for the entire REDD+ process to be understood and consolidated. This is because there has been a lot of success in understanding the financial aspects but there is more need for the technical issues so that the donors are well convinced about the country's readiness to implement REDD+. In order to negotiate more effectively and request for more resources to support REDD+ initiatives, it is very important to target the key government officials and policy makers, hence the importance of the meeting.

He wished all the participants fruitful deliberations and pledged IUCN's continued support to Government especially given the fact that Government of Uganda is a state member of IUCN and enjoys a very good working relationship. He urged Government to always call on IUCN for any technical support even beyond the REDD+ process.

6. Awareness session: Understanding Climate Change, REDD+ and the different roles

This session raised awareness and generated a common understanding about climate change, REDD+ and how different actors can contribute to the proposed National REDD+ Program. The session introduced the science background on climate change, the scale of the Climate change problem and the role of forests. In addition, the session introduced the concept of REDD+, describing the scope and giving an update on the international scenario of REDD+ which formed the basis for discussions.

In summary, the session described REDD+ as a global program that aims to avail funding from developed industrialized countries to pay for protecting and better management of forests in developing countries like Uganda so that they continue to sink the carbon dioxide in the atmosphere. This is intended to support reduction to climate change impacts while at the same time leading to improved livelihoods. This draws from the findings of the IPCC fourth assessment which indicated that the warming of the climate was unequivocal. The increase was due to the rising of anthropogenic gases with carbondioxide as the most important of them. The report warned that if the change is not addressed, it would change the earth forms significantly and would affect socio-economic development, food systems among others. Thus, the world needed to work together to mitigate against climate change which is to reduce green house gases. But also, since global warming and its effects were already taking place, there was need for the world to adapt and cope with the changing circumstances. Forests play an important role in both mitigation and adaptation since they sink carbon, thus mitigating, but also supports ecosystem health which are vital for adaptation

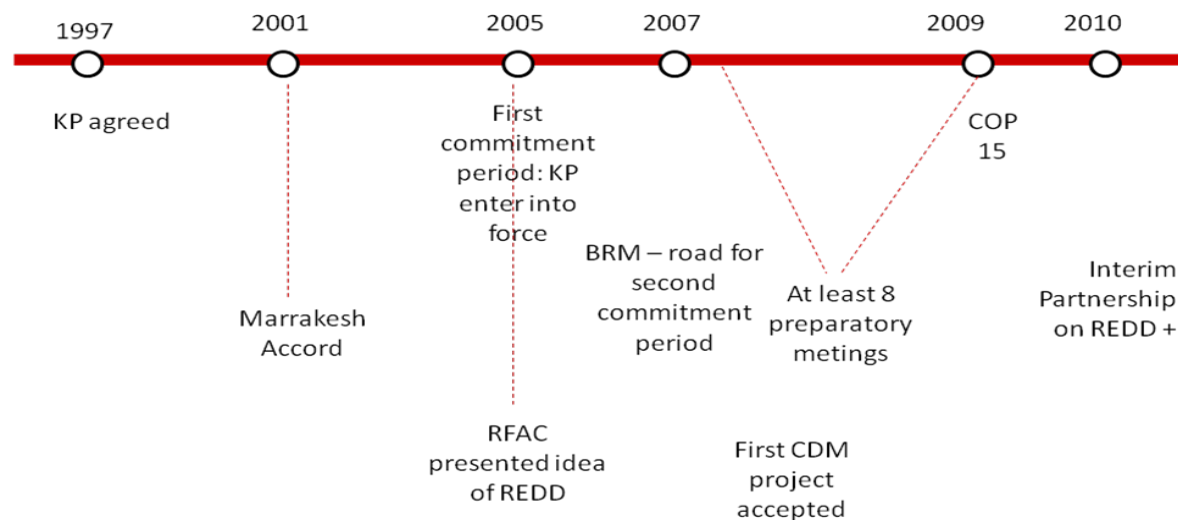
Members were informed that REDD has evolved from just Reducing Emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in developing countries to include the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (REDD plus). The presentation emphasized the importance of forests in absorbing the carbon emitted from industries and cars among others which mainly emanate from developed countries and is responsible for causing changes in the climate such as increased temperatures that had been experienced all over the world. In addition, the cutting down of trees does not only reduce the carbon sink but also releases all the carbon that would have been stored. Thus despite the fact that Uganda as a country may not have big industries which emit huge amounts of greenhouse gases, destruction of forests and failure to conserve will significantly contribute to green house gases.

Scope of REDD plus

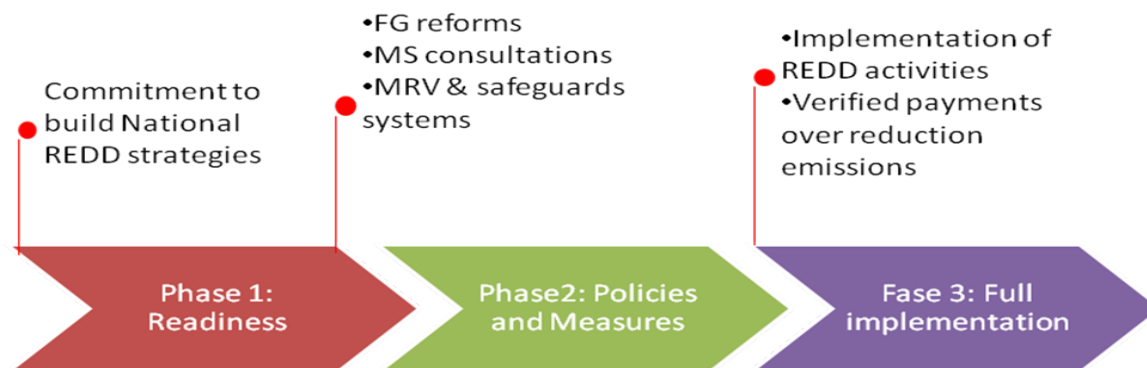
1. **Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation**
 - Protecting existing forests from immediate and/or medium term threats
2. **Conservation:**
 - Protecting existing forests, especially primary forests, including those that face no immediate threat from deforestation and degradation but could in future
3. **Sustainable management of forests**
 - Safeguarding, and as appropriate expanding, existing carbon stocks in both community and industrial working forests against long-term decline
4. **Enhancement of forest carbon stocks:**
 - Not only afforestation and reforestation but broader restoration of forests

This therefore calls for action to be taken at all levels including putting in place the right policies and ensuring that they are implemented, raising awareness among the various stakeholders and ensuring that they are given an opportunity to appreciate and engage in the REDD+ process, especially the forest communities that are directly affected.

Furthermore, participants were taken through history of the negotiations and key presentations were made to give a background of how forests became a key issue of concern to be incorporated in the UNFCCC. The UNFCCC was adopted in 1992 but only entered into force in 1994. This was a framework of action aimed at stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gas emissions to avoid dangerous anthropogenic interference with climate systems, allowing ecosystems to adapt, ensure food production and enable economic development in a sustainable manner. Figure 1 below gives illustrates the process and trend of how forests got incorporated in the UNFCCC



Members were informed that Uganda was one of the countries which expressed willingness to be associated with the Copenhagen Accord 2009 and hence a number of processes have been undertaken to prepare the country to be ready for REDD+, including setting up structures and conducting consultations to ensure that a readiness proposal is prepared incorporating views from all stakeholders. The meeting was also informed that Uganda is still at the very first phase of REDD+ which involves getting committed and putting in place structures to build national REDD+ strategies as indicated in the figure below.



7. Key issues raised by the Executive

The presentations which were made during the awareness session raised a lot interest among the government officials. Members were very keen to understand more about climate change issues and REDD+ process in particular. It was very clear that there was limited capacity for government officials to engage in the REDD+ process and influence decisions because of limited awareness and appreciation of the issues. Members acknowledged the importance for Uganda government to fully engage and generate information to assure the world that the country is ready to implement REDD+. They realized that this could only be possible if all the key players appreciate REDD+ which opportunity was presented by this meeting. Some of the issues of concern to the executive included

- Given the realities on the ground which mainly include high levels of poverty especially among the natural resource dependent communities, there is need to put in place measures which promote a win-win situation and secure balance between food security and incomes, while at the same time promoting conservation.
- The issue of limited livelihood options is a big challenge for communities hence the need to raise their understanding about sustainable management of natural resources. This is linked to the issue of attitude and behavior change for people to realize that natural resources are free services and they are not permanent. It is for this reason that forest degradation is considered as a consequence of our actions which needs to be addressed through changing people's behaviors.
- As a country, there is need to develop a clear REDD+ strategy to prove our readiness to negotiate, however, there is need to seriously consider how the country shall monitor and verify, and how the benefits will be shared.
- For quite some time, conservation of forests has mainly concentrated on protected areas and in the process, those outside the PAs have been heavily degraded, hence the need for the process to take precautionary measures to address forests both in and outside the protected areas, and also consider restoring the degraded areas.

- The level of urbanization in Uganda was raised as key contributor to deforestation and forest degradation and hence the need for the REDD+ process to include the relevant sectors for example Water, Road and Energy sector.
- It is very important to understand who the key players are in our national context and why they are active in specific areas as compared to others so as to create linkages in addressing conservation and livelihood issues.
- Can REDD+ and carbon trade coexist simultaneously?
- Members also expressed the need to understand the key drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in order to address the real problems and not the consequences, for example the increase in charcoal demand by the urban population in Uganda.
- The need for REDD+ to work right at the household level
- Members were alarmed by the expected rate of increase in emissions and its likely implications incase countries continue conducting business as usual (not taking any precaution, no adaptation, no mitigation, no REDD+), hence the need to ensure that Uganda puts in place clear measures for preparing the county to get ready for REDD+. Moreover, there was no target put on developing countries to reduce emissions that deviate from Business as usual, they were expected to set their own target.
- Members were concerned about why USA didn't want to sign up for the Kyoto Protocol to which they were explained that countries are in position to either sign or not sign. In the case of USA, the country's priority was economic growth and they were not yet ready to reduce the emissions because of the implications on their growth. This offered a number of lessons to other countries in terms of setting priorities and positioning ourselves to negotiate.
- There was a lot of discussion on the CDM bottlenecks. It was observed that the methodologies for CDM were very complicated and elements especially under forestry were unrealistic. In addition, the ability to attract funding under CDM was limited and the capacity in the different countries was also limited. It is for these reasons that REDD+ is being proposed picking a number of lessons and experiences from CDM. At the present state, countries buying CDM projects are few and scattered, the guidelines and standards e.g. the project on reducing emissions from diesel in Uganda was not realistic. There is need for us to negotiate for the realistic elements.
- Members expressed concern as to why developing countries should be put on hold in terms of developing at the expense of the developed countries. It is important to note that countries which have gone through this kind of development do not want the developing countries to take the same path. Actually, the ideal is that countries should develop from an emission-free angle because low carbon emission growth path is not bad, but rather, the costs associated with it, and that is the reason why developed countries are willing to pay for it.
- Members observed that even when we take the adaptation angle, we need to realize the importance of conserving our ecosystem

It was emphasized that in order to benefit from REDD+, the person next to the resource needs to see the opportunity, for example, a farmer needs to see an added value over and beyond expanding a farm, not cutting down trees. It was also clarified that REDD+ has elements of carbon trade.

8. Consultative session: Practical ideas generated to inform the REDD+ process for Uganda

This session was mainly consultative and it was conducted through group work to generate practical ideas which present the key priority areas the executive feels should be addressed. The issues discussed and agreed upon included the policy linked drivers of Forest Deforestation and Degradation, the impacts of Deforestation, the strategies to address deforestation and benefit from REDD+, the actions that can be deployed for future policy work and the implications for proposed future Policy for REDD+ strategy and Carbon Markets. Below is a synthesis of the key issues generated by the Executive arm of government.

8.1. Policy linked drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

- Lack of urban policy to regulate urban development. Uganda was urbanising first and this is mainly affecting forest reserves and wetlands. Further many people are migrating to the urban centers leading to increased demand for resources such as charcoal
- The land use policy is not supported by the land use plan and accompanying regulations hence causing implementation challenges
- Lack of population policy to regulate population growth yet this is one of the major drivers of encroachment on forests as people look for cultivation land
- Poverty which leaves people with environment and natural resources as the core livelihood option. The National development plans provide for environmental management but budgets and implementation do not provide for it
- Unsustainable agriculture with most farmers practicing poor farming practices which include burning and clearing, failure to integrate soil and water conservation and farming that extends to the buffers and boundaries of key natural resources hence leading to degradation. The impacts include Floods, Landslides and Food insecurity among others. Government will increasingly meet high costs on addressing the interventions to address these challenges.
- Weak governance seen from the inadequate implementation of policies and responsible institutions due to inadequate capacities and facilitation. One of the key recommendations was to review Land registration so as to address the issue of tenure and ownership which are very important for REDD+ to be implemented well

8.2. Proposed interventions to be undertaken under each element of the REDD+_ scope

1. Conservation

- Maintain existing protected areas through Strengthen management tools including policies, laws and regulations of the Protected areas
- Build effective collaborative management partnerships with communities to support management of protected areas as well as the forest reserves
- Introduce a clear system incentives and disincentives for management of forests for the forest managers as well as communities adjacent to the forest
- Ensure that existing laws are enforced
- Continuous sensitization at all levels

2. Sustainable management of forests

- Protection of forests on private land by promoting their value to the owners and supporting their better management
- Reforestation, afforestation and restoration of degraded forest reserves and community land among others
- Enhancing more efficient use of energy especially alternative sources of energy to reduce over dependency on forests for fuel wood
- Promotion of efficient land use practices
- Promote innovation through identifying and promoting best local and indigenous knowledge and practices

3. Enhancement of forest carbon stocks

- Increase forest cover
- Increase benefits through carbon markets

8.3. Priority areas for Uganda to undertake REDD+

Members proposed that the REDD strategy should address the entire scope including the broad range of issues, the pressures and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation as indicated above. In terms of priority areas for REDD+, the following were proposed:

Badly degraded areas	Areas at risk	Prestine areas
Kibaale	Mubende	Mabira forest
The entire cattle corridor	Central region forests	Budongo forest
		Maramagambo forest

In addition, the meeting suggested that Uganda should consider REDD+ strategy for compliance carbon market as long as the cuts on emissions are deep enough and the price is right for the opportunity cost.

The developed countries should cut the emissions irrespective of whether Uganda's REDD+ strategy is for compliance carbon market or not

Below is a summary of elements to ensure equity in the access to the "formal" market and in the distribution of the benefits which will be generated as discussed by the meeting

- Access to information
- Clear communication at all levels
- A clear monitoring framework
- A Comprehensive capacity building component
- Regional apportionment of benefits
- Affirmative action with respect to gender
- Technical support
- Land tenure and land use rights
- Compliance with the land use policy

Members took note of the risks involved in entering the "voluntary carbon market" on REDD+ for Uganda as follows.

- There is need to take precaution against the carbon cow boys who may dominate the market
- There are likely to be lower standards than in the compliance
- There is likely to be a possibility of lower or higher prices and fluctuations

However, a number of elements were suggested for Uganda to consider in order to reduce the risks mentioned above. These include promoting due diligence for clients, pre qualification, awareness and the enhancing the capacity of forest owners with regard to viability of business.

9. Concluding remarks by Hon. Jessica Eriyo, State Minister for Environment

The workshop was officially closed by the State Minister for Environment, Hon Jessica Eriyo who expressed gratitude to IUCN and NFA for coordinating the consultations to ensure that the top level policy makers feed into the process. She emphasized the need for the REDD+ strategy to address the broad range of issues including the pressures and drivers of deforestation and forest degradation. She assured the meeting of the Government of Uganda's commitment to the REDD+ process as seen from the discussions going on and the efforts being put in place to ensure that all stakeholders are consulted. She informed the meeting that Uganda was sending a big delegation to Cancun which shows the level of commitment towards REDD+. She urged the executive members to use the information and knowledge acquired that day to domesticate REDD+ in the country and in all the institutions so that it is understood by everyone. She recommended that similar awareness and consultations should be undertaken with parliamentarians so that they can also help in guiding the decisions made and also taking the information to the grassroots where they engage directly with their constituencies.

10. Recommendations from IUCN

The meeting raised a lot of interest among the executive and it demonstrated that there had been limited understanding and awareness of REDD+ which affected the way they would contribute to the ongoing REDD+ process in Uganda. It is evident from the discussion that the meeting was not exhaustive but laid the foundation and momentum required for this category of people to continue with the quest for information about REDD+ but also engage better and direct the process. Given the financial limitations and time constraints, the meeting only brought together a few members of the executive yet it is important to bring more stakeholders on board given the multi-stakeholder nature of the REDD+ process. IUCN therefore makes the following recommendations for follow up:

- The need for continuous efforts to raise awareness and consult stakeholders at different levels within the key institutions. This will be important to build a critical mass of executive members to drive the REDD+ process
- The need to support institutional integration of REDD+ awareness and consultations
- The need for multi-sectoral partnerships since REDD+ is crosscutting
- The need to ensure that there is a link between the parliament and executive

11. Annex 1: Programme

OPENING SESSION: 8:30-9:00 a.m	Introductions and Objectives of the workshop	IUCN
	Opening remarks	Jessica Eriyo State Minister for Environment Mr. Hudson Andrua- the Ag. NFA –Executive director Mr. Ali Kaka IUCN Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa
9:00-10:00 a.m	AWARENESS SESSION	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate change (brief on the science background; scale of the Climate Change problem and Role of Forests) Understanding REDD + Scope Brief on the State of the International negotiations Challenges for Developing REDD strategies at National level. 	Barbara Nakangu Marta Monjane Forest Coordinator IUCN Regional Director for Eastern and Southern Africa IUCN Senior Forest Officer – Climate Change Consuelo Espinosa (virtual presentation) Consuelo Espinosa (virtul presentation)
10:00-10:30 a.m	Plenary Discussion- Comments and Clarifications	
10:30-11:00 a.m	COFFEE BREAK	
SESSION 2	CONSULTATION SESSION	
11:00-12:45	Update on the REDD readiness process for Uganda providing an Update	Xavier Mugumya REDD Focal, NFA
	Group discussion (3 groups) and plenary presentations on the following	IUCN Discussion (20 minutes)
	Group 1: Policy linked drivers of Forest Deforestation and Degradation Group 2: Scope of the REDD national strategy for Uganda Group 3: Finance mechanisms/Social Safeguards	Plenary discussions (20 minutes)
12:45 - 1:00	Wrap up	IUCN, Ms. Sophie Kutegeka
1:00 a.m-1:10 pm	Closing remarks	

12. Annex 2: List of participants

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13. Annex 3: Group work questions

Group 1: Policy linked drivers of Forest Deforestation and Degradation

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Guiding questions

- what are the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in Uganda? Are those clear or there is a need of further studies? (15 min)
- what are the key Impacts or effects of Deforestation
- Are there any policy instruments (like incentives) or national plans that will have to be reviewed if the country decides to build and implement a National REDD+ strategy? (15 min)
- Do you feel that they are any particular policies that may need to entire changes? E.g. the Forest Policy? The land Policy? Why?
- Or do you feel that reviewing some key elements in particular policies would suffice? E.g. Forest governance reforms? tenure?
- List the drivers and the policy / instruments. Which of these drivers or policy elements should be tackled first? What is the priority of the country in addressing the possible drivers? (priorization process 20 minutes)
- Draw your country (actually you can give all the groups a map) and identify the geographic areas or regions where you will need to begin implementing REDD+ activities? (10 minutes)

Group 2: What should be the scope of the REDD+ national strategy for Uganda

Guiding questions

- If we only consider avoided deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) from the entire scope of REDD+ PLUS, do you think that for Uganda both activities will be important for REDD+?
- Is deforestation an issue in the country? Or is more about forest degradation? (10 minutes)
- In your map of the country, identify the areas / regions where Uganda should start working in order to stop/reduce deforestation and forest degradation. (10 minutes)
- The PLUS of REDD+ is about: forest conservation, SFM and enhancement of carbon stocks. Discuss why these elements are relevant in Uganda from a REDD+ prespective? (10 minutes)
- Go to your map again and identify the areas / regions where Uganda should prioritize for doing the PLUS. (10 minutes)
- Take a look at the map again and reflect if any contradiction in the plan the group has decided for REDD+ with possible other development or agriculture plans (like oil plantations or hydropower structures, etc). Identify the areas of possible conflict. (10 min)
- After doing this exercise, who do you think should be part the decision about what should be a REDD+ activity for Uganda and where to implement them? (10 min)

Group 3: Finance mechanisms/Social Safeguards

Guiding questions

- When REDD++ is approved under the UNFCCC it's possible that a "compliance carbon market" will be established for REDD+. Such a mechanism will exist if Annex 1 countries have legally binding and targeted emissions reductions. Do you think Uganda REDD+ strategy should consider that option for allowing financial resources for REDD+?

- What are some of the elements the national REDD+ strategy should include in order to ensure equity in the access to the “formal” market and in the distribution of the benefits it will generate?
- Is there any risks for entering in the “voluntary carbon market” on REDD+ for Uganda? Should the REDD+ national strategy include elements to reduce that risk?
- What other policies should accompany the national REDD+ strategy if the country decides to accept REDD+ activities to be funded by the “formal” or “voluntary” carbon market?
- If the country is being offered a fund for paying REDD+ activities, what elements should include the National REDD+ strategy for ensuring a transparent, effective and fair payment of REDD+ activities?