

IPACC REDD WORKSHOP, KAMPALA, UGANDA

26 – 27 July 2009

PICTURE HERE

Attendance at workshop

See Appendix A

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Introduction

This workshop is a follow-up to the REDD Training of Trainers workshop conducted by IPACC in Cape Town, South Africa in February 2009. It was attended by representatives from the Nakapiripirit, Moroto, Kotido and Abim districts of the Karamoja region of Uganda. Its purpose is to raise awareness of the REDD program, to encourage forest-dwelling communities to participate in the REDD program, and to undertake demonstration activities in support of REDD.

This workshop was conducted with the support and participation of the National Focal Point for the UNFCCC in Uganda. Thanks go to Xavier Mugumye and Fiona Driciru of the National Forestry Authority for their commitment, expertise and partnership in making this a highly successful workshop. It will be recorded as a part of Uganda's consultation process for their RPLAN.

The workshop took place over two days. Day One addressed climate change, its causes and effects, and the REDD program, its purpose and functions. Day Two focused on the role that forest communities can play in the national REDD program in Uganda. The participants were able to develop three district level plans for awareness raising and demonstration activities for the REDD program.

IPACC's REDD Training Manual, which is in draft form, was used in this workshop, and copies were distributed to the workshop participants for their future use. The workshop was funded by a grant from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility.

30 June 2009
JP Sturgeon
Workshop Facilitator

WORKSHOP AGENDA

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| DAY ONE | |
| Morning session: | Presentation by Xavier Mugumye Causes of climate change The Greenhouse Effect From UNFCCC to REDD The role of forests in climate change REDD and the FCPF The REDD program in Uganda |
| Lunch | |
| Afternoon session: | Led by Julian Sturgeon How should communities prepare for participation in REDD program? Group work |
| Close of Day I | |
| DAY TWO | |
| Morning session | Led by Julian Sturgeon District plans for participation in REDD Group work Feedback |
| Workshop closes | |

Day One: Morning Session

The causes of climate change. From UNFCCC to REDD – A summary

This presentation was made by Xavier Mugumye, from the Uganda National Forestry Authority.

Timeline

- 1992 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), signed at Rio Earth Summit: it was acknowledged that rich countries (the Annex I countries) should take initial responsibility for mitigation, which means, the reduction of emissions of greenhouse gases.

- 1997 Kyoto Protocol agreed
 This is a supplement to the UNFCCC. Annex I countries agree to a target of a 5% reduction in their 1990 level of greenhouse gas emissions by 2012.

- 2007 Bali Roadmap
 Because the Kyoto Protocol was not signed by important countries like the USA, progress towards achieving reduction targets not likely to be met. So UNFCCC negotiates a new way forward, known as the Bali Roadmap, which endorses the idea that reducing deforestation is one of the most efficient and cost effective ways of tackling climate change whilst simultaneously delivering other benefits of protecting tropical forests.

- 2008 REDD and FCPF
 REDD = Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and forest Degradation
 FCPF = Forest Carbon Partnership Facility is set up to fund preparatory work for establishing pilot programmes in selected countries. The REDD programme is part of the Bali Roadmap, and the FCPF is a World Bank unit designed to support countries wishing to participate in the programme, which offers 'carbon credits' to those countries that are able to reduce forest degradation.
- 2009 Copenhagen Conference – where the successor to Kyoto will be negotiated
- 2012 Kyoto Protocol due to expire

Causes of climate change

The primary cause of climate change is the emission of 'greenhouse gases' such as carbon dioxide. Climate change is largely driven by human activity. When we emit these gases in large quantities from factories, power stations and motor vehicles, the earth starts to warm up, and this leads to changes in climate: more droughts, more floods, and more soil erosion.

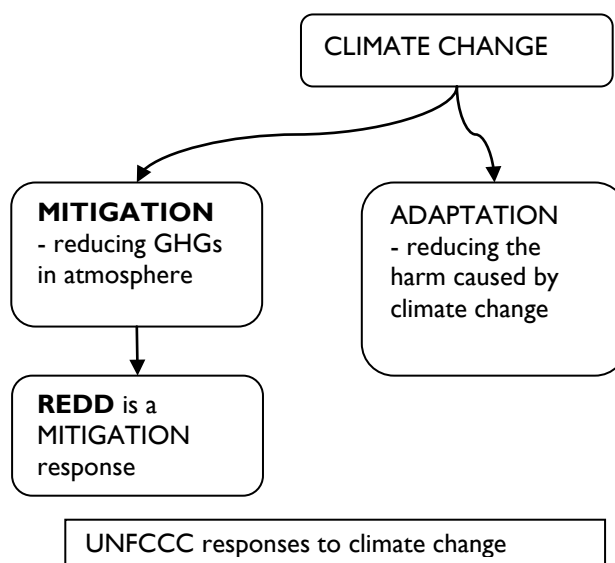
In 1992 the UNFCCC was set up to start a global program to address climate change. Two approaches have been defined for this purpose.

Mitigation

The first approach is mitigation: this means trying to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.

Adaptation

The second is adaptation: this means trying to reduce the harm caused by climate change.



The role of forests in climate change

All plants absorb carbon dioxide gas and produce oxygen gas as they grow. The carbon dioxide is converted into carbon. Roughly half of the mass of any plant is carbon. Therefore, forests are a natural pump that take carbon dioxide out of the air, convert it into carbon, and store the carbon. This means that forests are a very powerful tool in the fight against climate change.

The REDD program

REDD stands for: **R**educing **E**missions from **D**eforestation and forest **D**egradation, and is designed to **REDUCE** emissions by reducing forest degradation. The **REDD program** has been put in place as a way of **reducing emissions**, because it is the most

efficient and cost-effective way of fighting climate change. The thinking behind the REDD program is as follows:

1. Deforestation contributes to greenhouse gases, and therefore if we stop burning forests we reduce greenhouse gas emissions
2. Forests absorb carbon dioxide. They are the best system available for pumping carbon dioxide out of the atmosphere. If we stop using or burning forests we can remove more carbon dioxide from the air.
3. Forests provide food and shelter for almost 1 billion people, and also for thousands of animal species, and they are an important source of medicines.

So REDD is a plan to protect protecting forests because they are a powerful tool in the fight against climate change. However, there are some very difficult problems in implementing REDD. Forests are a source of timber, charcoal, and are also burnt in order to provide land for agriculture. Forests are an important economic asset, especially for poorer countries. If deforestation is to be stopped, how are poor countries going to be compensated for not using their forests?

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)

The Bali Conference in 2007 asked member countries to investigate positive incentives that could be provided for poorer countries to reduce deforestation. These incentives can take the form of payments to poorer countries for not using their forests, or, in other words, for storing extra carbon. Because there are difficulties in the measurement and verification of this stored carbon, the FCPF was set up by the World Bank to help countries prepare pilot programs as part of REDD. The FCPF has set up a process to support countries that wish to participate in REDD.

The REDD Program in Uganda

The following steps must be taken to implement the REDD program:

1. Prepare a REDD Project Idea Note (RPIN). Uganda prepared their RPIN in 2008.
 - a. The RPIN was accepted by the World Bank
 - b. The Ugandan Minister of Water and Environment signed an agreement with the World Bank
2. Uganda must now prepare an RPLAN – a Readiness Plan, and will receive US\$200000.00 (about U. Shs 400 million) to do so, as part of the REDD agreement.
 - a. The RPLAN must include consultation with forest dwelling communities and must include them in REDD projects
 - b. The RPLAN must be submitted by December 2009.
3. Uganda must prepare a national REDD strategy which includes
 - a. Identify and address all drivers of deforestation and degradation
 - b. Carry out demonstration activities
4. Uganda will then choose whether or not to enter the REDD program. If it does, then:
 - a. It will expand demonstration activities into projects, for which it can apply to the FCPF for funds

- b. It can sell carbon stored by these projects on the carbon market.

Uganda is now in the process of preparing its RPLAN.

Day One: Afternoon Session

How should communities prepare for participation in REDD program?

The workshop had received a presentation on climate change and the REDD program. The question was then asked of the workshop: what do the workshop representatives want to do about it?

After an open discussion, the following questions were recorded:

1. How shall we prepare for REDD?
2. What alternatives are there to cutting trees?
3. Why do people cut trees?
4. How shall we disseminate the knowledge we have gained?
5. How am I going to make a living with the REDD program in place?
6. How can we use groups to move forward?
7. What activities are useful and relevant for a community that wishes to participate in REDD?
8. How can REDD-based activities be integrated into other programs?
9. How are communities going to perceive the causes and effects of climate change?
10. How will climate change stop?
11. What approaches can be used to embrace the interests of all stakeholders?

The workshop grouped these questions into three categories, as follows:

Category A - economic issues (Questions 2, 3, 5, and 7)

Category B – knowledge dissemination (Questions 4, 9)

Category C – how to work with groups (Questions 6, 8, 11)

It was agreed that Question 1 was a general question addressed by all three categories, and Question 10 was a very long term issue which was not possible to answer in any practical sense.

The workshop then split into 3 groups and set to work to answer the questions.

Report from Group A (Peter, Faustino, Zachary, Moses, Alice, Maria)

Question 2: What alternatives are there to cutting trees?

- Create by-laws
- Encourage cereal banking
- Encourage village banking
- Encourage small projects, e.g. goat rearing, poultry, bee keeping, brewing
- Sensitise people to stop cutting indigenous trees
- Plant woodlots (using exotic fast growing species that are not invasive)

Question 5 How am I going to make a living with the REDD program in place?

- Plant more trees so I can sell timber
- I will also contribute to REDD if I plant more trees
- More trees will help with bee keeping
- Soil erosion will be reduced
- Trees will act as wind breakers

Question 7. What activities are useful and relevant for a community that wishes to participate in REDD?

- Sensitise the community about REDD, e.g. teach them about best agricultural practices
- Open a tree nursery
- Encourage bee keeping
- Timber trading on a small scale, with forestation in place
- High taxation to charcoal burners
- Create by-laws about cutting trees
- Involve the community in preventing tree cutting
- Set up income generating activities

Report from Group B (Rose, Jimmy, Maria, Marta, Fiona)

Question 4: How shall we disseminate the knowledge we have gained?

- Use the local media: radio, newspapers
- Posters
- Music, drama and song
- Local council meetings
- Make announcements in places of worship
- Use non governmental and community based organisations
- Use focus group meetings
- Get the support and help of the Elders
- Use questionnaires and sampling methods
- Policy making and by-laws
- Fund raising in the communities

Question 9: How are communities going to perceive the causes and effects of climate change?

- Causes of climate change:
 - Deforestation and degradation
 - Pollution
 - Overgrazing
 - Bush burning
- Effects of climate change:
 - Drought
 - Flooding
 - Soil erosion
- Perceptions:
 - Witchcraft (gods of rain)
 - Sacrifices and rituals
 - Curse of the white man and so on
 - Believe it is a natural disaster
 - Quarrels and fights during rainy season causes drought

- Mixing of seeds (using other person's land for planting)
- Positive perceptions:
 - Mass education on the causes of climate change and global warming

Report from Group C (Godfrey, Gloria, Josephine, Hellen, Margaret)

Question 6: How can we use groups to move forward?

- Through information sharing
- Through training
- Through regular meetings
- Through continuous monitoring
- Through sensitization programs
- Demonstrations
- Exchange visits

Question 8: How can REDD-based activities be integrated into other programs?

- By involvement with other stakeholders in the REDD program
- By joint planning with other stakeholders
- Joint coordination meetings
- Joint budget conferences
- By joint implementation
- By formation of Income Generating Activity (IGA) groups
- By integrating the traditional governance system into modern systems
- FAO programs to be integrated with REDD

Question 11: What approaches can be used to embrace the interests of all stakeholders?

- Through lobbying and advocacy
- Through capacity building
- Dissemination of REDD documents
- By use of participatory planning methods (bottom up)
- Through group discussions in indigenous communities
- Involvement of traditional approaches in the implementation of the REDD program

Day Two: Morning Session

District plans for participation in REDD

On Day One the workshop participants heard about the REDD program. They explored the issue of how they should prepare for participation in the REDD program, and answered their own questions about this topic, which they reported, working in groups.

Now, the workshop was asked further questions:

1. What organisations are there in your districts and sub-counties that can help you to prepare for the REDD program?
2. What needs to be done in your sub-counties to:
 - a. Understand the causes of climate change
 - b. Look for alternatives to current ways of living
 - c. Strengthen your capacity to manage living with climate change

The meeting decided to list all the districts and sub-counties represented at the workshop, and then to develop plans on a district basis.

| DISTRICT | Sub-counties | Representatives at workshop |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| Moroto | Rupa | 2 |
| | Nodunget | 2 |
| | Katildekile | 2 |
| | Iriiri | 2 |
| | Lotome | 2 |
| | Ngoleriet | 1 |
| | Municipality | 1 |
| Nakapiripirit/Amudat | Moruita | 1 |
| | Namalu | 1 |
| | Kakomongole | 1 |
| | Nabilatuk | 1 |
| Kotido | Nakapilemoni | 1 |
| | Rengen | 1 |
| Abim | Alerek | 2 |
| Katakwi | Katakwi | 1 |

Plan for Moroto District

GOAL

Strengthening of ability and capacity of indigenous communities to engage in REDD program

| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES | Activity | Verifiable indicators | Time | Place | Resource Persons |
|---|--|------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. To help communities to understand the causes and effects of climate change | Mobilise communities | 7 meetings | Ongoing | All 7 listed sub-counties | Gov't CSO's in district |
| 2. To create awareness in communities about the REDD program | Conduct meetings | 7 meetings | July 2009 to September 2010 | All 7 listed sub-counties | Gov't CSO's |
| 3. Provide support to existing established groups | Train groups in REDD Make fundraising plans with the groups | 10 groups 5 groups | Nov 2009- 2010 July 2009 | District wide | REDD CSO's KDDS |
| 4. Groups empowered to participate in REDD | Lobby and advocate about REDD Run problem solving workshops | All groups 2 workshops | July 2009 – 2011 | District | REDD CSO's KDDS |

Plan for Nakapiripirit District

GOAL

Community involvement in REDD program to promote Environmental Conservation for Sustainable Development

| SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES | Activities | Verifiable indicators | Timeframe | Responsible authority | Sources of funding |
|--|--|--|------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| Enable communities to address adverse effects related to environmental degradation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Popular mass education of communities on ecosystem management Create awareness on environmental matters Use traditional structures | 5 planning meetings 8 public meetings 2 Traditional Structures | From July ongoing | Community Government CSOs FBOs | -Community contributions - Fundraising -Donors -Government |
| Enhance community response to climate change through REDD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry N/A Develop income generating activities Strengthen partnerships | No. of researches conducted = 2 10 IGAs formed 3 alliances formed | Periodic Yearly | Community Government CSOs | -Community contributions - Fundraising -Donors |
| Strengthen capacity of communities in REDD program | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train existing groups Lobby and advocate Make exchange visits Enhance communication amongst stakeholders | No. of trainings conducted No. of visits made Community records | Periodic | | -Government -Community -Traditional structures |
| Monitor and evaluate progress | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make visits Do audits | 3 | Quarterly | Community | -REDD -Community -CSOs |

Plan for Kotido, Abim, Katakwi Districts

| OBJECTIVES | ACTIVITIES | RESPONSIBLE PEOPLE | AMOUNT & FUNDING ORGANISATION | TIME FRAME | INDICATORS |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|---|
| Reduce REDD [impact of climate change?] | Create awareness | -REDD team -Local Councils -NFA, FAO, WFP -Lutheran World Federation | 500 000 U Shs. (from communities) | July to November 2009 | 300 people sensitised |
| -Seedlings raised -Small sustainable projects strengthened | -Lobby and advocate -Write proposals | REDD team | 2 million U Shs. From NFA, WFP, FAO, NUSAF ii | Continuous | 8 groups benefit 2 000000 seedlings raised |
| Reduce the level of poverty | Joint implementation of: - Raise seedlings - Grow woodlots - Bee keeping - Cereal banking | REDD team Govt Communities Local Council NGOs | 10 million U Shs from communities, Govt, NUSAF ii, WFP | | |
| | | | | | |