

# UGANDA REDD+ PROCESS



## PARTICIPATORY SELF ASSESSMENT OF UGANDA'S REDD+ READINESS PROCESS (Uganda's R-package)



**Ministry of Water and Environment  
Forestry Sector Support Department  
National REDD+ Secretariat**

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADC</b>	<b>Austrian Development Co-operation</b>
<b>C&amp;P</b>	Consultation and Participation
<b>CBD</b>	Convention on Biological Diversity
<b>CIF</b>	Climate Investment Fund
<b>CSO</b>	Civil Society Organization
<b>DANIDA</b>	Danish International Development Agency
<b>DESS</b>	Department of Environmental Support Services
<b>ERP</b>	Emissions Reduction Program
<b>ESMF</b>	Environmental and Social Management Framework
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization (of the United Nations)
<b>FCPF</b>	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
<b>FGRM</b>	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
<b>FIP</b>	Forest Investment Program
<b>FMT</b>	FCPF Fund Management Team
<b>FREL</b>	Forest Reference Emission Level
<b>FRL</b>	Forest Reference Level
<b>FSSD</b>	Forestry Sector Support Department
<b>GGG</b>	Green Growth Strategy
<b>GoU</b>	Government of Uganda
<b>IP</b>	Indigenous Forest Dependent People
<b>IPCC</b>	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
<b>IUCN</b>	International Union for the Conservation of Nature
<b>JSR</b>	Joint Sector Review
<b>JTR</b>	Joint Technical Review
<b>MRV</b>	Measurement, Reporting and Verification
<b>MoU</b>	Memorandum of Understanding
<b>MTEF</b>	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
<b>MTR</b>	Mid-Term Review
<b>MWE</b>	Ministry of Water and Environment
<b>NaFORRI</b>	National Forestry Resources Research Institute
<b>NCCAC</b>	National Climate Change Advisory Committee
<b>NGO</b>	Non - Governmental Organization
<b>NDC</b>	Nationally Determined Contributions
<b>NFA</b>	National Forestry Authority
<b>NFP</b>	National Focal Point (of REDD+ Process)
<b>NORAD</b>	Norwegian Agency for Development
<b>NTC</b>	National Technical Committee
<b>PC</b>	Participants Committee (of FCPF)
<b>PLR</b>	Policies, Laws and Regulations
<b>PPDA</b>	Public Procurement and Disposal of Assets
<b>REDD+</b>	Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, and the role of conservation, sustainable management of forests and enhancement of forest carbon stocks
<b>R-PIN</b>	REDD Preparation Identification Note
<b>R-PP</b>	REDD Readiness preparation Proposal
<b>SESA</b>	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

<b>SIS</b>	Safeguards Information System
<b>TAP</b>	Technical Advisory Panel (of UNFCCC)
<b>TORs</b>	Terms of Reference
<b>UNFCCC</b>	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environment Programme
<b>UN-REDD</b>	United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+)
<b>WESWG</b>	Water and Environment Sector Working Group
<b>WCS</b>	Wildlife Conservation Society

# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

## 1. Context

The national REDD+ Process in Uganda started in 2008, when Uganda became a participant of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) after approval of the Forest Carbon Partnership Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN). Since 2013, with funding in form of grants from FCPF, Austria Development Cooperation (ADC), UN-REDD National Programme, and the Government of Uganda, Uganda embarked on implementing a REDD+ Readiness phase whose objective was to contribute to a design of a socially and environmentally viable national strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, a national reference scenario of emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (FREL), a Measurement, Reporting and Verification mechanisms (MRV), National Forest Monitoring Systems (NFMS), a Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) and Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) and Safeguards Information System (SIS). These grants were also utilized to analyze a National Feedback and Grievances Redress Mechanism (FGRM) for REDD+, propose Benefits Sharing Arrangements (BSA) for REDD+, Enhancing Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback in Readiness Process, support to the Coordination and Monitoring of REDD+ Readiness Process. Uganda was also able to mobilize support for preparing its Forest Investment Plan as a roadmap for priority activities for implementation of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy.

Between May and July 2018, Uganda underwent a self -assessment of its REDD+ readiness. The self-assessment, that was facilitated by the REDD+ Secretariat and an External Assessment Expert, using FCPF Assessment Framework, involved 108 REDD+ Stakeholders including government ministries, agencies and departments, Civil Society Organizations (CSO)/Non-Government Organizations (NGOs), Private Sector, REDD+ Taskforces, National Technical Planning Committee (NTC), National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) and REDD+ donors.

## 2. Results of the Self-Assessment

### Overall Assessment

Over-all, Uganda has registered good progress towards being ready for REDD+. The principal elements of readiness namely, draft National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, FREL, draft SESA/ESMF BSA and FGRM are fully developed through standard procedures of REDD+ and adopted nationally. Elements of the MRV/NFMS and SIS have been developed but not yet documented into complete form. All the outstanding work, including updating the draft REDD+ Strategy, FREL and draft SESA are planned /ongoing to be completed by December 2019. Planned design of landscape level Emissions Reduction programmes (ERP) will provide opportunity for testing the BSA, FGRM, ESMF, NFMS and SIS and for mobilizing key actors in the landscapes.

Institutional arrangements for REDD+ have been established and functioned satisfactorily during the REDD+ Readiness phase. REDD+ management, coordination and supervision structures and processes are developed. However, the he effectiveness and sustainability of these arrangements and processes will need to be enhanced by further mainstreaming the REDD+ management and coordination

structures with mandates of REDD+ institutions during REDD+ Strategy implementation and by increasing institutional and manpower capacities.

REDD+ Readiness process has been highly consultative with engagement of stakeholders at various levels. Information about REDD+ process has been widely disseminated countrywide and across sectors. There is need for continued and targeted stakeholder engagement and consolidation to increase uptake of REDD+. Stakeholders (including indigenous peoples (IPs) have been mobilized, consulted and provided inputs into REDD+ Strategy and implementation frameworks.

Uganda's progress was assessed using the score card provided in the FCPF REDD+ Assessment Framework. The over-all assessment identifies 6 green, 2 yellow and 1 orange as follows.

R-PP Components	R-PP Sub-components	Score
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Yellow
	1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	Green
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Green
	2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Green
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Green
	2c. Implementation Framework	Green
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		Green
4. Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	4a. National Forest Monitoring System	Yellow
	4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Orange

### 3. Assessment of R-PP components

#### Sub-component 1. a (National REDD+ management arrangements).

**Significant Progress achieved.** REDD+ management, coordination and supervision structures and processes are fully operational with full time REDD+ Secretariat embedded in the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), National REDD+ Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and three Taskforces. These structures have been fully established to lead the REDD+ process. The Taskforces and NTC are constrained by the fact that their members do not get any additional remuneration for their service when supporting REDD+ process. The processes of institutionalizing REDD+ Secretariat into FSSD/MWE is constrained by low staffing levels in the department.

#### Sub-component 1.b (Information sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholders) has progressed satisfactory.

**Significant Progress achieved:** REDD+ information has been widely disseminated and dialogues and consultations with stakeholders have been realized at national, subnational and community levels, including dialogues and consultations with special interest (Civil Society/NGOs, Private Sector, Academia, etc.) groups and Forest dependent and indigenous people. Dialogues and consultations have been realized within mainstream environment and natural resource sector (ENR- Sector) and between the ENR-Sector and other economic sectors such as agriculture, energy, tourism, transport and works, wildlife, among others. There is enhanced awareness among various stakeholders at national, subnational and community levels of REDD+ issues.



### **Sub-component 1c. (Consultation and Participation Process) has progressed satisfactory.**

**Significant Progress achieved:** Stakeholders have been consulted and provided inputs into the design of the REDD+ Strategy and action plan, FREL, FGRM, BSA and SESA. Targeted consultations and training were conducted for forest dependent indigenous people, special interest groups (Legislators, government officials, policy makers, women, youth, media, private sector). Participatory structures for stakeholder engagement at national and subnational levels as well as for special groups, including Indigenous Forest Dependent People (IP), were established and trained.

### **Sub-component 2a. Assessment of land use, land-use change drivers, forest law, policy and governance**

**Significant Progress achieved:** The assessment confirmed that the underlying causes for deforestation and degradation are numerous and the national setting is quite complex, noting that high human population growth is the overarching starting point and the main underlying cause in Uganda. The assessment further noted that both “poverty” and “culture” factors are secondary underlying causes together with “urbanization”, which stems from population growth. Further, it noted that numerous concrete underlying causes were linked to institutions, social and human resources, natural resources, energy, land and farming as well as legal regulations type of factors. Whilst the country has conducted good assessment of the land use, land use changes, changes in forest covers, drivers of deforestation forest degradation and, policy and legal environment, issue pertaining to forest governance (tenure, protection/law enforcement, regulation and citizen participation) are dynamic and would require periodic appraisal. Human population growth, culture and economic performance are critical factors influencing change in land use and forest/vegetation cover.

### **Subcomponent: 2b. REDD+ strategy options**

**Significant Progress achieved:** A National REDD+ Strategy and Action plan was completed in October 2017 and launched at UNFCCC COP 23. The development of the Strategy undertook a complete assessment of the potential strategic options identified in the R-PP and past and current social and economic development issues as well as issues pertaining to climate change, forestry, agriculture, energy and biomass energy, land use and land management, wetlands, water resources, biodiversity, wildlife conservation, mining, infrastructure development, urban development and settlements, environment, etc. as a basis for elaboration of options for addressing drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The assessment also identified, assessed and proposed options that would meet the international (e.g. UNFCCC) guidance and national safeguards, including issues identified in draft SESA, draft BSA and draft FGRM.

### **Sub-component 2c. Implementation Framework**

**Significant Progress achieved:** Uganda’s REDD+ process has developed the BSA and FGRM that were adopted by the NCCAC in November 2017. Uganda has no specific REDD+ legislation or policy as such, REDD+ is grounded in National Forest Policy and Law. The REDD+ Strategies on the other hand, are grounded in policies and legislation of climate change, environment, wetlands, wildlife, agriculture, renewable energy, land, culture, among others.

### **Sub-component 2d: Social and Environmental impacts**

**Significant Progress achieved:** Uganda's Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) focused on the likely positive and negative environmental and social impacts of the REDD+ Strategic Options. The assessment generated recommendations that were integrated into the REDD+ Strategy options REDD+ implementation action plan. However, the SESA identified land tenure and resettlements being outstanding issues could not be resolved through the REDD+ Strategy Options and appropriate mitigation options for these were included in the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/environmental-and-social-management-framework>.

### **Sub-component 3a. Reference Emissions Level/reference levels**

**Significant Progress achieved:** Uganda made its first FRL submission to the UNFCCC in January 2017 based on the following building blocks: Forest definition, Scale, Scope of Activities, Scope of gases, Scope of Pools and, Construction Methodology. Uganda's FREL depicts a stepwise approach starting with activities where data was adequate and well documented. It considered all activities, assessed capacity to measure them, identified gaps and challenges. Uganda's FREL adheres to the standards and guidelines of the UNFCCC and Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and secured a high level country ownership with an institutionalized methodology and capacity building of core skills/staff that existed before the FREL work. The assessment of the Uganda FREL was completed in and well received by UNFCCC as indicated in the report of the Technical Assessment Panel (TAP) (of the Forest Reference Emission Level of Uganda submitted in 2017 that was issued in May 2018. <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/unfccc-technical-assessment-report-uganda-frel>. The

However, Uganda's FREL does not cover all the GHG pools. These shortcomings are being addressed through ongoing activities supported under the FCPF-AF which include; finalizing and updating the description of national reference level, updating the data series, data collection and analysis, strengthening national capacities for MRV system and piloting community-led forest monitoring with a gender-responsive approach.

### **Sub-component 4a. National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS)**

**Demonstrating progress, but further development required:** The development of a robust platform for the NFMS and its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) functions is not complete. There is need to expand geographical coverage and to generate the additional data to enable Uganda's MRV system to deliver to UNFCCC Tier 2 reporting level. Furthermore, capacity has not fully been transferred to the National Forestry Authority (NFA) because of the prioritization given to constructing the national FRL and due to a lack of an institutional set-up for a sustained NFMS. Therefore, there is need for ensuring capacity up-take within NFA so that Uganda can be autonomous in monitoring emissions/reductions from forest cover change and ultimately reporting REDD+ results. This work is ongoing with additional funding support from World Bank/FCPF (FCPF-AF), and technical support from the Food and Agriculture Organization of United Nations (FAO).

## **Sub-component 4b: Information system for Multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and safeguards**

**Demonstrating progress, but further development required.** Work on the establishment of the national system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and actual safeguards and safeguards information system (SIS) is still on going. However, linking safeguards to a safeguards information system (SIS) is an additional component building on the work on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and actual safeguards development. The safeguards development part was initiated and Goals and objectives of a national and subnational system for monitoring Multiple benefits, other impacts and governance and actual safeguards have been defined together with the road map showing the steps required to complete the task. The design and development of a functional Safeguards Information System (SIS) will be completed in 2019 with support from FCPF additional funding grant. Human capacity needs and equipment's and software to complete these tasks have been identified and costed for implementation under the FCPF – AF budget. Over-all, progress on this component was affected by the late completion of the SESA/ESMF, as well as slow progress on NFMS and MRV.

### **4. Recommendations/Next Steps**

Although Uganda has made good progress towards its readiness, a number of activities for completing her readiness preparations are recommended and most of which will be supported by ongoing support from World Bank and the FCPF and with technical support from FAO. The following are priority actions for implementatoon during 2018-2019.

- a. Finalize a clearly-prioritized REDD+ strategy and initiate design of at least two jurisdictional ER programs with strong engagement from local government, private sector and IPs and through consolidation of actors in the landscapes around the identified REDD+ Strategic Options.
- b. Update the FREL through finalizing and updating the description of national reference level, updating the data series, data collection and analysis, and strengthening national capacities for MRV system.
- c. Establish a fully functional NFMS.
- d. Establish a SIS to operationalize the ESMF and to comply with Cancun and Warsaw agreements under UNFCCC.
- e. Integrate REDD+ activities in mandates of GoU institutions, job descriptions of staff assigned REDD+ work and in other economic sectors such as agriculture, energy, wildlife, roads and infrastructure development, etc.

# 1. INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

## 1.1. COUNTRY CONTEXT AND OVERVIEW OF FCPF SUPPORT

Uganda received a first US\$200,000 Grant (Formulation Grant) in 2009 through the World Bank to prepare its REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP). Uganda submitted an acceptable and updated R-PP in May 2012 with an implementation budget amounting to US\$ 10.67 million. In July 2013, with additional funding from FCPF amounting to USD 3.634 million, Uganda embarked on implementing a REDD+ Readiness phase. Uganda's REDD process underwent a Mid-Term Review (MTR) in early 2016 which recommended additional financial support from FCPF amounting to USD3.75 million to continue supporting REDD+ Readiness activities between July 2017 and December 2019 including kick-starting implementation of the REDD+ Readiness activities as pilot to test the applicability of the REDD+ approaches. By June 2018, Uganda received US\$ 7.384 million in form of grants from FCPF.

The implementation of REDD+ readiness activities in the period since the MTR has been cognizant of the recommendations of the FCPF PC as expressed in the Co-Chairs' Summary of the 21<sup>st</sup> meeting of the PC held on May 3-5 2016 in Washington, DC, USA. Uganda continued to foster gender integration in national REDD+ processes through emphasising gender considerations in the consultation processes and integration of gender roles and participation in the implementation of national REDD+ Strategy and implementation frameworks. Gender issues have been reported in FCPF Annual reports using gender indicators in national REDD+ monitoring and evaluation framework. Uganda continued to strengthen national and subnational consultation platforms for participation of relevant stakeholder groups including Forest Dependent Indigenous Peoples and local communities, Civil Society Organizations and private sectors. Uganda's Forest Investment Programme (FIP) that was endorsed by the CIF/FIP Subcommittee in June 2016 has served as reference for Uganda's priorities for investments targeting addressing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and promoting the role of forestry in building climate resilience. As reported in section 2.1.2.2, Uganda has prepared a Project Concept Note for soliciting funding from GCF and GEF towards implementation of FIP Investment Project #1 in the Albertine Rift.

### 1.1.1 The Development Goal of Uganda's REDD+ Process

The goal of Uganda's REDD+ process is to design a socially and environmentally viable national strategy for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation as compared to a reference level. Uganda's REDD+ Strategy has been developed both as a mitigation and adaptation action under the Uganda's Climate Change Policy (2013) and Nationally Determined Contributions<sup>1</sup> (NDC).

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<sup>1</sup>According to Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (2015) forestry sector priorities include enhancing forest ecosystems resilience through promoting intensified and sustained restoration efforts (afforestation and reforestation

### 1.1.2 Uganda and REDD+ Readiness Phase

Uganda's REDD+ Readiness preparation process between 2010-2012 was coordinated by the National Forestry Authority (NFA) (of the Ministry of Water and Environment) as a REDD+ National Focal Point. The NFA established a REDD+ Secretariat to undertake day-to-day coordination activities with support from the REDD+ Working Group (Annex 1), National Technical Committee and the REDD+ National Steering Committee (Annex 2). The R-PP process which resulted into Uganda's R-PP in June 2012

Since July 2013, Uganda's REDD+ process has been spearheaded by the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through the Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) serving as the National REDD+ Focal Point and Uganda REDD+ Secretariat (Figure 1-1).

The R-PP recommended relocation of the REDD+ Secretariat from NFA to FSSD because of the relevance of the mandate of FSSD. NFA mandate covers only Central Forest Reserves and provision of technical services to the forestry sector, while the mandate of FSSD is implementation of Forestry Policy (including supervising NFA) which is broader and encompassing more forestry and land use issues. The FSSD is government departments and NFA is a semi-autonomous agency, both under the same ministry responsible for forestry (Ministry of Water and Environment).

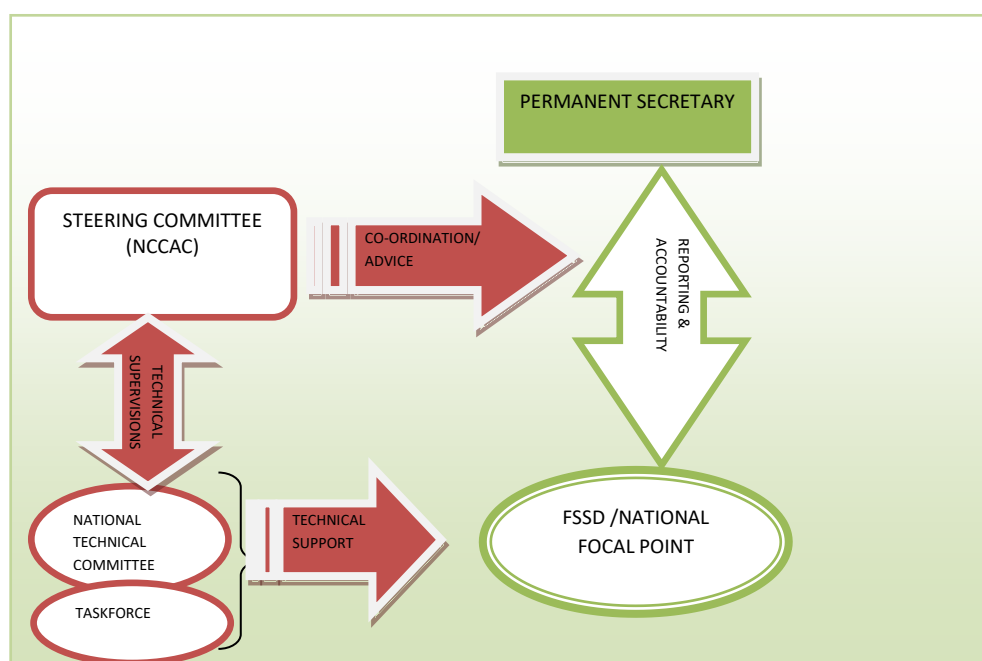


Figure 1-1: REDD+ Management and Coordination Arrangements

The REDD+ Readiness Phase has been supported by Government of Uganda, FCPF through World Bank, UNREDD and the Austrian Government. Specific information on their support is presented in Figure 1-2.

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programmes); biodiversity & watershed conservation (including re-establishment of wildlife corridors) and encouraging agro-forestry; and promoting and encouraging efficient biomass energy production and utilization technologies.

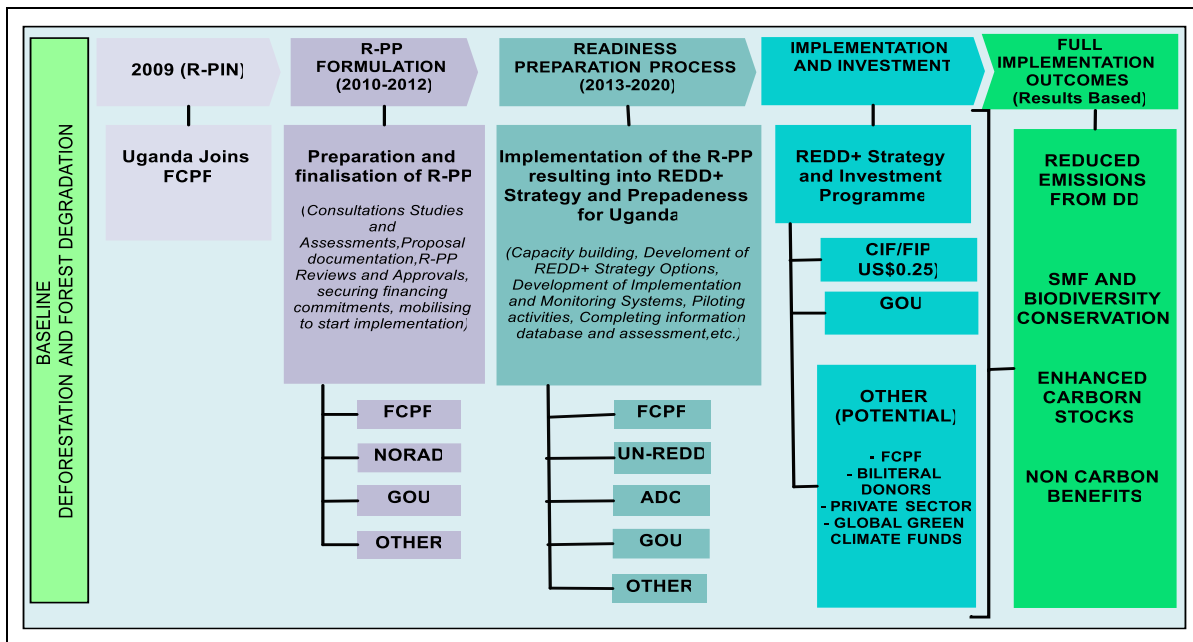


Figure 1-2: The REDD+ process and partners (2013-June 2018)

Uganda’s REDD+ Process is steered by the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) which serves as an official platform for policy-level stakeholder participation and provides policy-level guidance and coordination (Annex 3). The NCCAC is comprised of policy-level representatives from key government and non-government institutions with significant mandate over climate change issues and or interest in REDD+. The NCCAC reports to the Permanent Secretary of the ministry responsible for environment, forestry, wetlands, water, meteorology and climate change.

A National Technical Committee (NTC) comprised of members from REDD+ stakeholders at managerial or senior level<sup>2</sup>, provides technical oversight and guidance to the REDD+ process (Annex 4) including among others, ensuring adherence to REDD+ principles, national policy and legal frameworks and World Bank and UNFCCC safeguards. The NTC works on voluntary basis. NTC reports to the NCCAC on technical aspects.

The NTC is a successor to the REDD+ Working Group that led the REDD+ process in 2010-2012. Since 2013, this body was transformed into NTC. The Permanent Secretary (MWE) appoints NTC members drawn from REDD+ stakeholders at managerial or senior level with the aim to bring into the NTC diverse technical specializations and interests. Annex 4 provides information on institutions represented in NTC. Membership to the NTC is on individual basis and not delegate. The NCCAC is a statutory body established by Climate Change Policy. Membership to the NCCAC is comprised of representatives of institutions with significant mandate over Climate change issues or significant interest in issues of Climate Change and REDD+. Annex 3 provides information on institutions represented in NCCAC. However, when the NCCAC convenes on REDD+ Agenda, it co -opts additional institutions whose mandates relate to REDD+/forestry, wildlife, environment, energy, agriculture and land use issues. Representation of NTC and NCCAC is as follows:

Body	IP	CSO
NCCAC	1	2 (the CSO is represented by institution hosting network of CSO in environment and natural resources)
NTC	6	6

<sup>2</sup>Membership to the NTC is based on representation of key government, non-government institutions and Private Sector with significant interest and/or mandate over climate change and REDD+ issues. The NTC members serve on voluntary basis. NTC reports to the NCCAC on technical aspects.

Three Taskforces, namely: Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA/Safeguards); Policy Legislation & Regulations; and, Methodological/Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) taskforces serve as platforms for specialists or experts for provision of technical inputs into REDD+ process and activities<sup>3</sup>.

Taskforces were established by the National Technical Committee whose members were recommended by the REDD+ Secretariat. Taskforces consists of individuals nominated because of their technical expertise and relevance to the R-PP components. Membership to the Taskforce is drawn from REDD+ stakeholder's institutions or independent specialists. In addition, FSSD/NFA attached staff to serve on the Taskforce. Membership to the Taskforce is on individual basis and not delegate.

By November 2017, Uganda had made significant progress in elaborating its nationally agreed REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/uganda-national-redd-strategy-2017>, National Reference Emission Level<sup>4</sup>, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/uganda-frel-2017>, Benefit Sharing Arrangements, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/redd-benefit-sharing-arrangements-uganda-redd-process>, Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment and Environmental and Social Management Framework, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/strategic-environmental-and-social-assessments-ugandas-redd-process>, and Forest Grievances and Redress Mechanism, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/feedback-and-grievance-redress-mechanism-uganda-redd-process>. In addition, Uganda completed the National Forest Investment Program<sup>5</sup> that was endorsed by the Climate Investment Fund (CIF)/Forest Investment Program (FIP) Subcommittee in June 2016, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/forest-investment-program-uganda-0>, while Uganda's capacity to implement the National REDD+ Strategy has been strengthened at various scales and across various sector and players.

The first phase of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness was successfully completed in June 2017. Uganda received additional funding from the FCPF for continuation and consequent completion of REDD+ Readiness. The Additional Funding was provided as per Resolution PC/21/2016/1 after approval of Uganda's mid-term review report (March 2016), which provided a status of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness at the time.

REDD+ Readiness in Uganda is at an advanced stage and the country is now in a position to submit the participatory self-assessment of its REDD+ Readiness process (R-Package). The R-Package, dated August 2018, prepared in accordance with FCPF requirements as per the R-Package Assessment Framework<sup>6</sup>, is intended to provide an overview of a country's REDD+ Readiness Preparation process.

This report summarizes the results of the self-assessment process in line with the guidelines and assessment framework developed by the FCPF Facility Management Team (FMT).

## **1.2. OTHER KEY DONOR-FUNDED PROJECTS SUPPORTING REDD+ PROCESS**

Uganda's REDD+ process has been supported by three external donor organizations namely the FCPF (through World Bank), UN-REDD and the Austrian Development Co-operation. The Government of Uganda provided additional budget support through the provision of office facilities, staff time,

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<sup>3</sup> Membership to the taskforces is based on individual technical relevance to the business of the taskforce. These members are drawn from national stakeholder's institutions or independent specialists who serve on individual and voluntary basis. The Taskforces report to the NTC.

<sup>4</sup> Uganda made first submission of her FREL in January 2017; updated the FREL in July 2017; received endorsement from UNFCCC TAP in April 2018

<sup>5</sup>Uganda's FIP is being used as main reference for investment priorities in forestry mitigation to climate change. Proposals for GCF financing (and GEF co-financing) towards FIP investment Project #1 are expected to be presented at the 21<sup>st</sup> GCF Board meeting.

<sup>6</sup> The R-Package Assessment Framework was adopted at the 14<sup>th</sup> session of the FCPF Participants' Committee (PC), see Resolution PC/14/2013/1 and FMT Note 2013-1 rev, available on the FCPF website ([www.forestcarbonpartnership.org](http://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org))

coordination costs and early actions (tree planting and reforestation). The level and duration of on-going support provided by each of these financing support as at June 2018 (Annex 5). In addition, several national and international NGOs, CSOs and Private Sector institutions continue to support REDD+ Readiness activities.

### **1.3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE REVIEW/ASSESSMENT**

The aim of the assessment is to demonstrate that Uganda's REDD+ process and outputs were transparent, participatory and provides a credible forest governance framework. The assessment focuses on the progress the country has made towards being ready for REDD+.

Uganda aims to use the results of this assessment to orientate REDD+ partners and donors to the need for providing additional financing to implement national REDD+ Strategy (policies measures, strategies or action plans), and to building institutional capacities and systems for undertaking Emissions Reduction Programs (ERPs).

The assessment focused on:

- a. Progress achieved to date (outputs and outcomes) being a description of significant achievements and areas requiring further development in relation to the corresponding assessment criteria (*using the 34 assessment questions as per the Guide to the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework*; Ref: [www.Forestcarbonpartnership.org](http://www.Forestcarbonpartnership.org));
- b. Identification of key strengths in the readiness process and areas requiring further work;
- c. Identification of additional actions that may assist Uganda to fully achieve the objectives outlined in its R-PP;
- d. Identification of other information, as relevant, such as significant readiness work in progress or major constraints that could hinder progress;
- e. Progress achieved in activities funded by the FCPF original grant and additional funding phase (second phase) and identification of any delays in the implementations of these activities, causes for the delay and actions to address the causes of the delay where necessary;
- f. Overall sufficiency of available finances and plans to source resources for the overall Readiness preparation activities, including funds pledged by other development partners;
- g. The degree of national ownership of and participation of stakeholders in the Readiness activities; and
- h. Synergies with REDD+ and relevant projects/programs in the country.

### **1.4. THE SELF ASSESSMENT PROCESS**

The self-assessment process was guided by the FCPF Readiness Assessment Framework which describes a participatory process and set of 34 assessment criteria ([www.Forestcarbonpartnership.org](http://www.Forestcarbonpartnership.org)) The assessment was facilitated by a Self-Assessment Team comprised of representatives of the National REDD+ Focal Point, REDD+ Secretariat and Taskforces and an External Assessment Expert<sup>7</sup>; it was informed by the views and opinions of Uganda's REDD+ stakeholders as well information obtained from records on REDD+ process and deliverables since 2010.

The Self-Assessment Team prepared the methodology while the REDD+ Secretariat coordinated the self-assessment including facilitating stakeholder's inputs and preparing the R-Package

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<sup>7</sup>The external expert had been involved in R-Package development in Liberia and Ghana and this review incorporates the learning and experience from these reviews



documentation. The External Assessment Expert provided input into the Self-Assessment methodology (aiming at ensuring its compliance with the FCPF Assessment Framework), Assessment questions and the draft Assessment Report. Uganda’s self-assessment benefitted from review of the Assessment processes of Ghana and Liberia.

The assessment combined national and subnational level REDD+ processes through engagement with representatives of institutions and organizations involved directly in REDD+ readiness, as well as representatives of constituencies whose interests may be impacted (positively or negatively) by the REDD+ process. The Assessment covered all inputs and contributions into Uganda’s REDD+ process by all stakeholders (FCPF, UN-REDD, ADC, Norwegian Government (NORAD), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), CSOs, and Government of Uganda (GoU), etc.) since 2010.

The self-assessment process involved designing the self-assessment methodology and process , literature review (Annex 6), conducting consultations with REDD+ Stakeholders (Annex 7) who included members of Taskforces, National Technical Committee, National Climate Change Advisory Committee, government ministries, departments and agencies (National Forestry Authority, Forestry Sector Support Department, Climate Change Department, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Department of Environment Support Services, Ministry of Finance Planning Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Industry, Ministry of Local Governments, Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development, National and international Civil Society Organizations/NGOs ( represented by IUCN, WWF, Environment Alert, Action Coalition for Development and Environment (ACODE), Tree Talk Plus) Academia (Makerere University), private sector (represented by Uganda Timber Growers Association) and development partners actively engaged in REDD+ process (UNDP Kampala, Austria Development Cooperation), Local Communities and or forest dependent indigenous people participated through their representatives to the NTC and NCCAC. Draft Assessment findings and conclusions were validated by the NTC and approved by NCCAC on 13 July 2018. Additionally, CSO held meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2018 to assess the final outcomes under component 1. A schedule of main self-assessment meetings is presented in Annex 8.

Stakeholder inputs were obtained from; i) brainstorming/ discussions of Core Assessment Team, Taskforces and NTC meetings; and, ii) face to face interviews with stakeholder representatives. During the brainstorming sessions, final scores were determined.

As specified in the FCPF Readiness assessment guidelines, a colour-coded system was used to assess progress on each of the questions (Figure 1-2).

	Significant progress achieved
	Progressing well, but further progress required
	Further development required
	Not yet demonstrating progress

Figure 1-3: Colour-coding score system used in assessment process

The R-Package was prepared for submission to the FCPF for consideration at the next FCPF Participants Committee meeting in October 2018.

### 1.5. REPORT OF THE SELF-ASSESSMENT PROCESS

The Assessment of Uganda’s REDD+ readiness that was been undertaken by REDD+ stakeholders during May- July 2018 involved 108 (68% male, 32% female) stakeholders representing the Lead

institutions, REDD+ Secretariat, Taskforces, NTC, NCCAC, CSOs, Private Sector, IPs, REDD+ partners/donors and academia (Table 1-1).

Meeting	Representation					Gender		TOTALS
	Government	Private Sector	CSO/NGO	Experts /Taskforces	Donors	Male	Female	
Self-Assessment Team (4 meetings)	6	0	0	5	0	7	4	11
Taskforce Meeting	13	0	0	17		20	10	30
NTC meetings	4	0		16	1	16	5	21
Face to Face Interviews	4	2	6	0	3	11	4	15
NCCAC meeting	16	1	1	1	0	12	7	19
CSO meetings	0	0	12	0	0	7	5	12
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>108</b>
Percentage (%)	39.8	2.8	17.6	36.1	3.7	67.6	32.4	

**Table 1-1: Stakeholder representation in the self-assessment**

Stakeholders were selected based on their level of participation in the REDD+ process as well as their mandate over REDD+ strategies. Participation by CSO and Private sector was through face to face interviews as well as through their representatives in the Taskforces, NTC and NCCAC. The self-assessment involved 1 meeting of the 3 taskforces combined together, 1 meeting of CSOs<sup>8</sup>, 2 meetings of NTC and 1 meeting NCCAC while the Self-Assessment Team conducted 4 meetings. The views from taskforce meetings face to face interviews with stakeholders were pooled together and are presented as consolidated view. The assessment views were collaborated with facts and records from the various documentation and reports prepared under/for the Uganda's REDD+ process. For each question, scores for each category of stakeholder have been retained and while reasons for different scores among the different stakeholders have been provided in the narrative sections preceding score matrix.

The Validation of the draft assessment findings and conclusions was undertaken by NCCAC via a meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2018. The NCCAC provided inputs into the assessment information after which, the meeting made its opinion of the over-all country progress. The NCCAC opinion maintained the differences in assessment results by REDD+ different categories of Stakeholders. On 7<sup>th</sup> August 2018, a meeting of CSO representatives was convened to provide opinion on component 1 and over-all progress towards readiness.

The self-assessment was concluded with the following challenges:

- a. Contextualizing the assessment: Some of the responses tended to be biased towards assessing REDD+ implementation. This required continuous explanations and reminders about the assessment focus
- b. Coverage: the assessment did not obtain representation of Local Governments/Districts (although many of the CSOs / NGOs consulted work at the local level). It is assumed that responses from districts would not have changed the over-all assessment results.

<sup>8</sup>A CSO meeting to consider the over-all assessment of national progress was convened on 7<sup>th</sup> August 2018

## 2. READINESS ORGANIZATION AND CONSULTATION

### 2.1 SUB-COMPONENT 1A: NATIONAL REDD+ MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

#### 2.1.1 Overall progress and constraints

The National REDD+ management arrangements included the following elements:

- a. Implementing entities which comprised of lead ministry (Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and REDD+ Focal Point and Secretariat (FSSD).
- b. Coordination and supervision structures involving the NTC and NCCAC.
- c. Technical support systems involving the Taskforces.

**Sub-component 1. a (National REDD+ management arrangements)** has performed well. REDD+ management, coordination and supervision structures and processes are fully operational with full time REDD+ Secretariat imbedded in the MWE, National REDD+ Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and three Taskforces. These structures have been fully established to support the REDD+ process. The processes of institutionalizing REDD+ Secretariat into FSSD/MWE is constrained by low staffing levels in the department.

**Sub-component 1.b (Information sharing and early dialogue with key stakeholders)** has progressed satisfactorily. REDD+ information has been widely disseminated and dialogues and consultations with Stakeholders have been realized at national, subnational and community levels, including dialogues and consultations with special interest groups and forest dependent indigenous people. Over-all, approximately, 2,500 and 900 people representing 7 different categories of stakeholders including Policy organs at ministerial level, development partners, NGOs/CSOs, Private Sector, Forest Dependent people, Communities and Special groups, Academia and Research Institutions were consulted during the R-PP preparation phase (2010 – 2012) and Readiness phase (2013-2018), respectively. In addition, policy dialogues on draft BSA, FGRM, SESA and draft REDD+ Strategy sectors of finance, agriculture, forestry, environment, water, wildlife, land, tourism, energy, local governments, CSO/NGOs, members of Parliament, Women, Youth and Private Sector involving over 150 participants were conducted during 2017.

The major forms of raising awareness and sensitizing stakeholders were through print and electronic media, dissemination of awareness and publicity information and materials (Figure 2-1) and stakeholder's consultations and training workshops and through policy briefs (covering FGRM, SESA, BSA, FREL, REDD+ Strategy), and publications of assessment reports (land use and land cover changes, SESA, forest grievances and grievance mechanisms, FREL, assessment of policies and legal frameworks, indigenous forest dependent peoples, etc. A total of 2,280 (733 females, 1547 males) members of the participatory structures had their awareness on REDD+ raised through 1 national level and 11 regional training workshops and 33 community level trainings.

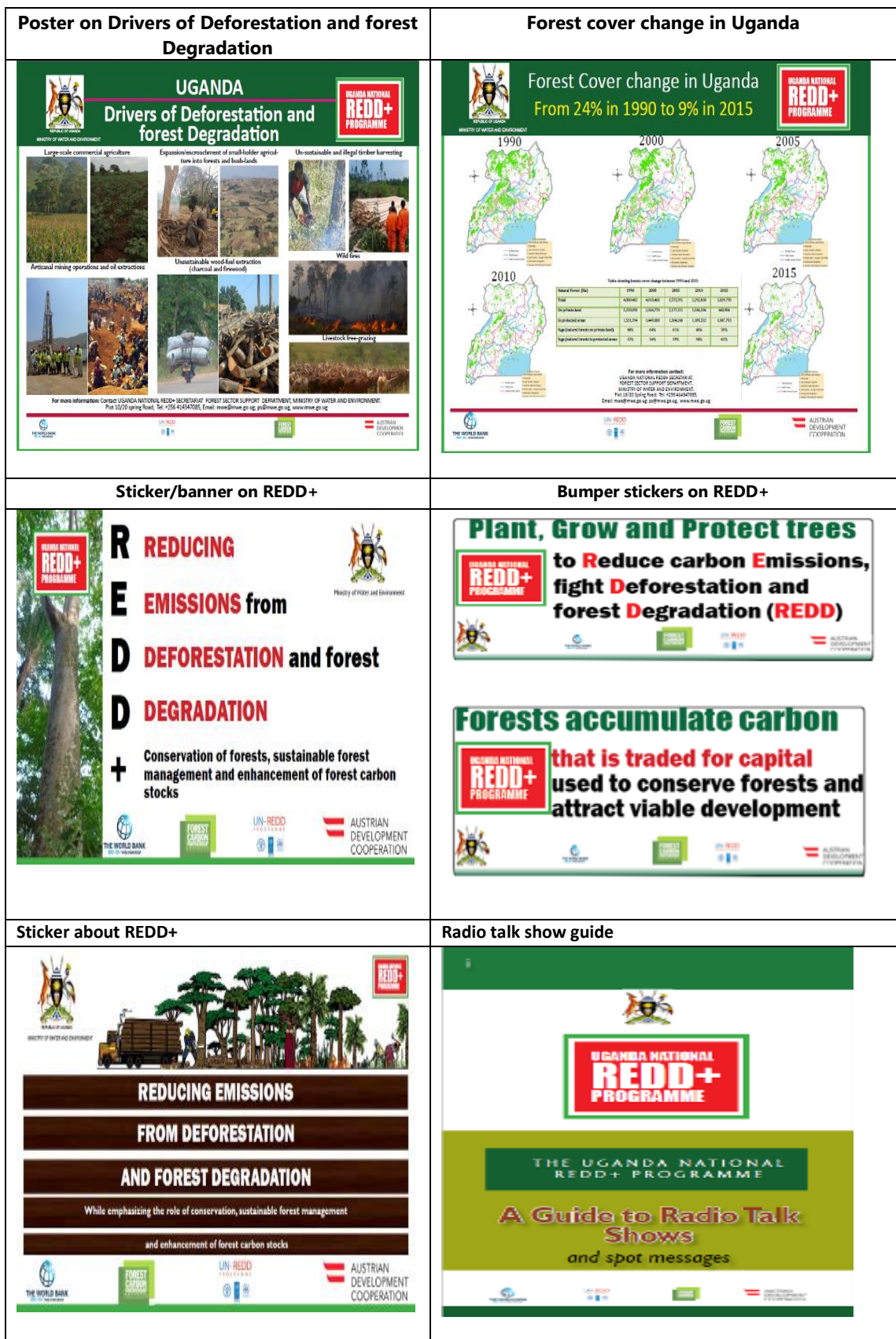


Figure 2-1: Sample of communication and awareness materials developed and applied

Communications and information sharing has been boosted by use of FM radio networks covering the major local languages (Luo, Luganda, Lugbara, Runyakitara) and English. At the same time, information sharing has been constrained by fact that there are diverse stakeholders requiring packaging information into many local languages. Access to e-communication by majority of the stakeholders especially at subnational and community levels affected dissemination of REDD+ information.

**Sub-component 1c. (Consultation and Participation Process) has progressed satisfactorily.** IUCN, Environmental Alert, Wildlife Conservation Society and Tree Talk Plus facilitated establishment of Stakeholder Participatory Structures at subnational level covering Albertine Rift, Mt. Elgon and Karamoja regions, central and southwestern Uganda. (Annex 9). Through this process;

- a. Meetings held at national level and within in Central Uganda, Mid-Eastern Uganda, Southern Uganda, Albertine rift, Mt Elgon, Karamoja and northern Uganda to discuss the draft national REDD+ Strategy and results of the integration of the agreed positions from the consultations and expert assessments into the draft national REDD+ Strategy.
- b. Discussions held with targeted and specific government agencies and ministries at national level and within Central Uganda, Mid-Eastern Uganda, Southern Uganda, Albertine rift, Mt Elgon, Karamoja and northern Uganda on the draft national REDD+ strategy.
- c. Consultative workshops conducted with the private sector to discuss the draft strategy at national level and within in Central Uganda, Mid-Eastern Uganda, Southern Uganda, Albertine rift, Mt Elgon, Karamoja and northern Uganda.
- d. Consultations held with high level policy makers at national level and within in Central Uganda, Mid-Eastern Uganda, Southern Uganda, Albertine rift, Mt Elgon, Karamoja and northern Uganda to discuss the draft report and consolidation of the final REDD+ strategy.
- e. Final strategy dissemination workshops with relevant stakeholders and partners at national level and within in Central Uganda, Mid-Eastern Uganda, Southern Uganda, Albertine rift, Mt Elgon, Karamoja and northern Uganda and the attendant outputs.

Tree Talk Plus supported all the structures set up by the three implementing partners by developing communication materials, some of which were used during consultations. Within the established structures, awareness and sensitisation meetings on REDD+, were held and stakeholder consultations on the draft national REDD+ strategy options were initiated by implementing partners at national and sub national levels to further inform the preparation of the draft national REDD+ Strategy for Uganda. Consultations not only provided an opportunity for increased stakeholder understanding of the draft strategy, but also provided a platform for sharing alternative options for incorporation in the Uganda National REDD+ strategy.

Stakeholders have been consulted upon and facilitated to provide inputs into the design of the REDD+ Strategy and action plan, FREL, FGRM, BSA and SESA and validation workshops at subnational and national levels. Consultation workshops were conducted by Consultants who facilitated the design of REDD+ Strategy and action plan, FREL, FGRM, BSA and SESA involving

Stakeholder participatory structures for enhancing stakeholder engagement in REDD+ process at national and subnational levels as well as for special groups, including Indigenous Forest Dependent People (IP) were established and trained (Table 2-1).

Region	Number of males	Number of females	Total
National level	13	13	26
Mt Elgon	26	6	32
Karamoja	18	10	28
Northern Uganda	42	16	58
Bunyoro	441	179	620
Rwenzori	323	216	539
Ankole	334	152	486
Kigezi	265	86	351
Central Uganda	23	6	29
Mid-eastern Uganda	17	7	24
Southern Uganda	10	10	20
Total	271	94	365

**Table 2-1: Statistics of number of stakeholders engaged at subnational levels**

In order to render these structures functional, there is need to streamline feedback mechanisms between the National REDD+ Secretariat and the participatory structures, as well as between the structures and the different stakeholders they represent. In addition, there is need to:

- a. Strengthen institutional linkages since REDD+ is not a responsibility of only one ministry, department or government agency. The roles and responsibilities of different government ministries, departments and agencies need to be clarified and communicated.
- b. Increasing awareness about the governance arrangements for implementing REDD+. Most of the people seem to think that REDD+ will sort out all the problems of the 'Forestry sector' and yet REDD+ is not just about forestry alone.
- c. Institutionalize these structures beyond REDD+. This will act as a sustainability mechanism to guarantee their relevance and functionality even beyond the REDD+ readiness phase.
- d. Manage expectations of different stakeholder categories within the structures ensuring continuous and consistent effort to avert any future potential conflicts that might emerge as a result of such unfulfilled expectations.

These gaps will be addressed during the design and implementation of the ERPs.

Information sharing about REDD+ process and documentation has not yet well penetrated targeted institutions as this information has tended to remain with desk officers and or REDD+ focal points within the lead government institutions and CSO, Academia and Private Sector partners. This is attributed to shortcomings in institutionalizing information sharing and management. Perhaps, the main outstanding challenge is institutionalizing REDD+ process which includes mainstreaming of REDD+ into other economic sectors and sector plans and strategies, sustaining budget and manpower for REDD+ among the government agencies and skilling manpower to effectively engage in results based payment period.

Feedback from stakeholder consultations and dialogues was documented and information integrated in the final draft REDD+ Strategy and implementation frameworks (Annex 10).



## 2.1.2 Progress and major achievements under component 1A

### 2.1.2.1 Accountability and transparency

Uganda's REDD+ process has been found to be a satisfactorily accountable and transparent process. The Uganda government designated an Assistant Commissioner for Forestry from within the FSSD to serve as the National Focal Point and established a REDD+ Secretariat within the Forestry Sector Support Department (FSSD). In order to enhance ownership, REDD+ tasks were integrated into job descriptions of the assigned FSSD staff. Both structures operated under clear terms of reference and reporting structure. The National REDD+ Focal Point reported to the Permanent Secretary MWE on over-all progress, coordination and accountability for REDD+ process deliverables and outputs. The National REDD+ Focal Point (and REDD+ Secretariat) also provided secretariat services to the NCCAC when conducting business of REDD+.

The REDD+ process developed and or applied the following planning and management tools that ensured accountability and transparency:

- a. **Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for REDD+ Process:** a framework for monitoring and evaluating implementing progress and outputs was completed in November 2015 <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/uganda-redd-me-framework>. This tool was used to generate progress reports and other information about the REDD+ process. The M&E framework was key source of information for the mid-term review in 2016 and continues to provide an objective assessment of progress upon which annual semi-annual and quarterly reports to FCPF, GoU and other partners were based.
- b. **Integrated reporting systems:** the REDD+ process generated reports that were integrated in government and donors/partner reporting systems and requirements. The reporting process and formats consolidated information on all activities and budgets supported by different donors and GoU. Through these systems, MWE captured and reported on progress of the REDD+ process within the government system. Uganda periodically reported to the FCPF Participants Committee, UN-REDD Board and government reporting and coordination structures and systems, namely: Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG), Joint Sector Review (JSR), National Climate Change Advisory Committee, among others.
- c. **REDD+ process planning and budgeting system:** the REDD+ Secretariat developed and applied a mapping tool for all components and budgets of the REDD+ process to coordinate and ensure synergies within and among the different components. Through this tool, all financial and technical contributions to the REDD+ process of the respective donors and GoU are mapped out and synchronized, thereby, ensuring that all contributions target the same goal, objectives and outputs.
- d. **Information Disclosure:** Uganda's reports on REDD+ process was disclosed through stakeholder meetings and workshops, meetings of Taskforces, National Technical Committee, National Climate Change Advisory Committee in form of Secretariat annual reports and briefings, Policy briefs and technical reports. Technical reports as well as draft REDD+ Strategy and action plan, SESA/ESMF, BSA, FGRM and FREL that were posted on websites of FCPF, UN-REDD and Ministry of Water and Environment.

- e. **Steering, Coordination and Supervisions process** involving the National Climate Change Advisory Committee, Joint Missions by REDD+ Partners (World Bank, UN-REDD, ADC and GoU. National level policy and sector level coordination was provided by the NCCAC which is a statutory body for advising Government on Climate Change policy.
- f. **Financial Audits and compliance audits for Donors and GoU budget.** The REDD+ process grants and GoU budgets have received periodic unqualified audit reports.
- g. **Mid Term Reviews:** the REDD+ process underwent mid-term reviews in early 2016 <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/uganda-redd-process-mid-term-report> and December 2016 <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/mid-term-review-uganda-un-redd-national-program> for the FCPF and UN-REDD components, respectively. Mid-term reviews took a comprehensive review of the REDD+ process. Mid-term review reports were disclosed to all REDD+ partners. The Terminal Evaluation of UN-REDD National Programme has been conducted in participatory manner involving all REDD+ Partners.

### 2.1.2.2 Operating mandate and budget

**Mandate:** the REDD+ process has been implemented within the mandates of lead institutions responsible for climate change and forestry using government systems and procedures. All external funding support was approved and accounted for by the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development. The REDD+ process was coordinated through Water and Environment Sectors coordination processes and overseen by the Climate Change Advisory Committee. In order to align the REDD+ process with the mandate over forestry, the Focal Point for REDD+ shifted from NFA to FSSD in 2013 because of its broad mandate over forestry issues.

**Budgets:** The R-PP recommended a budget of USD 10.67 million to finance Uganda’s REDD+ Readiness preparation. Uganda mobilized US\$ 11.3 million to support REDD+ Process between July 2013 – December 2019 (Table 2-2).

Component	Funds Allocated (US\$)	Category	Start Date	End Date
FCPF	3,634,000	Grant	Jul-13	Jun-17
FCPF additional Funding	3,750,000	Grant	Jul-17	Dec-19
ADC	890,797	Grant	Jul-13	Jun-16
UN-REDD Targeted Support	150,000	Grant	Apr-14	May-15
UN-REDD National Programme	1,833,760	Grant	Oct-15	Jun-17
GoU	2,566,000	Budget support	Jul-13	On-going
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12,824,557</b>			

**Table 2-2: R-PP implementation budgets**

The above funding contributions do not reflect funding from several NGOs and Private Sector because their budgets are not disclosed to National REDD+ Focal Point.

Uganda demonstrated an efficient resources mobilization effort drawing funds from four different sources towards the same budget (Annex 11). All funds were integrated into one budget atlas that enabled the National REDD+ Focal Point to coordinate planning and utilization of all financing



support and deliverables. The REDD+ Process budget was aligned to Government financial planning and reporting system.

Uganda has made progress towards mobilizing funding to support implementation of REDD+ Strategy. A Forest Investment Program (FIP) amounting to USD 234 million was finalized in June 2017 while proposals for financial support from GCF amounting to USD 117 million are nearly complete to be presented at the October 2018 GCF Board meeting. The Government is committed to supporting REDD+ Strategy implementation effective FY 2018/19 and resource mobilization efforts have been initiated. Additionally, there are ongoing Carbon projects in the country (e.g., CDM project under the National Forestry Authority), PES project in Kibale National Parks under Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA), REDD+ Capacity building Programme (Makerere University) and several NGO-led carbon projects in eastern and western part of the country (Annex 12).

### **2.1.2.3 Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration**

**Influencing Sector frameworks:** Uganda's progress in integrating REDD+ in macro-economic planning framework (the National Development Plan II (NDPII) (2016-2020) and Green Growth Strategy (GGS) (2015) is noteworthy. The National Development Plan II provided specific targets increasing forest cover to 18% of land cover by 2020 and commits to complete Uganda's REDD+ Readiness by same time. REDD+ is recognized under Climate Change Policy, NDC, Forestry Regulations, National Forest Plan (NFP) as well as in agriculture, energy, wildlife and tourism sectors.

**Integration with other sectors:** The REDD+ process utilized the Taskforces, NTC and NCCAC as platforms for engaging sectors representatives to gain more understanding and appreciation of REDD+ process and technical issues. Through these representatives, REDD+ issues were transmitted to these sectors and feedback provided. In addition, policy briefs, targeted sector assessments for REDD+ and sector specify meetings with REDD+ Secretariat and Consultants were convened to discuss integration of REDD+ into targeted sectors. To-date, REDD+ is reflected in the Climate Change Costed Plan of Action and National Forest Plan (NFP). Efforts to influence sector investment plans and budgets are ongoing.

**Collaboration with subnational levels actors:** the REDD+ process engaged directly with the selected local Government authorities (Districts) and forest and wildlife protected areas through meetings and workshops during the design of the REDD+ Strategy and frameworks and during the establishment of Participatory structures at subnational levels. Sub-national level actors in forestry, wildlife, agriculture, energy and land in selected districts have participated in training and capacity building efforts. A Road map for Mainstreaming Gender into REDD+ was developed in 2013. Implementation of this roadmap has been slow but action to mainstream gender are planned for implementation during the 2018-2019 work plans. As indicated in section 2.1.1 policy briefs targeting non-forestry sectors were developed and disseminated while policy briefing sessions have been conducted with legislature (Members of Parliament), Civil Society, Local Governments, Sector ministries and agencies, Media, Private sector, Youth, Women, among others.

**Coordination within the Water and Environment Sector:** the sector comprises of the government, CSO and private sector actors. A Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG) that convenes these actors provides a platform for integrating REDD+ process within the over-all sector, including information sharing and feedback from stakeholders on issues of REDD+ process in Uganda.

Since July 2013, REDD+ was incorporated in the agenda for the WESWG and as a result, REDD+ process was integrated in sector plans, Mid-Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF), funding and reporting arrangements within the sector. In addition, REDD+ process features well within the Joint Technical Review (JTR) platform that bringing together MWE and development partner to assess overall performance of the Sector, identify sector priorities and allocate sector resources. Through the JTR, REDD+ process and activities have been considered and financial resources allocated by participating donor (ADC) and Government.

**Coordination within the Secretariat:** At the FSSD/REDD+ Secretariat/implementation level, all components were coordinated by the FSSD/REDD+ Secretariat with agency staff and or consultants housed in and reporting to the REDD+ Secretariat. This provided opportunity for close interactions and consultation among the staff, synchronizing plans and schedule of activities.

#### **2.1.2.4 Technical supervision capacity**

Uganda REDD+ process built in-country structures and processes for providing technical inputs and supervisions to the REDD+ Process, namely; REDD+ Working Group (2010-2013); National Technical Committee and Taskforces (2010-present). Collectively these structures have been instrumental in finalizing the REDD+ Strategy, SESA, FGRM, BSA and the FREL. There is reasonable in-country capacity for REDD+ supervision.

A National Technical Committee (NTC) was appointed by the Permanent Secretary MWE in 2014 and provides technical oversight and guidance to the REDD+ process. The NTC took over from the REDD+ Working Group (2010-2014). The membership to NTC is drawn from REDD+ stakeholders within and outside government institutions (at managerial or senior level) with significant mandate over Climate change issues or significant interest in issues of Climate Change and REDD+ and holding technical expertise required to ensure that the technical aspects of the various components of R-PP implementation and the over-all REDD+ process are effectively addressed, including adherence to REDD+ principles, national policy and legal frameworks, World Bank and UN-REDD safeguards, among other standards. The National Technical Committee reports to the Steering Committee on technical aspects.

Three taskforces namely: SESA/Safeguards Taskforce, Policy Task Force (Policy, Legislation, Regulations) Taskforce and Methodological Taskforce (MRV) serve as platforms for specialists or experts to provide input into in respective work of the Consultants and technical agencies. Membership to the Taskforces is based on individual technical relevance to the business of the taskforce. Members are drawn from REDD+ stakeholder's institutions or independent specialists. Members of the Taskforce serve on individual and voluntary basis.

#### **2.1.2.5 Systems for monitoring and evaluation**

A Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for REDD+ Process was developed in 2015. This framework has been used by REDD+ Secretariat to monitor REDD+ progress and outputs and information used in preparing the Mid-Term Review Report in 2006 and FCPF annual progress reports for 2015/2016, 2016/2017 and 2017/18. Over 8 Joint missions were conducted since 2013 while 5 internal and external audits were conducted. Two Mid-term Evaluations were conducted in February 2016 (sponsored by FCPF) and December 2016 (sponsored by UN-REDD National Programme).

### 2.1.2.6 Efficiency/Effectiveness

Uganda's REDD+ process has delivered the following nationally endorsed outputs; REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, FREL, SESA, FGRM, BSA. The NFMS and SIS are at various stages of development and expected to be completed by June 2019. Grants received from FCPF, UN-REDD, ADC, NORAD and GoU budget since 2013 were almost fully utilized by December 2017 while additional funding from FCPF received in July 2017 will continue to support ongoing activities up to December 2019 (Annex 13).

### 2.1.2.7 Capacity

**Technical:** Capacities have been strengthened at both national and subnational levels, among and across sectors, CSOs, Media. Private Sector and Stakeholder Participatory Structures. Major capacity building efforts focused on forest mapping and inventories, assessment of Land use and land cover changes, establishing FREL, SESA, BSA and FGRM. Capacity building efforts has been implemented via training and workshops, short time courses, south-south and north-south exchange visits and direct engagement in several REDD+ activities such as MRV. Exchange visits have benefitted selected staff of lead government agencies and, representatives of forest dependent indigenous people and CSO/NGOs. Technologies and equipment have been provided to lead institutions engaged in forest mapping and inventory. A REDD+ Academy, the first of its kind in Africa, was conducted in Uganda in mid-2016 benefitting more than 30 participants from different sectors of government, CSOs, Academia and private sector. Besides the government led capacity building effort, several NGOs/CSOs, Universities and Private Sector players have active capacity building efforts and continue to collaborate with REDD+ National Focal Point on these efforts. In spite of these efforts, national capacity is still inadequate in terms of number of trained people, skills/expertise gaps (e.g., in MRV, Designing Emissions Reduction Programmes (ERP), Safeguards, etc.), technology and facilities as well as operations and development budgets. Capacity at community levels and for forest dependent indigenous people is deemed low due to budget and time constraints to conduct such training. During the 2018-2019 work plans, capacity building for local communities and forest dependent indigenous people is planned. Additional capacity building for designing Emission Reduction Programmes, NFMS and SIS is planned during the 2018-2019 work plan.

**Funds management capacity:** There is adequate financial management systems and personnel within the lead ministries and agencies. These systems are backed by government policy on information disclosure (budgets, financial reports and audits) and integration of REDD+ budgets into the GoU MTEF. The REDD+ budget atlas for all donor and GoU funding streams continue to serve a best example for managing multi-donors programmes.

### 2.1.2.8 Feedback and grievance redress mechanism

Uganda developed the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM) in 2016 describing an organizational system and resources that would be established to receive and address concerns (grievances, complaints, feedback, etc.) about the impact of implementation of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan on general public, especially, land owners, forest dependent indigenous people and stakeholders in forestry sector. ~~Uganda's FGRM seeks to build on existing formal and informal grievance redress mechanisms and as such, Uganda's FGRM serves as a hybrid structure that~~

creates a more effective platform for resolving conflicts and addressing grievances resulting from the REDD+ readiness and implementation activities.

Uganda's FGRM aims to ensure that stakeholders who may wish to raise concerns about actual or potential negative impacts arising from the implementation of national REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, or who have disputes with public sector agencies in forestry sector (e.g., National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Forestry Sector Support Department, District Local Government) or other REDD+ stakeholders (e.g., NGOs, Private Sector players), have an accessible mechanism for raising and resolving their concerns and disputes. Uganda's FGRM has not been applied in its entirety, but the informal and formal mechanisms that it builds on and complements are operational.

Uganda's FGRM is designed to contribute to conflict detection, prevention and resolution, as well as transforming conflicts associated with implementation of REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan into peaceful co-existence and community cohesion. It emphasizes conflict transformation because of its critical and potential role in improving and restoring the relationships among communities affected by conflict. In addition, the FGRM is designed to channel grievances into an acceptable, institutionalized system for resolving conflicts that are likely to occur during REDD+ readiness and implementation. It focuses on dialogue and problem solving as an intermediate way for stakeholders to discuss and resolve conflicts. It is expected to primarily address interest-based REDD+ conflicts, meaning conflict in which groups with some form of interdependency have a difference in (perceived) interest, for example, disputes related to benefit sharing, forest use, forest boundaries and forest ownership.

The FGRM seeks to streamline existing grievance redress mechanisms that are either informal or formal. The formal ones include the court system while the informal ones include grievance redress mechanisms used by cultural or traditional institutions. The FGRM is not intended to replace the existing grievance redress mechanism but to serve as a hybrid structure that creates a more effective platform for resolving conflicts and addressing grievances resulting from the REDD+ readiness and implementation activities. In the event that people or communities affected by REDD+ related conflicts do not find the intervention and resolutions of the FGRM satisfactory, they may seek redress through the mainstream formal court system Figure 2-2.

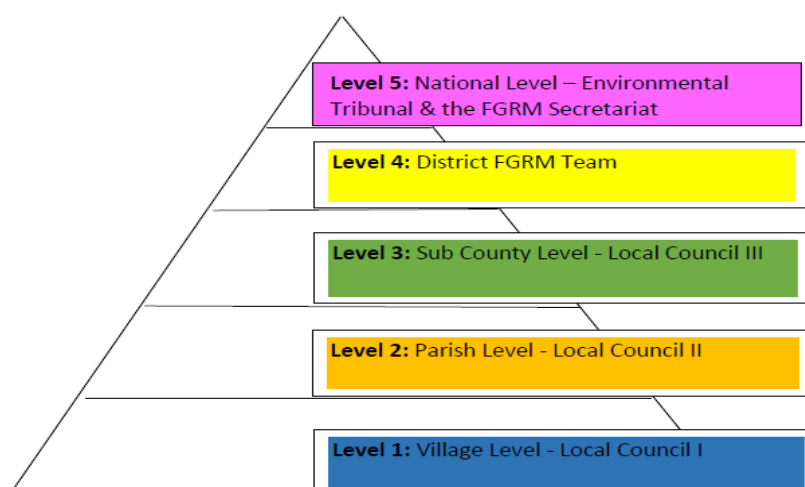


Figure 2-2: Structure of Uganda's FGRM

The FGRM will be implemented centrally by an FGRM Secretariat housed within the Forestry Sector Support Development. The Secretariat which will be headed by GoU personnel at senior level will be responsible for managing and coordinating all activities of the FGRM. The head of the FGRM Secretariat may be selected from among the senior staff of the FSSD. The FGRM Secretariat will convene meetings relevant to the FGRM; document all activities of the FGRM; lead and coordinate activities for the implementation of the FGRM; coordinate the periodic monitoring and evaluation of the FGRM activities; report on all activities of the FGRM, and account for all resources for the FGRM (including money, personnel, and logistics). The FGRM Secretariat will benefit from the existing sector working groups within the MWE, including these platforms that already bring together CSOs, the private sector, international agencies, the academia and donor agencies.

At the district level, the FGRM activities will be coordinated under the Office of the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO). The CAO will convene and facilitate line departments including those responsible for forestry, environment, land, wetlands, community development and planning. Together, the CAO and technical officers will constitute the District FGRM Team. Additionally, the CAO will establish an FGRM Multi-stakeholder Task Force, consisting of representatives from CSOs, honorary Forest Officers, private sector, religious and cultural leaders whose main responsibility will be assist the FGRM mechanism at district addressing conflicts of grievances arising out of implementation of REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan.

At lower local government level, conflicts and grievances will be handled through the LCI – LCIII structures, as appropriate.

The functioning of the FGRM under formal dispute management mechanisms will apply systems and procedures of the Central government, district and lower local governments. For example, the Collaborative Forest Management (CFM) structures will be guided by the Tree Planting and Forestry Act; the LCs will be guided by the Local Governments Act, Cap 243 Laws of Uganda; the LC Courts will be guided by the LC Courts Act, 2006 and regulations; while the judicial institutions (primarily courts) will be guided by the Judicature Act, Cap 13 Laws of Uganda. The FGRM will apply processes and procedures applicable to the informal dispute management mechanism pursued.

#### **2.1.2.9 Process for raising awareness**

During the R-PP formulation period (2010-2012), information sharing and early dialogues about REDD+ and R-PP process was supported by an R-PP Awareness Strategy. As indicated above, a series of awareness and outreach actions were spearheaded by the National REDD+ Focal Point and the R-PP Secretariat using variety of tools and approaches including REDD+ Brochure, REDD+ Banner, radio messages, participation in policy meetings and related workshops and events within and outside Uganda, sensitization during Stakeholder Consultations, documentary on REDD+ and R-PP in Uganda and, electronic communication using e-mail and websites.

During the REDD+ Readiness phase, similar approaches for raising awareness were applied. However, additional mechanisms involved setting up stakeholder participatory structures at all levels as reported in preceding sections. REDD+ information and messages were developed and disseminated through structures and to general public through posters, brochures, radio and TV spot messages in variety of vernaculars. Additional information dissemination and awareness efforts were and through stakeholder consultations meetings and workshop during the development of Uganda's REDD+

Strategy, SESA/ESMF, FREL, FGRM and BSA. REDD+ process maintained active participation in commemorating World Forestry Day and World Environment in 2015-2018.

The above achievements need to be sustained and consolidated. However, in order to sustain or consolidate these achievements, the following limitations or challenges require attention: i) maintaining support on voluntary basis from the Taskforces and NTC; ii) mainstreaming REDD+ activities into other sectors and local government processes; iii) strengthening institutional and manpower capacities at national and district levels to engage in the results based payment phase; iv) increasing access to REDD+ information and improving the understanding of REDD+; v) REDD+ information management for in-country and external reporting.

The following circumstances avail Uganda opportunities to address the challenges identified: i) utilizing participatory structures (component 1b) to increase access to REDD+ information; ii) utilizing the FM Radio stations and other forms of media platforms for awareness raising; iii) utilizing evidence based/technical data and information generated during the REDD+ process to influence policy and sector plans and strategies; iii) utilizing capacity building initiatives of universities, research organizations, private sector and NGOs to increase in-country capacity for REDD+.

The National Technical Committee and NCCAC did not agree with the assessment of the efficiency and effectiveness of the REDD+ in ensuring REDD+ activities are coordinated, integrated into and influencing the broader national or sector policy frameworks. The NTC and NCCAC were of the view that Uganda's progress in integrating REDD+ in macro-economic planning frameworks that were developed or revised during the assessment period, namely, the National Development Plan II (2016-2020), Green Growth Strategy (2015), Climate Change Policy (2013), NDC (2015), Forestry Regulations (2014), National Forest Plan (2013) as well as in agriculture, energy, wildlife and tourism sector plans is significant achievement while the Core Assessment Team was of the view that there is no evidence of integration into sector policy frameworks. This is due to the fact the sector policies and plans have not been revised during the 2014-2018 period. The CSO meeting on 7<sup>th</sup> August was of the opinion that red tape and slow decision making processes in financial management often results in delays and do not reflect good management capacity. The CSO meeting was of the opinion that the level of engagement during the development of the FGRM provided awareness to the potentially impacted people, although the implementation of the FGRM is pending. Further, the CSO meeting observed that whereas the institutional arrangements have provided platforms for informing or influencing sectors, new approaches for influencing sector investment plans should be considered.

### 2.1.3 Results of self-assessment

The results of the assessment are presented in Table 2-3.

	<b>Assessment focus</b>	<b>Consolidated</b> (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	<b>Core Team</b> (3 July)	<b>NTC</b> (11 July)	<b>NCCAC</b> (12 July)	<b>CSO</b> (7 Aug)
1.	Accountability and transparency How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements demonstrating they are operating in an open, accountable and transparent manner?					

2. Operating mandate and budget	How is it shown that national REDD+ institutions operate under clear mutually supportive mandates with adequate, predictable and sustainable budgets?					
3. Multi-sector coordination mechanisms and cross-sector collaboration	How are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements ensuring REDD+ activities are coordinated, integrated into and influencing the broader national or sector policy frameworks (e.g., agriculture, environment, natural resources management, infrastructure development and land-use planning)?					
4. Technical supervision capacity	How effectively and efficiently are national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements leading and supervising multi-sector readiness activities, including the regular supervision of technical preparations?					
5. Funds management capacity	How are institutions and arrangements demonstrating effective, efficient and transparent fiscal management, including coordination with other development partner-funded activities?					
6. Feedback and grievance redress mechanism	What evidence is there to demonstrate the mechanism is operating at the national, subnational and local levels, is transparent, impartial, has a clearly defined mandate, and adequate expertise and resources?					
	What evidence is there that potentially impacted communities are aware of, have access to, and the mechanism is responsive to feedback and grievances?					

Table 2-3: Results of Self Assessment (component 1a)



## **2.2. SUB-COMPONENT 1B: CONSULTATION, PARTICIPATION, AND OUTREACH**

### **2.2.1. Progress and major achievements 1B**

Stakeholders have been consulted with and facilitated to provide inputs into the design of the REDD+ Strategy and action plan, FREL and implementation frameworks (Section 2.1) Targeted consultations and training were conducted for forest dependent indigenous people, special interest groups (Legislators, policy makers, women, youth, media, private sector). Participatory structures for stakeholder engagement at national and subnational levels as well as for special groups, including Indigenous Forest dependent people (IP) were established and trained. Stakeholder participatory structures at national, subnational, community level were utilized to mobilize and secure stakeholder inputs.

The above achievements notwithstanding, there are challenges of low literacy levels and multiplicity of local vernaculars that render awareness raising and consultations with stakeholders at grassroots cumbersome. Secondly, there is increasing “fatigue over voluntary services” among the members of the taskforces and NTC and this could trend could potentially undermine their continued good voluntary services to the REDD+ process.

Periodic meetings of REDD+ Steering Committee (NCCAC) were conducted which resulted into adoption/endorsements of the REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, FREL, BSA, FGRM, SESA, ESMF and the National Forest Investment Programme.

Quarterly meetings of National Technical Committee provided technical guidance to the respective deliverables (REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, BSA, FGRM, SESA Framework, FREL, MRV, NFMS).

Indigenous Forest Dependent Peoples (IPs) and Civil-Society Organizations (CSOs) are represented in the REDD+ Steering, Technical Coordination Committee and Taskforces.<sup>9</sup>

CSO and Indigenous Peoples representatives were engaged in various ways, including: Focused Group Discussions, consultations and validation workshops or meetings at all stages of REDD+ Strategy formulation through implementation of the respective Consultancy packages, as well as meetings of the REDD+ Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and Taskforces.

#### **2.2.1.1 Stakeholder Engagement during the R-PP formulation period**

Uganda’s R-PP formulation process emphasized multi-stakeholder consultation and participation aiming at sensitizing various stakeholders on REDD+ and its concepts, soliciting their views and promoting understanding of REDD+, capturing their presumed expectations and anticipated roles and responsibilities in the REDD+ process. Consultations were extensively carried out at national and regional levels, with special groups and forest dependent people through R-PP Steering Committee, REDD+ Working Group, nation-wide Multi-stakeholder forums, Focused Groups representing “forest-dependent” people, Donors and Development partners in Uganda, Academia, and Government Policy and decision makers. Additionally, the SESA study provided additional inputs in form of proposals to develop a comprehensive Environment and Social Management Framework. Stakeholder consultations

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<sup>9</sup> 28 person Steering Committee includes 1 IPO and 2 CSO representatives; 28-person National Technical Committee includes 6 CSO Representatives; 9-person Methodological (MRV) Taskforce includes 1 CSO representative; 14-person Policy/Strategy Options Taskforce includes 1 IPO and 2 CSO representatives while 16 person SESA/Safeguards Taskforce includes 1 PO and 3 CSO representatives.



were facilitated by the R-PP Secretariat as well as volunteer organizations (IUCN and CARE) and Contracted NGOs. FCPF through the World Bank as well as the Norwegian Government financed the process while CARE and IUCN provided in kind support. The results of the Consultations were utilized to feed into the R-PP.

### **2.2.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement during the REDD+ Readiness phase**

Stakeholder engagement was based on the Consultation and Participation (C&P) Plan developed in 2013, <http://www.mwe.go.ug/library/consultation-and-participation-plan-redd-process>. The C&P plan identified various participation structures and processes at national and local level with potential to be utilized to foster stakeholder engagement.

Awareness and sensitization meetings on REDD+ were held and stakeholder consultations during the preparation and finalization of the REDD+ Strategy options, FGRM, BSA, SESA/ESMF at national and sub national levels, including structures for forest dependent indigenous people. Consultations not only provided an opportunity for increased stakeholder understanding of the draft strategy and these implementation frameworks, but also provided a platform for sharing alternative options for incorporation in the Uganda National REDD+ strategy.

There were challenges faced when utilizing these structures including; i) capacity of majority rural people to understand REDD+, ii) multiplicity of languages/vernacular that requires translations, iii) institutionalizing these structures in order to ensure their sustainability, and, iv) ensuring mechanism for information flow and feedback between the structures and REDD+ Secretariat. In spite of these challenges, these structures were found valuable in reinforcing ownership of the REDD+ Programme. There is evidence especially at landscape levels where communities have testified about awareness about the REDD+ Programme through their leaders who have participated in the various stakeholder consultative meetings and awareness workshops.

At national levels, policy dialogues were conducted with the legislators, donors, private sector, CSO, policy makers generate consensus on policy issues pertaining to REDD+ Strategy, SESA, FGRM, BSA and inputs into the REDD+ Strategy and these frameworks.

A CSO Self-Selection exercise was conducted late 2016 aiming at recommending CSO representation and inclusion in national REDD+ Steering and coordination structures and processes. This exercise recognized the then representatives and recommended modification in the representations and mode of communication and feedback between the representative CSOs and the CSO constituency. However, some of the recommendations were not fully taken up by the NCCAC because they conflicted with the mandate of the NCCAC.

### **2.2.1.3 Information sharing and accessibility of information**

The REDD+ process aimed at enhancing access to information about the REDD+ process and products such as consultant reports. REDD+ information was shared via MWE Website as well as FCPF/WB and UN-REDD websites. Accountability information was presented in form of progress reports, MTR and other briefs to targeted audiences. All reporting requirements to the FCPF, ADC, UN-REDD and GoU were complied with. Information on the over-all REDD+ process and progress was shared via NCCAC, NTC and Taskforce meetings, JTR/JSR meetings, public events (e.g., National Forest Day, World Bank Projects Open day) and during stakeholder consultations on REDD+ Strategy, SESA,

FGRM, BSA and FREL through posters, radio spot messages, fliers, brochures and publications. Uganda continued to participate in the FCPF Participants Committee and other regional/international forums where information was shared and publicity materials disseminated. Uganda presented her FIP to the CIF/FIP Subcommittee in June 2017. Uganda launched her REDD+ Strategy at the UNFCCC COP 23 in November 2017. Through the Policy dialogues convened between March – December 2017, information about REDD+ was shared widely to national and subnational stakeholders.

There remains a challenge of disseminating REDD+ information to all segments of the society partly due to limited access to good and reliable internet and many vernaculars/languages for the majority rural people. During the 2018-2019 work plan period, communication messages and outreach will be further developed and disseminated. Secondly, the relevance or applicability of the REDD+ implementation frameworks (BSA, FGRM, SESA/ESMF) remains unknown since they have not been tested in the field. Thirdly, the participation of Local governments and private Sector is still inadequate yet their contribution to REDD+ is significant. Whereas self-selection exercise for CSO to identify representatives to REDD+ management and coordination processes was conducted in early 2007, the exercise was not completed because the outcome of the self-selection was not accepted by the NCCAC due to inconsistencies with the composition of NCCAC and recommended revisions was not complete by time of conducting the self-assessment. It is intended to review the self-selection for CSOs during the 2018-2019 period. Likewise, participatory structures for engaging forest dependent indigenous people were established at a time when the design of the REDD+ strategy and implementation frameworks was nearly complete and therefore these structures were not fully utilized for the purpose. It is intended to utilize these structures during the revisions /updating of the REDD Strategy during the 2018-2019 work plan period. More so, an activity aimed at strengthening capacities of forest dependent indigenous people to effectively participate in the final design of the REDD+ Strategy as well as design and implementation of ERPs will be implemented during 2018-2019 work plan. The feedback from consultation will be utilized during the revision of the REDD+ strategy, in designing the ERPs.

The CSO meeting of 7<sup>th</sup> August was of the opinion that there was evidence of self-selection during consultations as well as during the establishment of Stakeholder participatory structures. The CSO meeting was also of the view that whereas management arrangements have demonstrated transparent, consistent and disclosure of information, sometimes information has not been provided in good time. The meetings also noted that there is need to deepen access of information to local communities. With regards to the effectiveness, CSO meeting was of the view that CSOs/NGOs that actively engaged in REDD+ process since 2010 have been exposed to REDD+ and as such, have been able to build on these exposures to mobilize their own financial resources to contribute to Uganda's REDD+ readiness process especially through pilot projects. On disclosure, CSO meeting was of the view that there is little evidence to show that outcomes of consultations have been disclosed to stakeholders.

## 2.2.2. Results of self-assessment

The assessment results are presented in Table 2-4

	Assessment Focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC (11 July)	NCCAC (12 July)	CSO (7 Aug)
7. Participation and engagement of keystakeholders	How is the full, effective and on-going participation of key stakeholders demonstrated through institutional mechanisms (including extra efforts to Indigenous forest dependent People and local communities)?					
	What are the participatory mechanisms being used to ensure that Indigenous forest dependent Peoples and forest-dependent communities have the capacity to effectively participate in REDD+?readiness and implementation?					
8. Consultation processes	What evidence demonstrates that consultation processes at the national and local levels are clear, inclusive, transparent, and facilitate timely access to information in a culturally appropriate form?					
	What evidence is there that the country has used a self-selection process to identify rights holders and stakeholders during consultations?					
	What evidence is there that Indigenous forest dependent Peoples institutions and decision-making processes are utilized to enhance consultations and engagement?					
	What evidence is there that consultation processes are gender sensitive and inclusive?					
9. Information sharing and accessibility of information	How have national REDD+ institutions and management arrangements demonstrated transparent, consistent,					

	comprehensive and timely sharing and disclosure of information (related to all readiness activities, including the development of REDD+ strategy, reference levels, and monitoring systems) in a culturally appropriate form?					
	What evidence is there that information is accessible to stakeholders (e.g., in a format and language understandable to them) and is being received?					
	What channels of communications are being used to ensure that stakeholders are well informed, especially those that have limited or no access to relevant information?					
10. Implementation and public disclosure of consultation outcomes	How are the outcomes of consultations integrated (fed into, disseminated, publicly disclosed and taken into account) in management arrangements, strategy development and technical activities related to reference level and monitoring and information systems development?					

Table 2-4: Results of Assessment (component 1b)

## 3. REDD+ STRATEGY PREPARATION

### 3.1. SUB-COMPONENT 2A. ASSESSMENT OF LAND USE, LAND-USE CHANGE DRIVERS, FOREST LAW, POLICY AND GOVERNANCE

#### 3.1.1. Progress and major achievements component 2A

The assessments carried out during the R-PP were based information obtained from stakeholder consultations, assessment studies, literature and brainstorming sessions with REDD+ Working Group and lead agencies. These assessments provided information on the then major land use trends, direct and indirect drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation in the context of REDD+, land tenure and natural resource rights and relevant forestry governance issues, past efforts at formulation and implementation of policies or measures for addressing some of the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, potentials for improvement, and opportunities to address REDD+ This information provided a sound basis for formulating Uganda's initial REDD+ Strategy options which were based on the the assessment of identified drivers and underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation as well as the assessment of forest governance in Uganda in terms of policies, legislation, institutional frameworks and stakeholder participation, among others.

The R-PP assessment was reviewed in 2016 and detailed assessment on the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation conducted as part of the analysis that informed the selection of REDD+ Strategies. The 2016 assessment confirmed that the underlying causes for deforestation and degradation are numerous and the national setting is quite complex, noting that high human population growth is the overarching starting point and the main underlying cause in Uganda. The 2016 assessment further noted that both "poverty" and "culture" factors are secondary underlying causes together with "urbanization", which stems from population growth. Further, it noted that numerous concrete underlying causes were linked to institutions, social and human resources, natural resources, energy, land and farming as well as legal regulations type of factors (Annex 14).

Further, analysis showed that basing on the actual observed drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and the size and impact in terms of carbon and carbon dioxide emissions, a huge amount of carbon emissions results from wildfires in forests, grasslands fires and agricultural practices in Uganda, making it the biggest driver of deforestation and forest degradation in forest areas of Uganda. Natural forest wood extraction for energy (fuelwood and charcoal) is the second largest individual drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, followed by round wood extraction for construction material. Smallholder agricultural expansion is the fourth biggest driver and the large-scale commercial farmland expansion fifth biggest driver. Livestock free-grazing seems to cause huge emissions both in forest and non-forest areas, but separating its harmful and non-harmful elements for deforestation and degradation poses a challenge.

Over-all, carbon emission during the next 25 years would then be 4,434 MT carbon, which means overall 16,273 MTCO<sub>2</sub>eq over the same time period. The maximal abatement potential of the proposed strategic options is 31,284 MTCO<sub>2</sub>eq, which is an average 341 MT carbon per year and/or

1,251 MTCO<sub>2</sub>eq per year. This is above the expected BAU scenario for the national carbon emissions (Annex 15).

Whilst the country has conducted good assessments of the land use, land use changes, changes in forest covers, drivers of deforestation forest degradation and, policy and legal environment, issues pertaining to forest governance (tenure, protection/law enforcement, regulation and citizen participation) are dynamic and would require periodic appraisal. Human population growth, culture and economic performance are critical factors influencing change in land use and forest/vegetation cover. These scenarios show that there is need to build capacity (human/skills and financial resources) to ensure continuous assessment of these factors. On the other hand, the REDD+ Strategy option that have been designed to correspond/address the drivers of DD would be effective only when the required financial, technical capacities and policy incentives for their reimplementation are sufficiently mobilized.

### 3.1.2. Results of self-assessment

The results of the Assessment are presented in table 3-1.

	Assessment Focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC (11 July)	NCCAC (12 July)
11. Assessment and analysis	Does the summary of the work conducted during R-PP formulation and preparation present an analysis of recent historical land-use trends (including traditional) and assessment of relevant land tenure and titling, natural resource rights, livelihoods (including traditional/customary), forest law, policy and governance issues?				
12. Prioritization of direct and indirect drivers/barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement	How was the analysis used to prioritize key direct and indirect drivers to be addressed by the programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?				
	Did the analysis consider the major barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities (if appropriate) to be addressed by the programs and policies included in the REDD+ strategy?				
13. Links between drivers/barriers and REDD+ activities	What evidence demonstrates that systematic links between key drivers, and/or barriers to forest carbon stock enhancement activities (as appropriate), and REDD+				

	activities were identified?				
14. Action plans to address natural resource rights, land tenure, governance	Do action plans to make progress in the short-medium- and long-term towards addressing relevant, land-use, land tenure and titling, natural resource rights, livelihoods, and governance issues in priority regions related to specific REDD+ programs, outline further steps and identify required resources?				
15. Implications for forest law and policy	Does the assessment identify implications for forest or other relevant law and policy in the long-term?				

**Table 3-1: Results of the Assessment (component 2a)**

### **3.2. SUBCOMPONENT: 2B. REDD+ STRATEGY OPTIONS**

#### **3.2.1. Progress and major achievements component 2B**

The development of the national REDD+ Strategy involved undertaking a complete assessment of the potential strategic options identified in the R-PP and past and current social and economic development issues as well as issues pertaining to climate change, forestry, agriculture, energy and biomass energy, land use and land management, wetlands, water resources, biodiversity, wildlife conservation, mining, infrastructure development, urban development and settlements, environment, etc. as a basis for elaboration of options for addressing drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks. The assessment also identified, assessed and proposed options that would meet the international (e.g. UNFCCC) guidance and national safeguards, including issues identified in SESA.

A detailed assessment of the current condition, with respect to scale/scope/extent, and future trends of the drivers (all types and by all causes) and issues together with their identified corresponding strategy options for addressing drivers of REDD+ collection and analysis of relevant additional information required) formed a basis for obtaining a prioritized list of options for addressing drivers of REDD+, addressing tenure issues, governance issues, gender considerations and all types of safeguards and guidance. Drivers and potential options were analyzed for their policy and legal implications and implementation requirements. Under each strategic Option (Section 3 of the REDD+ Strategy) policy implication and requirements were assessed and presented. The over-all policy implications and requirements were analyzed and concluded that there is good policy and legal environment for REDD+ Strategy and made recommendation for area that require improvements in Annex 2 of the REDD+ Strategy Document.

Uganda's REDD+ process is a national undertaking, well positioned within the over-policy framework and is one of the national climate change initiatives. Uganda is among those few FCPF and UN-REDD

participating countries in Africa with dedicated budget funds to support REDD+ activities, as REDD+ has been accommodated in her Macro-Economic Investment Plan, Mid-Term Expenditure Framework and Water and Environment Sector Investment Plan. Uganda’s REDD+ Strategy guides development of the nationally agreed set of policies and programs for addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, in an integrated manner.

In order to ensure that implementation of the strategic options and activities does not trigger any negative environmental or social impacts or consequences, SESA recommended the measures for integrating social and environmental issues in the design and implementation of the REDD+ Strategy action. The environmental- and social impacts, and related risks of the proposed strategic options have been presented in Annex 16.

The initial assessment results were discussed with relevant experts and with the REDD+ Taskforce and lead agencies. REDD+ Strategies and action plan were validated by NTC and endorsed by the NCCAC in November 2017.

The assessment of strategic options for tackling drivers of deforestation and forest degradation notes that whereas the REDD+ Strategies are developed, there remains room for influencing or integrating development strategies, priorities and plans for key sectors such as infrastructure development (roads, rail), agriculture (livestock development, commercial agriculture) and refugee policies. At the same time, the assessment notes that the REDD+ strategy does not provide roadmap/timeframe for addressing such inconsistencies.

The assessment reveals different opinions on the extent to which REDD Strategies respond to broader development objectives and have broad community support. Some of the respondents felt that local communities do not fully understand the REDD+ and therefore REDD+ Strategies which opinion tends to reflect that the assessment focused on REDD+ implementation as opposed to the process of developing the REDD+ strategies. The Self – Assessment Team was of the view that the REDD+ process involved communities although the coverage was low compared to Uganda’s population, hence, recommending more work in disseminating messages or raising awareness of REDD+. The NTC and NCCAC were of the view that the level of consultations and participation during the REDD+ process was adequate, but agreeing that, disseminating REDD+ strategies and increasing awareness is necessary.

### 3.2.2 Results of the Assessment

The results of the Assessment are presented in table 3-2.

	Assessment Focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC 11 July	NCCAC 12 July
16. Selection and prioritization of REDD+ strategy options	Were REDD+ strategy options (prioritized based on comprehensive assessment of direct and indirect drivers of deforestation, barriers to forest enhancement activities and/ or informed by other factors, as				



	appropriate) selected via a transparent and participatory process?				
	Were the expected emissions reduction potentials of interventions estimated, where possible, and how did they inform the design of the REDD+ strategy?				
17. Feasibility assessment	Were REDD+ strategy options assessed and prioritized for their social, environmental and political feasibility, risks and opportunities, and analysis of costs and benefits?				
18. Implications of strategy options on existing sectoral policies	Have major inconsistencies between the priority REDD+ strategy options and policies or programs in other sectors related to the forest sector (e.g., transport, agriculture) been identified?				
	Is an agreed timeline and process in place to resolve inconsistencies and integrate REDD+ strategy options with relevant development policies?				
	Are they supportive of broader development objectives and have broad community support?				

Table 3-2: Results of the assessment (component 2b)

### 3.3. SUB-COMPONENT 2C. IMPLEMENTATION FRAMEWORK

#### 3.3.1. Progress and major achievements component 2C

Uganda's REDD+ process has developed the BSA and FGRM that were adopted by the NCCAC in November 2017.

**BSA:** Uganda's BSA is established in form of an autonomous national Fund (The BSA Fund) to be managed under the conditional grants fiscal system, providing for implementation of Uganda's National REDD+ Benefit Sharing Arrangements at national and subnational level.

The BSA Fund has an independent steering structure (comprised of members from both government and non-state actors (CSO, private Sector and academia) and a secretariat that is managed through existing principles and practices of the fiscal transfer system from the central government to local government, service providers and beneficiaries. Uganda's BSA takes into account national circumstances (governance systems, financial management capacities, national coverage) in order for it to be relevant and applicable. The BSA has not yet been applied and therefore its suitability as model for REDD+ benefits sharing is not tested or confirmed.

**The FGRM:** Uganda developed the Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism in 2016 describing an organizational system and resources that would be established to receive and address concerns (grievances, complaints, feedback, etc.) about the impact of implementation of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan on general public, especially, land owners, forest dependent indigenous people and stakeholders in forestry sector. Uganda's FGRM which streamlines existing formal and informal grievance redress mechanisms serves as a hybrid structure that creates a more effective

platform for resolving conflicts and addressing grievances resulting from the REDD+ readiness and implementation activities.

Uganda's FGRM aims to ensure that stakeholders who may wish to raise concerns about actual or potential negative impacts arising from the implementation of national REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, or who have disputes with public sector agencies in forestry sector (e.g., National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Forestry Sector Support Department, District Local Government) or other REDD+ stakeholders (e.g., NGOs, Private Sector players), have an accessible mechanism for raising and resolving their concerns and disputes. The FGRM has not been applied and therefore its suitability is not tested or confirmed.

Whilst these frameworks have been developed and ready for application, nonetheless, lack of legal definition of rights to carbon or carbon tenure could be serious impediment to their smooth implementation.

Uganda has no specific REDD+ legislation or policy as such, REDD+ is grounded in National Forest Policy and Law. The REDD+ Strategies on the other hand, are grounded in policies and legislation of climate change, environment, wetlands, wildlife, agriculture, renewable energy, land, culture, among others.

Uganda has been implementing carbon or results based payments initiatives mainly by international and national NGOs including Payments for Ecosystems Services and Carbon Tree projects. The Uganda Wildlife Authority developed a fully-fledged Carbon project in Kibale National Park and is currently implementing PES in Mt. Rwenzori national park with support from WWF (Annex 12).

Uganda prepared interim REDD+ guidelines that were endorsed by the REDD+ Steering Committee in 2013. These draft guidelines were intended to be tested with REDD+ pilots and eventually be adapted to serve as the basis for managing the REDD+ programs at the sub-national level. They were also expected to help stakeholders advance their thinking in practical terms on potential for REDD+ programmes being implemented based on agreed basic principles.

The National geo-referenced REDD+ information system or registry that would provide comprehensive information on all REDD+ projects is not yet developed. There are intentions under NDC partnership under the MWE to develop Uganda's geo-referenced REDD+ registry as part of NDC registry requirements. Initial informal consultations on REDD+ specific registry have been initiated by East African REDD+ Capacity Building Project under Makerere University.

During the 2018-2019 work plan activities (Annex 13), the country will re-align the BSA and FGRM to the refined National REDD+ Strategy, SIS and the ERPs.

Some of the respondents were of the view that there is slow progress in adopting policy, legislation and/or regulations related to REDD+ programs and activities. This view tends to reflect that the respondents assessed REDD+ implementation and not process of preparing the country readiness for REDD+. The Core Assessment Team, NTC and NCCAC were of the view that the policy and legal reforms that took place during the assessment period address REDD+ strategies and action, but it remains relevant to ensure that implementation of these frameworks accommodates the REDD+ strategies and actions.

### 3.3.2. Results of self-assessment

The results of the Assessment are presented in Table 3-3.

	Assessment Focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC 11 July	NCCAC (12 July)
19. Adoption and implementation of legislation/regulations	Have legislation and/or regulations related to REDD+ programs and activities been adopted?				
	What evidence is there that these relevant REDD+ laws and policies are being implemented?				
20. Guidelines for implementation	What evidence is there that the implementation framework defines carbon rights, benefit sharing mechanisms, REDD+ financing modalities, procedures for official approvals (e.g., for pilots or REDD+ projects), and grievance mechanisms?				
21. Benefit sharing mechanism	What evidence is there to demonstrate benefit sharing mechanisms are transparent?				
22. National REDD+ registry and system monitoring REDD+ activities	Is a national geo-referenced REDD+ information system or registry operational, comprehensive of all relevant information (e.g., information on the location, ownership, carbon accounting and financial flows for sub-national and national REDD+ programs and projects), and does it ensure public access to REDD+ information?				

Table 3-3: Results of the assessment (component 2c)

## 3.4. SUB-COMPONENT 2D: SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

### 3.4.1. Progress and major achievements component 2D

**SESA:** Uganda's Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) focused on the likely positive and negative environmental and social impacts of the REDD+ Strategic Options. The assessment generated recommendations that were integrated into the REDD+ Strategy options REDD+ implementation action plan. However, the SESA identified land tenure and resettlements being outstanding issues could not be resolved through the REDD+ Strategy Options and therefore were packaged under the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). With regards to land tenure, SESA noted that there is need for a clear land tenure management arrangement that should be implemented in parallel with REDD+ planning and implementation. With regards to resettlements, the SESA recognized that the national policy for resettlements provisions in Land Act and as being applied in oil and road and infrastructure development is not suitable for addressing intricacies within the forestry sector and hence a recommended development of a policy for addressing people's voluntary and involuntary resettlements within forestry sector. The SESA also identified a need for settling historical injustices such as evictions of forest-dependent indigenous people evicted from

forest reserves in early 1990's when these forest reserves were made national Parks. Whilst recognizing that historical injustices fall outside REDD+ portfolio, SESA recommended affirmative action to engage forest-dependent indigenous people in REDD+ implementation.

**ESMF:** All respondents concur that Uganda's has an ESMF in place. The difference in opinion comes about on the assessment of its application, i.e., whether the ESMF is being used to manage environmental and social risks/potential impacts related to REDD+ activities. The Core Team, NTC and NCCAC are of the view that the requirement to develop an ESMF was fully met, but as implementation of the REDD+ Strategy has not yet started, application of the ESMF has not started yet either.

### 3.4.2. Results of self-assessment

The results of the Assessment are presented in Table 3-4

	Assessment Focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC (11 July)	NCCAC (12 July)
23. Analysis of social and environmental safeguard issues	What evidence is there that applicable social and environmental safeguard issues relevant to the country context have been fully identified/ analyzed via relevant studies or diagnostics and in consultation processes?				
24. REDD+ strategy design with respect to impacts	How were SESA results and the identification of social and environmental impacts (both positive and negative) used for prioritizing and designing REDD+ strategy options?				
25. Environmental and Social Management Framework	What evidence is there that the ESMF is in place and managing environmental and social risks/potential impacts related to REDD+ activities?				

Table 3-4: Results of the assessment (component 2d)

## 4. REFERENCE EMISSION LEVEL/REFERENCE LEVEL

### 4.1. SUB-COMPONENT 3A. REFERENCE EMISSIONS LEVEL/REFERENCE LEVELS

#### 4.1.1. Progress and major achievements component 3A

Since 2014, the National Forestry Authority (NFA) (a semi-autonomous agency of Uganda's Ministry of Water and Environment) and Makerere University spearheaded the construction of Uganda's Forest Reference Level (FREL) for REDD+. The two institutions received technical support from FAO with funding from FCPF grant, UN-REDD Targeted Support and Austrian Development Co-operation.

Uganda made its first FREL submission<sup>10</sup> to the UNFCCC in January 2017 and a modified<sup>11</sup> one in April 2018. Uganda's FREL is based on the following building blocks: Forest definition, Scale, Scope of Activities, Scope of gases, Scope of Pools and, Construction Methodology. Uganda's FREL depicts a stepwise approach starting with activities where data was adequate and well documented. ~~It considered all activities, assessed capacity to measure them, identified gaps and challenges. Information on how data was generated and GHG calculated is included in the FREL document.~~ The FREL proposed by Uganda covers the activity "reducing emissions from deforestation", which is among the activities included in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70. In its submission, Uganda has developed a national FREL. The FREL presented in the submission, for the reference period 2000–2015, corresponds to 8,254,691 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year (t CO<sub>2</sub> eq/year). Uganda's FREL underwent a facilitative process<sup>12</sup> during the technical assessment. The assessment team noted that the data and information used by Uganda in constructing its FREL are transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17. Thus Uganda's FREL adheres to the standards and guidelines UNFCCC and IPCC and secured a high level country ownership with an institutionalized methodology and capacity building of core skills/staff that existed before the FREL work.

Uganda's FREL combines activity data on forest change from 2000 – 2015 together with emissions derived from past inventory data to arrive at emissions factors from deforestation, removals from enhancement and estimations of future emissions and removals. The FREL represents a Uganda-specific benchmark of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions to assess performance of REDD+. Development of the FREL also included an exercise in modeling quantity/location of future forest change, as well as future emissions/removals over different time periods.

After having made its first submission of Reference Scenario to UNFCCC in January 2017, Uganda has had continued engagement with UNFCCC and other stakeholders with an intention to re-submit a revised FREL as well as continue improvements of the elements not included in the current submissions (e.g. adding forest degradation as an activity and soil, litter and deadwood as carbon pools. The assessment of the Uganda FREL was completed in May 2018 when a report of the Technical Assessment Panel (TAP) of the Forest Reference Emission Level of Uganda submitted in 2017 was issued.

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<sup>10</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda\\_frel\\_final\\_version\\_16.01.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda_frel_final_version_16.01.pdf)

<sup>11</sup> [https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda\\_frl\\_final\\_2018\\_submitted.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda_frl_final_2018_submitted.pdf)

<sup>12</sup> <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/uga.pdf>

## Demonstration of methodology

**Information Sources:** Uganda used “information and methodologies that are consistent with UNFCCC guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines” when preparing the FREL. Gross emissions from deforestation were estimated for the period 2000–2015 by combining activity data (i.e. areas of annual gross deforestation) with appropriate emission factors (i.e. CO<sub>2</sub> emissions associated with the corresponding vegetation groups). Activity data were derived from national land-use and land-cover maps (covering different years, namely 1990, 2005, 2010 and 2015). The maps were produced using the best methodologies and satellite imagery available at the time, with emphasis on visual interpretation and ground truthing as part of the map generation. The maps for 2000 onwards were based on Landsat data, while SPOT 1 and 2 satellite imagery was used for the 1990 map. For the development of emission factors, Uganda made use of various historical data sets, in particular information and data from its exploratory inventories, permanent sample plots (PSPs) and the national biomass study, which were filtered to exclude data falling outside the FREL reference period for tree carbon stocks in Uganda’s forests. Tree carbon stock was estimated by combining data from PSPs, exploratory inventories and the national biomass study, which provided carbon stocks or emission factors for THF or woodlands.

### **Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances**

Adjusting for national circumstances: Use of historical data was used followed the description above. In addition, Uganda made the following specific steps and methods:

Historical land use and land cover maps: were derived from SPOT I and SPOT II for the 1990 and 2002 maps; Landsat series (Best pixel composite, 5, 7, 8) were used to generate the maps for 2000, 2005, 2010 and 2015. There was no adjustment for national circumstances. Instead an “outlook on how policies, legal and regulatory (PLRs) frameworks are supportive of REDD+ options (in the REDD+ strategy) and their implications for the FRELs was prepared to provide an insight on the trends of drivers and activities that address them and their implications for the future FREL revisions.

1. Emission factors were derived using the following sources of data: National Biomass Study (NBS), Stock assessment inventories (Exploratory Inventory and Integrated Stock Survey), Permanent Sample Plot (PSP) for growth and yield monitoring, and special purpose inventories (e.g. biodiversity, carbon assessment and research studies). These sources were used to derive emission factors of different forest types (for example, the main source for emission factors for woodlands is the national biomass study, while tropical high forests utilized data from Stock assessment inventories (Exploratory Inventory and Integrated Stock Survey), Permanent Sample Plot (PSP).
2. Pools, gases and activities included in the construction of the forest reference emission level:
  - a. The pools included in the FREL are above-ground biomass and below-ground biomass. The deadwood, litter and soil carbon pools were not included.
  - b. The only gas included in the FREL is CO<sub>2</sub> resulting from carbon stock changes in above- and below-ground biomass owing to deforestation
  - c. Uganda included the most significant activity (reducing emissions from deforestation) of the five activities identified in decision 1/CP.16, paragraph 70, in accordance with its national

capabilities and circumstances. The reason for not including the other four activities is the lack of robust and adequate activity data and emission factors to allow the accurate assessment of the GHG balance for the land areas where the activities take place.

- d. Definition of forest: Uganda defined "Forest" as land covered by trees with a minimum crown cover of 30 per cent, a minimum tree height (in situ) of 4 m or the potential to reach it, and a minimum area of 1 ha. According to Uganda's forest definition, tree refers to any perennial plant, while bamboo is considered a special tree of national interest under REDD+. Seasonal woody forms (e.g. *Solanum giganteum* Jacq, *Acanthus pubescens* (Thomson ex Oliv.) Engl.), orchards (e.g. oil palms), are considered agricultural crops, and agroforestry and silvopastoral systems are excluded.

#### **Technical feasibility of the methodological approach:**

- e. According to the "Report of the technical assessment of the proposed forest reference emission level of Uganda submitted in 2017", The information used by Uganda in constructing its FREL for the activity "reducing emissions from deforestation" is transparent, complete and in overall accordance with the guidelines for submissions of information on FRELs/FRLs (as contained in the annex to decision 12/CP.17). The methodologies applied for estimating GHG emissions are consistent with the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The AT considers that the FREL submission with its annexes, together with the additional information and clarifications provided by Uganda during the TA, facilitated the understanding of the construction of the FREL and the identification of areas for future technical improvement.

#### **Rationale for planned updates to the FREL:**

~~However, Uganda's FREL does not cover all the GHG pools.~~ During the preparation of the national FREL, areas for short and long-term improvement were identified<sup>13</sup> with respect to all the building blocks FREL. With regard to forest definition, the areas of consideration include:

- a. exploration of the use of higher resolution satellite imagery, e.g. Sentinel-2, improve accuracy on forest loss and gain, and revision of minimum area threshold provided the capacity to map and monitor woodlots smaller than 1 hectare is developed.
- b. On scope of activities, the points of consideration include: exploring the use of higher resolution satellite imagery, i.e. Sentinel-2, to improve accuracy on forest loss and continued exploration of emerging technologies. On forest degradation, the country considered updating of the PSPS and NBS Database with most recent measurements, a plan for more field data collection plus making use of data from other stakeholders such as UWA, WCS and UTGA is in place. On conservation of carbon stocks the improvements sought are revisiting those sites where they have baseline measurements that MRV team could build upon and

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<sup>13</sup> Table 14: Areas of improvement to the FREL in short and long term – Modified submission of "Proposed Forest Reference Emission Level for Uganda"  
([https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda\\_frl\\_final\\_2018\\_submitted.pdf](https://redd.unfccc.int/files/uganda_frl_final_2018_submitted.pdf))

continued coordination & consultation with UWA and WCS on field data collection on UWA lands and validation of AD results on those lands. On Sustainable management of forest carbon stocks, the improvement will be in the establishment of a system to monitor and measure (MRV) existing forests both Natural and forest plantations, inclusion of the Integrated Stock Survey and Management inventory (ISSMI) data base as part of the MRV system, field verification to confirm proper implementation of ISSMI and continued improvements in the MRV system for existing forests both Natural and forest plantations. With regard to enhancement of forest carbon stocks: Uganda is taking advantage of emerging technologies mentioned above to monitor new forest establishments; locations (geospatial coordinates) of successfully established plantations to be recorded. This data to provide training points for the improvement of the LULC map classification; and improvement of spatial resolution of RS data to capture small newly established plantation areas and a registry system to track small woodlots to be put in place under the MRV system of the NFMS. Additional work and improvement is required with respect to: relating FREL/RLs around the major drivers of deforestation, forest degradation, and the other REDD+ activities in compliance with Decision 4/CP.15 (paragraph 1 (a) and (b)).

- c. On Carbon Pools, the plans are for continuous data collection and improvement on representativeness in place, to explore emerging technologies to speed up field data collection, to see the possibilities if carbon pools in litter being included in future subject to availability of resources. On soil carbon, the plan is to work with National Agricultural Research Organisation (NARO) on creating a digital database of soils and grouping them into IPCC broad soil categories and to consider ways of having soil organic matter being included in future FREL submissions.
- d. On gases the proposed improvements include: use of latest recommended IPCC approaches, use of data on burnt areas from NASA and IPCC default factors to estimate non-CO<sub>2</sub> emissions such as Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), as well as the possibility of using South to South collaboration with RCMRD Kenya expected to improve estimation of burnt areas.
- e. Additional improvements on Activity Data and emission factors include: exploring use of higher resolution satellite imagery, i.e. Sentinel-2, to map small woodlots and additional forest inventory is planned in the forthcoming FCPF funding. An updated forest inventory data will enable more statically sound and improved geographical representation EFs and RFs. This expected to result in general improvement of the Monitoring, Measurement, Reporting and Verification (M & MRV) system including tracking changes in forests remaining forests.
- f. Also, during the technical assessment, the AT identified areas for future technical improvement. These recommendations made by the AT will be taken into account during the ongoing FREL update.

The following improvements will be made during the ongoing FREL update through ongoing activities supported under the FCPF-AF which include; finalizing and updating the description of national reference level, updating the data series, data collection and analysis, strengthening national capacities for MRV system and piloting community-led forest monitoring with a gender-responsive approach. Additionally, there is high expectation for the carbon results payment, high expectation of



policy measures for action to address high rates of loss of forest cover as well as a lot of learning and capacity building.

#### 4.1.2. Results of self-assessment

The results of the Assessment are presented in Table 4-1

	Assessment focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team 3 July	NTC 11 July	NCCAC 12 July
27. Demonstration of methodology	Is the preliminary sub-national or national forest REL or RL presented (as part of the R-Package) using a clearly documented methodology, based on a step-wise approach, as appropriate?				
	Are plans for additional steps and data needs provided, and is the relationship between the sub-national and the evolving national reference level demonstrated (as appropriate)?				
28. Use of historical data, and adjusted for national circumstances	How does the establishment of the REL/RL take into account historical data, and if adjusted for national circumstance, what is the rationale and supportive data that demonstrate that proposed adjustments are credible and defensible?				
	Is sufficient data and documentation provided in a transparent fashion to allow for the reconstruction or independent cross-checking of the REL/RL?				
29. Technical feasibility of the methodological approach, and consistency with UNFCCC/IPCC guidance and guidelines	Is the REL/RL (presented as part of the R-Package) based on transparent, complete and accurate information, consistent with UNFCCC guidance and the most recent IPCC guidance and guidelines, and allowing for technical assessment of the data sets, approaches, methods, models (if applicable) and assumptions used in the construction of the REL/RL?				

Table 4-1: Results of the Assessment (component 3a)

## 5. MONITORING SYSTEMS FOR FORESTS AND SAFEGUARDS

### 5.1. SUB-COMPONENT 4A. NATIONAL FOREST MONITORING SYSTEM (NFMS)

#### 5.1.1. Progress and major achievements: Component 4A

The development of the Uganda's National Forest Monitoring System involves multiple activities led by the NFA with support from the MRV Taskforce. The NFMS builds directly on work undertaken when preparing the FREL, using the same building blocks to provide on-going, recurrent data for regular monitoring. Both national and sub-national approaches are employed for developing the MRV system. The process embedded elements of capacity strengthening and institutionalizing the NFMS. The NFMS will be housed in the National Forestry Authority (NFA). Uganda's NFMS will be integrated with the Safeguard Information System (SIS).

The development of a robust platform for the NFMS and its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) functions is not complete. There is need to expand geographical coverage and to generate the additional data to enable Uganda's MRV system to deliver to UNFCCC Tier 2 reporting level. Furthermore, capacity has not fully been transferred to the National Forest Authority (NFA) because of the prioritization given to constructing the national FRL and due to a lack of an institutional set-up for a sustained NFMS. Therefore, there is need for ensuring capacity up-take within NFA so that Uganda can be autonomous in monitoring emissions/reductions from forest cover change and ultimately reporting REDD+ results.

Under the initial REDD+ readiness support, national staff were trained in data entry, cleansing and analysis, however, given the larger scope of the NFI and in order to maintain the sustainability of the NFMS, there is greater need to scale up trainings and to include decentralized forestry officers as well as national research institutes (e.g. Makerere University, NaFORRI) to ensure maximum uptake of capacity and to ensure that NFA is capable of independently managing and processing the NFI and RS data.

The assessment notes that although the NFMS and its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) functions is not complete, institutional mandates of NFA over forest monitoring and reporting are well defined and that forest and emissions data has been disclosed and accessible from NFA and UBOS. The assessment further notes that the identification and estimation of resources and capacities needed for fully functional NFMS and MRV (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget) has not included all institutions that collect and manage forestry related data.

#### 5.1.2. Results of self-assessment

The results of the Assessment are presented in Table 5-1.

	Assessment focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assessment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC 11 July	NCCAC (12 July)
30. Documenta	Is there clear rationale or analytic evidence				

tion of monitoring approach	supporting the selection of the used or proposed methodology (combination of remote sensing and ground-based forest carbon inventory approaches, systems resolution, coverage, accuracy, inclusions of carbon pools and gases) and improvement over time?				
	Has the system been technically reviewed and nationally approved, and is it consistent with national and international existing and emerging guidance?				
	Are potential sources of uncertainties identified to the extent possible?				
31. Demonstration of early system implementation	What evidence is there that the system has the capacity to monitor the specific REDD+ activities prioritized in the country's REDD+ strategy?				
	How does the system identify and assess displacement of emissions (leakage), and what are the early results (if any)?				
	How are key stakeholders involved (participating/ consulted) in the development and/or early implementation of the system, including data collection and any potential verification of its results?				
	What evidence is there that the system allows for comparison of changes in forest area and carbon content (and associated GHG emissions) relative to the baseline estimates used for the REL/RL?				
32. Institutional arrangements and capacities	Are mandates to perform tasks related to forest monitoring clearly defined (e.g., satellite data processing, forest inventory, information sharing)?				
	What evidence is there that a transparent means of publicly sharing forest and emissions data are presented and are in at least an early operational stage?				
	Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?				

Table 5-1: Results of the assessment (component 4a)

## 5.2. SUB-COMPONENT 4B: INFORMATION SYSTEM FOR MULTIPLE BENEFITS, OTHER IMPACTS, GOVERNANCE, AND SAFEGUARDS

### 5.2.1. Progress and major achievements: Component 4B

Work on the establishment of the national system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and actual safeguards and safeguards information system (SIS) is still on going. However, linking safeguards to a safeguards information system (SIS) is an additional component building on the work on multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and actual safeguards development. By June 2018, The Goals and objectives of a national and subnational system for Monitoring Multiple benefits, other

impacts and Governance and actual safeguards were defined and a road map showing the steps required was agreed. The development of the National REDD+ Safeguard Standards (Criteria and Indicators) follows the “REDD+ SES Initiative” but it integrates “UN-REDD Programme Social and Environmental Principles and Criteria”, SESA & ESMF and other relevant tools using a set of consolidated steps was agreed upon.

This work has not been initiated. But the plan is to have all the outstanding work under this component is expected to be completed by December 2019 using the FCPF-AF support. Human capacity needs and equipment’s and software have been identified and costed for implementation under the FCPF – AF budget. However, it is important to note that to date, REDD+ has been limited to the readiness activities, thus impacts are unlikely.

With the financial support provided by the FCPF additional finance, capacity development efforts will continue to institutionalize MRV system by training relevant technical staff in data management & analysis, forest cover change assessment and portal improvement at national, regional/zonal and community level (specifically NFA, FSSD, District Forest Services, UWA staff for REDD+ reporting purposes). Trainings are planned on:

- a. NFI field data collection, data management and processing
- b. historical land cover change assessment & accuracy assessment on national and regional level
- c. FRL updating and results based reporting for REDD+
- d. web portal maintenance

In addition, activities are planned to pilot gender responsive community-led forest monitoring initiatives and see how this data can be integrated into the national MRV system.

### 5.2.2. Results of self-assessment

The Results of the assessment are presented in table 5-2.

	Assessment Focus	Consolidated (Taskforce+Assesment Team+ individuals)	Core Team (3 July)	NTC 11 July	NCCAC (12 <sup>th</sup> July)
32. Identification of relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental issues	How have relevant non-carbon aspects, and social and environmental safeguard issues of REDD+ preparations been identified? Is there any capacity building recommendations? associated with these?				
33. Monitoring, reporting and information sharing	What evidence is there that a transparent system for periodically sharing consistent information on non-carbon aspects and safeguards has been presented and is in at least an early operational stage?				
	How is the following information being made available: key quantitative and qualitative variables about impacts on rural				

	livelihoods, conservation of biodiversity, ecosystem services provision, key governance factors directly pertinent to REDD+ preparations, and the implementation of safeguards, paying attention to the specific provisions included in the ESMF?				
34. Institutional arrangements and capacities	Are mandates to perform tasks related to non-carbon aspects and safeguards clearly defined?				
	Have associated resource needs been identified and estimated (e.g., required capacities, training, hardware/software, and budget)?				

Table 5-2: Results of the Assessment (component 4b)

## 6. OVERALL CONCLUSIONS

### 6.1. SUMMARY OF OVERALL PROGRESS

Overall, Uganda has registered good progress towards being ready for REDD+. The principle elements of readiness namely, National REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan, FREL, SESA/ESMF BSA and FGMR are fully developed through standard procedures of REDD+ and adopted nationally. Elements of the MRV/NFMS and SIS have been developed but not yet documented into complete form. All the outstanding work, including updating the REDD+ Strategy, FREL and SESA are planned /ongoing to be completed by December 2019. Planned/ongoing design of landscape ER programmes will provide opportunity for testing the BSA, FGMR, ESMF, NFMS and SIS and for generating lessons that would be utilized to update these frameworks by end of 2019.

Institutional arrangements for REDD+ have been established and functioned satisfactorily during the REDD+ Readiness phase. REDD+ management, coordination and supervisions structures and processes are developed. The effectiveness and sustainability of these arrangements and processes could be enhanced by institutionalizing the REDD+ management and coordination structures within lead REDD institutions and by increasing institutional and manpower capacities.

Information about REDD+ process has been widely disseminated countrywide and across sectors. There is need for continued and targeted information dissemination to increase access to REDD+ information as well as to improve on the understanding of REDD+. Stakeholders (including IPs) have been mobilized, consulted and provided inputs into REDD+ Strategy and implementation frameworks.

~~The above achievements notwithstanding, the following aspects of REDD+ Readiness require improvements.~~

- ~~a. Finalize and disseminate a clearly prioritized REDD+ strategy together with at least two jurisdictional ER programs with strong engagement from local government, private sector and IPs)~~
- ~~b. Update the FREL through finalizing and updating the description of national reference level, updating the data series, data collection and analysis, strengthening national capacities for MRV system.~~
- ~~c. Establish a fully functional NFMS.~~
- ~~d. Establish a SIS to operationalize the ESMF and to comply with Cancun and Warsaw agreements under UNFCCC.~~
- ~~e. Integrate REDD+ activities in mandates of GoU institutions, job descriptions of staff assigned REDD+ work and in other economic sectors such as agriculture, energy, wildlife, roads and infrastructure development, etc.~~
- ~~f. Assessment of drivers of forest and land use changes to incorporate emerging issues and trends.~~
- ~~g. Disseminate REDD+ Strategy widely, at national and subnational levels, including among the local communities and IPs.~~

## 6.2. OVERALL SCORES

The NCCAC provided inputs into the assessment information after which, the NCCAC meeting made its opinion of the over-all country progress. The NCCAC opinion maintained the differences in assessment results by REDD+ different categories of Stakeholders. On 7 August, a meeting of CSO representatives was convened to provide opinion on component 1 and over-all progress towards readiness.

The over-all scores were determined during the NCCAC<sup>14</sup> meeting held on 13<sup>th</sup> July 2018. The NCCAC meeting took into consideration the assessment results of the different stakeholders, the underlying information that influenced these assessment results and, provided inputs into the assessment information after which, it made its opinion of the over-all country progress. The NCCAC opinion maintained the differences in assessment results by REDD+ different categories of Stakeholders as presented in sections 2-5 above. On 7<sup>th</sup> August 2018, a meeting of CSO representatives was convened to provide opinion on component 1 and over-all progress towards readiness. The CSO meeting opinion did not alter the over-all assessment.

In order to conclude on final assessment result, the report maintains the averaged opinion of NCCAC on the over-all progress which identifies 6 green, 2 yellow and 1 orange as shown in table 6-1.

R-PP Components	R-PP Sub-components	Over-all Assessment
1. Readiness Organization and Consultation	1a. National REDD+ Management Arrangements	Yellow
	1b. Consultation, Participation, and Outreach	Green
2. REDD+ Strategy Preparation	2a. Assessment of Land Use, Land Use Change Drivers, Forest Law, Policy and Governance	Green
	2b. REDD+ Strategy Options	Green
	2d. Social and Environmental Impacts	Green
	2c. Implementation Framework	Green
3. Reference Emissions Level/Reference Levels		Green
4. Monitoring Systems for Forests and Safeguards	4a. National Forest Monitoring System	Yellow
	4b. Information System for Multiple Benefits, Other Impacts, Governance, and Safeguards	Orange

Table 6-1: Over-all assessment scores

<sup>14</sup> The NCCAC serves a steering committee for national REDD+ process in Uganda. Therefore, their opinion on the self assessment provided the official national ownership of the assessment results. However, the NCCAC opinion maintains the differences in assessment results by REDD+ Stakeholders as reflected in section 2- 5 of this report.

## 7. NEXT STEPS

The assessment prioritizes the following activities for completing Uganda's REDD+ readiness.

- a. Finalize a clearly-prioritized REDD+ strategy and initiate design of at least two jurisdictional ER programs with strong engagement from local government, private sector and IPs and through consolidation of actors in the landscapes around the identified REDD+ Strategic Options
- b. Update the FREL through finalizing and updating the description of national reference level, updating the data series, data collection and analysis, and strengthening national capacities for MRV system.
- c. Establish a fully functional NFMS.
- d. Establish a SIS to operationalize the ESMF and to comply with Cancun and Warsaw agreements under UNFCCC.
- e. Integrate REDD+ activities in mandates of GoU institutions, job descriptions of staff assigned REDD+ work and in other economic sectors such as agriculture, energy, wildlife, roads and infrastructure development, etc.

~~National REDD+ management arrangements are fully functional with full time REDD+ Secretariat imbedded in the MWE, National REDD+ Steering Committee, National Technical Committee and three Taskforces acting within clearly defined mandates. However, there is need for increasing staffing within the Forestry Sector Support department in order strengthen integration of REDD+ broader departmental mandates and actions, strengthening the function of NCCAC and NTC in order to enable these structures enhance their technical and policy level guidance and coordination as well as skilling manpower for REDD+ among the government agencies for MRV, NFMS, SIS and over all supervision and monitoring of REDD+ Strategy implementation activities.~~

~~REDD+ information has been widely disseminated and dialogues and consultations with Stakeholders have been realized at national, subnational and community levels, including dialogues and consultations with special interest groups and forest dependent indigenous people. However, more effort is need to deepen the understanding of REDD+, increase access to REDD+ information in timely manner and format that can be easily understood by different stakeholders, including IPs and to provide feedback to stakeholders on REDD+ progress. There is also need to mainstream REDD+ into other economic sectors and sector plans and strategies.~~

~~Stakeholders have been consulted upon at national and subnational levels as well as for special groups, including Indigenous Forest Dependent People (IP) and facilitated to provide inputs into the design of the REDD+ Strategy and action plan, FREL, FGRM, BSA and SESA. Stakeholder participatory structures have been established to facilitate access and engagement with stakeholders. The assessment observes that there is need to continue to engage local governments, private sector and IPs in ER programmes and REDD+ Strategy implementation over-all.~~

~~Uganda conducted good assessments of the land use, land use changes, changes in forest covers, drivers of deforestation forest degradation and, policy and legal environment, issues pertaining to forest governance. The Assessment observes that that drivers of land use changes are dynamic and~~



thus requiring periodic appraisal. Therefore, there is need for building capacity for ensuring continuous assessment of these factors and resultant changes.

Uganda's REDD+ Strategy responds to broader national development objectives and have broad community support. There is concern, however, that local communities do not fully understand the REDD+ and therefore REDD+ Strategy activities. The Assessment recommends more effort to disseminate REDD+ Strategy widely, at national and subnational levels, including among the local communities and IPs.

The national Benefit Sharing Arrangements, Feedback and Grievances Redress Mechanisms and Environmental and Social Management Framework have not been implemented and therefore, their applicability is not tested. The Assessment recommends implementation of these frameworks, learn lessons and improve them where appropriate.

The National geo-referenced REDD+ information system or registry that would provide comprehensive information on all REDD+ projects is not yet developed. There are intentions under NDC partnership under the MWE to develop Uganda's geo-referenced REDD+ registry as part of NDC registry requirements. Initial informal consultations on REDD+ specific registry have been initiated by East African REDD+ Capacity Building Project under Makerere University. The Assessment recommends further work to Complete design of the NFMS to guide sectorial reporting on forest cover changes and carbon sequestration for Uganda's forest.

Uganda's FREL does not cover all the GHG pools. The Assessment upholds the planned/ongoing efforts to update the FREL through; finalizing and updating the description of national reference level, updating the data series, data collection and analysis, strengthening national capacities for MRV system and piloting community-led forest monitoring with a gender-responsive approach.

The Assessment notes that the design and deployment of a functional safeguards information system (SIS) is an integral part of Uganda's establishment of the national system for multiple benefits, other impacts, governance, and actual safeguards and safeguards information system (SIS) and recommends further work to develop SIS for Uganda, operationalize the ESMF and in order to ensure compliance with Cancun and Warsaw agreements under UNFCCC.

## 8. ANNEXES

### 8.1 Annex I: Membership to REDD+ Working Group (2010-2012)

Organization	Name
Government	
Climate Change Unit/Ministry of Water and Environment	Paul Isabirye
Directorate of Water Resources Management	Benon Lwanga
Meteorology Department	Muwembe Khalid
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry	George Owoyesigire
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Muyambi Jotham Zaribwe Julius
Department of Environment Affairs	Mugabi Stephen David
	Byaruhanga Charles
National Environment Management Authority	Kitutu M Goretti
Climate Change Association Network	Kiza Wandera
National Environment Management Authority	Ronald Kagwa
Uganda Timber Growers Association	Robert Nabanyumya
National Forest Authority	Fiona F. Driciru
	Xavier Mugumya
	Rukundo Tom
	Ibrahim Abdul
	Rugambwa Dismas
	Elungat Eduke David
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Muhimbura Apophia
Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources	Ahimbisibwe Michael
Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change-Uganda	Martha M. Bbosa
	David Ebong
	Sauda Mugerwa
	Banyenzaki Henry
	Kubeketerya.J
	Milton Muwuma
	Kubeketerya James
Non –Government (NGOs)	
Advocate Coalition for Development and Environment	Mugenyi Onesmus
African Energy Governance Institute	Akankwasa Sarah
Albertine Rift Conservation Society	Cecily Kabagumya
CARE Uganda	Edith Kabesiime
Climate Change Conference	Bernard Namanya
Climate and Development Initiatives	Edward Nyakana
Environmental Alert	Christine Nantongo

Tree Talk	Kiyingi Gaster
Africa Water Governance Institute	Bazira Henry
COFSA	Tabura John
CODCA	Ombedra Jese
UNETCOFA	Brenda Mwebaze
Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda	Kairu Gerald
Environmental Management for Livelihoods Improvements (EMLI)/Bwaise Facility	Bakiika Robert
International union of Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources	Barbara Nakangu
Katoomba Group	Sara Namirembe
Nature Harness Initiative	Richard Mwesigwa
National Association of Professional Environmentalists	Kureeba David
Nature Palace Foundation	David Kintu Nkwanga
Nature Uganda	Achilles Byaruhanga
SWAGEN	Gertrude K. Kenyangi
Uganda Coalition for Sustainable Development	Mwayafu David
Uganda Forestry Association	Ambrose Kyaroki
Uganda Media Trust for Environment	Pathias Karekona
Wildlife Conservation Society	Akweteireho Simon
	Juraj Ujhazy
Worldwide Fund for Nature	David Duli
Academia and Research	
Faculty of Forestry and Nature Conservation, Makerere University	Justine Namaalwa
	Patrick Byakagaba
National Forestry Resources Research Institute	Epila Otara
	Mujuni Dennis
Makerere University Institute of Environment and Natural Resources	John R.S Tabuti
Private Sector	
CADMA	Steve Amooti Nsita
UNIQUE Forestry Company	Kai Windnorist
	Wathum Gilbert
Uganda Carbon Bureau	Bill Farmer

## 8.2 Annex 2: National REDD+ Steering Committee (2010-2012)

Institution	Name
Ministry Responsible for Forests (Chair)	David Obong
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Sylvia Biraahwa Nakabugu
Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development	Sam Barasa
Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry	George Owoyesigire
Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Shem Mwesigwa
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Joyce Ruhweza
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Alex Bambona
Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development	Vincent Byendamira
National Environment Management Authority	Francis Ogwal
National Forest Authority (Secretariat to the RSC)	Hudson Andrua
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Richard Kapere
Climate Change Unit (MWE)	Paul Isabirye
Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change	David Ebong
District Local Government representative (Mukono)	Dennis Ombasa
Ministry of Local Government	Margaret Lwanga
Department of Forestry Sector Support Department	Rachael Musoke
Royal Norwegian Embassy	1 <sup>st</sup> Secretary, Development Cooperation
World Bank	Country Director
NGO/CSO	
i. IUCN	Barbra Nakangu
ii. Environmental Alert	Charles Waraga
Private Sector (Uganda Tree Growers Association)	Robert Nabanyumya
Representative of Cultural Institution	Yahaya Sekagya
Indigenous people/Forest Dependent People	Margaret Lomonyang

### 8.3 Annex 3: NCCAC membership

No.	NAME	INSTITUTION	SH CATEGORY
1.	Moses Sonko	MoFPED	Government Institutions (Gis)
2.	Koma Stephen	M.O.L.G.	Government Institutions (Gis)
3.	Komujuni Pamela	O.P.M.	Government Institutions (Gis)
4.	Namanya B. Didacus	M.O.H.	Government Institutions (Gis)
5.	Muwaya Stephen	MAAIF	Government Institutions (Gis)
6.	Rachael Rwomushana	Ministry of Justice & Constitutional Affairs	Government Institutions (Gis)
7.	James Baanabe	MEMD	Government Institutions (Gis)
8.	Edith Kateme-Kasajja	National Planning Authority (NPA)	Government Institutions (Gis)
9.	Charles Mutemo	Ministry of Works and Transport	Government Institutions (Gis)
10.	Chebet Maikut	Climate Change Department	Government Institutions (Gis)
11.	Sanyu Jane Mpagi	Ministry of Gender	Government Institutions (Gis)
12.	Denis David Kavuma	Private sector	Civil Society Organizations
13.	Margaret Lomonyang	TOBARI/KWCC Indigenous groups	Civil Society Organizations
14.	Ofwono Opondo	Uganda Media Centre	Media
15.	Ambrose Agona (PhD)	National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)	Academia & Research Institutions
16.	Sam Mwandha	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	Government Institutions (Gis)
17.	Vincent Byendamira Atenyi	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	Government Institutions (Gis)
18.	Onesimus Muhwezi	ENR /CC Donor Partners subgroup/UN-REDD	Development Partners
19.	Tom Okurut	NEMA	Government Institutions (Gis)
20.	Tom Obong Okello	National Forestry Authority (NFA)	Government Institutions (Gis)
21.	Margaret Adata	Forestry Sector Department (FSSD)	Government Institutions (Gis)
22.	Paul Mafabi	Director, Environmental Affairs	Government Institutions (Gis)
23.	George Owoyesigire	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities	Government Institutions (Gis)
24.	David Duli	CSO WWF	CSO International
25.	Achilles Byaruhanga	CSO Nature Uganda	CSO Local
26.	Mr. Festus Luboyera	UNMA	Government Institutions (Gis)

## 8.4 Annex 4: NTC membership

No.	Member	Institution
1.	Dr. Justine Namaalwa Jumba Senior Lecturer	School of Forestry, Agricultural and Environmental Sciences (CAES), Makerere University
2.	Michael Mugarura Senior Mitigation Officer	Environmental Affairs, Kampala, Climate Change Department.
3.	Mr. Mununuzi Nathan Senior Environmental Officer	Environmental Affairs, Kampala, Department of Environmental Sector Support
4.	Collins Oloya Commissioner	Environmental Affairs, Kampala, Wetlands Management Department
5.	Mr. Peter Obubu	Water Resources Management, MWE, Entebbe
6.	Dr. Hilary Agaba Director, NAFORRI	National Agricultural Research Organization
7.	Pauline Nantongo Executive Director	ECOTRUST –Uganda
8.	Mr. Ogwal Sabino Francis Natural Resources Manager (Biodiversity and Rangelands); NFP CBD	National Environment Management Authority, Kampala
9.	Mr. John Diisi Coordinator GIS/Mapping	National Forestry Authority
10.	Mr. Emmanuel Menhya Principal Statistician (in charge of Environment statistics)	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
11.	Mr. Semakula Godfrey Deputy Director Land Development Division	Uganda Investment Authority, Kampala
12.	Mr. Michael Omara Mwangi Legal Empowerment Advisor	Uganda Land Alliance
13.	Ms. Carol Muyama	Uganda Media Centre
14.	Ms. Deborah Kasule Senior Science Officer	Uganda National Council of Science and Technology, Kampala.
15.	Mr. Muwembe Khalid Director, Forecasting Services	Uganda National Meteorological Authority
16.	Mr. Richard Kapere Planning Coordinator/UWA Climate Change Focal Officer	Uganda Wildlife Authority, Kampala
17.	Ms. Kamala Grace Senior Agricultural Officer/ Farmland Planning	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries
18.	Mr. John Tumuhimbise	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development, Kampala
19.	Mr. Alex Asiimwe Commissioner Occupational Safety	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
20.	Dr. Paul Kagwa Asst. Commissioner Health Services (Health Promotion and Education)	Ministry of Health
21.	CP Taire Idhwege	Ministry of Internal Affairs

No.	Member	Institution
	Commandant Environmental Police	
22.	Mr. Stephen Okello Ag. Secretary National NGO Board	Ministry of Internal Affairs
23.	Dr. Muge George Ag. Commissioner of Prisons Prisons Headquarters	Ministry of Internal Affairs
24.	Mr. Stephen Koma Commissioner, District Inspection	Ministry of Local Government
25.	Geoffrey Omolo George Deputy Secretary General/Program Manager	Uganda Local Governments Association
26.	Mr. George Owoyesigire Principal Wildlife Officer	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Heritage
27.	Ms. Rachael Rwomushana	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
28.	Ms. Juliet Bunuzi Vice President	Uganda Journalist and Press Association

## 8.5: Annex 5: Non-FCPF support to Uganda's REDD+ process

Component	Period	Objective and Results
<b>Royal Norwegian Government</b> <b>Title: Expanded program for REDD+ consultation in the context of the R-PP process</b> <b>Budget: USD 183,000</b>	May - June 2010	The aim was to undertake an expanded consultation on R-PP with the vulnerable and marginalized members of Uganda's forest dependent communities as well as national level policy actors. The support further aimed at developing appropriate communication messages targeting different stakeholders in order to enhance awareness and stimulate attitude change and enlist their participation and support for REDD+ process. The undertaking that was implemented by three NGOs namely: IUCN, Environmental Alert and Uganda Media Trust increased opportunities for stakeholders (including marginalized groups, vulnerable persons and other special categories of stakeholders) input into the R-PP and, awareness about REDD+.
<b>DANIDA/IUCN Towards Pro-poor REDD+ Project</b>	2009-2012	The Project aimed to: Demonstrate the value of Human Rights-based Approach and Pro-Poor principles in REDD+ and economic development strategies through landscape-level results Enhance national capacities to mainstream Human Rights-based Approaches and Pro-Poor Principles into climate, REDD+ and green growth strategies Integration of Human Rights-based Approaches and Pro-Poor Principles into global frameworks and standards beyond project countries
<b>UN-REDD National Programme</b> <b>Budget: USD 1,833,760</b>	October 2015- December 2017	The over-all aim of the UN-REDD National Programme was to "Enable Uganda to be ready for REDD+ implementation, including development of necessary institutions, policies, instruments and capacities, in a collaborative and leveraging way with other REDD+ readiness partners". The Programme that was implemented by three partners- UNDP, UNEP and FAO targeted to generate the following three outcomes: a. Outcome 1: A transformational national REDD+ strategy is designed through substantial multi-sectorial technical and policy dialogue, including robust policy options and measures, mainstreamed and anchored in national development vision, planning and framework <b>(Lead: UNDP)</b> . b. Outcome 2: National Forest Monitoring System (NFMS) is designed and set up, with appropriate Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) functions. <b>(Lead: FAO)</b> c. Outcome 3: Sub-national implementation of the REDD+ national strategy is prepared and facilitated through an "integrated landscape management" approach, building on a comprehensive set of analytical work, engagement and capacity building of stakeholders, and early actions <b>(Lead: UNEP)</b> .
<b>UN-REDD+ Targeted Support</b> <b>Budget: USD 150,000</b>	April 2014- May 2015	The supported aimed at: i) identification, prioritization and mapping multiple benefits as well as the development of safeguards and safeguards information systems; ii) mobilizing additional support to REDD+ Programme.



<p><b>Austria Development Cooperation (ADC)</b>  <b>Title: Design and Development of Robust Systems for National Forest Monitoring and Information on Safeguards for Uganda's REDD+ Activities</b>  <b>Budget: Euros 650,000 (USD 890,797)</b></p>	<p>July 2014- June 2017.</p>	<p>The support from ADC aimed at supporting the development of an integrated monitoring system of; i) measurement, reporting and verification of changes in deforestation and/or forest degradation, and forest enhancement activities as a result of REDD+ interventions, ii) other multiple benefits and impacts and governance factors directly pertinent to REDD + implementation.</p>
<p><b>Government of Uganda</b>  <b>Title: Counterpart funding to REDD+</b>  <b>Budget: USD 2.5M</b></p>	<p>July 2014- June 2018</p>	<p>Government budget supported the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Promotion of knowledge on Climate Change and REDD+</li> <li>b. Restoration of degraded and Protection of ecosystems through promotion of tree growing and tree maintenance activities</li> <li>c. Coordination, Monitoring, Inspection, Mobilization and Supervision, including Support to REDD+ Committees (NCCAC, NTC, Taskforces)</li> <li>d. Acquisition of other capital assets and maintenance of vehicles.</li> <li>e. Capacity building, training, and skills enhancement through in-country and regional/international fora</li> </ol>

## 8.6 Annex 6: Literature reviewed

1. GoU (2012); REDD Readiness Preparing Proposal (R-PP)
2. GoU (2013- 2018); FCPF Annual Reports
3. GoU (February 2016); Mid-Term Review Report for REDD+ Process
4. GoU (2017), Uganda SESA and ESMF
5. GoU (2017); Feedback and Grievances Redress Mechanisms
6. GoU (2017); Final Report on Strengthening Participatory Structures
7. GoU (January 2017); Mid –Term Review Report for UN-REDD+ National Program
8. GoU (2017); National Benefit Sharing Arrangements
9. GoU (2017); National REDD+ Strategy
10. GoU (2017); Uganda’s FREL
11. Participatory self-assessment and synthesis of Liberia’s REDD+ Readiness Process(R-package) July 2017
12. Participatory self-assessment and synthesis of Ghana’s REDD+ Readiness Process(R-package) July 2016
13. GoU (2015); Uganda’s M&E Framework for REDD+ R-PP Process
14. Indufur (2017); Benefit Sharing Arrangements for Uganda’s National REDD+ Strategy Executive Summary to BSA Options Assessment
15. Indufur (2017); Developing Benefit Sharing Arrangements for Uganda’s National REDD+ Strategy: Options Assessment.
16. ACODE (2017); Strengthening national Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism for Uganda’s REDD+ programme: Assessment of issues and options
17. IUCN (2017); Consultancy services for Strengthening Participatory Structures and conducting Capacity Building Trainings to enhance stakeholder engagement at national and sub - national levels for Uganda's national REDD+programme at national level, as well as Mt Elgon, Karamoja and Northern regions.
18. Environmental Alert (2017): Strengthening Participatory Structures and Conducting Capacity Building Training to Enhance Stakeholder Engagement for Uganda’s National REDD+ Program in Central, Mid-Eastern and Southern Uganda.
19. TreeTalk Plus (2017); Strengthening Participatory Structures and Conducting Capacity Building Trainings to Enhance Stakeholder Engagement for Uganda’s National REDD+ Programme through Communication and Raising Awareness
20. TreeTalk Plus (2017); Strengthening Participatory Structures and Conducting Capacity Building Trainings to Enhance Stakeholder Engagement for Uganda’s National REDD+ Programme through Communication and Raising Awareness: Communications Report
21. WCS (2017); Strengthening Participatory Structures and Conducting Capacity Building Trainings to Enhance Stakeholder Engagement for Uganda’s National REDD+ Programme in the Albertine Region.
22. Arbanout (2017): Strategic Environmental and Social assessment of REDD+ options and development of Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) for Uganda’s REDD+ strategy options.
23. CADMA (2010); Assessment of Trends of Evictions from Protected Areas during the period 2005 – 2010, and their Implications for REDD+

24. NFA (2010); Development of a Reference Scenario & Design of a Monitoring System.
25. Robert Charles Aguma (2010); REDD Readiness Preparation Proposal - Assessment of the likely Social and Environmental Impacts of REDD Strategy Options and implementation framework (Component 2d)
26. Sarah Namirembe (2010); Component 2a: Assessment of land use, forest policy and governance; Component 2b: REDD strategy options and, Component 2c: REDD implementation framework

## 8.7 Annex 7: Persons who participated in the self-assessment

No.	Name	Affiliation	Institution
1.	Margaret Athieno Mwebesa	REDD+ National Focal Point	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
2.	Xavier Mugumya	Alternate REDD+ NFP/NFA CCC	Government (National Forestry Authority)
3.	Evelyn Atuheire	REDD+ Secretariat	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
4.	Valence Arineitwe	REDD+ Secretariat /Contract Manager (PPS)	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
5.	Olive Kyampaire	REDD+ Secretariat	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
6.	Alex B. Muhweezi	REDD+ Secretariat	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
7.	John Begumana	FAO	Development partners- FAO of UN
8.	Bob Kazungu	FSSD/Contract Manager (BSA)	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
9.	Issa Katwesige	FSSD	Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
10.	Leal Miguel	MRV Taskforce	NGO (Wildlife Conservation Society)
11.	Nathan Mununuzi	SESA /Safeguards Taskforce	Government (Ministry of Water and Environment)
12.	Rehema Nakiguli	SESA/Safeguards Taskforce	Government (Ministry of Water and Environment)
13.	Michael Opige	MRV Taskforce	NGO - Ecological Trends Alliance
14.	John Diisi	MRV Taskforce	Government (National Forestry Authority)
15.	Doreen Ruto	SESA/Safeguards Taskforce	Private Sector/Consultant
16.	Isaac Kiyingi	MRV Taskforce	Government (National Forestry Resources Research Institute)
17.	Edward SSenyonjo	MRV Taskforce	Government (National Forestry Authority)
18.	Justine Namaalwa	MTV Taskforce	Academia (Makerere University)
19.	Patrick Byakagaba	MRV Taskforce	Academia (Makerere University)
20.	Michael Mugarura	MRV Taskforce	CCD
21.	Dennis Mujuni	SESA/Safeguards Taskforce	Government (Ministry of Water and Environment)
22.	Ahebwa Justine		Government (National Forestry Authority)
23.	Sam Kissa		Government (National Forestry Authority)
24.	Irene Nanyondo		Government (Forestry Sector Support Department)
25.	Stephen Mugabi	SESA/Safeguards Taskforce	Government (Department of Environment Support Services)
26.	Fridah Basemera	MRV Taskforce	Government (National Forestry Authority)
27.	Emmanuel Menyha	MRV Taskforce	Government (Uganda Bureau of Statistics)
28.	Muhammad Ssemambo	NTC	Government (Climate Change)

			Department)
29.	Pauline Nantongo	MRV Taskforce	NGO (Environment Conservation Trust of Uganda)
30.	James OkiriaAteker	NTC	Government (National Environment Management Authority)
31.	Stella Abwalo	NTC	NGOs (Uganda Local Governments association)
32.	Stephen Fred Okiror	NTC	Government (Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities)
33.	John Tumuhimbise	NTC	Government (Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development)
34.	Paul Kagwa	NTC	Government (Ministry of Health)
35.	Hillary Agaba	NTC	Government (National Forestry Resources Research Institute)
36.	Juliet Naiga	NTC	NGO (Uganda Journalist Association)
37.	Khalid Muwembe	NTC	Government (Uganda National Meteorological Authority)
38.	Nicholas Magara		Government (Wetlands Management Department)
39.	Nelson Gapare	Consultant (UN-REDD Terminal Evaluation)	Development Partner (UNDP)
40.	Cotilda Nakyeyune	Programme Officer	NGO IUCN (also representing UNEP)
41.	Polycarp Mwima	Programme Officer	NGO (IUCN)
42.	Paul BuyerMusamali	Ag. ED NFA	Government (National Forestry Authority)
43.	Tom Rukundo	Director Natural Forests	Government (National Forestry Authority)
44.	Richard Kapere	Planning Manager	Government (Uganda Wildlife Authority)
45.	Florence Kyampeire	Warden Planning	Government (Uganda Wildlife Authority)
46.	Dan Mc Mondo	Programme Analyst	Development Partner (UNDP)
47.	Joyce Magala	Adviser (Water and Sanitation)	Development partner (Austria Development Cooperation)
48.	Simon Nampindo	Country Director	NGO (Wildlife Conservation Society)
49.	Grace Nangendo	Programme Officer	NGO (Wildlife Conservation Society)
50.	Dennis Kavuma	Manager	Private Sector (Uganda Timber Growers Association)
51.	Joshua Zaake	ED	NGO (Environment Alert)
52.	David Lebot	NTC	NGO (Uganda Land Alliance)
53.	Collins Oloya	NTC	Government (Wetlands Management Department)
54.	Joseph Peter Obubu	NTC	Government (Ministry of Water and Environment)
55.	Geoffrey Omollo	NTC	NGO (Uganda Local Government Association)
56.	Deo Tumuheise	NTC	Government (Department of Environment Support Services)
57.	Jane Mpagi	NCCAC	Government (Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development)
58.	Maria Vidal	Technical Partner	Development Partner (FAO)

59.	Sharon Kamugunga	NCCAC	Government (Uganda Wildlife Authority)
60.	Moses Sonko	NCCAC	Government (Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development)
61.	Stephen Koma	NCCAC	Government (Ministry of Local Government)
62.	Charles Mutemo	NCCAC	Government (Ministry of Works and Transport)
63.	Edith Kateme-Kasajja	NCCAC	Government (National Planning Authority)
64.	David Duli	NCCAC	NGO (WWF)
65.	Chebet Maikut	Commissioner Climate Change Department/ NCCAC	Government (Climate Change Department)
66.	Paul Mafabi	Director, Environmental Affairs/ NCCAC	Government (Ministry of Water and Environment)
67.	Lawrence Aribo	NCCAC	Government (Uganda National Meteorological Authority)
68.	Charles Oryema	Asst. Commissioner Internal Audit	Government (Ministry of Water and Environment)
69.	Daniel Abowe	CSO	Wildlife Conservation Society
70.	Grace Namakula	CSO	PROBICOU
71.	Pius Wamala	CSO	Tree Talk Plus
72.	Onesmus Mugenyi	CSO	ACODE
73.	Getrude Kenyangi	CSO	SWAGEN
74.	Salome Alweny	CSO	ARCOS
75.	David Walugembe	CSO	Uganda Forestry Association
76.	James Thembo	CSO	Environmental Alert
77.	Hadad Kavuma	CSO	EMLI
78.	Happy Ali	CSO	WWF UCO

## 8.8 Annex 8: Schedule of Self-Assessment meetings with stakeholders

Stakeholder category	Dates/Period	Inputs
<b>Self-Assessment Team (4 meetings)</b>	May – June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of assessment methodology and process</li> <li>• Development of assessment questions</li> <li>• Assessment of REDD+ process progress and outputs basing on records/reports and brainstorming</li> <li>• Opinion on Uganda's progress towards REDD+ Readiness</li> </ul>
<b>Taskforce meeting (combined meeting of the 3 taskforces)</b>	10 <sup>th</sup> May 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reviewing Self-Assessment methodology, process and assessment questions</li> <li>• Adequacy/completeness of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness- REDD+ Strategy and Implementation frameworks + FREL;</li> <li>• Strength and weaknesses of the REDD+ process (organizational matters)</li> <li>• National capacity for REDD+ and challenges or outstanding capacity needs</li> <li>• Opinion of Uganda's progress towards REDD+ Readiness</li> </ul>
<b>NTC meeting (2 meetings)</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> May 2018; 12 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy/completeness of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness- REDD+ Strategy and Implementation frameworks + FREL;</li> <li>• Strength and weaknesses of the REDD+ process (organizational matters)</li> <li>• National capacity for REDD+ and challenges or outstanding capacity needs</li> <li>• Opinion on Uganda's progress towards REDD+ Readiness</li> </ul>
<b>Face to Face Interviews</b>	June 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy/completeness of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness- REDD+ Strategy and Implementation frameworks + FREL;</li> <li>• Strength and weaknesses of the REDD+ process (organizational matters)</li> <li>• National capacity for REDD+ and challenges or outstanding capacity needs</li> <li>• Opinion on Uganda's progress towards REDD+ Readiness</li> </ul>
<b>NCCAC meeting</b>	13 <sup>th</sup> July 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequacy/completeness of Uganda's REDD+ Readiness- REDD+ Strategy and Implementation frameworks + FREL;</li> <li>• Strength and weaknesses of the REDD+ process (organizational matters)</li> <li>• National capacity for REDD+ and challenges or outstanding capacity needs.</li> <li>• Opinion of Uganda's progress towards REDD+ Readiness.</li> </ul>
<b>CSO meeting</b>	7 <sup>th</sup> August 2018	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Opinion on Uganda's Progress of Component 1 and pover-all progress towards REDD+ Readiness.</li> </ul>

## 8.9 Annex 9: Stakeholder Participatory Structures

Landscape	Stakeholder Category							
	Government Institutions (Central and District Level)	Civil Society Organizations	Private Sector Organizations	Academia and Research Institutions	Media	Vulnerable Groups	Special Interest Category	Multi/Bilateral Agencies
National Level	Parliamentary Committee on Natural Resources	Uganda Forest Learning Group(UFLG)	The Uganda National Apiculture Development (TUNADO)	Makerere University-College of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences, School of Forestry	Uganda Media Centre			World Bank
	Ministry of Water and Environment – Environment Support Services Department	Uganda Forestry Working Group (UFWG)	Uganda Investment Authority (UIA)	National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)	Radio Stations (various)			African Development Bank
	Ministry of Water and Environment – Climate Change Department	Network for Collaborative Forest Association (UNETCOFA)	Uganda Manufacturers Association (UMA)	National Forestry Resources Research Institute (NaFORRI)	News Papers (various)			United Nations Development Programme
	Ministry of Water and Environment – Forest Sector Support department	Uganda Land Alliance (ULA)	Uganda Carbon Bureau	National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)				USAID
	Ministry of Water and Environment – Directorate of Water Resources Management)	Landowners and Occupants Development Forum (ULODEF)		Uganda National Council of Science and Technology				Food and Agriculture Organization for the United Nations
	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development	Uganda National Farmers Federation (UNFFE)						GIZ
	National Planning Authority	The Uganda Women's Parliamentary Association (UWOPA)						
	Office of the Prime	Uganda Women's Network						



Minister – Department of Relief, Disaster Preparedness and Management	(UWONET)							
National Forestry Authority	ULEC							
National Forestry Authority GIS and Mapping	Climate Action Network Uganda (CAN-U)							
Uganda Wildlife Authority	National Network for Older Persons of Uganda (NNOPU)							
National Environment Management Authority	Uganda Youth Network (UYONET)							
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities – Department of Wildlife	Panafrican Climate Justice Alliance (PACJA)							
Uganda Tourism Board	Coalition of Pastoralist Civil Society Organizations							
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	Water & Environment Media Network Uganda (WEMNET-UG)							
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries	World Wide Fund (WWF)							
Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development – Department of renewable energy	Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS)							
Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development								
Ministry of Gender, Labour and social development	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)							
Ministry of Internal Affairs - Environment	ECOTRUST							

	tal Police							
	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs	Inter Religious Council						
	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives	Uganda Joint Christian Council						
	Ministry of Health	Cross Cultural Foundation Uganda						
	Ministry of Works and Transport							
	Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)							
	Geo-Information Services Division							
	Parliamentary Forum on Climate Change							
<b>Mount Elgon Region</b>	District Councils	District Steering Committees on Mount Elgon National Park Boundary	Mt Elgon Timber Dealers and Environment Conservation Association			District Youth Council (Ukha - Nakhashisi)	The Mount Elgon Benet Indigenous Ogiek Group (MEBIO)	
	District Environment Committee	Integrated Territorial Climate Steering Committee	Bugisu Cooperative Union			Youth and Elderly Group District	Benet Lobby Group	
	District Land Board (DLB)/ Area land committees (ALC)	Mbale District Climate Change Learning alliance	District Farmers Associations			Community Development Office		
	District Physical Planning Committee	Inter District Link Committee	District Bee keepers Associations			Regional /District Women Associations /Forums		
	District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee	Mt Elgon Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Forum	Mt. Elgon Tree Farmers Association					
	District Disaster Management Technical Committee	Multi Stakeholder Platform on Honey	Ngenge Development Foundation					
	District Finance Committee							
	District Technical Planning Committee							
<b>Karamoja</b>	District Council (District	Karamoja Development Forum	Regional/District Farmers Associations	Karamoja Action Research		District Youth council	The Akiriket	

	Planning Authority) District Technical Planning Committee			Team				
	District Environment Committee	Karamoja Google Group	Regional/District Bee keepers Associations			District Community Development Office	Regional Elders Association	
	District Land Board/ Area land Committees	GIZ/CPS Land Interest Group:				Regional /district women Associations /forums		
	District Physical Committee	Grazing Areas Interest Group						
	District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee	Land and Equity Movement Uganda						
	District Disaster Committee	Matheniko Development Forum						
	District Finance Committee							
<b>Northern</b>	District council	AgoroAgu ENR CSO Network – Northern node	Timber dealers Associations	Gulu University – Faculty of Agriculture and Environment		District Youth council District Women Council		
	District Environment Committee	Uganda Forestry Working Group – Northern node	Bee keepers Associations	Ngetta ZARDI		District Council for Disability Older Persons Council		
	District Technical Planning Committee	District Farmers Association	Private Tree growers/Tree Nursery Operators			Community Forest Management groups / Collaborative Forest Management groups		
	District Land Board District Physical planning committee	Development partners	Media - Northern Uganda Media Centre (NUMEC)					
	District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee	UNHCR – Refugee Desk	Lango United Journalists Association (LUJA)					
	District Disaster Management	Lutheran World Federation						

	t Technical Committee							
		Northern Uganda Land Platform						
		Uganda Joint Christian Council						
		Uganda Joint Christian Council						
<b>West Nile</b>	District Council	MAYANK (Moyo, Adjumani, Yumbe, Nebbi and Koboko)	District Youth council	Abi Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute				
	District Environment Committee	Development Association of West Nile Districts	District Community Development Office					
	District Technical Planning Committee	District Farmers Association	Regional /district women Associations /forums					
	District Water and Sanitation Coordination Committee	SNV						
	District Disaster Management Technical Committee							
	District Land Board							
	District Physical planning committee							
<b>Bunyoro</b>	Production Department	Environment and Natural Resource Network(s) in the Districts of the region coordinated under BAPENECO	Alliance One Tobacco	Nyabyeya Forestry College		Bunyoro News Reporters Network		
	Natural Resources Department Forestry	Northern Albertine Rift Conservation Group	McLeod Russel Tea Estates	Bulindi Zonal Agricultural Research & Development Institute		Albertine Region Reporters network		
	Community Development Office	Bunyoro Inter-religious council for Uganda	Kinyara Sugar Works Ltd	Budongo Conservation Field Station		Kibaale Community Radio		
	Uganda Wildlife Authority	District Farmers Associations for the different Districts	Joseph Initiative					
	National Forestry Authority	Uganda Rural Development Training Institute/Kagadi	Mukwano Industries Ltd					
	National Environment and Management Authority	ObukamabwaBunyoro Kitara	TOTAL E&P Uganda Tullow Uganda			Bunyoro News Reporters Network		
	Office of		EMESCO					

	the Chief Administrative Officer		Development Foundation				
	Secretary for Production and Natural Resources		Bwendero Dairy Farm				
	Women councils		Hoima Sugar				
	Youth councils People with Disabilities Councils		Hoima Timber Dealers Association				
	Uganda Police Uganda Prisons Judiciary		Uganda Certified Tree Nursery Operators Association Uganda Timber Growers Association Uganda Chamber of Commerce				
<b>Rwenzori</b>	Production Department Natural Resources Department Forestry Community Development Office	Environment and Natural Resource Network(s) in the Districts of the region e.g. Kabarole	Mukwano Tea	Rwebitaaba Zonal Agricultural Research & Development Institute		Bundibugyo FM	
	Uganda Wildlife Authority National Forestry Authority National Environment and Management Authority	NGOs/CBOs Association,	McLeod Russel Tea Estates	Makerere University		Rwenzori FM	
	Office of the Chief Administrative Officer	Rwenzori Inter-religious council for Uganda	Hima Cement	Biological Field Station		Voice of Tooro	
	Secretary for Production and Natural Resources	District Farmers Associations for the different Districts	IBERO Coffee				
	Women councils Youth councils	Obusinghabwa Rwenzururu	HOFOKAM				
	People with Disabilities Councils	Obudinghyabwa Bamba	Rwenzori Vanilla Farmers Association				

	Uganda Police Uganda Prisons Judiciary	Obukamabwa Tooro	Kyenjojo Timber Dealers Association					
			Uganda Certified Tree Nursery Operators Association					
			Uganda Timber Growers Association					
			Uganda Chamber of Commerce					
<b>Ankole</b>	Production Department Natural Resources Department Forestry Community Development Office	Environment and Natural Resource Network(s) in the Districts of the region	Igara Tea Factory	Mbarara Zonal Agricultural Research & Development Institute		Radio West		
	Uganda Wildlife Authority	Ankole Inter- religious council for Uganda	McLeod Russel Tea Estates	Mbarara University		Orumuri		
	National Forestry Authority	District Farmers Associations for the different Districts	Buhweju Tea Factory					
	National Environment and Management Authority		Uganda Certified Tree Nursery Operators Association					
	Production and Natural Resources Committee		Uganda Timber Growers Association					
	Women councils		Uganda Chamber of Commerce					
	Youth councils							
	People with Disabilities Councils							
	Office of the Chief Administrative Officer							
	Uganda Police Uganda Prisons Judiciary							
<b>Kigezi</b>	Production Department Natural Resources Department Forestry Community	Environment and Natural Resource Network(s) in the Districts of the region	Kayonza Tea Factory	Kacwekano Zonal Agricultural Research & Development Institute		Radio West		

	Development Office							
	Uganda Wildlife Authority National Forestry Authority National Environment and Management Authority Production and Natural Resources Committee	Kigezi Inter-religious council for Uganda	Uganda Certified Tree Nursery Operators Association	Kabale University Institute of Tropical Forest		Orumuri		
	Women councils Youth councils People with Disabilities Councils	District Farmers Associations for the different Districts	Uganda Chamber of Commerce	Conservation Office of the Chief Administrative Officer				
	Uganda Police Uganda Prisons Judiciary Immigration Department		Uganda Timber Growers Association					
<b>Central</b>	Sub-county Production and Environment Committees - Mayuge	UFWG regional Nodes or members operating in the sub-regions	Uganda community tourism association(UCOTA) - Kalangala	Local farm schools and institutions training on conservation and Environment Issues	Media associations - Masaka		Forest dependent communities - Kalangala	
	Sub county Local Council Leaders - LC3 Chairmen - Masaka	Local district based NGOs - Mukono	Forest products associations members - Mayuge					
	DNRO – Mpigi	Cultural institutions - Masaka	Private tree growers-UTGA - Mayuge					
	DCDO – Mukono	Religious institutions - Masaka	Mayuge Sugar works					
	DFO - Kalangala		Kaliro sugar limited SCOUL					
<b>Southern Uganda</b>	Sub-county Production and Environment Committees - Mubende	UFWG regional Nodes or members operating in the sub-regions - Nakasongola	Uganda community tourism association(UCOTA) - Mubende	Local farm schools and institutions training on conservation and Environment Issues - Nakaseke	Media associations - Kyankwazi		Forest dependent communities	
	Sub county Local Council Leaders - LC3 Chairmen –	Local district based NGOs - Nakaseke	Large scale Tea, coffee, oil-palm and sugar companies - Mubende					

	Kyankwanzi DNRO – Mubende	Cultural institutions - Rakai	Forest products associations members - Mayuge					
	DCDO – Kyankwanzi	Religious institutions - Rakai	Private tree growers- UTGA - Nakasongola					
	DFO - Rakai							
<b>Mid – Eastern Uganda</b>	Sub-county Production and Environment Committee s - Kaberamaido	UFWG regional Nodes or members operating in the sub-regions - Serere	Uganda community tourism association( UCOTA) - Serere	Local farm schools and institutions training on conservation and Environment Issues - Serere	Media associations - Namutumba		Forest dependent communities - Amuria	
	Sub county Local Council Leaders - LC3 Chairmen - Serere	Local district based NGOs - Namutumba	Large scale Tea, coffee, oil-palm and sugar companies - Namutumba					
	DNRO – Serere	Cultural institutions - Namutumba	Forest products associations members - Serere					
	DCDO – Namutumba	Religious institutions - Amuria	Private tree growers- UTGA - Kaberamaido					
	DFO - Amuria							



## 8.10 Annex 10: Feedback from Consultations processes with Participatory structures and other groups

Themes	Northern/Karamoja/Mt Elgon	Albertine Region	Mid-Eastern, Central and Southern Uganda
	<b>Key Emerging issues of concern from the consultations</b>		
<b>Drivers/causes</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Refugee influx in West Nile, Acholi sub-region creates pressure on forestry land for settlement and wood fuel.</li> <li>Bush fires common in all district of northern Uganda</li> <li>Weak institutional coordination</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small holder agriculture where land clearance occurs regularly in forests in search for fertile land.</li> <li>Oil and gas infrastructure will become a threat</li> <li>Human/wildlife conflict leading to clearance of forest patches to eliminate problem animals.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Internal immigrants in mid-eastern (internally displaced people creates pressure on the natural resources, including forests.</li> <li>Brick laying in central Uganda</li> <li>Soil fertility depletion and/or loss with no mechanisms for replenishing (in Southern and central sub-region)</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic options</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pastoral communities (Karamoja) uncomfortable on the merger of the strategic option on livestock management with climate smart agriculture</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pastoralism is a way of life and shouldn't be seen as a driver of deforestation – should maintain their large numbers of cattle</li> <li>The financing model should be through conditional grants, cooperatives, SACCOs, direct funding to farmer groups based on economically feasible proposals, own initial financing to sustain Climate Smart Agriculture."</li> <li>Proposed technologies are expensive</li> <li>Integration of indigenous knowledge in the implementation of the proposed options.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land size is too small for climate smart agriculture approaches and woodlots establishment in Central Uganda.</li> <li>Cost of investment in general terms in the proposed technologies is high (from central region).</li> <li>Promotion of exotic animal breeds may result into extinction of local breeds in Eastern Uganda.</li> <li>Promote use of charcoal briquettes in Central Uganda</li> </ul>
<b>Benefit Sharing Arrangement</b>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review and adapt the existing models for benefit sharing to ensure equitable and fair involvement of all the parties and individuals for the success of the national REDD+ Program.</li> <li>Institutionalize and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Conduct regular monitoring and evaluation of (output and outcomes, physical and impact accountability) the whole benefit sharing system</li> <li>Leverage district development</li> </ul>

		integrate benefit sharing model into the existing governance mechanisms to ensure clarity for all stakeholders	programmes like construction of roads, health centers, education and agricultural inputs
<b>FGRM</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholders emphasized the need to include policy and legal findings with regard to forests on private land; and the necessary policy and legal reforms to reverse the trend of deforestation on private land.</li> <li>Instead of Forestry Committees, the proposed FGRM should make use of the already operationalized Environmental Committees at district and sub-county levels.</li> <li>The need to include findings and recommendations related to the social context of forests on private land.</li> <li>The extent to which religious leaders are involved in the FGRM should be considered.</li> <li>The need to re-arrange the FGRM structure to make the individual components more coordinated.</li> <li>The presence and prominence of poor coordination and inter-institutional conflicts as a result of either role conflict or a lack of clarity of the mandates, or even the presence of parallel mandates of the key agencies in the REDD+ realm, especially NFA, NEMA, UWA and the Local Governments should be taken into consideration.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FGRM needs to be “water-tight” and strong enough to deliver justice to all communities especially the vulnerable and weakest.</li> <li>Expand the district FGRM composition to include all relevant stakeholders: NFA, UWA, NEMA, district land board, surveyor, land officer, planner, community development officer, political leader, security agencies, magistrates and private sector.</li> <li>“Improve the proposed FGRM model to provide the possibility of aggrieved parties to go directly to the judicial institutions without going through the entire FGRM structure.</li> <li>Provide an operational framework to support the establishment and implementation of the proposed FGRM.</li> <li>Harmonize the proposed FGRM with the existing structures such as the environment committees”.</li> <li>Build a conflict prevention strategy in the FGRM structure; the strategy could include the training in conflict resolution skills for the FGRM structure from local to national level.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FGRM should include CFM as a mechanism for conflict identification and resolution.</li> <li>Proposed more institutions in FGRM: Army, Councils/Sectorial Committees, District Land Board, Area Land Committees, Probation and Social Welfare Officers, Area MPS, District Internal Security Officers and Gombolola Internal Security Officers.</li> <li>Provision of adequate resources for the efficient functioning of the formal FGRM.</li> </ul>
<b>SESA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Length process, delayed approval and inadequate compliance to environmental assessment reports.</li> <li>Institutional challenges such as the location of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land tenure security is critical to ensure return on investment.</li> <li>All plans for implementation of the REDD+ Strategies need to have action plans for</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The conditional grant under fiscal transfer system of the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development is based on a fiscal year yet actions envisaged</li> </ul>

	<p>SESA Unit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Low levels of human resource at NFA and District Local Governments.</li> <li>• Very low budgetary allocation to environment &amp; natural resources (forestry).</li> <li>• Low levels of awareness about the environmental forestry policy and the National Forestry &amp; Tree Planting Act (2003).</li> <li>• Short tenure Agreements for Collaborative Forest Management (5 years) and non-renewal of such agreements.</li> <li>• Need for respect of rights of marginalized for example the Batwa who deserve a home in Uganda</li> <li>• REDD+ should strengthen the information system so as to promote flow of and get the right information.</li> <li>• Need to give a deeper reflection to potential negative impacts of the REDD+ especially on food security and promotion of mono-culture plantations.</li> <li>• Uncertainty of the land tenure system and the duration trees take to mature.</li> <li>• Need to ensure that people on private lands are incentivized to protect the forests.</li> <li>• Need to build the capacity of the relevant stakeholders on involvement and participation in the REDD+ interventions.</li> <li>• REDD+ should show how to address impacts on contemporary issues such as land grabbing in protected areas.</li> <li>• SESA should align with the drafting of regulations and guidelines under the National Environment Bill.</li> <li>• SESA did not incorporate gender issues, yet this is a</li> </ul>	<p>transparency, accountability and anti-corruption.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Integrate REDD+ in poverty reduction programmes.</li> <li>• Clearly and permanently mark boundaries of protected areas.</li> </ul>	<p>under option 1 are mostly rain fed and therefore require flexibility in funding arrangements.</p>
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	<p>requirement.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Need to ensure that Government resettles (where necessary) and help people to adapt to new developments.</li> <li>• Ascertain implications of implementation of the 6 proposed options.</li> <li>• REDD+ should reflect the principles of fairness and equity.</li> <li>• REDD+ should address culture and traditional norms.</li> </ul>		
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### Key emerging issues from consultations with Forest Dependent communities

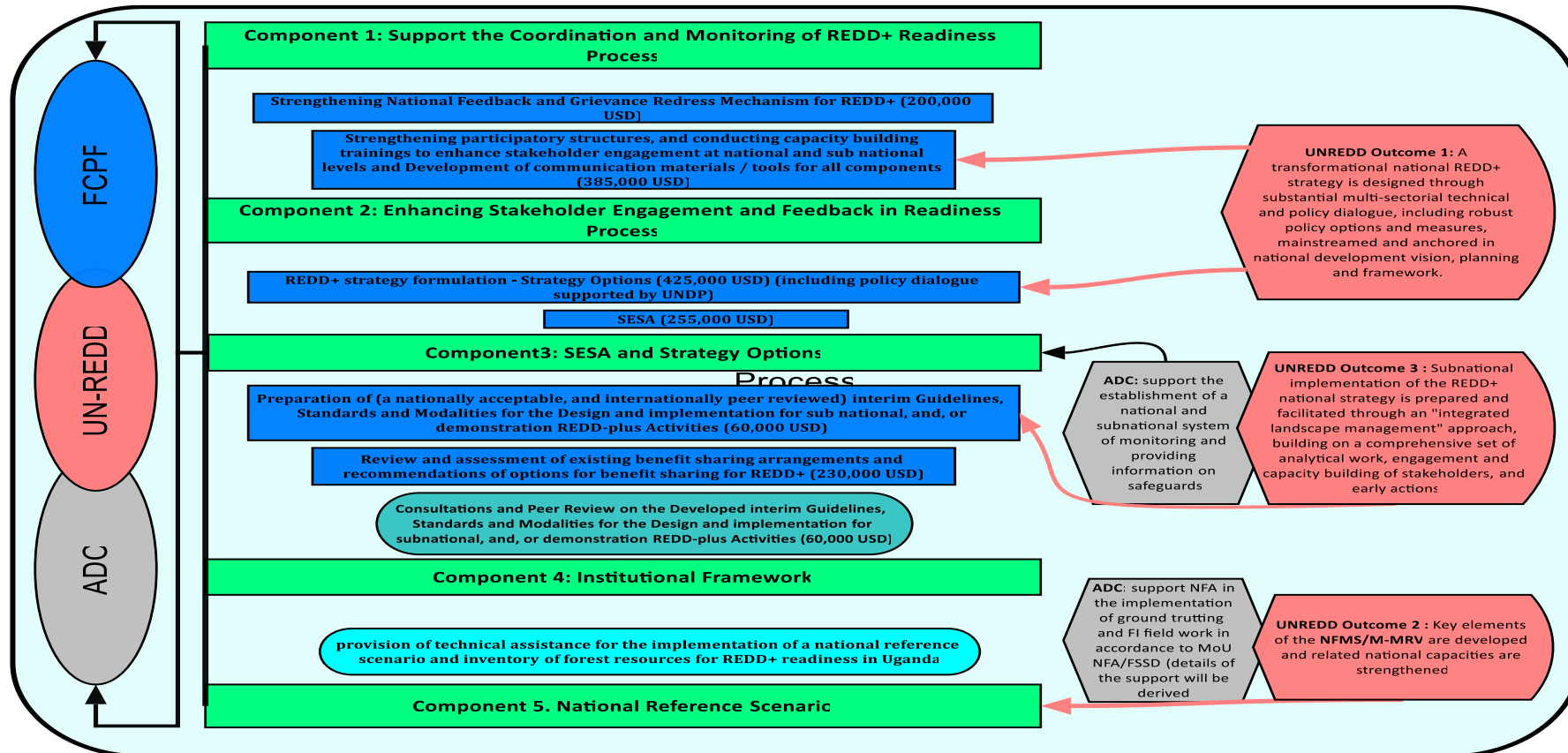
Karamoja (Tepeth and IK)	Mt Elgon (Benet/Ndorobos)	South western (Bundibugyo and Kisoro) - Batwa
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Climate smart agriculture option should be revised to include livestock fodder production.</b></li> <li>• <b>The proposed actions in the strategy options such as livestock is not practical to the setting of the forest dependent due to the long term insecurity of cattle raiding from neighboring nomads. The REDD+ programme should therefore contribute in addressing this major challenge to enable the forest dependent people benefit from the options of livestock management.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Financing models outside REDD+ provide better options for integrating livestock fodder production.</li> <li>• There is lack of socio-political representation at the national / regional platforms to voice the specific issues of the Benet.</li> <li>• The government should explore opportunities for private sector investment in agricultural, wood-based and renewable energy industries as well as companies which can provide investment support for farming to forest-adjacent households.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• For climate Smart Agriculture to be successful, the financing model should be through conditional grants, cooperatives, SACCOs, direct funding to farmer groups and own initial financing.</li> <li>• Feedback on the proposed strategic options was that they are proposed actions relevant for livelihood improvement but are not applicable to the Batwa due to lack of land for undertaking the proposed actions. It was therefore proposed that the programme should target to first solve the land issues to enable equitable benefit of the Batwa from the REDD+ programme.</li> <li>• Lack of land ownership has increased marginalization and pressure on forest resources as forest dependent people cannot implement conservation actions for lack of land.</li> <li>• Boundaries of protected areas need to be clearly and permanently marked in the terrain.</li> <li>• The Batwa also demand that Government of Uganda should compensate them in case of relocation to another place.</li> </ul>

### Emerging issues/feedback from the private sector

Themes	Karamoja	Mt Elgon	South western (Bundibugyo and Kisoro)
<b>Financing</b>	Inadequate financial	Government should improve	Innovative financing

	support from the government to support commercial timber plantation establishment.	the investment climate in the country by developing or operationalizing comprehensive national forestry financing strategies like the proposed Tree Fund which to support forest plantations and woodlots	mechanisms, such as a Timber Fund, and Fiscal incentives should be put in place in order to encourage investment and ensure sustainable sources of operational and re-investment funds.
<b>Policy options and standards</b>	Land tenure insecurity continues to affect investment in establishment of commercial forest within the protected areas.	There is need for standards and certification of wood and wood products value chain. This is intended to safeguard those that follow guidelines, to ensure that they get premium benefits.	Improvement in the of enforcement of policies and laws is also very important, especially related to private land management
<b>Institutional capacity and coordination</b>	Key institutions in the biomass sub-sector such as MEMD, MUK, Nyabyeya, NGOs and private companies lack qualified personnel in the area of biomass.	Weak or sometimes non-existent institutional linkages between various actors.	Umbrella organisations such as Uganda Timber Growers Association (UTGA) need to lobby government hard to implement strategies that are aimed at increased commercial timber plantations acreage overall in the country
<b>Benefits</b>	The need to put in place tangible benefits and incentives such as tax waivers for private land owners who conserve or establish forests	Related to this, land tenure issues need to be cleared out throughout the country in order to give incentives for people to invest in long term productivity of their land	Private sector considers REDD+ as one of the avenues in which they could contribute towards the overall environmental conservation but this needs to be structured in a way that offers them business sense

## 8.11 Annex 11: REDD+ process mapping tool



## 8.12 Annex 12: REDD+ projects (2011- 2018)

Title of the REDD+ Initiative	Broad Aims	Remarks on current status
Mt. Elgon Ecosystem REDD+- Strategy (2010-2016)	Trans-boundary Subnational REDD+ Strategy covering the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem	Mt. Elgon Ecosystem REDD+ Strategy – this is a Transboundary Subnational REDD+ Strategy covering the Mt. Elgon Ecosystem developed under the auspices of Lake Victoria Basin Commission (LVBC). This is a cross-border initiative between the governments of Uganda and Kenya. A strategy was completed and only the subnational studies for reference levels setting, sub-national forest monitoring system and system for safeguards appropriate to the landscape are remaining to be done. A few of the activities identified by the strategy are being implemented through a direct government of Uganda subvention. What is also remaining is the cost for preparing an ER-PIN including for possible additional consultations required.
"Establishing Uganda's first REDD+ project to inform the national REDD+ process" (2010-ongoing)	The project aims to implement a pilot REDD+ project in the Murchison-Semliki Landscape with strong community and biodiversity benefits, and develop and test REDD+ strategies to tackle the main deforestation drivers in Uganda for nationwide application.	"Establishing Uganda's first REDD+ project to inform the national REDD+ process". The project aims to implement a pilot REDD+ project in the Murchison-Semliki Landscape with strong community and biodiversity benefits, and develop and test REDD+ strategies to tackle the main deforestation drivers in Uganda for nationwide application. The lead proponent (World Conservation Society (WCS)' on behalf of a consortium of civil society and private forestry associations) has started with a few elements of the plan and would easily scale up if supported with additional funding.
Memorandum of understanding to Pursue and implement a joint REDD+ Projects in Uganda (2009- 2014)	Joint REDD+ Projects (s) as part of a broader Conservancy on mutually agreed areas in Uganda	Private Sector initiative included intention of partnering with the protected area agencies (Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and National Forestry Authority (NFA)) but scaled down their interests.
Rainforest Conservation Framework Agreement: an Agreement for the Rights to Develop & Trade in Environmental Services	Rainforest Conservation Framework Agreement an Agreement for the Rights to Develop & Trade in Environmental Services	Private Sector initiative- included intention of partnering with central government but scaled down their interests.
The Abalinda Ebihangwa (AE) REDD+ project (2010-2013)	Located in Hoima District, the AE REDD+ project is part of the larger Abalinda Ebihangwa (AE) community--based initiative looking at a	The Abalinda Ebihangwa (AE) REDD+ project is located in Hoima District, the AE REDD+- project is part of the larger Abalinda Ebihangwa (AE) community--based initiative looking at a landscape approach to sustainable land use and management practices. It is an initiative by a single natural forest owner who requires support to address the immediate drivers of deforestation and forest

Title of the REDD+ Initiative	Broad Aims	Remarks on current status
	landscape approach to sustainable land use and management practices	degradation through collaboration with immediate communities.
Towards Pro-poor REDD+ Project (2010-2015)	Demonstrate tangible reduction of deforestation, direct improvement of forest dependent livelihoods and, ultimately, long term security of forest-based carbon stocks	Towards Pro-poor REDD+ Project is a REDD+ initiative that has been active in demonstrating tangible reduction of deforestation, direct improvement of forest dependent livelihoods and, ultimately, long term security of forest-based carbon stocks. It is a Civil society initiatives led by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Their work, like that of WCS would easily scale up if supported with additional funding;
Building capacity for REDD+ in East Africa for improved ecosystem health and for sustainable livelihoods in Eastern Africa (2014-ongoing)	A REDD+ Academy composed of a consortium of three Universities (Makerere University (Mak), Norwegian University of Life Sciences (UMB), and University of Dar es Salaam) (UDSM)	This project, therefore, is designed to improve capacity in Higher Education Institutions (HEI) for coordination and implementation of REDD+ activities. This project will 1) develop human capacity for REDD+ in Ugandan and Tanzanian HEIs, 2) create and operationalize specialized training programs on REDD+, 3) develop research capacity for REDD+ and generate evidence based results for policy on REDD+, 4) establish and operationalize an information system for REDD+, and 5) develop networks and partnerships between academic, research institutions and CSOs by 2018. It is anticipated that this project will contribute to reduced greenhouse gas emissions and improve ecosystem health for sustainable livelihoods in Eastern Africa.
The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST) (2010 – ongoing)	The Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda (ECOTRUST) is a non - governmental environmental conservation organization established in 1999.	ECOTRUST has developed a valued niche in 'conservation finance' and pursued relentlessly a clear vision of 'a healthy environment with prosperous people' and a mission,' to conserve natural resources and enhance social welfare by promoting innovative and sustainable environment management in Uganda.' It has programmes in West and Eastern Uganda. The run programmes that address drivers of REDD+ include: (a) Restoration, conservation and management of ecosystems critical in the conservation of biodiversity; (b) Promotion of sustainable land and water use as well as sustainable economic development (Ecosystem –Based Adaptation to Climate Change); (c) Promotion and adoption of renewable energy and alternative energy sources; and (d) Trees for Global Benefit initiative which is one of Plan Vivo's projects"



## 8.13: Annex 13: FCPF additional Funding work plans (2017-2019)

### FCPF SUPPORT TO UGANDA REDD+ PROCESS

#### Work Plan for July 2018 - June 2019

##### Introduction

The Readiness Grant (TF A2468) amounting to USD3.634 million contributed immensely to the achievement of most preparatory activities towards becoming "ready". However, despite the substantial progress which Uganda has made in its REDD+ readiness process, some of the key milestones could not be fully met with the available funds for the implementation of the Readiness Grant TF A2468. In addition, there is need for Uganda to kick-start implementation of the REDD+ Readiness activities as pilot to test the applicability of the REDD+ approaches and to use these pilot activities to further strengthen Uganda's capacity for REDD+ readiness.

Uganda's request for additional funding amounting to USD 3.75 million from FCPF was approved in May 2016 to support actions prioritized in the MTR Report. Taking into account the progress of REDD+ readiness to-date, Uganda aims to utilize this grant to support selected activities over a period of 30 months effective July 2017 lasting until December 2019 (Table 1). The period of implementation acknowledges the other efforts by REDD+ partners such as UN-REDD National Programme thus providing opportunity for further integration and consolidation of various REDD+ initiatives in Uganda. Also, this period will overlap with the implementation of Uganda's Forest Investment Programme (co- financed by FIP and PPCR) which provides up-front funding support to implementation of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy.

**Table 1: Priority activities**

Component/Activity	Budget (USD)
<b>Component 1: Coordination and Monitoring of REDD+ + Readiness Process</b>	<b>555,000</b>
Technical Support / REDD+ Secretariat personnel (LTA (not full time); Comm. / Project Officer ; Additional TA on ER Programs	250,000
REDD+ Secretariat Office and operational costs (including vehicle running costs)	65,000
REDD+ representation in regional/international meetings	90,000
National level supervisions/ coordination and harmonization processes (meetings of NCCAC, NTC, TFs)	90,000
Learning and sharing experiences and lessons (South-South exchange with Ghana)	30,000
M&E processes and strengthening application of REDD+ M&E framework	30,000
<b>Component 2: Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback in Readiness Process</b>	<b>100,000</b>
Support to implementation of Uganda REDD Gender Strategy (integrating Gender into REDD+ processes)	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Component 3: REDD+ Strategy and SESA</b>	<b>300,000</b>
Revisions and finalizing documentation (Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Plan; Implementation Frameworks and Safeguards)	200,000
Finalizing the design of Safeguards Information System	100,000

<b>Component 4: REDD+ Implementation Framework (ER Programs)</b>	<b>950,000</b>
Design and implementation of 2 ER Programmes	<b>950,000</b>
<b>Component 5: National Reference Scenario and Inventory of Forest Resources</b>	<b>1,400,000</b>
Improvement of the calculation/estimation of emissions from Forest Degradation	200,000
Updating 2018 data series and implementing 2018 NFI	400,000
Support (Capacity Building) for the institutionalization of MRV system and deployment of it at Regional/zonal level + improvement of measurement methodology and + data collection and analysis	800,000
<b>Total 1</b>	<b>3,305,000</b>
<i>Contingency</i>	<i>445,000</i>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3,750,000</b>

## 2. Activity description for July 2018-June 2019

### 2.1 Component 1: Coordination and Monitoring of REDD+ Readiness Process

This support builds on structures and processes of the current REDD+ processes involving the REDD+ Secretariat and national REDD+ coordination, supervision and stakeholder participation.

The following activities will be supported:

- a. Provision of Technical Support to the REDD+ Process through the REDD+ Secretariat in form of 1 Lead Technical Advisor, 1 communications/projects Officer and 1 International Consultant (supporting ER Programme).
- b. REDD+ Secretariat office and operational costs (including vehicle running costs).
- c. REDD+ representation in regional/international meetings.
- d. National level supervisions/ coordination and harmonization processes (meetings of NCCAC, NTC, TFs).
- e. Learning and sharing experiences and lessons (South-South exchange with Ghana).
- f. M&E processes and strengthening application of REDD+ M&E framework.
- g. Assessment of Uganda's progress towards its REDD+ Readiness.

### 2.2 Component 2: Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback in Readiness Process

The support aims to implement Uganda REDD+ Gender Strategy and foster gender integration in national REDD+ processes, monitor the progress of gender integration and strengthen gender indicators in national REDD+ monitoring framework as well as strengthening capacity of IPs for REDD+ Strategy implementation.

### 2.3 Component 3: REDD+ Strategy and SESA

The design of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Plan and SESA as completed in October 2017. However, there is need to test implementation of the REDD+ Strategies and the various Implementation frameworks (ESMF, FGRM, BSA, Participatory Structures), gain experience and learn lessons and use these experiences and lessons to review/strengthen the REDD+ Strategy and

implementation framework and render them applicable to Uganda's situation. The specific activities will be:

- a. Review of experiences and learning lessons from the implementation of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy.
- b. Revisions and finalizing documentation (Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Plan; Implementation Frameworks and Safeguards)
- c. Finalizing the design of Safeguards Information System

#### **2.4 Component 4: Component 4: REDD+ Implementation Framework (ER Programs)**

Uganda 's REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Plan define various strategies and options for reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, SFM and enhancement of Carbon stock. The country is desirous of developing REDD+ projects that further enhance Uganda's readiness for REDD+ (Carbon /Incentive phase). In this regards, the additional support will support design 2 landscape based Emissions Reduction Projects within the Albertine Rift and Mt. Elgon ecosystem. When completed, these ER projects will be implemented alongside and complementing the landscape restoration activities to be supported by FIP in the two landscapes.

#### **2.5 Component 5: National Reference Scenario and Inventory of Forest Resources**

The support to this component will be implemented through 3 sub-components that contribute towards finalizing the description of national reference level, finalizing /updating data series and data collection and analysis as well as strengthening national capacities for MRV system. The specific activities to be implemented are:

- a. Improvement of the calculation/estimation of emissions from Forest Degradation using time series RADAR data in estimation of land degradation, training NFA staff in use of RADAR data, calibrating RADAR with the National Biomass Study data sets and checking the extent RADAR estimates biomass stocks.
- b. Updating 2018 data series using updated technologies This will involve acquisition of high resolution imagery, refurbishing IT equipment's, training in emerging technologies, improving the estimate of trees over outside the definition of 'forest' and field work (verification of the maps).
- c. Implementing 2018 NFI involving updating forest inventory data that is more geographically representativeness (national parks + all forest strata), Updating the stock of biomass in trees outside "forests", updating the database of inventory data and, training NFA and UWA Staff (and others) in forest inventory and data analysis.
- d. Institutionalizing the MRV system and deployment of it at Regional/zonal level
- e. Improving the measurement methodology involving updating soil database to include carbon stocks, estimation of emission from fires, estimation of carbon pools in litter and deadwood, building quality control /assurance mechanism involving Academic institutions.

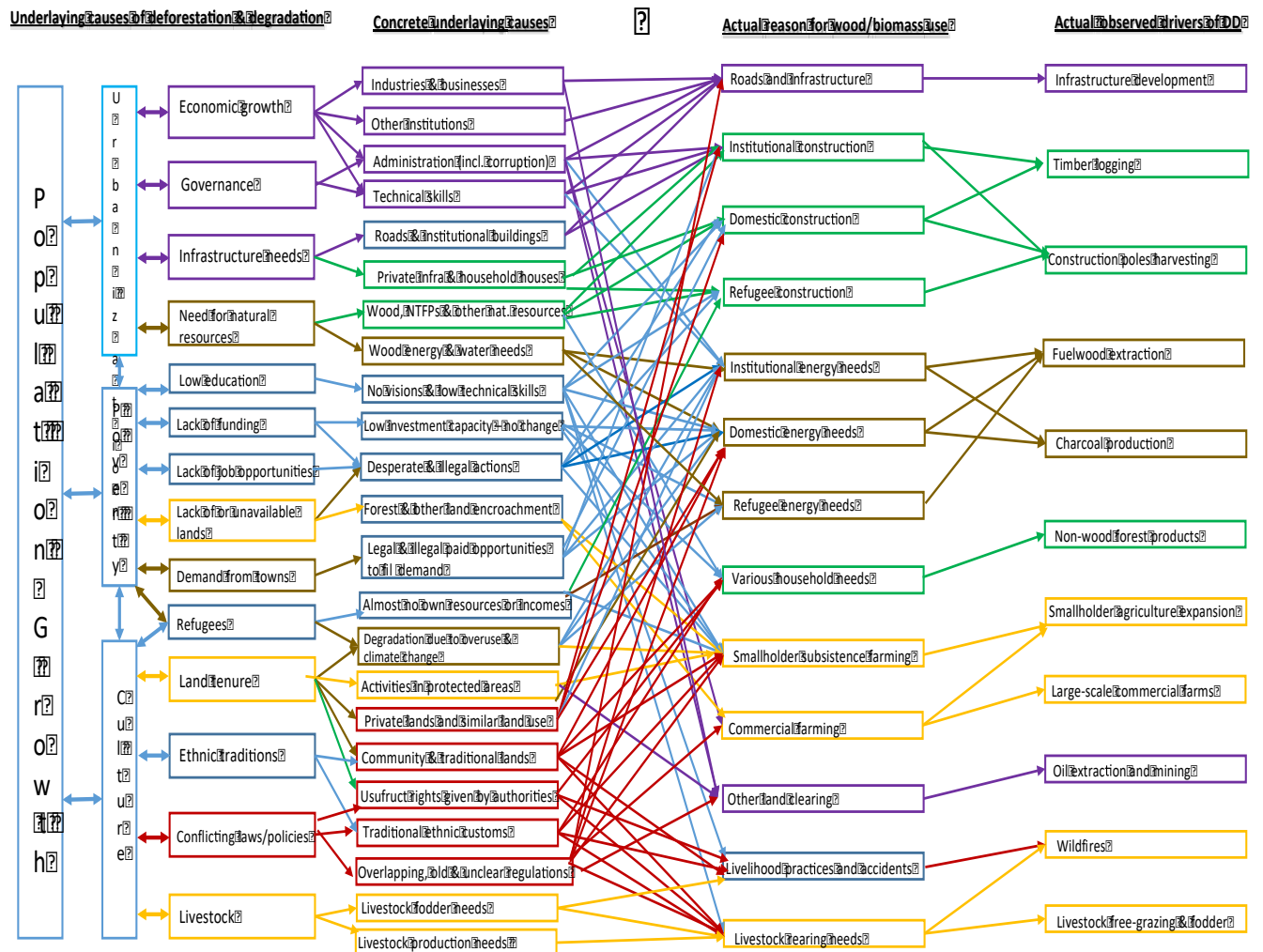
### **3. Implementation arrangements**

The implementation of this work plan maintains the current arrangements for REDD+ Support project financed by FCPF through WB. The roles of MWE and REDD+ Secretariat will be retained. The following tasks will be implemented through procured Contracts (Table 2).

**Table 2: Task to be implemented through procured consultants**

<b>Component 2: Stakeholder Engagement and Feedback in Readiness Process</b>	<b>PROBICOU</b>
Support to mainstreaming gender into REDD+ Strategy and capacity building for IPs	
<b>Component 3: REDD+ Strategy and SESA</b>	<b>Arbanout</b>
Revisions and finalizing documentation (Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Implementation Plan; Implementation Frameworks and Safeguards)	
Finalizing the design of Safeguards Information System	
<b>Component 4: REDD+ Implementation Framework (ER Programs)</b>	<b>Recruitment ongoing</b>
Design and implementation of 2 ER Programmes	
<b>Component 5: National Reference Scenario and Inventory of Forest Resources</b>	<b>FAO</b>
Improvement of the calculation/estimation of emissions from Forest Degradation	
Updating 2018 data series and implementing 2018 NFI	
Support (Capacity Building) for the institutionalization of MRV system and deployment of it at Regional/zonal level + improvement of measurement methodology and + data collection and analysis	

## 8.14 Annex 14: Analysis of how underlying causes leads into actually observed drivers of DD in Uganda



	Causes related to institution building and administration
	Causes related to policies and regulations
	Causes related to wood and NFTPs demands
	Causes related to energy demands
	Causes related to social and human resources issues
	Causes related to agriculture and livestock rearing

## 8.15 Annex 15: Overview of Emissions for each driver of DD

Land cover type	Driver of DD	Reason for wood use	Current annual emissions C in Mt (X"000,000")	Current annual MtCO2 eq. Emission (X"000,000")	Strategic option No.	
<b>Forest</b> (including both well-stocked and low-stocked tropical high forests)	Infrastructure	Roads & infrastructure	n.a.			
	Wildfires	Wildfire	111.35	408.65	6	
	Large-scale farms	Commercial farming	0,026	0.096		
	Agriculture expansion	Smallholder farming	1.33	4.87	1	
	Round wood	Domestic construction		1.10	4.05	1 & 2
		Institutional construct.		1.12	4.13	1 & 2
		Refugee construction		0.004	0.013	1 & 2
	Fuelwood	Domestic energy		3.74	13.72	1,2,4 & 5
		Institutional energy		1.64	6.01	1,2,4 & 5
		Refugee energy		0.078	0.285	1 & 2
	Charcoal	Domestic energy		4.95	18.16	1,2,4 & 5
		Institutional energy		8.20	30.10	1,2,4 & 5
	Non-wood products	Household needs		n.a.	n.a.	4
	Other land clearing	Oil extraction		Low (ca 10 ha/year)	Low (ca 10 ha/year)	
<b>Non-forest land</b>	Infrastructure	Roads & infrastructure	n.a.	n.a.		
	Wildfires	Wildfire	3.60	13.23	6	
	Large-scale farms	Commercial farming	n.a.	n.a.		
	Agriculture expansion	Smallholder farming	1.04	3.82		
	Logging	HH & institution constr.		1.10	4.05	1 & 2
		Institutional construct.		1.12	4.13	1 & 2
		Refugee construction		0.004	0.013	1 & 2
	Pole extraction					
	Fuelwood	Domestic energy		1.02	3.74	1, 2 & 5
		Institutional energy		0.25	0.91	
		Refugee energy		0.078	0.285	1 & 2
	Charcoal	Domestic energy		1.05	3.85	1,2,4 & 5
		Institutional energy		1.74	6.38	1,2,4 & 5

	Non-wood products Other land clearing Livestock	Household NWFPs Oil extraction Livestock free-grazing	n.a. Low (ca 5 ha/year) 3,614.06	n.a. Low (ca 5 ha/year) 13,263.62	4  1, 2 & 7
<b>Land cover type</b>	<b>Driver of DD</b>	<b>Reason for wood use</b>	<b>Current annual Emissions C in Mtons</b>	<b>Current annual MtCO2 eq. Emission</b>	<b>Strategic option No</b>
<b>Forest plantation</b>	Roundwood etc. Fuelwood	Roundwood Wood energy	1.92 0.10	7.06 0.35	3 3
<b>Farm land (smallholder &amp; large scale)</b>	More intense farm. Livestock Logging Pole extraction Fuelwood  Charcoal	Commercial farming Livestock fodder HH & institution constr. Domestic construction Domestic energy Institutional energy Domestic energy Institutional energy	n.a. n.a. 0.33 0.51 2.04 0.60 1.50 2.48	n.a. n.a. 1.20 1.87 7.48 2.18 5.50 9.12	1 1, 2 & 7 1 & 2 1 & 2 1, 2 & 5  1, 2 & 5 1, 2 & 5
<b>TOTAL 4 land categories above (excl. livestock and oil extract.)</b>			<b>154.02</b>	<b>565.25</b>	
<b>Total C (Mt) and MTCO2eq in 2042 with BAU scenario</b>			<b>200.69</b>	<b>736.54</b>	
(annual increase 3% for all drivers except wildfires that remain stable)					

## 8.16 Annex 16: Risks associated with implementation of REDD+ Strategy Options

Environmental Risks	Social Risks	Comments
<b>Strategic option 1: Climate smart agriculture</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Pollution from improper disposal of plastic coverings of greenhouses.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Aquatic and ecotoxicology and human toxicology from pesticides.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Land tenure issues not addressed and solved enough.</li> <li>ψ Low adoption of technologies by poor communities due to high initial costs.</li> <li>ψ Forest dependent communities like the Batwa excluded since they are not agriculturalists and don't own land.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Eutrophication of water bodies possible with bad management of agro-inputs (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)</li> <li>ψ Introduced species might interfere with the food web.</li> <li>ψ Need of careful screening of agroforestry tree species to prioritise e.g. fruit and nitrogen fixing trees.</li> <li>ψ Clear tenure situation is a prerequisite for people's willingness to invest in improved land productivity.</li> <li>ψ Special interventions will be necessary for forest dependent communities.</li> <li>ψ Extension services needed</li> <li>ψ Some labour-intensive CSA activities could lead to child labour and increased costs.</li> <li>ψ Risk of increased inequalities: the rich will be able to increase their production and the poor remain lagging behind.</li> <li>ψ The technologies are unaffordable for landless, those with very small pieces of land and indigenous marginalised groups.</li> <li>ψ Women should have right to take part in family land use decisions.</li> <li>ψ Poor infrastructure such as grass roofed houses means that one cannot harvest water.</li> <li>ψ Being exposed to climate change, there might be increased food insecurity for communities who cannot afford irrigation or greenhouses.</li> <li>ψ Greenhouse must be moved to a new soil area after every 3 years in order not to increase harmful soil microbes too much</li> <li>ψ The same vegetables or closely related ones should not be cultivated in the same greenhouse for more than 3 years in a row before rotating crop</li> </ul>



Strategic option 2: Sustainable fuel wood and (commercial) charcoal production		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Imbalance between native species and exotics resulting into dominance of monocultures with their effects.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Cutting down of private natural forests to plant high value plantation wood species.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Improper site-species matching.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Reduced natural and indigenous tree and herbaceous species if degraded forests converted to woodlots.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Land tenure issues not addressed and solved enough.</li> <li>ψ Food insecurity at household level because of trees grown on agricultural land.</li> <li>ψ Loss of biodiversity and ecological resilience (if bioenergy woodlots displace/substitute natural ecosystems).</li> <li>ψ Improper or inadequate market survey for the charcoal value chain, leading to local communities not benefitting from the charcoal business.</li> <li>ψ Increased woodlot boundary conflicts.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Important to ensure that woodlot establishment is on degraded or bare land where it is unlikely that natural forests will ever return.</li> <li>ψ Existing land laws need be enforced. Clear tenure situation is a prerequisite for people's willingness to invest in private woodlots.</li> <li>ψ Competing land uses amidst the limited land holdings might lead to fragile ecosystems like wetlands and natural forests being converted.</li> <li>ψ Commercial charcoal making based on natural forests must be stopped to reduce illegal competition.</li> <li>ψ Extension services needed.</li> <li>ψ Banking sector should develop lending and services to small-scale operations (woodlots, kilns).</li> <li>ψ Increased income gaps between men and women, as the later hardly engage in commercial tree growing on family land.</li> <li>ψ Incentives needed for rural poor to participate in profitable charcoal business.</li> <li>ψ Long-term land and tree tenure security need be solved for indigenous people for them to participate.</li> <li>ψ Flexibility in stove design needed in relation to cooking pots, size of kitchens and households.</li> </ul>
Strategic option 3: Large-scale commercial timber plantations		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Imbalance between native species and exotics resulting into dominance of monocultures with their effects.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Damage to soil from mechanized operations of large scale commercial forestry.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Loss of natural forest if natural forests are cut down to plant timber value species.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Improper site-species matching with risk of diseases and low yields.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Siltation of water bodies unless mitigation measures against erosion are put in place.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Land tenure issues not addressed to good enough solution, with risks of land grabbing, leaving communities more impoverished, thus increasing their dependence on natural resources</li> <li>ψ Lack of or limited knowledge among local communities on incentives and BSA arrangements leading to people not getting the benefits and/or being exploited by the private sector.</li> <li>ψ Food insecurity if turning productive agricultural land to wood production.</li> <li>ψ Increased tenure insecurity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Important to ensure that forest plantation establishment is on degraded or bare land where it is unlikely that natural forests will ever return.</li> <li>ψ Most timber from natural forest need be proclaimed illegal, with the exception of sustainably managed wood from PFM/CFM.</li> <li>ψ With bad or no land-use planning plantations may fragment pervious contiguous natural systems, displacing natural forests and woodlands.</li> <li>ψ In-migrated plantation workers may cause trouble.</li> <li>ψ There might be fuel wood scarcity for the rural poor as</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Encroachment for food production on fragile ecosystems like wetlands and natural forests when land is taken for plantations</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Plantation damage by wildfires and pests (such as termites) with reduced positive effects.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Habitat fragmentation.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Eviction of illegal settlers in forest reserves.</li> <li>ψ Vermin from the plantations causing conflicts between plantation owners and communities.</li> <li>ψ Historically established customary access to land denied local communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>most wood residues used for charcoal.</li> <li>ψ Increased income inequality, the rich will benefit more from large scale tree growing than the poor communities.</li> <li>ψ Large plantations may serve as hide-outs for criminals.</li> <li>ψ Charcoal making/trading often dominated by outsiders, making the option less beneficial to the local communities.</li> <li>ψ Local livelihoods should be integrated into forest plantation management plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic option 4: Restoration of natural forests in the landscape</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Forest closure and restricted access might lead to depletion of natural forests on private land, and growing food in the wetlands [assuming the current wetlands strategy remains unimplemented].</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Failed PFM and similar set-ups may result into open access scenarios resulting into continued forest loss and degradation</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Lack of enforcement of CFM agreements resulting in continued forest degradation.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Land tenure issues not addressed and solved enough.</li> <li>ψ Forest boundaries not well established which means that evictions of illegal settlers, cancelling of illegal titles, and closure to ensure regeneration will not be effective and there will be recurrent encroachment activities and high costs of enforcement.</li> <li>ψ Issues of the indigenous forest dependent communities who have a history of eviction not being solved, plus increased population, may lead to increased use of forests.</li> <li>ψ Benefits from CFM too small to refrain communities from forest degradation.</li> <li>ψ Elite capture and continued poor forest management if governance issues not taken care of e.g. accountability and transparency, institutional coordination and capacity building for relevant institutions, including LG, and clear implementation arrangements.</li> <li>ψ Political will too low to ensure tangible investment, avoid interference in forest management, poor strategy implementation and forestry land grabbing.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Close collaboration between NFA/UWA/DFS and local communities, plus SFM plans, needed to make devolution of forest management a success, avoiding e.g. over-harvesting of NTFPs.</li> <li>ψ A large number of CFM/PFM must be prepared and agreed early on to get good mandate for communities to protect their nearby forests against intruders of various kind.</li> <li>ψ New legislation needed for management of private natural forests.</li> <li>ψ Closures or restricted entry to protected areas may lead to communities depleting forests on private land for agricultural and forest dependency needs.</li> <li>ψ Vermin from the forests may destroy food crops.</li> <li>ψ Risk for CFM agreements leaving out women and children. Better CFM arrangements needed.</li> <li>ψ Some people hold land titles in target areas.</li> <li>ψ Risk for increased scarcity of forest resources needed by communities when in crisis.</li> <li>ψ Clear mandate needed for adjacent communities to keep out people from outside.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic option 5: Energy efficient cooking stoves</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Introduction of and increased environmental waste at the end of stoves' lifespan.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Lack of diverse, context-fit cook-stoves to suite different communities, leading to low adoption of</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Some types of stoves are faster than traditional stoves and people need to get used to this.</li> </ul>

	<p>the technologies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Poor gender considerations in technology development leading to low adoption rate.</li> <li>ψ Inadequate Extension Services to ensure wider adoption of technologies.</li> <li>ψ Inhibitive prices of technologies making it difficult for very poor indigenous, marginalised and forest dependent communities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ The stoves need to be renewed every three years.</li> <li>ψ Traditional methods still used unless issues related to size of cooking pots, cooking time, and initial costs are addressed.</li> <li>ψ Risk of insect problems since less smoke to penetrate thatched roofs.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic option 6: Integrated wildfire management</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Uncontrollable fires: wild fires will be hard to control in areas where there are absentee landlords with big tracts of land neighbouring landless and poor people.</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Traditional free-grazing cattle herders opposing fighting wildfires</li> <li>ψ No or limited wish by local communities to change practices and behaviour to manage fire appropriately.</li> <li>ψ Little interest in fire management among stakeholders (public, semi-public, associative and private).</li> <li>ψ Accidents using fire to manage woodlands, grasslands and seasonal wetlands.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ No or little funding when Government not having resources and donors not interested funding the activities.</li> <li>ψ Some decision-makers at national, regional and local level may be reluctant to a project that could change their habits.</li> <li>ψ Using fire to manage woodlands, grasslands and seasonal wetlands affect biodiversity forms (both plants and animals) with low resilience to fires.</li> <li>ψ Some invasive plant and grass species tend to be more resilient to fires and use of fire would/could favour their flourishing thereby taking over /displacing the non-resilient plants/grasses.</li> <li>ψ Land tenure issues and clear ownership rights must be settled to reduce wildfires.</li> <li>ψ National level trans-boundary burning practices e.g. by the Turkana in Karamoja region will be hard to control.</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic option 7: Livestock rearing in Cattle Corridor</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ <b>Increasing human population and a thereby increasing cattle population cause environmental risks not possible to mitigate.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Poor animal health support.</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Conversion of rangelands to croplands leading to shortage of forage (referring to Karamoja).</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Prolonged drought spells</b></li> <li>ψ <b>Invasive grass species (not palatable ones) that take over pasture lands in some places</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Land tenure issues not addressed and solved enough, including land conflicts with neighbours over grazing.</li> <li>ψ Credit facilities not available, needed for restocking and infrastructural development.</li> <li>ψ Slow development of water ponds leading to poor watering facilities for livestock.</li> <li>ψ Limited extension support, needed for genetic potential, providing proper nutrition and ensuring animal health.</li> <li>ψ Slow uptake of crossbreeds.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ψ Some households may expand their herd and thus increase environmental pressure.</li> <li>ψ Need to sort out unclear and unsecure land tenure.</li> <li>ψ Need for land use planning and related conflict resolution.</li> <li>ψ Planning need to take account of the multiple roles and functions of livestock for resource poor farmers: food source, farm input supplier (manure, traction), insurance and an entry point towards a more market-oriented production.</li> <li>ψ Many drugs provided by veterinary services may be useless in curing the livestock.</li> </ul>

	ψ Animal thefts.	
<b>Strategic option 8: Strengthening of policy implementation for REDD+</b>		
ψ <b>Skills and capacities for environmental policy making and enforcement not strengthened enough.</b>	ψ Skills and capacities for social policy making and enforcement not strengthened enough.	ψ Nothing negative found in this as whole Ugandan society and economy will benefit from good policy enforcement.
ψ <b>Remaining corruption destroys large parts of any environmental and climate change mitigation efforts</b>	ψ Remaining corruption may still create obstacles to social policy enforcement.	ψ This Strategic Option is a priority option before any other option as otherwise already achieved goals will be wasted.
ψ <b>Much achievements lost or distorted unless good fiscal rules and regulations are followed properly.</b>	ψ Opposition to more stringent policy enforcement from some policy makers who themselves have been involved in corruption.	ψ Good capacity building and training programmes needed.
	ψ Much achievements lost or distorted unless good fiscal rules and regulations are followed properly.	ψ Anti-corruption measures must be compulsory at all stages of national REDD+ programme.