

UGANDA FOREST INVESTMENT PROGRAMME



MINISTRY OF WATER AND ENVIRONMENT

REPORT ON REGIONAL STAKEHOLDER CONSULTATIONS FOR EASTERN UGANDA

(Mbale Resort Hotel (Monday 29th August 2016)

**FOREST SECTOR SUPPORT DEPARTMENT
POLICY AND PLANNING DEPARTMENT
Issued: 29.9.2016**

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ACRONYMS

AU	Administration Unit
CCD	Climate Change Department
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIEFOC	Farm Income Enhancement and Forestry Conservation Project
FIP	Forest Investment Programme/Plan
FIS	Forestry Information System
FS	Forestry Sector
FSSD	Forestry Sector Support Department
HR	Human Resource
ICT	Information and Communication Technology.....
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development
MIS	Management Information System
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NFA	National Forest Authority
NFTPA	National Forestry and Tree planting Act
NUSAF	Northern Uganda Social Action Fund
PPD	Policy and Planning Department
SPGS	Sawlog Production Scheme Grant
UWA	Uganda Wild life Authority

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction to Forestry Investment Programme

In 2014, Uganda was invited by the administrative Unit (AU) of the Climate Investment Funds (CIF) of the World Bank to submit an expression of interest. Uganda's expression of interest to participate in the Forestry Investment Programme (FIP) was submitted in March 2015 and approved in May 2015. In December 2015, Government of Uganda received an approval of a grant of USD 250,000 from Global CIF (FIP funding mechanism) to support Uganda to prepare a nationally agreed Forestry Investment Programme.

The purpose of Uganda's FIP is to contribute towards Uganda's obligations to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation through investments that aim to reduce pressure on natural forests, enhance forest ecosystem services, improve coordination and governance in the forest sector, and ensuring a vibrant forest industry in Uganda. The development of Uganda's REDD+ strategies for tackling deforestation and forest degradation is ongoing and due to be completed by mid-2017. However, earlier indications from the REDD+ Strategy formulation process identifies investments targeting mitigation within and outside the forest sector that will reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in targeted landscapes, and an enabling policy environment for strengthening forest sector performance. FIP will provide up-front bridge financing to implement the REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan that combines national and landscape level investments within the Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile Water Management Zones to address these priorities.

Uganda's FIP process is coordinated by the ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) through the department of Policy and Planning (PPD). The technical aspects of the process are led by the Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD) via the REDD+ Secretariat. The FIP process is supported by the Multilateral Banks (MDB) namely; the World Bank and African Development Bank as well as additional technical support by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). FIP is being prepared through a participatory process involving lead agencies in forestry (FSSD, National Forestry Authority (NFA) and Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) and other non-forestry sector institutions such as Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF), Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD), Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the private sector active in forestry industry.

FIP will be implemented as a national programme with national level investments as well as site/landscape specific activities within the Lake Albert, Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile Water Management Zones (WMZ). FIP investments will be implemented jointly or in collaboration with the Special Programme for Building Climate Resilience (SPCR), where appropriate. The specific landscapes or sites within these WMZ will be selected taking into account the following attributes.

- a. Potential for carbon abatement.
- b. Potential for synergies between FIP and PPCR.
- c. Potential for linking forestry and livelihoods.
- d. Opportunities for consolidating on ongoing development programmes.

FIP intends to support the efforts of Uganda to reduce emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, conservation and sustainable management of forests which will ultimately lead to enhancement of carbon stocks. It will be designed to promote programmatic investments which are aimed at transformational change in the forest sector and other sectors affecting forests.

Through preliminary preparations and conclusions arising from the first FIP/PPCR Joint Mission in June 2016, the following four investment priorities were identified:

- a. Project 1: Strengthening policy, capacity and forest services.
- b. Project 2: Production forest support.
- c. Project 3: Forest management and restoration in water catchments in the L. Albert WMZ.
- d. Project 4: Sustainable catchment management through integrated land use to improve forest cover, agriculture production and reduce poverty in the Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ.

1.2 Stakeholder Consultations

Uganda's FIP Preparation process is intended to engage stakeholders. In this regards, a Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for FIP was prepared at the onset of the FIP process (Appendix 1: Stakeholder Engagement Strategy for FIP formulation process). The strategy identified stakeholders under broad categories, namely; government or mandated institutions at central and local levels, civil society and NGOs, academia and research institutions, private sector players, Indigenous people/minority groups and forest dependent communities as well as development partners.

A Regional meeting covering the districts of eastern Uganda namely Mbale, Kween, Manafwa, Kapchorwa, Budaka, Butalejja and Bukedea was convened in Mbale Town on 29th August 2016. The meeting was convened and facilitated by the CCD/FSSD. The following categories of the Stakeholders were targeted: Political leaders and Technical departments of Local Governments (District and sub-County levels), National Forestry Authority, Uganda Wildlife Authority, Civil Society Organizations in the Environment / Forestry Sector and Private Sector active in forestry industry.

The over-all aim of the regional consultations was to secure ownership of the FIP process and investments through;

- a. Enhancing the understanding of the FIP process for Uganda.
- b. Feedback and input from the Stakeholders into the identified FIP investment priorities.

The Eastern Regional meeting was convened purposely for:

- a. Providing information to the participants/stakeholders about the FIP process and proposals to-date.
- b. Discussing the proposed FIP priority investments with the view to secure inputs from stakeholders on the;
 - i. Relevance/appropriateness of FIP investments in relation to forestry development and management in the sub-region.
 - ii. Scope of the FIP investments in terms of their feasibility and manageability.
 - iii. FIP Investment outputs or outcomes.

- c. Identifying and recommending sites or locations for FIP investments, stakeholder roles and involvement as well as implementation requirements and arrangements.

2. THE MEETING PROCESS

2.1 Agenda and process

The Meeting was guided by a pre-set Agenda (Annex 1: meeting programme/agenda) and facilitated by Valence Arineitwe (FSSD), Muhammad Ssemambo (CCD), Tom Rukundo (NFA), Adonia Bintora (UWA) and Proscovia (FSSD). The meeting involved Plenary and Group work sessions.

2.2 Participants

A total of 58 participants representing local governments (54 participants), NFA (1 participant) and CSOs (3 participants) from 7 districts attended the meeting (Annex 2: Meeting participants). Of these 52 were male and 6 females.

2.3 Information sharing

2.3.1 Welcome Remarks

The workshop was opened by the acting chief administrative officer Kapchorwa district. He welcomed the participants to the workshop and urged them to be active and attentive during the workshop and informed participants that the meeting was critical and issues of forests are very important especially for in the Mount Elgon area. He thanked the Ministry for considering Mt Elgon Region in the programme and for the forest investment plan. He said by the end of the day they would have made resolutions and then declared the workshop open.

2.3.2 Introduction to the meeting and FIP progress

The meeting Facilitator Valence Arineitwe presented an over-view of the meeting objectives, process, updates about FIP (Annex 3: Facilitator presentation) and the issues for discussion (Annex 4).

3. MEETING OUTPUTS/INPUTS

3.1 Responses to the presentation made by the Facilitator

In response to the information presented by the Lead Facilitator, participants raised questions whose responses are presented in table 1.

Table 1: Responses to the questions raised on the presentation

Questions/Comment	Answers/Responses given
1. How will the lower local governments,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recognize the need to consult everyone right

<p>communities, Parishes be engaged in the process since trees are planted at this level?</p>	<p>from planning up to implementation. However, the cost implication of consultations at times is unbearable. You were selected to represent people from your districts and the assumption is, you will give us all the information required to develop a socially acceptable plan within this region.</p>
<p>2. There is generally lack of motivation for local communities to take part in management of forests. Whereas UWA shares part of the revenue that is generated from the National Parks with communities, National Forestry Authority does give back anything. Even when they are selling trees, communities around forests never benefit.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The issue was noted and the meeting was informed that Collaborative forestry management was meant to provide benefits to the communities.
<p>3. There is generally lack of planting materials (seedlings) and generally tree planting is an expensive venture.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The meeting was informed of the government projects and programmes that support tree planting in the country e.g. SPGS, FIEFOC Phase II which the communities with guidance from the district technical staff are supposed to take advantage of.
<p>4. Species matching is another challenge that needs to be addressed. Farmers are not aware of the availability of tree species that grow in dry areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The facilitators took note and participants were assured that information with regard to the tree species that grow in their region will be compiled and shared.
<p>5. There are so many uncoordinated government initiatives e.g Under NUSAF II there is a component of watershed management. How will such initiatives be harmonized?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • With consultations under REDD+, all these initiatives will be analyzed with a view of taking advantage of the synergies.
<p>6. The picture portrayed by the forestry status is worrying. The government has been implementing a number of initiatives, why aren't we making any progress? Are we implementing wrong policies?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It's true so many initiatives have been implemented in the country, however, the rate of deforestation is still high compared to the rate of afforestation/ Reforestation. Under REDD+ the drivers of deforestation have already been identified, with the next step being designing actions that will help in addressing the drivers.
<p>7. The population is ever increasing and the youth are unemployed. Even if we planted trees now, they would be harvested at some point. Therefore there is need for clear and practical solution to deforestation and forestry degradation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We recognize the fact that trees like any other crops have to be harvested and used when they mature. However, sustainable utilization is key in all this. We as country have got to apply best practices as we manage and utilize forestry resources
<p>8. According to the Vision 2040, Uganda</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is a deliberate effort to engage all the sectors

<p>aspires to increase forestry cover. However, this will remain a dream if we don't engage sectors that directly impact on forestry such as MAAF and MEMD. The population is increasing and thus need for more land to produce food.</p>	<p>that affect forestry. When the list of participants for this meeting was being drawn, this aspect was considered. That's the reason why we have Agricultural Officers, Natural Resource officers and District Production Officers in this room.</p>
<p>9. Although, the poor people are blamed for deforestation, the real culprits are the rich such as school owners, bakery owners' etc. There is need to target these groups as well.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This true and the actions and strategies will address every stakeholder category along the charcoal production chain.
<p>10. There is generally lack of appreciation of the importance of forests amongst Ugandans. This is an issue that needs to be addressed.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The government is exploring all avenues to sensitize all Ugandans about the importance of forests to trees in the development of the country. So far this has been partially achieved. We are recently seeing local governments taking up the fight against deforestation. An example is northern Uganda where charcoal burning has been banned in most districts.

3.2 Stakeholder inputs into the FIP priority investments

The responses presented in this section were outcomes of group work discussion that were shared and improved during the plenary. The Meeting worked through 5 groups as follows:

- a) Group 1: Strengthening policy capacity and services component 1, 2 and 3
- b) Group 1: Strengthening policy capacity and services components 4, 5 and 6
- c) Group III: Support the Development of an efficient and sustainable forest based industry.
- d) Group Iv: Forest management and restoration in water catchments in the Lake Albert Water Management Zone components 1 and 2
- e) Group V: Group Iv: Forest management and restoration in water catchments in the Lake Albert Water Management Zone components 3 and 4

The outputs from Group discussion are presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Feedback from Group discussions

FIP project	Investments	Questions
Project ONE: STRENGTHENING POLICY, CAPACITY AND SERVICES		
Component 1: Strengthen governance of forestry sector		
Subcomponent 1.1: Effective and inclusive sector coordination	<p>a. Fostering inter-agency coordination within the Sector and between sector and non-sector agencies at district level</p> <p>b. Strengthening mechanisms for stakeholder (CSO, PRIVATE SECTOR, IPs, etc.) participation in forestry governance at district levels</p>	<p><i>Is this investment feasible?</i></p> <p>YES</p> <p><i>Does it address priority issues at district/landscape level? What are the coordination priorities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use planning, information sharing, research and documentation, marketing • Capacity building, joint planning, <p><i>What does coordination involve?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing inter-agency together, for a specific purpose(team building, networking and dialogue) • Stakeholder participation and involvement ,meeting, consultation, implementation, ME <p><i>Who are the lead and other players?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTPC,DFOs,LLGs,CSOs,FBOs, Private sector,RDCsDISOs, Central governmental agencies <p><i>What assumptions render this feasible?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication, conducive and enabling political environment, Inter-agency agreeable, Sustainable and timely funding <p><i>What are the risks or uncertainties?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference by politicians, misconception, Uncertainty of funding • Corruption and diversionary tendencies
Subcomponent 1.2: Policy	Strengthening policy measures for timber value chains, regulation of trade in forest produce,	a. <i>Is this investment feasible?</i>

<p>reforms</p>	<p>forest investment on private land, and licensing trade in forest produce.</p>	<p>b. Yes</p> <p><i>Does it address priority issues at district/landscape level? What are the coordination priorities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multi-stakeholder engagement and participation in policy formulation <p><i>What does it involve?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information sharing, enforcement <p><i>Who are the lead and other players?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CAO, DTPC Police RDCs, LLGs leaders <p><i>What assumptions render this feasible?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Effective communication, conducive and enabling political environment, Inter-agency agreeable, Sustainable and timely funding <p><i>What are the risks or uncertainties?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interference by politicians, misconception,
<p>Component 2: To strengthen sector management and coordination capacities</p>		
<p>Subcomponent 2.1: Adequate and motivated manpower at national and district level</p>	<p>a. Recruitment/retention and deployment of manpower (NFA, FSSD, NaFORRI, DISTRICTS in the targeted landscapes)</p> <p>b. Skilling manpower within and outside the forestry sector institutions (wood fuel and timber value chains, landscape approaches/participatory approaches , information management, mainstreaming forestry in climate change/other sectors, valuation of forestry resources, compliance monitoring).</p> <p>c. Promoting professionalism among forestry practitioners (codes of ethics, skill, professional standards).</p>	<p><i>What are deployment needs/priorities?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adequate staff at all levels, • Individual and specializes skills in Agriculture ,forestry, energy • Human resource managers <p><i>What skills are needed and where to get them?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forest management skills, communication, computer skills, GIS Consultants, DFOs, Forest Rangers, DAOs, Physical planners supervision, mentoring skills, analytical skills, management, <p><i>Source of Skill</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training institutions, workshops and seminars <p><i>Ideas on how to promote professionalism?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work ethics, collaboration and networking, supervision • Good governance, Internal controls, Performance appraisals.
<p>Subcomponent 2.2: Institutional capacity to deliver</p>	<p>a. Strengthening capacities of Lead agencies and Districts for provision of forest services (Extension services).</p> <p>b. Strengthening capacities of Lead agencies</p>	<p><i>Capacity gaps at District level in:</i></p> <p><i>Enforcement and compliance monitoring</i> M& E</p> <p><i>Information management and reporting</i></p>

mandates/FIP at national and district level	<p>and Districts for enforcement and monitoring compliance with forest policy, reporting and for provision of extension services.</p> <p>c. Strengthening capacities for information management and reporting within districts, FSSD, NFA, UWA and NaFORRI.</p> <p>d. Management/administration systems and processes (Administration & Human Resources, finance and procurement, monitoring and reporting, sector coordination, partnerships and stakeholder engagement).</p>	<p>GIS, Management, communication skills</p> <p>Management and administration systems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> administration skills, leadership skills
Component 3: To improve compliance with Forestry policy and legislation		
	<p>a. Law enforcement and forest protection (Protected areas- CFR, LFR and NPs) in Albert, Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ</p> <p>b. Compliance standards/measures, monitoring compliance and compliance assistance</p> <p>c. Incentives for compliance with regulations for trade in forest produce</p>	
Component 4: Strengthening knowledge and information base for the forestry sector		

	<p>a. Information management (generation, analysis, sharing and reporting) on forest resources and trends on the forest sector at national and district levels.</p> <p>b. Promoting measures/arrangements for disseminating /accessing information on sector performance.</p> <p>c. Systems for managing data/information on forestry resources.</p>	<p>Information gaps/needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No database for capturing district information system. Lack of forest resource centres. • Information or data centres not regularly updated. • Data collection gap. Systems not developed. <p>Capacity needs to address identified gaps/needs?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fill up HR gaps. Establish the system, train personnel concerned. Resources like computers to be procured / retooling. Establish forest resource centres at district. • Financing. • Equipment GPS, Computers, soft wares and accessories. Develop systems, like Forestry Resources Stakeholders' Coordination system. <p>What are the arrangements/systems for information sharing/dissemination, what are the gaps? N/a</p> <p>What should be done to strengthen information management systems?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revamp the whole system. <p>Challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None <p>Way forward</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None
Component 5: Schemes for enhancing stakeholders contribution to management of forest service's		
	<p>Support the MWE and Lead agencies to develop and popularize measures /strategies for mobilizing and managing financial and technical resources e.g., carbon market, PES, Contribution to water sources protection</p>	<p>Challenges of resources mobilization</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders not aware of existing schemes and benefit streams. Very few stakeholders are involved. • Rigid access conditions <p>Views on how to address these challenges?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create awareness on existing schemes and risk factors involved. • Empower district forest sector.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Streamline processes.
Component 6: Incentivizing mainstreaming forestry in non-forest sectors		
	Support MWE and Forestry Lead agencies to create conducive policy environment and incentives for mainstreaming forestry into non-forest sectors.	<p><i>Measures /incentives on how to mainstreaming forestry into non-forest sectors at district/landscape level?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop guidelines for mainstreaming agroforestry into non-forest sectors and individuals. Affirmative action on mainstreaming forestry. Treat forestry as a performance measure in national assessment. Budgetary allocation and execution by non-forest sectors Make tree planting a condition in all contracts
SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST BASED INDUSTRY		
Promote efficient utilization of forest resources through development of efficient product value chains	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Support design and uptake of efficient wood conversion technologies (for both timber, wood fuel and charcoal production) Support development of timber fuel wood and charcoal markets Invest in pilot value addition processing of wood products Support forestry industry market research and development Promote production and marketing of fuel wood and charcoal from plantation waste 	<p><u>Support design and uptake of efficient wood conversion technologies (for both timber, wood fuel and charcoal production)</u></p> <p><i>Actions/strategies needed?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen PPP on efficient harvesting technologies Capacity building/trainings on use of efficient technologies <p><i>Value addition?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity building in renewable energy. Develop skills in timber product harvesting <p><i>Market Research?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage services of consultancy on efficiency technologies <p><u>Support development of timber fuel wood and charcoal markets</u></p> <p><i>Actions/strategies needed?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Encourage formation of timber production association Encourage and Enforce registration of forestry produce dealers <p><i>Market Research?</i></p> <p>Market linkages</p> <p><u>Invest in pilot value addition processing of wood products</u></p> <p><i>Actions/strategies needed?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Invest in modern wood processing technologies like circular saws, recycling timber wastes <p><i>Value addition?</i></p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Machinery • Knowledge and Skills <p>Market Research?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research on market for processed products <p><u>Support forestry industry market research and development</u></p> <p>Actions/strategies needed? Funding of research institution like MUK, NAFORRI, and Busitema...</p> <p><u>Promote production and marketing of fuel wood and charcoal from plantation waste</u></p> <p>Actions/strategies needed? Funding of research institution like MUK, NAFORRI, and Busitema</p> <p>Value addition? Waste product processing technology</p>
<p>Create a conducive environment for investment in Plantation Forestry</p>	<p>a. Support implementation of laws, policies that regulate harvesting, utilization and trade in forest products</p> <p>b. Support development of standards and monitoring compliance for forest products</p> <p>c. Support to initiatives to track a chain of custody of timber resources in the country through Forest Certification</p>	<p><u>Support implementation of laws, policies that regulate harvesting, utilization and trade in forest products</u></p> <p>Priority Actions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness creation • Incentives • Registration of Dealers • <p><u>Support development of standards and monitoring compliance for forest products</u></p> <p>Priority Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating technical staff to do compliance and enforcement • Funding to develop standards (quality control...) <p>Specific Needs for Development of standards and monitoring compliance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical support

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Logistics <p><u>Support to initiatives to track a chain of custody of timber resources in the country through Forest Certification</u></p> <p>Priority Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Registration of Forest produce dealers • Timber Tracking <p>Specific Needs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Technology and networked tracking systems • Movement permits and declaration forms
<p>SUSTAINABLE CATCHMENT MANAGEMENT THROUGH INTEGRATED LAND USE TO IMPROVE FOREST COVER, AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION AND REDUCE POVERTY IN THE LAKE KYOGA AND UPPER NILE WATER MANAGEMENT ZONES OF UGANDA.</p>		
<p>Component 1: Component 1: Integrated Water Catchment level Management investments in selected sub catchments</p>		
<p>Sub component 1.1: Support to operationalize Catchment Based Water Resources Management Strategy in Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile Water Management Zones</p>	<p>a) Integrating forestry resources issues in water resources management and water supply.</p> <p>b) Support effective coordination between stakeholders in addressing the cross sectoral issues.</p> <p>c) Support establishment of a sustainable community-based water-harvesting program in the semi-arid areas of the cattle corridor</p> <p>d) Enhance crop productivity by combating land degradation.</p>	<p>Ideas on how to integrate forestry water resources management and water supply.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planning in the water catchment areas and in schools • Nursery establishments • Formulation of bylaws • Sensitization and mobilization of the communities to attend the community meetings organized by relevant stakeholders i.e. environment and water • Establishment of energy alternative sources of energy ie solar, energy saving stoves • Enforcement of the bylaw by the environmental police • Capacity building of stakeholders (local communities, extension workers). <p>Mechanisms for coordination between stakeholders in addressing Cross sectoral issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold joint meetings of religious leaders, schools, political leaders, health units, etc. • Pay exchange visits to successful institutions and countries that has succeeded in managing forestry activities • Conducting participatory planning and review meetings. • Strengthen the institutional structures at the districts and sub counties. <p>Support establishment of a sustainable community-based water-harvesting program in the semi-arid areas of the cattle corridor</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish water harvesting systems (valley dams, underground tanks, water harvesting systems from institutions structures and home). <p>Enhance crop productivity by combating land degradation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promote soil and water conservation measures. Terracing uphill, constructing soil bunds and grass strips, practicing agro forestry.
Component 2: Integrated land use (integrating forestry in Agriculture) - Agro-forestry to improve climate resilient agricultural practices		
Institutional capacity development to mainstream CSA and climate change challenges in land productivity management and general development at national, regional and local levels	Capacities for mainstreaming CSA at district and community levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train farmers, extension workers and agro input suppliers on climate smart agriculture. Enhancement of research farmer extension linkage. Organize the workshops on challenges of climate change Provide feedback plat form
	CSA adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CSA adaptation measures
	Policy standards for agricultural inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Harmonization of the organizations dealing in the agricultural sector. Incorporate CSA into the school curriculum ie from primary to university. Make csa one of the assessment areas in the local government.
Scale-up appropriate CSA and other climate change adaptation measures; enhancement for implementing integrated initiatives in CSA, in an integrated approach and lessons learnt and best	Capacities for mainstreaming CSA at district and community levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchange visits Promote use of proven technologies documentation of interventions ie videos, radio shows
	CSA adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planting short term maturing crops. Use of both seasons in the year.
	Policy standards for agricultural inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out baseline surveys Regular monitoring and evaluation.

practices to be used to further scale up CSA to the entire country.		
Support GoU on policy and standards for agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, pesticides), and support NARO to continuously develop new climate smart varieties, establish seed corporation to multiply seeds.	Capacities for mainstreaming CSA at district and community levels.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of agro input dealers and the farmers • Training tree nursery attendants
	CSA adaptation measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • n/a
	Policy standards for agricultural inputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is need to take soil testing which should be spearheaded by MAAIF Ensure that all agro input dealers are trained persons to do the selling. • Promotion of the community seed producers • Value addition • Buy inputs from gazetted places to avoid counter feints.
Component 3: Development of a more efficient wood Value Chain to support a sustainable timber industry, as well as charcoal and fuel wood production within the Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile Water Management Zones - Support Afforestation/reforestation in protected areas and public lands :		
Support for better forest land tenure security, availability (there is a ban on land allocation currently) and the security of tenure itself such as the permit	Ideas/measures for efficient wood chain development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customary land tenure (land fragmentation) does not support commercial farming in terms timber production. Through Support for land consolidation through sensitizations + Provide incentives for small scale tree farming (ECO-TRUST - voluntary carbon sell), +Integrating trees with off land sources of livelihoods (bee hives, passions, horticulture)
	Support the private sector towards a more secure input; an investment for a land fund. A sizeable land holding of least 200,000ha of currently degraded land would be purchased and put under forestry. 10% of the land will be under conservation; so that indigenous trees are protected; in areas where degradation is a minimum. Details will be worked out, but land is	n/a

conditions	available in areas such as Hoima, Nakaseke and Nakasongola.	
	Support to further establishment of forest plantations following the SPGS model.	There is potential for saw log production growers scheme (SPGS) in low land areas of Sebei (Ngenge)
Component 4: More effective Policy Implementation- Promoting Sustainable Forest management (SFM) in CFRs and outside PAs		
Subcomponent 4.1: Development of alternative livelihoods for rural farmers and sustainable forest management to maintain/enhance the benefits that local communities presently receive from the forests.	Alternative livelihoods to support sustainable forest management	Non-wood consumptive products - ecotourism, Apiary. Household income from use of items like briquette ,
	Support forest management planning and implementation...	Priority forest for management planning support <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Namatale central reserve, Montane forests on top of NAPAK, Kadama and Moroto.
	Develop forest based livelihood enterprises/ Secure forest based livelihoods -commercially viable businesses based on the utilization of the natural resources of the forests/ woodlands.	Suitable forest based enterprises <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Would be "on farm bamboo planting for commercial use - export, tooth picks, handcrafts, water pipes, etc." Growing processing, and packaging of forest mushrooms, Processing and packaging of honey High value medicinal plants e.g Prunus africana.
	Promote access and sustainable use of cultural, aesthetic assets/values and non-timber products...Exploring options for private-community partnerships for tourism development.	What cultural and aesthetic assets/values and non-timber products <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Waterfalls - Sipi, cliffs, cultural caves/caves, circumcision festivals as a tourist attraction
	More efficient implementation of policies with a particular focus on land tenure and forest asset rights (boundary demarcations, regulation of resource off-takes etc...)	Measures for strengthening policy implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Protected area (PA) collaborative management, Tree planting days(sensitizations) Formulation and enforcement of ordinances and byelaw,
Sub Component 4.2: Increasing forest cover - Promoting SFM on private lands	Secure land and forest tenure arrangements so that land owners can benefit from forest conservation and from future revenues from carbon markets and community-based tourism.	Financial mechanism for enhancing private sector investment in forestry on private land <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Voluntary carbon sells through ECO TRUST is in place. River bank management initiatives that will increase forest cover and will promote eco-tourism e.g river Sipi.
	Development of alternative livelihoods for rural farmers and sustainable forest management to maintain/enhance the benefits that land owners and local communities presently receive from	Capacity for Total Economic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Utilization of the current information centers for climate change and where possible be upgraded to cover issues of sustainable forest management and economic assessment.

	their forests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integrate farm income and forest conservation - FIEFOC (MoWE, MAAIF) into forest sustainable initiatives, • Build capacity of LGs private tree farmers and CBOs to undertake total economic values of forest good and services.
	The financial mechanisms that will ensure that communities benefit directly from the projects	<p>Financial mechanism for enhancing private sector investment in forestry on private land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concessions, joint ventures with Co. like Nileply (out- growers), carbon markets through voluntary carbon sales.
	Support to Payment for Environmental Services (PES) and Markets	<p>Financial mechanism for enhancing private sector investment in forestry on private land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invest on the mobilization of the communities, LGs and private sector for sensitizations on benefits of PES
	Build capacity for Total Economic Value (TEV) approach in the country and support markets for carbon and other non-consumptive forest services.	<p>Financial mechanism for enhancing private sector investment in forestry on private land</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outputs of the REDD+ processes can be used to carry out the economic values

4. GENERAL COMMENT(S)

- a. The logical framework remains the main tool for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the investment plan to effect this, clear indicators of performance under each component need to be developed including the means of verification and risks & assumption.
- b. Establishing an effective M&E system for the program is crucial.
- c. There is need compliance monitoring.
- d. Definitions of same terms to guide discussion/Operating definitions pinned in the hall
- e. Share information and documents after integration and ppt
- f. Introduction of short tern crop
- g. Introduction of high value crops
- h. Strengthening quality assurance along value chains
- i. % of natural resources budget be allocated to forestry
- j. Promotion of the use of fertilizers to accompany the utilization of the high yield crops

5. CLOSING REMARKS.

Valence Arineitwe gave the closing remarks. In his speech he thanked the participants for honoring the invitation and for having given regional tailored information that is very useful in preparation of an acceptable Forest Investment Plan. He emphasized the benefit of the workshop informing the participants that issues pertaining Mt. Elgon region had clearly come out and that the final outcome will benefit the district leaders, communities and country at large; not just as one that is imposed on them. He thanked the members present for their participation and wished them a safe journey back home.

ANNEX 1: MEETING PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Responsibility
8:30am – 9:00am	Arrival at venue for all the stakeholders	Team Leader
9:00am – 9:15am	Opening Prayer and Self-introductions	Team Leader
9:15am – 9:30 am	Opening/ Welcome remarks	CAO Host District
9:30am -9: 45am	Objective of the meeting	Team Leader
9:45am – 11.00	Background to the FIP process – What is FIP?	Team Leader
	Uganda’s FIP Proposed FIP investment projects	Team Leader
	Introduction to the Group work	Team leader
11:00am – 11: 15am	TEA BREAK	Hotel Service
11:15am – 12:00pm	Group discussions on proposed FIP project areas	Muhammad Semambo
12:00 pm – 1:00 pm	Presentation of Group findings	Group Leaders
1:00 pm – 2:00pm	Lunch Break	Hotel Service
2:00 pm – 3:00 pm	Discussions and Feedback from resource team	Adonia Bintora
3:00 pm – 3:30pm	Way forward/Next steps	Tom Rukundo
3:30 pm – 4:00pm	Closing remarks	Team leader
4:00pm	Departure	

ANNEX 2: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

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ANNEX 3: FACILITATOR PRESENTATION



INTRODUCTION TO FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN

Stakeholder Consultations
(August 2016)

Presentation by:
Arineitwe Valence,
Senior Forest Officer MWE/FSSD

29th August 2016

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FIP preparation process

- Uganda's FIP Preparation processes is supported by a grant from CIF through the World Bank.
- Coordination: Ministry of Water and Environment through the Department of Policy and Planning.
- Technical Aspects: Forest Sector Support Department (the REDD+ Secretariat).
- Technical Backstopping: World Bank and African Development Bank.
- Other players: Lead agencies in Forestry (FSSD, NFA and UWA) and other non-forestry sector institution such as MAAIF, MEMD, CSOs and private sector.

2

2



Scope

1. National as well as field activities in L. Albert, L. Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ
2. Landscapes or sites within the WMZ will be selected on following criteria:
 - a. Potential for carbon abatement
 - b. Potential for synergies between FIP and PPCR
 - c. Potential for linking forestry and livelihoods
 - d. Opportunities for consolidating on ongoing forestry investments and strengthening forestry in ongoing development programmes

The Water Management Zones



FIP Preparation process outputs

1. FIP Document providing information on: **Strategies and actions that enhance national efforts in reducing or avoiding deforestation and forest degradation** such as:
 - a. An enabling environment for ensuring sustainable forest management of protected forests
 - b. Tackling drivers of deforestation and forest degradation
 - c. Increasing opportunities and incentives for private sector (and private land owners) investment in forestry management.



FIP context

1. **Relationship with REDD:** provides up-front bridge financing to the implementation of Uganda's REDD+ Strategy and Action Plan
 2. **Relationship with Global FIP:** Uganda's FIP is aligned with the core programmes of Global FIP, namely;
 - a. institutional capacity, forest governance and information;
 - b. forest mitigation measures, including forest ecosystem services; and,
 - c. non-forest sectors which create pressures on the forest sector.
- **Note:** Uganda's FIP is expected to contribute towards these core programmes



FIP Context

- **Forest and Climate Change:** FIP supports Uganda's mitigation and resilience actions, and also contributes to meeting Uganda's commitments under the UNFCCC, the Bonn Challenge, and AFR100, the African Landscape Restoration Initiative (restore 100 million hectares by 2030).
- **FIP and National Development:** FIP Investments contribute to forestry targets in Vision 2040 and NDP II



FIP Context

- **FIP and other programmes in forestry sector:** FIP recognizes on going efforts by government and other actions and focuses on: forestry resources development, conservation, good governance and efficient utilization of forestry resources which has remained a challenge .
- **Transformational focus of Uganda's FIP:** Improving sector performance, support efforts to reduce pressure on natural forests within selected landscapes and promote private sector investments in forestry industry.



Goal	To contribute towards Uganda's obligations to reducing GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation		
Intermediate Goals	To reduce emissions from DD in targeted landscapes	To strengthen policy environment for enhancing forestry sector performance	
Outcomes	Reduced pressure on natural forests and Enhanced forest Ecosystem Services from selected catchments	Well coordinated and governed forest sector	Vibrant Forest Industry
Priority investment areas	Management and protection of natural forests in targeted catchments	Good governance in forestry sector	Efficient utilization of forest products through efficient wood fuel and timber value chains
	Restoration/management of biodiversity corridors/degraded areas	Institutional strengthening (manpower, skills, deployment, finances, facilities)	Forestry industry market research and development
	Forest resources based livelihoods	Mainstreaming forestry in non-forest sectors	Non-consumptive forest business (eco-tourism)

13-103-10

LEP (RDCO & FIP)



Outcomes	Reduced pressure on natural forests and Enhanced forest Ecosystem services from selected catchments	Well-coordinated and governed forest sector	Vibrant Forest Industry
Priority investment areas	Access and sustainable use of cultural and aesthetic assets	Compliance with Forestry policy and legislation	Certification processes and products
	Integrated and use (integrating forestry)	Knowledge and information on forestry resources	Trace Regulation /Forest industry regulation
	Afforestation/reforestation in protected areas and private lands	Schemes for enhancing stakeholders contribution to management of forest services (e.g., PES)	Non-consumptive forest business (eco-tourism)
Forest resources based livelihoods	Mainstreaming forestry in non-forest sectors		

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FIP Projects

FIP PROJECT	COMPONENTS
1. Strengthening policy and institutional capacity and forest services	1. Strengthen governance of forestry sector
	2. Strengthen sector management and coordination capacities
	3. Improve compliance with Forestry policy and legislation
	4. Strengthen knowledge and information base for the forestry sector
	5. Schemes for enhancing stakeholders contribution to management of forest services
	6. Mainstreaming forestry in non-forest sectors
	Monitoring and Evaluation

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FIP PROJECT	COMPONENTS
2. Production forest support	1. Promote Efficient utilization of wood resources from plantations
	2. Promotion of Forest industry and trade regulations
	3. Promotion of Non-consumptive forest business
	4. Monitoring and Evaluation



FIP PROJECT	COMPONENTS
3. Forest management and restoration in water catchments in the L. Albert WMZ	Management and protection of natural forest in targeted catchments Promoting Landscape restoration/management of biodiversity corridors/degraded areas Schemes for enhancing stakeholder's contribution to management of forest services Promoting Integration of forestry in land use plans and practices Supporting enhancement of carbon stocks through afforestation/reforestation in protected areas and public lands Promoting Forest resources based livelihoods Monitoring and Evaluation

03/09/2011

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FIP PROJECT	COMPONENTS
4. Sustainable catchment management through integrated land use to improve forest cover, agriculture production and reduce poverty in the Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ	1. Integrated Water Catchment level Management investments in selected sub catchments 2. Integrated land use (integrating forestry in Agriculture) - Agro-forestry to improve climate resilient agricultural practices 3. Development of a more efficient wood Value Chain- Support Afforestation/Agro-forestry to improve climate resilient agricultural practices. 4. More effective Policy Implementation - Promoting Sustainable Forest management (SFM) in CFRs and outside protected areas within the L. Kyoga and Upper Nile Zones. Monitoring and Evaluation

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ANNEX 4: ISSUES FOR DISCUSSION

STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATIONS AT LANDSCAPE/WMZ LEVEL

1. Target information/input from consultation/guiding questions

1.1 All Water Management Zones

Please refer to section 5 for detailed Project descriptions

FIP project	Investments	Questions
Project ONE: STRENGTHENING POLICY, CAPACITY AND SERVICES		
Component 1: Strengthen governance of forestry sector		
Subcomponent 1.1: Effective and inclusive sector coordination	<p>c. Fostering inter-agency coordination within the Sector and between sector and non-sector agencies at district level</p> <p>d. Strengthening mechanisms for stakeholder (CSO, PRIVATE SECTOR, IPs, etc.) participation in forestry governance at district levels</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this investment feasible? • Does it address priority issues at district/landscape level? What are the coordination priorities? • What does coordination involve? • Who are the lead and other players? • What assumptions render this feasible? • What are the risks or uncertainties?
Subcomponent 1.2: Policy reforms	Strengthening policy measures for timber value chains, regulation of trade in forest produce, forest investment on private land, and licensing trade in forest produce.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is this investment feasible? • Does it address priority issues at district/landscape level? What are the coordination priorities? • What does it involve? • Who are the lead and other players? • What assumptions render this feasible? • What are the risks or uncertainties?
Component 2: To strengthen sector management and coordination capacities		
Subcomponent 2.1: Adequate and motivated manpower at national and district level	<p>d. Recruitment/retention and deployment of manpower (NFA, FSSD, NaFORRI, DISTRICTS in the targeted landscapes)</p> <p>e. Skilling manpower within</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are deployment needs/priorities? • What skills are needed and where to get them? • Ideas on how to promote professionalism?

	<p>and outside the forestry sector institutions (wood fuel and timber value chains, landscape approaches/participatory approaches , information management, mainstreaming forestry in climate change/other sectors, valuation of forestry resources, compliance monitoring).</p> <p>f. Promoting professionalism among forestry practitioners (codes of ethics, skill, professional standards).</p>	
<p>Subcomponent 2.2: Institutional capacity to deliver mandates/FIP at national and district level</p>	<p>e. Strengthening capacities of Lead agencies and Districts for provision of forest services (Extension services).</p> <p>f. Strengthening capacities of Lead agencies and Districts for enforcement and monitoring compliance with forest policy, reporting and for provision of extension services.</p> <p>g. Strengthening capacities for information management and reporting within districts, FSSD, NFA, UWA and NaFORRI.</p> <p>h. Management/administration systems and processes (Administration & Human Resources, finance and procurement, monitoring and reporting, sector coordination, partnerships and stakeholder engagement.</p>	<p>Capacity gaps at District level in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extension services • Enforcement and compliance monitoring • Information management and reporting • Management and admiration systems
<p>Component 3: To improve compliance with Forestry policy and legislation</p>		
	<p>d. Law enforcement and forest protection (Protected areas- CFR, LFR and NPs) in Albert, Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ</p> <p>e. Compliance standards/measures,</p>	<p>Action and processes needed for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law enforcement • Forest Standards • Compliance assistance • Providing incentives for compliance in good trade practices

	<p>monitoring compliance and compliance assistance</p> <p>f. Incentives for compliance with regulations for trade in forest produce</p>	
Component 4: Strengthening knowledge and information base for the forestry sector		
	<p>d. Information management (generation, analysis, sharing and reporting) on forest resources and trends on the forest sector at national and district levels.</p> <p>e. Promoting measures/arrangements for disseminating /accessing information on sector performance.</p> <p>f. Systems for managing data/information on forestry resources.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information gaps/needs? • Capacity needs to address identified gaps/needs? • What are the arrangements/systems for information sharing/dissemination, what are the gaps? • What should be done to strengthen information management systems?
Component 5: Schemes for enhancing stakeholders contribution to management of forest service's		
	<p>Support the MWE and Lead agencies to develop and popularize measures /strategies for mobilizing and managing financial and technical resources e.g., carbon market, PES, Contribution to water sources protection</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Challenges of resources mobilization • Views on how to address these challenges?
Component 6: Incentivizing mainstreaming forestry in non-forest sectors		
	<p>Support MWE and Forestry Lead agencies to create conducive policy environment and incentives for mainstreaming forestry into non-forest sectors.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures /incentives on how to mainstreaming forestry into non-forest sectors at district/landscape level?
SUPPORT THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN EFFICIENT AND SUSTAINABLE FOREST BASED INDUSTRY		
<p>Promote efficient utilization of forest resources through development of efficient product</p>	<p>f. Support design and uptake of efficient wood conversion technologies (for both timber, wood fuel and charcoal production)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions/strategies needed? • Specific Needs for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Value addition? ♣ Market research and development? ♣ Marketing?

value chains	<p>g. Support development of timber fuel wood and charcoal markets</p> <p>h. Invest in pilot value addition processing of wood products</p> <p>i. Support forestry industry market research and development</p> <p>j. Promote production and marketing of fuel wood and charcoal from plantation waste</p>	
Create a conducive environment for investment in Plantation Forestry	<p>d. Support implementation of laws, policies that regulate harvesting, utilization and trade in forest products</p> <p>e. Support development of standards and monitoring compliance for forest products</p> <p>f. Support to initiatives to track a chain of custody of timber resources in the country through Forest Certification</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actions/strategies needed? • Specific Needs for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Development of standards and monitoring compliance ♣ Tracking chain custody?

1.2 Lake Albert WMZ

FOREST MANAGEMENT AND RESTORATION IN WATER CATCHMENTS IN THE LAKE ALBERT WATER MANAGEMENT ZONE		
Component 1: Management and protection of natural forest in targeted catchments		
<p>Sub- Component 1.1 Support to protection and conservation of targeted natural forests estates.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ CFR: Echuya, Kasyoha Kitomi, Itwara, Bugoma, Budongo) ♣ LFR: 8 Local Forest Reserves ♣ NPs: Mgahinga, Bwindi, Rwenzori, Semliki, Kibale Murchison 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Confirmed suitable sites • Identify LFRs
<p>Subcomponent 1.2: Support management of natural community forests and natural forests on privately owned land in Hoima, Buliisa, Kibale, Kyenjojo and Masindi districts</p>	<p>a. Promote incentives for maintaining natural forests on private land.</p> <p>b. Facilitate registration of Community forests.</p> <p>c. Facilitate Planning for Community forests and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify incentive • What is needed for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Registration of community forests ♣ Facilitating planning and implementation of

	implementation of management plans for Community forests.	management plans
Subcomponent 1.3: Operationalize WMZ	<p>a. Functions of L. Albert Water Management Zone Office (promote IWRM in targeted catchments, facilitating stakeholder engagement in catchment management, and integrating forestry resources management in water resources management and water supply initiatives)</p> <p>b. Implementation of forestry aspects of Catchment Management Plans for Wambabya and Waki (Hoima Districts) and Ruhezaminda (Kabale District), Mpanga (Kasese) and Semliki (Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts).</p> <p>c. Developing and implementing catchment management plans for 5 sub-catchments.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Kabale: Rushebeya-Kanyabaha ii. Kasese: Nyamwamba and Mubuku iii. Kabarole: Mpanda iv. Rubirizi: Kyambura v. Kibale/Kyenjojo: Musizi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investments/actions/strategies needed to achieve the operationalizing of WMZ office • Identify/confirm priority Catchments
Component 2: Promoting Landscape restoration/management of biodiversity corridors/degraded areas (<p>a. Restoration of degraded fragile ecosystems in Central forest Reserves (Bugoma, Itwara); 10 Local Forest Reserves and forested national parks (Mgahinga).</p> <p>b. Support pilot projects for management of Forest corridors connecting Budongo-Bugoma-Itwara-Semliki; Kibale-Kasyoha-Kitomi-Maramagambo; Bwindi-Echuya-Mgahinga</p>	Identify/confirm priority corridors/sites
Component 3: Schemes for	a. Scaling up PES in catchment	Identify/confirm priority investments

<p>enhancing stakeholder's contribution to management of forest services</p>	<p>providing water for hydropower generations (Ishasha (Bwindi), Mpanag (Kibale), Buseruka (Budongo and other forests in the Catchment).</p> <p>b. Operationalize the 3% contribution to Water Sources Protection by water supply facilities in the L. Albert WMZ.</p>	
<p>Promoting Integration of forestry in land use plans and practices</p>	<p>a. Land use planning and implementation of these plans in the following districts housing the major forest estates/catchment or districts faced with high rates for deforestation and forest degradation. The districts are: Kisoro, Kabale, Kanungu, Rubirizi, Kasese, Kyenjojo, Kibale, Hoima and Masindi.</p>	<p>Priority districts/catchments?</p>
<p>Supporting enhancement of carbon stocks through afforestation/reforestation in protected areas and public lands</p>	<p>a. Reforestation and forest enrichment planting in Bugoma, Budongo, Kagombe, Matiri and Ibambaro CFR</p> <p>b. Reforestation and forest enrichment planting in 10 Local Forest Reserves</p> <p>c. Reforestation or establishment of carbon trees in Mgahinga national Park (formerly encroached areas)</p> <p>d. Support to private land owners in large scale tree farming, including on Communal lands where feasible.</p>	<p>Priority sites/location</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CFR • LFRs • Communal lands
<p>Promoting Forest resources based livelihoods</p>	<p>a. Promoting economic opportunities and non-wood forestry based enterprises (e.g., ecotourism, honey production, high value craft) around/within Echuya, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Itwara, Bugoma and Budongo CFRs and.....LFRs.</p> <p>b. Promoting economic opportunities and non-wood</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify economic activities? • Identify non wood enterprises • Where to scale up CFM/CRM

	<p>forestry based enterprises (e.g., ecotourism, honey production, high value craft) around/within Semliki, Kibale national parks.</p> <p>c. Scaling up Collaborative Forest Management/ Collaborative Resources Management at Echuya CFR, Kasyoha-Kitomi, Budongo CFR</p> <p>d. Initiate and promote Collaborative Forest Management/ Collaborative Resources Management at 3 CFRs and 5 LFR.</p>	
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APPENDIX 1: FIP STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY



**Stakeholders Engagement Strategy and Plan (SESP)
(FIP Formulation Process (October 2015 – November 2016))**

FIP National Focal Point
Ministry of Water and Environment
Kampala.

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Acronyms

ADC	Austrian Development Cooperation
AFD	French Development Cooperation
AfDB	African Development Bank
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Climate Change Department
CDO	Community Development Officer
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CIF	Climate Investment Fund
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DAO	District Agricultural Officer
DCO	District Commercial Officer
DEA	Directorate of Environment Affairs
DEO	District Environment Officer
DESS	Department of Environment Support Services
DFO	District Forest Officer
DWRM	Directorate of Water Resources Management
EAC	East African Community
ECOTRUST	Environmental Conservation Trust of Uganda
EoI	Expression of Interest
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FIP	Forestry Investment Plan
FSSD	Forestry Sector Support Department
GoU	Government of Uganda
IGAD	Inter-government Authority on Development
IP	Indigenous Peoples
ITFC	Institute of Tropical Forestry Conservation
IUCN	International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
LVBC	Lake Victoria Basin Commission
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDB	Multilateral Development Bank
MEMD	Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development
MLHUD	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development

MoJCA	Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs
MoWT	Ministry of Works and Transport
MTWA	Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities
MUBFS	Makerere University Biological Field Station
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NaFORRI	National Forestry Resources Research Institute
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NBI	Nile Basin Initiative
NCCAC	National Climate Change Advisory Committee'
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NP	National Park
NPA	National Planning Authority
PPD	Policy and Planning Department
REDD	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation
SESP	Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan
SPGS	Sawlog Production Grant Scheme
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
UEGCL	Uganda Electricity generation Company Limited
UFA	Uganda Forestry Association
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
UTB	Uganda Tourism Board
UTGA	Uganda Timber Growers Association
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WCS	Wildlife Conservation Society
WESWG	Water and Environment Sector Working Group
WWF	Worldwide Fund for Nature

1. INTRODUCTION

Uganda's FIP and Strategy and Plan is expected to be country-led and country-driven, designed to support Uganda's REDD Readiness efforts, by providing upfront bridge financing for readiness reforms and public and private investments identified through national REDD readiness strategy building efforts, while taking into account opportunities to help Uganda adapt to the impacts of climate change on forests and to contribute to multiple benefits such as biodiversity conservation, ecosystem services, protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, poverty reduction and rural livelihoods enhancements.

The processes of formulating Uganda's FIP started in March 2015 when Uganda submitted its EoI to access FIP Funds (Annex 1: EoI). The formulation process is expected to be completed by November 2016. Uganda's FIP and Strategy and Plan document will have broad based consensus from government, business, civil society/NGOs and development partners will contain the following:

- a. Definition of nationally agreed investment objectives and priorities for addressing the underlying causes of deforestation and forest degradation.
- b. Technical information from assessments of the targeted topics.
- c. Stakeholder's engagement plan and description of stakeholder roles and responsibilities in the implementation of the investment strategy and related projects and programs.
- d. Financing mechanism for Investment Plan and Strategy implementation.
- e. Results framework for monitoring and evaluating the implementation and outputs/outcomes of the Forest Investment Plan and Strategy.

The Forestry Investment Plan and Strategy elaboration process is intended to be participatory involving representatives of all major stakeholders, including CSOs, Private Sector and Indigenous People. Against this background, it is essential to ensure effective engagement of Stakeholders in the formulation of the FIP and strategy and deliver nationally agreed priorities and strategies for forest investment.

The Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan (SESP) have been developed by the MWE/FIP Focal Point to guide the FIP formulation process. The SESP provides:

- a. Baseline/map FIP Stakeholders in the forestry sector.
- b. Strategies and actions for ensuring effective and inclusive engagement at all levels and across sectors.

2. THE STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT STRATEGY AND PLAN

The overall goal of the Stakeholder Engagement Strategy and Plan (SESP) is “Forestry Resources stakeholders effectively contributing to the FIP formulation process and formulation of Uganda’s FIP and Strategy”. This goal obligate MWE to; i) ensure that stakeholders are adequately mobilized and facilitated to participate in the entire FIP process and; ii) objectively listen to stakeholders aiming at securing ownership of the FIP process and outputs.

Therefore, the purpose of the SESP is to provide MWE, Forestry Stakeholders and Partners in Forestry, a roadmap for ensuring an effective structured engagement of stakeholders in the FIP process, enhancing inclusivity and ensuring improved understanding of priority investment areas within the forestry sector in Uganda. The SESP recognizes that stakeholder involvement is critical for strengthening ownership and ensuring relevance to the recommended forestry investment objectives and priorities.

The SESP elaborates on the stakeholders to be engaged in the FIP process, Stakeholder interests, capacity and information needs that are necessary for effective in participating in the FIP process, stakeholder engagement approaches, strategies and interventions.

The SESP seeks to promote engagement of stakeholders throughout the entire FIP process; i.e., during a) designing/validating FIP formulation methodology and process; b) establishing baseline information for the FIP on forestry resources; d) identifying investment objectives and priorities; e) identification of FIP implementation requirements and designing implementation arrangements and processes; and, f) definition of means to monitor and evaluate FIP implementation progress and outcomes.

The SESP recommends several engagement approaches that include Face to Face meetings, Focused Group Discussions meetings, dialogue platforms/workshops and via electronic communications at successive stages of FIP process. Different approaches will be applied for purpose of:

- a. Information sharing for effective participation in consultative and dialogue processes of FIP. This approach aims to ensure that stakeholders are prepared for participation and are provided opportunity to participate and provide knowledge and or ideas.
- b. Analysis of issues through dialogue platforms (workshops, meetings) or through providing comments and inputs into technical assessment reports.

- c. Securing stakeholder commitments to own and implement FIP and Strategy and actions through negotiations and consent platforms aiming at ensuring that the FIP strategy options and actions reflect institutional/stakeholder interests and consent.
- d. Providing technical and policy oversight and monitoring role (by the FIP NTC and NCCAC, respectively) during the FIP process.

The implementation of SESP will follow the FIP process implementation schedule (FIP Roadmap) jointly developed by GoU and the MDBs supporting the FIP process (Annex 2: FIP Road Map). The MWE (through the PPD) has lead responsibility for implementing this SESP. A successful application of this SESP will result into the following results:

- a. Credible FIP Process and FIP and Strategy for Uganda.
- b. Stakeholder ownership of the FIP and Strategy.
- c. Increased understanding and appreciation of climate change effects on forestry resources and stakeholders.

3. STAKEHOLDER FOR FIP PROCESS

3.1 Stakeholder engagement – progress to-date

To date, stakeholders have been involved in initial preparatory work of the FIP process as follows:

- a. Technical/preparation of Expression of Interest: a process led by REDD Secretariat involved the following stakeholder institutions: FSSD, NFA, DEA, CCD, MofPED, World Bank, AfDB and Top Policy of the MWE.
- b. Stakeholder endorsement: the EIO was reviewed and endorsed by the NCCAC in March 2015 before Uganda's submitted the EIO to CIF/FIP (Appendix 3: Participants in March 2015 NCCAC).
- c. Joint FIP/PPCR Formulation Mission (October 2015); Uganda's FIP process was discussed, preliminary sectoral and sub-sectoral interests shared and the process for preparing the FIP agreed upon between Joint Mission delegation, MWE and Stakeholders within and outside the Government, including private sector, CSO, IPs, etc. (Appendix 4: Aide Memoire) .

- d. Joint FIP/PPCR Technical Mission (March 2016); Uganda's FIP Road map was discussed and FIP priority areas and focus recommended.

3.2 Planned Stakeholder engagement (January – November 2016)

The planned stakeholder consultations process and scope (audiences, locations and issues for consultations) are aimed to mobilizing stakeholders input and ownership of the FIP. The scheduling of the Consultations for FIP will be synergized with the planned stakeholder engagement under the R-PP (Strengthening Participatory Structures, REDD Strategy options development and SESA) as much as possible.

Basing on the preliminary (identified) priorities for FIP developed during the March 2016 Joint Technical Mission, consultations will focus on area specific issues (areas of FIP focus) and issues relevant to the targeted audiences.

3.2.1 Targeted Stakeholders

Stakeholders to be engaged during the FIP formulation in the remaining period of 2016 are grouped under six broad categories aiming at engaging them at national, district and grassroots levels, across all relevant sectors and scales (Table 1).

Table 1: Atlas of FIP Stakeholders

Institution	Mandate/Interest	Target
Category #1. Mandated institutions		
Ministry of Water and Environment	Policy, Sector Planning and Coordination	Political Leaders, Top Policy, PPD; NCCAC WESWG
Directorate of Environment Affairs (DEA)	Subsector Coordination	Director DEA, Commissioner DESS
Forest Sector Support Department (FSSD)	Planning, Regulation & Standards, Monitoring, Saw Log Production Grant Scheme (SPGS)	Commissioner + Technical Staff
National Forestry Authority (NFA)	Central Forest Reserves (CFRs), Data and monitoring, Enforcement, Investment, value addition	Executive Director + Technical Staff
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	Environment Policy; Monitoring and Coordination; Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Climate Change Department (CCD)	Climate Change –planning, coordination	Commissioner + Technical Staff
Directorate of Water Resources Management (DWRM)	Water, Catchment protection	Commissioner + Technical Staff
Ministry of Energy and Minerals Development (MEMD)	Energy Policy, Renewable Energy (Biomass; Hydropower)	Commissioner (Renewable energy), Commissioner (Electricity)+ Technical Staff
Power Generation (UEGCL)	Water, catchment protection	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Ministry of Tourism, Wildlife and Antiquities (MTWA)	Wildlife Policy, Regulation (CITES Desk)	Commissioner (Wildlife) + Technical Staff
Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	Wildlife management/National Parks	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Uganda Tourism Board (UTB)	Tourism development and promotion	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF)	Agriculture (land use/on farm tree farming/livestock)	Commissioner (Crops) and Commissioner (Livestock)

National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO) (National Forestry Resources Research Institute NaFORRI)	Forestry Research and Technology Development	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Focal Point (Convention to Combat Desertification (CCD))	Desertification	CCD Focal Point
Ministry of Land, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	Land policy, Land use Planning, Land Commission, Settlement	Directorate responsible for: Land administration, Land Policy and physical planning
Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI)	Trade policy, Regulating trade in tree products (timber, charcoal)	Department responsible for Trade and licensing (In country and export trade)
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)	Macro - economic Policy, Fiscal policy, Budgeting & Finance	Directorate responsible for: Economic policy, budgeting
National Planning Authority (NPA)	National Planning	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Uganda Bureau of Standards (UBOS)	Statistics	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Population Secretariat	Demography	Executive Director + Technical Staff
Ministry of Internal Affairs (MoIA)	Law enforcement	Environmental Police; Law Enforcement (Police) and Local Administration Police
Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs (MoJCA)	Prosecutions	Civil litigation
Ministry of Works and Transport (MoWT)	Infrastructure development	Commissioner and Technical Staff
Ministry of Gender and Social Development (MoGLSD)	Gender/Minority groups	Commissioner and Technical Staff
Districts/Local Government	Local Forest Reserves, development planning, community development, trade regulation, extension services	DFO, CDO, DAO, DEO, DCO
Inter-governmental bodies (NBI, LVBC, EAC, IGAD)	Regional Cooperation, Policy harmonization, Demonstration activities	Focal Points
Category #2. Academia/Research		
Universities	Knowledge, manpower development,	Makerere University

	technology	(Colleague of Agriculture and Environmental Sciences)
Research Institutes/Centres of Excellence	Knowledge, manpower development, technology	MUBFs, ITFC, NaFORRI
Category #3. Private Sector		
Commercial Tree farmers (UTGA, UFA, individuals)	Commercial Tree Farming	UTGA, Individuals Commercial Tree Farmers
Dealers in Forest Products - Timber, Charcoal	Trade and value addition	Associations for Traders/Dealers in Forest produce
Carbon Trade	Incentives for Carbon trade	Uganda Carbon Bureau Nature Harness Initiative ECOTRUST WCS
Category #4. CSOs/NGOs		
International	Training and capacity building, research, demonstrations/pilots	IUCN, WWF, WCS,
National & CSO Networks	Tree planting, lobby, advocacy and awareness, demonstration, capacity building; Rights, Governance	ENR-CSO NETWORK; CAN-U
Local/Community and CSO networks	Tree planting, lobby and awareness	Uganda Forestry Working Group Uganda Forestry Learning Group CSO (TBD)
Category #5. Indigenous/Minority Groups		
Forest Dependent people	Access and use of forests; Rights	Iki, Benet, Batwa/Pygimies
Special interest Groups (Cultural institutions, Forest resource use Groups)	Access and use of forests; Rights	Cultural Institutions (Major land owners); Collaborative Forest Management/Collaborative Resources Management Groups
Category #6. Development Partners		
REDD Process & Climate Change	National capacity, safeguards, demonstrations	WB, ADC, AfDB, UNDP, FAO, USAID
ENR Subsector/Forestry	National capacity, safeguards, demonstrations	WB, ADC, AfDB, UNDP, FAO, USAID, AFD
Energy	National capacity, safeguards,	WB, AfDB, GIZ

	demonstrations	
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The above stakeholders will be engaged through the following approaches:

- a. Meeting(s) of the National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) to consider and approve planning process roadmap/methodology and the FIP (Annex 5: NCCAC members). The NCCAC will provide supervisory responsibility to ensure effective implementation of the FIP formulation process, regularly updating the MDBs on the progress made and endorsement/approval of the Uganda’s Forestry Investment Plan and Strategy.
- b. Meetings of FIP Planning Team to provide technical inputs and policy/sectoral level guidance and harmonization. Additionally, FIP Planning Team members will be engaged through reviewing and provided comments/inputs into draft document (Annex 6: National Technical Planning Committee members). The Planning Team will be established by MWE with responsibility of providing technical inputs and providing necessary sector orientations during the elaboration process.
- c. National and District level consultative meetings and workshops with key stakeholders (government, civil society, NGOs, private sector, indigenous people/minority and special interest groups) for the identification of priority areas for the FIP.
- d. National and District level validation meetings and workshops with key stakeholders for the identification of priority areas for the FIP.
- e. Meetings for development partners.
- f. Meetings for IPs and other Interest Groups.

3.2.2 Engagement approaches

Stakeholders will be mobilized using different approaches at different stages of FIP process. This intended to ensure that the stakeholders are mobilized to engage to participate in all FIP preparation activities using tools and approaches presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Tools and approaches for mobilizing FIP stakeholders

FIP Step	Target/Category	Tools/Approaches	Lead
Defining the problem through gaining an understanding of climate change drivers and effects on Forestry	♣ Mandates institutions	♣ Introduction letter/Invitation letters	♣ FIP Team
	♣ CSOs/NGOs		
	♣ Private Sector	♣ Briefing statements about the FIP process and outputs	♣ FIP Mission
	♣ Academia/Research		
	♣ Indigenous/Minority Groups	♣ Briefing Notes about Climate Change effects on Forestry	
	♣ MWE Specialized institutions		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ FIP Mission 	<p>resources</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Conducting (Face to Face meetings, Focused Group Discussions meetings, dialogue platforms/workshops and via electronic communications) 	
Selecting the method scenarios for preparing FIP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Multi-Sector Technical Planning Team ♣ FIP Mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Focused Group Meetings ♣ Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ FIP Team ♣ FIP Mission
Assessing issues for investment in forestry sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Multi-Sector Technical Planning Team 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Face to face ♣ Focused Group Meetings ♣ Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ FIP Team ♣ FIP Mission
Identifying priorities for investments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Mandates institutions ♣ CSOs/NGOs ♣ Private Sector ♣ Academia/Research ♣ Indigenous/Minority Groups ♣ MWE Specialized institutions ♣ FIP Mission 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Face to face ♣ Focused Group Meetings ♣ Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ FIP Team ♣ FIP Mission
Evaluating investment objectives and priorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Mandates institutions ♣ CSOs/NGOs ♣ Private Sector ♣ Academia/Research ♣ Indigenous/Minority Groups ♣ MWE Specialized institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Focused Group Meetings ♣ Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ FIP Team
Designing implementation arrangements and mechanism for monitoring FIP success and outcomes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Mandates institutions ♣ CSOs/NGOs ♣ Private Sector ♣ Academia/Research ♣ Indigenous/Minority Groups ♣ MWE Specialized institutions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Focused Group Meetings ♣ Workshops 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ FIP Team

3.3.3 Engaging IPs and other special Groups

Consultations with Indigenous People and Special Groups are essential in order to ensure an inclusive FIP Strategy Plan formulation process. Consultations during the FIP Formulation process will aim to publicize the FIP and to secure their (IPs) view and contributions into FIP design. Additionally, IPs will be consulted on the FIP Investment Options with view to ensure that these options are understood and any likely implications on the livelihoods and rights of IPs are assessed and appropriate mitigation measures developed.

The following categories of IPs are identified to be engaged during the FIP process (Table 3):

Table 3: IPs for FIP Formulation process

Category	Interest	Target
Forest Dependent people	Access and use of forests and forest resources	<p>Mt Elgon landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Tepeth : Mt. Moroto, Mt Napaka and Kadam ♣ Benet (Ndorobos): Mt Elgon <p>Albertine Rift landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Batwa/Pygimies: Semliki NP, Bwindi NP, Echuya CFR and Mgahinga NP
Special interest Groups (Cultural institutions, Forest resource use Groups)	Access and use of forests Forest resources development	<p>Mt Elgon landscape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ CFM groups (MT Elgon national park + Namatala CFR) <p>Albertine Rift</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ CFM groups (Budongo CFR + Kasyoha Kitomi CFR) <p>Cattle Corridor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Cultural Institutions (Major land owners): Bunyoro, Buruli/Nakasongora and Buganda

IPs will participate in the FIP process as follows:

- a. Representation in the FIP Technical Planning Team
- b. Dedicated consultation process/forums convened for the targeted IPs. The FIP Process will seek to engage services of NGOs currently engaged with the IPs or CSO representatives in the FIP process (and or REDD) or other skilled people to facilitate the engagement with IPs, as appropriate.

4. APPROVAL AND DISCLOSURE

The approval of FIP and Strategy will be processed through the following approval processes or platforms

- a. The Water and Environment Sector Working Group (WESWG).
- b. The National Climate Change Advisor Committee (NCCAC).
- c. MWE Top Policy.

Uganda's FIP and Strategy will be disclosed through publishing and disseminating the document electronically (via MWE website) and distribution of hard copies to key stakeholders. A popular version will be prepared and circulated widely. However, it is intended to disclose the progress and merging issues through the consultations/planning meetings as well.

5.ANNEXES

5.1 Annex 1. Uganda's Expression of Interest to join FIP

5.2 Annex 2: FIP Road map (November 2015)

To be inserted

5.3 Annex 3: Participants in NCCAC Meeting (March 2015)

To be inserted

5.4 Annex 4: FIP/PPCR Joint Mission (Aide memoire, November 2015)

To be inserted

5.5 Annex 5: Composition of NCCAC

No.	NAME	INSTITUTION	DESIGNATION
1.	David O. Obong	Ministry of Water and Environment	Permanent Secretary (MWE) And Chair CCPC
2.	David Okwi	<i>MoFPED</i>	<i>Senior Economist</i>
3.	Koma Stephen	M.O.L.G.	Principal Inspector
4.	Komujuni Pamela	O.P.M.	Senior Disaster Management Officer
5.	Namanya B. Didacus	M.O.H.	Geographer
6.	Muwaya Stephen	MAAIF	UNCCD Focal Person & Senior Range Ecologist Directorate of Animal Resources
7.	Katunguka Ketra	MIN. OF JUSTICE	Commissioner, Contracts and Negotiations
8.	James Baanabe	MEMD	Commissioner Energy Department
9.	Edith Kateme-Kasajja	National Planning Authority (NPA)	Deputy Executive Director
10.	Charles Mutemo	Ministry of Works and Transport	Senior Environmentalist
11.	Festus Luboyera	Uganda National Meteorological Authority	Executive Director
12.	Chebet Maikut	CCD/MWE	UNFCCC National Focal Point
13.	Mohammed Semambo	CCD	Senior Climate Change Officer-Adaptation
14.	Sanyu Jane Mpagi	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development	Director For Gender And Community Development
15.	Executive Director	Private sector	UTGA
16.	Margaret KJ	Indigenous groups	
17.	Ofwono Opondo	Uganda Media Centre	Executive Director
18.	Ambrose Agona (PhD)	National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)	Ag. Director General
19.	Andrew G. Seguya	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	Executive Director
20.	Director of Lands	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development	
21.	Onesmus Muhwezi	ENR /CC Donor Partners	UNDP

		subgroup/UNREDD	
22.	Tom Okurut	NEMA	Executive Director
23.	Michael Mugisa	National Forestry Authority (NFA)	Executive Director
24.	Margaret Adata	Forestry Sector Department (FSSD)	Commissioner
25.	Paul Mafabi	DEA/MWE	Director
26.	James Lutalo	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities	Commissioner Wildlife Conservation
27.	David Duli	CSO (International)	WWF
28.	Achilles Byaruhanga	CSO (Local)	NU

5.6 Annex 6: Composition of the National Technical Committee

1. Policy and Planning Department (MWE)
2. Department of Environment Support Services (MWE)
3. Department of Forestry Support Services (MWE)
4. Department of Climate Change (MWE)
5. Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
6. Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban development
7. Ministry of Health
8. Office of Prime Minister
9. Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
10. National Forestry Authority.
11. National Environment Management Authority.
12. Uganda Wildlife Authority.
13. National Planning Authority.
14. Directorate of Water Resources Management
15. Department of Renewable Energy (MEMD).
16. Department of Wildlife (MTWA).
17. Local Government (Districts (one for each region)).
18. Private Sector (UTGA).
19. Civil Society (International + national).
20. Special interest groups (Indigenous people + Cultural institutions).
21. Development Partners.

Note: Special attention will be paid to **Gender and inclusiveness** issues.