

The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) Readiness Plan Idea Note (R-PIN) Uganda

July 30, 2008

Guidelines:

1. The purpose of this document is to: a) request an overview of your country's interest in the FCPF program, and b) provide an overview of land use patterns, causes of deforestation, stakeholder consultation process, and potential institutional arrangements in addressing REDD (Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest degradation). This R-PIN will be used as a basis for the selection of countries into the FCPF by the Participants Committee. Information about the FCPF is available at: www.carbonfinance.org/fcpf
2. Please keep the length of your response under 20 pages. You may consider using the optional Annex 1 Questionnaire (at the end of this template) to help organize some answers or provide other information.
3. You may also attach at most 15 additional pages of technical material (e.g., maps, data tables, etc.), but this is optional. If additional information is required, the FCPF will request it.
4. The text can be prepared in Word or other software and then pasted into this format.
5. For the purpose of this template, "Deforestation" is defined as the change in land cover status from forest to non-forest (i.e., when harvest or the gradual degrading of forest land reduces tree cover per hectare below your country's definition of "forest." "Forest degradation" is the reduction of tree cover and forest biomass per hectare, via selective harvest, fuel wood cutting or other practices, but where the land still meets your country's definition of "forest" land.
6. When complete, please forward the R-PIN to: 1) the Director of World Bank programs in your country; and 2) Werner Kornexl (wkornexl@worldbank.org) and Kenneth Andrasko (kandrasko@worldbank.org) of the FCPF team.

Country submitting the R-PIN: Uganda

Date submitted: July 30 2008

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Web: <http://www.nfa.org.ug>**b) List authors of and contributors to the R-PIN, and their organizations:****Table 1**

Name	Organization	Contribution to the R-PIN Preparation
Xavier Nyindo Mugumya	National Forestry Authority	Principle Author
David Elungat	National Forestry Authority	Contributing Author
Edward Senyonjo	National Forestry Authority	Contributing Author

c) Who was consulted in the process of R-PIN preparation, and their affiliation?**Table 2**

Name	Organization
Paul Drichi	National Forestry Authority
John Begumana	Consultant
G. Onyango	Director, Directorate of Environment, Ministry of Water and Environment
Margaret Mwebesa	Forest Officer, Forestry Support Services Department, Ministry of Water and Environment
District Officials	District Forestry Services (DFS) for Masindi, Buliisa, Hoima, and Mbarara
Aggrey Rwetsiba	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)
Francis Ogwal	National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)

2. Which institutions are responsible in your country for:**a) forest monitoring and forest inventories:****Table 3**

Institution	Level of Responsibility	Other Remarks
National Forestry Authority	Mainly in Protected areas known as	But undertakes forest monitoring

	Central Forest Reserves	protected areas for biomass monitoring
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Mainly in Protected areas known as Wildlife Conservation Areas (National Parks and Wildlife Reserves)	Their Monitoring does not involve in forest resources
Universities and Training Institutions	For purposes of training and Research	Key institutions here are Faculties Botany and Environment of Makerere University and Nyabeyera Forestry College
National Forestry Resources Research Institute (NAFORRI)	For purposes Research	
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	They monitor non-compliance with environment safe guards in forestry practice	
Wetlands Department	Mainly in wetland and wetland adjacent vegetation and land uses areas	Most wetlands are not yet designated as protected areas but they are held in law

b) forest law enforcement:

Table 4

Institution	Level of Responsibility	Other Remarks
National Forestry Authority	Undertakes all forest law enforcement Central Forest Reserves	But also monitors all movement of forest produce regardless of source.
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Undertakes all forest law enforcement in Wildlife Conservation Areas (National Parks and Wildlife Reserves)	Works with the National Forestry Authority to enforce the law in jointly managed areas and other problematic areas on request
Uganda Police Force	They assist the NFA in apprehension of non-compliant entities of forest law	Undertake investigations, arrests (if necessary) and prosecution
Uganda Armed Forces (UPDF)	They assist the police and the NFA on request	Particularly in areas of armed lawlessness cases
The Local Governments of Uganda	They have a district forestry services (DFS) department which enforces forest law on non-protected forests	They work with the National Forestry Authority to monitor forest produce movement and enforce non-compliance
Courts of law	Prosecution and delivery of deterrence	
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	They enforce non-compliance with environment safe guards in forestry practice	

c) forestry and forest conservation:

Table 5

Institution	Level of Responsibility	Other Remarks
National Forestry Authority	Undertakes all forest conservation in Central Forest Reserves	Mandate ranges from both afforestation and wildlife and wilderness areas establishment and protection.
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Undertakes all forest conservation in Wildlife Conservation Areas (National Parks and Wildlife Reserves)	Mainly concerned with forest conservation and protection, relates to wildlife and wilderness establishment and conservation

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The Local Governments of Uganda	Under the Local Governments are District Forest Services (DFS) who are responsible for the conservation activities within districts	Have the largest responsibility to provide extension services to individual landowners and to care for a small acreage of forest areas called local forest reserves and aspects of community conservation
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	NEMA has broad responsibility for the conservation of all Uganda's environmental resources including forests	
Wetlands Department	Mainly in wetland and wetland adjacent vegetation and land uses areas	Most wetlands are not yet designated as protected areas but they are held in trust by the law
International UN agencies such as UNDP, FAO, UNEP; International Financial Institutions such as the IBRD, and ADB; Country based development agencies such as EU, USAID, NORAD, SIDA, CIDA, GTZ, and several others	Their involvement is in form of financial provision, technical capacity development and advisory.	
Civil Society Organizations	They are instrumental in the research and community based application of conservation best practices on both protected and non-protected areas	International Civil Society organizations are involved in forest conservation including WWF, CARE, and AWF. There are also national and Community based organizations.
Individuals and Communities	Individual land owners are responsible for the forestry activities on their own land and on the lands they acquire for forestry activities.	A few individuals are actually involved in conservation activities. In community lands, community leaders are responsible for them.

d) coordination across forest and agriculture sectors, and rural development:

At the national level, the coordination of forest and agriculture sectors in Uganda is not well defined. Officially the coordination is done under the auspices of the office of the Prime Minister as the leading ministry for national government business. The relationships established when the two sectors were together in the colonial, post independence and 1970s saw the establishment of permanent institutional acceptance of each other. Again the establishment of the National Agricultural Organization (NARO) under agriculture sector but including forestry institute for research helped to keep institutional coordination albeit informally.

Rural Development is handled by several ministries and government departments at central government level. The lead ministry is the Ministry of Gender, Labor & Social Affairs and the Ministry of local Government. At the district, coordination is achieved through directorates of production and departments of community development that coordination is achieved. All national government departments have rural development responsibilities.

3. Current country situation (consider the use of Annex 1 to help answer these questions):

a) Where do forest deforestation and forest degradation occur in your country, and how extensive are they? (list the type of forest ecosystem and number of hectares deforested per year, differences across land tenure (e.g., national land, private land, community forest, etc.)):

To understand Uganda's forest deforestation and forest degradation here are a few national realities to bear in mind

- Uganda defines a forest as an area of one hectare, with minimum tree cover 30 % and with trees that have the potential to reach 5m.
- Uganda has a land cover and land use classification system that recognizes 13 individual cover and or use classes. Only 2 of the classification units qualify to be forests and other units do not. Now, deforestation and forest degradation occur at different locations and with different intensities (Table 4)

Table 6: National level land use and land cover changes 1990 to 2005

Vegetation Cover and or Land use Type	Class	Area 1990 (ha)	Area 2005(ha)	Difference	% diff	Rate per year
Un mapped area	0	699.59	4,392,933.68	4,392,234.09	627,829.39	41,855.29
1. Broad leaved plantation	1	18,682.01	9,915.03	-8,766.98	-46.93	-3.13
2. Niddle leaved plantaion	2	16,384.12	15,535.08	-849.04	-5.18	-0.35
3. THF well stocked	3	651,110.37	580,010.58	-71,099.79	-10.92	-0.73
4. THF low stocked	4	273,061.48	187,147.13	-85,914.35	-31.46	-2.10
5. Woodland	5	3,974,508.02	1,679,558.08	-2,294,949.94	-57.74	-3.85
6. Bush	6	1,422,192.95	2,447,213.24	1,025,020.29	72.07	4.80
7. Grassland	7	5,115,425.63	2,952,834.02	-2,162,591.61	-42.28	-2.82
8. Wetland	8	484,030.14	711,272.01	227,241.87	46.95	3.13
9. Small scale farmland	9	8,400,789.43	7,233,301.64	-1,167,487.79	-13.90	-0.93
10. Large scale farmland	10	68,446.68	127,021.48	58,574.81	85.58	5.71
11. Urban area	11	36,571.72	77,190.76	40,619.03	111.07	7.40
12. Open Water	12	3,689,602.74	3,684,383.92	-5,218.83	-0.14	-0.01
13. Impediments	13	3,740.71	57,030.50	53,289.80	1,424.59	94.97
		24,155,245.58	24,155,347.14	101.56		

- The largest cover type in Uganda corresponds with the small-scale subsistence farmlands type of land use. 15 years this land cover type decreased from 8,400,789.43 Ha to 7,233,301.64 Ha by 1,167,487.79.
- The second largest cover is the grassland. Over the last 15 years this cover class decreased from 5,115,425.63 Ha to 2,952,834.02 Ha by 2,162,591.61Ha.
- The third largest cover corresponds with bush land (defined as the vegetation dominated by trees of height not more than 5m). Over the last 15 years this cover class increased from 1,422,192.95 Ha to 2,447,213.24 Ha by 1,025,020.29 Ha.
- Again over the last 15 years the fourth largest cover class (wood land) decreased from 3,974,508.02 Ha to 1,679,558.08 Ha by 2,294,949.94 Ha.
- Over the past 15 years, well stocked Tropical moist forests in Uganda decreased from 651,110.37 Ha to 580,010.58 Ha; while poorly stocked (degraded) tropical moist forests decreased from 273,061.48 Ha to 187,147.13 Ha by a factor of 85,914.35 Ha.

These changes in vegetation and land use cover take place in both protected areas and non-protected areas but at District by district analysis is on-going and this will show where disaggregated cases are most prevalent. Suffice it to note that the rapid changes in deforestation and forest degradation are taking place on non-protected land and in all types of land use types. Take for example, Kibaale District in Western Uganda near the rift valley (Table 7)

Table 7: Kibaale District land use and land cover changes 1990 to 2005

Vegetation Cover and or Land use Type	Class	Area 1990 (ha)	Area 2005(ha)	Difference
1. Broad leaved plantation	1	31.42		-31.42
2. Needle leaved plantation	2			
3. THF well stocked	3	79,671.83	25,736.73	-53,935.1
4. THF low stocked	4	34,430.84	32,596.04	-1,834.80
5. Woodland	5	72,911.22	43,382.12	-29,529.10
6. Bush	6	2,433.66	22,133.54	19,699.88
				-

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7. Grassland	7	52,106.83	16,489.91	35,616.9
8. Wetland	8	10,547.08	8,750.07	- 1,797.01
9. Small scale farmland	9	171,873.51	273,126.47	101,252
10. Large scale farmland	10		710.87	710.87
11. Urban area	11	273.72	500.96	227.24
12. Open Water	12	25.99	55.40	29.41
13. Impediments	13	302.95	1,126.93	823.98

Table 8: A comparison of the national patterns for Uganda and Kibaale District for key forest deforestation and forest degradation indicators

Vegetation Cover and or Land use Type	Class	National Trends 1990 and 2005	Kibaale District Trends 1990 and 2005
3. THF well stocked	3	Decreased	Decreased
4. THF low stocked	4	Decreased	Decreased
5. Woodland	5	Decreased	Decreased
6. Bush	6	Increased	Increased
7. Grassland	7	Decreased	Decreased
9. Small scale farmland	9	Decreased	Increased

Without comparing all the land use and land cover changes for Kibaale District, the rapid increase (Table 7) in small scale farmland corresponds with the rapid decrease in tropical moist forests, wood lands and bush lands.

b) Are there any estimates of greenhouse or carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and forest degradation in your country? If so, please summarize:

There are no estimates of greenhouse or carbon dioxide emissions from deforestation and forest degradation. The emissions inventory was general. The First National Communication for Uganda (1996) estimated CO₂ emissions from land use change and forestry. Accordingly (Table 3.6 of the report), forest clearing and on-site burning of cleared forest released 1,971 giga-grammes of CO₂; and 1,971 giga-grammes of CH₄. In this estimate, it was assumed that all fuel wood comes from managed forests, which is not the case. In addition the study does not include removals by the other forests like wetlands, hedgerows, and private forests. As such the estimate is lower than expected. It is not possible to compare this emission with FAO derived figures because of the differences in the source of data. Nonetheless, according to figures from the National Forest Inventory Study (unpublished 2008), Uganda lost an average of 100,000 hectares of forest per year over 15 years (i.e. between 1990 and 2005). This is equivalent to 3,700,000 tons of carbon which translates to 13,500,000 tCO₂ equivalents. The average carbon stock in Uganda's forested areas is 73 tons per Ha but it ranges from 10 (other wooded areas: classified as bush land in Uganda) to 100 (normal stocked tropical moist forests) tons per Ha.

c) Please describe what data are available for estimating deforestation and/or forest degradation. Are data available for estimating deforestation and/or forest degradation causes and regions if possible? (Please include the area covered, resolution of maps or remote sensing data, date, etc.).

The following categories of data are held by the different institutions and could be used for the estimation of deforestation and/or forest degradation (Table 9)

Table 9: Data Availability by Institution

Institution	Data sets held	Usefulness in Estimating Deforestation and forest degradation
National Forestry Authority	Forest inventory for selected Central forest Reserves	Very useful especially in estimating forest stocks before and after deforestation. Coverage is for selected Central forest Reserves

	Biomass inventory data	Very useful in quantifying biomass carbon stocks and carbon change in deriving biomass (allometric). Coverage in national on a grid scale. Measurements are done every 1995.
	Biodiversity data for selected protected areas called central forest reserves and for selected taxa	Will be useful in qualifying co-benefits losses associated with forest degradation. Coverage is for 6 country and for trees and shrubs, mammals, moths and butterflies
	Satellite imagery based data sets including processed land cover and land use layers	Very useful in estimating trends of land cover and forest degradation
	Layers of contours, national road networks, hydrology, administrative and other features	Very useful
Uganda Wildlife Authority	Wildlife inventory data sets especially large mammals	Useful in establishing some of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation
The Local Governments of Uganda	Socio-economic datasets especially on local district related programs and conditions.	Useful in establishing some of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation
Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS)	National population and demographic data sets including selected parameters of agricultural statistics	Useful in establishing some of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation
National Environment Management Authority (NEMA)	State of the Environment Reports and Data sets	Useful in establishing some of the causes of deforestation and forest degradation
Wetlands Department	Wetlands inventory datasets	Very useful
International UN agencies such as UNDP, FAO, UNEP, UNICEF, WHO; International Financial Institutions such as the IBRD, and ADB; Country based development agencies such as EU, USAID, NORAD, SIDA, CIDA, GTZ, and several others	Mainly technical analyses and reports	Details not available
Civil Society Organizations	Combination of technical and socio-economic data sets	Details not available
National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO)	Research based Data sets available	Details not available
Universities especially Makerere University	Research based Data sets available	Details not available
Individuals and Communities	Unspecified	Details not available

d) What are the main causes of deforestation and/or forest degradation?

- The main direct drivers of deforestation

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- Agricultural expansion in forested areas
- Charcoal and fuel wood removal from forested areas above the permissible levels
- Grazing of livestock in forested open forested area above the carrying capacity of those areas
- Selective removal of favored timber trees from forests above the allowable removal levels
- Seasonal fires
- Some of the underlying causes include but are not limited to the following;
 - Population increase and movement: Populations in areas formerly forested have increased from both immigrants and local population increases
 - Poverty: forest resources are seen as quick capital for the poor and are the first source of income for most people
 - For protected forests from 1972 to 1986 there was unprecedented break down in law and order and the FD could not effectively manage Uganda's forests. It was during this period that people illegally entered Forest Reserves and human settlement
 - Poorly defined or undefined rights as far as property, access to natural resources and land use types.
 - Conflict over land, land allocation and tribal sentiments
 - Political reasons especially political interference
 - Business motives for large scale agriculture on free government land
 - Inadequate awareness of Government policy and law on Forests.
 - For protected forests there are some unresolved Legal matters especially pertaining to boundaries
 - Administrative instability in the FD in early 1999 (4 Commissioners in 1 year), followed by the prolonged transition reform between then and 2004, caused a new surge in encroachment.

e) What are the key issues in the area of forest law enforcement and forest sector governance (e.g., concessions, land tenure, forest policies, capacity to enforce laws, etc.?)

- Inadequate awareness of Government policy and law on Forests.
- Unclear forest boundaries: for protected forests there are some unresolved Legal matters especially pertaining to the protected forest and wetland boundaries. Those of the national parks have been done.
- Breakdown in Law Enforcement and Corruption: Best balance between punitive law enforcement and incentives
- Inadequate infrastructure (road system, vehicle, communication) capacity to detect, prevent, suppress and monitor infringements on forest laws and regulations
- Inadequate human resource (personnel, skills, knowledge and motivation) capacity to detect, prevent, monitor cases of infringements on forest laws and regulations
- Conflict of some laws and regulations: for example the land act (as amended) prevents evictions of non-legal private or public land instead supporting protracted negotiations
- Delivery of justice in the courts of law is long, tedious and requires proof beyond reasonable doubt: punishment meted to workers and not the perpetrators of the acts of forest law infringement.

4) What data are available on forest dwellers in lands potentially targeted for REDD activities (including indigenous and other forest dwellers)? (e.g., number, land tenure or land classification, role in forest management, etc.):

There are several Ugandan tribes who are vulnerable and marginalized because their lifestyle and culture is not mainstream because they are few in number. They include the following in the order of dependence on forests with potential REDD

- Abatwa (some times confused with the pygmies): they live adjacent to Echuya forest, Mughahinga, Bwindi National Parks in the Albertine Region of Uganda. They once lived in these forests and national parks but got persuaded to resettle them outside so that they could benefit from the mandatory social services like education, decent housing and wellbeing. This was done in the late 1960 and early 1970s. However, government was not able to meet their needs in totality and they still depend on the forests for many of their needs. Especially for fuel wood, medicinal materials, for medicines and for cultural expression and attachment.
- Teuso (sometimes wrongly referred to as IK): they live adjacent to the protected areas of Kidepo National Park and the central forest reserve. These are near the border with Kenya to the North East of Uganda. They are distinct in language put them at the cross roads between the majority Karimajong (Uganda) and Turkana (of Kenya) and depend on forests as a refuge when the two nomadic tribes are fighting.
- Benet: this minority tribe lives adjacent to Mt Elgon National Park (Uganda) and greater Elgon protected areas. Benets of Uganda own land and engage in Agriculture. However, they still depend on the national park for certain requirements.
- Others: several other people depend on the forests, wood lands and bush lands. It is the level of dependence that varies from place to place. For example at the national level the urban areas still depend on charcoal for domestic cooking while rural areas depend on fire wood for their fuel source. The national electricity grid coverage is still below 10%.

5. Summarize key elements of the *current* strategy or programs that your government or other groups have put in place to address deforestation and forest degradation, if any:

a) What government, stakeholder or other process was used to arrive at the current strategy or programs?

The National Forestry Plan (NFP) is the most authoritative strategy devised by government to address forest deforestation and degradation in Uganda. In 1999 government created the Forest Sector Umbrella Program (FSUP) to provide the framework structure that would enable effective co-ordination of the forestry sector, undertake the iterative process of developing policy, a National Forest Plan, and the revision of the legislation. During 1999-2001 a Forestry Sector Review of institutions was carried out to provide basic information on the extent of forestry resources, how they contribute to the national economy, eradication, and how the resources are managed in the country. The Forestry Sector Review and the Review of Initial information on the extent of the forestry resources, their role in the economy, their tenure and use, and the roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders in the sector.

The outcome of this process was the Uganda Forestry Policy, the Forests and Tree Planting Act 2003 and the National Forest Plan (NFP). The Uganda Forestry Policy (2001) offers guidance and identifies the various categories of stakeholders that contribute to the development of forestry in Uganda. A participatory, cross-sectoral approach was used to enable civil society, government and non-governmental organisations and institutions to the development of the forest sector. The process is increasingly playing an important role in promoting forestry, and the policy spell creates an enabling environment to improve performance. The National Forest Plan was developed to implement the Policy through a long consultative process involving activities of multi-disciplinary working groups, four regional consultations in Kampala (central Uganda), Mbale (northern Uganda) and Mbarara (western), and focus group discussions with and comments from various institutions, and individuals. A lot of effort was directed at developing strategies that address deforestation, forest degradation and forest management. The national forestry plan (NFP) demonstrates the contribution of forestry to people's livelihoods. And there was a deliberate effort to ensure that throughout the seven NFP programs pro-poor strategies are developed for the improvement of their livelihoods.

b) What major programs or policies are in place at the national, and the state or other subnational level?

The country's current programs to reduce deforestation and degradation include but are not limited to the following:

- The National Forest plan which covers the strategy to improve the forestry sector is still relevant and will form the basis for efforts to reduce deforestation and degradation
- The Forest Nature Conservation Master Plan (FNCMP) of 2002 covers conservation of biological diversity in the forests of Uganda and it will also form additional basis for efforts to reduce deforestation and degradation

In addition, a strategy for wetlands management in Uganda and the Uganda wildlife strategy are integral parts of any strategy to address deforestation and degradation;

6. What is the current thinking on what would be needed to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in the country? (e.g., potential programs, policies, capacity building, etc., at national or subnational level):

Reducing deforestation and degradation must take into consideration the issues presented in the main frameworks of the National Development Plan (NDP) for addressing poverty in Uganda, and the Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) for eradicating rural poverty through agricultural transformation. The following are critically needed if we have to reduce deforestation and forest degradation in Uganda:

- **Modernization of agricultural practices**

The current agricultural practices in Uganda are based on simple tools (the hoe, the machete and lots of human labor). The agriculture in the country is rain fed and there are no fertilizer applications in most crop production regimes in the country. The implication for this is that land gets depleted of crop nutrients over a period and the farmer has to find and open up new land to keep with the same production levels. This drives deforestation. To illustrate the extent of the contribution of agriculture to deforestation, an annual average of 100,000 Hectares of forest has been converted to agriculture over the last 10 years. The increase in land under agriculture has helped in the feeding of the increasing population. In order to reverse this trend, we need to have agriculture modernized in such a way that productivity per unit area can increase. This can be done in many ways, but not limited to use of improved seed and planting materials; application of fertilizers (organic or inorganic); irrigation for areas where this is possible; and good crop and animal husbandry (timing, correct spacing, carrying capacity and stock management on farm). To adapt new farming ways, substance farmers must be made aware and later on assisted with the necessary adjustments.

- **Institutional support to private and customary land owners to address the challenges of deforestation and forest degradation on private and customary land**

Seventy (70%) of forested area in Uganda is on private and customary land. Yet these forests are not being managed in a sustainable way and are rapidly being degraded or converted to other land-uses, particularly agriculture. The loss of these important resources is leading to a decline in carbon stocks (leading to increased emissions of GHGs) and other multiple functions (such as reducing biodiversity, promoting soil erosion and reducing soil productivity). It also reduces the supply of forest products on which the poorest people depend, and undermines many of the cultural and social values derived from them. There are a number of factors involved in the degradation of private and customary natural forests. Notably of these are: uncertainty or conflicting government policies (for example there is no formal policy specifying forestry as a preferred land use on private and customary land); open access use (the lack of clarity in land and tree ownership, and hence access rights, leading to the relatively unregulated use of both customary and private natural forests); perceived low value of natural forests (widespread perception amongst the rural poor that natural forests in themselves yield little or no value in economic terms); management capacity of land owners, tenants and communities (few private forest owners or customary forest owners have a management plan, and few have the knowledge and skills to manage their natural forests productively and sustainably); and circumstances presented by pastoralists (many privately owned land parcels are routinely subjected to grazing);

- **Institutional support to Protected Area Managers to Halt and reverse direct actions of deforestation and forest degradation in protected areas especially the Central Forest Reserves**

Under this arrangement, there are two core problems relating to the state of protected areas that have to be addressed: the loss of forest cover, and the degradation of the forest resource base. Both are leading to a decline in carbon stocks (leading to increased emissions of GHGs) and other multiple functions (such as biodiversity, water catchments potential, and productive potential). In turn are decreasing the contribution of the protected areas to the national economy, and maintaining or increasing the livelihoods amongst those communities most dependent on the resources for their livelihoods. The negative spiral to this is that the government then has no incentive to invest in them, which again acts as a positive feedback to the loop of further deforestation and forest degradation. At forest management units critical actions include supporting the responsible institutions (the National Forestry Authority, the Uganda Wildlife Authority and Wetlands Department) to fully monitor the boundaries of protected areas; prevent any un-authorized entry and to stop non-permissible activities within the protected areas.

- **Direct support for establishment and maintenance of compensatory forest plantations**

Uganda requires financial support to establish up to 500,000 Ha of timber and sustainable fuel wood plantations. To meet the growing demand for timber resources and to deflect this demand from natural forests, 70,000 ha are needed over the next 10 years. The cost of tree growing is greater than can be met by the average users of forest resources. As such additional financial support is required to bolster the efforts of the National Forestry Authority (which is able to plant some 1000 to 2500 Ha annually) and the private sector who are planting an average of 1500 to 2500 Ha (with some support from the EU-funded Saw log Processing Scheme). Moreover the estimate (of planting 70,000 Ha) above caters only for domestic demand for timber. It does not take into account the requirements of the ordinary Ugandan who uses fuel wood most of the time and charcoal for most of the urban population. If the two into consideration will increase the demand for plantation from the current estimate of 70,000 Ha to well over 100,000 Ha over the next 10 years (assuming current population growth rates). This task would be-achieved through a number of

including additional support to the SPGS, and at community levels; investment in efficient technologies for fuel wood conversion at the production and utilisation stages. In addition, it may be necessary to support tree growing on farms systems, and innovative mechanisms for the delivery of forestry extension and advisory services through decentral driven mechanisms.

- **Developing Collaborative partnerships with rural communities for the sustainable management of improvement of rural livelihoods**

The forestry sector has a grand plan to work in collaboration with rural communities to jointly manage protected areas, strengthen local governments to exercise their responsibilities for more effective management of Local Forest Reserves. A limited number of small LFRs (total 5,000 ha) are already under the responsibility of local governments, and this is expected to increase, to support decentralized governance and efficiency. The Minister responsible for forestry may progressively devolve some of the Central Forest Reserves to local governments, if there is demand, if local government capacity is built, and if the interests are not jeopardized. The main partners for local governments will be local communities and private forestry operators, particularly those interested in establishing and managing forestry and community plantations. What we need from the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) is support to build local capacity to plan for the local reserves and to have the ability to manage other critical fragile areas that need protection. Such areas include forested but fragmented biodiversity corridors across landscapes and protection of water catchment forests which are under the jurisdiction of local governments.

- **Promotion of energy conservation technologies to reduce pressure on wood utilization**

One of the major causes of deforestation in Uganda is the use of wood fuels for domestic and institutional cooking. Most of Ugandans rely on solid fuels for cooking, typically charcoal or wood for urban dwellers, and wood for rural households. A common domestic cooking device in urban areas is the traditional metal charcoal stove, followed by the three-stone wood stove which is in use by an urban minority. Institutional cooking is mostly firewood based. The Forest Carbon Partnership Facility will reduce green-house emissions by supporting dissemination of fuel-efficient stoves. The immediate requirement is the awareness at household level about the limitations of using less-efficient stoves and the advantages of reversing this trend. In addition to adequate awareness, the facility readiness grant could undertake a few demonstration activities on the best available technologies.

- **Continuous assessment and monitoring of forest growing stock, biomass and carbon stocks**

Demonstration of actions and effectiveness of actions that reduce deforestation and forest degradation depend on systematic monitoring and assessment infrastructure and expertise. They are part of the strategies for the readiness grant. Currently we have a monitoring and inventory unit at the National Forestry Authority (NFA) but it is under-resourced and understaffed to respond to the needs of measuring changes in deforestation or forest degradation and its associated biomass.

a) **How would those programs address the main causes of deforestation?**

- Modernization of agricultural practices addresses the need to continue expanding to new areas and hence would, in the long term, to reduce deforestation. Again a modern agricultural sector would make contribution to poverty reduction and population growth. This would in turn provide the necessary incentive to invest more in agriculture related enterprises and stop cutting down trees.
- Institutional support local governments and local communities, whose jurisdiction includes customary forested areas, to operationalise the existing regulations on their use. In the current state locally owned forested areas are not registered as national or private or community reserves although the law provides for it. The limiting factor has partly been the institutional set up that is sensitive to local land ownership and yet authoritative enough to protect them.
- Institutional support to Protected Area Managers will further strengthen the existing efforts by the managers of forest national parks and wildlife reserves to govern the protected areas as well as to enforce the law in addition to engaging stakeholders in the protected area management processes. It is a prerequisite for the appropriate forest governance.
- Developing Collaborative partnerships with rural communities for the sustainable management of forests will require trust required to undertake meaningful livelihood alternatives and alternative incomes for the communities whose dependence on the forests is high leading to deforestation and forest degradation.
- Direct support for establishment and maintenance of compensatory forest plantations will ensure the supply for national timber requirements and reduce pressure from the natural forests which would in-turn be allowed to maintain carbon stocks.
- Energy conservation measures and improved efficiency in utilization of available forest resources reduces demand.

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and provides an opportunity to replenish carbon stocks in forest areas.

- Continuous assessment and monitoring of forest growing stock, biomass and carbon stocks allows for the assessment of the effectiveness of actions of REDD through monitoring of not only the biomass and carbon but also of deforestation and forest degradation as they are being addressed.

b) Would any cross-sectoral programs or policies also play a role in your REDD strategy (e.g., rural development, transportation or land use planning programs, etc.)?

Yes several cross-sector programs would play a role in REDD as follows:

- The overall national development vehicle for Uganda is the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which is under revision. It will both be informed by the REDD strategy but also the red strategy will derive from it the many drivers, livelihood and income needs to address;
- The National Forest Plan, the National Wetlands Strategic Plan and the Wildlife Strategic Plan are the three plans that will collaborate to effectively undertake activities to formulate a unified strategy for the REDD in protected and semi-protected areas in Uganda. The REDD strategy will have strong linkages with them;
- The REDD strategy will be housed in the Environment and Natural Resources Sector (ENR Sector) which is under the government planning scheme. Under the sector, lands, forestry, fisheries, wetlands, Meteorology, environmental management sub-sectors combine to deliver vital services to the economy. This is guided by an Investment Plan and Strategy;
- The Department of Water Resources and the other players in the water sector have a direct linkage to REDD through responsible water catchments management. Their existing programs of demonstration on catchments management and watershed restoration activities will be informative of the REDD process and strategy;
- The Plan for Modernization of Agriculture (PMA) is GoU's strategic framework for eradicating rural poverty through agricultural transformation. PMA is fully needed if REDD is to succeed. PMA will deliver through seven areas of action namely; research and technology, National Agricultural Advisory Service, Education for agriculture, Access to finance, Agro-processing and marketing, Sustainable management of natural resources, and Physical infrastructure establishment and maintenance;
- The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) regulatory capacity enhancement programs will time REDD and will be an integral part of it. NEMA as the focal point for most multilateral environmental agreements will be the implementation of REDD;
- The energy policy stipulates use of improved energy efficiency technologies which augers well with REDD expansion;
- The Environment and Natural Resources Sector Wide Approach Strategic plan envisages a forest cover restoration and this can only be done under REDD;
- The ministry of finance and economic planning is the financial and planning linkage for all national development. It is the mother ministry for the National Bureau of Statistics and any REDD strategy has to work with them. In addition, the National Planning Authority is also housed under the ministry and this allows for coordination of the national development and their linkage to REDD;
- Ministry of Local government provides the linkage between the central government and the local administration eventually to the land owners whose daily decisions cause deforestation and forest degradation. This ministry is the most important link to the rural communities that we have and it will be vital for REDD;
- Several other sectors will be required for a comprehensive REDD program namely Research Institutions including notably the national Agricultural Research organization (NARO), Forestry resources research institute (FORI) and other research and teaching units; justice and departments of law enforcement (the police, and prisons and the armed forces);
- International related and donor financed programs in the country will also need to link with the REDD strategy and will be established through the donor agencies operating in Uganda.

c) Have you considered the potential relationship between your potential REDD strategies and your country's development agenda in the forest and other relevant sectors? (e.g., agriculture, water, energy, transportation). If not considered this yet, you may want to identify it as an objective for your REDD planning process.

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- The REDD concept is not mentioned directly in the national development programmes mentioned in 7(b) but in most of them: Under the Poverty Eradication Action Plan (PEAP) which is under the third revision, environment is a cross-cutting pillar and REDD strategy fits in it as it links the drivers to PEAP objectives of poverty eradication. Under the National Forest Plan, the National Wetlands Strategic Plan and the Wildlife Strategic Plan, cover is an achievement. And since cover is a direct REDD parameter of measurement, the REDD strategy can not be developed without linkages. This can be demonstrated for each of the related sectors and three programs.

d) Has any technical assistance already been received, or is planned on REDD? (e.g., technical consulting, analysis of deforestation or forest degradation in country, etc., and by whom):

Uganda has not received any technical assistance to prepare a national or project based REDD program. The following organizations are working with the forestry sector in the country and some of their support is relevant to "REDD"

Partner	Main Focus of Support	Level of Relevance to REDD
NORAD	National Biomass Study	High
	National Forestry Start up	Low
European Union	Forestry Resources Management and Conservation	High
Belgian Technical Assistance	Wetlands	High
World Bank Biocarbon Fund	CDM_AR	High
World Bank Group	Capacity Building in Environment Management	High

7. What are your thoughts on the type of stakeholder consultation process you would use to: a) create a dialogue with stakeholders about their viewpoints, and b) evaluate the role various stakeholders can play in developing and implementing strategies or programs under FCPF support?

a) How stakeholders are normally consulted and involved in the forest sector about new programs or policies?

The National Forest Plan, the National Forestry Policy and the Environment and Natural Resources-Sector Investment Strategy are three of the national based activities that were undertaken using a national consultative framework. The consultative process involves activities of multi-disciplinary working groups, intra-country regional consultations, and focus group discussions. Comments from various institutions, organizations and individuals. The procedure is varied but generally follows a similar pattern:

- First the mandate is obtained by virtue of the law, executive request or by an internal memo on the subject and the consultation;
- Next, before a consultation process is started, a full consultation-disclosure with select stakeholders is undertaken. The originating government department invites all the other departments and the intention of the consultation is announced to every body;
- Then a planning team is recruited and this team prepares its terms of reference and time table; usually it may use the services of neutral facilitator and a secretariat;
- Once the team is resourced it begins the activities of consultation;
- In the event of undertaking national level consultations, the different stakeholders may become participants in the consultation process
- Documentation of the process of consultation, the resultant issues and how they are to be addressed are undertaken and reported on;
- The team then prepares the strategy which it takes back to the same stakeholders for their approval; in an iterative process until all the issues are agreed upon;
- The final strategy is then taken to the mandating body for approval

This is how we expect the REDD strategy to be prepared.

b) Have any stakeholder consultations on REDD or reducing deforestation been held in the past several years? If so, which groups were involved, when and where, and what were the major findings?

There has not been any formal stakeholder consultations on REDD. The only informal meeting took place on July 2005 in Kampala, between friends of REDD to discuss the requirements for a REDD program in Uganda. Other consultations were held and were made on one to one basis for the purposes of preparing this PIN. Previous consultations on forestry and natural resource related issues are all incremental to the REDD process and they will inform into the formal process when it begins.

c) What stakeholder consultation and implementation role discussion process might be used for discussing REDD with federal government agencies, institutes, etc.?

The consultation process for REDD will be spearheaded by the Ministry of Water and Environment as the mother policy related aspects will be undertaken by the Forestry Support Department and the implementation and reporting of REDD will be headed by the National Forestry Authority. The process will involve establishment of a multi-stakeholder coordination group for REDD comprised of REDD institutions heads and representatives of the civil, private, and donor organizations and a secretariat. The National Forestry Authority will provide the secretariat for the coordination Group and will lead the preparation process of the REDD strategy.

The REDD strategy will then be part of the National Forest Plan and will be appendage to it after the formal approval by the Ministry of Water and Environment. The budgetary component of the implementation of the REDD strategy shall be approved by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning.

d) Across state or other sub national governments or institutions?

Consultations at sub-national level in Uganda means at the district level and lower. The consultation process includes several stages. REDD issues are of every day concern at household level and they are raised at the sub-counties (this is the lowest level in Uganda that is mandated to undertake planning for the purposes of national development). Once issues are raised at the sub-counties, they are then registered as district issues as each and every sub-county in the district is represented at the district level. The district councils then proceed to address all the issues raised from sub-counties and those raised at the district level (within the district and from outside the district e.g. from national level). Based on this hierarchy of decision making at the district level, REDD issues will be raised from both sides and consultation will also be done at all levels of decision making. It is important to note that REDD issues are actually a household issue and actions will be based on the parcel of land (in the case of addressing deforestation and forest degradation and on the household level in the case of addressing the drivers thereof).

e) For other stakeholders on forest and agriculture lands and sectors, (e.g., NGOs, private sector, etc.)?

Some stakeholders will be consulted on their own basis but every effort will be expended to take to their representatives. These include the associations of the farmers such as the National Farmers Association, the National Meat Producers Association, the Forestry association, the national timber dealers associations, the national saw log production associations and for each of the districts and at national level there is an NGO forum that represents the interests of the civil society. Other groups will be sought and consulted in as far as their stakes are involved in the REDD initiatives. At the national level, the private sector is represented by the Uganda Investment Authority (from the government point of view), the manufacturing associations, and numerous other groupings. Individual companies dealing in REDD related services and products will be consulted as and when their capacities.

f) For forest-dwelling indigenous peoples and other forest dwellers?

In Uganda, indigenous communities living adjacent to the forested areas, some of which are protected areas, are part of the district and the lower tier administrative arrangements admissible under the Uganda Local Government Act 2005. Their consultation is therefore part of the district consultation process. Nonetheless, the Ugandan Constitution allows fair treatment of vulnerable minority communities. To this end, any REDD strategy consultations will target these communities on their own merit and the most appropriate course of action that caters for their uniqueness.

8. Implementing REDD strategies:

a) What are the potential challenges to introducing effective REDD strategies or programs, and how might they be overcome? (e.g., lack of financing, lack of technical capacity, governance issues like weak law enforcement, inconsistency between REDD plans and other development plans or programs, etc.):

We expect a good REDD strategy to have the following characteristics and deliverables:

- An overall plan on how reduction in the rate of deforestation and forest degradation in the most vulnerable country and how this would be achieved;
- A process or mechanism by which the behaviors of individual who perpetrate deforestation and forest degradation changed in favor of reducing deforestation and forest degradation;
- A plan for providing incentives that enhance forest conservation and sustainable management of forests;
- A plan for addressing many of the direct and indirect drivers of deforestation including those drivers that lie outside the forest sector, especially in agricultural policies and markets;
- A plan that allows for enhancement of the regulatory and institutional framework and capacity to handle REDD in line with the national economy;
- A plan for mobilizing resources required to meet the implementation of REDD sector policies on the ground; not limited to alternative livelihoods and alternative income activities and energy conservation measures;
- A plan to monitor and assess the effectiveness of REDD actions including emissions reductions, enhancement of forest stocks.

We therefore expect the following challenges:

- Challenges associated with institutional and regulatory capacities: REDD will impose additional pressure on existing sector institutions as well as the possibility of finding loopholes and inadequacies in the policy and regulatory framework which may need to be rectified.
- Challenges associated with Forest Law Enforcement and Governance: REDD is driven by factors outside forest sector. The challenge will be enforcing regulations that may not apply to another sector. Even when the laws are in place, agriculture is not a law enforcement agency and it may not re-orient easily to the new requirements for REDD;
- Challenge of land-use policy and practice: land ownership in Uganda is largely a private matter and the current policy favors deforestation to agriculture. Tackling this challenge will need both the explanation of the need for activities for REDD but also the entire land use paradigms.
- Challenges associated with assessing measurable impacts: the current state of assessing deforestation and degradation are based on biomass measurements. We still have the challenge of assessing their effectiveness as measures of REDD and if they don't, adjusting them to be compliant and or establishing new one.
- Other challenges will emerge as the actual REDD strategy is formulated and implemented.

b) Would performance-based payments through REDD be a major incentive for implementing a more coherent strategy to tackle deforestation? Please, explain why. (i.e., performance-based payments would occur *after* REDD activities to reduce deforestation, and monitoring has occurred):

Uganda feels that performance based payments through REDD will need to be modified in order for them to be a major incentive for implementing a more coherent strategy because of the following reasons:

- Our experience with the CDM AR shows that the forest sector can not comfortably pay for any "significant" performance without considerable financial resources;
- Secondly, the nature of the REDD parcels or units of measure in the country are small and most are at household level. Influencing behavior as a REDD strategy at the household level is not going to be possible under a suggestion of "performance-based payments would occur *after* REDD activities to reduce deforestation, and monitoring has occurred";
- Implementation of REDD will require substantial adjustments in the existing institutional and regulatory framework in the country; and this process is not easy to fund "*apriori*"; moreover the necessary consultations are iterative and costly that the forest sector can meet on its own.

Therefore, in the first part of the "readiness", and until such a time as to when the forest sector is able to develop the resources necessary for harnessing other sources of payment for REDD, we request for up-front financial and other support. Once this is done, a scheme (similar in principle to Uganda's Saw log Production Grant Scheme: SPGS) appropriate to reward action on REDD using the "performance based".

9. REDD strategy monitoring and implementation:**a) How is forest cover and land use change monitored today, and by whom? (e.g., forest inventory, mapping, remote sensing analysis, etc.):**

Forest cover and land use change in Uganda is monitored through a series of methods and by many players:

- The forest department (FD) in early 1990 established the national grid system of biomass plots across the country. The FD undertook the first satellite image and second photo-interpretation of the entire Uganda to derive the first and second land use map for Uganda. Since then, the FD and now the National Forestry Authority (NFA) have been monitoring national land use and cover using both the satellite imagery and the permanent plots (which are assessed every year) to prepare land cover and use maps, and to determine the biomass stocks with each land use type;
- The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) in collaboration with the Ministry responsible for agriculture and natural resources monitors statistical components of land use (notably land holdings and crops returns) once every 10 years in the agricultural census which forms part of the national population and household census of the country;
- Forest inventories are undertaken by the National Forestry Authority in selected forested areas and there is increasing coverage yet. The two major forests (Budongo, Mabira) have permanent sample plots established and are regularly assessed. In natural forests and for purposes of determination of annual allowable cut (AAC), limited areas are inventoried. In plantation areas, inventories are done regularly as a management tool based on minimal sampling;
- The department of lands undertook the first cartographic mapping of the country in 1954 based on photographic interpretation and their maps are the basis for the mapping geo-referencing being undertaken today by others, including the national forestry authority;
- The national forestry authority (NFA) does most of the forest based remote sensing analysis. University of Makerere (Institute of Environment and Natural Resources and Faculties of Forestry and Department of Geography) also does some remote sensing analysis but it derives most of the base images from the NFA;
- The Wetlands Department holds a large data base on wetlands cover and usage most of it remote sensing based.

b) What are the constraints of the current monitoring system? What constraints for its application to deforestation and forest degradation? (e.g., system cannot detect forest degradation of forest stands, too infrequent, only available for 2 years, etc.):

The following are the main constraints of the current system of monitoring land cover and land use in Uganda:

- The National Forestry Authority monitoring system was designed for biomass detection and assessment and it is only constrained by coverage. The number of plots laid to monitor coverage could reflect the situation if they were having a greater coverage;
- Addressing forest degradation is more difficult than addressing deforestation, and it will be necessary to devote considerable time and resources to knowing the causes of degradation in different land cover and land use categories or administrative areas. This will help in estimation and monitoring of associated losses of carbon;
- The cost of frequent monitoring is high and we are forced to undertake five year measurements of the plots at least bi-annually;
- Forestry inventory data is not complete because of the cost of its collection;
- Our land cover and land use systems are not yet synchronised with those of the IPCC's GPGs or FAO's international system of land use cover and system and this constrains comparability;
- We do not have a national vegetation map derived from both cover, land use and a standardised vegetation classification system; This constrains the assessment of the biodiversity factor in the monitoring of the general cover and land use;
- capacity building is needed in many areas, including on data collection and archiving, development and implementation of national monitoring systems and forest carbon inventories, as well as on advanced remote sensing and its application to national circumstances.

c) How would you envision REDD activities and program performance would be monitored? (e.g., changes in forest cover or deforestation or forest degradation rates resulting from programs, using what approaches, etc.)

This is how REDD activities and program performance in Uganda would be monitored in Uganda:

- The current held data and technologies used to hold the national land cover and land use information will be reviewed to determine their application to specific REDD monitoring requirements. In particular the available information will be compared with the existing or to be developed IPCC GPG data requirements, formatting and structure for conformity. Then gaps will be identified and actions will be taken to harmonize the Uganda based data with a compliant one;
- Second the existing requirements for REDD activity (for example requirements for cost effective systems for monitoring deforestation and changes in carbon stocks) shall be determined;

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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A combination of remote sensing assessments and ground based measurements including establishment of series of plots stratifying the forest types in the country shall be undertaken as part of the national wide regimen. In all cases, or as far as is possible, the IPCC Guidelines and Good Practice Guidance methodology shall be the basis for estimating and monitoring emissions reductions and carbon stock changes; • Programs addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation shall be monitored against their specific objectives to be established during the preparation of the REDD strategy and perfected during the readiness period.
<p>10. Additional benefits of potential REDD strategy:</p> <p>a) Are there other non-carbon benefits that you expect to realize through implementation of the REDD strategy (social, environmental, economic, biodiversity)? What are they, where, how much?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social benefits will accrue to forest dwellers, forest adjacent communities, forest owners and the public through improved access to the forest and well defined user rights that can be enforced, Increased employment and improved livelihoods, Sustainable supply of forest products, including timber, Preservation of important cultural sites, Reduced soil erosion, higher agricultural productivity in nearby farm plots, Increased ecotourism potential, and improved water quality and overall well-being; • Local and global Environmental benefits will accrue through: Landscape improvement, thereby reducing erosion, regular and clean water flow; micro climatic improvement, and biodiversity conservation; • Economic benefits will accrue through: increased and diversified incomes from forest earnings, industrial growth opportunities from non wood products; increased agricultural and livestock productivity. For example reforestation of deforested areas through planting would create at the lowest 500,000 jobs annually stabilising at a total of 7,500,000 man-jobs by the 15th year in direct labour alone. Coupled with a multiplier effect of three, REDD could become over agriculture as the source of employment in Uganda.
<p>b) Is biodiversity conservation being monitored at present? If so, what kind, where, and how?</p> <p>Biodiversity monitoring in Uganda is a fragmented endeavour but nonetheless it is being done and this is the current state of affairs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government has put in place protected area systems to enhance the conservation of biodiversity (Article 8 of the Constitution) include over 800 forest reserves, 10 national parks and 15 wildlife reserves. • With respect to International Conventions/obligations, Uganda has inscribed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Two national parks (Bwindi Impenetrable National Park and Mt. Rwenzori Mountains National Park) World Heritage Site ○ One national park (Queen Elizabeth National) a Man and Biosphere Reserve and preparations for inscribing it as a trans-boundary Biosphere Reserve are in advanced stages. ○ Eleven Wetlands have been listed Ramsar Sites. • Laws and policies have been put in place to promote biodiversity conservation and these includes the Conservation of Forests and Forest Land Act (1995), the National Environment Act (1995), the Wildlife Act (2000), the National Forests and Forest Land Act (2003), the National Environment Policy (1994), the National Wetlands Policy (1994), the Forests Act (2003), among others; • A National Strategy for the control and Management of Invasive Species is being developed (Article 8h). • Environment Impact Assessment Regulations has been put in place which provides for activities/project likely to have adverse impacts on biodiversity (Article 14 of CBD) to undertake an EIA and then NEMA in consultation with local communities will determine whether or to grant approval of the project depending on the adequacy of the mitigation measures. • The National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) for the conservation and sustainable use of biological resources have been prepared in accordance to Article 6 of the Conventions. NBSAP is now under Cabinet for consideration and approval; • The Regulations on Access to Genetic Resources and Benefit Sharing has been prepared and approved by Cabinet (Article 15 of CBD). The Regulations is now being implemented through the Uganda National Council for Science and Technology.

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- A Biotechnology and Bio-safety Policy is under preparation. A Bio-safety Bill will be developed thereafter.
- Three National Biodiversity reports have been prepared and submitted to CBD Secretariat. This was in March 2001, April 2001 and January 2006. The main objective of the national reporting is to assist Uganda monitor the implementation of the Convention in the country and to identify gaps and constraints.
- Indicators for Monitoring Environment Quality and Trends (including biodiversity) have been prepared. The indicators are a milestone towards obtaining information for the achievement of the 2010 target – reducing biodiversity loss.

c) Under your early ideas on introducing REDD, would biodiversity conservation also be monitored? How?

Biodiversity shall be monitored through the collaborative work with institutions mentioned in 10 (b) above. The main areas for biodiversity that is compatible with REDD will include but not limited to the following:

- Institutional capacities and human resources expertise for biodiversity management;
- Financial resources for the conservation and management of biodiversity;
- Balancing economic and social development with biodiversity conservation;
- Meeting demand for access and use of biological resources due to population and poverty levels;
- Knowledge and understanding of Uganda's biological resources (e.g. economic values, inventory of the resource species);
- Gaps in policy and regulatory frameworks;
- Maintaining ecological well being and integrity protected areas;
- Incentives to promote biodiversity conservation;
- Political support for biodiversity conservation.

d) Are rural livelihood benefits currently monitored? If so, what benefits, where, and how?

The Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) produces during it once a decade census monitors income and livelihood at the household level. However, the respective data cannot be used to assess the impacts of a REDD programs and more parameters are needed. The most recent report on rural livelihoods of relevance to REDD was produced by the World Bank under the auspices of the PROFOR Toolkit and the first report is under preparation.

e) Under your early ideas on introducing REDD, would rural livelihood benefits also be monitored? How?

We intend to monitor livelihood benefits within the framework of the indicators prepared under the poverty eradication strategy (PEAP) and also to utilise the findings of the PROFOR toolkit to better understand the dynamics of forest neighbor communities and how they are affected or could benefit from REDD activities.

11. What type of assistance are you likely to request from the FCPF Readiness Mechanism?

- **Identify your early ideas on the technical or financial support you would request from FCPF to build capacity for addressing REDD, if you are ready to do so. (Preliminary; this also could be discussed later.)**
- **Include an initial estimate of the amount of support for each category, if you know.**
- **Please refer to the Information Memorandum and other on-line information about the FCPF for more details on each category:**

a) Setting up a transparent stakeholder consultation on REDD (e.g., outreach, workshops, publications, etc.):

Goal: To have a full appreciation of REDD and the implication of its application to the forest sector, the economy, livelihoods and for climate change.

Approach: We propose to make stakeholders aware of the concept and practice of REDD within the framework of UNFCCC how its implementation requires their support. The program will be focused at achieving the following:

- To introduce to, and increase awareness of REDD and its implications amongst relevant stakeholders especially;
 - Policy makers at ministerial, parliamentary and judiciary levels;
 - Line and sector management levels with special reference to heads of institutions related to REDD and those directly but influential to the success of REDD such as finance officers
 - District level for district political and technical leadership
 - At community level for communities and individuals that benefit or are affected by application of REDD
 - Corporate level for business community directly related to REDD or can influence activities for REDD.
- In preparation for the preparation of a REDD strategy, a review the state of readiness of the various stakeholders shall be identified and the issues recorded:
 - Identification of areas within existing legislation, policy framework and existing strategies that support REDD and those that hinder or constrain REDD and how they could be harmonized;
 - Identification of REDD relevant information and data related to effective communication of REDD to stakeholders including gaps and how they can be filled;
 - Determination of the need for a REDD strategy and identification of the main and additional issues that need to be addressed in the preparation, or improvement of existing strategy for REDD; and
 - Preparation of a framework and time table for the preparation of a national REDD strategy.

b) Developing a reference case of deforestation trends: Assessment of historical emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, or projections into the future.

Development of a reference case shall be done in accordance with existing knowledge and guidance and the steps are as follows:

- Identification of capacity-building needs to implement the methodologies considered under REDD, including technology, data collection, institutional arrangements and national monitoring systems;
- Training of the national team on application of the methodologies considered under REDD;
- Choice of and development of reference emission levels,
- Identification of appropriate REDD baseline and monitoring methodologies

c) Developing a national REDD Strategy: Identification of programs to reduce deforestation and design of a program for providing targeted financial incentives for REDD to land users and organizations (e.g., delivery of payments, governance issues, etc.):

Developing a national REDD Strategy: ensuring the equitable participation of local marginalized stakeholders in the design of REDD mechanisms in order to ensure that tenure, rights, gender equity and rural livelihoods are adequately considered in the design of these activities

- To review the entire poverty eradication plan (PEAP) and other national programs to obtain issues that address poverty to be addressed under REDD; to review other government programs and strategies on development and environment

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compliant issues;

- To prepare a REDD strategy including policy, legislative and institutional harmonization for its implementation; identify and propose governance structures for REDD;
- Establishment of criteria for the financial incentives for the REDD;
- Determination of the minimum financial requirements for an incentive system for REDD;
- Establishment or integration of a fund for demonstration activities under REDD
- Establishment of the continuous communication framework for implementation of REDD activities;
- Development of the REDD portfolio and activities and delivery of the services and products.

d) Design of a system to monitor emissions and emission reductions from deforestation and/or forest degradation

We need a system that should be able to estimate and monitor changes in forest cover and associated carbon greenhouse gas emissions, incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest, reduction of emissions from deforestation, and reduction of emissions from forest degradation, that will be able to facilitate production of results demonstrable, transparent and verifiable estimates; that caters for or includes options for robustness, consistency and reliability of methodologies (including forest inventories, ground-based, and remote-sensing approaches, as appropriate); that is or compliant to IPCC) and capable of undertaking the assessment of reductions in emissions from deforestation; reduction of emissions from degradation, and incremental changes due to sustainable management of the forest. The design and development of such a system shall follow some of the following steps:

- Assessment of the requirements for the system as described in the introductory paragraph above;
- Design of the structure (architecture) of the system and identification of the elements to populate the system;
- Identification of appropriate approved REDD methodologies suitable to the system, or identification the expertise for development and approval of new ones, including preparation of a guiding (simplified) checklist for their application;
- Testing of the developed system and building of the Ugandan team on its application; and
- Deployment of the system to undertake the monitoring of the emissions and emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation

e) Other?:

Other activities will include addressing cross-cutting issues associated with REDD implementation including but not limited to the following:

- Finding means to address non-permanence at national level;
- Any implications of implementing REDD for local communities; including the best way to promote co-benefits to the aims and objectives of other national development goals;

12. Please state donors and other international partners that are already cooperating with you on the project and relevant analytical work on REDD. Do you anticipate these or other donors will cooperate with you on REDD and FCPF, and if so, then how?:

We shall include all the international partners in the preparation of the and implementation of the REDD strategy and to be defined during the consultation process. Currently the partners who are supporting Uganda in areas with implications include but is not limited to the following listed:

Partner	Main Focus of Support	Level of Relevance to REDD
NORAD	National Biomass Study	High
	National Forestry Start up	Low
European Union	Forestry Resources Management and Conservation	High
Belgian Technical Assistance	Wetlands	High
World Bank Biocarbon Fund	CDM_AR	High
World Bank Group	Capacity Building in Environment Management	High

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African Development Bank	Watershed Management and enhancement of farm income	High

13. Potential Nest Steps and Schedule:

Have you identified your priority first steps to move toward Readiness for REDD activities? Do you have an estimated timeframe for them yet, or not?

The first steps towards Readiness for REDD activities are as follows:

Step description	Range of Period
Preparation of the Readiness PIN	July 2008 to September 2008
Analysis and evaluation of the country situation on REDD	October to December 2008
REDD strategy and program of work	By end of December 2008
Institutional and regulatory framework for the implementation of REDD activities	January to June 2009
Commencement of Demonstration activities and deployment of systems of monitoring and measurement of REDD parameters	March 2009
Scaling up of REDD activities	From July 2010

**14. List any Attachments included
(Optional: 15 pages maximum.)**