



Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Resources Management Programme

Semi-Annual Budget Monitoring Report

Financial Year 2021/22

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Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
P.O. Box 8147, Kampala
www.finance.go.ug

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ACRONYMS

AGEMP	Albertine Graben Environmental Monitoring Plan
AfDB	African Development Bank
BMAU	Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CCD	Climate Change Department
CCO	Certificates of Customary Ownership
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CEPCOM	Centre for Peace and Conflict Mitigation
CFR	Central Forest Reserve
CMP	Catchment Management Plans
CNOOC	China National Offshore Oil Corporation
CORs	Continuous Operating Reference stations
DDMCs	District Disaster Management Committees
DECOC	District Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre
DLB	District Land Boards
DRC	Democratic Republic of Congo
DRMS	Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EGP	Electronic Government Procurement
ESD	Education for Sustainable Development
ENR	Environment and Natural Resources
EPF	Environmental Police Force
ESIA	Environment and Social Impact Assessment
FMP	Forest Management Plan
FSSD	Forestry Support Services Department
FY	Financial Year
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GoU	Government of Uganda
Ha	Hectares
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
IGG	Inspector General of Government
ISO	International Standards Organisation
IWMDP	Integrated Water Resources Management
Km	Kilometer
KWMZ	Kyoga water management zone
LARRP	Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy
LAVMIS	Land Valuation Management Information System
LGs	Local Governments

MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MFPE	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MoLHUD	Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development
MPP	Multi-purpose project
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MTIC	Ministry of Trade Industry and Cooperatives
MWE	Ministry of Water, Environment and Sanitation
MZOs	Ministry Zonal Offices
NAMA	National Mitigation Action
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NDP	National Development Plan
NFA	National Forestry Authority
NGO's	Non-Government Organization
NECOC	National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre
NLIC	National Land Information Center
NRECCLWM	Natural Resource, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Resources Management
NSDI	National Spatial Data Infrastructure
NSOER	National State of the Environment Report
NTSC	National Tree Seed Centre
NTR	Non Tax Revenue
OBT	Output Budgeting Tool
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Service
PBS	Programme Budgeting System
PIAP	Programme Implementation Action Plans
Q2	Quarter Two
RIA	Regulatory Impact Assessment
SACCO	Saving and Credit Co-operative Organisation
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLAAC	Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification
SPCR	Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience
TEPU	Total E&P Uganda
TC	Town Council
TRWR	Total Renewable Water Resources
UBOS	Uganda Bureau of Statistics
Ug shs	Uganda Shillings
ULC	Uganda Land Commission
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNMA	Uganda National Meteorological Authority

USD	United States Dollar
VECs	valued Ecosystem Components
WECs	Water and Environment Cooperatives
WIS	Water Information System
WMP	Wetland Management Plan
WMZ	Water Management Zones
WRM	Water Resources Management
WRMPs	Wetland Restoration Management Plans
ZARDI	Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institute

FOREWORD

The Government is implementing programmatic planning and budgeting which harnesses synergies from a number of previously independent sectors and avoids duplication of resources, thus enabling us attain efficiency in our development investments.

The Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) is now undertaking Programme-Based Monitoring to assess performance of the targets and outcomes set in the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) of the third National Development Plan (NDPIII), Ministerial Policy Statements, plus the Programme and Sub-Programme work plans.

These BMAU findings are the first Programme assessments we have conducted and I urge you to embrace the findings therein, and fully adopt the recommendations as we strive to ensure compliance to Programme-Based Budgeting.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several loops and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Ramathan Ggoobi

Permanent Secretary/Secretary to the Treasury

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Introduction

The Natural Resource, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Resources Management (NRECCLWM) Programme has three (3) sub-programmes namely: (i) Water Resources Management, (ii) Environment and Natural Resources, and (iii) Land Management. The programme aims at stopping and reversing the degradation of Water Resources, Environment, Natural Resources as well as the effects of Climate Change on economic growth and livelihood security.

The programme assessment to achievement of its Programme Implementation Action Plan (PIAP) targets with a possibility of achieving its objectives in the FY 2021/22 was based on reported outputs, level of investment, key interventions to programme objectives and regional balance. The data was collected through interviewing relevant personnel, beneficiary focus group discussions (FGDs), field verification exercises and observation of the reported outputs. The physical performance is a weighted score given the expenditure and targets levels achieved by 31st December 2021.

Overall Programme Performance

Financial performance

The approved budget allocation for the FY 2021/22 is Ug shs 479.12billion (bn) of which Ug shs 160.76bn (33.6%) was released and Ug shs 96.91bn (60.3%) spent by 31st December 2021. The release and expenditure were fair. However, poor expenditure was realised under the Land Management Sub-programme because of the suspension of key personnel in the Uganda Land Commission (ULC). Other expenditure flaws in the programme were attributed to procurement delays caused by the slow uptake of the e-government procurement system and non-remittance of staff emoluments among others.

Performance highlights

The general programme performance was fair at 50% implying that more effort is needed in order to achieve the programme targets and objectives. Whereas the Environment and Natural Resources Management Sub-programme performance was considered good at 70%, it has many interventions (27) in the PIAP which are not budgeted for, thus scaling down its contribution to the overall performance. The Water Resources Management Sub-programme performance was fair at 63% though non expenditure was registered on bigger budgeted outputs like “Functional modeling platform” which affected its performance. The Lands Management Sub-programme performance was poor at 18% with most planned outputs in the initial stages of implementation. The general performance of the programme is reflected below under the different sub programmes:

Water Resources Management Sub Programme aims at availing adequate quantity and quality of water resources for all consumptive water uses. In order to improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level, 168 water permits were issued for various uses, however, strengthening enforcement capacity for improved compliance of the permit holders was off track. The level of compliance for both surface and ground permit holders was at 76%. Three out of four regional water quality testing laboratories received water quality testing kits and were functional whereas the Albert Management Zone one was under construction. The 929 water samples taken at the point of collection compliance rate with national standards of drinking water was 89%. Samples mainly collected from old shallow wells in urban areas had contamination incidences of e-coli however, the sector no longer provides this technology.

In order to increase forest and wetland coverage, under the Environment and Natural Resources Management Sub-programme, the area of forest cover restored and maintained was 12.9% of the 13% annual target in various areas. A total of 894.6ha of Central Forest Reserves (CFRs) was demarcated and mapped for licensed tree planters; the new tree plantations establishments by the National Forestry Authority (NFA) were 150ha; 104kms of CFRs boundaries were resurveyed and marked with concrete pillars; 870ha of CFRs were freed from encroachment and 221ha of degraded natural forests restored with bamboo and indigenous tree species in various forest reserves.

The area of wetland restored and maintained was 8.9% out of the annual targeted 9.2%. A total of 9,189ha (47%) of degraded critical wetland were restored of the planned 19,500 hectares, while 557.9km were demarcated with concrete pillars and live markers. About 138.6ha of the river buffer was restored through planting 21,122 seedlings and a variety of pasture along the demarcated buffer zones of various rivers like Sebwe, Semuliki. However, generally restoration is outmatched by degradation and re-encroachments levels in both forestland and wetlands. Inadequate resources in the Local Governments (LGs) to do monitoring and few enforcement officers and are some of the key setbacks.

The integration of environment plans was done in 120 of the targeted 112 LGs and only two universities (Bishop Stuart and Kabale) were supported to develop action plans for integration of Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). The change in direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions was 1.09% out of the planned 10% and this was attributed to the limited capacity (financial, training and equipment) of the sectors to provide the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) information. Despite the presence of a GHG law, there were no regulations to operationalise the GHG Act. Climate change is yet to be appreciated at the Central and Local Government levels which is reflected in the low funding accorded to its targeted interventions.

There was limited progress towards strengthening land use and management as four out of eight planned interventions were off-track. By 31st December, 18,900 land titles had been issued in the period under review. The formulation, review, harmonisation and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines, automation of Land Management Information System were in initial stages. A draft Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS) and National Physical Development Plan was submitted to Cabinet for review. The suspension of the Chairperson and Secretary to Uganda Land Commission (ULC) affected achievement of the targeted outputs.

Programme challenges

- i. Escalating encroachment on wetlands and forestlands by people affected by the COVID-19 pandemic as an alternative source of livelihood. This is aggravated by unclear boundaries that surrounding communities take advantage of.
- ii. Issuance of land titles in wetlands and forestland by cultural institutions, the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) and District Land Boards (DLBs).
- iii. Inadequate data to track some of the critical indicators in the PIAP e.g. information on climate change together with limited capacity in terms of equipment, finances and knowledge by different sectors to provide the necessary inventory information/data.
- iv. Inadequate planning and coordination of programme activities at both the Central and Local Government levels to strategically achieve the intended objectives.
 - v. Inadequate Environment Police Force and resources for the LGs to carry out their mandate under Environment and Natural Resources.
- vi. Budget cuts mainly affected interventional outputs that are recurrent in nature especially those under NEMA.

Recommendations

- i. The MWE/NEMA should prioritise boundary demarcation and recruitment of EPFs in order to efficiently enforce environmental laws, standards and regulations on ecosystem encroachment.
- ii. The MLHUD should fast track cancellation of titles in forest reserves and wetlands, and technical personnel who illegally issue out titles in wetlands and forest reserves should face punitive measures.
- iii. The MWE should ensure that the responsible MDAs plan to bridge information/data capacity gaps for specific indicators.
- iv. The MWE as a lead agency should spearhead coordination to leverage synergies within the NRECCLWM, also with non-state actors in order to realise the programme objectives.
- v. The MWE/NEMA should plan to recruit more Environment Police Officers to enforce laws and regulations in Environment and Natural Resources Sub-programme.

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The mission of the Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) is, “*To formulate sound economic policies, maximise revenue mobilisation, and ensure efficient allocation and accountability for public resources so as to achieve the most rapid and sustainable economic growth and development.*”

The MFPED through its Budget Monitoring and Accountability Unit (BMAU) tracks implementation of programmes/projects by observing how values of different financial and physical indicators change over time against stated goals, indicators and targets (how things are working). The BMAU work is aligned to budget execution, accountability, service delivery, and implementation of the Domestic Revenue Mobilisation Strategy (DRMS).

Starting FY 2021/22, the BMAU is undertaking Programme-Based Monitoring to assess performance against targets and outcomes in the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs) of the third National Development Plan (NDPIII). Semi-Annual and Annual field monitoring of government programmes and projects is undertaken to verify receipt and application of funds by the user entities and beneficiaries, the outputs and intermediate outcomes achieved, and level of gender and equity compliance in the budget execution processes. The monitoring also reviews the coherency in implementing the PIAP interventions; the level of cohesion between sub-programmes; and challenges of implementation.

The monitoring covered the following Programmes: Agro-Industrialisation; Community Mobilisation and Mindset Change; Digital Transformation; Human Capital Development; Innovation, Technology Development and Transfer; Integrated Transport Infrastructure and Services; Manufacturing; Mineral Development; Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management; Public Sector Transformation; Regional Development; Sustainable Development of Petroleum Resources; and Sustainable Energy Development.

This report presents findings from the semi-annual monitoring of the Natural Resource, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Resources Management (NRECCLWM) programme for FY 2021/22.

1.2 Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management Programme

The Natural Resources, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Management (NRECCLWM) Programme contributes to the NDPIII objective of “*Enhancing Value Addition in Key Growth Opportunities*”. This will result in increased household incomes and improved quality of life. The programme focuses on reversing environment and natural resource degradation, ensuring availability of adequate water resources for national development, containing the effects of climate change and fostering effective land management. The programme will be delivered through three sub-programmes namely: (i) Water Management and Development, (ii) Environment and Natural Resources, and (iii) Land Management.

The lead agency for this programme is the Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE), while the other partner agencies are National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), National Forestry Authority (NFA), Local Governments (LGs), Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD), Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), and Uganda Land Commission (ULC).

1.3 Programme Goal

The programme goal is to reduce environmental degradation and the adverse effects of climate change as well as improve utilisation of natural resources for sustainable economic growth and livelihood security.

The key results to be achieved over the next five years are: (i) increase water permit holders complying with permit conditions at the time of spot check; (ii) increase water samples at point of collection complying with national standards; (iii) increase land area covered by forests from 9.1 percent to 15 percent; (iv) increase land area covered by wetlands from 8.9 percent to 9.57 percent; (v) increase permit holders complying with Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) conditions at the time of spot check from 40 percent to 90 percent; (vi) increase the accuracy of meteorological information from 80 percent to 90 percent; (vii) increase the percentage of automation of weather and climate network from 30 percent to 80 percent; (viii) increase the percentage of titled land from 21 percent to 40 percent; and (ix) reduce land related conflicts by 30 percent.

1.4 Programme Objectives

The programme objectives are to: (i) Ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses (WRM); (ii) Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas and rangelands; (iii) Strengthen land use and management; (iv) Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment; (v) Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels; (vi) Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters; (vii) Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources.

1.5 Programme Outcome and Intermediate Outcome Indicators

The expected programme outcomes and indicators are presented in table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Programme Outcomes and Intermediate Indicators

Outcomes	Indicators
Objective 1: Assure availability of adequate and reliable quality fresh water resources for all uses	
Increased Compliance to all water permit conditions.	Compliance to abstraction permit conditions (%) - ground water
	Compliance to abstraction permit conditions (%) - surface water
	Compliance to waste water discharge permit conditions (%)
Enhanced water resources management	Percentage change in water samples complying with national standards for water bodies
	Percentage change in water samples complying with national standards for water collection points.

Outcomes	Indicators
Objective 2: Increase forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas and rangelands	
Increased land area covered by forests and Wetlands	Percentage of Land Area covered by forests
	Percentage of Land Area covered by wetlands
Objective 3: Strengthen land use and management	
Increased titled land.	Titled land as a percentage of total land owned
Reduction in land conflicts.	Percentage Change in Land Conflicts.
Objective 4: Maintain and/or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment	
High Compliance to Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Condition by Developers.	Percentage change in permit holders complying with ESIA conditions at the time of spot check.
Improved air quality in cities.	Air Quality Index PM _{2.5}
Objective 5: Promote inclusive climate resilient and low emissions development at all levels	
Climate Change Responsive Development Pathway.	Average Annual change in Green House Gas (GHG) Emissions (MtCO ₂ e).
	Climate Change Vulnerability Index.
Reliable and Accurate Meteorological Information	Percentage Change in the Accuracy of meteorological Information.
	Percentage automation of weather and climate network.
Objective 6: Reduce human and economic loss from natural hazards and disasters	
Reduced human and economic loss from natural hazards and disaster	Human mortality and missing persons directly attributed to water and environment related disasters per 100,000 population.
	Economic Loss (USD) incurred per disaster as a % of GDP.
Objective 7: Increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water, forests and other natural resources	
Increased incomes and employment from natural resources	Proportion of green jobs to total jobs

Source: Compilation from Programme documents

1.6 Structure of the Report

The report is structured into four (4) chapters namely: 1) Introduction, 2) Methodology, 3) Programme Performance, and 4) Conclusion and Recommendations.

CHAPTER 2: METHODOLOGY

2.1 Scope

This report highlights financial and physical performance of the NRECCLWM Programme by 31st December 2021, based on three sub-programmes of: i) Water Resources Management, ii) Environment and Natural Resources Management and iii) Land Management. These are implemented by Vote 019 - MWE, Vote 150 - NEMA, Vote 302 - UNMA, Vote 157 – NFA, Vote 012 MLHUD, Vote 003 OPM, Vote 156 ULC, and Votes 501-850 - Local Governments. A total of 18¹ (45%) out of 40 interventions in the PIAP were monitored from the three sub-programmes (both development and recurrent).

2.2 Approach and Sampling Methods

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in the monitoring exercise. Physical performance of interventions, actions, outputs and intermediate outcomes were assessed through monitoring a range of indicators and linking the progress to reported expenditure and/or planned targets.

The purposive sampling method was used in selecting interventions/outputs from the Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs), Ministerial Policy Statements (MPSs), work-plans, and progress reports of the Programme Votes/sub-programmes. Priority was given to monitoring outputs that were physically verifiable and greatly contributed to the program outcomes. Mapping of the PIAP interventions and outputs to the actions and outputs of programmes and projects in the Vote MPS and progress reports was done.

Multi-stage sampling was undertaken at three levels: i) Programme, and Sub-programmes; ii) Interventions/Sub interventions, and iii) Outputs and actions/Immediate outcomes. The selection

¹1) Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level, 2) Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance, 3) Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas, 4) Develop and implement a framework that reduces adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (air quality and waste management practices), 5) Mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators, 6) Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry, 7) Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction, 8) Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators, 9) Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response, 10) Institutionalise disaster risk planning in programmes, 11) Enhance capacities for storage, management and distribution of relief commodities, 12) Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems, 13) Develop and implement a Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS), 14) Fast track the formulation, review, harmonisation, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines, 15) Promote integrated land use planning, 16) Promote tenure security including women's access to land, 17) Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights, and 18) Establish the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to enhance data integration for planning and development

process placed more emphasis on outputs that were planned for and undergoing implementation in the year of review; Significant contribution to the programme objectives and national priorities; Availability of progress reports for the period under review and Completed projects to assess beneficiary satisfaction, value for money and intermediate outcomes. The sampling was effectively done to have regional representation. Purposive sampling was done for all gender and equity interventions.

2.3 Data Collection and Analysis

Data Collection

Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used. The primary sources involved field visits to various places where interventions were implemented while secondary data meant document reviews. A combination of approaches that were used are explained below:

Review of secondary data sources including: Ministerial Policy Statements for FY 2021/22; Programme Implementation Action Plans (PIAPs); National and Sector Budget Framework Paper; Sector project documents and performance reports in the Programme Budgeting System (PBS); Sector Quarterly Progress Reports and work plans; District Performance Reports; Budget Speech; Public Investment Plans; Approved Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure; Gender and Equity Handbook; and data from the Budget Website. Review and analyse of data from the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS).

Consultations and key informant interviews with sub-programme heads and project managers in implementing agencies both at the Central and Local Government level. In addition, service beneficiaries at various implementation levels were also consulted. Focused group discussions were also held in instances of group beneficiaries.

Field visits to project areas, observation, photography and call backs were used in primary data collection to triangulate information.

Data analysis

The data was analysed using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Qualitative data was analysed with the aid of themes or patterns to explain events among the beneficiaries (interpretation analysis) and reflective analysis where the monitoring teams provided an objective interpretation of the field events. Quantitative data on the other hand was analyzed using advanced excel tools to aid interpretation.

Comparative analysis was done using the relative importance of the interventions/outputs and the overall weighted scores. Relative importance (weight) of an intervention/output monitored was based on the amount of budget attached to it; thus the higher the budget the higher the contribution of the intervention/output to the programme performance. This was derived from the approved annual budget of each output divided by the total annual budget of all outputs of a particular sub-program/programme.

The weights of the output and percentage achievement for each output were multiplied to derive the weighted physical performance.

The overall programme performance is an average of individual sub-programme performances assessed. The performance of the programme and sub-programme was rated on the basis of the criterion in Table 2.1. Based on the rating assigned, a traffic light colour coded system was used to alert the policy makers and implementers on whether the interventions were achieved (Green), on track (Umber) or off track (Red) to aid decision making.

Table 2.1: Assessment Guide to Measure Performance in FY 2021/22

Score	Comment	Performance Rating
90% and above	Very Good (Achieved at least 90% of outputs)	Achieved
70%-89%	Good (Achieved at least 70% of outputs)	On Track
50%- 69%	Fair (Achieved at least 50% of outputs)	
49% and below	Poor (Achieved below 50% of outputs)	Off Track

Source: Author's Compilation

2.4 Limitations

1. Planning/budgeting was done based on outputs (OBT) under the different votes/sub-programmes which made it difficult to disaggregate and analyse data in a programme based approach.
2. Late reporting/misreporting made field work planning difficult. Some reported outputs in Q1 were nonexistent in the field while others did not appear in Q2 cumulative reports.
3. It was difficult to get necessary information from Uganda National Meteorological Authority which affected the analysis of the performance of interventions it contributes to.

CHAPTER 3: PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE

3.1 Over Programme Performance

Financial performance

The approved budget allocation for the FY2021/22 is Ug shs 479.12billion (bn) against the PIAP financing framework projection of Ug shs 848.89bn for the same period. This creates a deficit of Ug shs 369.77bn from the NDP III projected budget. If the trend continues, the NDP III targets may not be achieved by the end of the three-year period.

By 31st December 2021, Ug shs 160.76bn (33.6% of the budget) was released and Ug shs 96.91bn (60.3%) expended as reflected in table 3.1. The release and expenditure was fair for the two sub-programmes (Water Management and Development; Environment and Natural Resources) and poor for Land Management where the Chairperson and the Secretary to the ULC were suspended.

Budget cuts affected recurrent budget line outputs mostly. Case in point was the NEMA budget that reduced from approximately Ug shs 25bn to Ug shs 13bn, of which only Ug shs 3bn is available for activity implementation in the whole FY amidst the rising demands for environment management service delivery.

Cases of non-expenditures included: Ug shs 7.8bn meant for Retooling Uganda Land Commission; under the Natural Wetlands Restoration Project, Ug shs 1.06bn; Ug shs 386m under the OPM meant for food supplies and under NEMA Ug shs 538m meant for gratuity; non-remittance of staff NSSF contributions, delay in contributions to International Organisations and procurement of office equipment among others. The major reasons for non-expenditure was lack of capacity to use the new Electronic Government Procurement (EGP) tool and suspension of staff in the ULC.

Table 3.1: Overall Programme Financial Performance by 31st December 2021 (Bn, Ug shs)

Sub-Programme	Budget	Release	Expenditure	% Budget Released	% Release Spent
Water Resources Management	93.62	34.92	21.32	37.3	61.1
Environment and Natural resources Management ²	302.48	99.43	65.73	32.9	66.1
Land Management	83.01	26.41	9.86	31.8	37.3
Totals	479.12	160.76	96.91	33.6	60.3

Source: Approved Budget Estimates, IFMS, Vote Work Plans, and Q2 Performance Reports

Overall Programme Performance

Overall programme performance was fair at 50.80%. A number of planned intervention outputs in the PIAP were neither planned nor implemented. The Environment and natural Resources Sub-

² The financials for ENR include NEMA, NFA, UNMA, OPM, KCCA, and Policy, Planning and Support Services.

Programme exhibited a good performance of 70.6%; the Water Resources Management performance was at 63%, while the Land Management Sub-Programme performance was poor at 18.76%. This meant that both the Environment and Natural Resources, and Water Resources Management were on track, while Land Management was off track to achieve the programme goal and objectives. Three key intervention outputs under the Water Resources Management Sub-Programme (Catchment Management Plans in the Water Management Zones, Functional Modeling Platform, Operational Water Information Systems at the central level and in the 4 Water Management Zones) received huge amounts of money that was not spent.

Under the Land Management, the Inspector General of Government's (IGG's) interdiction of Uganda Land Commission (ULC) officials affected performance. The general performance of the different sub-programmes is reflected in table 3.2.

Table 3.2: Performance of the Natural Resource, Environment, Climate Change, Land and Water Resources Management Programme by 31st December, 2021

Sub-Programme	Financial Performance (%)	Physical Performance (%)	Remarks
Water resources management	97	63.05	Fair performance
Environment and natural resources	54	70.60	Good performance
Land Management	35	18.76	Poor performance
Total	62	50.80	Fair programme performance

Source: Authors' Compilation

3.2 Water Resources Management Sub-Programme

Introduction

Overall, 15.3 percent of Uganda's area is covered by open fresh water sources (rivers, lakes, streams and swamps) and Total Renewable Water Resources (TRWR) for the country is 43.3 km³. Average annual groundwater recharge is relatively high in the range of 19.1 to 39.9 mm³.

The key challenge to the water resource is water pollution and siltation of dams and rivers caused by bacterial and chemical contamination of both groundwater and surface water. This is as a result of inadequate sanitation facilities, unsafe disposal of municipal and industrial waste, poor farming practices and degradation of the wetland and catchment areas. This informs the need to sustainably manage the water resource.

The lead MDAs under this sub-programmes are; MWE and NEMA.

Objectives

The overall objective of the sub-programme is to assure availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses.

Planned interventions

The sub-programme planned for two interventions which were monitored: (i) Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level; (ii) Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance.

Sub-programme financial performance

The annual sub-programme budget for FY 2021/22 is Ug shs 93.62bn, of which Ug shs 34.92bn (37.3%) was released and Ug shs 21.32bn (61.1%) expended by 31st December 2021. This was a good release and fair expenditure.

Sub-programme performance

Overall sub-programme performance was fair at 63.05%. The NDP III has three interventions of which two were monitored. Summarised intervention performance is shown in table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Performance of Interventions under the Water Resources Management Sub-Programme by 31st December, 2021

No	Intervention	Performance Rating	Remarks
01	Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level	On track	Intervention performance was fair as most of the outputs were on track
12	Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance	Off track	The budget cuts affected the activities of NEMA.

Source: IFMS, Vote Progress Reports and Authors Analysis

Interventions Performance

3.1.1 Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level

This intervention aims at ensuring regulated and coordinated use of the water resource for sustainability. This is to be achieved through development and implementation of Catchment Management Plans (CMPs) in three priority catchments of Awoja, Maziba and Aswa. The key contributors to this intervention are MWE, NEMA, and NFA.

The planned outputs under this intervention are: i) Catchment Management Plans in the Water Management Zones (WMZs) developed; ii) Water management measures implemented in priority sub-catchments; iii) Increased water storage capacity to meet water resources use requirements; iv) Joint Trans boundary catchment investment projects prepared, v) Functional gender sensitive water catchment management committees established vi) Conserved and degraded wetlands

demarcated and gazette, vii) Wetland management plans developed and implemented, viii) National Water Quality Reference Laboratory analytical capacity upgraded and regional Laboratories established to address issues related drinking water, pollution & Sustainable Development Goals, ix) Water abstraction, waste water discharge and water services regulated through permits, x) Operational Water Information Systems (WIS) at the central level and in the 4 Water Management Zones, and xi) Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for water related projects reviewed.

The overall intervention performance was fair at 69.5%. The status of implementation by end of Q2 and field findings during monitoring are illustrated below:

a) Catchment Management Plans in the Water Management Zones developed

Under this output, the Water Resources Management Department develops Catchment Management Plans (CMPs) and Sub-CMPs in the three priority water catchments of Awoja (draining its water into the L. Kyoga), Aswa (draining into R. Aswa) and Maziba (draining into River Kagera). These are meant to inform and guide the effective, efficient and sustainable management and use of the water resource.

One catchment management plan for Nyamugasani and Kafu catchment was planned during the period under review. Development of the plan was on-going and a draft inception report was submitted by a consultant and reviewed by the MWE team. In addition, preparation of the six (6) planned Micro-Catchment Management Plans was at 55% progress. Final inception reports were submitted and reviewed by MWE.

A contract for the preparation of two (2) Sub-Catchment Management Plans for Sezibwa and Okweng was prepared by the end of Q2 awaiting signing. However, the preparation of CMPs is a multiyear process therefore a final plan for Nyamugasani and Kafu is expected in FY 2023/24. This is in line with the sub-programmeme of assuring availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses”.

The rate of development of these CMPs and Sub-CMPs is not commensurate with the rate at which these water catchments are being degraded. This is mainly due to the low funding from the GoU as most of the plans are funded by donors and off-budget support.

b) Water management measures implemented in priority sub-catchments

With the objective of ensuring improvement in the quality and quantity of water in the catchments, activities are implemented upstream, midstream and downstream of the ecosystems. These measures operationalise the CMPs.

Out of the eight (8) water management measures planned, on average 50% were implemented in nine sub catchments. A total of 552.395 km of water retention channels, infiltration trenches, check dams, and bench terraces were constructed in Awoja, Aswa and Maziba catchments. Two (2) underground water harvesting tanks were constructed with a capacity of about 30m³ each, at Aadoka hotspot in Kumi District, Opet-Bisina sub-catchment; 640 ha of water harvesting and flood control structures were constructed in Awoja, Aswa and Maziba catchments. The community in Kibuga Parish, Kasese District appreciated the use of bench terraces because they controlled soil erosion thus improved fertility and crop yields.

In Awoja Catchment, the structures constructed in the Kerim-Tabok sub-catchment in the Bukwo area included: 138 ha of water harvesting and flood control structures out of the planned 158ha; 35km of canals out of the planned 75km were constructed in the FY. A total of 82.8 km (13km of soil bunds, 11.4km grass strips, soil and water conservation measures along the hills of Nyakitokoli, (58.4 kms) on Sebwe in Kasese, Tokwe in Bundibugyo, Semliki in Ntoroko and in Agago districts) were established and constructed. Under training, 375 households were provided with skills in construction and maintenance of water management structures.

To improve the vegetation, cover of the catchments, a total of 467,937 assorted seedlings were supplied to farmers in the Awoja Catchment for planting and 751,325 assorted tree seedlings were distributed and planted in Nyamwamba Catchment, River Sebwe catchment, Maziba catchment, river Tokwe catchment in Bundibugyo, and river Semiliki catchment in Ntoroko. Under the Aswa catchment, 382,694 assorted seedlings were supplied to restore 986 acres. Survival rate in the Awoja catchment was 40% due to the long drought after planting.



L-R: A bench terrace in Kibuga Parish, Kasese District and gravellier seedling in Nyakitokoli Parish, Kabarole District

Under Maziba catchment, committees were supported to hold quarterly meetings and to restore deforested and degraded land through afforestation; Seedlings were produced and distributed to farmers; different tree species namely pines, grevillea, bamboo, fruit trees etc. (A total of 295,521 seedlings out of 342,300 project target). A total number of 66 people were trained in nursery establishment and management; 1,999 households trained in woodlot establishment and management; 239 ha of degraded and deforested land restored. Six (6) interested and existing women groups were selected to produce stoves as a micro-enterprise to reduce levels of forest degradation. The women groups were targeted because it is mainly women who normally collect firewood and cook so they understand and appreciate the situations better. The numbers of improved cook stoves already constructed by the women groups to date are as follows: 2,238 Rocket Lorena and 1,721 Shielded Cook Stoves (total 3,959).

For alternative livelihoods, 10 demonstration centres were established in the priority catchments for both communities and LG extension workers on sustainable use of the catchments. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with the three Zonal Agricultural Research and Development Institutes (ZARDIs) of Ngeta, Serere and Kachwekano to operate these Centres.



L-R: Restoration planting within the river banks of River Tabogon-Chepiakamiet in Kween District; A nursery supported to raise seedlings in Serere village, Kaptum S/C Kween District

The Ngeta ZARDI in Lira District trained beneficiary groups in briquette making, aquaculture, apiary, shea tree conservation, micro irrigation, bamboo growing and value addition, among others. A total of 6 fish ponds were established and three ponds stocked with 16,000 fish fingerlings, 32 beehives were set up and 13 bee hives were colonised, 3 low cost and modern houses for mushroom growing were constructed. These were aimed at offsetting pressure on the catchments, forests and ecosystems.

Kachwekano ZARDI (Rubanda District) holds demos for climate smart agriculture, water harvesting and flood control structures and mushroom growing. The achievements included: Harvesting of various crops planted in the demo plots; improved yields of crops planted on the bench terraces; continuous planting, harvesting of mushrooms and thus getting income from the sales; and establishment of the water harvesting, landslide and flood control soil and water conservation biophysical structures on the demo plots.

Under formation of Water and Environment Cooperatives (WECs) seven (7) of the planned 15 WECs were formed with 55 women and youth groups established to benefit from a revolving fund. This is meant for start-up enterprises to act as incubators for alternative livelihoods and diversification of welfare. The start-up enterprises launched are involved in: bar soap making, school board chalk making, baking cakes, tree nursery beds, fish ponds, piggery and apiary among others in the Awoja catchment.



L-R: Members of Muramba Fish Farmer's Association; a fish pond in Muramba Parish Kasese District

In addition, two Water and Environment Cooperatives (WECs) in Kapujan Sub-County in Katakwi and Kyere Sub-county in Serere districts were formed and registered with the Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MoTIC). At the time of monitoring in February 2022, they were yet to receive the startup capital. Preliminary engagements with the community were ongoing to form a WEC in Agago District.

Mukirwa Community Natural Resources Conservation Agro-Tourism Project (in Rubanda) with 53 members (one youth and six men) was trained in making stoves, growing vegetables, mushrooms and were provided with seedlings to plant trees among others. The group trained other non-members on making stoves and this became a source of income. Members appreciated the benefits from these activities. A member said of the stoves, *"It uses little firewood thus reducing smoke and is clean so my husband helps me to cook when I am not there"* while others were excited about the vegetables grown as an alternative source of nutrients. The mushrooms were not consumed in the community therefore this posed a market challenge.



L-R: Trees planted by the seedling beneficiary; Bukirwa Women Group members with a cooking stove they made in Kabale District

A group of 30 members in Nyakitokori Village, Kibwa Parish, Kabarole District surrounding eroded river banks, were trained in the river bank restoration activities for Mpanga distributaries caused by erosion. The skills gained included making bench terraces, tree planting along the banks and good agricultural practices. These trained other villages in the same practices and the group members increased to 150 membership who formed a SACCO. They were given tree seedlings which they planted and are proud of the benefits including: wind breaking, soil control against erosion, use in passion fruit gardens, holds the banana plants against falling, used for firewood and feeding animals.



L-R: Some members of Kaisamba Twekorere Farmer's Group; Bee hives made by a member of the group in Kibwa Parish, Kabarole District

c) Increased water storage capacity to meet water resources use requirements

To increase the water storage capacity, a total of 55.8 hectares of river banks and buffer zones were restored through planting seedlings and a variety of pasture grasses along the demarcated buffer zones of rivers. In addition, 172.94km of boundary concrete pillars for Siti-Greek, Kere, and Tabagon-Chepiakamiet rivers in Kween and Bukwo districts were planted. River bank stabilisation was done along R. Semuliki and Sebwe and concrete pillars were demarcated on R. Dura. The procurement of Pillars to undertake demarcation of critical wetlands countrywide was still ongoing because of the e-procurement constraints.

Communities surrounding the wetlands were sensitised and trained on sustainable use of the wetlands. It was observed that some pillars and live markers were uprooted/vandalised and communities cultivated in some of the demarcated riverbanks. Cattle were seen grazing on the banks of R. Kiruruma in Kabale where restoration activities had been done. The cattle owners have titles on the river banks thus an agreement was made on sustainable use of the environment.

However, the continuous encroachment of the riverbank through animal grazing and other activities have continued causing soil erosion and siltation, hence affecting the quality of the water in the catchment.



L-R.: Restored banks of River Semuliki, Bamboo growth on Sebwe banks in Kasese District

Joint Trans-boundary catchment investment projects prepared



Cattle taking water at the trough provided and a group of Kaisamba Twekobe Member's Group

This output focuses on how to sustainably manage and use catchments and water resources shared between the countries of Uganda, Kenya, Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) and Tanzania. The initiatives are in most cases jointly implemented by the countries sharing a given water body. To this effect, investment plans for Trans-boundary wetlands for Semliki Delta (between Uganda and DRC, Sio-Siteko (between Uganda and Kenya), and Sango bay Miniziرو (between Uganda and Tanzania) were developed and completed.

Feasibility studies and detailed designs for the Angololo Multi-Purpose Project (MPP) between Uganda and Kenya on the transboundary Malaba river were undertaken and a draft interim report submitted by the consultant (Z&A Consultants) and was under review by both countries (Uganda and Kenya). The development of the Nile Water Allocation Tool was at 83% progress against a target of 95% and training of users is planned for June 2022.

Construction of a surveillance station was completed in Kaiso, Hoima District. The station will support joint fisheries monitoring, control and surveillance activities in the Lakes Albert, Edward and George Basin. These aim at restoration of the lake's catchments and improvement of water quality on the shared lakes' water resources, among others. The pending works on the station were completing the installation of the surveillance tower and installation of office equipment.



Lakes George and Edward Surveillance Station at Kaiso, Hoima District

d) Functional gender sensitive water catchment management committees established

For every Catchment Management Plan (CMP) and Sub-CMP implemented, management committees are established to oversee the implementation of the CMP and women are elected in at least two key management positions. In line with this, the planned two (2) Gender sensitive Micro Catchment Management Committees were formed; i) Nyimur Micro catchment with 22 members of whom 14 are males and 9 females and ii) Mutunda Micro catchment with 22 members of whom 13 are males and 9 females.

The formation of these committees is a long process involving multiple stakeholder engagements and is on a voluntary basis. Because of the voluntary nature, some committees end up disintegrating due to lack of commitment.

e) Conserved and degraded wetlands demarcated and gazetted

To conserve the degraded and demarcated wetlands, a total of 134ha out of a planned 114ha of degraded wetland were restored and 132.6km out of a planned 180.9 km of wetland boundary were demarcated with concrete pillars and live makers (comprising indigenous tree seedlings, tree cuttings, assorted grasses and soil cover plants.) in Kamurojo and Asubakietengei wetlands in Serere and Katakwi districts respectively. In Kamurojo wetland Serere District, vegetation was visibly regenerating in the demarcated wetland zone. Unclear wetland boundaries delayed restoration of 38 hectares and demarcation of 29km of wetland boundary activities in the Adoka wetland in Kumi District.

In the Aswa catchment, three (3) wetlands (Ogwete in Otuke District, Unyama in Agago District and Kapeta in Kotido district) were restored out of a planned four (4). Restoration of the Karenga wetland in Karenga District and Adoka wetland in Ngora District was delayed by the hostile community.

In Lwengo, the community vandalised the pillars that had been demarcated along Kaku-Kiyanja, Kibimba wetland boundary. However, engagements were ongoing with the local leaders and the community in both cases. In Kyenjojo, evictions were done along the river. Muzizi for about 200km but no restoration activities had been initiated at the time of visitation. Re-encroachment

on the Limoto wetland in Pallisa District was realised after the election campaign pronouncements for communities to reoccupy wetlands by the political candidates.



L-R: Cultivation outside Kamurojo wetland boundary in Serere District; Pillars at Kapujan S/C headquarters waiting for funding complete demarcation of Asubakeitengei wetland in Katakwi District

f) Wetland management plans developed and implemented

Out of the planned 10 Wetland Restoration Management Plans (WRMPs), three (3) were completed and implementation was ongoing. These were the Nyemo-Adongi wetland system (Aswa) Abim District, Lwerwe Sezibwa wetland in Buikwe District, and Musamya wetland in Kayunga District.

The implementation of the WRMP in Karenga wetland in Aswa catchment, Karenga District and Adoka wetland in Kyoga catchment, Ngora District were pending due to community resistance to the restoration activities. The procurement of pillars for demarcating planned wetland systems was at the bid evaluation stage.

g) National Water Quality Reference Laboratory analytical capacity upgraded and regional Laboratories established to address issues related drinking water, pollution & SDGs

The MWE planned to construct and equip a national reference laboratory and four regional laboratories, and upgrade the laboratory quality management system to ISO standards. The National Laboratory in Entebbe was under renovation, while 80% of Quality equipment for the four regional laboratories in the four WMZs⁴ was delivered. These included: Three (3) Potable Field Incubators, four (4) Ekman grab samplers, three (3) Data Sonde, three Potable field pH metre, one (1) Vandom (Horizontal Sampler), three (3) Ratner Bottle sampler among others. Two (2) Dry deposition equipment and associated accessories were supplied and delivered.

Kyoga Water Management Zone (KWMZ) received a drying oven, an autoclave, a water distiller and a refrigerator to maintain the integrity of the samples. Procurement of two (2) specialised water

⁴ Kyoga WMZ in Mbale, Uppernile WMZ in Lira, Victoria WMZ in Mbarara and Albert WMZ in Fort Portal.

quality mobile laboratory vans and a contract for the construction of the National Water Quality Reference laboratory at Entebbe was at contract signing.

Three (3) regional water quality testing laboratories for Mbale, Lira and Fort-Portal were equipped with water quality testing kits and equipment and were operational based on ISO 17025 guidelines. Additionally, 24 Technical staff were trained in the requirements of ISO/IEC 17025 standard. Upgrading the water quality management systems was ongoing; in-house training of one (1) staff in data entry was done.

Equipment for the Victoria and Uppernile WMZ were yet to be delivered as the regional laboratory buildings were under construction.



L-R: Drying oven, autoclave and incubator as part of the assorted laboratory equipment supplied to the Kyoga WMZ Regional Laboratory in Mbale District



The Water Quality Testing Equipment procured but not yet distributed to the regional centres in Entebbe National Laboratory

h) Water abstraction, waste water discharge and water services regulated through permits

Overall, a total of 168 out of a planned 1,600 permits were issued for various water uses like irrigation, hydropower generation, industrial use, and hydraulic construction. These were 81 new

and 87 renewals (47 groundwater, 59 surface water abstraction, 55 drilling, three (3) hydraulic construction and four (4) wastewater discharge permits) as a means of controlling water pollution and over exploitation of water resources. Permit issuance is done at the center while the regional offices monitor compliance of the permit holders to the permit conditions.

Out of the annual planned 500 permit holders, 615 were monitored for compliance to the permit conditions across the country. The compliance averaged at 76%. Feedback was sent to the non-complying permit holders and they were advised on adhering to the agreed permit conditions.

A total of 1,564 (26%) out of the planned 6,000 water samples (drinking, ambient and wastewater samples) were collected and analysed for compliance to national standards. Under drinking water, 929 out of a planned 800 samples were collected and analysed for compliance with the national standard for drinking. The untreated drinking water samples were 338 (from 19 piped water supply systems with 89% and 591 water samples from point water sources (deep wells, shallow wells and protected springs) showing 79% compliance with national standards.

For wastewater, 244 out of a planned 4,800 samples were collected and analyzed. A case in point was the waste water discharge samples that were picked from Nyanza Textile Industries Limited (NYTIL) in Jinja for testing after the facility closure following public outcry over alleged contamination of River Nile. The compliance level to the national standards for piped water supply systems was 89%, Point water sources 79%, ambient water sources 90%.



Water discharge samples picked from Nytil Factory for testing

Under the Lira Regional Water Quality Laboratory, a total of 34 ambient/surface water bodies were monitored and samples were collected and tested for physico-chemical quality and Sixteen 16 samples showed high turbidity. Out of the 12 water points sampled, 11 complied with E. coli standards whereas water from the lakes was contaminated. Six (6) wastewater effluent points were sampled and results indicated high Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD), Total Phosphorus (TP), Sulphates, Chlorides and turbidity pointing to low levels of wastewater treatment practices.

In the Victoria Water Management Zone, seven (7) groundwater stations were non-functional because they lacked equipment such as dippers for manual monitoring. Surface Water Level Data for 25 monitoring stations, 12 samples for isotope hydrology and physico chemical for surface water at the lake were collected and the insights to the receding of Lake Kijanabalora was established by use of isotope hydrology. The 80 samples of drinking water tested had 65% compliance level with respect to E. coli and the 14 samples of wastewater collected had 42 % compliance level with respect to BOD.

The District Water Offices collected samples and carried out various water quality tests using either the regional laboratories or testing kits at the district level. Water quality surveillance was done in shallow wells and boreholes. The general results indicated a slight E-Coli contamination with the shallow wells located in urban areas which were followed up with sensitisation of good hygiene practices.

i) Operational Water Information Systems (WIS) at the central level and in the 4 Water Management Zones

In FY2021/22, the MWE planned to roll out the WIS to four (4) water management zones of Victoria, Upper Nile, Albert and Kyoga WMZs. By half year, the contract to roll out the Water Information System II (WIS II) to the Four (4) Water Management Zones was signed. The draft inception reports for supply and installation of Water Information System II (WIS II) were submitted to MWE for review.

Additionally, the Water Information System (WIS) linking to different databases within the Ministry of Water and Environment was set up and operationalised at the central level. The Water Information System (WIS) provides a single-entry point for effective collection, processing and dissemination of water resources data.

j) Environment and Social Impact Assessments (ESIA) for water related projects reviewed

The annual planned target is to review 60 ESIA for water-related projects. During the period, nine (9) ESIA reports and 10 Environmental Audits for water resources related projects were assessed and reviewed. NEMA is to follow up with the project developers and advise accordingly.

In line with the planned outputs under this intervention, the performance was fair. The development of the catchment management plans was slow while the implementation of catchment management measures in the priority catchments was ongoing. Water quality averaged at 76% with the majority of the water users complying with the permit conditions. The intervention was on track in achieving its aim.

3.1.2 Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance

This intervention aims at providing enforcement mechanisms by the responsible authorities to enforce the law on the environment and water use. The planned outputs under the intervention are:

i) Environmental Inspectors, other Environment and Natural Resource (ENR) managers and committees trained on Environmental regulation and enforcement of quality standards, ii) Environmental Protection Force established and fully operational, iii) Water users and waste water dischargers and Local Governments officials trained in enforcement of water resources standards and regulations, and iv) Compliance of national programmes and projects to environmental laws and standards (oil, gas, mining) strengthened

The overall intervention performance was poor at 41.22%. The findings of the monitored outputs are discussed hereafter:

a) Environmental Inspectors, other ENR managers and committees trained on environmental regulation and enforcement of quality standards

The NEMA through the District Support Coordination sections in the regional offices continued to support districts and communities in assessing the capacity/state of environment management, lobby for ENR support, carry out joint inspections as well as provide technical support for purposes of improved environment management. Others included training of district technical staff on management of the environment, initiating plans for restoration of fragile ecosystems and raising awareness on the critical fragile ecosystems and undertaking baseline verifications among others in the targeted District Local Governments⁵.

Some of the Key ENR issues that arose from the training and needed to be addressed by the ENR partners were; excessive logging, fuel wood collection, degradation of wetlands, massive sand mining from Kole and Lwera wetland systems, massive bush burning in Karamoja and clearing of indigenous trees for charcoal, and non-functional environment & natural resources management structures right from the village level.

b) Environmental Protection Force established and fully operational

A statutory instrument to operationalise the Environmental Police Force (EPF) was not developed as planned due to the budget cuts. Using the existing structures and MoUs however, the EPF carried out 391 enforcement actions out of 1200 planned targets and 60 violators of the environment were arrested.

The EPF is short of manpower to implement its activities across the country. This has accelerated the degradation and re-encroachment of formally restored ecosystems countrywide like the Limoto wetland which was re encroached during the presidential campaign period.

c) Compliance of National Programmes and projects to environmental laws and standards (Oil, Gas, mining) strengthened

The plan is to publish and operationalize the Albertine Graben Environment Monitoring Plan (AGEMP). During the period under review, the Albertine Graben Environmental Monitoring Plan (AGEMP) was disseminated to support NEMA and the lead agencies to regulate, monitor, and coordinate environmental aspects of oil and gas as planned. A workshop was organised to synthesize, analyse and compile the Albertine Graben Environment Monitoring Report.

The NEMA carried out 72 environmental inspections within the Albertine Graben (oil and gas region) with the focus on: Total E&P Uganda (TEPU) facilities in the “early works” schedule of Tilenga, Tallow Uganda facilities taken over by Total Energies in Buliisa District, and Tallow Uganda facilities taken over by China National Offshore Oil Corporation (CNOOC) in Hoima District.

⁵ Bunyangabu, Kabarore, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Otuke, Oyam, Omoro, Kole, Kaabong, Abim, Kotido and Karenga, Masaka, Mukono, Mityana Rubanda, Kabale, Rukiga, Rukungiri, Rwampara, Lyantonde districts and Mityana Municipality.

Additionally, the NEMA reviewed 29 Management Plans to complement the ESIA approved for the Tilenga Project. The management plans provide details of the management and mitigation strategies for the impacts of the various project activities related to the infrastructure being developed for oil and gas production. Out of the 589 EIA related documents received by NEMA, 485 (82.3%) certificates were issued by the end of December 2021.

d) Water users and waste water dischargers and LG officials trained in enforcement of water resources standards and regulations

A total of 233 water users and wastewater dischargers, LGs and LLG officials were trained in enforcement of water resources standards and regulations. Seven NGOs and government parastatals (PROTOS, Water for People, MWUWS, National Water and Sewerage Corporation-NWSC, Joint Effort to Save Environment-JESE, Health through Water and Sanitation-HEWASA, and Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere-CARE) were sensitised on compliance to water resources management regulations, standards, and policies. Additionally, 72 unregulated water users were identified and sensitised during the period under review.

Owing to the performance of the above outputs, the aim of the intervention is yet to be achieved especially under the circumstances that the environmental police is not yet fully operational. The inadequate manpower to carry out constant monitoring and enforce compliance has affected the efforts of NEMA and its partners to achieve the aim of the intervention. There is a need therefore to fast track the operationalisation of the EPF to strengthen the enforcement and compliance efforts.

Challenges

- i. Resistance by some communities who claim ownership of wetlands. This has delayed restoration activities of some wetlands.
- ii. Limited appreciation of the environment and natural resources aspects by communities since most of the restoration activities and initiatives take time to yield results. This has led to continued encroachment and resistance from restoration works.
- iii. Negative political interventions in ENR restoration activities resulting in continuous encroachment of the fragile ecosystems.
- iv. Climate change affects the survival of the restored ecosystems such as tree seedlings, declining water tables and drying of some rivers.
- v. Recurrent budget cuts affected outputs that are recurrent in nature, especially under LGs where other means of implementation like zoom meetings were not possible to hold.
- vi. Delays in procurement due to the Electronic Government Procurement (EGP) system that centralised final approvals to one committee. The EGP also experienced internet downtime which slowed down the process.

Recommendations

- i. The MWE and the stakeholders should intensify community engagements with the local leaders and wetland surrounding communities to ensure total buy-in before, during and after restoration of wetlands.

- ii. The MWE should ensure that the planting is done in season to maximise the rains instead of planting seedlings during the dry season.
- iii. The MFPED should fast track EGP system decentralisation to allow sub-accounting officers access and approval of certain procurements.

Conclusion

A number of interventions were planned/budgeted in order to ensure availability of adequate and reliable quality freshwater resources for all uses. By 31st December 2021, the performance of the sub-programme was at 63% against the financial performance of 97%. Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level was on track at 69% though key outputs with bigger budgets did not spend (Catchment Management Plans in the Water Management Zones, Functional modeling platform, Operational Water information systems at the central level and in the 4 Water Management Zones). Strengthening enforcement capacity for improved compliance was off track at 41% progress.

3.2 Environment and Natural Resources Management Sub-Programme

Introduction

The Uganda Vision 2040 calls for development of appropriate adaptation and mitigation strategies on climate change to ensure that Uganda is sufficiently cushioned from any adverse impact brought by climate change.⁶ This sub-programme therefore attempts to address those concerns. The sub-programme is mainly contributed to by NFA, NEMA, UNMA, OPM, MWE-Natural Resources Department, Wetlands Department, Forestry Support Services Department (FSSD), Environmental Affairs Department and Climate Change Department (CCD).

Objectives

The objectives of the sub-programme are: i) maintain and /or restore a clean, healthy, and productive environment; ii) increase forest, tree and wetland coverage and restore and protect hilly and mountainous areas and rangelands; iii) promote Inclusive Climate Resilience and Low Emissions Development at all Levels; iv) reduce Human and Economic Loss from Natural Hazards and Disasters; and v) increase incomes and employment through sustainable use and value addition to water resources, forests, rangelands and other natural resources.

Planned interventions

Out of the 27 interventions under the sub-programme, nine (9)⁷ were sampled for monitoring as others were either not planned/not funded or their budgets were insufficient to deliver on the planned outputs.

⁶ Uganda Vision 2040

⁷ i) Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas, ii) Develop and implement a framework that reduces adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (air quality and waste management practices), iii) Mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators, iv) Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry, v) Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction, vi) Mainstream climate change resilience

Sub-programme financial performance

The annual sub-programme budget for the FY 2021/22 is Ug shs 302.48bn, of which Ug shs 99.43bn (32.9%) was released and Ug shs 65.73bn (66.1%) was expended by 31st December 2021. This was a fair release and expenditure.

Sub-programme performance

Overall sub-programme performance was good at 70.6%. The NDP III has 27 interventions under this sub-programme, and eight were monitored. Summarised intervention performance is shown in table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Performance of the Monitored Interventions Under Environment and Natural Resources Sub-Programme by 31st December 2021

No	Intervention	Performance Rating	Remarks
01	Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas	On track	Despite the efforts on the forests, wetlands and water catchments, there is slow activity on the mountainous and hilly areas.
02	Develop and implement a framework that reduces adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (air quality and waste management practices)	Off track	The framework is yet to be developed; however, cities were trained in waste management practices.
03	Mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators	On track	The NSOER is expected at the end of the FY.
04	Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry	On track	IEC materials were prepared but were yet to be distributed and the integration of was slow
05	Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction	On track	On track though with more off budget support

in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators, vii) Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response, viii) Institutionalise disaster risk planning in programmes, ix) Enhance capacities for storage, management and distribution of relief commodities.

No	Intervention	Performance Rating	Remarks
06	Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators		On track though with more off budget support
07	Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response	Off track	draft a national disaster preparedness management bill in not yet developed
08	Enhance capacities for storage, management and distribution of relief commodities.	Off track	Not on track

Source: IFMS, Vote Progress Reports and Authors Analysis

The detailed performance of the monitored interventions is discussed below:

Performance of the Interventions

3.2.1 Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas

This intervention aims to restore and conserve the environment and natural resources through demarcation, planting, restoring, and maintaining of CFRs, wetlands, water catchments, hilly and mountainous areas. This intervention is mainly contributed to by NFA, NEMA, Wetlands Department, Forest Support Services Department, and Department of Environmental Affairs.

The planned outputs are: Percentage increase in forest cover; Forests established under NFA and under Licensees on CFRs; CFRs boundaries resurveyed, marked and maintained; CFRs protected and freed from illegal activities/encroachment; Forest Management Plans prepared and revised; Wetland Management Plans (WMPs) prepared/revised; Degraded wetlands restored; Rangeland ecosystems management action plans developed and implemented; Critical wetlands designated as Ramsar sites; and The national strategy for sustainable mountain development implemented and mountain ecosystems restored.

The release was good and the expenditure fair. The intervention performance was good at 87%. The performance of monitored outputs is illustrated below:

a) Percentage increase in forest cover

The NFA planned to support the establishment of commercial tree plantations, and mobilise communities and institutions to plant trees through Local Government Forestry Services. Out of the planned 300,000,000 seedlings, a total of 12,027,201 were raised from the National Tree Seed Centre (NTSC) and the various tree nurseries in the forest ranges. These were supplied for NFA own planting and other seedlings were sold to private tree planters. Most of the seedling supplies were from the previous FY as most of the ranges visited were either preparing the nurseries or potting, waiting for the rainy season to supply.



A tree nursery of assorted seedlings at South Busoga Range, Mayuge District

The NFA noted that the government quarterly timelines for release of funds do not match the planting seasons; this has in many cases affected the timely preparation of the nursery beds and the eventual raising of seedlings for timely planting.

Under supply of seedlings by the Forestry Support Services Department (FSSD) to districts for distribution to communities, out of the 17 districts sampled and monitored, only seven⁸ reported having received and distributed the seedlings to the communities. The rest of the districts sampled had either never received such support or had received in the previous FYs.

In line with the above performance, the FSSD should concentrate on its roles of coordination, policy, regulation, sensitisation, and supervisory and leave the supply of seedlings to NFA for effectiveness in ensuring a percentage increase in forest cover.



L-R: Demarcation of NFA land in Katuugo plantation; Boundary opening 5k in Lendu CFR

A total of 894.6ha of CFRs out of a planned 1,000ha were demarcated and mapped for licensed tree planters in the following CFRs: Lake Shore Range, Lwamunda, Gangu, Luwafu, Nawandagi Nsowe, Katabalalu, Lufuka, Nalubaga, and Lukolo. Others included Nakalanga, Kisisita Navugulu, Jubiya Mulundu, Wabitembe, Nfuka, Magobwa, Katugo, Kasagala and Mafuga. However, there was slow and delayed payment of annual user fees by the private tree planters on NFA land. This affected the quarterly Non Tax Revenue targets of the forestry sector.

Under the establishment of new tree plantations, the NFA planned to establish 1,000ha; a total of 150ha of new tree plantations were established by NFA. In South Busoga range 90ha, Lendu plantations 50ha and Mwenge plantations 10ha. In the Muzizi range, 60ha were planted in the

⁸ Kween, kapchorwa, Omoro, Kiryandongo, Gulu, Zombo and Arua.

Muhangi Forest Reserve with support from World Wide Conservation Nature (Off budget support).

However, in some of the plantations, weeds had overgrown due to irregular spot weeding and slashing arising from low release of funds for those activities. For instance, 90ha in the south Busoga range and over 50ha in Katuugo were affected. To increase the survival rate, the MFPED should therefore support the NFA to ensure regular weeding and slashing.

b) CFRs boundaries resurveyed, marked and maintained

Out of a planned annual target of 700km, a total of 346.1km were resurveyed and marked with boundary pillars in various CFRs across the country. The following CFRs were monitored for verification purposes: Lakeshore-20.9km (Mugomba-17.1km and Nimu-3.8km), 23km in Oming CFR; Kyoga Range-39.9 km (Tororo-24.9km, Soroti-14 km and 1km in Anyara CFR); Budongo System-13.68 Km; Katugo-Kasagala-7km and 5km in Lendu.

However, the resurveying and marking of CFR boundaries is affected by unclear forest boundaries. This has caused conflict and contestation with neighboring communities in those areas for example in Lendu range, over 60ha of Okavurevu Forest Reserve were encroached on. In addition, six hectares of planted seedlings were uprooted and vandalised by the encroachers in the same reserve. In the South Busoga Range, 45 villages have encroached on forest land covering 16 compartments/beats.

c) CFRs protected and freed from illegal activities/encroachment

The annual planned target of CFRs land protected and freed from illegal activities/encroachment is 10,000ha. By 31st December 2021, 2,227ha had been achieved, broken down as follows: West Nile Range-759 ha; Karamoja Range-10ha; Sango Bay-600ha; South West Range-450ha and Lake Shore Range-408ha.

In addition, 221ha of degraded natural forests were restored with bamboo and indigenous tree species as follows: In Budongo Range-46ha, Lake-Shore range-145ha (5ha-Mugomba, 30ha-Kalagalo, 70ha-Nakindiba, 20ha-Kyewaga); and 30ha-Ogera Hills CFR under NFA-MTN partnership.

Continuous encroachment on the forest land that was formally freed from encroachers was noted. In the South Busoga Range for instance, there was cultivation going on in some parts of the forest reserve. Over 5 beats (Labara, Olwai, Kilak, Gwotgen and Wicheri) in Opit abera CFR in the Acwa range have been heavily encroached on. The continuous encroachment is attributed to limited manpower to carry out surveillance, political interference and in some instances unclear forest boundaries. These were aggravated by the lockdown when people migrated to the countryside and encroached on ecosystems. In some cases, NFA land is given out in political pronouncements as the case of Kyalubanga Forest Reserve in the Katuugo Range that was given out to grazers by the



Cassava planted in a pine plantation in South Busoga Range

President. Then 5,200ha of Budongo Forest Land was leased to Hoima Sugar Limited by the Bunyoro Kingdom.

In a bid to ensure eviction of encroachers from the forest land, a consultant was being procured to undertake the preparation of a strategy on eviction of encroachers from all CFRs.

d) Forest Management Plans prepared and revised

Section 28 of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act, 2003 further provides that Central Forest Reserves must be managed in accordance with approved Forest Management Plans. These are 10 year

plans detailing the geophysical components of the forests and how they can be sustainably managed and how the surrounding communities can be involved in the management.

In the FY2021/22, the NFA planned to develop 10 FMPs in Sangobay, Karamoja, West Nile, Budongo system, Muzizi, Lakeshores, Kyoga and the southwest ranges. By the end of December 2021, the planned 10 FMPs had not been prepared. This was attributed to the inadequate funds released by MFPED.

However, six (6) Forest Management Plans (FMPs) for Kalagala-Itanda falls, Kotido, Buvuma Islands, Mpanga, Matiri and Kasana-Kasambya Forest Management Areas were validated by NFA and the Forestry Support Services Department (FSSD). They await approval by the Board of Directors (BOD) in line with Section 28 of the National Forestry and Tree Planting Act 2003.

The MFPED should fund the NFA to develop the planned FMPs as they guide the sustainable management of the forest resources.

e) Wetland Management Plans (WMPs) prepared/revised

The wetland management plans are developed to optimise the equitable access to wetland resources for income generation to all the local communities. The MWE planned to develop eight (8) wetland management plans.

By the end of December 2021, six (6) WMPs had been developed. These covered 12,290.066ha for the following areas: 1310.04ha of Musamya wetland in Kayunga District; 792.24ha of Lwerwe-Ssezibwa wetland in Buikwe District; 67.506ha of Nyemo-Adongi wetland system (Aswa) Aweii Parish, in Abim District; 7,528.39ha of Namatala wetland in Budaka District; 2,491.69ha of Kayango wetland in Bugiri District and 101ha of Kanunka wetland in Kicheche sub-county Kamwenge District. Development of wetlands management plans was partially funded by the off-budget component of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) project. These cover a total of 12,290.066ha. The plans were prepared in close collaboration with the communities to ensure that communities are a party and involved in the management of the ecosystems.

To address the gender aspects in the WMPs, the MWE planned to develop 5 gender responsive Community based wetland management plans and constitute 6 gender responsive wetland user

committees. These are yet to be developed. The WMPs are gender-responsive in the way they have provisions for female participation on committees taking up at least two key positions. These plans are used to guide the sustainable management of the wetlands and associated ecosystems.

f) Degraded wetlands restored

Under restoration of critical wetlands, a total of 9,189ha of degraded wetland were reclaimed/restored and protected out of a planned 19,500 hectares. These were implemented as follows: 1,385ha of Kidubule-Ibamba wetland in Rubirizi District, 1,733 ha of Ihimbo-Mashaku wetland in Rukungiri District, 1,200 ha of Komoroto wetland in Butebo District, 600 ha of Budomero wetland, Kaliro District, 2,000ha of Namakole wetland in Namutumba District, and 150Ha of Kalangalo wetland in Mityana District. Others were: 400ha of ogwenyere wetland in Oyam District; 550ha of Kulu adoko-Aleppo Lapurupuru wetland in Otuke District; 100ha of Awoja wetland; 1,000 ha of Muzizi wetland system; 50km of Wangcerwangi wetland tributary of Aswa in Pader Town Council, Pader District; 80ha of the degraded sections of Mayanja wetland system.

In Namakoke-Nangonde-Mpologoma wetland in Namutumba district (74.6km of pillars covering 2,338ha), Wangcerwangi in Pader Town Council (200 pillars planted covering 191km), Komoroto in Butebo district (54km of pillars covering 1,811ha) and Ogwenyere along river Tochi in Oyam District (5,000 bamboo seedlings) were planted.



L-R: Wetland encroachment with cultivation beyond the boundary pillar in Komororoto wetland, Butebo District; A dried up bamboo shoot along River Tochi wetland, Oyam District

Restoration of Kayango wetland in Bugiri District was pending demarcation of boundaries with pillars (87km surveyed). Overall survival rate of planted seedlings was 60% except for the River Tochi wetland system where the planted bamboo had died out.

In addition, 100ha of degraded wetlands was restored by the NEMA through community engagement for voluntary compliance, removal of illegal structures and demarcation of the buffer zones using live fences in Muzizi and Rwizi catchments in Kyenjojo District and Mbarara City respectively. A total of three acres of land in the River Rwizi buffer zone of 100 meters was

restored in partnership with Makerere University, Bishop Stuart University, Ankole Diocese and NEMA. The degraded area in Muzizi is big and requires more time and personnel to finalise the restoration process. So what was done is very small compared to actual work required on ground.

Inventories of degraded wetlands were prepared as follows: Inventories for Kitgum and Omoro districts were finalised. A baseline report on the findings was prepared and disseminated to the relevant stakeholders to guide the wetland resource planning. The process of conducting Wetland Inventory for Pader, Lamwo, Bundibugyo and Ntoroko districts was initiated and the training of eight (8) officers in wetlands inventory in Pader, Lamwo, Ntoroko and Bundibugyo districts was ongoing. The inventory and profiling of riverbanks of Wambabya (15km), and L. Kwanja protection zone (10km) was undertaken. There is persistent encroachment on wetlands. Kapyanga wetland in Namutumba had encroachers with land titles.

The planting of 50km of Kibimba wetland in Busia District and 87km of Kayango wetland in Bugiri District had not yet commenced. Under the Gazettement of wetlands, the categorisation of wetlands by complexity was completed. This was intended to support gazettement of Lake Kyoga and Lake Victoria Drainage Basins.

Signs of re-encroachment were visible in all the wetlands monitored except for Komoroto wetland in Butebo District, Kyenjojo Muzizi wetland and Ihimbo-Mashaku wetland in Rukungiri District. This was partly attributed to non-provision of alternative livelihoods but also political interference where politicians encourage communities to encroach on wetlands. Additionally, there is limited manpower in terms of environmental police and staff at the regional offices to monitor and ensure that there is no encroachment on the restored wetlands.

g) Rangeland ecosystems management action plans developed and implemented

Rangelands refers to mainly an area of land on which the vegetation is predominantly grasses, grass-like plants, forbs or shrubs and is managed as a natural ecosystem.

The MWE planned to develop four (4) ecosystem management action plans for the four (4) LGs of Luwero, Nakaseke, Kiboga and Kyankwanzi. By 31st December 2021, the process had been initiated and a concept paper prepared.

h) Critical wetlands designated as Ramsar sites

A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. It provides for national action and international cooperation regarding the conservation of wetlands, and wise sustainable use of their resources. Ramsar identifies wetlands of international importance, especially those providing waterfowl habitat and those conserving biological diversity. During the period under review, the MWE planned to finalise the designation of Lake Wamala Wetland system and initiate the designation of Mulehe Wetland as a Ramsar sites

By 31st December 2021, the evaluation process for a consultant to undertake assessments of Mulehe and Wamala wetlands to inform the designation of the sites as Ramsar sites was at the bid evaluation stage.

i) The national strategy for sustainable mountain development implemented and mountain ecosystems restored

The intervention aims at sustainable mountainous ecosystem development. The plan is to undertake implementation of the sustainable land management approach in eight (8) districts of Bulambuli, Sironko, Manafwa Kween, Kapchorwa, Bukwo, Bududa, and Namisidwa.

During the period under review, the process of developing the national strategy for sustainable mountain development was initiated. The ToRs were developed to procure consultancy services to develop the strategy.

In addition, NEMA together with Makerere University (MUK) assessed soil erosion thresholds for hilly and mountainous areas in Uganda to enable the identification of monitoring indicators for erosion in the country as part of mountain ecosystem restoration.

In view of the above performance, the wetland restoration initiatives are compromised by the non-provision of alternatives; this has caused re-encroachments in some wetlands. For the forests, the unclear boundaries have resulted in constant encroachment on NFA land. There is need for the NFA and Wetlands departments to come up with alternative livelihoods, especially those that were deriving their livelihood from these forests and wetlands for a long time.

3.2.2 Develop and implement a framework that reduces adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (air quality and waste management practices)

This intervention aims at addressing target 11.6 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of creating clean cities. It proposes the reduction of adverse per capita environmental impact of cities by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management by 2030.

This intervention is mainly contributed to by NEMA. The planned outputs are: i) 25 Cities/ municipalities equipped with air quality monitors and ii) 25 cities/ municipalities with functional solid waste/e-waste management facilities, Green parks/belts gazetted in cities/towns. The overall intervention performance was poor at 20.48%. Findings on implementation outputs are discussed below:

Under equipping municipalities with air quality monitors, 25 cities were not equipped with air quality monitors as planned. This was attributed to the budget cuts which in turn hampered the procurement process.

In order to support 25 cities/municipalities with functional solid waste/e-waste management facilities, green parks/belts gazetted in cities/towns, The NEMA provided technical support in terms of training on solid waste management/composting to the eight (8) cities (Arua, Lira, Soroti, Mbale, Jinja, Hoima, Masaka, Mbarara and Fort Portal) and four (4) municipalities (Masindi, Mukono, Kasese and Kabale). Some of these are cities that were previously supported to establish solid waste management plants through the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) project. Although there was a budget allocated to green parks/belts gazetted in cities/towns, no activity was reported under this output.

Based on the performance of the outputs under the intervention, if the current trend of funding to NEMA continues throughout the NDP III period, the output of achieving clean cities shall not be achieved. There is therefore a need by the MFPED to fund NEMA and cities to acquire air quality monitors and waste management equipment.

3.2.3 Mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators

The aim of the intervention is to ensure that all policies, programmes and budgets take care of environmental aspects. This is to be achieved by training the MDAs and LGs in incorporating environmental aspects into their programmes and budgeting process.

This intervention is mainly contributed to by NEMA. The planned outputs are: i) The National State of Environment Report (NSOER) prepared, ii) A legal framework for environment management strengthened iii) All lead agencies, environment and natural resources management submitted reports to NEMA, iv) Capacity of relevant stakeholders on environmental laws and standards enhanced.

Overall intervention performance was fair. Findings on implementation for the period under review are summarised below:

a) The National State of Environment Report (NSOER) prepared

The NEMA, in accordance with the National Environment Act No. 5 of 2019, is obliged to produce the National State of the Environment Report (NSOER) every two years. The process of developing the NSOER 2020-2021 was ongoing. In this regard, NEMA carried out field reconnaissance in the new cities to gather secondary information for the NSOER for 2020 and to identify environmental hot and “hope” spots, for spatial data collection and mapping for the NSOER. Since the report involves a number of stakeholder consultations, it is normally published a year later. Two drafting workshops were held with the technical team of the Environment Information Network (EIN).

Since the NSOER report being prepared is for 2020 and the current year is 2022, there is a need to prepare the national state of environment report in a timely manner to inform subsequent policy action on environmental management. This will also help reduce the degradation.

b) Legal framework for sustainable ENR management developed

The plan is to support the development and implementation of a legal framework for sound environmental management. By 31st December 2021, draft guidelines such as Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) and biodiversity and social offset were developed and drafts submitted for approval by Top management and the Board of Directors of NEMA. They were aimed at supporting the implementation of the National Environment Act (NEA), 2019 in the short run, but also in the long run support the domestication of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD).

From the discussion above, there is little being done to mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes with clear budget lines and performance indicators. The outputs implemented do not necessarily relate to the aims of the intervention. The NEMA and its partners should intensify sensitisation of policy makers to appreciate the role of environment and natural resources in the sustainable policy implementation.

3.2.4 Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry

The intervention aims at ensuring an environmentally literate population by integrating environmental education into the national curriculum at all levels. The key contributor to this intervention is NEMA. The planned outputs are: i) Education for Sustainable Development integrated in education curricular, ii) Public education programs and campaigns on environment enhanced; and iii) Information, Education & Communication materials on environment developed and translated into local languages. Overall intervention performance was fair at 52.26%. Findings are discussed below:

a) Education for Sustainable Development integrated in education curricular

The NEMA planned to undertake quarterly Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) programs in schools (1 per quarter). By half year, the NEMA had engaged the universities of Kabale and Bishop Stewart on the integration of the Education for Sustainable Development (ESD). Notably, Kabale University was implementing an ESD Strategy that embeds environment management practices into their academic and non-academic programs. The NEMA, together with the universities, developed action plans to strengthen the implementation of ESD in the two universities.

b) Public education programs and campaigns on environment enhanced

To increase the understanding of environmental issues taking place by the public, four (4) quarterly public education and awareness programmes were planned. By the end of the second quarter, the NEMA had carried out a media field trip to showcase interventions and environmental hotspots within the Kampala Metropolitan Area. This was intended to influence community awareness, and public support, about benefits of wetland conservation, sustainable use, improved planning of green spaces and identifying areas with recurring encroachment of fragile ecosystems. The NEMA however could not cover much due to inadequate funds as its budget was cut.

In addition, the NEMA facilitated an awareness workshop tagged “*Wealth from Waste*” together with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Mitigation (CEPCOM) to enlighten the community on how to better use waste. This was intended to provide alternatives to the targeted community on how to better use the waste rather than just disposing of it off into the environment. The engagement took place in Namulanda, Entebbe, Wakiso District. The effects/outcomes of this training are yet to be seen.

c) Information, Education and Communication materials on environment developed and translated into local languages

The NEMA planned to produce and disseminate IEC materials on a quarterly basis. By half year, Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials for one quarter were prepared/produced and awaiting printing for dissemination. The IEC materials include living in harmony in Luganda and English posters, save paper posters, save water posters, plant and grow trees posters, environmental and social impact assessment brochures, district support coordination and public education brochures, the NEMA brochure, and a backdrop banner.

The planned target is yet to be achieved as the IEC materials have to be printed and disseminated countrywide.

The intervention of integrating education for sustainable development in national curricula at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry is far from being achieved given the coverage so far done, far from the target for the NDP III period. Secondly, these IEC materials are normally put at district headquarters yet this information needs to trickle down to the village level. There is a need for the NEMA to collaborate with the National Curriculum Development Centre to ensure that this integration takes place.

3.2.5 Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction

The intervention seeks to address, mitigate and adapt to the adverse effects of climate change. This intervention is contributed to by the Climate Change Department in the Office of the Prime Minister and other development partners in the climate change arena.

The annual planned outputs are: i) operationalisation of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) inventory update process for the GHG emitting sectors; ii) a National Gender Responsive MRV System developed and operationalised; and iii) Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reviewed, updated and submitted to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and create national level awareness for its operationalisation among nine (9) sectors, and iv) LGs sensitised on responsive planning and budgeting for climate and disaster risk.

Overall intervention performance was fair at 60%. Performance of outputs monitored is discussed below:

a) Operationalisation of the GHG inventory update process for the GHG emitting sectors

The MWE planned to update the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory in the FY2021/22. By 31st December 2021, an inventory for GHGs emissions for 2016 and 2017 is currently under development with donor support from GIZ and UNDP. It includes emissions of carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and fluorinated gases (F-Gases) among others. The Capacity of the Climate Change Department (CCD) and other emitting sectors on development and management of GHG inventories was built through training.

Despite the existence of an act on GHG, there are no regulations in place to operationalise the GHG act. There is a need therefore to fast track the process of developing regulations to manage the GHG aspects. Additionally, the sectors that are supposed to provide GHG information do not have the capacity in terms of equipment, training, and funds to provide such information. This constrains the management processes of the GHG.

b) A National Gender Responsive Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system developed and operationalised

The MWE planned to develop and operationalise a national gender responsive MRV system in FY2021/22. By half year, procurement of a consultant to develop the national gender responsive MRV system was at the evaluation stage.

However, the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MVR) system, for monitoring, reporting and verifying climate information was developed and being piloted after training in the MDAs of Energy, Agriculture, Forestry and wetlands. The feedback from the users was that it is a good online, tool but requires an offline version.

The MVR system has the capacity to integrate qualitative and quantitative information related to climate mitigation, adaptation, and finance and GHG inventories. The MVR system could also be used to upload and store relevant reports, spreadsheets, and databases.

c) Uganda's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) reviewed, updated and submitted to UNFCCC in October 2021 and created national level awareness for its operationalisation among 9 sectors⁹

The MWE planned to review and update the Uganda's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and submit them to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

By 31st December 2021, Uganda's NDC was reviewed and updated with support from UNDP. A final draft was submitted to the UNFCCC in line with the requirements of the Paris Agreement which Uganda signed in October 2015 and ratified in September 2016.

The NDC aims to further strengthen mitigation actions on one part as well as adaptation actions as the country's priority response to climate change. The mitigation component of this NDC shows that Uganda's emissions are projected to increase from 90.1 Metric tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO₂e) in 2015 to 148.8 MtCO₂e by 2030 and 235.7 MtCO₂e by 2050 under the Business-as-Usual (BAU) Scenario. However, if the planned mitigation measures are implemented, Uganda's emissions will be reduced by 24.7% below the BAU trajectory by 2030 to 112.1 MtCO₂e. The estimated cost to implement the adaptation and mitigation actions prioritised in this NDC is estimated at US\$16.2bn.

d) Local Governments sensitised on responsive planning and budgeting for climate and disaster risk

A total of four out of the planned 10 regional trainings on climate change and disaster risk reduction were conducted with donor support from the Strategic Programme on Climate Resilience project (SPCR). Additionally, selected staff from three (3) MDAs, five (5) LGs and one (1) university were trained in climate change adaptation planning and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues. Three out of the planned seven sectors were integrating climate change in their development and implementation plans.

Based on the performance of the outputs under the intervention, the incorporation of climate and disaster risk planning and budgeting by local governments is still low given the funding. The climate change department is not well funded yet its activities have a long term impact on national development. Most of the outputs are supported by off-budget financing. There is a need for the Government to prioritise the integration of climate change aspects into planning and budgeting.

⁹ Environment and Ecosystems, Water and Sanitation, Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Energy, Transport, Manufacturing, Industrial Processes and Mining, Cities and the Built Environment, Tourism, Education, Health and Disaster Risk reduction.

3.2.6 Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators

The intervention seeks to integrate climate change in programmes and budgets to ensure resilience to the effects of climate change. The key contributors to this intervention are: Climate Change Department at MWE, NEMA and OPM.

The annual planned outputs are: i) National Mitigation Action (NAMAs) plans for the Renewable Energy Sector developed and financed, ii) Gender responsive capacity building for climate risk screening in projects and programmes undertaken at MDA and LG levels, iii) National monitoring frameworks and LG performance assessment revised to include climate change indicators, and iv) Local capacity built in climate change response.

a) National Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) plans for the Renewable Energy Sector developed and financed

The MWE planned to prepare and implement renewable energy specific national mitigation actions. And one Concept Note was planned to be later developed into a project for potential funding.

By 31st December 2021, the NAMA was yet to be developed; however, a project concept note was developed with the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD) to address renewable energy specific national mitigation actions. The Concept Note is yet to transition into a project to attract funding.

b) Gender responsive capacity building for climate risk screening in projects and programmes undertaken at MDA and LG levels

Under this output, the MWE planned to sensitise 25 MDAs and LGs in climate risk screening of projects and programmes. By half year, the process was initiated. Members of staff from NEMA, MAAIF, Busitema University, Uganda National Council of Science and Technology, Ministry of Works and Transport; and the LGs of Kayunga, Buikwe, Mukono, Jinja, and Wakiso, were trained in climate risk screening of projects and programmes through donor support.

In addition, a climate budget tagging process was being piloted in four MDAs of Water, Environment, Energy and Agriculture and four LGs of Kasese, Mbale, Buikwe districts and Lira Municipality. The climate budget tagging is for the FY2022/23 budget.

c) National monitoring frameworks and LG performance assessment revised to include climate change indicators

During this period, the MWE planned to develop 12 climate change indicators. By half year, a total of three indicators under forestry conservation, water and wetland conservation were developed and submitted to OPM for adoption. One indicator was adopted and the rest were being reviewed for possible adoption.

d) Local capacity built in climate change response

Under this output, the MWE planned to undertake climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness and outreach campaigns. The community awareness training on climate change and disaster risk reduction targeted the women, youth and farmer's groups.

The climate change department trained the LGs of Yumbe, Arua, Manafwa, Mityana and Buikwe to increase awareness and participation in climate change planning with support from AfDB under the Pilot Programme on Climate Resilience Project (PPCR). This was aimed at building capacity in climate change adaptation and mitigation awareness.

In relation to the performance discussed above, little progress was made in mainstreaming climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators. Most of the planned activities are yet to be achieved as only one indicator out of 12 were adopted and the climate budget tagging process is at a piloting stage in a few institutions. The MWE therefore should fast track implementation of the intervention to achieve its aims.

3.2.7 Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response

The intervention intends to strengthen policies and laws that relate to disaster reduction, mitigation, management and effective response. This intervention is contributed to by Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA), OPM and Climate Change Department under MWE.

The planned outputs are; i) DRR Law and Regulations developed, and ii) Government's capacity for rapid emergency and disaster response enhanced. Overall intervention performance was poor at 41.08%. Performance of the monitored outputs is discussed below:

a) Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Law and Regulations developed

The OPM planned to develop a National Disaster Risk Plan, and draft a National Disaster Preparedness Management Bill.

At the time of monitoring in February 2022, the National Disaster Risk Management Plan was developed. This was to inform the preparation of the National Disaster Preparedness and Management Bill.

b) Government's capacity for rapid emergency and disaster response enhanced

The plan was to; i) maintain the equipment of the National Emergency Coordination and Operations Centre (NECOC) & DECOCs and enhance the staff capacities; ii) conduct disaster risk assessments at district and community level; iii) enhance the national disaster monitoring, early warning and disaster reporting system; and iv) resettle 1,250 persons living at high risk of landslides in five disaster prone districts of Bududa, Manafwa, Sironko and Bulambuli.

By 31st December 2021, the OPM had procured and installed equipment to enhance capacities of staff in 11 DECOCs of Bukedea, Moroto, Kween, Kasese, Kabale, Adjumani, Amuru, Nakasongola, Butaleja, Namayingo and Bududa districts to enhance capacities of staff in disaster response and management. However, information on the procured equipment and types was not readily available.

The OPM also carried out 32 disaster risk assessments in Kasese, Abim, Kotido, Moroto, Gulu, Amuru, Kitgum, Lamwo, Bududa, Manafwa, Sironko, Namisindwa, Bulambuli, Rubanda, Masaka, Buyende, Buliisa, Nakasongola, Ntoroko and Agago districts on effects of floods, heavy rains, landslides, food security. Reports were not readily available for verification.

The National Early Warning System against disaster risks was enhanced through practicing use of chatbots and digitised damage and loss assessment tools which provide real time information to aid decision making.

To resettle 1,250 persons living at high risk of landslides in five disaster prone districts, the OPM drafted a work plan that will guide resettlement of persons at high risk of landslides in Elgon sub-region to Bunambutye and flood victims in Ntoroko District. The actual resettlement was yet to take place.

The slow progress towards the development of a National Disaster Risk Plan, and draft a National Disaster Preparedness Management Bill is negatively affecting the achievement of the intervention of strengthening the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response. The OPM should therefore fast track the process to ensure the existence of a law and guidelines on disaster preparedness management.

3.2.8: Institutionalise disaster risk planning in programmes

The intervention seeks to ensure that the planning process of all programmes caters for any eventual disaster occurrence during programme implementation. This intervention is contributed to by OPM, UNMA and Planning departments of MDAs and LGs.

The planned output is District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) established and oriented on roles and responsibilities across the country and trained on resilience and contingency planning. The monitoring findings are explained below:

By half year, 11 out of a planned 30 District Disaster Management Committees (DDMCs) were trained on disaster resilience. The trained LGs were: Moroto, Amudat, Kaabong, Karenga, Dokolo Amuru, Pader, Kyegegwa, Isingiro, Bundibugyo, and Bunyangabu however activity reports were not readily available.

In addition, 16 districts were trained in to develop District Contingency Plans (DCPs). The trained LGs were Kikuube, Kamwenge, Ntoroko, Bundibugyo, Kasese, Obongi, Nakapiripirit, Koboko (and 8 sub-counties in Koboko), Karenga, Amuru, Pader, Kisoro, Ngora, Kanungu, Pakwach and Nwoya. These training resulted in increased awareness against disasters.

3.2.9: Enhance capacities for storage, management and distribution of relief commodities

The intervention focuses on strengthening the government's capacity to store, manage and distribute relief items to disaster victims. This intervention is contributed to by UNMA, OPM and MWE's Climate Change Department. The planned output is timely disbursement of relief food and non-food items to disaster victims.

The intervention budget is Ug shs 4.91bn, of which Ug shs 2.26bn (46%) was released and Ug shs 0.98bn (43%) expended by 31st December 2021. The release was very good but expenditure was poor. Overall intervention performance was poor at 45.33%. The performance of the intervention is explained below:

In FY 2021/22, a total of 222,000 out of the targeted 210,000 households were supported with relief food items including 22,404 bags (100kgs) of maize; 9,715 bags (100kgs) of beans;

31,160Kgs of sugar; 2,400 iron sheets and 591,867 pieces (non-food items). These were procured and distributed to 79 disaster-affected districts in 12 regions (Table 3.1).

Table 3.1: Distribution of Food/ Non-Food Items by Region (July- November 2021)

Sub-regions	Maize flour (bags of 100kgs)	Beans (bags of 100kgs)	Sugar (100kgs)	Iron sheets	Others ¹⁰	No. of districts
Acholi	120,000	60,000	0	0	94	6
Ankole-Kigezi	240,000	122,500	9,500	1,400	374,640	11
Bugisu	131000	65800	2060	0	4	5
Busoga	20000	10000	1000	0	0	1
Central	433400	217200	9,600	500	2,109	22
Eastern	68,000	34,000	0	0	0	3
Karamoja	734,000	230,000	1,000	0	350	8
Teso	110,000	55,000	2,000	0	200	5
Toro-Bunyoro	140,000	70,000	3,500	200	213,750	6
West Nile	80,000.0	36,000.0	1,000.0	0	0	4
Western	74,000	26,000	1,000	200	720	3
Lango	90,000	45,000	500	100	0	5
Total	2,240,400	971,500	31,160	2,400	591,867	79

Source: Humanitarian Assistance Progress Reports; Field Findings

The districts of Rukiga, Ngora, Bududa and Nakasongola confirmed receipt of food items to districts and beneficiaries. The details are explained below:

Rukiga District got food items in October 2021 which were distributed to over 420 vulnerable homesteads (widows, elderly and child-headed households) in four sub-counties in Nakitoma, Nabiswera, Lwabyata, Rwampanga, and Kalungi. These had been displaced by the flooding of Lake Kyoga. The items included 10,000kgs of maize and 7,500kgs of beans, and 500kgs of sugar.

Nakasongola District got and distributed 20,000kgs of maize, 10,000kgs of beans, and 20 cartons of soap, to over 420 vulnerable homesteads (widows, elderly and child-headed households) that had been displaced by the flooding of Lake Kyoga

Ngora District got and distributed 10,000kgs of maize, 5,000kgs of beans, 1,000kgs of sugar and 20 cartons of soap, to sub-counties of Ngora, Ngora TC, Mukura, Kafir, and Kobwin in the Parishes most affected by prolonged dry spells. The total number of beneficiaries was 999 people.

¹⁰ Blankets, mosquito nets, tarpaulins, soap, mats, masks, basins, milk boxes, bales /pieces

The distribution targeted people living with HIV, persons with disabilities (PWDs), child and female headed households, and older persons. The portions distributed were: maize flour-10kgs, beans-5kgs and sugar-1kg per beneficiary household. The District Community Development office reported inadequacy of the food items supplied.

Bududa District confirmed receipt of 20,000kgs of maize flour, 10,000kgs of beans, 1,000kgs of sugar and 20 cartons of soap. These were distributed to over 200 households in Bulucheke, Bushiye, Bumanyoka, Bufuma, Mabono, Bududa, Bukibino, and Bukalasi sub-counties.

Challenges

- i. Deforestation and re-encroachment due to political propaganda into the occupancy and use of forest land and wetlands by neighbouring communities.
- ii. Failure to provide alternative livelihood to communities formally using the wetlands by some actors. This has accentuated the re-encroachment and vandalism of pillars and planted seedlings.
- iii. Issuance of land titles in wetland and forest land by cultural institutions, and district land boards.
- iv. Absence of regulations to operationalise the Greenhouse Gases Inventory has delayed the implementation of the GHG Act. This is worsened by the absence of capacity by the sectors that are supposed to provide GHG information.
- v. Un-surveyed forest boundaries. This causes conflict with surrounding communities and makes it difficult to evict encroachers, for example in the South Busoga Range where 16 compartments are occupied by encroachers.
- vi. Inadequate forest management infrastructure and equipment. Most buildings are dilapidated and the transport fleet is very old with high maintenance costs. This is worsened by inadequate fuel for carry out supervision and patrols.

Recommendations

- i. The MWE should advocate for various stakeholder support including politicians and culture leaders in the sustainable use of the fragile ecosystems by the communities.
- ii. The MWE should provide alternative livelihoods to former wetland users to mitigate the cases of re-encroachment and vandalism of pillars.
- iii. The MLHUD should fast-track cancellation of all illegal land titles in wetlands and forest land and punitive measures should be put in place for technical personnel who encourage communities to occupy gazetted wetlands by giving titles in gazetted forest and wetlands.
- iv. The MFPED should support the MWE and NFA to quicken the surveying and demarcation of forest land and wetland boundaries.
- v. There MWE should fast-track the establishment of the GHG regulations.

Conclusion

The performance of the sub-programme was good at 70.6% given the financial performance of 54%. Out of the nine (9) monitored interventions, six (6) were on track, while three (3) were off track. However, some key interventions were not budgeted, for example, “Formulate and implement vehicle emission standards and sustainable management of chemicals”. Others which were planned for did not have clear targets to measure achievement like “Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation while less expenditures were experienced on others for instance, integrate education for sustainable development in national curricula,” which affected the performance of the sub-programme.

3.3: Land Management Sub-Programme

Introduction

This sub-programme is contributed to by the Ministry of Lands, Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD), and Uganda Land Commission (ULC). The sub-programme aims at reducing land related conflicts by 30%. Its outcomes include: Increased titled land; and Reduction in land conflicts.

Objective

The overall objective of the sub-programme is to strengthen land use and management.

Planned interventions

The planned intervention for FY 2021/22 include: i) Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems; ii) Develop and implement a Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS); iii) Fast track the formulation, review, harmonisation, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines; iv) Promote integrated land use planning; v) Promote tenure security including women’s access to land, vi) Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights; and vii) Establish the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to enhance data integration for planning and development

Out of the ten (10) interventions under the sub-programme, seven (7) were sampled for monitoring during the period under review:

Sub-programme financial performance

The annual sub-programme budget for FY 2021/22 is Ug shs 83.01bn, of which Ug shs 34.92bn (37.2%) was released and Ug shs 21.32bn (61.1%) expended by 31st December 2021. The release was good, while expenditure was fair. However, still not all intervention outputs had expended. Capitalising the Land Fund to ensure access to land by lawful and bonafide occupants with the biggest portion of the budget did not spend.

Sub-programme performance

Overall sub-programme performance was poor at 18.76%. This is because the funds released under Uganda Land Commission were not expended. The NDP III has 10 interventions under this sub-programme, and eight were monitored. Summarised intervention performance is shown in table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Performance of the Monitored Interventions Under Land Management Sub-Programme by 31st December 2021

No	Intervention	Performance Rating	Remarks
01	Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems	On track	Automation is on track though the integration with other systems is lagging.
02	Develop and implement a Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS)	On track	A draft MoU with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for undertaking this activity.
03	Fast track the formulation, review, harmonisation, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines	On track	On track.
04	Promote land consolidation, titling and banking	On track	National Physical Development Plan was submitted to Cabinet for review.
05	Promote tenure security including women's access to land	Off Track	Efforts to promote tenure security especially for women are still low.
06	Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights	Off Track	MDAs and LGs were trained and MZOs strengthened.
07	Capitalise the Land Fund to ensure access to land by lawful and bonafide occupants	Off Track	The poor performance is attributed to the non-expenditure of the released funds.
08	Undertake a comprehensive inventory of Government land	Off track	Administrative challenges at the ULC affected the expenditure, hence fewer outputs were implemented.

Source: IFMS, Vote Progress Reports and Authors' Analysis

The detailed performance of the monitored interventions is hereafter discussed.

Interventions' Performance

3.3.1: Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems

The intervention aims at ensuring that the Land Information System is automated and integrated with other systems. This intervention is contributed to by the MLHUD and ULC.

The planned outputs are: i) Revised topographic maps, large scale maps and National atlas, and ii) Data Processing Centre established; and iii) Land Information System automated and integrated with other systems;

The overall intervention performance was fair. A total of 36 topographic maps were updated and disseminated to three (3) districts of Gulu, Luwero and Omoro out of the planned eight. In addition, two (2) out of the planned five (5) cadastral maps were produced.

The planned Data Processing Centre was established at Entebbe with a database of all parcels mapped. In addition, Terms of Reference (ToRs) for procurement of a consultant to design and construct land administration structures at the National Land Information Centre (NLIC) were developed.

The Land Information System was yet to be integrated with other systems. but the LIS was maintained in 22 Ministry Zonal Offices (MZOs).

3.3.2: Develop and implement a Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS)

The aim of the intervention is to ensure that a LAVMIS is developed and implemented. This intervention is contributed to by ULC and MLHUD. The planned outputs are: i) National Valuation Standards and Guidelines developed and disseminated, and ii) Property Index for Taxation and Valuation developed and implemented.

Overall intervention performance was poor at 50%. In an effort to develop and implement the Property Index for Taxation and Valuation, the MLHUD developed a draft MoU with the Uganda Bureau of Statistics (UBOS) for undertaking this activity. Analysis of the collected baseline data was ongoing.

The MLHUD has a Land Valuation Infrastructure Project with an output of inspection and valuation of land and property; however, the planned activities under it do not focus on developing and implementing the Land Valuation Management Information System.

3.3.3: Fast track the formulation, review, harmonisation, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines

The aim of the intervention is to create an enabling legal atmosphere in the management of land matters. It is contributed to by MLHUD and ULC. The annual planned output is - land laws, policies, regulations, standards and guidelines formulated and reviewed.

Overall intervention performance was good. Under formulation of land policies, a review of the Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA) for the Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation

Policy (LARRP) was undertaken. The purpose of the LARRP is to facilitate land acquisitions and reduce conflicts by ensuring that displaced people are treated in a fair and equitable way and are not evicted forcefully.

Additionally, a review of the Land Act and procedures for adjudication of land disputes was undertaken. The purpose of the review is harmonising the varying interests over land including women's land rights to support commercial land utilisation and improve land ownership. A total of 27 District Land Boards and 27 District Land Officers were trained on land management and only 25% (106) passive stations were maintained.

3.3.4: Promote integrated land use planning

This intervention is contributed to by ULC and MLHUD. The annual planned outputs are; i) National Physical Development Plan approved and implemented, ii) LGs physical planning priorities profiled, iii) No. of regional PDPs developed and aligned to the NPDP, and iv) Local Governments physical planning priorities profiled.

Overall intervention performance was fair. To promote land use, the National Physical Development Plan which aims at addressing the tensions and contradictions among sectoral policies was submitted to Cabinet for review. The National Physical Development Plan will also provide analytical parameters for the planned allocation, use and management of the country's land and other physical resources. It will therefore serve as a framework through which the planning and management of these resources is guided at the national level.

3.3.5: Promote tenure security including women's access to land

The target of the intervention is to promote tenure security for all to access land. It is contributed to by ULC and MLHUD. The annual planned outputs are: i) Tenure security for all stakeholders including women enhanced; and ii) systematic land adjudication and certification (SLAAC) program in 135 districts implemented;

Overall intervention performance was poor at 46%. To promote women's access to land, the intervention planned to issue Certificates of Customary Ownership (CCO) to women in the various districts countrywide. A total of 700 parcels for issuance of CCOs were developed for women in the Northern Region.

Furthermore, issuance of land titles to women in the country was not done pending approval of the Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification (SLAAC) component to be implemented under World Bank funding. The titled land area had increased by 18,900 titles by 31st December 2021.

Efforts to promote tenure security especially for women are still low. The MLHUD should fast track the securing of funding for this component from the World Bank as planned.

3.3.6 Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights

The intervention is contributed to by ULC and MLHUD. The planned annual outputs are; i) Capacity of Land Management Institutions (state and non-state actors) strengthened, and ii) Traditional and religious institutions trained and supported.

The intervention budget is Ug shs 0.42bn, of which Ug shs 0.16bn (38%) was released and Ug shs 0.13bn (81%) expended by 31st December 2021. Release and expenditure was good.

Overall intervention performance was poor at 46.94%. The intervention planned to build the capacity of District Land Boards (DLBs), District Land Offices and Ministry Zonal Offices (MZOs) through training. By 31st December 2021, a total of 54 out of a planned 70 DLBs and DLOs had been trained in land management.

Five (5) barazas in Wakiso, Kamwenge, Katakwi, Hoima, and Mityana out of the planned 10 were undertaken to sensitise the public on land matters. The training also aimed at ensuring representation of all groups, especially women and the vulnerable.

3.3.7 Establish the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to enhance data integration for planning and development

This intervention is contributed to by ULC and MLHUD. The annual planned outputs are: i) NSDI established and operationalised, and ii) International boundaries affirmed.

Various Continuous Operating Reference stations (CORs) and passive stations were planned to be developed and maintained within the FY. Only 25% (106) passive stations were maintained, while the procurement for a consultant to undertake enhancement of the CORs stations was ongoing at the bid evaluation stage.

Challenge

Administrative challenges as a result of interdictions of some officials including the Accounting Officer affected implementation of key activities thus finances could not be spent.

Recommendation

The MFPED should fast-track the appointment of an Accounting Officer-Secretary to the Commission to enable the ULC to execute its planned outputs.

Conclusion

The sub-programme performance was poor at 18%. On policy formulation, the Land Acquisition Resettlement and Rehabilitation Policy (LARRP) was being developed to facilitate land acquisition, while the process of developing a Land Valuation System was still in early stages. However, the sub-programme was grappling with administrative challenges at ULC which disrupted the land acquisition process as most key activities could not be undertaken. Additionally, delay in implementing a Systematic Land Adjudication and Certification (SLAAC) system under World Bank funding halted issuance of titles to the bonafide land occupants.

CHAPTER 4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 Programme Conclusion

The NRECCLWM Programme performance was fair at 50%. Much as the performance of the Water Resources Management; and Environment and Natural Resources sub-programmes was on track, this does not necessarily warrant the achievement of intended objectives. Many PIAP interventions were not budgeted for, and those planned for were in silo project mode thus could not easily be disaggregated in some cases. On the other hand, Land Management Sub-Programme was off track mainly due to the suspension of key personnel which affected implementation of works. Notable was no expenditure under the Capitalise the Land Fund intervention which has a big budget. Four of the eight interventions monitored under Lands Management were off track. Given this level of performance, the programme may not achieve the PIAP targets and the overall objective of stopping and reversing the degradation of Water Resources, Environment, Natural Resources as well as the effects of Climate Change on economic growth and livelihood security.

4.2 Recommendations

- i. The MWE should seek for technical and non-technical support including political, religious and cultural leadership support in order to restore/protect the fragile ecosystems.
- ii. The MWE and NFA should prioritise the surveying and demarcation of forest land and wetland boundaries in the budgets.
- iii. The MLHUD should stop the issuance of illegal land titles in wetlands and forest reserves, fast track cancellation of the existing ones, then hold responsible officers accountable.
- iv. The PPDA and MFPED should follow up the implementation of the EGP to rectify the causes of delays in and continue to build the capacity of system users.
- v. The MWE should urgently adopt the Programme Based Approach in planning, budgeting and implementation other than the old silo mode in order to achieve the programme objectives.
- vi. The Ministry of Public Service should fast-track the restructuring exercise to allow recruitment of staff to fill the staffing gaps for improved performance.

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ANNEXES

Annex 1: Selected Interventions Monitored under the NRECCLWM Programme

Lead MDA	Monitored Intervention	Sub-Sub Programme	Coverage	Location visited
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level	Water resources Management	11: Water Resources Regulation	MWE Headquarters Kampala, MWE regional office Lira, MWE regional office Mbarara, MWE regional office Moroto, MWE regional office Fort portal
			12: Water Quality Management	
			21: Trans-Boundary Water Resource Management	
			Project 1522: Inner Murchison Bay Cleanup Project	
	Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance		Project 1530: Integrated Water Resources Management and Development Project (IWMDP)	Kyoga WMZ regional laboratory, Mbale, UNWMZ Regional Laboratory Lira, Victoria WMZ regional laboratory, Mbarara, AWMZ regional Laboratory Fortpotal. MWE central laboratory Entebbe. Districts: Lira, Mbale, Manafwa, Bukwo, Kumi, Soroti, Moroto, Kasese, Kween, Katakwi Kabarole, Kabale, Hoima, Serere, Lwengo, Kyenjojo, Kayunga, Kabarole, Ntoroko
			Project 1302: Support for Hydro-Power Devt and Operations on River Nile	
			Project 1348: Water Management Zones Project Phase II	
			Project 1424: Multi-Lateral Lakes Edward & Albert Integrated Fisheries and Water Resources Management (LEAFII)	

Lead MDA	Monitored Intervention	Sub-Sub Programme	Coverage	Location visited
			Project: 1487 Enhancing Resilience of Communities to Climate Change	
Ministry of Water and Environment,	Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas	Natural Resources management	14: Environment Support Services	Local governments: Kween, Kapchorwa, Omoro, Oyam, Kiryandongo, Masindi, Gulu, Zombo and Arua. Butebo, Pader, Arua, Lira, Jinja, Kitgum, Mayuge, Tororo. Kumi Kyenjojo, Hoima, Lwengo, Rubanda, Kikuube
National Environment Management Authority			15: Forestry Support Services	
National Forestry Authority	Develop and implement a framework that reduces adverse per capita environmental impact of cities (air quality and waste management practices)		16: Wetland Management Services	
			Project 1520: Building Resilient Communities, Wetland Ecosystems and Associated Catchments in Uganda	
	Mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators		Project 1697: Natural Wetlands Restoration project	
			01: Administration	
			Project 1639: Retooling of National Environment Management Authority	
			01: Headquarters	
	Integrate education for sustainable development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry		Project 1679: Retooling of National Forestry Authority	MWE Headquarters Kampala, MWE regional office Lira, MWE regional office Mbarara, MWE regional office Moroto, MWE regional office Fort portal Katuugo CFR in Nakasongola South Busoga CFR in Mayuge, Lendu CFR in Zombo, NFA-Karamoja range in Moroto

Lead MDA	Monitored Intervention	Sub-Sub Programme	Coverage	Location visited
Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	Build capacity for climate change adaptation and mitigation including hazard/disaster risk reduction	Weather , Climate and climate change	24: Climate Change Programme	MWE Headquarters Kampala Climate Change Department (CCD) Kampala
	Mainstream climate change resilience in programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators			
Office of the Prime Minister (OPM)	Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster risk governance, management and response	Disaster Preparedness and Refugees Management	18: Disaster Preparedness and Management	Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Kampala. Local Governments: Rukiga, Ngora, Bududa and Nakasongola
	Institutionalize disaster risk planning in programmes.		Refugees Management	
	Enhance capacities for storage, management and distribution of relief commodities.			
Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD)	Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems	Land, Administration and Management (MLHUD)	Land Administration	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MLHUD) Kampala Uganda Land Commission Offices (ULC), Kampala
			Land Registration	
			Surveys and Mapping	
	Develop and implement a Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS)		Project 1289: Competitiveness and Enterprise Development Project [CEDP]	
	Fast track the formulation, review, harmonization, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines		Project 1763: Land Valuation Infrastructure Project	

Lead MDA	Monitored Intervention	Sub-Sub Programme	Coverage	Location visited
	Promote integrated land use planning		7 Land Sector Reform Coordination Unit	
	Promote tenure security including women's access to land			
	Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights	Administration, Planning and Support Services	1633 Retooling of Uganda Land Commission	
			04 Planning and Quality Assurance	
	Establish the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to enhance data integration for planning and development	Government Land Administration	Government Land Management	
			Headquarters	

Annex 2: Performance of the Water Resources Management Sub-Programme by 31st December, 2021

Intervention	Output (Number)	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
Improve coordination, planning, regulation and monitoring of water resources at catchment level	Catchment Management Plans in the Water Management Zones (No)	5.53	0.0	00	1	0	0.00	The process of developing the CMPs is multiyear therefore completion is expected in FY 2023/24.
	Water management measures implemented in priority sub-catchments (No)	7.40	35.1	77	1625	5088	13.46	The catchment management measures were implemented in the three priority catchments of Aswa, Awoja and Maziba.
	Water resources data (Quantity & Quality) collected and assessed (%)	3.56	63.2	88	100	50	5.12	Data was collected from the three regional laboratories and the national laboratory.
	Joint Trans boundary catchment investment projects prepared (No)	1.00	44.9	100	65	27	1.68	Implementation of the three transboundary projects with Kenya, Tanzania and DRC was ongoing.

	Forest management plans developed and implemented. (No)	0.06	8.3	100	2	1	0.11	Six out of a planned 10 FMPs were achieved by the end of December 2021.
	Conserved and degraded wetlands demarcated and gazetted. (No)	0.19	86.3	288	801	104	0.05	The output was implemented as planned.
	National water budget to inform equitable and efficient allocation for all water uses determined (No)	0.03	50.0	100	5	5	0.05	
	Functional modeling platform (No)	6.34	0.0	0	60	0	0.00	No new automatic monitoring stations were constructed. Existing stations were monitored.
	Availability of adequate quantity and quality of water resources for all consumptive water uses assured (No)	0.03	83.3	100	1600	168	0.01	A total of 168 permits were issued for various water uses across the country.

	Operational Water information systems at the central level and in the 4 Water Management Zones (No)	6.67	0.0	0	4	3	12.13	Payment will be done in Q3 after an acceptable final inception report has been submitted by the consultant.
	Water abstraction, waste water discharge and water services regulated through permits (No)	0.03	83.3	100	1600	168	0.01	Water and wastewater discharge permit holders were monitored. Compliance averaged at 76%.
	National Water Quality Monitoring infrastructure & networks upgraded and functional (No)	1.63	3.5	100	9	3	2.95	Three wet deposition equipment will be delivered in Q3 and thereafter installation. The delayed delivery is due to COVID-19 movement restrictions in Germany where they are manufactured.
	National Water Quality Reference Laboratory analytical capacity upgraded and regional Laboratories established to address issues related to drinking water, pollution & SDGs (No)	9.61	7.9	100	7	3	17.46	Procurement of the contractor for the construction works of the national laboratory was ongoing. Construction for the regional laboratories in Lira and Fort Portal was ongoing at varying completion levels.

	Increased water storage capacity to meet water resources use requirements (No)	0.31	94.2	95	135	240	0.56	A total of 55.8ha of river banks were restored and 172.94 km demarcated with pillars.
Strengthen enforcement capacity for improved compliance	Modern forest management infrastructure procured (No)	0.15	87.9	100	359	80	0.07	A total of 80 assorted office and ICT equipment were procured for distribution.
	Professional staff recruited at forest protection level. (No)	3.48	90.6	100	199	80	2.80	The output reported salaries of staff (350) paid.
	CFRs managed under licensees, MOUs and CFM (Hectares)	9.00	90.7	100	2450	895	6.59	A total of 894.6ha were managed through NFA's partnerships with licensed tree planters in CFRs.
	Total	55.00	32.9	97			63.05	Overall performance was fair

Source: Programme Reports for Q2, IFMS and field findings

Annex 3: Performance of the Environment and Natural Resources Sub-Programme by 31st December 2021

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
Strengthen conservation, restoration of forests, wetlands and water catchments and hilly and mountainous areas	Percentage increase in forest cover (No)	13.37	39.8	56	30,000,000	12,027,201	29.27	Most of the ranges monitored were still preparing nurseries.
	Forest established under NFA and under Licensees on CFRs (Hectares)	4.95	11.6	55	11500	864.00	7.02	Output as not achieved due to budget cuts.
	Forest Management Plans prepared and revised (No)	0.35	17.1	8	10	6.00	0.77	Six out of 10 were prepared.
	A National Forestry Management Monitoring System Developed. (No)	0.03	4.5	100	1	0.50	0.07	The activity was ongoing. Program Action Plan Indicators & Monitoring Framework Indicators developed.
	Wetland Management Plans prepared/revised (No)	0.32	70.0	64	8	6.00	0.70	Development of wetlands management plans was partially funded by the off-budget component of the GCF project.

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
	Degraded wetlands restored (Hectares)	3.00	71.8	50	15,803	9747.30	5.64	A total of 9,198ha of degraded wetlands and associated catchments were restored.
	Conserved and degraded wetlands demarcated and gazetted. (Km)	3.00	78.5	31	800	557.90	5.83	A total of 557.9Km of critical wetlands were demarcated with pillars and live markers countrywide.
	Rangeland ecosystems management Action plans developed and implemented (No)	0.10	0.0	0	4	0.00	0.00	Not done
	The National strategy for sustainable mountain development Implemented (No)	0.20	0.0	0	0	0.00	0.00	Not yet implemented
	CFRs boundaries resurveyed, marked and maintained (Km)	1.44	13.9	88	700	346.10	3.16	Achievement was affected but budget cuts.
	CFRs protected and freed from illegal	0.58	87.8	126	10000	2227.00	0.22	The activity was affected by budget cuts.

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
	activities/encroachment (Hectares)							
	Degraded riverbanks and lakeshores restored and maintained (Hectares)	0.20	20.1	100	640	200.00	0.44	Released funds were not sufficient for restoration however maintenance of the 200ha of bamboo planted along the River Nile banks and lake shores was undertaken.
	Non-degraded and restored natural forests maintained (Hectares)	0.16	27.6	75	10560	1108.42	0.13	Activity was affected by the budget cuts.
	1. Fragile ecosystems gazetted as Special Conservation Areas (No) 2. Critical wetlands designated as Ramsar sites (No)	0.10	0.0	0	2	0.00	0.00	Not yet Implemented.
Develop and implement a framework that reduces adverse	Cities/ municipalities with Functional solid waste / e-waste) management facilities (No)	0.01	100.0	100	25	8.00	0.01	Cities with CDMs were supported technically by NEMA in solid waste management.

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
per capita environmental impact of cities (air quality and waste management practices)	Green parks/belts gazetted in Cities/Towns (No)	0.01	100.0	100	100	10.00	0.00	Funds not spent on gazetting the green parks.
Mainstream environment and natural resources management in policies, programmes and budgets with clear budget lines and performance indicators	The national state of environment report prepared (No)	0.05	100.0	96	1	0.00	0.00	Preparation of the NSOER is ongoing.
	Capacity of relevant stakeholders on environmental laws and standards enhanced (%)	2.55	41.2	90	100	20.00	2.71	The activities report focused more on NEMA's capacity rather than on the stakeholders.
	A legal framework for environment management strengthened (%)	1.06	31.1	76	100	20.00	1.49	Guidelines such as Payment for Ecosystem Service (PES) and biodiversity and social offset have been developed.
Integrate education for sustainable	Education for Sustainable Development integrated	0.01	100.0	100	4	1.00	0.01	NEMA engaged the universities of Kabale and Bishop Stewart on the

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
development in national curricular at all levels for an environmentally literate citizenry	in education curricular (No)							integration of the Education for sustainable development (ESD).
	Public education programs and campaigns on environment enhanced (No)	0.54	46.3	91	4	2.00	0.12	The NEMA facilitated an awareness workshop tagged “ <i>Wealth from Waste</i> ” together with the Centre for Peace and Conflict Mitigation (CEPCOM) to enlighten the community on how to better use waste.
	Information, Education & Communication materials on environment developed and translated into local languages (No)	0.01	51.1	56	4	1.00	0.76	Quarterly Information, Education and Communication (IEC) materials were prepared/produced and awaiting printing for dissemination.
Strengthen the policy, legal and institutional framework for effective disaster	Effective preparedness and response to disasters (Government's capacity for rapid emergency and disaster	1.90	48.7	60	5	1.00	1.71	Though OPM Progress Reports indicate that 32 out of the planned 30 Disaster Risk Assessments on effects

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
risk governance, management and response	response enhanced.) (No)							of floods were undertaken in 20 Districts, no detailed reports were availed.
Enhance capacities for storage, management and distribution of relief commodities.	Timely disbursement of relief food and non-food items to disaster victims (No)	4.92	46.0	43	12	2.50	4.88	A total of 3,243 Metric Tons (MT) of food items and over 594,267 pieces of non-food items were distributed to the disaster-affected persons.
Increase funding for promoting non-consumptive uses of the natural resources	Seedlings supplied (Bamboo, Indigenous and exotic species) (No)	2.22	0.0	0	30,000,000	0.00	0.00	There was no release under this output.

Intervention	Outputs	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
Mobilize and significantly increase financial resources from all sources to conserve and sustainably use natural resources and mitigate disasters	Business projects developed (No)	0.11	0.00	0	2	0.00	0	Though the output was budgeted for, there was no reported release for the same.
	Total	45.68	39.3	54			70.60	<i>Overall sub-programme performance was good</i>

Source: Programme Reports for Q2, IFMS and field findings

Annex 4: Performance of the Land Management Sub-Programme by 31st December 2021

Intervention	Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
Complete the automation and integration of the Land Management Information System with other systems	Revised topographic maps, large scale maps and National atlas (No).	2.07	45.9	80	717	191	2.57	Establishment of a data processing centre was affected by the delayed approval of CEDP-AF that is funding the SLAAC program.
Develop and implement a Land Valuation Management Information System (LAVMIS)	Property index for taxation and valuation developed and implemented (No)	0.14	100.0	50	1	0.5	0.15	Baseline data for the property indices was collected and analysis was ongoing.
Fast track the formulation, review, harmonization, and implementation of land laws, policies regulations, standards and guidelines	Land Laws, Policies, Regulations, standards and guidelines formulated and reviewed (No)	0.39	43.6	47	31	14	0.83	Freeze on the workshop item budget affected achievement of plans.
Promote land consolidation, titling and banking	Titled Land area	0.48	47.9	87	90000	18900	0.45	Titling affected by delayed approval of CEDP-AF that is funding the SLAAC program.

Intervention	Output	Financial Performance			Physical Performance			Remarks
		Annual Budget (in Billion Ug shs)	% of budget received	% of budget spent	Annual Target	Cum. Achieved Quantity	Physical Performance Score (%)	
	Land for infrastructure /utility corridors in place (No)	0.23	65.8	100	80	90	0.49	Performance affected by underfunding.
Promote tenure security including women's access to land	SLAAC program in 135 districts implemented (No)	14.14	10.6	73	3059	150	13.96	The undertaken areas were financed by USMID. However it's only targeting refugee hosting districts.
Strengthen the capacity of land management institutions in executing their mandate geared towards securing land rights	Capacity of Land Management Institutions (state and non-state actors) strengthened (No)	0.42	38.1	81	302	54	0.42	Freeze on workshops delayed full implementation of the output.
Capitalize the Land Fund to ensure access to land by lawful and bonafide occupants	Land fund Capitalised and accessed by bona fide and lawful occupants (No)	24.96	15.0	-	6164	0	0.00	Not achieved as a result of the IGG's interdiction of ULC officials
Undertake a comprehensive inventory of Government land	A Comprehensive and up to date government land inventory undertaken (No)	4.00	0.013	-	100	0	0.0	Not achieved as a result of the IGG's interdiction of ULC officials
Total		46.82	15	35			18.86	Overall performance is poor

Source: Programme Reports for Q2, IFMS and field findings