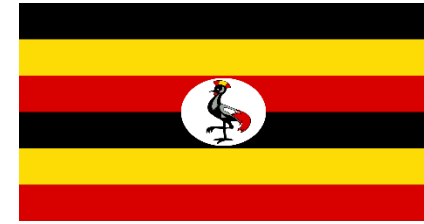




Republic of Uganda



FOREST INVESTMENT PLAN

Hon. Sam Cheptoris / Minister of Water and Environment

Mrs. Margaret Athieno Mwebesa / National FIP Focal Point

FIP – SC Meeting, Washington D.C. USA

Friday, June 9, 2017



National Context



Population

- 34 million people estimated in 2014
- 3.3% annual growth rate – fastest rate in the world
- 72% of the population live in rural areas and rely heavily on rain-fed subsistence agriculture.
- 19.7% of population below poverty line

Economy

- Economic Growth Rate: 5.0% in 2014/15
- Natural resources: 25% of GDP during 2011/2014
- Forests contribute: 5.2% of GDP
- 94% of household energy from forest

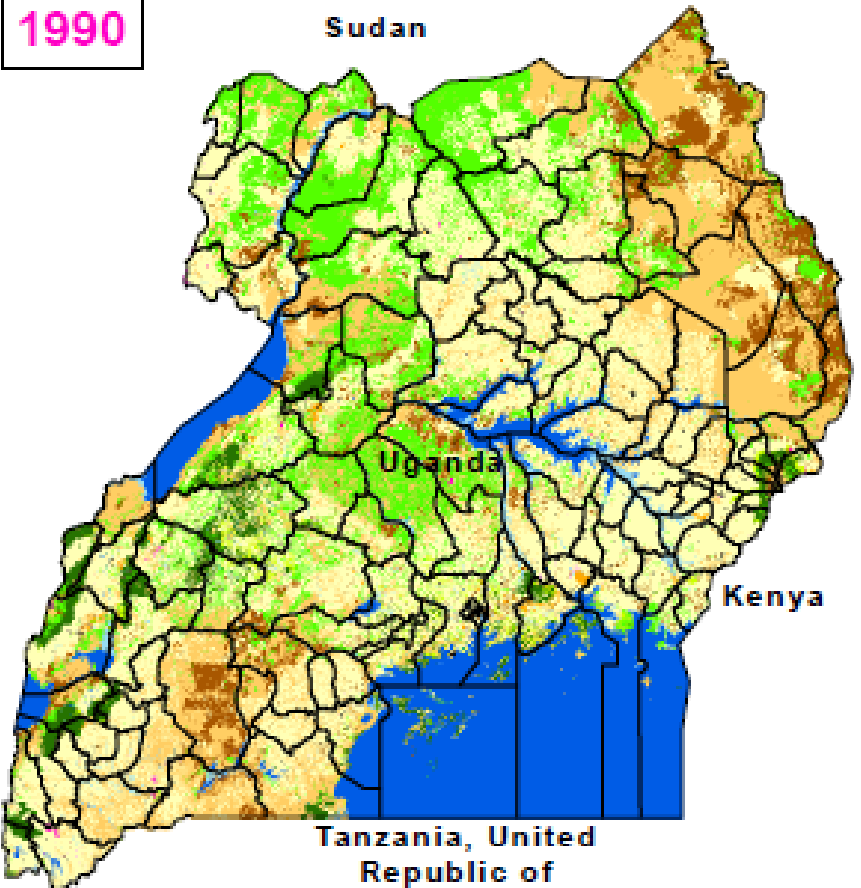




The National Context – Forest Cover

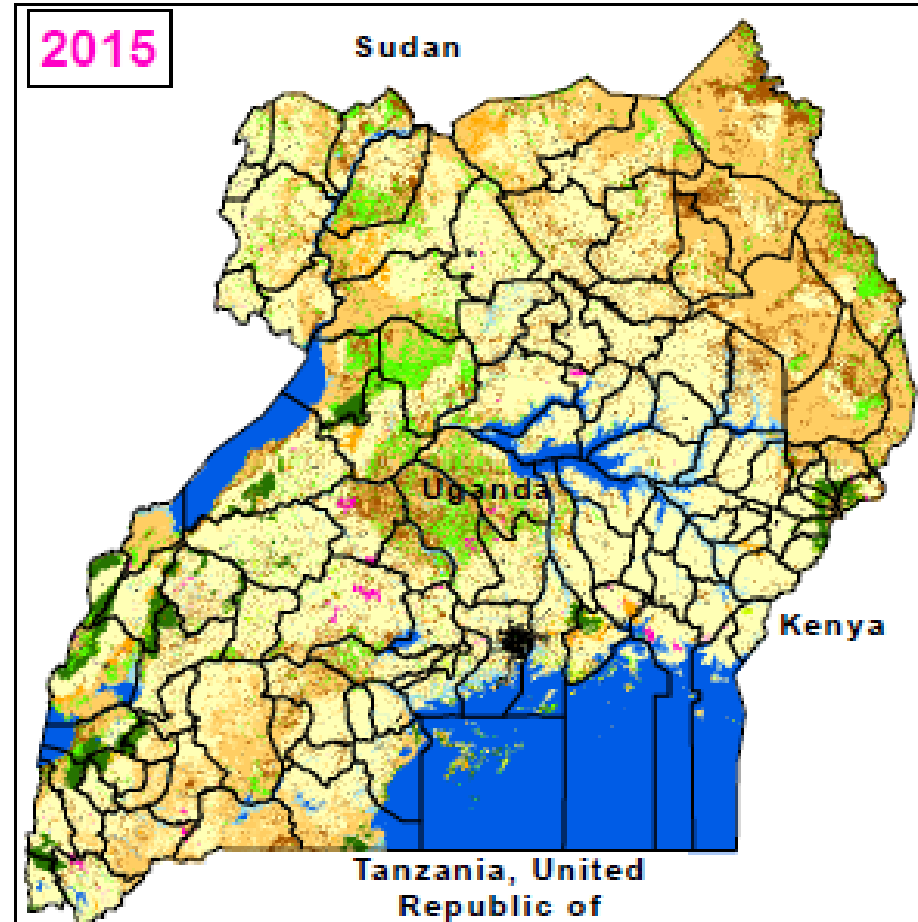
1990

Sudan



2015

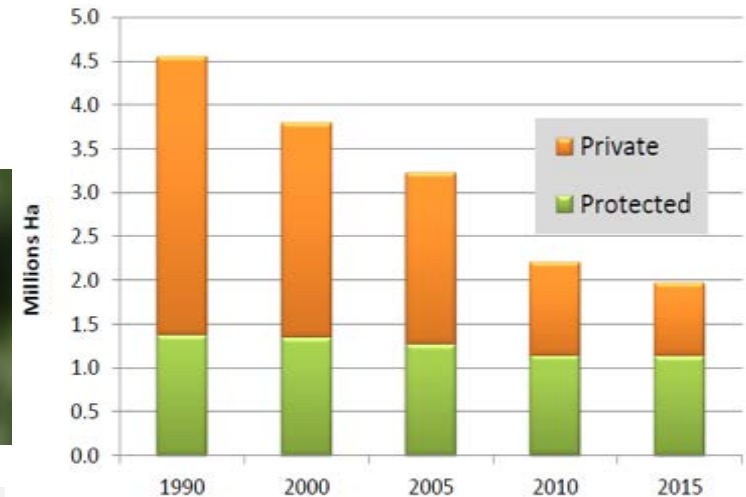
Sudan



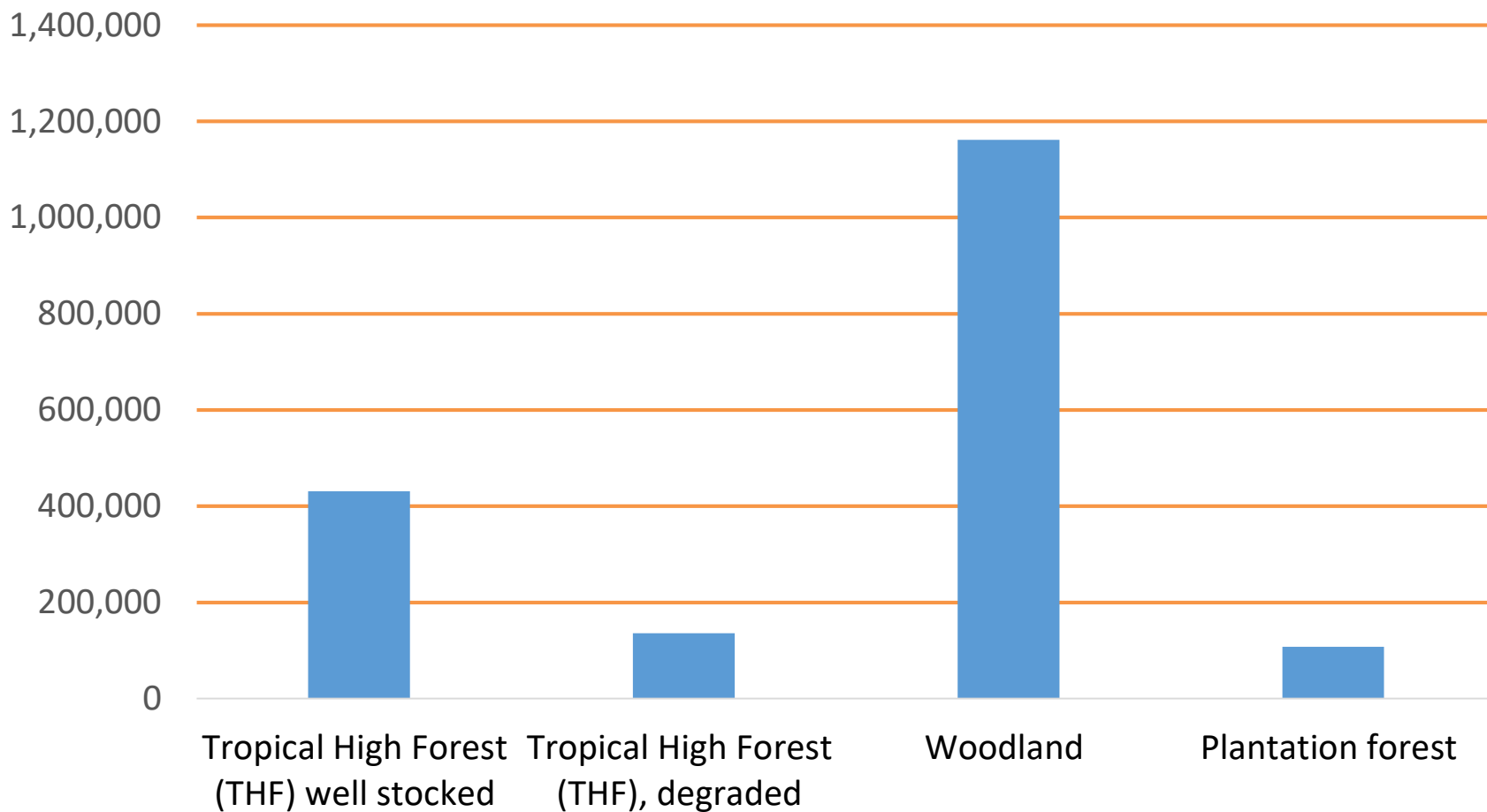


State of Uganda's Forests

- Forest cover reduced from 24% of land area in 1990 to approximately 10% in 2015 – deforestation rate in 2010-2015 amongst the highest rates worldwide
- Forest loss most severe on private land compared with protected forests
- Forestry key to deliver NDC commitments- deforestation responsible for 69% of the total GHG emissions
- High biodiversity value of forests



Current forests by type in Uganda (as of 2015 in Ha)



Drivers of deforestation /degradation



Large-scale commercial agriculture



Expansion/encroachment of small-holder agriculture into forests and bush-lands



Un-sustainable timber harvesting



Wild fires



Livestock free-grazing



Artisanal mining operations and oil extraction



Unsustainable wood-fuel extraction (charcoal and firewood)



Policy and Institutional Framework



Vision 2040 for Uganda

- A transformed Ugandan society from a peasant to a modern and prosperous country within 30 years

NDPII (2015/16), Climate Change Policy (2015)

- Is designed to propel Uganda towards middle income status by 2020 in line with aspirations of Vision 2040

Sector Development Plans and Policies, e.g. NFP, WESIP, National REDD+ Strategy

- Relevant sectoral laws and policies are supportive of the FIP

International Commitments

- Nationally Determined Contributions (UNFCCC), Bonn Challenge and AFR100 commitments (2.5 million ha restored)

Stakeholder participation



Participatory design to achieve strong ownership – engaged about 900 people, of which 25% women

- Local / forest dependent communities (334 people)
- Local governments (70 districts – 329 people)
- CSOs / NGOs & Private sector (87 people)
- Public sector - ministries, agencies, departments, local governments, parliament (127 people)
- Development partners



FIP Preparation Process



- Technical Planning Committee meetings
- Joint SPCR/FIP Preparatory meetings and missions
- Sector groups (ENR & JWESWG)
- Public comments: FIP document posted on the MWE website for two weeks
- Approval by National Climate Change Advisory Committee (Apex body for CC in Uganda)



Gender and Uganda FIP



Uganda is committed to gender inclusiveness:

- National Gender Policy
- REDD+ Gender Strategy
- During preparation, gender inclusive consultations / stakeholder engagement at preparation
- During project preparation, appropriate interventions to mainstream gender and enhance inclusiveness to be developed

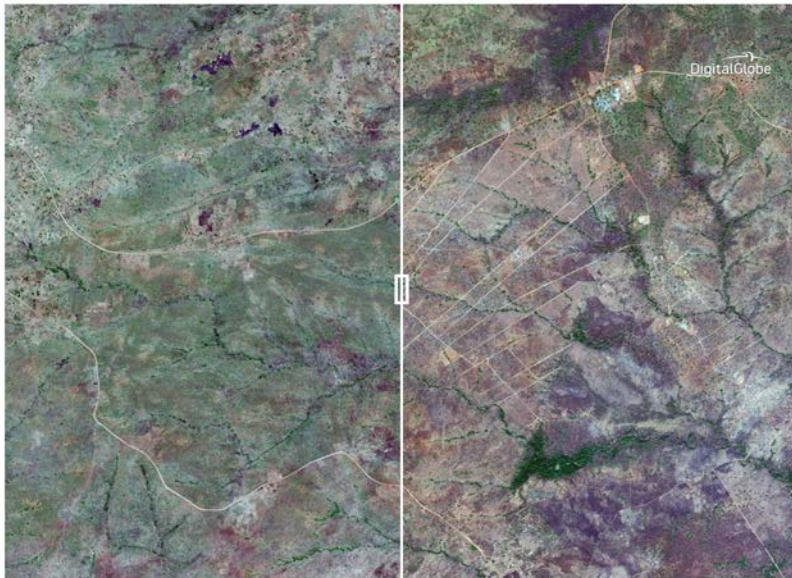




Emerging issue – refugee influx

- Uganda second largest refugee hosting nation in the world
- Over 1 million refugees – about 3,000 persons per day
- Impacts on forest resources already evident and expected to be very high (900 tons of biomass per day)

See The Changes In Bidi Bidi's Landscape Over Three Years



March 2014

February 2017



<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2017/apr/03/uganda-at-breaking-point-bidi-bidi-becomes-worlds-largest-refugee-camp-south-sudan>



FIP goal, objectives, impacts



Transformational Impacts:

- reduced deforestation and forest degradation
- well-coordinated and governed forestry resources contributing to improving resilience of rural livelihoods to climate change in the targeted landscapes.

Goal:

A low carbon and climate resilient development in land use

Core Objective:

Reduce GHG emissions from deforestation and forest degradation, enhance forest carbon stocks and strengthen forestry governance



FIP Country Outcomes

- Increased direct management of forest resources by local communities and indigenous peoples.
- Improved enabling environment for REDD+ and sustainable management of forests.
- Steady & clear pathway to results-based implementation for REDD+





FIP Implementation Approaches

- Joint implementation of FIP and SPCR – delivery of climate change mitigation and adaptation
- National level investments complementing landscape investments
- Focus on private sector and implementation in public-private partnership
- Landscape focus
- Incorporation of cross-cutting issues (secure land tenure, forest use rights by communities, gender inclusiveness)





Co-Benefits from FIP investments

- **Socio-economic co-benefits**
 - **Livelihoods** (24 million people in Uganda are classified as 'forest-dependent', relying on forests to support their basic needs and livelihoods)
 - **Employment** (forest sector employs about 1 million people, 100,000 of them in the formal sector)
 - **Tourism** is another sector of growing in importance that provides key employment opportunities (over 600,000 jobs)
 - Forests house key **cultural and livelihood assets**
- **Environmental co-benefits**
 - Biodiversity
 - Promoting REDD+
 - Water catchments



Investment Projects (1 and 2 joint w PPCR)



Project 1. Climate Resilient Landscapes, Integrated Catchment Management and Nature-Based Tourism in Uganda's Albertine Rift (US\$129 million, \$18 from FIP, WB Lead)

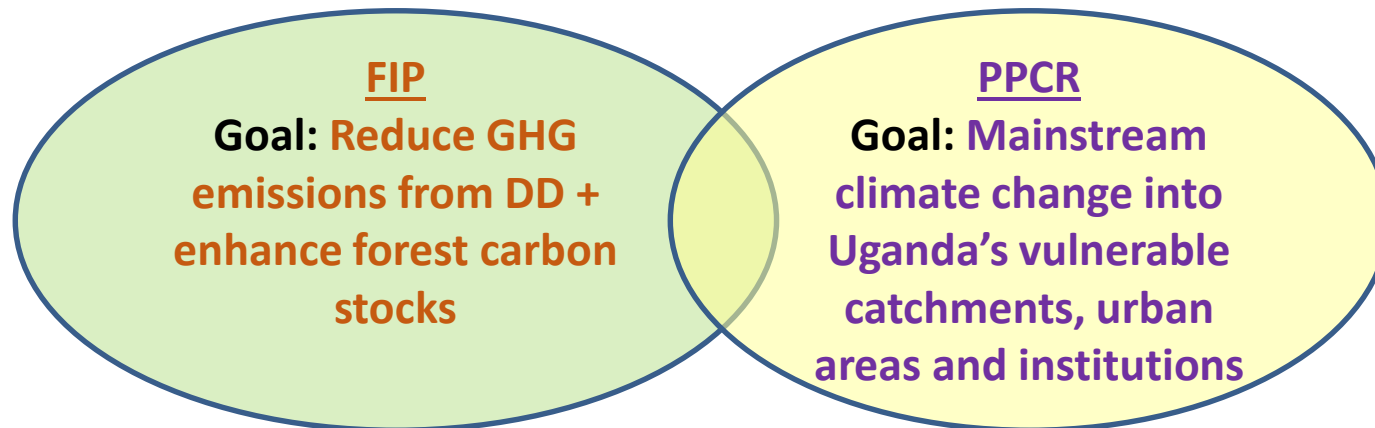
Project 2. Climate Resilient Landscapes, Integrated Catchment Management and Nature-Based Tourism in Uganda's Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ (US\$83 million, \$12 from FIP, AfDB Lead)

Project 3. Strengthening capacity for forestry governance and policy implementation (US\$22 million, Lead TBD)



Synergies between FIP and SPCR

Combining climate Change **mitigation**, **resilience**, and **adaptation** in a landscape



Joint FIP/PPCR

- Strengthening institutional and policy performance
- Reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation
- Support ecotourism and value addition to forest products
- Promote integrated catchment management approaches



Synergies between FIP and SPCR

PROBLEM

- Effects of Climate Change
- Deforestation
- Melting of Glaciers



- Landslides
- Droughts and Water scarcity
- Flooding
- Poor livelihood/sanitation

Joint Intervention

Adaptation & Mitigation

Sustainable livelihoods =
Improved resilience +
carbon sequestration

Reduced crop failure

Biodiversity
conservation

Reforestation

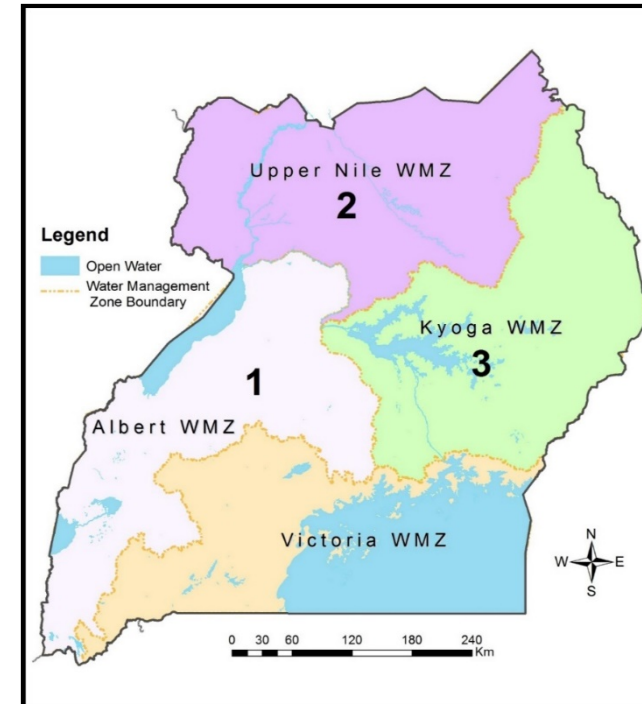
Improve food
security

Increase
household
income



Two joint FIP and PPCR landscape projects

- Implementing, at scale, a holistic approach to integrating forestry resources development and catchment protection (Watershed mgt approach);
- Investments with a dual targets for: (increase resilience to CC while addressing drivers of DD)
 - Increasing the resilience of & livelihoods for rain-fed agriculture and forests dependants communities, while
 - Addressing two key drivers of REDD+ (agricultural expansion and unsustainable use of forests for energy)
- Implementation based on existing WMZ structures





Project location selection criteria

- Key drivers and underlying causes for deforestation and forest degradation
- Diverse agricultural and non-agric land uses and forest types.
- Potential for carbon abatement and conservation of forest biodiversity.
- Rates of loss of natural forests and tree cover.
- Vulnerability to effects of climate change.
- Less funded programs and initiatives.



Transformation imbedded in planned investments



FIP will:

- Catalyse permanent stewardship of protected forests
- Create incentives for
 - Maintaining & restoring natural forests on private land
 - Restoring biodiversity corridors and
 - So that forests contribute to the economy as well as socio-economic development of the people
- Each project includes expected transformational changes



Budget



Project	GoU	FIP	PPCR	GCF+ GEF	WB	AFDB	Other	TOTAL Cost
IP1: Climate Resilient Landscapes, Integrated Catchment Management and Nature-Based Tourism in Uganda's Albertine Rift	1	18	15	45	50	0	0	129
IP2: Climate Resilient Landscapes, Integrated Catchment Management and Nature-Based Tourism in Uganda's Lake Kyoga and Upper Nile WMZ	5	12	16	30	0	20	0	83
IP 3: Strengthening capacity for forestry governance and policy implementation	2	0	0	0	0	0	20	22
Total	8	30	31	75	50	20	20	234

Request to FIP SC and Way Forward



Requests to FIP Sub Committee

1. Approval of the Uganda's FIP Investment Plan.
2. US\$30 million grant from the FIP (for joint landscape projects).
3. Preparation grants for preparation of joint landscape projects.

After Endorsement of the Investment Plan by the Sub Committee, Uganda will:

- Elaborate investment projects with incorporation of outcomes from analytical studies.
- Submit requests to possible funding sources and eventual implementation.
- Use FIP approval and financing to leverage additional funding.



ANDREW
Pacutho

Thank you