



**NATIONAL AND DISTRICT CAPACITY ASSESSMENT FOR MONITORING,
REPORTING AND AWARENESS-RAISING FOR RIO CONVENTIONS IN
UGANDA**



**NATIONAL ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY
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FORWARD GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS THAT INCLUDE; CLIMATE

The Rio conventions provide a framework for delivering global environmental benefits through a comprehensive approach to environmental monitoring and reporting. Uganda, like many least developed countries still faces challenges in implementation of Rio conventions. The major capacity constraints and barriers for implementing monitoring and reporting of Rio Conventions as well as other multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) as identified during the National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) included;

- a) Low awareness about Rio Conventions issues,
- b) Lack of data and information,
- c) Inadequate technical capacity for implementation,
- d) Inadequate monitoring and evaluation mechanisms,
- e) Inadequate funding, and insufficient numbers of trained staff.

However, during the capacity assessment study with respect to monitoring, reporting and awareness raising, the major capacity gaps included.

1. Low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and raising awareness of the Rio Conventions, which translates into inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and implementation of the Convention at the national level;
2. Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and quality;
3. The mainstream structures/positions implement the Convention informally on assignment with little commitment;
4. The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the Convention are not adequate enough to guide monitoring actions.
5. Lack of enough resources to implement the required actions in the three areas of the Convention; monitoring, reporting and awareness raising.

Respectively the following actions were recommended to address the gaps

1. Allocate more resources and provide guidelines to facilitate processes for establishment and operationalization of inter-agency coordination and general implementation of the conventions at national and local levels;
2. Provide short-term tailored trainings, retooling, and offer refreshing courses to upgrade the staff skills to appropriately handle monitoring and reporting activities;
3. Formally the Convention monitoring, reporting and awareness raising roles and responsibilities should be mainstream to existing government structures and positions;
4. Develop templates and guidelines to strengthen joint implementation of activities'. These may be supported with the development of MoUs for information sharing and joint implementation among different institutions contributing to implementation of Rio Conventions;

5. Government should deliberately allocate conditional grants for implementation of Rio Conventions. These may be supported with establishment of guidelines and policies regarding utilization of funds for execution of Rio Conventions activities.
6. Lack of funds may also be addressed through mainstreaming reporting, monitoring and awareness activities into the already existing government structures.

To design awareness-raising activities a number of initiatives are proposed that inform, educate and influence attitudes, behavior and decision-making capabilities for different decision-makers at national and local levels, in respect to Uganda's commitments to Rio Conventions and reporting needs.

The implementation of the recommendations contained in this report requires involvement and participation of all stakeholders. It provides an opportunity to enhance implementation of the Rio conventions in Uganda for the benefit of the present and future generations. I therefore call upon all stakeholders to support the harmonisation of the monitoring, reporting and awareness creation obligations for the Rio Conventions in Uganda.

For God and my country



Dr. Tom .O. Okurut
Executive Director, NEMA

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List of Abbreviations

ACODE	Advocates Coalition on Development and Environment
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CBO	Community Based Organization
CEPA	Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness
CHM	Clearing House Mechanism
CRIC	Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Convention
DEAP	District Environment Action Plan
DEC	District Environment Committees
EIN	Environmental Information Network
FBO	Faith Based Organization
FGRM	Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism
FREL	Forest Reference Emissions Level
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Green House Gas
GoU	Government of Uganda
HLPF	High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries
M and R	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDAs	Ministries Department and Agencies
MEAs	Multilateral Environmental Agreements
MGLSD	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development
MIS	Management Information System
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoFPED	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development
MRV	Monitoring Reporting and Verification
MWE	Ministry of Water and Environment
NBSAP	National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan
NAP	National Action Programme
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization
NCSA	National Capacity Self-Assessment
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NEIC	National Environment Information Centre
NEMA	National Environment Management Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PRAIS	Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
SLM	Sustainable Land-use Management
SSEA	Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment
SSWG	Sub-Sector Working Group
SWG	Sector Working Group
TCBC	Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation.
ToRs	Terms of Reference
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
USIF	Uganda Strategic Investment Framework
UWA	Uganda Wildlife Authority
WWF	World Wide Fund for Nature

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In a bid to improving coordinated monitoring and reporting to the Rio Conventions and ensuring proper linkage to policy development, NEMA engaged consultants to assess the national and local level capacities of focal points and other stakeholders to monitor and report on Rio Conventions as a means of meeting their international commitments and obligations. The above changes shall lead to enhanced cooperation in Rio Conventions implementation and enhanced capacities for monitoring and reporting.

This Capacity Assessment provides information and strategies on how central and local government's capacity for Rio Conventions monitoring and reporting will be developed and how awareness of global environmental values, issues and commitments for technical and decision-makers' may be raised. The outcome of this assessment therefore, contributes to strengthening of capacity among technical staff at national and district levels to fulfill the reporting and coordination requirements of the Rio Conventions in Uganda.

The assessment established that the capacity for monitoring and reporting by Ministries, Department, Agencies (MDA) and districts is still weak and needs strengthening in the areas of institutional capacity to include partnership and governance, human capacity, costing for monitoring and reporting, and routine monitoring.

Capacity to regularly monitor and report on national and local level with focus on the districts of Jinja, Buikwe, Kayunga, Mukono and Wakiso and/or plans were assessed and noted as being critical to Conventions implementation. The assessment was done at individual levels with a form on methodologies and skills to monitor and report Rio Conventions. It therefore identified areas where the capacity to monitor and report can further be developed. It also recognizes that reporting requirements had evolved over time and fulfilled through a number of frameworks such as the development of a new strategy for United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) for the period 2018-2030, and Uganda's development of Uganda Strategic Investment Framework for Sustainable Land Management, after Nation Action Programme (NAP); the development of National Policy on Climate Change, and the development of the National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II for the period 2015-2025. Each of these has its own monitoring and reporting requirements, procedures and templates.

The methodology to this assessment entailed review of literature and consultations with Focal Points, Members of TWGs and other relevant stakeholder to appreciate the national M and R policy, the MDA and local government monitoring and reporting requirements and identification of key issues and concerns in M and R in relation to the three Rio Conventions. Both statistical and narrative information, was collected using appropriate study tools.

The results of the assessment are presented in two parts. Part 1 presents a summary of the responses that relate to the four dimensions (status, quality, technical, and financial). The summary is a snapshot of the nature and level of capacity that exists at national level in terms of whether specific elements that constitute capacity exist (status), how these elements measure according to established standards (quality), the extent to which the country has been able to develop and execute (technical autonomy), and fund the elements without depending on external support (financial autonomy). For each of the four dimensions, the summary of results is presented in a 10-point scale, where no capacity is ranked 0, and high-level capacity is ranked 10.

Part 2 presents results on specific elements under the 4 capacity areas assessed with similar ranking, as in Part 1. Score below 5 is interpreted as an indication of weak capacity, and thus, an area of focus for intervention to strengthen capacity. The table below presents a summary of the capacity assessment scores for both districts assessed.

Summary Districts Capacity Assessment of the four capacity areas

No	Functional Area	Average Score for MDAs	Average Score for 5 districts
1	Institutional Capacity for M and R of Rio Conventions	3.6	5.2
2	Human Capacity for M and R of Rio Conventions	3.5	5.2
3	Routine Monitoring of Rio Conventions	3.6	4.7
4	Financing of M and R work Plan of Rio Conventions	3.1	1.5

The findings of the capacity assessment with respect to monitoring, reporting and awareness raising point to four key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed in order to improve monitoring, reporting and awareness rising.

1. Low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and raising awareness of the Rio Conventions, which is manifested as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and implementation of the convention at the national level. The mainstream structure/position implements the Rio Conventions informally on assignment with little commitment. This calls for a need to formally mainstream the monitoring and reporting roles and responsibilities formally in those structures and positions.
2. The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the Rio Convention are inadequate to aid monitoring actions. This calls for their review to provide actors more clarity for their effective use.
3. Inadequate human resource capacity with respect to staffing levels, calls for a need to review staffing level requirements as well the skills gap for monitoring, reporting and awareness raising and providing short-term training to upgrade the staff skills appropriately to match the convention implementation requirements.
4. Inadequate financial resources to implement the required actions in the three areas of the convention; monitoring, reporting and raising awareness.

Awareness-raising Activities

This notwithstanding, the Ministry of Water and Environment, has developed a Communication, Education, Participation and Awareness (CEPA) strategy as blue print to guide actions to be implemented in order to raise stakeholder awareness on climate change issues and promote the desired multi-stakeholder attention and contributions to the implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Reference may also be made to the National Biodiversity Action Plan and Communication Strategy (NBSAP II) developed by the Connect biodiversity mainstreaming project of NEMA for further awareness raising strategies.

Awareness initiatives for Rio Convention are not well coordinated or given sufficient attention, and as such implementation is rather haphazard, despite the fact that some communication

activities are being undertaken. So far, awareness-raising activities have entailed the following efforts:

- a. A moderate level of public awareness campaigns on climate changes issues and concerns from various perspectives have been conducted.
- b. The Rio Conventions implementing MDA and other government Information Education and Communication (IEC) initiatives have majorly centered around one off activities and events as opposed to long running strategic themes, driven by key messages. There is no distinct communication goal which would ideally express the role of communication in attaining the overall institutional vision.
- c. Various awareness channels are being utilized to communicate with different groups including policy makers. However, there is no deliberate awareness effort made to segment the various target groups and make sure that each of these is reached through the most appropriate medium with the most relevant message. Furthermore, no specific dedicated awareness efforts have been made to target policy makers as the most critical drivers of resource mobilization for Rio-conventions monitoring and reporting.

The findings of capacity assessment with respect to the aspects of raising awareness, point to five key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed to improve monitoring and reporting and awareness raising.

1. Inadequate institutional capacity on awareness raising of the Rio Conventions, which is manifested as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination at the national and district level.
2. Inadequate resources to implement the required actions in awareness raising
3. The mainstream structures/positions implement the convention informally on assignment, without necessary resources for execution of their roles and responsibilities of effective monitoring and reporting. This calls for a need to formally mainstream the convention monitoring, reporting roles and responsibilities in those structures and positions with the attendant resources.
4. Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and respective skills in ENR monitoring and reporting. Broadly in building public awareness and education capacity for the 3 Rio Conventions.

The following gaps will need to be addressed, so as to foster learning and behavior change:

- a) Developing themes/messages for all levels of implementation which integrate the concerns of the three conventions
- b) Link of socio-economic issues to environmental and resource management issues.
- c) Building public awareness of the three conventions through media, public service advertising, on-going education of the press, etc.
- d) Segmenting the target audience and respectively designing target messages and awareness channels that are responsive to the needs of the audience.

Chapter 4 of the report provides a comprehensive action plan to address the weaknesses. The assessment report also propose awareness activities that will be carried out to create awareness on values, issues and commitments of the Rio Conventions.

Chapter 5 provides the detailed designed awareness-raising activities, implementation schedule, budget and proposed level at which each activity will be implemented for the target audience for the three Rio Conventions.

CHAPTER 1

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, commonly known as Rio Declaration, later referred to as the Earth Summit, was promulgated at the 1992 United Nations "Conference on Environment and Development" (UNCED). World's leaders from over 170 countries including Uganda signed to a commitment to 27 principles intended to guide countries in future sustainable development.

The Rio Conventions comprise of the three Multilateral Environmental Agreements (MEAs) on three critical components of the environment as follows:

- a) United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- b) Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD); and,
- c) United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD),

In order to facilitate the implementation of actions to realize the commitments made by parties to the Rio Conventions, the Global Environment Facility (GEF) was established to help tackle our planet's most pressing environmental problems through direct and indirect funding of activities and programmes. Uganda as a party to the Rio convention is obliged to regularly and timely report to the respective Convention's Conference of Parties, on the actions taken or projects implemented and the progress made towards the realization of the targets set, as well as the challenges and emerging issues therein.

The CBD National Focal Point for the Convention of biological diversity is NEMA which is also responsible for overall coordination of all actions implemented, monitoring and reporting on CBD. The UNFCCC National Focal Point is in the Ministry of Water and Environment and the UNCCD whose focus is sustainable land management is hosted by Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industries and Fisheries.

A national implementation, monitoring and reporting framework has been established to guide the country's compliance to the international obligations and commitments in line with the membership to the Rio Conventions documented as Multi-lateral Environmental Agreements.

1.2 Rio-Conventions capacity for monitoring, reporting and awareness creation

Currently in Uganda, environmental implementation is fragmented among many laws and organizations. Land use is regulated by various separate yet interrelated legislation that either directly or indirectly influence land use issues. Consequently, the administration of these Acts is also fragmented among the various spheres of government, with different functionaries in each sphere who are responsible for implementing environmental governance mandates and responsibilities for these Acts. This fragmented land-use management regime may not sufficiently assist in addressing issues such as poverty alleviation, economic growth, environmental protection, and infrastructural development in a sustainable fashion.

There is need therefore, to strengthening institutional and technical capacities of the UNCCD, CBD and UNFCCC focal offices at national and district levels in terms of monitoring and reporting is needed .

The outcome of this project was to ensure that technical and management staff are sufficiently trained in monitoring and data analysis; and to ensure linkage to decision-making process that affect implementation of Rio Conventions.

1.3 Objectives

1.3.1 Overall Objectives

To identify capacity constraints and barriers in regard to awareness raising, monitoring and reporting on the Rio Conventions Uganda at national and local government levels.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. Assess existing capacity in relation to monitoring and reporting mandate/obligations of national and district institutions; gaps, and identify capacity needs;
2. Prepare a capacity development plan responsive to the monitoring and reporting gaps and capacity needs identified;
3. Design awareness-raising activities focusing on development of capacity building materials to;
 - (a) Sensitize the stakeholders about the contemporary global environmental issues, values and commitments underlying the Rio Conventions;
 - (b) Clarify to decision-makers at policy and coordination, district and community levels, the targeted actions and strategies necessary for complying to Rio Conventions monitoring and reporting commitments

1.4 The scope of the Capacity Assessment

Capacity assessment focused on two areas:

- (a) Assessing the national and district capacity to monitor and report on Rio Convention monitoring and reporting; and preparing a comprehensive capacity development plan for the Rio conventions monitoring and reporting.
- (b) Designing awareness-raising activities on decision-makers of global environmental issues, values and commitments.

In carrying out the assessment, a multi-approach diagnosis of existing capacities and capacity gaps in relation to the required capacity to fulfill their monitoring and reporting mandates was adopted. This entailed looking at institutions, inter-institutional systems and linkages, as well as the social, political, infrastructural, and human capabilities and other issues that influence the quality and scope of monitoring and reporting. This resulted in a comprehensive capacity development plan for Rio conventions monitoring and reporting.

In order to design awareness-raising activities, a number of activities have been proposed that inform, educate and influence attitudes, behavior and decision-making capabilities for different decision-makers at national and sub-national levels, in respect to Uganda's commitments to Rio Conventions and reporting needs.

1.4.4. Approach and Methodology to Assessment

Capacity Needs were assessed at the three levels of action and decision-making (details are in the methodology section):

- a) *National level* (policy and strategic decision-making) with a focus on three key Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) Focal Points and Conventions Focal Point: National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE) and Ministry of
- b) Agriculture Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF). Other institutions were found to be relevant in the consultation process.
- c) *Local Government level* (district as the main administrative and geographical unit) with a focus on the five project pilot collaborations districts of Buikwe, Jinja, Kayunga, Mukono and Wakiso; this level is responsible for policy implementation, monitoring, reporting; and consultation. These included District Focal Points, District Task Forces and District Environment Committees.
- d) *Sub-County and Community level* – where ecological, economic and social systems interact to convert natural resources into value, and where capacity to manage resources sustainably (biodiversity, land use) and build resilience through adaptive measures, and undertake mitigation activities to slow or reverse climate change, occur. The stakeholders at this level involved in livelihood activities in these locations included farmers, Private Sector, fishing communities, Beach Management Units (BMUs) in the districts of interest, tourism enterprises, (eco-tourism sites) and Pastoralists. Specific consideration was made to include youth and women activities in the assessment.

Besides the above stakeholders' representatives of Civil Society organizations also provided their opinion concerning capacity of government institutions in monitoring and reporting, but their own capacity was not assessed. These included Advocates Coalition on Development and Environment (ACODE), Nature Uganda and Environmental Alert. Furthermore, Private Sector and faith-based organizations; namely Private Sector Foundation Uganda (PSFU) and World Vision were also assessed. The table below presents the capacity areas that the assessment focused on.

Table: Focus of Monitoring and Reporting Capacity Assessment

No.	Capacity areas	Main Focus of capacity standards
1	Institutional Capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Leadership: Effective leadership for monitoring and evaluation in the organization • Human Resources: Job descriptions for monitoring and evaluation staff; adequate number of skilled monitoring and evaluation staff; defined career path in monitoring and evaluation. • Organizational Culture: National commitment to ensure a monitoring and evaluation system performance • Organizational roles and Functions: Well-defined organizational structure, including a national M and Evaluation units or monitoring and evaluation focal points in other public, private, and Civil society organizations; written mandates for planning, coordinating, and managing the monitoring & evaluation system; well-defined a monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities for key individuals and organizations at all levels • Organizational Mechanisms: Routine mechanisms for a monitoring and evaluation planning and management, for stakeholder coordination and consensus building, and for monitoring the performance of a monitoring and evaluation systems; incentives for a monitoring and evaluation system performance • Organizational Performance: Organization achievement of its annual work plan objectives for monitoring and evaluation.
	Partnership and Coordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Monitoring and evaluation Technical Working Group • Mechanism to coordinate with all stakeholders • Local leadership and capacity for stakeholder coordination • Routine communication channel to facilitate exchange of information among stakeholders
2	Human capacity for M and R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined skills set for individuals at national, district and sub-county levels • Workforce development plan, including career paths for monitoring and evaluation • Costed human capacity building plan • Standard curricula for organizational and technical capacity building • Local or regional training capacity, including links to training institutions • Supervision, in-service training and mentoring
3	Cost and Financing of M and R Work Plans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • monitoring and evaluation work plan contains activities, responsible implementers, timeframe, activity costs, and identified funding • monitoring and evaluation work plan explicitly links to the work plans and government MTEF budgets • Resources (human, physical, financial) are committed to implement the monitoring and evaluation work plan • All relevant stakeholders endorsed on the national monitoring and evaluation work plan • monitoring and evaluation work plan is updated annually based on performance monitoring
4	Routine Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection strategy is explicitly linked to data use • Clearly defined data collection, transfer, and reporting mechanisms, including collaboration and coordination among different stakeholders • Essential tools and equipment for data management (e.g., collection, transfer, storage, analysis) are available • Routine procedures for data transfer from sub-national to national levels exist
5	Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reporting process • Reporting standards/template • Reporting skills • Reporting timeliness and the frequency of feedback • Mechanism to coordinate all stakeholders • Essential tools and equipment for reporting

1.5. Situational Analysis of Rio Conventions Monitoring, Reporting and Awareness-raising

Effective monitoring and reporting on the Rio Conventions' commitments both for national policy formulation and implementation, and for reporting to the Conventions' respective Secretariats, requires strong national capacities in form of:

- i) Robust institutional policy, planning and implementation systems and networks for collecting, managing and sharing of reliable and up-to-date data on all relevant aspects of the Conventions' activities;
- ii) Capable human resource with adequate blend of technical, managerial, analytical and reporting skills.
- iii) Stakeholder participation and coordination is very critical in a project of this nature which aims to improve the capacity to generate, share, analyze and communicate reliable information on all aspects of the Rio Conventions' activities.
- iv) Stakeholder awareness, at all levels, is very critical in a project of this nature which aims to improve the effective monitoring and reporting on all aspects of the Rio Conventions' activities.

The robustness of the institutional policy planning and implementation systems needs to ensure that the Rio Conventions are adequately domesticated and mainstreamed in to the national development and planning framework and relevant sector development plans with clear Rio Conventions-responsive activities and indicators for monitoring and reporting. At the community level, there should be protocols and tools for documenting livelihood practices for adaptation and mitigation of the impacts with respect to the three conventions.

1.6 Status of National Rio Conventions Monitoring, Reporting and Awareness-Raising Capacity

1.6.1 Monitoring and reporting requirements for UNFCCC

In accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1 of UNFCCC, each Party shall communicate to the Conference of the Parties, through the secretariat the following elements of information:

- (a) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases (GHG) not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, to the extent its capacities permit, using comparable methodologies to be promoted and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties;
- (b)
- (c) A general description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention; and
- (d) Any other information that the Party considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its national communications, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

As a mechanism for the domestication and operationalization of the UNFCCC objective, Uganda developed a National Climate Change Policy (NCCP-April 2015) and its Implementation Strategy (IS) which details the roles and responsibilities of the various ministries, departments and agencies concerned with the coordination and implementation of the national climate change sector led strategic responses and programmes. According to the NCCP, all institutions that are charged with the implementation of climate change activities are here on annual basis to report on the progress toward meeting and attainment of their expected results and performance targets.

The Climate Change Department (CCD) of the Ministry of Water and Environment as a focal point for the UNFCCC and in abid to strengthen their mandate for monitoring climate change actions in the country, spearheaded the development of the Performance Measurement Framework (PMF), as a tool to help track the progress of the implementation of the national climate change policy by various sectors. The PMF development was finalized and efforts for its pilot with various sectors are underway. It is envisaged that once PMF is fully operational, sectors and local governments will report on the implementation progress of climate change intervention to Ministry of Finance, National Planning Authority (NPA) while local governments will submit reports to Finance, NPA and Ministry of Local Government all with copies to CCD for consolidation into annual report for cabinet and Office of the Prime Minister.

Uganda also developed the Standard National Climate Change Indicators for various sectors and local government to support mainstreaming of climate change into core national development plan at national and sub national level. These are to help in monitoring the level of integration of climate change in core development planning processes and implementation of actions planned for at all levels.

The country developed a national GHG inventory system to help in monitoring and reporting of the greenhouse gases from key select sectors such as agriculture, transports, forestry, energy and industry. The system uses IPCC default figures and methodology and from it, the national communication and the bi annual update report will be beefed up with information. The Uganda National REDD+ process has established the monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) for forestry sector and efforts are underway for its operationalization. There is no monitoring, MRV for adaptation. The monitoring and reporting under the adaptation for climate change is adhoc following projects by project and therefore, it is very difficult to establish whether implemented climate change intervention responses are either promoting resilience or not.

The country also undertakes national communications and the process entitles correction of relevant data on national circumstances, vulnerability, current and future climate projection, mitigation and emission scenarios and trends with financial resources and technologies/ capacities required to respond to climate change. Presently, the country is undertaking the third national communication and bi annual update report which forms a basis for enhancement of monitoring and reporting for climate change actions at both national and global level.

The country still is short of human skills and capacity to monitor GHG emissions at sector level, lack modern equipment/gadgets for use in the GHG data collection, storage and models for projections of the emission level using national customized formulas and values

Most reporting for climate change by sectors is by goodwill due to lack of an enabling legal framework that can obligate all sectors responsible to report. However, the National Climate Change Bill has now moved to its final stage of approval and with it, it is envisaged that most of the reporting challenges will be overcome.

Awareness Raising Activities

Article 6 of the UNFCCC commits all parties to promote education, training and public awareness at both national and sub national levels accordance with national laws and regulations, and within their respective capacities through; the development and implementation of educational and public awareness programmes on climate change and its effects, Public access to information on climate change and its effects, Public participation in addressing climate change and its effects, Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel to in-cooperate. Cooperate in and promote at international level where appropriate using existing bodies to develop and exchange educational and public awareness materials on climate change and its effects; and in particular for developing countries, secondment of personnel to train as experts for development and implementation of education and training programmes including the strengthening of national institutions.

In terms of education, the UNFCCC secretariat working with the National Curriculum Development Centre (NCDC) developed a climate change supplementary materials for lower and upper primary sections to aid and or facilitate the integration of climate change into National primary education curricula and production of teacher guides. These materials were not piloted as it was envisaged by the NCDC. This has made the process of mainstreaming climate change into primary curricula unsuccessful. At Secondary level, no attempts have been made so far due to lack of funds to support climate change integration actions while at the university level, the country has made progress mostly at graduate level to open courses for climate change and disaster risk management and reduction mostly in public institutions.

Interims of training on climate change although adhoc, mostly at various levels where capacity needs assessment was either lacking or conducted. Limitedly, same trainings are being conducted on climate change adaptation specifically on vulnerability assessment and mainstreaming while in mitigation, the trainings that have been done so far are on greenhouse gas computation using IPCC default values but for a few sectors and do not take the local government count parts.

For public awareness on UNFCCC actions, Uganda continues to build awareness of various categories of people ranging from political and technocrats of both state and non-state institutions.

- a. A moderate level of public awareness on climate change issues and concerns from various perspectives.
- b. The focal MDA and other government IEC initiatives have majorly centered around a one off activities and events as opposed to long running strategic themes, driven by key messages. There is no distinct communication goal which would ideally express the role of communication in attaining the overall institutional vision.
- c. Absence of deliberate awareness effort to target policy makers and communities at large.
- d. Various awareness channels are being utilized to communicate with various groups including policy makers but no deliberate effort to segment these groups and make sure that each is reached through the most appropriate medium with the most appropriate message.

Nevertheless, the Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, has recently developed a National Climate Change Communication Strategy as a blue print to guide actions to be implemented to raise stakeholder's awareness on climate change issues and elicit the desired multi-stakeholder attention and contributions to the implementation of the UNFCCC convention.

Specific attention is given to reaching the policy makers which command a big influence on policy mainstreaming of climate change in policy actions and allocation of resources for public service delivery. At the moment, awareness level mostly at community level is still very low and the little that exists is through projects which demonstrate climate change technologies for either adaptation or mitigation

About public access to climate change information and its effects, the country has established a National Climate Change Resource Centre at Climate Change Department. This resource center is not yet fully functional due to lack of resources and limited information on specific climate change aspects. Once it is operational, the main aim is to have one stock center for climate change information with links to other national and international research centers of excellence and UNFCCC bodies for knowledge exchange. The other resource center, for climate change is the Makerere University Climate Change Research and Innovation (MUCCRI). Currently, access to climate change information is through email upon request and searches to Climate Change Department website while the other information is shared through national events/ dialogues workshops, trainings and exhibitions on climate change.

1.6.2 Monitoring and reporting requirements on CBD

As a party to the CBD, Uganda is required to present national reports to the Convention every four years on biodiversity measures that have been taken to implement the provisions of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures. The information in the reports is generated through regular monitoring and evaluation of National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAPII) activities.

According to Article 7, each Contracting Party shall, as far as possible and as appropriate, in particular for the purposes of Articles 8 to 10:

- (a) Identify components of biological diversity important for its conservation and sustainable use having regard to the indicative list of categories set down in Annex I: Identification and Monitoring.
- (b) Monitor, through sampling and other techniques, the components of biological diversity identified pursuant to subparagraph (a) above, paying particular attention to those requiring urgent conservation measures and those which offer the greatest potential for sustainable use;
- (c) Identify processes and categories of activities which have or are likely to have significant adverse impacts on the conservation and sustainable use of biological diversity, and monitor their effects through sampling and other techniques; and
- (d) Maintain and organize, by any mechanism data, derived from identification and monitoring activities pursuant to subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) above.

Article 26 states that “Each Contracting Party shall, at intervals to be determined by the Conference of the Parties, present to the Conference of the Parties, reports on measures which it has taken for the implementation of the provisions of this Convention and their effectiveness in meeting the objectives of this Convention. The global reporting guidelines and template is adopting by COP to assist parties in preparing their national reports. The sixth national report which most countries are now preparing have templates that focus on assessing progress towards implementation of the Aichi biodiversity targets at the national level.

Uganda’s National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan two (NBSAP II) 2015-2025 recognizes the importance of statistics, monitoring, evaluation and reporting and has a provision for monitoring

and reporting at different levels and intervals. The main strategic aim of the monitoring and evaluation of NBSAPII is to facilitate the effective implementation of planned activities in order to achieve Uganda's national biodiversity goals and Uganda's contribution to international biodiversity targets. The monitoring and evaluation strategy also tracks the level of participation and contribution of different women and men to the goals of NBSAPII.

Monitoring, evaluation and reporting will help to assess the level of progress made by different stakeholders towards achievement of each target in the NBSAPII strategy and action plan. Thus it will guide on areas of progress and areas of neglect and allow NEMA and the TCBC to adjust and strengthen its programmes of intervention as needed; provide a platform to identify gaps, opportunities and weaknesses, and the basis for revising the NBSAPII when it expires in 2025; promote the continuous involvement and participation of stakeholders in the implementation of NBSAPII; serve as part of an ongoing, continuous and cyclical process to align the actions outlined in the NBSAPII strategy to Uganda's long-term development framework as articulated in Vision 2040; helps to assess the level of mainstreaming of NBSAP2 into strategic and other plans of different stakeholders or sectors, including the monitoring of gender issues; help monitor financial resources set aside for NBSAPII and to identify funding needs for planned biodiversity activities. This will reveal if scarce natural resources are being effectively allocated and utilized.

Uganda's REDD+ Strategy was largely in place by June 2017. This includes a Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL), Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system, Strategic Social and Environmental Assessment (SSEA) and a Feedback and Grievance Redress Mechanism (FGRM). Further refinement of the strategy is ongoing, and the emphasis will also switch to establishing emissions reductions programs that will be designed to access forest carbon funds and markets in support of sustainable forest management at scale. A range of options for inclusion in the REDD+ strategy and ER programs will be considered in an integrated way and at landscape level – including forest restoration, establishment of plantations, improved fire management, the scale-up of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and sustainable wood biomass supply and use.

Awareness Raising Activities

National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plans have been developed and implemented with one of their key objectives being to enhance awareness on biodiversity issues among the various stakeholders. The recent Strategy and Action Plan II runs for 10 years; National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan II (2015-2025) with the theme of "Supporting Transition to a Middle Income Status and Delivery of Sustainable Development Goals". The strategy identifies the roles of various stakeholders for implementation of the strategy. They include national coordination structures, sectoral agencies, District Local Governments, local communities and NGOs whose awareness and knowledge about CBD must be developed to elicit their necessary contribution to the implementation of strategy and action plan. The key challenges for awareness raising of CBD arises from inadequate funding of the Strategies and Action Plans constrained by dismal allocation to the strategic objective of "enhance awareness on biodiversity issues among the various stakeholders" as already highlighted under the UNFCCC above. This has limited the scope and methods of awareness raising to suit the message design requirements and dissemination methods to the various stakeholders.

1.6.3 Monitoring and reporting requirements on UNCCD

Owing to the existence of issues of capacity existed in all UNCCD frameworks, NAP was developed in 1999 and had its own capacity issues that were addressed along the way. According to the second report of 2002, a system was being put in place to monitor environmental degradation in Uganda. NEMA's National Environment Information Centre (NEIC) has a key component for regular

monitoring and evaluation. An Environmental Information Network (EIN) was established under NEMA, comprising of institutions. Some sectoral initiatives involved in monitoring land degradation and vegetation change included: the National Biomass Study Project in the Department of Forestry, the Department of Soil Science, Makerere University, and Uganda Wildlife Authority. These units were, however, still have limited manpower and equipment, environmental monitoring units were also working in isolation, without any formal collaborative measures. A monitoring system for the NAP was not yet formulated. However, a number of impact indicators had been developed according to NAP objectives.

According to the 2004 National Report on UNCCD, the routine review of the PEAP, the overall national development framework, were being used strategically to monitor and evaluate progress on all planned actions, since it involved all sectoral instruments. The review process involved a range of stakeholders, government, Private Sector and the Civil Society. NEMA's State of the Environment Report preparation process was also used as a mechanism for monitoring and evaluation of ENRs management actions. NEMA is the principle regulating agency in ENR monitoring and evaluation in the country. The other key instruments for monitoring and evaluation were the Sector Working Groups (SWG), the District Environment Action Plan (DEAP) process which involved District Environment Committees, and the Media. A joint capacity needs self-assessment exercise was undertaken in 2004 by the CCD, CBD, UNFCCC and International Waters. The major findings from the exercise was that capacity was greatly inadequate virtually in all aspects of NAP implementation

In 2003, the Integrated Drylands Development Programme was developed and implemented. Later on, a roadmap for resource mobilization was developed. In 2010, Uganda Strategic Investment Framework (U-SIF) for Sustainable Land-use Management (SLM) was developed. Phase 1 of USIF (2010-2015) was evaluated and a report was produced in June 2018. The report documented lessons learned and good practices, technologies and approaches from the first phase of USIF-SLM implementation to inform its review and update as well as the formulation of future SLM projects. USIF is now being revised in consideration of the new developments under SDG especially Goal 15.3.1. USIF is also being revised to take care of the new orientation of GoU policies focusing on youth and to ensure that people are supported to move to the middle-class status. The biggest focus in new USIF is to look at institutional issues, natural resources issues and socio-economic issues.

Under the new strategic framework 2018-2030, Parties will report on the progress towards five strategic objectives related to the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits and the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention. Parties will also share experience narratives on actual implementation efforts related to financial and non-financial resources, policy and planning, and actions on the ground.

Up-to-date information on measures taken, results achieved and information on challenges faced is critically important for ensuring that the COP has the necessary knowledge to adopt targeted decisions and guidance that is focused to support an effective achievement of the strategic objectives. Such knowledge is valuable also for Parties and other stakeholders that work on implementation of UNCCD at the national and district levels. From these viewpoints, national reporting is an indispensable tool to bring forward effective planning and implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the strategic objectives at global and national level.

From 2018 onwards, UNCCD reporting process will also contribute to follow-up of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UNCCD Secretariat as the custodian agency for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 is requested to use relevant information submitted in the national reports as a contribution to the overall follow-up review by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF)

The progress towards the strategic objectives will be measured through indicators with a view of decreasing the reporting burden, Parties have received templates pre-populated with default data on the three biophysical indicators (namely trends in land cover, trends in land productivity, and trends in carbon stocks above and below ground) and associated metrics. Information on those indicators will also be used to inform the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) processes and in particular SDG target 15.3.

Monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the New Strategy 2018-2030 will be done through national reporting and sharing of national experiences, best practices and lessons learned from Parties to the COP and a review and evaluation by the Committee for the Review of the Implementation of Convention (CRIC) for consideration by the COP.

Reporting on progress towards the strategic objectives is required provided that (i) Parties have sufficient official national data/information to report or validate national estimates derived from global data sources; and (ii) reporting is provided primarily from official national data. Indicators for strategic objectives should be reviewed and fine-tuned, as necessary and appropriate, in view of the reporting system/indicators for the SDGs and with reference to the follow-up and review processes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Rio Conventions and other relevant MEAs in order to improve their synergetic implementation and avoid duplication.

Reporting on chapter IV of The Strategy (implementation framework) will be done through qualitative reporting and on a voluntary basis until the CRIC has considered refining the reporting guidelines. In order to ensure that interactive sessions can be organized during sessional and inter-sessional sessions of the CRIC on information provided in reports, the COP will identify, where need be, specific topics that will be reviewed during those sessions.

Indicators used for reporting on the strategy are those identified by Parties in decisions 22/COP.11 (for strategic objectives 1–3) and 15/COP.12 (for strategic objectives 4 and 5). In addition to indicators agreed by the COP, the Intergovernmental Working Group on the future strategic framework of the Convention also introduced new indicators for strategic objective 4.

Parties may wish to report on progress towards expected impacts for strategic objectives 1–3 which are not fully covered by this set of indicators by using nationally relevant quantitative indicators or qualitative information, as appropriate. In this regard U-SIF is currently revising its M and R framework.

Awareness Raising Activities

A Framework for the National Action Programme (NAP) to Combat Desertification and Drought in Uganda was developed in 1999 as the way forward in implementing UNCCD. It listed and stipulated the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders in the implementation ranging from the relevant Government MDAs, the nine pilot districts to Private Sector Organizations, NGOs and CBOs in the pilot districts implementing community initiatives to combat desertification and farmer innovations to promote sustainable water management. The framework actions constituted

mainly holding workshops and forums as key methods to reach out to the various stakeholders at the various levels from policy to community levels. This points to limited use of methods and design of messages to suit stakeholder categories, including the listing of their expected contributions through awareness raising actions. Furthermore, there is neither documentation to evidence evaluation of the program for lessons learnt nor a successor program to determine follow-on developments since the first NAP.

1.7 Key Emerging Issues and Concerns

During the assessment, a number of emerging issues were identified, a summary of which is presented under each respective Rio Convention.

1.7.1 UNFCCC

- Inadequate capacity in terms of human resource for monitoring, reporting and awareness-raising;
- Inadequate knowledge of information and technologies for monitoring, and reporting;
- Limited awareness on climate change issues;
- Inadequate and obsolete climate infrastructure for recording data for monitoring and reporting on climate.

1.7.2 CBD

- Limited capacity to monitor and report on biodiversity in and outside Protected Areas;
- Inadequate public awareness of the CBD;
- Inadequate national funding for monitoring and reporting on biodiversity conservation;
- Inadequate implementation of legislation, policies and guidelines for monitoring and reporting on CBD;
- Inadequate use of community institutions, traditional knowledge and practices for monitoring and reporting on biological diversity.

1.7.3 UNCCD

- Inadequate awareness of SLM issues among policy and decision makers
- Inadequate awareness on desertification issues among stakeholders at all levels
- Weak harmonization of SLM monitoring and reporting
- Inadequate gender mainstreaming in SLM monitoring and reporting
- Inadequate institutional capacity for monitoring and reporting
- Lack of capacity to monitor management plans for fragile ecosystems
- Absence or weak operationalization of District Environment Action Plans (DEAPs) as a vehicle for monitoring and reporting on SLM at local levels
- Inadequate infrastructure for monitoring and reporting

1.8. Environment Management Analysis

1.8.1 Political

There is a lot of political goodwill in addressing environment management and big inroads have been achieved in establishing an environment policy framework and provide resources from the National Budget. In the same vein, there have been multiple financial resource flows to various

courses of environment management, including funding of Rio Conventions monitoring and reporting activities.

1.8.2 Economic

Economic developments have exerted tremendous pressure on environment management. This has taken the form of destruction of eco-systems to give way for establishment of economic activities like industries, poor disposal of industrial effluents into fragile eco-systems and poor land use for agricultural activities. Importation of expired equipment and second-hand vehicles has also exacerbated emissions in the environment. Agriculture is the dominant economic activity, with 80% of the rapidly growing population being economically engaged in agricultural activities. This presents a big challenge of desertification and poor land use, which have negative impacts in form of land degradation which in turn contributes to creation of desert conditions. The three Rio conventions provide an opportunity for Uganda to monitor and report on activities for effective decision-making and policy making to meet her obligations regarding global environment benefits.

1.8.3 Social

The structure of the national population vis-à-vis the traditional role of women in livelihood activities has put women at the forefront of environment degradation arising from practices like agriculture, cutting trees as a source of energy to mention but a few. The youth on the other hand constitute more than 70% of the national population. This highly productive segment of the population accounts for an equally high percentage of those responsible for environmental destruction, including destruction of forest cover for agriculture and making of charcoal, bricks and sand mining among others. Therefore, any capacity interventions for monitoring and reporting of climate change need to focus on the role of both women and youth.

1.8.4 Technical

Rio Conventions monitoring and reporting presents new approaches to data collection, sharing knowledge requirements for assessing the impact, adaptation and mitigation of the negative impacts through interpretation of livelihood practices in this context for formulation of interventions to adapt to and mitigate the challenges of climate change, bio-diversity conservation and desertification. Technological transfer of knowledge and application of various tools for management of environment degradation to focal point persons at the national, district and community level through livelihood adaptation and mitigation measures are critical.

1.8.5 Legal framework

There is strong national environment management legal framework in place that is the recently reviewed National Environment Act 2019. This strengthens NEMA's mandate as the statutory agency for coordination of all environment activities currently undertaken across all the productive sectors of the economy and deeply rooted both at the national, district and community levels.

1.8.6 Environmental

There is a scramble for land as a key factor of production by both economic and livelihood activities arising from a growing population that have led to environment degradation and impaired foresight for environment management; Poor public attitude towards environment management which has led to wanton destruction of the environment and preference to short-term livelihood benefits over long term sustainable environment management; Inadequate funding for environment management activities has resulted in dismal efforts to implement environment management actions in the economy; The increasing numbers of districts, presents challenges of establishment of environment management units at the district level. The compliance enforcement structures are poorly resourced. Therefore, their capacity does not match the level of environment destruction that needs to be curtailed.

Chapter 2

Methodology

2.1 Description of methods used for data collection

2.1.1 Secondary Data Collection

This entailed review of literature to appreciate the national M and R policy, the MDA and local government monitoring and reporting requirements in as far as the national M and R policy is concerned and how they are being played out by different stakeholders, current staffing levels for M and R, adequacy of budgets for M and R in relation to the three conventions Monitoring and Reporting requirements. Secondary data – both statistical and narrative information was collected from relevant Government and non-governmental publications and statistical databases.

Review of Key Local, National and International Reference Documents

The secondary documents review was undertake with the intention to appreciate (*see annex 3 for list of documents reviewed*):

- a) Conventions' monitoring and reporting framework and requirements;
- b) M and R issues and concerns identified in the National Capacity Self-Assessment Report
- c) National M and R policy monitoring and reporting requirements
- d) ENR management priorities and M and R issues and concerns highlighted in the LGs M and R frameworks, development plans and reports of the five districts (Wakiso, Mukono, Kayunga, Buikwe and Jinja)
- e) ENR management priorities and M and R issues and concerns highlighted in programme documents and Reports of NGOs, private sector entities etc);

Through review of documents, the consultant was able to identify history and structure of the institution and M and R activities, existing documentation related to M and R capacity and performance expectations and existing documentation of the gaps in M and R capacity.

2.1.2 Consultations with MDA Focal Points and Convention TWGs

Consultations were held with Focal Points and Members of Technical Working Groups (TWGs) on the three Conventions to understand how each convention is implemented and reported at national and district levels, to generate a list of possible stakeholders to be interviewed or consulted, to collect further documents for review. Review meetings were held to discuss the inception report and comments generated informed the next steps. This was further complemented by joint meetings organized by the Focal Points.

2.1.3 Other Stakeholder Consultations

Key Informant Interviews

Representatives of key stakeholders were identified and interviewed on individual basis or as a group. A checklist of issues for each category of stakeholders is provided. In Annex 2.1 for focal points and Annex 2.2 for other national level stakeholders.

The key informant interviews were meant to identify performance expectations for the M and R unit, establish context, and triangulate the findings from the individual assessments and group assessment/interviews. Like the desk review, the key informant interviews were intended to occur throughout the process of conducting the assessments.

Interviewees' consent was sought for where possible, the interviews were recorded for more in-depth transcription. Appropriate measures were taken to protect the confidentiality of participants. Interviewers used the Key Informant Interview Guide as a basis for the interview. However, the interviews were semi-structured, leaving room to probe on relevant topics as the assessment process continued. The assessments were conducted, more candidates for interviews were identified. The list of interviewees, schedule of interviews, and data collected from all interviews was kept together for ease of analysis and incorporation in assessment findings.

Regular Consultation with TWG and Focal Points

The consultants not only updated the TWGs, PMU and focal points on progress of the assignment but also shared outputs and deliverables at all levels for review and substantive comments and feedback. This was critical to ensure ownership of the report. Upon return to Kampala and before analyzing data, the Consultant held meetings with PMU and Focal Points to give a quick overview of the assessment process at district and national level and to re-validate findings on capacity development needs pertaining to the monitoring and reporting of Rio conventions and awareness activities.

2.1.4 Data Analysis

Quantitative data from the group and individual assessments was analyzed using simple scoring for each question and overall scores for each capacity area displayed in easy-to-interpret dashboards. The group assessment scores were normalized to a scale of 10 for easy display in the dashboards. The individual responses from Environment Officers were collated and summarized to get a better picture of overall staff strengths and weaknesses, which identified needed investments in the human capacity for M and R capacity area.

Chapter 3

Results of the Assessment

The findings correspond to the issues and concerns which were identified from the review of documents. Capacity for monitoring and reporting for each of the three Conventions have been assessed and are documented. Past reviews and NCSA have highlighted some key capacity gaps that have to be addressed for the effective implementation of Rio Conventions in Uganda. This chapter provides an insight into capacity development needs for Rio Conventions monitoring and reporting as well as awareness-raising at national and district level.

3.1 Assessment of Capacity Monitoring and Reporting on UNFCCC and Awareness-Raising

3.1.1 Introduction

The aim of the national monitoring and reporting on the UN framework convention on climate change is to inform on improvements or changes arising from the implementation of the Convention. Therefore, developing the capacity of government officials, UNFCCC's Focal Points and concerned stakeholders on how to monitor the Convention is key to ensuring the national ability to meet the international commitments and obligations. National monitoring of the effectiveness of the implementation of the convention is dependent on good environmental governance—processes and institutions through which societies make decisions that affect the environment. It is about how to reach environmental and livelihood goals such as conservation and sustainable development and how decisions are made. It can be measured by the effectiveness of the strategies and initiatives implemented to achieve the two complementary goals sustainably.

Hence, monitoring the implementation of the Convention (actions parties take to make a treaty operative in their national legal system), compliance (adherence to treaty provisions and upholding the spirit of the treaty), enforcement (methods available to force states to comply and implement MEAs) and effectiveness (effect of the treaty as a whole in achieving its objective) requires strong institutional, individual and system capacity.

There is Climate Change Department, which in its current form is constituted by the Commissioner as the National Focal Person and the sub-sector working group which is also part of the Technical Working Group on the convention. One of its roles include monitoring the implementation of the National Climate Change Policy and its Implementation Strategy;

The Department undertakes both national and international representation tasks in climate change conferences, development and dissemination of information materials and conducting stakeholder climate change sensitization and awareness events.

3.1.2 Monitoring

3.1.2.1 General Issues and Concerns

The key objective of monitoring has been to gather data to inform the mainstreaming of climate change into planning and development of a national strategy for climate change adaptation and mitigation and establishment of necessary institutional and human resource capacity.

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting indicators have been defined in the national M and R system and to a limited extent reflected in the MDAs M and R plans. However, MDA indicators are not yet fully aligned to the national M and R and reporting indicators.

The CCD was established to strengthen Uganda's implementation of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) objective and it compiles the data required for monitoring. Monitoring of UNFCCC activities is therefore, a responsibility of Climate Change Department, Ministry of Water and Environment, supported by the Ministry's Sector Working Group at national level and at the sub national level. The District Natural Resources Officers are responsible for the overall monitoring of climate change actions in the district. Currently, the capacity of the Department is in-adequate to fully execute its monitoring activities in addition to its other functions, in terms of numbers, skills and competences to match with the monitoring requirements of the convention. This is due to the fact that climate change adaptation and mitigation cuts across many sectors. This challenge to a limited extent is also faced by other stakeholder institutions with elements of climate change activities in their mandates.

3.1.2.2 National Level Findings on Capacity for Monitoring on Climate Change

Stakeholder consultations revealed a number of climate change monitoring capacity and implementation gaps at the national and district climate change implementation levels;

1. Institutional capacity gaps

- a) Lack of robust working materials like organized information materials for sensitization and awareness creation to various stakeholder groups and monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide monitoring at both the national and district level.
- b) Equipment (ICT hard ware and software) to aid data collection and analysis both at the Climate Change Department and other institutional linkage
- c) Inadequate logistical support to conduct physical monitoring
- d) Poor coordination among different institutions.
- e) Insufficient institutional arrangements, including unclear roles and responsibilities of different ministries

2. Human resource capacity gaps

- a) Limited Staffing numbers: Climate Change monitoring entails working with both the districts and all the institutional stakeholders with the various roles and responsibilities of implementing climate change adaptation and mitigation. The monitoring efforts required to cover this wide stakeholder mandate calls of an appropriate structure and staffing numbers.
- b) Inadequate human resource skills: Climate Change mainstreaming in public service delivery and social-economic development is yet to take root. Achieving the required mainstreaming for adaptation and mitigation requires cutting edge methodologies, tools, knowledge and skills on part of the technocrats. This requires arrangement for both professional and short-term skills which is still inadequate; research skills, data collection, processing, analysis and reporting, monitoring and evaluation and advance knowledge on climate change and change management among others.

3. Financing capacity

- a) Insufficient technical processes and systems to identify and record climate change actions and appropriately cost them for resource mobilization.
- b) Challenge of tracking climate change adaptation and mitigation actions, the incurred costs by all players i.e. public sector and nongovernmental actors to aid rational and justifiable determination of future actions and funding requirements.
- c) Insufficient funding, it has been recognized that the funds for implementation of most climate change interventions are given by donors of which most of these funds are mainly project specific.
- d) Poor resource mobilization - lack of capacity to monitor different financial instruments available for funding various climate change adaptation and mitigation actions/initiative.

5. Assessment of the capacity of MDAs to monitor the UNFCCC convention activities

A national capacity assessment of the MDAs has been done on four key functional areas namely; Institutional Capacity for M&E,¹ Human Capacity for M&E, Financial Resources for M & E and Routine Monitoring² critical for successful climate change monitoring. A detailed capacity assessment of the above functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in Table 3 below.

¹ Institutional includes; interagency management/coordination arrangements, structures, resources and enabling condition i.e. legal, policy frameworks and work approaches.

²Routine monitoring includes data collection management, evaluation and reporting capacities.

Table 3: Analytical Summary Matrix of National Level UNFCCC Monitoring Gaps

Areas	Capacity Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Assessment Gaps
M and R Institutional capacity	Effectiveness of leadership for monitoring	Climate Change Department (CCD) has been established at MWE to oversee the implementation of both international and national CC-activities in general and monitoring in particular.	The CCD capacity is still (low staffing numbers, and quality/skills in data collection, analysis and monitoring and communication)
		Capacity for consistent integration of climate change issues into policies and programs constitutes major challenge.	
	MWE M and R Unit responsiveness to Rio conventions climate change monitoring requirements	Capacity to use climate change data collected on adaptation and mitigation actions to develop more accurate risk models and early warning systems is still underdeveloped;	There is an institutional technical capacity gap that requires technical assistance (systems, databases for information mgt. and sharing, protocols for data collection/sharing and equipment to enhance institutional arrangement for M&R.
		Institutional capacity to measure, report and verify mitigation and adaptation actions is still low.	
	Facilities, equipment, systems and procedures for monitoring	Current institutional capacity to assess readiness for and access to climate finance is yet to be developed.	There is an institutional technical capacity gap that requires technical assistance, design and installation of systems, development of guidelines and acquisition of equipment to address
		There is no integrated data management system for collection and processing of CC-data from all 5 key sectors of energy, agriculture and land use, transport and water and environment	
		Formal monitoring guidelines do not exist Standard operating procedures exist, defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholder staff for RC monitoring and are followed	
	The existence and functionality of the TWG	Active TWG exists that meets regularly to discuss M and R, RC climate change monitoring activities	Lack of capacity to identify capacity development opportunities and monitor/access different financial instruments available for funding various capacity building and enhance skills for CC monitoring actions.
		Some of its membership especially that drawn from the districts still lack knowledge and analytical/modelling skills to identify and access capacity development and financing opportunities to support improvement of country CC-monitoring and reporting capacities.	
	Existence of a costed and resources Annual CCD M and R work plan	Resources are ad hoc and more project-based. Inadequate dedicated finances from the Government budget allocations for CC monitoring	Inadequate resources for the implementation of the broad spectrum of CC – monitoring obligations.

Areas	Capacity Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Assessment Gaps
Human resources	Clarify of MWE, M and R Staff roles/responsibilities to include RC climate change monitoring activities	The CCD structure not fully operationalized and with no clear job descriptions responsive to country CC-monitoring obligations	The CCD structure is not adequately aligned to the country CC-monitoring and reporting obligations
	Staff capacity to measure, process and monitoring climate change adaptation and Mitigation actions	Capacity for systematic data collection, processing, database management, data analysis and monitoring is still low.	Staff have low capacity (low knowledge, skills, absence of tools and guidelines/protocols for data collection and processing) to conduct CC monitoring activities
		Staff lack requisite skills, equipment (i.e. GIS equipment) and materials to produce quality CC monitoring outputs	There is lack of equipment for use by staff to produce quality CC-monitoring reports
Routine Monitoring	Essential tools/equipment for data management exist	Absence of a Data management system able to collect, store and process data to responsively inform climate change monitoring	Lack of integrated data collection and processing protocols and data management system for storage, analysis and retrieval of data for monitoring
	Monitoring guidelines exist	Formal monitoring guidelines do not exist	Lack of formal monitoring guidelines
Climate Change Finance	Country level financial resource mobilization capacity.	Absence of skills for documentation and costing of UNFCCC M and R framework and advocacy to mainstream UNFCCC monitoring actions in the Government budget resource allocation priorities,	Lack of Skills to develop and costed UNFCCC M and R framework development and government.
		Absence of capacity to monitor different financial instruments available for funding and access existing climate funds for various CC monitoring actions.	Lack of capacity building action to build CCD staff institutional capacity for identification and access to Climate Finance

The above capacity assessment findings point to four key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed to improve monitoring of UNFCCC.

- a) Low institutional capacity for monitoring which is manifested as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and monitoring the convention at the national level; This calls for more resources and guidelines;
- b) Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and quality. This calls for a need to review professional staffing requirements and providing short-term training to upgrade the staff skills appropriately to match the UNFCCC reporting requirements.
- c) The mainstream structures/positions implement the convention informally on assignment with little commitment. This calls for a need to formal mainstream the convention monitoring roles and responsibility formally in those structures and positions.
- d) The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the convention are not adequate to guide monitoring actions. This calls for their review to provide more clarity of action by the implementers.

3.1.2.3 District Level Findings on Capacity for Monitoring Climate Change

1. Institutional capacity

Districts do not have institutionalized results frameworks and M and R plans for UNFCCC. There was no evidence to show that M and R results frameworks and plans of the Rio-Convention was mainstreamed and aligned to district M and R plans. The M and R plan framework entails key indicators with no clear linkages to the climate change monitoring indicators. The monitoring and reporting of climate change adaptation and mitigation activities are embedded in the generic natural resource management activities implemented, monitored and reported on by the districts which include; forestry services, wetlands management, environment management and land management. Each of the programmes implemented under these activities has its own focal person, with a simple format for reporting the physical progress and financial expenditures quarterly and annually by way of reports to sectoral ministries, copied to the District Planning Unit to feed into the district quarterly reports presented to the council.

The M and R frameworks for monitoring evident at the district level are many and for specific performance monitoring and evaluation purposes. The PAF Monitoring and Accountability framework is for higher local governments, The Program Budgeting System standard report is for Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development budget monitoring purposes, the sector-specific MIS reports are for sector line departmental reporting and the project-based monitoring and reporting frameworks are for projects implemented in the Local Governments by the line MDAs.

Insufficient institutional arrangements, to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation in the roles and responsibilities of different offices in the natural resource management unit and justify resources required for climate change monitoring in the district budget. Where Climate change monitoring activities are mainstreamed within the sector-specific MIS monitoring and evaluation

frameworks and such activities are funded as projects, and a project-based monitoring and evaluation framework is provided and used for that purpose. There are no dedicated monitoring frameworks established specifically to report on climate change activities cutting across the various sectors in the district.

There are no formal work linkages/routines between district Climate Change Focal Point staff and lower level local government's stakeholders, where some adaptation and mitigation activities are undertaken by communities, to foster data collection as part of the monitoring process.

2. Routine Monitoring capacity

There are no guidelines, formats and templates to guide the identification, collection and compilation of data for monitoring climate change.

There is lack of feedback from the national to district level on the monitoring and implementation of monitoring activities on which data is collected from bottom to top, to inspire and sustain the data collection enthusiasm from the district level.

3. Human resource capacity

The District Natural Resources Officer/ District Senior Environmental Officer and District Wetlands Officer are the technical person designated to monitor and report on all the implementation of all three Rio Conventions on climate change, biological diversity and land degradation/desertification monitoring. These are the district focal officers who constitute part of the national level technical working group. Therefore, there is no dedicated officer at the district level to specifically monitor climate change activities.

The other district level stakeholders who participate in monitoring and reporting on the Rio Conventions, depending on the level of the district structure are: District Planner, District Production and Marketing Officer, District Community Development Officer, District Veterinary Officer, District Agricultural Officer and Chief Administrative Officer.

- a) There is no dedicated M and R staff at the district level with a clear job description/terms of reference to undertake Climate Change monitoring activities, instead a DNR undertakes this as part of their other tasks, limiting commitment and concentration on monitoring.
- b) There is general apathy on Climate Change adaptation and mitigation among district stakeholders who should provide the data for monitoring which requires comprehensive knowledge and skills on Climate Change to address this apathy which is lacking among the district focal persons;

There is lack of climate change knowledge and skills contextualized to the community livelihood activities in practice on the part of the lower local government stakeholders to foster data collection as part of the monitoring process;

4. Financial capacity

The percentage of the ENR department budget set aside for monitoring and evaluation is small. This implies that any resources from this budget dedicated to monitoring and reporting on each of the conventions is negligible or even non-existent. Insufficient resources (financial, equipment and

logistical) are dedicated for fieldwork, data collection and analysis for climate change related interventions. Any activities conducted with respect to the conventions are driven by project resources received from the national Focal Points at MAAIF, MWE and NEMA.

There is no strategy for resource mobilization to leverage different financial instruments available for funding various climate change adaptation and mitigation actions/initiatives.

Results of District Assessment of Functional areas

A district level capacity assessment of the 5 participating districts has been done on four key functional areas critical for successful climate change monitoring using a capacity ranking from 1 – 10 divided into 4 quartiles i.e. 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10. The quartiles are defined as 0-2.5: Low, 2.6-5.0: Moderate, 5.0-7.5: Average and 7.5-10: High. The findings reveal that the capacity situation across the 4 relevant functional areas for effective monitoring is average. This points to the verdict that some monitoring capacity has been developed. However, it needs to be improved especially with respect to the M&E monitoring plans, costing Climate Change -actions to access finance and routine monitoring. Table 4 shows the assessment findings on the 4 critical functional areas for Climate Change monitoring.

Results of District Assessment of Functional areas

A district level capacity assessment of the 5 participating districts has been done on four key functional areas critical for successful climate change monitoring using a capacity ranking from 1 – 10 divided into 4 quartiles i.e. 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10. The quartiles are defined as 0-2.5: Low, 2.6-5.0: Moderate, 5.0-7.5: Average and 7.5-10: High. The findings reveal that the capacity situation across the 4 relevant functional areas for effective monitoring is moderate. This points to the verdict that some monitoring capacity has been developed. However, it needs to be improved especially with respect to the M and R monitoring plans, costing Climate Change -actions to access finance and routine monitoring. Table 4 shows the assessment findings on the 4 critical functional areas for Climate Change monitoring.

Table 4: Summary Capacity Assessment- All five districts on all three Rio Conventions

No	Functional Area	Average Score
1	Institutional Capacity for M and R	5.2
2	Human Capacity for M and R	5.2
3	Financial Resources for M and R	1.6
4	Routine Monitoring	4.7

A detailed capacity assessment of the above functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in Table 5 below.

Table 5: Analysis of District Level UNFCCC Monitoring Gaps

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
M&E Institutional capacity (a) Intra-agency management	Effective leadership for monitoring	There was no evidence of reports detailing UNFCCC monitoring activities.	Lack of skills, guidelines, reporting tools/templates for CC-monitoring
		No dedicated leadership for CC-monitoring, DNRO is in charge as a desk officer, with inadequate M and R skills/knowledge	Absence of formally assigned and resourced office to provide leadership for CC-monitoring
	Functionality of the District Task Force (able to meet regularly to discuss M&E RC and climate change monitoring activities)	District Task Force is not functional; It has no functional institutional working structures, procedures and standard agenda	Lacks M&E and analytical skills and CC-knowledge and guidelines for monitoring oversight. Has no dedicated CC annual M&E plan and allocated resources for its activities
(b) Structures	Existence of District M&E Unit/institutional arrangement responsive to climate change monitoring requirements	There is no specific M&E arrangement dedicated to respond to climate change monitoring requirements	Environment Department lacks defined roles/responsibilities and budget of its different offices w.r.t. RC monitoring in general and CC monitoring in particular.
(c) Enabling conditions	Institutionalized results framework and M&E plan exists for CC-monitoring	Absence of mainstreaming of district level CC-monitoring activities in the District M&E frameworks.	No efforts to mainstream the M&E results framework for CC-monitoring in district M&E plans.
	Linkage of district level CC-monitoring with Lower Local Government (LLG) level monitoring activities.	There was no evidence of formal work linkages/routines between district CC-focal point staff and LLG stakeholders to monitor/report on CC	No formal work linkages/routines /action framework exist between district CC focal point staff and LLG stakeholders
Human resources capacity	Clarity of district Staff responsibilities to include CC-monitoring activities	District Staff responsibilities do not formally stipulate CC-monitoring activities	No dedicated staff with a clear job description to formally conduct CC-monitoring activities;
	Staff knowledge and skills to monitor Climate Change.	Staff not able to distinguish objectives and actions of the 3 Rio-conventions and appreciate the monitoring responsibilities	Assigned Staff have low capacity (skills, knowledge, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC monitoring activities
Routine Monitoring Capacity	Essential tools/equipment/monitoring guidelines, info. materials for monitoring/data management exist	Inadequate simplified CC-capacity building info. materials, communication/monitoring guides/ templates for community level monitoring;	Lack of simplified CC-capacity building IEC materials, communication/monitoring guides/templates for community level monitoring;

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
		There are no guidelines, formats, tools and templates to guide the collection and compilation of data for monitoring.	Lack of tools, guidelines and templates to guide the collection and compilation of data for monitoring.
	Existence of internal feedback mechanism on monitoring from the district to the LLG level.	Weak or lack of linkages between LLG CC-activities to District level CC-monitoring. Lack of feedback from the district to the LLGs about CC-activities reported to district to inspire and sustain the data collection enthusiasm.	There are no formal resourced mechanisms for supervision, engagement and monitoring of LLG-CC data collection/reporting by LLG stakeholders on the part of the DLG CC-monitoring structures
Climate Change M&E Financing	Existence of adequate resource mobilization capacity	Inadequacy of resources (financial, equipment, materials and logistical) for district CC-monitoring activities. Resource allocations are adhoc. There are no dedicated finances for CC monitoring	Low knowledge and capacity to prepare and cost district level CC-monitoring actions/plans to mainstream in the Costed M&E plans for resource mobilization at the district, national & National Climate Finance Sourcing levels

3.1.3 Climate Change Reporting

Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation implementation reporting has two dimensions that is; national level to the international convention conferences, and the internal structural reporting from the district level to the national level for purposes of informing the national level coordination mechanism to report to the national level.

An international UNFCCC reporting framework exists which gives guidance to the country level reporting requirements to the convention about progress towards Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)³ and collective objectives.

3.1.3.1 National Level Capacity for Reporting

The Climate Change Department coordinates actions undertaken to fulfil the national Climate Change monitoring, reporting and awareness creation commitment to the UNFCCC. It acts as an information clearing house on climate change issues and concerns;

- a) Supporting communication and outreach on climate change;
- b) Providing secretarial services to the National Climate Change Policy Committee, the National Climate Change Advisory Committee and the CDM-Designated National Authority;
- c) Serving as the National Focal Point for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

A capacity assessment with respect to reporting on the NDCs, which are relevant to Uganda has been conducted using the UNFCCC reporting framework and the national status of reporting on based on this adopted framework is presented in **Table 6**.

³ Identifying and addressing Gaps in the UNFCCC Reporting Framework, Climate Change Expert Group Paper # 2015 (7).

Table 6: Analytical Matrix of National Level UNFCCC Reporting Gaps

CC Action	Category		Obligation	Status	Capacity Gap
Mitigation	Individual Quantitative contributions		Reporting on domestic Green House Gas (GHG) emission levels	Uganda has National GHG Inventory System as its effort to meet its contribution to the global effort of emission reduction. Somehow reported on, but could be improved. Reporting often not timely	No standard Reporting Agenda and template determined and monitored for compliance, to receive timely reporting contributions from national stakeholders.
			Reporting on emission intensity per unit of GDP	Not reported on/insufficiently reported on	Lack of capacity to measure, report and verify Lack of simplified guidelines & reporting format
	Individual Country Actions		Description of actions	Somehow reported on and out of date, but could be improved.	Lack of skills & format for reporting
			Implementation of actions	Timelines of information often lacking. Regular biannual reporting should allow tracking progress.	No standard Reporting Agenda /template in place and monitored for compliance, to receive reporting contributions from stakeholders.
			Effects of actions	Not reported on/insufficiently reported on. Guidance and methods developed to improve reporting	Methods developed to improve reporting not yet adopted CB and TA not available to enhance local capacity.
	Adaptation	Individual Country Response		Improved adaptation resilience	Not reported on/insufficient
			Provisions/receipt of climate finance	Not reported on/insufficient. Reporting of technology support received is patchy. There is some overlap with climate finance	Lack of skills, framework & formats for reporting
			Climate Finance needs	Reporting on climate finance needs is patchy and not done on consistent basis	Inadequate capacity to develop climate finance proposals/requests
		Technology support	Technology provided/ received/ needed	No/insufficient	Absence of Technology support
		Capacity Building	CB received/needed	Reporting of capacity building needs is patchy	Lack of expertise to undertake capacity needs assessment

3.1.3.2 District Level Capacity for Reporting

Climate change reporting is mainstreamed within the sector-specific MIS reporting frameworks and where specific climate change activities are funded as projects, the project-based monitoring and reporting framework is used.

There are no dedicated reporting frameworks established specifically to report on climate change activities cutting across the various sectors in the district.

This area focused on alignment of the district level institutional reporting to M and R frameworks and leadership for M and R. Key concerns were to assess if the UNFCCC reporting framework is aligned with the National M and R system and whether the district M and R unit demonstrates technical Leadership in M&E. The detailed assessment findings of the district level reporting gaps are presented in **Table 7**.

Table 7: Analytical Matrix of UNFCCC District Level Reporting Gaps

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
Institutional Capacity (a) Intra-agency management	Districts mechanisms to coordinate key stakeholders in ENR for reporting purposes.	There is no institutional mechanism to collect, analyse data and report. This role falls on the district focal point officer. There are no mechanisms to bring together key stakeholders in ENR to compile and validate CC-data for reporting.	No established and resourced institutional mechanism at the district level dedicated to CC-data collection, analysis and reporting
	Routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of CC information among stakeholders	Districts lack routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of information among stakeholders on reporting	No institutionalized framework and protocols for sharing of district information on CC-activities to foster reporting.
(b) Structures	Presence of M and R unit or focal point to carry out the reporting function.	Districts have SEOs as focal point officers assigned role of reporting who work closely with the Planning Unit to Report on the convention. There is no CC-reporting function in the district M and R/Planning unit.	Inadequate structures to handle the CC reporting function at the district level.
(c) Resources	Availability of essential tools and equipment for reporting	Essential tools and equipment for reporting are not available.	There are no adequate guidelines, equipment, MIS, tools, templates to support integrated

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
	Availability of essential software for UNFCCC reporting.	Essential software for reporting are not available.	district level reporting
Human capacity for Reporting	Leadership for reporting in the districts	No. effective leadership for reporting in the districts	No dedicated staff with all-inclusive job description to be in charge of CC-monitoring activities;
	Adequacy of number of skilled M and R Staff to carry out reporting-related activities	Production department lacks skilled M and R Staff to carry out reporting-related functions in general and UNFCCC reporting in particular	Assigned Staff have low capacity (skills, knowledge, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC reporting activities
	Data management Capacity (to collate, process, analyze for reporting)	Lack of the requisite skills to collate, process, and analyze data, for reporting.	Lack of staff knowledge and skills to collate, process, and analyze data, for reporting.
	Reporting Skills - Staff capacity to prepare/ disseminate audience- tailored CC-reports.	Lack of staff capacity to prepare and disseminate CC-reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders	In-adequate staff capacity to prepare and disseminate CC-reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders
Reporting: Data and dissemination use	Existence of clear guidance (guidelines, tools and formats) for national reporting process.	No clear guidance and mechanisms exist for national reporting including inclusion of stakeholders in the reporting process.	Lack of guidelines, tools/templates for reporting
		No streamlined tools to facilitate reporting have been developed.	
	Provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance.	There are no provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level.	No feedback protocols and templates have been put in place.
Financial resources for Reporting	Existence of adequate resource mobilization capacity	Inadequacy of resources (financial, equipment, materials and logistical) for district CC-reporting activities. Resource allocations are adhoc. There are no dedicated finances for CC reporting	In-adequate knowledge and capacity to prepare and cost district level CC-monitoring actions/plans to mainstream in the Costed M&E plans for resource mobilization at the district, national & National Climate Finance Sourcing levels

3.1.4 UNFCCC Awareness Raising Assessment

A National Climate Change Communication Strategy 2017/2021 has been developed for Uganda to explore ways to effectively reach out to all stakeholders in Uganda on adaptation to and mitigation of climate change. It represents a formal national climate change awareness creation blue print.

National awareness raising activities have been regularly undertaken in form of workshops and seminars at the national level and to a limited extent at the district level, media programs (TV shows and Radio talks), and Advertisers' supplements in the press media on climate change once in a while. Some school level climate change awareness activities have also been regularly conducted as part of the policy formulation activities. However, these efforts have not focused on targeted audiences for targeted knowledge/message dissemination for defined periods to foster effectiveness and impact of knowledge and messages.

Awareness activities have been generic. There has been no differentiation of knowledge/message of awareness for the various levels of stakeholder audiences to suit the key objectives of knowledge/message conveyance as a key feature of the awareness raising efforts undertaken.

The key target audiences⁴ for climate change awareness creation efforts are categorized as follows: Policy (government ministries, departments and agencies MDAs), international development agencies, academia and learning institutions, district, municipal, town councils, civil society (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs), farmers and farmer groups, private sector (SMEs, business, trade and industry), media, youth, women and people with disabilities, residents, civic leaders, environmental professionals, cultural and religious leaders. The climate change adaptation and mitigation roles of each of these are defined and messages to positively influence their response to climate change adaptation and mitigation designed to inform the awareness creation activities to target them.

The main problems and needs in climate change communication extracted from National Climate Change Communication Strategy 2017/2021 and validated by this capacity assessment are presented in **Table 8** ;

⁴ National Climate Change Communication Strategy 2017/2021 pp 5, Sept.2018

Table 8: Country Level Issues Status and Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the UNFCCC

Area	Issues	Status	Gaps
Planning & Coordination	Planning for awareness of ENR and decision making.	Presence of National Climate Change Communication Strategy (NCCCS) 2017/2021 as a planning tool to guide awareness actions.	Limited funding to execute the NCCCS.
	Access to usable information and sharing of information for planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No access to dedicated information most relevant to undertaking awareness creation actions. • The Strategy has not been widely shared with implementing level stakeholders. 	Limited dissemination of NCCCS strategy at district implementation level.
	Collaboration with relevant stakeholders creating awareness on ENR management issues.	Awareness initiatives are sole effort of the focal points and have enlisted limited participation of the media, districts and other stakeholders.	In-adequate collaboration effort with the media, districts and other relevant stakeholders in creating awareness on ENR management issues
Human Resources Skills and capacity gaps	Skills and competencies in information, education and communications (IEC) of climate change issues	<p>Sub-optimal skills and abilities in information, education and communication (IEC) of climate change issues</p> <p>Resources to invest in facilities, tools and materials for awareness raising are limited</p>	The sub-optimal skills and abilities in the IECIEC of climate change issues namely; <i>skills to determine key message points and discussion themes, identifying suitable channels and tools of communication, mixing and matching channels of communication and in developing materials</i>

Awareness & dissemination, approaches and Methods	Use of awareness and dissemination approaches.	<p>None balanced use of modes of communication (print materials, SMS, mobile, radio, TV, audio-visual, word of mouth, community meeting/drama, website, social media etc) with much emphasis placed on one or limited medias channels, mainly radio.</p> <p>Absence of use of community level of awareness media such as community drama targeting the district and lower level based policy makers.</p>	NCCCS 2017/21 should be implemented.
Information Management, Packaging and Audience Segmentation	Developing themes, packaging and design of messages.	Poorly defined packaged and designed messages.	NCCCS 2017/21 should be implemented.
		Lack of simplicity of messages/ information. Inability for translation and abridging of messages to suit local environment.	
		Limited use of infographics to improve impact and focus, for example posters, documents lack at-a-glance summaries including graphics, that communicate key points quickly for 'skim' readers.	
Information Management, Packaging and Audience Segmentation	Audience Segmentation/targeting	Developed ENR awareness message that do not relate to ENR management issue (themes) such as land degradation, climate change to the day social economic such as food security, prevalence of diseases etc,	NCCCS 2017/21 should be implemented.
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non audience targeted (segmented) approach to awareness creation, thus limiting relevance of communication to target Audiences • Failure to understand the desired behaviors of audiences 	

Source: Adopted from National Climate Change Communication Strategy 2017/2021 and Validated by TWGs

3.1.4.1 District Awareness Creation

The Districts' role in the climate change awareness creation at this level is to implement, monitor and report on awareness creation activities undertaken. They need access to resources from the national coordination level (human resource skills and knowledge, finance, IEC materials) to implement activities for creations of climate change awareness. The relevant capacity gaps identified in this context are presented in **Table 9** below

Table 9: District Level Issues Status and Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the UNFCCC

Capacity Area	Issue	Status	Capacity Gaps
Planning and coordination	Institutional structures for planning and coordination	Institution structures are not well defined and therefore not optimally functional	Weak institutional structures for implementation
	Strategies and resources for awareness creation	CEPA strategy has been approved. Due to be funded and implemented	Lack of resources to implement the CEPA Strategy
Human Resources Skills and capacity gaps	Skills for awareness creation	Low skills and abilities in information, education and communications (IEC) of climate change issues	Inadequate skills and abilities with respect to development and implementation of Climate Change IEC programmes
	Facilities tools and materials for awareness creation	Resources to invest in facilities, tools and materials for awareness raising are limited	Lack of resources allocated for investment in facilities, tools and materials for awareness raising.
Inappropriate Approaches and Methods	Awareness raising objective to a target audience with, relevant message using right approaches and methods.	Generic messages are disseminated to a broad audience using traditional dissemination methods of print and electronic media.	Use of generic non-audience specific traditional modes of communication (print materials, SMS, mobile, radio, TV, word of mouth, meetings, social media).
			Lack of systematic awareness raising program (defined objectives, targeted audiences, right messages using appropriate approaches).

Capacity Area	Issue	Status	Capacity Gaps
Information Management and Packaging	Effectiveness of awareness raising CC-information dissemination	Limited availability of usable information products.	Lack of institutional arrangements to develop, design and package relevant information to targeted audiences.
		Limited availability of simplified climate change information	
		Inadequate customized information materials available	
		Lack of simplicity of technical information	
	CC-information dissemination	Limited dissemination and sharing of information	Lack of resources to fund implementation of CEPA Strategy.
Target Audience Characteristics Analysis and Segmentation	Alignment of target audiences with relevant awareness raising messages to elicit the desired attention/awareness raising objectives	Diverse audiences, with diverse preferences and needs	Lack of needs assessment to understand, profile and segment the audience and determine audience awareness raising objectives, messages and approaches.
		Failure to understand the desired behaviors of audiences	
		High communication barriers	Lack of customized awareness raising packages suitable for segmented categories of target audience
		Poorly defined and designed messages (content briefs)	
		Limited relevance of communication to target Audiences	
		Negative impact of key Influencers and champions	

The above capacity assessment findings on UNFCCC with respect to the three aspects of monitoring, reporting and raising awareness, point to five key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed to improve monitoring and reporting and raise its awareness.

1. Low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and raising awareness of the convention; which is manifested as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and implementation of the convention at the national level. This calls for more resources and guidelines;
2. Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and quality. This calls for a need to review professional staffing requirements for monitoring, reporting and awareness raising and providing short-term training to upgrade the staff skills appropriately to match the UNFCCC implementation requirements.
3. The mainstream structures/positions implement the convention informally on assignment with little commitment. This calls for a need to formally mainstream the convention monitoring, reporting and awareness raising roles and responsibilities formally in those structures and positions.
4. The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the convention are not adequate to guide monitoring actions. This calls for their review to provide more clarity of actions by the implementers.
5. Lack of financial resources to implement the required actions in the three areas of the convention; monitoring, reporting and awareness raising.

3.1.4.2 District Awareness Creation

The Districts' role in the climate change awareness creation at this level, is to implement, monitor and report on awareness creation activities undertaken. They need access to resources from the national coordination level (human resource skills and knowledge, finance, IEC materials) to implement activities on creation of climate change awareness. The relevant capacity gaps identified in this context are presented in **Table 9**.

Table 9: District Level Issues Status and Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the UNFCCC

Capacity Area	Issue	Status	Capacity Gaps
Planning and coordination	Institutional structures for planning and coordination	Institutional structures are not well defined and therefore not optimally functional	Weak institutional structures for implementation
	Strategies and resources for awareness creation	CEPA strategy has been approved. Due to be funded and implemented	Lack of resources to implement the CEPA Strategy
Human Resources Skills and capacity gaps	Skills for awareness creation	Low skills and abilities in information, education and communications (IEC) of climate change issues	Inadequate skills and abilities with respect to development and implementation of IEC of climate change knowledge/mitigation actions
	Facilities tools and materials for awareness creation	Resources to invest in facilities, tools and materials for awareness raising are limited	Lack of resources allocated for investment in facilities, tools and materials for awareness raising.
Inappropriate Approaches and Methods	Awareness raising objective to a target audience with, relevant message using right approaches and methods.	Generic messages are disseminated to a broad audience using traditional dissemination methods of print and electronic media.	Use of generic traditional modes of communication (print materials, SMS, mobile, radio, TV, word of mouth, meetings, social media).
			Lack of systematic awareness raising programmes (defined objectives, targeted audiences, right messages using appropriate approaches).
Information Management and Packaging	Effectiveness of awareness raising CC-information dissemination	Limited availability of usable information products.	Lack of institutional arrangements to develop, design and package relevant information to targeted audiences.
		Limited availability of simplified climate change information	
		Inadequate customized information materials available	
		Lack of simplicity of technical information	

Capacity Area	Issue	Status	Capacity Gaps
	CC-information dissemination	Limited dissemination and sharing of information	Lack of resources to fund implementation of CEPA Strategy.
Target Audience Characteristics Analysis and Segmentation	Alignment of target audiences with relevant awareness raising messages to elicit the desired attention/awareness raising objectives	Diverse audiences, with diverse preferences and needs	Lack of needs assessment to understand profile and segment the audience and determine audience awareness raising objectives, messages and approaches.
		Failure to understand the desired behaviors of audiences	
		High communication barriers	Lack of customized awareness raising packages suitable for segmented categories of target audience
		Poorly defined and designed messages (content briefs)	
		Limited relevance of communication to target Audiences	
		Negative impact of key Influencers and champions	

The above capacity assessment findings on UNFCCC with respect to the three aspects of monitoring, reporting and raising awareness, point to five key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed to improve monitoring, reporting and raise its awareness.

1. Low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and awareness raising of the convention, which is manifested as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and implementation of the convention at the national level; This calls for more resources and guidelines;
2. Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and quality. This calls for a need to review professional staffing requirements for monitoring, reporting and awareness raising and providing short-term training to upgrade the staff skills appropriately to match the UNFCCC implementation requirements.
3. The mainstream structures/positions implement the convention informally on assignment with little commitment. This calls for a need to formally mainstream the convention monitoring, reporting and awareness raising roles and responsibilities formally in those structures and positions.
4. The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the convention are not adequate to guide monitoring actions. This calls for their review to provide more clarity of actions by the implementers.
5. Lack of financial resources to implement the required actions in the three areas of the convention; monitoring, reporting and awareness raising.

3.2 Assessment of Capacity Monitoring and Reporting on CBD and Awareness-Raising

3.2.1 Introduction

Uganda's implementation of the CBD is guided by NBSAPII that spells out the national monitoring, and reporting requirement. Uganda's lead agency for implementation of the CBD is NEMA. Even though the coordination is centered at NEMA, a decentralized coordination arrangement has allowed for subdivision of leadership with other MDAs including the Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) on resource mobilization, Makerere University on taxonomy, Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA) on protected areas management, and Uganda National Council for Science and Technology on biosafety and biotechnology as well as access to genetic resources and benefit sharing. NEMA constitutes part of the national Technical Working Group on the convention, with one of its roles being monitoring the implementation of the NBSAP. NEMA also undertakes international and national representation tasks on biodiversity conferences and development and dissemination of information materials and conducting stakeholder sensitization and awareness events related to the convention.

3.2.2 Monitoring

3.2.2.1 General Issues

The key objective of monitoring is to gather data to inform the mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation into national planning and development as well as strengthen and establish necessary institutional and human resource capacity. The biodiversity activities for monitoring by the key sector namely water, fisheries and aquaculture, transport and works, forestry, wetlands, agriculture and livestock, tourism, trade, industry energy (bio mass and hydro) and minerals focus on collection and analysis of data on biodiversity roles implemented across their various activities.

3.2.2.2 National Level Findings on Capacity for Monitoring on CBD

Stakeholder consultations revealed a number of monitoring capacity gaps at the national level in biodiversity conservation implementation.

1. Institutional capacity gaps

- a) Lack of robust working materials like organized information materials namely monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide monitoring at both the national and district levels.
- b) Lack of infrastructure namely in terms of equipment, ICT (hard ware and software) to aid data collection and analysis both at the Focal Point and the linkage institutional stakeholders.
- c) Weak co-ordination, measures and frameworks for biodiversity management;
- d) Low capacity on information management and information exchange on biodiversity; as a result of inadequate central coordination mechanism to facilitate information sharing among institutions involved in biodiversity conservation.

2. Human resource capacity gaps

Limited Staffing numbers: biodiversity conservation monitoring entails working across government MDA, CSOs and all institutional stakeholders with the various roles and responsibilities of implementing biodiversity conservation. The monitoring efforts required to cover this wide stakeholder mandate calls for an appropriate structure and staffing levels. The current staffing at biodiversity conservation Focal Point in NEMA is inadequate, to execute the various M and R and reporting roles.

3. Routine Monitoring Capacity

Inability to regularly collect, update, report and disseminate CBD data; which has contributed to lack of targeted interventions for restoration of ecosystem.

4. Financial capacity

There has been government commitment to fund the environment management sector. On average government of Uganda through its MDAs spends about UGX 91 billion per fiscal year on biodiversity conservation and management, distributed among the seven strategic objectives of the NBSAP II. This translates into about 1.2% of the national budget per fiscal year. The second strategic objective of the NBSAP in Uganda is to facilitate and enhance capacity for research,

monitoring, information management and exchange on biodiversity. Average annual percentage change in budget allocations for research and information exchange on biodiversity was about 24.9 per cent per fiscal year. This implies that the annual budget allocations for research and information exchange on biodiversity have generally been increasing annually. Results show that allocations for research and information exchange on biodiversity were increasing at an average rate of about UGX 1.94 billion per fiscal year.

International development and donor institutions and organizations have been pivotal to mainstreaming of biodiversity conservation through support of instruments for biodiversity management. It is also important to note that the funds for the Rio Conventions implementation have mainly been provided by UN-related international agencies, World Bank, Uganda Carbon Bank, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF) and other bilateral sources which are mainly project specific, to address specific needs.

3.2.2.3 Assessment of the capacity of the MDAs to monitor the CBD activities

A national capacity assessment of the MDAs has been done on four key functional areas namely; Institutional Capacity for M and R,⁵ Human Capacity for M and R, Financial Resources for M and R and Routine Monitoring⁶. A detailed capacity assessment of the above functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in **Table10** below.

⁵ Institutional includes; interagency management/coordination arrangements, structures, resources and enabling condition i.e. legal, policy frameworks and work approaches.

⁶Routine monitoring includes data collection management, evaluation and reporting capacities.

Table 10: Analysis of National Level CBD Monitoring and Evaluation Gaps

Reporting Assessment Areas	Reporting Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
Institutional Capacity (a) Intra-agency management	National mechanisms to bring together key stakeholders in CBD and maintain inventory of its M and R stakeholders and mechanisms to communicate its M and E activities and decisions.	A CBD Focal Point/Unit has been established at NEMA to oversee the implementation of CBD-activities in general and monitoring in particular.	Inadequate national coordination mechanism for CBD. The personnel capacity of the unit in NEMA is still in-adequate (low staffing nos. and quality/skills in bio-diversity management data collection, analysis and monitoring)
	Mechanism to coordinate ENR stakeholders	Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation. (TCBC) in place to improve coordination among agencies.	
	Routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of ENR information among stakeholders	A national clearing house mechanism was developed as a central node to facilitate information sharing and guide stakeholder's participation and provision of CBD information.	Inadequate national information sharing and feedback mechanism for CBD.
(b) Structures	Presence of M and R unit or focal point to carry out the M and R function.	The function is assigned within the NEMA, institutional structure	The Focal Point has no dedicated M and R unit, that should be linked to district ENR offices
(c) Resources	Availability of essential tools and equipment for ENR data management	The tools and equipment required for ENR data management are available.	Absence of an independent and integrated internal M and R data management system. Currently the M and R unit uses the government systems proliferated in the relevant MDAs..
	Availability of essential software for CBD data management and reporting.	The essential software such as the Clearing House Mechanism for biodiversity (CHM), and the NEMA website are available to enable the CBD focal point manage and report to the CBD secretariat when required.	

Reporting Assessment Areas	Reporting Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
(d) Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	Data collection, M and R frameworks and inventories on the contribution of private sector, NGO and communities in biodiversity management.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Storage and analysis of monitoring data is handled differently by different partners, with no generally applied methods to ensure data are comparable. •There is routine data collection regarding the contribution of private sector, indigenous peoples and local communities (IPLCs) in biodiversity management. 	Absence of mechanism by the national designated Focal Point M and R Unit to standardize and enforce compliance to data collection and monitoring arrangements by all stakeholders
	M and R plan adheres to national technical standards ¹¹ SEP	M and R plan is consistent and in alignment with the national technical standards	There is no internal integrated monitoring framework. for CBD monitoring with the national technical Standards
Human capacity for M and R This area will focus individual competences, (knowledge and skills of individuals, as well as their ability to set objectives and achieve those objectives)	Leadership for M and R in the organization	The M and R unit is positioned under the Executive Director's office and it is headed by a Manager.	There is no major gap in the leadership of the M and R unit.
	Adequacy of number of skilled M and R Staff to carry out M and R-related functions	CBD Focal Point is currently overstretched as one-man unit. The M and R unit has two officers to complement the CBD Focal point.	Low staffing level at national level to take on the wide M and R portfolio functions.
	Human capacity to perform ENR M and R functions with well-defined job descriptions for staff	The current staffing of the M and R unit has two officers, whose jobs are well defined. The M and R unit has the capacity in terms of skills and technical aspects.	Sub-optimal M&R arrangements falling short of the new National Environment Act, 2019 mandate and stakeholder aspirations..
	Data management Capacity (to collate, process, analyze for monitoring)	Capacity for systematic data collection, processing, database management, data analysis and monitoring is still low.	There is no internal M and R database.
	Presence of a costed HR capacity plan.	Resources are ad hoc and more project-based. Inadequate dedicated finances from the Government budget allocations for CBD monitoring.	Inadequate resources for the implementation of the broad spectrum of CBD – monitoring obligations.

Reporting Assessment Areas	Reporting Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: (a) Data collection and management. This assesses seeks to determine the data collection and management capacities the districts and their functionality.	Well-defined and CBD managed database to capture, verify, analyze, and present;	Absence of a reliable national system to ensure strategic data is captured, stored and updated.	Lack of a reliable national system to ensure that strategic data is captured, stored and updated.
	Essential tools and equipment for data management (e.g., collection, transfer, storage, and analysis) are available.	Absence of requisite IT equipment and supplies for data capture transferor storage and analysis.	Lack of essential IT equipment and supplies for to facilitate monitoring
	Presence of Standard operations procedures/guidelines (SOP), for data collection and data quality audits/reporting	Absence of national Standard operations procedures/guidelines, for data collection and data quality audits/reporting	Standard operations procedures/guidelines, for data collection and data quality audits/reporting are lacking
	Linkages between different relevant databases to ensure data consolidation, consistency and non-duplication of monitoring data from all levels/sectors.	Absence of linkage between the district and national/focal points/databases for data consolidation, consistency and avoid duplication.	Inadequate national coordination mechanism and lack of integrated data management system for CBD.
Financial resources for M and R	Adequacy of allocated financial resources for M and R. At least 5% of the entity budget is spent on M and R.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Guidelines for financing and resource mobilization of CBD developed. •MoFPED has accepted funding NEMA for implementation of NBSAP to finance CBD due continuous engagement. •Biodiversity integrated in NDPII 	Inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral plans, strategies and programmes and District Development Plans

3.2.2.4 District Level Findings on Capacity for Monitoring Biodiversity

1. Institutional capacity

Reporting on biodiversity conservation and ENR in general is not prioritized at the district. There was no evidence to show that M and R results frameworks and plans of the three Rio-Conventions were mainstreamed or even aligned to district M and R plans. The M and R plan framework indicators focus on key socio-economic issues with no clear linkages to the biodiversity specific or ENR monitoring indicators.

Equally, low awareness and appreciation by the district leadership of the significance of ENR issues invariably limits the demand for ENR indicators as well as mainstreaming, funding and reporting on ENR M and R activities.

The M and R frameworks for monitoring, evident at the district level are many and for specific performance monitoring and evaluation purposes. The PAF Monitoring and Accountability framework is for higher local governments to report on social service delivery. The Program Budgeting System standard report is for Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development budget monitoring purposes, the sector-specific MIS reports are for sector line departmental reporting and the project-based monitoring and reporting frameworks are for projects implemented in the Local Governments by the line MDAs.

In the exceptional cases where CBD monitoring activities are mainstreamed and reported within the sector-specific MIS monitoring and evaluation frameworks, such activities have been funded as projects, based on the monitoring and evaluation framework provided by the project.

Fragmented stakeholder cooperation and insufficient harmonization, coordination and information sharing continue to impact on the district capacity for M and R and reporting on CBD/ENR issues due to Non-functional District Environment Committees (DEC) with no evidence of ability for coordination of plans and activities, integration of CBD/ENR concerns into development plans and projects, formulation of CBD/ENR ordinances and bylaws.

There are no formal work linkages/routines between district ENR focal point staff and CSO/private sector stakeholders, where some adaptation and mitigation activities are undertaken to foster data collection as part of the monitoring process.

Equally these formal linkages/routines between district ENR focal point staff and lower level local government's stakeholders, were lacking even where some adaptation and mitigation activities are undertaken by communities, to foster data collection as part of the monitoring process.

2. Routine Monitoring Capacity

There are no guidelines, formats and templates to guide the collection and compilation of data, monitoring and reporting of CBD or ENR related activities/ undertaken by various players i.e. public sector and nongovernmental actors in the district

No feedback is provided to the district on any reports they may have shared with their national level sector stakeholder to appreciate if they provided the relevant information. Feedback inspires and sustains the data collection enthusiasm from the district level and enables understanding the state of systems or relationships and guide actions to effect change such as in improving M and R tools or processes.

3. Human resource capacity

The District Senior Environmental Officer/ District Natural Resources Officer and District Wetlands Officer are the technical persons designated to monitor and report on all the implementation of the Rio Conventions on climate change, biological diversity and land degradation/desertification. There is therefore no dedicated officer at the district level with a clear job description/terms of reference specifically to undertake biodiversity conservation monitoring activities in the district.

The other district level stakeholders who participate in monitoring and reporting on the Rio Conventions, depending on the level of the district structure are the following; District Planner, District Production and Marketing Officer, District Community Development Officer, District Vet Officer, District Agricultural Officer and Chief Administrative Officer

- There is general apathy about biodiversity conservation among district stakeholders who should provide the data for monitoring which requires comprehensive knowledge and skills on biodiversity conservation.
- There is limited capacity among district staff on data collection, M and R and reporting process;
- There is lack of biodiversity knowledge and skills contextualized to the community livelihood activities in practice on the part of both the district and their respective lower local government stakeholders to foster data collection as part of the monitoring process;

4. Financial capacity

Inadequacy of resources (financial, equipment and logistical) for fieldwork, data collection analysis and reporting. The percentage allocation to cater biodiversity conservation are low. This implies that any resources dedicated to M and R on CBD is more less non-existence. Any activities conducted with respect to the conventions are driven by project resources received from the national focal points at MAAIF, MWE and NEMA

Poor resource mobilization - lack of capacity to monitor different financial instruments available for funding various biodiversity conservation initiatives.

3.2.2.5 Results of District Assessment of Functional areas

A district level capacity assessment of the 5 participating districts was done on four key functional areas critical for successful climate change monitoring using a capacity ranking scale from 1 – 10 divided into 4 quartiles i.e. 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10. The quartiles are defined as 0-2.5: Low, 2.6-5.0: Moderate, 5.0-7.5: Average and 7.5-10: High. The findings reveal that the capacity situation across the 4 relevant functional areas for effective monitoring is average. This points to the verdict that some monitoring capacity has been developed. However, it needs to be improved especially with respect to the M and R monitoring plans, costing CBD-actions to access finance and routine monitoring. **Table 11** shows the assessment findings on the 4 critical functional areas for CBD monitoring.

Table 11: Summary Capacity Assessment- All five districts on all three Rio Conventions

No	Functional Area	Average Score
1	Institutional Capacity for M and R ⁷	3.6
2	Human Capacity for M and R	3.5
3	Financial Resources for M and R	3.1
4	Routine Monitoring ⁸	3.6

Table 12: Analysis of District Level CBD Monitoring and Evaluation Gaps

Reporting Areas	Assessment Issues/Concerns	Status	Capacity Gaps
Institutional Capacity (b) Intra-agency management	Districts mechanisms to bring together key stakeholders in ENR and maintain inventory of its M and R stakeholders and mechanisms to communicate its M and R activities and decisions.	No set out districts structures for communication and bringing together key stakeholders (government, CSO and private) in ENR. Also, there is no inventory of ENR stakeholders for coordination and partnership of ENR related activities and decisions.	Weak district coordination mechanism for CBD, with no formal stakeholder coordination framework.
	Mechanism to coordinate ENR stakeholders	No established structures for coordination of all stakeholders	Weak district coordination mechanism for CBD.
	Local leadership and capacity ENR stakeholder coordination	No documented evidence to demonstrate local leadership capacity for stakeholder coordination	No formally assigned office to provide leadership for CBD-monitoring
	Routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of ENR information among stakeholders	Districts lack routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of information among stakeholders	Weak district information sharing and feedback mechanism for CBD.

⁷ Institutional includes; interagency management/coordination arrangements, structures, resources and enabling condition i.e. legal, policy frameworks and work approaches.

⁸ Routine monitoring includes data collection management, evaluation and reporting arrangements and practices.

Reporting Areas	Assessment Issues/Concerns	Status	Capacity Gaps
(b) Structures	Presence of M and R unit or focal point to carry out the M and R function.	Districts have no M and R unit, but the M and R function is assigned to the District Planning Unit as the M and R focal point. District ENR activity reporting is assigned to the NROs.	No formal arrangement in the district structure to handle the CBD M and R functions.
	District Environment Committees (DECs) charged with coordination of (ENR) plans and activities, integration of ENR concerns in DDP and projects, formulation of ENR ordinances and bylaws and environmental monitoring and information dissemination.	Non-functional DECs with no evidence of ability for coordination of plans and activities, integration of ENR concerns into development plans and projects, formulation of ENR ordinances and bylaws and environmental monitoring and information dissemination.	Weak district coordination mechanism for CBD.
(c) Resources	Availability of essential tools and equipment for ENR data management	Essential tools and equipment for CBD/ENR data management are not available.	Inadequate tooling for CBD/ENR data collection and info. management
	Availability of essential software for CBD data management and reporting.	Essential software for data management and reporting are not available.	Technical assistance and Staff capacity building for acquisition of essential software and skills for data management.
(d) Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	The district guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for M and R for recording, collecting, collating, and reporting program monitoring data, which conform to best practices.	The districts lack guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for M and R for recording, collecting, collating, and reporting program monitoring data, on CBD which conform to best practices.	Lack of district staff operational policies on procedures that define the CBD, M and R functions roles and responsibilities.
	Linkage of M and R work plan to the National Development Plan.	Currently the M and R work plan is linked to the National Development Plan.	Lack of capacity to mainstream CBD in current district M and R plan
	M and R plan adheres to national technical standards	M and R plan is consistent and in alignment with the national technical standards	Lack of capacity to mainstream CBD in current district M&R plan
Human capacity for M	Leadership for M and R in the	No. effective leadership for M and R in the organization	Inadequate leadership skills

Reporting Areas	Assessment	Reporting Issues/Concerns	Assessment	Status	Capacity Gaps
M and R This area focused on individual competences, (knowledge and skills of individuals, as well as their ability to set objectives and achieve those objectives)		organization			for M and R at the district.
		Adequacy of number of skilled M and R Staff to carry out M and R-related functions		Production department lacked skilled M and R Staff to carry out M and R-related functions in general and CBD in particular	Low staffing level in districts to take on the M and R function.
		Human capacity to perform ENR M and R functions with well-defined job descriptions for staff		The human capacity to perform CBD and ENR in general M and R functions in the production departments is weak, with no well-defined job descriptions for staff	Lack of M and R skills among district staff, to undertake the M and R of CBD actions.
		Data management Capacity (to collate, process, analyze for monitoring)		Lack of the requisite skills to collate, process, and analyze data, particularly; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • knowledge knowledgeable about the basic concepts of data triangulation; • capacity to design (theories and concepts) and conduct an evaluation; • Capacity to develop terms of reference for the evaluation in accordance with professional evaluation standards. • capacity to articulates how the findings from evaluation studies can be used to improve programs, found to be lacking 	Lack of M and R skills among district staff in CBD, to undertake the M and R function.
		Presence of a costed HR capacity plan covering ENR issues.		Districts have no costed human capacity plan relating to ENR issues.	Lack of a formal strategy for staff capacity building on CBD.
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: (a) Data collection and management. This assesses seeks to determine the data collection and management capacities the districts and their functionality.		Well-defined and ENR managed database to capture, verify, analyze, and present;		There are no district ENR databases for capturing and storing data on all data elements.	Inadequate tooling
		Essential tools and equipment for data management (e.g., collection, transfer, storage, and analysis) are available.		Districts lack requisite IT equipment and supplies for data capture transferor storage and analysis.	Inadequate tooling
		Presence of Standard operations procedures/guidelines (SOP), for data collection and data quality audits/reporting		Districts lack Standard operations procedures/guidelines, for data collection and data quality audits/reporting and information sharing.	Lack of district staff operational policies on procedures that define the CBD, M and R functions roles and responsibilities.

Reporting Areas	Assessment	Reporting Issues/Concerns	Assessment	Status	Capacity Gaps
		Linkages between different relevant databases to ensure data consolidation, consistency and non-duplication of monitoring data from all levels/sectors.		No such linkage exists between district and national focal points/ databases for data consolidation, consistency and avoid duplication.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of operational policies and procedures to define CBD, information sharing modalities. • Lack of national and district coordination mechanism for CBD information sharing.
(b) Evaluation:	Assess adequacy of planning, implementation and use of evaluations.	Presence of SOP and or standards for in undertaking evaluations.		Evaluation SOPs or standards do not exist	Lack of operational procedures to guide CBD evaluation at district level.
Financial resources for M and R		Adequacy of allocated financial resources for M and R. At least 5% of the entity budget is spent on M and R.		The departments commit specific resources to implement their M and R work plans; however, the committed resources are inadequate to implement the activities in the M and R work plan.	Low appreciation among district policy makers for monitoring CBD actions
		There is a clear budget linked to the M and R Plans of the Program/project(s).		There are no clear budgets linked to the M and R plans	Lack of capacity to mainstream CBD activities in the district work plans and evaluation frameworks.
		Costing of M and R work plan and its activities with source of funding.		There are no district costed M and R work plans	

3.2.3 Biodiversity Reporting

3.2.3.1 General Issues

Biodiversity conservation implementation and reporting has two dimensions. This entails; national level to the international convention conferences, and the internal structural reporting from the district level to the national level where for purposes of informing the national level coordination mechanism to report to the national convention.

An international CBD reporting framework exists which gives guidance to the country level reporting requirements to convention about progress towards Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and collective objectives.

There is lack of appreciation of the need for feedback information to the district in reporting at the national level and this has ended up limiting incentive, time and/or resources given to improving the use of feedback on reporting.

3.2.3.2 National Level Capacity for Reporting

NEMA oversees all roles and actions undertaken to fulfil the national Biodiversity Conservation monitoring, reporting and awareness creation commitment to the CBD. It acts as national focal point and information clearing house on Biodiversity Conservation and management;

- Supporting communication and outreach on biodiversity conservation and management;
- Providing secretarial services to the Technical Committee on Biodiversity Conservation

A capacity assessment with respect to Uganda's reporting on the CBD is presented in **Table 13** below.

Table 13: Analysis of CBD National Level Reporting Gaps

Reporting Areas	Assessment	Reporting Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
Intra-agency management		Routine communication channels to facilitate reporting of CBD information among stakeholders	Lack of routine communication channels to facilitate reporting of information among stakeholders	Limited financing towards communication education and public awareness (CEPA) of biodiversity.
		Effective leadership for reporting	NEMA Focal Point is charged with offering leadership for CBD-reporting. One-man staff has a very wide job portfolio and the CBD focal point role a supplementary task, not in the NEMA institutional structure...	Inadequate staffing for effective coordination of CBD reporting
Resources		Availability of essential tools/equipment/software for national CBD data management reporting.	Essential tools/equipment/software reporting are not available.	Lack of essential tools/equipment/software reporting for CBD data collection, management and reporting

Reporting Assessment Areas	Reporting Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	National guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for reporting, which conform to best practices.	Presence of guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for M and R for reporting.	None
	Clearly defined reporting roles and responsibilities for staff.	Roles and responsibilities defined for staff assign to report on CBD	None
Human capacity for M and R This area will focus individual competences, (knowledge and skills of individuals, as well as their ability to set objectives and achieve those objectives)	Reporting - Staff capacity to prepare M and R reports and dissemination tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders	Lack of staff capacity to prepare and disseminate M and R reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders	Limited staffing level for effective and timely preparation and dissemination of purpose-specific M and R reports.
	Adequate Staffing levels for effective and timely reporting	One-man staff is in charge of manning the CBD Focal Point Unit	Limited staffing level for effective and timely reporting
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: Reporting: Data dissemination and use Assessing reporting systems, including the ability to prepare M and R progress reports and data dissemination and report valid, accurate, and high-quality data related to implementation.	Existence of clear guidance and mechanism for national reporting including inclusion of stakeholders in the reporting process.	Clear guidance and mechanisms exist for national level reporting including inclusion of stakeholders in the reporting process.	None
	Existence of guidelines on how to use the reporting tools/forms.	Guidelines exist on how to use the reporting tools/forms.	None
	Developed and streamlined tools to facilitate reporting.	Streamlined tools to facilitate reporting have been developed.	None
	Well-defined and CBD managed database to report.	Absence of a reliable national system to ensure strategic data is captured, stored, updated reported, and disseminated in a readable and digestible way.	Lack of a reliable national information system for strategic data is capture, storage, updating, reporting, and real-time dissemination. M and R Unit with linkage to district ENR office.

Reporting Areas	Assessment	Reporting Assessment Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
		Routine communication channels to facilitate reporting and sharing CBD information	A national clearing house mechanism was developed as central node to facilitate information sharing and guide stakeholder's participation and provision of CBD information.	Inadequate national reporting and feedback mechanism for CBD.
		Have provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance.	There are no provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level.	Lack of a reliable national system to offer feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level.

3.2.3.3 District Level Capacity for Reporting

The M and R frameworks for reporting, evident at the district level are many and for specific performance monitoring and evaluation purposes. The PAF Monitoring and Accountability framework is for higher local governments, The Output Budgeting Tool (OBT) standard report is for Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development budget monitoring purposes, the sector-specific MIS reports are for sector line departmental reporting and the project-based monitoring and reporting frameworks are for projects implemented in the Local Governments by the line MDAs.

The focus for the biodiversity conservation reporting and dissemination capacity assessment at the district level was on the adequacy and responsiveness of the reporting systems to the national level convention reporting requirements. This included; the ability to prepare M and R progress reports and data dissemination and use of valid, accurate, and high-quality data.

Biodiversity conservation reporting is only mainstreamed in district-specific reports where such activities have been funded as projects, based on the specific project- monitoring and reporting frameworks. There are no dedicated reporting frameworks established specifically to report on biodiversity conservation and management activities cutting across the various sectors in the district. A detailed analysis of the district level reporting and dissemination capacities is provided in the **Table 14** below.

Table 14: Analysis of CBD District Level Reporting Gaps

Reporting Assessment Areas	Reporting Assessment Issues/Concerns	Status	Capacity Gap
Intra-agency management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of ENR information among stakeholders 	Absence of routine communication channels to facilitate exchange of information among stakeholders	No formal district protocols for communication and information sharing necessary for CBD-monitoring among district stakeholders.
Resources	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Availability of essential tools/equipment/software for CBD data management and reporting. 	Essential tools /equipment/software for reporting are not available.	Lack of essential tools/equipment/software to facilitate CBD data management/reporting.
Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The district guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for M and R for reporting, which conform to best practices. 	Absence of guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for M and R for reporting.	No guidelines to aid staff with respect to responsible CBD monitoring and reporting.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clearly defined reporting roles and responsibilities for staff. 	No clearly defined M and R roles and responsibilities for staff assign to report on CBD.	Lack of guidelines that define M and R roles and responsibilities for staff assign to report on CBD.
Human capacity for M and R This area will focus individual competences, (knowledge and skills of individuals, as well as their ability to set objectives and achieve those objectives)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reporting - Staff capacity to prepare M and R reports and dissemination tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders 	Absence of staff capacity to prepare and disseminate M and R reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders	Inadequate staff capacity to prepare and disseminate M and R reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders

Reporting Assessment Areas	Reporting Assessment Issues/Concerns	Status	Capacity Gap
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: Reporting: Data dissemination and use Assessing reporting systems, including the ability to prepare M and R progress reports and data dissemination and report valid, accurate, and high-quality data related to implementation.	Existence of clear guidance and mechanism for national reporting including inclusion of stakeholders in the reporting process.	No clear guidance and mechanisms exist for national reporting including inclusion of stakeholders in the reporting process.	Lack of national mechanism to facilitate feedback on CBD reporting to the districts.
	Existence of guidelines on how to use the reporting tools/forms.	No guidelines exist on how to use the reporting tools/forms.	Lack of guidelines and templates to guide the CBD reporting at the districts.
	Have provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance.	There are no provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level.	Lack of national mechanism to facilitate feedback on CBD reporting to the districts.

3.2.4 CBD Awareness-raising assessment

3.2.4.1 National Awareness-raising

The fifth strategic objective of the NBSAP II in Uganda is to enhance awareness and education on bio-diversity issues among the various stakeholders including developing and implementing a communications, education and awareness strategy at all levels. Findings revealed that enhancing awareness and education on biodiversity among stakeholders was allocated about 18.6 per cent of the biodiversity budget translating into about UGX 21.2 billion in real terms per fiscal year. Loss of biodiversity is a result of human activity in our communities. So if we are to conserve it and implement the NBSAP II, we need to have political and society buy-in at individual, group or organization level. Communication, education and public awareness, play a role in developing this collaboration as well as motivate change in attitudes and behavior in society.

A number of initiatives have been undertaken by Uganda to explore ways to effectively reach out to all stakeholders especially the policy makers. A national CBD awareness creation capacity assessment identified the following key issues and capacity gaps along four key functional areas namely; Planning and coordination, Human Resources Skills and capacity gaps, Awareness & dissemination, approaches and Methods and Information Management, Packaging and Audience Segmentation as presented in the **Table 15**.

Table 15: Issues Status and Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the CBD

Area	Issues	Status	Gaps
Planning & Coordination	Planning for awareness of CBD and decision making.	Awareness actions are undertaken on an ad hoc basis	Absence of National CBD Communication Strategy as a planning tool to guide awareness actions.
	Access to usable information and sharing of information for planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dedicated information most relevant to the undertaking awareness creation actions, available however no stakeholder information sharing mechanism are not in place. • The Strategy has not been widely shared with implementation level stakeholders. 	<p>Absence of National CBD Communication Strategy as a planning tool to guide conduct of targeted audience awareness actions.</p> <p>Absence of National framework to enhance information sharing coordination.</p>
	Collaboration with relevant stakeholder creating awareness on CBD management issues.	Awareness initiatives are sole effort of the Focal Points and have enlisted limited participation of the media, districts and other stakeholders.	Absence of a formal collaboration network with the media, districts and other relevant stakeholders to create systematic awareness of CBD management issues
Human Resources Skills and capacity gaps	Skills and competencies in information, education and communications (IEC) of climate change issues	<p>No designated staff for awareness and communication actions.</p> <p>Absence of specialized awareness and communication personnel at the CBD Focal Point.</p> <p>Absence of specialized awareness and communication skills at the CBD Focal Point.</p>	<p>No designated staff responsible for awareness creation.</p> <p>The Poor skills and abilities in information, education and communications (IEC) of climate change issues namely; <i>skills to determine key message points and discussion themes, identifying suitable channels and tools of communication, mixing and matching channels of communication and in developing materials</i></p>
Awareness and dissemination, approaches and Methods	Use of awareness and dissemination approaches.	None balanced use of modes of communication. Dominance of radio and TV as dissemination method with no emphasis on community-oriented methods such as community drama.	<p>Lack of CBD Awareness and communication strategy to define awareness and dissemination, approaches and methods.</p> <p>Un-balanced use of modes of communication.</p>
		Poorly defined packaged and designed messages.	

Area	Issues	Status	Gaps
Information Management, Packaging and Audience Segmentation	Developing themes, packaging and design of messages.	Lack of simplicity of messages/ information. Inability for translation and abridging of messages to suit local environment.	Lack of CBD Awareness and communication strategy to define key themes, messages and target audiences for awareness actions.
		Limited use of infographics to improve impact and focus, for example posters, documents lack at-a-glance summaries including graphics, that communicate key points quickly for 'skim' readers.	
		Developed CBD awareness message that fail to relate to CBD management issue (themes) such as land degradation, climate change to the day social economic such as food security, prevalence of diseases etc.	
	Audience Segmentation/targeting	Non audience targeted (segmented) approach to awareness creation, thus limiting relevance of communication to target Audience.	
		Failure to understand the desired behaviors of audiences	

3.2.4.2 District Awareness Creation

The roles of district decision makers in the biodiversity conservation and management awareness creation is critical. They need to access resources to finance and coordinate the awareness effort to effectively be able to create awareness at the various target levels. The relevant areas for focus on and the respective gaps are identified in Table 16 below.

Table 16: District Level Issues Status and Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the CBD

Area	Issues	Status	Gaps
Planning & Coordination	Planning for awareness of CBD and decision making.	No district level CBD Awareness agenda exists.	Absence of district specific CBD awareness plan or national awareness strategy adopted as a planning tool to guide awareness actions.
	Access to usable information and sharing of information for planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No access to dedicated information most relevant for planning, decision making and undertaking awareness creation actions. • The Strategy has not been widely shared with implementation level stakeholders. 	Limited dissemination of CBD strategy at district implementation level.
	Collaboration with relevant district stakeholder in creating awareness on CBD management issues.	Absence of stakeholder collaboration at the districts for creating awareness on CBD management issues.	Lack of stakeholder collaboration mechanism at the districts for creating awareness on CBD management issues.
Human Resources Skills and capacity gaps	Skills and competencies in information, education and communications (IEC) of climate change issues	<p>All CBD related functions including awareness creation are the concern of a sole Senior Environment officer in the district environment office.</p> <p>Environment officer (CBD Focal officer) and production department officer lack specialized awareness and communication skills</p>	<p>Absence of specialized awareness and communication staff at the district CBD Focal Point.</p> <p>Absence of specialized IEC skills namely; <i>skills to determine key message points and discussion themes, identifying suitable channels and tools of communication, mixing and matching channels of communication and in developing materials</i></p>
Awareness and dissemination, approaches and Methods	Use of awareness and dissemination approaches.	No evidence of any use of modes of communication (print materials, SMS, mobile, radio, TV, audio-visual, word of mouth, community meeting/drama, website, social media etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of CBD Awareness and communication strategy to define awareness and dissemination, approaches and methods. • Absence of specialized IEC skills among district staff.

Area	Issues	Status	Gaps
Information Management, Packaging and Audience Segmentation	Developing themes, packaging and design of messages.	No evidence of any use of modes of communication (print materials, SMS, mobile, radio, TV, audio-visual, word of mouth, community meeting/drama, website, social media etc)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Absence of specialized IEC skills among district staff. • Lack of CBD Awareness and communication strategy to define key themes, messages and target audiences for awareness actions.
	Audience Segmentation/targeting	Non audience of targeted (segmented) approach to awareness creation.	

The above capacity assessment findings on CBD with respect to the three aspects of monitoring, reporting and raising awareness, point to five key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed to improve monitoring and reporting and raise its awareness.

1. Low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and raising awareness of the convention, which is manifested as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and implementation of the convention at the national level; This calls for more resources and guidelines;
2. Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and quality. This calls for a need to review professional staffing requirements for monitoring, reporting and awareness raising and providing short-term training to upgrade the staff skills appropriately to match the CBD implementation requirements.
3. The mainstream structures/positions implement the convention informally on assignment with little commitment. This calls for a need to formally mainstream the convention monitoring, reporting and awareness raising roles and responsibilities formally in those structures and positions.
4. The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the convention are not adequate to guide monitoring actions. This calls for their review to provide more clarity of actions by the implementers.
5. Lack of resources to implement the required actions in the three areas of the convention; monitoring, reporting and awareness raising.

3.3 Assessment of Capacity Monitoring and Reporting on UNCCD and Awareness-Raising

3.3.1 Introduction

Target 15.3 of the UNCCD Conference of Parties states:

“By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world.” This is to be realized through implementation of the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018 – 2030.

To aid the implementation of the Strategic Framework 2018 - 2030, UNCCD has adopted a number of progress indicators to monitor the implementation of the five strategic objectives underlying the strategic framework 2018 -2030. These are summarized in Table 17 below;

Table 17: UNCCD Indicators to monitor implementation of Strategic Framework 2018 -2030

UNCCD Strategic Objective		Indicators
1	To improve the condition of affected ecosystems	SO 1-1 Trends in land cover
		SO 1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land
		SO 1-3 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
2	To improve the living conditions of affected populations	SO 1-1 Trends in land cover
		SO 1-2 Trends in land productivity or functioning of the land
3	To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystems	Monitored through qualitative information
4	To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification	SO 4-1 Trends in carbon stocks above and below ground
		SO 4-2 Trends in abundance and distribution of selected species
5	To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention by building effective partnerships at global and national level	SO 5-1 Trends in international bilateral and multilateral official development assistance
		SO 5-2 Trends in domestic public resources
		SO 5-3 Trends in number of co-financing partners
		SO 5-4 Resources mobilized from innovative sources of finance, including from the private sector
		SO 5-5 Total amount of approved funding for developing countries and countries with economies in transition to promote the development, transfer, dissemination and diffusion of environmentally sound technologies
		SO 5-6 Number of science and/or technology cooperation agreements and programmes between countries, by type of cooperation
		SO 5-7 United States dollar value of financial and technical assistance, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation, committed to developing countries and countries with economies in transition

A Multi-Sectoral National Steering Committee to oversee the implementation of the NAP process has been set up by MAAIF. It consists of representatives from: Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries; Ministry of Water and Environment, Government National Environment Management Authority; Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development; Ministry of Local Government; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of Justice and Constitutional Affairs; Makerere University Faculty of Agriculture and Forestry; Department of Meteorology; Directorate of Water Development; Uganda National Farmers' Association; Uganda Women Tree Planting Movement; Soil and Water Conservation Society of Uganda; and - UNDP.

Since 2018, UNCCD national reporting monitors progress made in the implementation of the 2018-2030 strategic framework. The reporting process, tools, the roles and responsibilities of the Committee for the Review of Implementation of the Convention (CRIC) in reviewing the reports are spelt out in decisions 13/COP, 13 and 15/COP, 13.

Up-to-date information on measures taken, results achieved and information on challenges faced is critically important for ensuring that the Conference of Parties (COP) has the necessary knowledge to adopt targeted decisions and guidance that is focused to support an effective achievement of the strategic objectives. Such knowledge is valuable also for Parties and other stakeholders that work on the implementation of UNCCD at the national and district levels. From these viewpoints, national reporting is an indispensable tool to bring forward effective planning and implementation of the Convention and the achievement of the strategic objectives at global and national level.

From 2018 onwards, The UNCCD reporting process will also contribute towards the follow-up of progress in implementing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UNCCD Secretariat as custodian agency for Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicator 15.3.1 is required to use relevant information submitted in national reports as a contribution to the overall follow-up review by the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF).

The progress towards strategic objectives will be measured through indicators, with a view of decreasing the reporting burden, Parties are provided with templates pre-populated with default data on the three biophysical indicators (namely, trends in land cover, land productivity, and carbon stocks above and below ground) and associated metrics. Information on those indicators will also be used to inform the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) processes, in particular SDG target 15.3.

The PRAIS portal has been improved to facilitate the 2017-2018 UNCCD reporting process that was launched in December 2017. Parties can log in using their credentials and access interactive reporting templates. The reporting platform also makes available other reporting tools such as a reporting manual and glossary.

Reporting templates and reporting tools are available in all UN languages. While the templates posted on the PRAIS public page are interactive, they do not contain default data which was made available to Parties and designated reporting officers.

A new release of the default data for the biophysical indicators covering the period 2000-2015 is available and accessible via the PRAIS 3 portal. Again only designated reporting officers have access to default data through their country space; using their credentials. Monitoring the progress made in the implementation of the new strategy will be done through national reporting and sharing of national experiences, best practices and lessons learned from Parties to the COP, and a review and evaluation by the Committee for the Review of implementation of Convention (CRIC) for consideration by the COP.

Reporting on progress towards the strategic objectives is required provided that (i) Parties have sufficient official national data/information to report or validate national estimates derived from global data sources; and (ii) reporting is provided primarily from official national data.

Indicators for strategic objectives should be reviewed and fine-tuned, as appropriate, and in consideration of the reporting system/indicators for the SDGs and with reference to the follow-up and review processes of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Rio Conventions and other relevant MEAs in order to improve their synergetic implementation, to avoid duplication.

Indicators for reporting on the Strategy are those identified by Parties in decisions 22/COP, 11 (for strategic objectives 1–3) and 15/COP, 12 (for strategic objectives 4 and 5). Parties may wish to report on progress towards expected impacts for strategic objectives 1–3 which are not fully covered by this set of indicators, by using nationally relevant quantitative indicators or qualitative information, as appropriate. In this regard U-SIF is currently revising its M and R framework.

National Focal points can submit their reports through the PRAIS portal from February 2018 onwards. After submission, all national reports are made available on line through the PRAIS portal. The tentative deadline for submitting the reports is July each year, with a final deadline decided upon by the CRIC Bureau in consultation with the Executive Secretary.

3.3.2 Monitoring

3.3.2.1 General Issues

Under the new strategic framework, Parties monitor and report on the progress towards five strategic objectives related to the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits and the mobilization of financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention. Parties also share experience narratives on actual implementation efforts related to financial and non-financial resources, policy and planning, and actions on the ground.

The key objective of monitoring is to gather data to inform the mainstreaming of desertification into planning and development of the agricultural sector development plan and establishment of necessary institutional and human resource capacity.

The Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting indicators have been defined in the national M and R system and to a limited extent reflected in the MDAs M and R plans especially MAAIF and its related agencies. However, they are not specific enough to aid data collection, derivation of lessons and policy messages from the data collected and analyzed, and aid decision making to improve implementation and performance.

Monitoring of UNCCD activities is the responsibility of Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries and specifically the Sub-sector Working Group (SWG) Focal Point in linkage with the District Local Governments, Production Department. The SWG through the Permanent Secretary reports to the National Coordination Mechanism overseen by NEMA. A Focal Point Unit exists under MAAIF to support the sub-sector working group.

The activities of monitoring interest by the National Focal Point unit focus on collection and analysis of data on the implementation of combating desertification measures (promoting

sustainable land use), monitoring and reporting on the progress of implementation across various activities as guided by the indicator descriptions outlined in the table above. The indicators are supposed to be reported on at the national level for purposes of reviewing progress of implementation together with the information collated on SDG 17 implementation on annual basis by the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

3.3.2.2 National Level Findings on Capacity for UNCCD Monitoring

Stakeholder consultations revealed a number of UNCCD implementation monitoring capacity gaps at the national coordination levels;

- a) Insufficient institutional arrangements, including unclear roles and responsibilities of different ministries and stakeholders.
- b) Low appreciation by policy decision makers of UNCCD priority actions and their implications on economic development and community livelihoods due to poor information sharing, resulting into poor resource mobilization for UNCCD monitoring.
- c) Inadequate capacity to collect and analyse data on UNCCD transformation projects implemented in the communities, in line with the data requirements of the defined indicators as part of the monitoring processes to combat desertification;
- d) Absence of monitoring guidelines, tools and templates to ensure that standardized information and data is collected on national priorities in a harmonized manner so as to foster standard and aggregative international level UNCCD monitoring. The robust methods and a toolbox for assessing, monitoring status, and estimating trends in land degradation using remote sensing technology are yet to be adopted by Uganda although a pilot project for possible adoption is currently under implementation.
- e) Lack of standardized materials for sensitization and awareness creation which could be used by various stakeholder groups; monitoring guidelines and data collection templates, to guide monitoring at the national level.
- f) Lack of GIS and Remote sensing skills to use in unpacking the digitized CCD information and reports. Such ICT based programmes would aid data collection and analysis both at national and local level.
- g) Lack of specific fund allocated to cater for implementation of CCD interventions and actions. There has been some government commitment to fund environment management sector. This stands at UGX 632.0 billion for FY 2018 and constitutes 2.9% of the total national budget of Uganda⁹. However, it has negligible focus on the three Rio Conventions implementation in general and UNCCD in particular.
- h) Inadequate capacity to monitor different financial instruments available for funding various UNCCD actions/initiatives.

⁹ Background to the Budget 2017/18, Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development, Uganda

3.3.2.3 Assessment of the capacity of MDAs to monitor the UNCCD convention activities

A national capacity assessment of the MDAs was done on four key functional areas namely; Institutional Capacity for M and R,¹⁰ Human Capacity for M and R, Financial Resources for M and R and Routine Monitoring¹¹ critical for successful climate change monitoring. A detailed capacity assessment of the functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in Table 18 below;

Table 18: Analysis of National Level UNCCD Monitoring Gaps

Area	Issues	Status	Capacity Assessment Gaps
M and R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Effectiveness of leadership for monitoring UNCCD	The Focal Point for UNCCD is at MAAIF while the overall coordination of all the Conventions is at the Ministry of Water and Environment with various intervention areas spanning across other MDAs. This is however weak especially as far as activities are concerned. Delays in information sharing and decision making which arising from the dual supervisory structures of MAAIF (for UNCCD) and MWE for NEMA (the National Focal Point which impair monitoring	Poor coordination and weak inter-agency linkages and information sharing which impair monitoring
		There is low appreciation by policy makers of UNCCD priority actions and their implications on sustainable land management in general and monitoring in particular.	Low awareness of policy makers who allocate national resources, SLM to support UNCCD activities in general and reporting in particular to foster effective national level monitoring.
	Appropriateness of the structures for UNCCD monitoring	There are bureaucratic structures for UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting, with the focal point at MAAIF.	Bureaucracy arising from designation of MAAIF as UNCCD focal point. reporting to NEMA as National focal point.
	Institutional capacity to collect data and monitor SLM.	Data collection and analysis as part of the monitoring process is carried out. However, this activity is not well structured and is irregular	Weak mechanisms for monitoring of activities and ecosystem health, including weak linkages for information exchange among key institutions/stakeholders.
		There are no institutional arrangements for information exchange among key players	

¹⁰ Institutional includes; interagency management/coordination arrangements, structures, resources and enabling condition i.e. legal, policy frameworks and work approaches.

¹¹ Routine monitoring includes data collection management, evaluation and reporting capacities.

Area	Issues	Status	Capacity Assessment Gaps
	Responsiveness of MAAIF M and R Unit to UNCCD monitoring requirements with defined	<p>The MAAIF M and R Unit has a broad framework and indicators to monitor implementation of MAAIF's mandate.</p> <p>M and R frameworks exist for SLM with indicators on the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag indicators for crop production, livestock development, fisheries, forestry, land and natural resources management. However, they are not mainstreamed in the MAAIF framework.</p>	The MAAIF Framework lacks a formally defined framework of planned actions/indicators for UNCCD monitoring requirements
Human resources	Formalisation of UNCCD roles in MAAIF institutional structures and Staff JDs and staff capacity exist to monitor UNCCD activities	UNCCD monitoring roles /responsibilities are undertaken by MAAIF staff on a project basis. They are not incorporated in MAAIF M and R staff job descriptions.	MAAIF M and R Staff roles/responsibilities do not include UNCCD monitoring activities
		Staff assigned to monitor UNCCD activities are not adequately trained.	Inadequate trained manpower on appropriate methods for collection and analysis of quantitative or qualitative data and interpretation of results to achieve monitoring outputs.
		<p>There are inadequate tools, guidelines, materials, equipment and facilities to aid the effective monitoring of UNCCD</p> <p>Staff cannot use GIS and other applications to produce simple graphics</p>	There are no GIS equipment for use for monitoring of UNCCD activities
Partnership and governance	Existence of standard operating procedures and guidelines for UNCCD monitoring	<p>There are no elaborate standard operating procedures defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders including for UNCCD monitoring</p> <p>Lack of robust information materials for sensitization and awareness creation to various stakeholder groups and monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide monitoring at the national level.</p>	Inadequate staff skills and, knowledge and absence of standard operating procedures necessary to guide UNCCD implementation in general and monitoring in particular.
	Functionality of the TWG in UNCCD monitoring	There is an active TWG that meets regularly to discuss UNCCD monitoring activities	Inadequate skills and knowledge of District Task Forces (DTFs) and absence of standard operating procedures necessary to guide UNCCD implementation in general and monitoring in particular.

Area	Issues	Status	Capacity Assessment Gaps
National M and R plan for UNCCD	Existence of Guidelines and annual M and R work plan for UNCCD exist for information flow on UNCCD issues	There are no clear guidelines for information flow on UNCCD issues	Absence of guidelines for information flow to specify when information or reports need to be both received and distributed and to who.
		A PME framework for NAP-Ag. and for SLM are in place. However, there are no UNCCD annual M and R work plans.	Absence of protocols and templates to aid the preparation of UNCCD annual M and R work plans to aid monitoring.
	Functionality of the current MAAIF M and R system 2012	The current MAAIF M and R system has not been assessed since its development in 2012	Functionality of the current MAAIF M and R system 2012 is yet to be assessed
	Equipment is available to aid data collection and analysis and monitoring	Equipment (ICT hardware and software) is not adequate to aid integration of data collection and analysis both at the National Focal Point Unit and the linkage institutional stakeholders.	In-adequate equipment (ICT hard ware and software).
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	Costed M and R activities with sources of funding exist	There is no costed M and R Plan developed annually as a mechanism for mobilization of resources to undertake UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting activities	Apparent skills gap with respect to planning and budgeting for resource mobilization to undertake UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting activities among the implementing staff
		UNCCD project resources have been provided to implement, monitor and report on community level landscape project activities	
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	Existence of essential tools/guidelines/equipment for data management	Inadequate knowledge on how to construct the M and R tools responsive to the UNCCD monitoring and reporting requirements	Lack of knowledge and skills on the part of stakeholders to construct the M and R tools responsive to the UNCCD monitoring requirements
		There are no standard protocols and templates for data collection, monitoring, analysis and reporting on UNCCD country actions and progress status	International monitoring guidelines have not been domesticated appropriately to aid national UNCCD monitoring to assess country actions and progress status

3.3.2.4 District Level Findings on Capacity for UNCCD Monitoring

District Steering Committees (DSC) were established in the 9 participating districts to ensure that local actors fully participate, control and take ownership of development and implementation of the NAP processes to combat Desertification (DSCCD). The DSCs consist of Councilors, Heads of key technical sections of the Departments of Production and Environment, NGO and CBO representatives.

The District Senior Environment Officer is the technical person designated to monitor and report the implementation of activities to combat land degradation/desertification as part of the overall responsibility for monitoring the three Rio-Conventions of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD. The Head of the District Production Department by default is technically in charge of the implementation of combating desertification under the overall Focal Point supervision of the Senior Environment Officer.

Districts do not have institutionalized results frameworks and M and R plans for UNCCD. Furthermore, there was no evidence to show that the M and R results frameworks and plans of UNCCD were mainstreamed and aligned to district M and R plans. The M and R plan framework entails key indicators with no clear linkages to the UNCCD monitoring indicators. The monitoring and reporting of the UNCCD activities are embedded in the generic natural resource management activities implemented, monitored and reported on by the districts including; forest management, wetlands management, environment management and land management. Each of the programme-specific activities implemented under UNCCD have their programme-specific focal persons, with a simple format for reporting the physical progress and financial expenditures quarterly and annually by clarifying with Sectoral Ministries, copied to the District Planning Unit to feed into the district quarterly reports presented to the council.

The M and R frameworks for monitoring, evident at the district level are various and for UNCCD specific performance monitoring purposes. The PAF Monitoring and Accountability framework is for higher local governments, The Program Budgeting System standard report format is for Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development budget monitoring purposes. The sector-specific MIS reports are for sector line departmental reporting. The project-based monitoring and reporting frameworks are for projects implemented in the Local Governments by the line MDAs.

There are no dedicated monitoring frameworks specifically established to report on desertification activities, which cut across the various sectors in the District.

There are no formal district level work linkages/routines between UNCCD National Focal Point staff and lower level local government stakeholders, where some landscape management project activities are undertaken by communities, to foster data collection as part of the monitoring process.

There are no guidelines, formats and templates to guide the collection and compilation of data for monitoring.

There is limited feedback from the national to district level coordination/focal points on the monitoring activities for which data is collected from bottom to top, to inspire and sustain the data collection enthusiasm at district level.

Other District level UNCCD Monitoring challenges include the following

- a) Lack of distinction between monitoring roles and responsibilities of the three Rio Conventions. District institutional arrangements and staff role assignment do not formally distinguish among the three Rio Conventions. There is insufficient clarity of roles and responsibilities of different offices in the Natural Resource Management Department at the district level in general and UNCCD in particular;
- b) There are insufficient guidelines, tools and templates; to support the identification and recording of UNCCD activities for monitoring purposes; to track UNCCD actions undertaken by the various public and NGO/private sector players and to develop work plans/budgets to justify resources required for UNCCD monitoring in the district budget.
- c) There are inadequate resources (financial, equipment and logistical) for fieldwork, data collection and analysis as part of the monitoring processes.
- d) Inadequate capacity to monitor different financial instruments available for funding various UNCCD actions/initiatives.
- e) There is no dedicated staff at the district level with specific Terms of Reference to undertake UNCCD monitoring activities in the district.
- f) There is adequate knowledge on the impacts of desertification. However, knowledge management and promotion of practices to combat desertification using landscape management project activities is well rolled out to the districts.
- g) Knowledge and practices to combat desertification cut across District Production Department technical areas that is afforestation, environment, crop husbandry, animal husbandry, fisheries, and land use management. However, there is poor coordination amongst them to create synergy, and cost-effectiveness in implementing and monitoring activities across the spectrum of the three Rio Conventions.
- h) The percentage of the ENR Department budget set aside for monitoring and evaluation is small. This implies that any resources from this budget dedicated to monitoring and reporting on the three Rio Conventions in general and UNCCD in particular, is negligible or even non-existent. Any activities conducted with respect to the Conventions are driven by project resources received from the National Focal Points at MAAIF, MWE and NEMA.

Results of District Assessment of Functional areas: District level capacity assessment of the 5 participating districts was done on four key functional areas critical for the successful monitoring of UNCCD using a capacity ranking from 1 – 10 divided into 4 quartiles that is 2.5, 5.0, 7.5 and 10. The quartiles are defined as 0-2.5: Low, 2.6-5.0: Moderate, 5.0-7.5: Average and 7.5-10: High. The findings reveal that the capacity situation across the 4 relevant functional areas for effective monitoring is average. The findings point to the conclusion that some monitoring capacity has been developed. However, it needs to be improved especially with respect to the M and R monitoring plans, costing CC-actions to access finance and routine monitoring. Table 19 shows the assessment findings on the 4 critical functional areas for CC monitoring.

Table 19: Summary Capacity Assessment- All five districts on all three Rio Conventions

No	Functional Area	Average Score
1	Institutional Capacity for M and R of Rio Conventions	5.2
2	Human Capacity for M and R of Rio Conventions	5.2
3	Financial Resources for M and R	1.5
4	Routine Monitoring of Rio Conventions	4.7

A detailed capacity assessment of the above functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in Table 20 below.

Table 20: Analytical Matrix of District Level UNCCD Monitoring Gaps

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
M and R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Effective leadership for monitoring UNCCD	No reports were on file to show UNCCD monitoring activities.	Lack of formal structure to oversee UNCCD monitoring activities at the district
		No dedicated leadership for UNCCD monitoring, Natural Resource Officer is in charge as a desk officer, with inadequate CC skills/knowledge	No formally assigned office to provide dedicated leadership for UNCCD-monitoring
	Adequacy of M and R Plan, system/processes	A district M and R plan exists to track performance on environment management indicators. However, UNCCD-specific indicators are not well mainstreamed in M and R plans of key departments.	Inadequate mainstreaming of UNCCD-specific indicators in the district M and R plan to track performance on UNCCD activities.
	Awareness of SLM issues among key policy and decision makers	The knowledge of the SLM issues among the district actors is low. There is low commitment to UNCCD monitoring.	Lack of a critical mass of actors and IEC materials to advocate for SLM issues and commit to monitoring UNCCD activities.
		Low access to robust information materials to sensitise and raise stakeholder awareness to SLM activities	
	Existence of MAAIF M and R Unit responsive to UNCCD monitoring requirements with M and R framework for SLM monitoring.	The M and R framework for SLM is in place, with indicators on the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag.	ENR Department lacks well defined and assigned roles/responsibilities with respect to Rio Convention monitoring in general and UNCCD monitoring in particular.
		There is no specific M and R arrangement dedicated to respond to UNCCD monitoring requirements	
Human resources	Incorporation of UNCCD monitoring activities in Production Dept. staff JDs.	Production department staff assigned to monitor UNCCD activities as an auxiliary role.. Their formal job descriptions do not include UNCCD monitoring activities	Lack of accountable commitment of Production Department staff to undertake UNCCD monitoring activities.

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
	Capacity of assigned district staff to conduct UNCCD monitoring activities	Assigned staff are not able to distinguish objectives and actions of the 3 Rio-Conventions and appreciate the UNCCD monitoring responsibilities	Inadequate skills of assigned Staff (skills, knowledge, tools, guidelines) to conduct monitoring activities on combating desertification.
		Inadequate knowledge on UNCCD and skills with respect to monitoring its activities	Lack of simplified UNCCD-capacity building information materials, communication/monitoring guidelines/templates for community level UNCCD monitoring;
		Lack of monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide UNCCD monitoring at the district level	
Partnership and governance	Existence of standard operating procedures for all stakeholders/staff for UNCCD monitoring	Reporting templates/formats exist. However Standard Operating Guidelines, defining stakeholder roles/responsibilities with respect to UNCCD monitoring are not in place	Absence of a UNCCD monitoring kit.
	Existence and functionality of the District Task Force	The District Task Force is not functional and rarely meets to discuss UNCCD monitoring activities	There is no dedicated UNCCD annual M and R plan with associated resources for its activities
			Inadequate UNCCD knowledge and M and R skills and guidelines for oversight monitoring.
M and E work plan costing for UNCCD	Existence of Costed M and R activities with sources of funding.	There is PME framework for NAP-Ag and also for SLM. However, there are no costed annual M and R Plans prepared to mobilize resources for UNCCD activities in general and monitoring in particular.	There are no costed UNCCD M and R plans for resource mobilization to foster UNCCD monitoring activities
		There are resources provided by the National Focal Point on a project basis for participating districts for UNCCD activities.	
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	Existence of essential tools/guidelines/ equipment for data management/monitoring	There are templates for data collection and monitoring, on UNCCD district activities. However simple guidelines to aid and improve monitoring are required.	Lack of essential tools/guidelines/ equipment and training to improve UNCCD monitoring

3.3.3 UNCCD Reporting

3.3.3.1 General Issues and Concerns

UNCCD reporting has two dimensions, namely; national level reporting by the national coordination structures to the International Convention Conferences, and the internal structural reporting from the district level to the national level for purposes of informing the national level coordination mechanism to report to the Convention.

An international UNCCD reporting framework exists, which gives guidance to the country level reporting requirements to the Convention about progress towards Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)¹² and collective objectives.

3.3.3.2 National Level Capacity for Reporting

The UNCCD National Focal Point oversees all responsibilities and actions undertaken to fulfill the UNCCD monitoring, reporting commitments and implementation awareness raising activities of the convention. It serves as an Information Clearing House on UNCCD issues and concerns including;

- a) Supporting communication and outreach;
- b) Providing secretarial services to the UNCCD Policy Committee;
- c) The National UNCCD Advisory Committee; and,
- d) Serving as the National Focal Point for the UNCCD.

Reporting by the National Focal Point to the United Nations Convention on Combating Desertification (UNCCD) presents a challenge to standardize the reports and address the technical content requirements of the UNCCD Secretariat.

Web-based reporting tools have been developed and disseminated by the UNCCD Secretariat. These include the Country-specific reporting templates, including default national estimates for the three progress indicators on trends in land cover, land productivity and carbon stocks.

In addition to these specific reporting tools, Parties refer to the Good Practice Guidance for SDG indicator 15.3.1.1 which describes methods to assess and quantify the proportion of degraded land based on the three land-based indicators, and to a technical note that provides guidance for the use and interpretation of the default data.

Consultations with the national level stakeholders recognized the existence of adequate guidance provided on-line for international level reporting. They however noted the capacity gaps currently affecting reporting to include the following;

- a) Delays in international reporting made worse by national level multi-MDA coordination challenges with respect to submission and consolidation of reports on various projects and

¹² Identifying and addressing Gaps in the UNFCCC Reporting Framework, Climate Change Expert Group Paper # 2015(7).

activities implemented by different institutional actors both at the national and district levels.

- b) Technical challenges of reporting ranging from lack of knowledge on how to use the on-line tools, filling in the reporting template, to linking the reported activities and status on the UNCCD indicators to the status of the SDG indicators to foster reporting synergies;
- c) Challenges of adherence to standard and comprehensive report format requirements of the UNCCD intended to achieve comparison with other country reports and foster consolidation into global UNCCD status reporting to the UNCCD conference for COP presentation;

A detailed capacity assessment of the above functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in Table 21 below.

Table 21: Analytical Matrix of National Level UNCCD Reporting Gaps

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
M and R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Effectiveness of leadership for reporting UNCCD action progress	Poor coordination and collaboration	Weak, poorly resourced coordination structures.
		Low appreciation by policy level leadership of UNCCD priority actions and their implications on national social economic development	Low intensity of customised capacity building actions for policy level stakeholders
	Comprehensive M and R Plan, system/processes	Weak mechanism for information exchange among key MDAs with respect to UNCCD implementation	Weak information arrangements, frameworks and networks for information exchange
	Existence of MAAIF M and R Unit responsive to UNCCD reporting requirements	MAAIF M and R Unit not adequately responsive to UNCCD reporting requirements	UNCCD reporting activities are not adequately mainstreamed in MAAIF M and R Unit Plan
	Existence of M and R frame works for SLM with indicators on the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag indicators.	M and R frameworks exist for SLM with indicators on the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag indicator	Lack of an IEC program to raise awareness and knowledge on SLM to support monitoring
		Lack of robust information materials to sensitise and raise awareness of policy level decision makers to give UNCCD resource allocation priority	
Human resources	Incorporation of UNCCD reporting activities in MAAIF M and R staff job descriptions.	MAAIF M and R Staff roles/responsibilities do not include UNCCD reporting activities	No formalized mainstreaming of UNCCD in MAAIF institutional structures
	Staff skills capacity to collate, process and analyse UNCCD monitoring data (including gender dis-aggregation)	Low appreciation and integration of gender issues in SLM training	No appropriate skill sets and guidelines provided to staff.to improve their capacities
		Inadequately trained manpower on appropriate methods for analysis of data, interpretation of results and reporting	
Partnership and governance	Capacity and knowledge to conduct UNCCD monitoring activities	Staff not appropriately trained to conduct UNCCD monitoring and reporting activities	Absence of a standard framework for data collection, processing and reporting/sharing among key national players (Energy, Works and MWE)
	Standard operating procedures exist, defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders/staff for UNCCD monitoring	Standard operating procedures do not exist, defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders including for UNCCD reporting	

Areas	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
National M AND R plan for UNCCD	Guidelines exist for information flow on UNCCD reporting issues	There are no clear guidelines for information flow on UNCCD issues (when information or reports need to be both received and distributed and to who)	No regular sharing of UNCCD monitoring information among key players (MAAIF, Energy, Works and MWE, NEMA)
	There is an annual M and R work plan for UNCCD	There is no annual M and R work plan for UNCCD but there is PME framework for NAP-Ag and also for SLM	UNCCD activities are not mainstreamed into MAAIF Annual Work Plan to be able to access GOU resources for monitoring
	Functionality of current MAAIF M AND R system	The current MAAIF M and R system has not been assessed since its development in 2012 for responsiveness to UNCCD reporting	No integrated M and R system at MAAIF and NEMA responsive to UNCCD inter-agency timely reporting
	Equipment is available (ICT hardware and software) to aid data collection and analysis and monitoring	Equipment (hardware and software) is not adequate to aid integration of data collection/analysis both at the National Focal Point level and institutional stakeholder levels.	
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	Costed M and R activities with sources of funding exist	There is no costed M and R Plan developed annually as a mechanism for mobilization of resources to undertake UNCCD reporting activities	Absence of skillful resource mobilization actions (Preparation of well costed UNCCD M and R plans and their presentation to funders).
	There are committed resources to implement M and R plan	There are no adequate resources committed to M and R activities in general and UNCCD in particular.	
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	Existence of essential tools/guidelines/equipment for data management	Inadequate knowledge on how to construct the M and R tools responsive to the UNCCD monitoring and reporting requirements	Weak reporting skills (training and dissemination of tools/templates/protocols).
		There are no standard protocols and templates for data collection, monitoring, analysis and reporting on UNCCD country actions and progress status	

3.3.3.4 District Level Findings on Capacity for UNCCD Reporting

The District Environmental Officer is the technical person designated to report on the implementation of activities to combat land degradation/desertification as part of the overall responsibility for monitoring the three Rio-Conventions of UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD.

The M and R frameworks for monitoring, evident at the district level are various and for UNCCD specific performance reporting purposes. The PAF monitoring and accountability framework is for District Local Governments. The Program Budgeting System standard report format is for Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development budget monitoring purposes, the sector-specific MIS reports are for sector line departmental reporting and the project-based reporting frameworks are for projects implemented in the Local Governments by respective departments.

UNCCD reporting activities are mainstreamed within the MAAIF sector-specific MIS monitoring and evaluation frameworks and where specific UNCCD activities are funded as projects, the project-based monitoring and evaluation framework is used for reporting.

There are no dedicated monitoring frameworks established specifically to report on desertification activities, which cut across the various sectors in the district.

There are no formal district level work linkages/routines between UNCCD national focal point staff and lower local government stakeholders, where some landscape management project activities are undertaken by communities, to foster data collection as part of the reporting process.

There are no guidelines, formats and templates to guide the collection and compilation of data for reporting with respect to UNCCD.

There is inadequate feedback from the national to district level coordination Focal Points about the reports from the districts to the national focal point, to inspire and sustain reporting enthusiasm from the districts.

A detailed capacity assessment of the above functional areas was carried out and the findings are presented in Table 22 below.

Table 22: Analytical Matrix of District Level UNCCD Reporting Gaps

Area	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
M and R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Effectiveness of leadership arrangements for reporting UNCCD action progress	There is no institutional mechanism to collect, analyse data and report. This role falls on the district focal point officer.	No formal institutional mechanism at district level for UNCCD data collection, analysis and reporting
		Little appreciation by district political and technical leadership of UNCCD priority actions and implications on district social economic development	Inadequate UNCCD knowledge by district leadership to inspire commitment to oversee UNCCD activities and reporting.
	Nature and adequacy of institutional capacity to collect, monitor and report on SLM data.	Informal and unclearly assigned roles/ responsibilities in the district structures to report on UNCCD activities.	No formal and clear assignment of roles/responsibilities for UNCCD reporting in the district structures..
	Comprehensive M and R Plan, system/processes	Weak, and informal mechanism for information exchange among key district departments of implementation	
	Awareness of SLM issues among key policy and decision makers	The knowledge of the SLM issues among the district actors is low. There is low commitment to UNCCD reporting.	Lack of a critical mass of actors and IEC materials to advocate for SLM issues and commit to reporting on UNCCD activities.
		Limited access to robust information materials to sensitize and raise stakeholder awareness to SLM activities	
	Existence of MAAIF M and R Unit responsive to UNCCD monitoring requirements with M AND R framework for SLM monitoring.	The M and R framework for SLM is in place, with indicators on the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag.	The Natural Resource department does not have defined roles and responsibilities of its different offices with respect to Rio-Convention reporting in general, and UNCCD in particular.
		There is no specific M and R arrangement dedicated to respond to UNCCD reporting requirements	
Human resources	Incorporation of UNCCD reporting activities in Production Department, staff Job descriptions.	Production dept. staff only assigned to report on UNCCD activities. Their roles/responsibilities do not include UNCCD reporting activities	Informal assignment of Production Department staff to conduct UNCCD reporting activities.
	Capacity of assigned district staff to conduct UNCCD reporting activities	Assigned staff are not able to distinguish between objectives and actions of the 3 Rio-Conventions and appreciate the UNCCD reporting responsibilities	Limited skills capacity of assigned Staff (skills, knowledge, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC monitoring activities
		Low knowledge on UNCCD and skills with respect to reporting on UNCCD activities	Lack of simplified UNCCD-capacity building information materials, communication/ reporting guidelines/templates for community level UNCCD reporting;
		Lack of monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide UNCCD reporting at the district level	

Area	Issues	Status	Capacity Gaps
Partnership and governance	Existence of standard operating procedures for all stakeholders/staff for UNCCD monitoring	Reporting templates/formats exist. However standard operating guidelines, defining stakeholder roles/responsibilities with respect to UNCCD monitoring are not in place	Absence of a UNCCD monitoring kit.
	Existence and functionality of the District Task Force	The District Tasks Force is not functional and rarely meets to discuss UNCCD monitoring activities	Have no dedicated UNCCD annual M and R plan and allocated resources for its activities
			Lack UNCCD knowledge and M and R skills and guidelines for reporting oversight.
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	Existence of Costed M and R activities with sources of funding.	There is PME framework for NAP-Ag and also for SLM. However, there are no costed annual M and R Plans prepared to mobilize resources for UNCCD activities in general and reporting in particular.	Absence of costed UNCCD M and R plans for resource mobilization to foster UNCCD activities in general and reporting in particular.
	There is an annual M and R work plan for UNCCD Existence of Costed M AND R activities with sources of funding.	There are resources provided by the National Focal Point on a project basis for participating districts for UNCCD activities. There is PME framework for NAP-Ag and for SLM.	
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	Costed M and R activities with sources of funding exist	There is no costed M and R Plan developed annually as a mechanism for mobilization of resources to undertake UNCCD reporting activities	There are no costed UNCCD M and R plans for resource mobilization to foster UNCCD reporting activities
	There are committed resources to implement M and R plan	There are no adequate resources committed to M and R activities in general and UNCCD in particular.	

The above capacity assessment findings on UNCCD with respect to the three aspects of monitoring, reporting and raising awareness, point to five key capacity gap areas that need to be addressed to improve monitoring and reporting and raise its awareness.

1. Low institutional capacity for monitoring, reporting and raising awareness of the Convention, which is observed as inadequate institutional structure to cover the whole national scope of inter-agency coordination and implementation of the Convention at the national level; This calls for allocation of more resources and guidelines;
2. Low human resource capacity with respect to staffing numbers and quality. This calls for the need to review professional staffing requirements for monitoring, reporting and awareness raising. Providing short-term training, retooling, and refreshing courses to upgrade the staff skills appropriately to match the UNCCD implementation requirements.
3. The mainstream structures implement the Convention informally on assignment with little commitment. This calls for the need to formally mainstream the Convention monitoring, reporting and awareness raising roles and responsibilities in these structures and positions.
4. The guidelines, templates, formats and protocols for implementation of the Convention are not adequate to guide monitoring actions. This calls for their review to provide more clarity of actions expected from the implementers.
5. Lack of enough resources to implement the required actions in the three areas of the Convention; monitoring, reporting and awareness raising. This calls for allocation of more resources.

Chapter 4

Capacity Development Plans

4.1 Introduction

Capacity assessment gaps with respect to national monitoring and reporting have been conducted based on the gaps identified above, a number of recommended actions for addressing the gaps have been identified, and related capacity development plans have appropriately been prepared. The Plans cover each Convention and addresses interventions for strengthening both monitoring and reporting with respect to each Convention.

The capacity development plans have also been indicatively costed to come up with the financial requirements for implementation. These costed plans are expected to guide Government's efforts to mobilize resources internally, and from Development Partner sources and United Nations Conventions financing frameworks.

Table 23 below presents a financial summary of the capacity development plans proposed for addressing the capacity gaps in the implementation, monitoring and reporting of actions with respect to the three Conventions. Detailed capacity development plans and their costs are presented in 4.2 – 4.5 below.

Table 23: Summary of UN Conventions Monitoring and Reporting Capacity Development Plan and Budget

Convention	Intervention Area	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
		Yr1	Yr2	Yr3	Yr4	Yr5	Total
UNFCCC	Monitoring	1,975	900	1,350	650	905	5,780
	Reporting	1,000	1,000	900	950	700	4,550
	Sub-total	2,975	1,900	2,250	1,600	1,605	10,330
CBD	Monitoring	4,545	4,585	1,960	1,910	1,410	14,410
	Reporting	1,180	410	20	20	20	1,650
	Sub-total	5,725	4,995	1,980	1,930	1,430	16,060
UNCCD	Monitoring	3,095	1,005	1,795	995	1,795	8,685
	Reporting	2,385	1,085	1,205	585	1,635	6,895
	Sub-total	5,480	2,090	3,000	1,580	3,430	15,580
Total Budget		14,180	8,985	7,230	5,110	6,465	41,970

4.2 Climate Change Capacity Development Plan

4.2.1 Monitoring

4.2.1.1 National Level

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
M and R Institutional capacity	The Climate Change Department capacity is low (low staffing numbers, and quality/skills in data collection, analysis and monitoring and communication)	Recruit staff for vacant positions in the structure of the CCD	MWE/PSC	New Technical Staff	50	0	50	0	0	100
		Provide staff short-term skilling courses	CCD	CCD Staff	50	50	50	50	50	250
	Institutional technical capacity gap (skills, guidelines/ protocols, systems and equipment) to use CC-data to measure, report and verify adaptation and mitigation actions for monitoring	Technical assistance to build institutional capacity and access resources to acquire necessary equipment and systems and develop guidelines for CC monitoring.	MWE	CCD	100	0	0	0	0	100
Human resources	CCD structure not fully operationalized and no clear job description	Hire consultant to undertake an OCA/propose aligned structure and seek approval by MoPS	MWE	CCD	150	0	0	0	0	150

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Staff have low capacity (skills, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC monitoring activities	Design and implement monitoring capacity development training	CCD	CCD staff/TWG	100	0	100	0	100	300
		Hire a consultant to develop CC-monitoring guidelines and tools/templates	CCD	CCD/TWG	0	100	0	0	0	100
	Inadequate staff skills, equipment to produce CC monitoring outputs	Conduct a specialized CC monitoring skills training workshops and procure equipment/tools	CCD	TWG	50	50	50	50	50	250
	Insufficient technical processes/ systems to identify/record CC-actions and appropriately cost for resource mobilization	Conduct programming and costing skills development training for staff. Seek resources to up-grade systems/equipment/tools	CCD	CCD/TWG	50	0	50	0	50	100
National M AND R plan	No formal MIS exists to integrate monitoring data collected at all levels	Develop Integrated MIS for monitoring	MWE/NEMA	TWG/Districts	0	0	400	0	0	400
	Has no dedicated CC annual M and R plan & standard agenda for its activities	Develop annual M and R Plan and Agenda	CCD staff	CCD	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
	Has no formal costed funded M and R Plan	Develop Costed CC M and R plan	CCD staff	CCD/District	0	0	0	0	0	

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
M AND R work plan costing	Resources are Adhoc. No dedicated finances for CC monitoring.	Develop and submit Climate Finance proposals to access funds	CCD Staff	CCD/Districts	50	50	50	50	50	250
Routine Monitoring	Data management system (DMS) is not in place, No essential equipment and tools exist.	Conduct ICT needs assessment and develop DMS specifications	MWE	CCD	0	0	0	0	0	Budget above
		Procure and install DMS			0	0	0	0	0	
	Formal monitoring guidelines do not exist	Develop/disseminate monitoring guidelines	CCD Staff	CCD/District	50	0	0	0	0	50
CC Finance	Lack of capacity building action to build CCD staff institutional capacity for identification and access to Climate Finance	Design and implement Climate Finance mobilization training workshops	NEMA	TWG/MDAs/ Districts	100	0	100	0	100	300
Sub-total					750	250	850	150	400	2400

4.2.1.2 District Level

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
M AND R Institutional capacity	No dedicated leadership for CC-monitoring, SNRO in charge as desk officer, with low CC monitoring skills	Engage with MoLG /MOPS to review SNRO job description to include CC monitoring roles	MWE	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	There is no M and R arrangement dedicated to respond to climate change monitoring requirements	Engage with MoLG/Districts to mainstream CC-monitoring roles in the District M AND R functions.	MWE and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	ENR Department lacks defined roles and responsibilities of its different offices with respect to RC monitoring in general/CC monitoring in particular	Engage with MoLG/Districts to mainstream CC-monitoring roles in the District M AND R functions.	MWE and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	Absence of institutionalized results framework and M and R plan for CC-monitoring, to mainstream and align to the district M and R plan.	Seek engagement with MoLG/Districts to institutionalize CC-monitoring roles in District M and R functions	MWE and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
		Develop and disseminate District CC-monitoring framework and guidelines in district CB workshops	CCD	Districts	200	0	0	0	0	200
	No formal work linkages/routines exist among district Climate Change focal point staff, District Task Force (DTF)and LLG stakeholders	Develop information materials and simple CC-monitoring guidelines	MWE/CCD and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
		Conduct dissemination workshop	CCD	DTF	0	50	0	0	0	50
	Human resources capacity	Engage with MoLG/Districts to review job description of SNRO to include CC monitoring responsibilities	MWE and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Assigned Staff have inadequate capacity (skills, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC monitoring activities	Develop and implement a short-term skills training programs	CCD	Districts	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Staff lack equipment and materials) to produce CC monitoring outputs	Conduct an equipment and materials needs assessment	NEMA	Districts	50	0	0	0	0	50
		Procure/distribute equipment and materials to districts	NEMA	Districts	250	0	0	0	0	250
Partnership and governance capacity	Lack of Standard operating procedures/guidelines to Track CC-adaptation/mitigation actions by district players/DTF	Hire consultant to develop CC monitoring SOPs	CCD	Districts	75	0	0	0	0	75
	Non-functionality and lack of M AND R plan and analytical skills for monitoring oversight by the DTF.	Provide M and R training to DTF and develop district level oversight CC monitoring reference guidelines	CCD	Districts	150	0	0	0	0	150
M AND R work plan costing capacity	Districts have no formal costed funded M AND R Plan	Provide formats/templates for district CC Costed M AND R plans	CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
	No dedicated finances for CC monitoring. Resources are sought on an adhoc basis									
Routine Monitoring Capacity	Lack of simplified CC-capacity building information materials, communication/monitoring guides/templates for community level monitoring;	Hire a Consultant to develop simplified CC-information materials, communication/monitoring guides/templates	CCD	Districts	0	100	0	0	0	100

Assessme nt Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	No guidelines, formats, tools and templates to guide the collection and compilation of data for monitoring.	Develop and disseminate guidelines formats, tools and templates	CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
	Lack of formal mechanism for supervision/monitoring to sustain linkages among Districts and LLGs to functionalize CC-monitoring	Institute feedback information sharing modalities	CCD	Districts/LLGs	50	50	50	50	50	250
		Hold regular districts CC-monitoring feedback workshops	CCD	TWG/MDAs/ Districts	100	100	100	100	100	500
Climate Change Finance mobilizati on capacity	Inadequacy of resources (financial, equipment and logistical) for fieldwork, data collection and analysis.	Provide districts with resources to supplement own budgets to conduct CC-monitoring activities	CCD	Districts	200	200	200	200	200	1,000
	Lack of capacity to prepare CC-monitoring M AND R plans for resource mobilization from the district/national budgets and Climate Finance sources	Develop/disseminate guidelines and templates for CC-monitoring and costed plan/budget preparation	CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
		Conduct CB workshops to skill district staff to develop and cost CC-monitoring plans	CCD	Districts	50	50	50	50	50	250
Sub-total					1225	650	500	500	500	3375
Total for Capacity Development for UNCCC Monitoring										

4.2.3 Reporting
4.2.3.1 National Level

CC Action	Category	Obligation	Status/Capacity Gap	Proposed Actions	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
						1	2	3	4	5	Total
Mitigation	Individual Quantitative contributions	Reporting on domestic GHG emission levels	Somehow reported on, but could be improved. Reporting often not timely	Prepare/disseminate a reporting framework and guidelines for concerned key players	Focal Point/MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
				Sponsor specialized short term skills training courses for key players	Focal Point/MDAs	100	0	100	0	100	300
		Reporting on emission intensity per unit of GDP	Not reported on/insufficiently reported on	Prepare/disseminate a reporting framework and guidelines for concerned key players	Focal Point/MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
				Conduct exposure study tours for key players	Focal Point/MDAs	0	100	0	100		200
	Individual Country Actions	Description of actions	Somehow reported on and out of date, but could be improved.	Establish a standard format for description of actions	Focal Point/MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
				Adopt modality to hold pre-submission workshop to validate the submission	Focal Point/MDAs	50	50	50	50	50	250
		Implementation of actions	Timelines of information often lacking. Regular biannual reporting should allow tracking progress.	Develop and disseminate a calendar and format for reporting	Focal Point/MDAs/Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work
		Effects of actions	Not reported on/insufficiently reported on.	Hire a Consultant to develop guidelines and methods to improve reporting	Focal Point/MDAs	100	0	0	100	0	200
Adaptation	Individual Country Response	Improved adaptation resilience	Not reported on/insufficient	Develop and disseminate a calendar and format for reporting	Focal Point/ MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work

		Provisions/r eceipt of climate finance	Not reported on/insufficient. Reporting of technology support received is patchy. There is some overlap with climate finance									
		Climate Finance needs	Reporting on climate finance needs is patchy and not done on consistent basis	Develop/Review and disseminate Climate Finance mobilization guidelines	Focal Point/ MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work	
				Sponsor capacity development skills training for focal point staff	Focal Point/ MDAs	100	100	100	100	100	500	
				Conduct benchmark exposure tours to countries of excellence	Focal Point/ MDAs	50	50	50	50	50	250	
	Technolog y support	Technology provided/rec eived/ needed	No/insufficient	Consultancy to conduct 2- yearly technology needs assessment	Focal Point/ MDAs	100	0	100	0	100	300	
				Report technology needs and seek Climate Finance to procure for use	Focal Point/ MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work	
	Capacity Building	CB received/nee ded	Reporting of capacity building needs is patchy	Conduct 2-yearly capacity building needs assessment	Focal Point/ MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work	
				Report capacity building needs and seek Climate Finance to implement activities	Focal Point/ MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work	
	Convention Attendance		Attend conventions & report	Regular attendance of conventions and reporting	Attend consultation and reporting conferences	Focal Point Staff	100	100	100	100	100	500
		Sub-total							600	400	500	500

4.2.3.2 District Level

Assessment Areas	Status	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Institutional capacity	No established district level institutional mechanisms dedicated to climate change data collection, analysis and reporting	Engage with MoLG/Districts to mainstream CC-reporting roles in the District M AND R functions.	MWE and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	No institutionalized arrangements for sharing of district information on CC-activities to foster reporting	Adopt mobile phone enabled communication applications to achieve information exchange – i.e. whats up group	District SNRO	District	50	50	50	50	50	250
Structures	Inadequate structures to handle the reporting function at the district level.	Engage with MoLG/Districts to review job description of SNRO to include CC reporting responsibilities	MWE and NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
Resources	Inadequate guidelines, equipment, tools, templates to support integrated district level reporting	Conduct an equipment and materials needs assessment	NEMA/CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	In monitoring
		Seek funding to procure and distribute equipment and materials to districts	NEMA/CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	In monitoring
Human capacity for M AND R	No dedicated staff with a clear job description to undertake CC-monitoring activities;	Engage with MoLG and MOPS to review the job description of SNRO to include CC reporting roles	MWE	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget

Assessment Areas	Status	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Assigned Staff have low capacity (skills, knowledge, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC reporting activities	Sponsor short-term specialized skills training courses to enhance capacity	CCD	District staff	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Lack of staff knowledge and skills to collate, process, and analyze data, for reporting.	Provide M and R training to district staff to appreciate methods, processes for data collection, analysis and reporting	CCD	District Staff	50	0	50	0	50	150
	In-adequate staff capacity to prepare and disseminate CC-reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders.	Provide M and R training to district staff and develop district level CC reporting reference guidelines	CCD	District Staff	0	100	0	100	0	200
(c) Reporting: Data dissemination and use	Lack of tools/templates and guidelines for reporting	Develop and disseminate CC-reporting guidelines, tools and templates	CCD	Districts	0	150	0	0	0	150
	No feedback protocols and templates on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level have been put in place	Institute feedback information sharing modality	CCD	TWG/MDAs / Districts	0	0	0	0	0	In monitoring
		Hold quarterly districts CC-monitoring feedback workshops	CCD	TWG/MDAs / Districts	0	0	0	0	0	In monitoring
Financial resources for M AND R	Inadequacy of resources (financial, equipment and logistical) for fieldwork, data collection and analysis.	Provide districts with resources to supplement own budgets to conduct CC-reporting activities	CCD	Districts	200	200	200	200	100	1,000

					Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)						
Assessment Areas	Status	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	1	2	3	4	5	Total	
	Lack of capacity to prepare CC-monitoring M AND R plans for resource mobilization from the district/national budgets and Climate Finance sources	Develop and disseminate guidelines and template for development of costed CC-reporting work plans and budgets	CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Deskwork	
		Conduct workshops to skill district staff develop and cost CC-reporting plans	CCD	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	In monitoring	
Sub-total						400	600	400	450	300	
Total For Capacity Development for UNCCC Reporting											

4.3 Bio-diversity conservation and Management Monitoring

4.3.1 National Central Level

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Institutional Capacity (c) Intra-agency management	Inadequate national coordination mechanism for CBD. The personnel capacity of the unit in NEMA is still inadequate (low staffing nos. and quality/skills in bio-diversity management data collection, analysis and monitoring)	Develop mechanism to facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders	NEMA/CBD desk	CBD/TWG	60	0	0	0	0	60
	Inadequate national information sharing and feedback mechanism for CBD.									
(c) Structures	MDA have no M and R unit, but the M and R function is assigned to planning/operations as the M and R focal point.	Seek engagement with MoLG/Districts/MDA to review job description of SNRO to include CBD reporting responsibilities	CBD specific MDA	District /MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
(c) Resources	Lack of essential infrastructure capacity (equipment, ICT hard ware and software) to aid data collection and analysis both at the focal Unit and the linkage institutional stakeholders.	Conduct ICT needs assessment and develop DMS specifications including procurement	NEMA/CBD desk	CBD desk staff	25	25	0	0	0	50

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Absence of an independent and integrated internal M and R data management system. Currently the M and R unit uses the government systems proliferated in the relevant MDAs..	Seek engagement with MoLG/Districts/MDA to review and define data management requirement	CBD specific MDA	District /MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	Lack of logistical facilities to conduct physical monitoring	Equip with logistics	NEMA/CBD desk		150	0	150	0	0	300
(d) Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	Absence of mechanism by the national designated Focal Point M and R Unit to standardize and enforce compliance to data collection and monitoring arrangements by all stakeholders	Hire a consultant to develop SOP-monitoring guidelines and tools	CBD specific MDA	MDA staff	150	0	0	0	0	150
	There is no internal integrated monitoring framework. for CBD monitoring with the national technical Standards	Seek engagement with MoLG/Districts/MDA to align with national technical standards	CBD specific MDA	District /MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	No clearly defined M and R roles and responsibilities for staff assign to report on CBD.	Develop and disseminate CBD reporting guidelines, tools and templates	CBD specific MDA	MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	Covered in monitoring
Human capacity for M AND R This area will focus individual competences,	Limited Staffing numbers for biodiversity conservation monitoring which entails working across government MDA, CSOs and all institutional stakeholders with the various roles and responsibilities.	Conduct an OCA needs assessment	NEMA/CBD desk	District /MDA staff	300	0	0	0	0	300

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: (a) Data collection and management.	Inadequate provision among most of MDA for ENR databases for capturing and storing data on all data elements.	Conduct ENR database needs assessment and develop specifications	CBD specific MDA	MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	Covered in monitoring
	Lack of essential IT equipment and supplies for to facilitate monitoring	Conduct needs assessment and procurement			100	0	0	0	0	Deskwork + 100
	Lack Standard operations procedures/guidelines, for data collection and data quality audits/reporting	Develop/disseminate monitoring guidelines	NEMA/CBD desk	CBD/TWG	400	0	0	0	0	400
	Inadequate national coordination mechanism and lack of integrated data management system for CBD.	Develop mechanism to facilitate linkage and data exchange	NEMA/CBD desk	CBD/TWG	10	10	10	10	10	50
Financial resources for M AND R	Inadequate mainstreaming of biodiversity into sectoral plans, strategies and programmes and District Development Plans	Develop and submit Finance proposals to access funds	CBD specific MDA	MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	Deskwork
	Poor resource mobilization - lack of capacity to monitor different financial instruments for funding various climate change adaptation and mitigation actions/initiatives	Build capacity in ENR resource mobilization.	CBD specific MDA	MDA staff	400	400	0	0	0	800
Sub-total					1595	435	160	10	10	2210

4.3.2 District Level

					Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	1	2	3	4	6	Indicative Budget
(a) Inadequacy of resources (financial, equipment and logistical) for fieldwork, data collection and analysis. (b) Lack of capacity to prepare CC-monitoring M AND R plans for resource mobilization from the district/national budgets and Climate Finance sources	Weak district coordination mechanism for CBD, with no formal stakeholder coordination framework..	Develop mechanism to provide leadership and facilitate coordination among stakeholders	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	No formally assigned office to provide leadership for CBD-monitoring	Hold district capacity development workshops	NEMA/District planner/ENR Office	Districts	400	400	0	0	0	800
	Weak district information sharing and feedback mechanism for CBD.	Develop mechanism to facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders	District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above

					Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	1	2	3	4	6	Indicative Budget
(b) Structures	No formal arrangement in the district structure to handle the CBD M and R functions.	Develop and implement a short-term skills training programs	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above
	Weak district coordination mechanism for CBD.	Develop mechanism to facilitate functionalization of DECs	District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above
(c) Resources	Inadequate tooling for CBD/ENR data collection and info. management	Conduct an equipment and materials needs assessment	NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
	Technical assistance and Staff capacity building for acquisition of essential software and skills for data management.	Conduct an equipment and materials needs assessment	NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
(d) Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	Lack of district staff operational policies on procedures that define the CBD, M and R functions roles and responsibilities.	Develop monitoring guidelines for M and R	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	500	0	0	0	500
	No clearly defined M and R roles and responsibilities for staff assign to report on CBD.	Develop monitoring guidelines for M and R	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above
Human capacity for M AND R This area will focus individual competences, (knowledge and skills of	Inadequate leadership skills for M and R at the district,	Conduct OCA	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	500	0	0	0	500
	Lack of M and R skills among district staff, to undertake the M and R of CBD actions.	Conduct OCA and Sponsor short-term	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	500	0	0	0	500

					Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	1	2	3	4	6	Indicative Budget
individuals, as well as their ability to set objectives and achieve those objectives)		specialized skills training courses								
	Lack of M and R skills among district staff in CBD, to undertake the M and R function.	Develop and implement a short-term skills training programs	NEMA	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above
	Lack of formal strategy for staff capacity building on CBD.	Develop Costed HR capacity plan	District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	Deskwork
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: (a) Data collection and management. This assesses seeks to determine the data collection and management capacities the districts and their functionality.	Lack of district ENR databases for capturing and storing data on all data elements.	Conduct ICT needs assessment and develop DMS specifications and procure	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	250	250	0	0	0	500
	Lack of requisite IT equipment and supplies for data capture transferor storage and analysis.	-do-	-do-	-do-	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above
	Lack of Standard operations procedures/guidelines, for data collection and data quality audits/reporting	Develop SOP	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Covered under national

					Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	1	2	3	4	6	Indicative Budget
(b) Evaluation: Assess adequacy of planning, implementation and use of evaluations.	Lack of operational procedures to guide CBD evaluation at district level.	Develop monitoring guidelines for Evaluation	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Covered under national
Financial resources for M AND R	Low appreciation among district policy makers for monitoring CBD actions	Sensitization of district leadership on relevance of funding ENR monitoring	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	300	0	0	0	0	300
	Lack of capacity to mainstream CBD activities in the district work plans and evaluation frameworks.	Build capacity in ENR resource mobilization.	CBD specific MDA	MDA staff	0	0	0	0	0	Implemented under above
Sub-total					950	2150	0	0	0	3100
Total for Capacity Development for Bio-diversity Conservation and Management Monitoring										

4.4 Reporting

4.4.1 National Level

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Institutional (a) Intra-agency management	Inadequate staffing for effective coordination of CBD reporting	Conduct OCA and develop mechanism to facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders	NEMA	NEMA & CBD specific MDA	0	0	0	0	0	Covered under monitoring
(b) Resources	Lack of essential tools/equipment/software reporting for CBD data collection, management and reporting	Conduct ICT needs assessment and develop DMS specifications	NEMA	NEMA & CBD specific MDA	0					Covered under monitoring
Human capacity for M AND R This area will focus individual competences.	Limited staffing level for effective and timely preparation and dissemination of purpose-specific M and R reports.	Conduct OCA	NEMA	NEMA & CBD specific MDA	0	0	0	0	0	150
	Limited staffing level for effective and timely reporting	Conduct OCA	NEMA & CBD specific MDA	NEMA & CBD specific MDA	0	0	0	0	0	Done with the above

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices: Reporting: Data dissemination and use Assessing reporting systems, including the ability to prepare M AND R progress reports and data dissemination and report valid, accurate, and high-quality data related to implementation.	Lack of a reliable national system to offer feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level.	Develop mechanism to facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders Facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders	NEMA	NEMA & CBD specific MDA	10	10	10	10	10	Deskwork 50
Sub-total					10	10	10	10	10	50

4.4.2 District Level

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Institutional (a) Intra-agency management	No formal district protocols for communication and information sharing necessary for CBD-monitoring among district stakeholders.	Develop mechanism to facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	No budget
(b) Resources	Lack of essential tools/equipment/software to facilitate CBD data management/reporting.	Conduct ICT needs assessment and develop DMS specifications	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	150	150	0	0	0	300
(c) Enabling conditions (legal and policy frameworks, and work approaches, needed for the manifestation of capacities at other levels).	No guidelines to aid staff with respect to responsible CBD monitoring and reporting.. The districts lack guidelines on procedures that define clear roles and responsibilities for M AND R for reporting.	Hire consultant to develop monitoring SOPs	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	0	0	0	0	0	Covered under monitoring
	Lack of guidelines that define M and R roles and responsibilities for staff assign to report on CBD.	Develop reporting guidelines for M AND R and reporting	NEMA/ ENR Office	Districts	0	0	0	0	0	Covered under monitoring

Reporting Assessment Areas	Capacity Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Human capacity for M AND R This area will focus individual competences	Inadequate staff capacity to prepare and disseminate M and R reports tailored to specific audiences/stakeholders	Conduct OCA	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	800	0	0	0	0	800
Routine Monitoring and Evaluation Arrangements & practices:	No clear guidance and mechanisms exist for national reporting including inclusion of stakeholders in the reporting process.	Hire consultant to develop national reporting guidelines	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	70	80	0	0	0	Covered under monitoring
Reporting: Data dissemination and use Assessing reporting systems, including the ability to prepare M AND R progress reports and data dissemination and report valid, accurate, and high-quality data related to implementation.	Lack of guidelines and templates to guide the CBD reporting at the districts.	Hire consultant to develop national reporting tools	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	140	160	0	0	0	300
	Lack of national mechanism to facilitate feedback on CBD reporting to the districts. No provisions for feedback on the quality of reporting and on performance from the national coordination level.	Develop mechanism to facilitate routine feedback among stakeholders Facilitate routine exchange of information among stakeholders	NEMA/ District planner/ENR Office	District	10	10	10	10	10	50
Sub-total					1170	400	10	10	10	1600
Total for Capacity Development for Bio-diversity Conservation and Management Reporting										

4.5 Combating Desertification

4.5.1 Capacity for Monitoring

4.5.1.1 National Level

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
M AND R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Poor coordination and weak inter-agency linkages and information sharing which impair monitoring	Review the national coordination structure to locate the UNCCD focal point at NEMA and rationalize information sharing protocols	MWE/NEMA	NEMA/MAAIF/ MWE	50	0	0	0	0	50
	Designation of MAAIF as UNCCD focal point reporting to NEMA as National focal point fanning bureaucracy and delays in decision making.									
	Low awareness of policy makers who allocate national resources, SLM to support UNCCD activities in general and reporting in particular to foster effective national level monitoring.	Develop/implement a policy makers IEC program to enhance their awareness of UNCCD and attention for allocation of resources for monitoring.	MAAIF	Relevant MDAs	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Weak mechanisms for monitoring of activities and ecosystem health including weak linkages for information exchange among key institutions	Establish monitoring protocols and costed plans (Studies, annual and quarterly actions)	UNCCD Focal Point	National & District Focal Points (FPs)	0	10	0	0	0	Desk work
		Establish an integrated MIS/Database and open access protocols	NEMA	National & District FPs & MDAs	230	30	30	30	30	350

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	<p>The MAAIF Framework lacks a formally defined framework of planned actions/indicators for UNCCD monitoring requirements.</p> <p>M and R frameworks exist for SLM with indicators on the condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag indicators</p>	Engage with MAAIF M and R Unit to incorporate UNCCD/SLM and NAP-Ag monitoring indicators in MAAIF M and R plan	MAAIF/UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget
Human resources	MAAIF M and R Staff roles/responsibilities do not include UNCCD monitoring activities	Engage with MAAIF Planning Dept. to mainstream UNCCD/SLM monitoring activities in MAAIF M and R Staff roles	MAAIF/UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget
	Inadequate trained manpower on appropriate methods for analysis of data and interpretation of results to achieve monitoring outputs.	Develop and implement short-term capacity building training for staff	UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	50	0	50	0	50	150
	Inadequate tools, guidelines, materials, equipment and facilities to aid effective monitoring of UNCCD	Develop and disseminate a UNCCD monitoring tool kit	UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	50	0	50	0	50	150
	Inadequate equipment and facilities i.e. GIS equipment	Conduct an equipment needs assessment	UNCCD FP	UNCCD FP and District Staff	50	0	0	0	0	50
		Procure appropriate equipment (hardware and software) for monitoring	UNCCD FP	UNCCD FP and District Staff	440	40	40	40	40	600

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
Partnership and governance	Inadequate skills and knowledge of District Task Forces (DTFs) and absence of standard operating procedures necessary to guide UNCCD implementation in general and monitoring in particular.	Develop and disseminate standard operating procedures for monitoring	UNCCD FP	UNCCD FP and District Staff	100	0	100	0	100	300
		Provide TWG with Training of Trainers to enhance UNCCD monitoring awareness to DTFs which are currently weak.	UNCCD FP	TWG	50	0	50	0	50	150
National M AND R plan for UNCCD	Absence of guidelines for information flow i.e. to specify when information or reports need to be both received and distributed and to who	Prepare and disseminate guidelines to stakeholders to improve information flow.	UNCCD FP	National/District stakeholders	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work, No Budget
	Absence of protocols and templates to aid the preparation of UNCCD annual M and R work plans to aid monitoring	Develop and disseminate M and R work plans in alignment with the PME framework.	UNCCD FP	National/District stakeholders	50	50	50	50	50	250
	Functionality of the current MAAIF M and R system 2012 is yet to be assessed	Conduct an M and R system needs assessment	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	50	0	0	0	0	50
	In-adequate equipment (ICT hardware and software). Equipment (ICT hardware and software) is not adequate to aid integration of data collection and analysis both at the National Focal Point Unit and the linkage institutional stakeholders.	Procure ICT hardware & software in line with the M and R system specs from the needs assessment	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	300	0	0	0	0	300
M AND R work plan for	Apparent skills gap with respect to planning and budgeting for resource	Support Focal Points to develop costed M and R	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	50	50	50	50	50	250

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
costing UNCCD	mobilization to undertake UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting activities (and SLM) among the implementing staff	Plans and proposals to seek International funding to undertake UNCCD implementation and monitoring activities (workshops)								
	UNCCD project resources have been provided to implement, monitor and report on community level landscape project activities	Develop and implement plan to roll out UNCCD SLM projects to other districts	UNCCD FP	District Stakeholders	500	500	500	500	500	2,500
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	Lack of knowledge and skills on the part of stakeholders to construct the M and R tools responsive to the UNCCD monitoring requirements	Develop and share on-line M and R tools/templates for monitoring data capture	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work No. budget
	International monitoring guidelines have not been domesticated appropriately to aid national UNCCD monitoring to assess country actions/progress status	Review monitoring guidelines to mainstream UNCCD monitoring issues	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work No. budget
Sub-total					2070	780	1020	770	1020	5660

4.5.1.2 District Level

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
M AND R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Lack of formal structure to oversee UNCCD monitoring activities at the district	Formalise the national-district coordination arrangements to enhance sharing of tools and outputs from UNCCD monitoring	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	250	0	0	0	0	250
	No formally assigned office to provide leadership for UNCCD-monitoring	Engage with MoLG/MoPS to formally assign UNCCD roles to relevant positions in the district structure	MAAIF	District stakeholders	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings/ Consultations, No budget
	Lack of critical mass of actors to advocate for SLM issues and commit to monitoring UNCCD activities.	Develop and implement a robust SLM IEC program to popularize SLM knowledge and practices nationally	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	250	0	250	0	250	750
	Environment Department lacks defined roles and responsibilities of its different offices with respect to RC monitoring in general and UNCCD monitoring in particular.	Seek engagement with the CAO to incorporate UNCCD/SLM monitoring indicators in the district M and R plan	MAAIF/UNC CD	District CAOs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget required
	Inadequate mainstreaming of UNCCD-specific indicators in the district M AND R plan to track performance on UNCCD activities.									
Human resources	Informal assignment of production department staff to undertake UNCCD monitoring activities.	Seek engagement with CAO to mainstream UNCCD/ SLM monitoring activities in District Production Department staff roles	MAAIF/UNC CD	District CAOs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Low skills capacity of assigned Staff (skills, knowledge, tools, guidelines) to conduct CC monitoring activities	Develop a short-term district staff capacity building program and skill appropriately	UNCCD	District Production Dept staff	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Lack of simplified UNCCD-capacity building information materials, communication/monitoring guidelines/templates for community level UNCCD monitoring;	Develop and disseminate capacity building information materials, guidelines/templates for UNCCD monitoring								
Partnership and governance	Absence of a UNCCD monitoring kit.	Develop and disseminate district standard operating procedures for monitoring	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	100	0	100	0	100	300
	Absence of a dedicated UNCCD annual M and R plan activities and allocated resources for its activities	Engage with MAAIF/CAO to mainstream UNCCD/ SLM monitoring activities in District annual M and R plan for production department	MAAIF/UNC CD	District CAOs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget
	Lack of UNCCD knowledge and M and R skills and guidelines for monitoring oversight by the District Task Forces.	Provide training for DTFs to raise their UNCCD monitoring awareness	UNCCD FP	DTFs	125	125	125	125	125	625
		Provide resources to support their monitoring activities								
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	There is no costed M and R Plan developed annually as a mechanism for mobilization of resources to undertake UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting activities	Mentor districts to develop costed M and R Plans and lobby for resources to undertake UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting activities	UNCCD FP	District Technical Leadership	50	0	50	0	50	150
	There are no adequate resources committed to M and	Engage with the CAOs to raise their appreciation of UNCCD	UNCCD FP	District Technical Leadership	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings, No budget

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	R activities in general and UNCCD in particular.	and agree on modalities for funding monitoring								
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	Lack of essential tools/guidelines/ equipment and training to improve UNCCD monitoring	Develop and share on-line M and R tools/ templates/guidelines and provide equipment to capture monitoring data	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	150	0	150	0	150	450
Sub-total					1025	225	775	225	775	
Total for Capacity Development for UNCCD Monitoring										

4.5.2 Capacity for Reporting and Dissemination

4.5.2.1 National Level

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
M AND R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Weak, poorly resourced integrated coordination structures	Review the national coordination structure to locate the UNCCD focal point at NEMA	MWE/NEMA	NEMA/MAAIF/MWE	50	0	0	0	0	50
	Low intensity of customized capacity building actions for policy level stakeholders resulting in their Low appreciation of UNCCD priority actions and their implications on economic development	Develop/implement a policy makers IEC program to enhance their awareness of UNCCD and attention for allocation of resources for reporting.	MAAIF	Relevant MDAs	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Weak mechanism for information exchange among key institutions	Establish an integrated MIS/Database and open access protocols	NEMA	National & District FPs & MDAs	230	30	30	30	30	350
	Lack of an IEC program to raise awareness and knowledge on SLM to support monitoring	Develop and implement a robust SLM IEC program to popularize SLM knowledge and practices nationally	UNCCD Focal Point	National /District stakeholders	100	0	100	0	100	300
	Lack of robust information materials for sensitization and awareness creation to various stakeholder groups and monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide reporting at the national level.	Develop and disseminate multi-stake holder group info. materials	UNCCD Focal Point	National/District stakeholders	100	0	100	0	100	300
		Develop and disseminate reporting guidelines, tools and template	UNCCD Focal Point	National/District stakeholders	100	0	100	0	100	300

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	MAAIF M and R Unit not adequately responsive to UNCCD performance reporting requirements	Seek engagement with MAAIF M and R Unit to incorporate UNCCD/SLM performance reporting indicators in MAAIF M AND R plan	MAAIF/UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	0	0		0	0	Meetings No budget
	M and R frameworks exist for SLM with indicators on condition of ecosystems and populations, drought, global environmental benefits; and NAP-Ag indicators									
Human resources	No formalized mainstreaming of UNCCD in MAAIF institutional structures	Seek engagement with MAAIF Planning Department to mainstream UNCCD/ SLM reporting activities in MAAIF M and R Section	MAAIF/UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget
	No appropriate skills and guidelines provided to staff to improve their capacities in gender mainstreaming, analysis of data, interpretation of results and reporting.	Develop and disseminate guidelines for gender mainstreaming in SLM activities	UNCCD FP	National & District FPs & MDAs	50	0	50	0	50	150
		Develop and implement short-term capacity building training for staff with respect to UNCCD reporting	UNCCD FP	UNCCD FP and District Staff	200	0	200	0	200	600
Partnership and governance	Standard operating procedures do not exist, defining roles and responsibilities of all stakeholder stakeholders including UNCCD reporting modalities,	Develop and disseminate standard operating procedures for reporting	UNCCD FP	UNCCD FP and District Staff	50	0	0	0	0	50

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	There is an active TWG that meets regularly to discuss UNCCD monitoring activities	Provide TWG with ToT to enhance UNCCD reporting awareness to district task forces which are currently weak.	UNCCD FP	UNCCD FP and District Staff	200	0	0	0	0	200
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	There is no costed M and R Plan developed annually as a mechanism for mobilization of resources for UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting activities	Support Focal Points to develop costed M AND R Plans and proposals to seek International funding to undertake UNCCD reporting activities	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	50	50	50	50	50	250
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	Inadequate knowledge on how to construct the M and R tools responsive to the UNCCD monitoring and reporting requirements	Develop and share on-line M and R tools/ templates for data capture and reporting	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work No. budget
	No standard protocols/templates for data collection, analysis and reporting on UNCCD country actions									
	Monitoring guidelines exist but do not provide compatibility to integrate UNCCD monitoring issues	Review monitoring guidelines to mainstream UNCCD monitoring issues	UNCCD FP	National/District FPs, MDAs	0	0	0	0	0	Desk work No. budget
Sub-total					1230	180	300	180	730	2620

4.5.2.2 District Level

Assessment Areas	Capacity Gaps	Assessment	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
						1	2	3	4	5	Total
M AND R Institutional capacity to monitor UNCCD	Poor coordination and collaboration		Formalise the national-district coordination arrangements to enhance sharing of UNCCD reporting tools/outputs	MWE/NEMA	NEMA/MAAIF/ MWE	50	0	0	0	0	50
	Low appreciation by district political/ technical leadership of UNCCD priority actions & their socio-economic /community livelihoods implications.		Develop/implement an IEC program to enhance district political/technical leadership awareness of UNCCD/ budget allocation to support reporting	MAAIF	Relevant MDAs	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Lack of clearly assigned roles/responsibilities in the district structures to implement and report on UNCCD activities.		Engage with MoLG/MoPS to formally assign UNCCD roles to relevant position in the district structure	MWE/NEMA	NEMA/MAAIF/ MWE	0	0	0	0	0	Covered above
	Weak mechanism for information exchange among key district departments of implementation		Develop and disseminate district level information sharing protocols	NEMA	National/ District FPs/MDAs	230	30	30	30	30	350
	District M and R Unit not adequately responsive to UNCCD reporting requirements		Seek engagement with the CAO to incorporate UNCCD/SLM reporting indicators in the district M and R plan	MAAIF/ UNCCD	District CAOs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
	Lack of monitoring guidelines and data collection templates to guide monitoring at the district level	Develop and disseminate reporting guidelines, tools and templates	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	250	0	250	0	250	750
Human resources	District M and R Staff roles/responsibilities do not include UNCCD reporting activities	Seek engagement with CAO to mainstream UNCCD/ SLM reporting activities in District M and R Staff roles	MAAIF/ UNCCD	District CAOs	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings No budget
	Inadequate trained manpower on appropriate methods for analysis/interpretation of data, & data management	Develop and implement short-term reporting capacity building training for staff	UNCCD	District Production Dept staff	100	100	100	100	100	500
	Staff not appropriately trained to conduct UNCCD monitoring activities	Develop a district staff capacity building program and skill appropriately								
Partnership and governance	Standard operating procedures that define roles of all stakeholders including UNCCD reporting do not exist	Develop and disseminate district standard operating procedures for reporting	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	100	0	100	0	100	300
	The District Tasks Force is not functional and rarely meets to discuss UNCCD monitoring activities	Provide training for DTFs to raise their UNCCD monitoring awareness	UNCCD FP	District Task Forces	125	125	125	125	125	625
		Provide resources to support their monitoring activities								

Assessment Areas	Capacity Assessment Gaps	Proposed Actions	Responsible Party	Targeted Stakeholders	Indicative Budget (Mn. \$)					
					1	2	3	4	5	Total
District level M AND R plan for UNCCD	There are no clear guidelines for information flow on UNCCD issues	Prepare and disseminate guidelines to district stakeholders to improve in flow.	UNCCD FP	District Technical Leadership	50	50	50	50	50	250
	Equipment (hard and software) is not adequate to aid integration of data collection/analysis both at the National Focal Point Unit and the district level	Procure and distribute to districts, appropriate ICT hardware & software to foster national integrated reporting.	UNCCD FP	District Focal Point	0	500	0	0	0	500
M and R work plan costing for UNCCD	There is no costed M and R Plan developed annually as a mechanism for mobilization of resources to undertake UNCCD reporting activities	Mentor districts to develop costed M and R Plans and lobby for resources to undertake UNCCD reporting activities	UNCCD FP	District Technical Leadership	50	0	50	0	50	150
	There are no adequate resources committed to M and R activities in general and UNCCD monitoring and reporting in particular.	Hold workshops with the CAOs to raise UNCCD awareness/budget allocation for reporting	UNCCD FP	District Technical Leadership	0	0	0	0	0	Meetings, No budget
Routine Monitoring of UNCCD	There are no standard protocols and templates for data collection, monitoring, analysis and reporting on UNCCD country actions and progress status	Develop and share on-line M and R tools/templates to capture, monitor and report data	UNCCD FP	District stakeholders	100	0	100	0	100	300
Sub-total					1155	905	905	405	905	4275
Total for Capacity Development for UNCCD Reporting and Dissemination										

Chapter 5

5.0 Rio Conventions Awareness Raising Activities Costed Plan and Modules

5.1 UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD Awareness Raising Costed Plan

Broadly in building public awareness and education for the 3 Rio Conventions the following issues will need to be addressed, so as to foster learning and behavior change:

- Developing theme messages for all levels implementation which integrate the concerns of the three conventions.
- Linking socio-economic issues to environmental and resource management issues.
- Utilizing regional training facilities to provide trainings based on a combined multidisciplinary curriculum.
- Building public awareness on the three conventions through media, public service advertising, on-going education of the press, etc.
- Segmenting the target audience and respectively designing target messages and awareness channels that are responsive to the needs of the audience. The key target audiences for UNFCCC, CBD and UNCCD awareness creation efforts are to be segmented as follows; policy (government ministries, departments and agencies – MDAs); academia and schools; policy makers at district, municipal, town councils; civil society (NGOs, FBOs, CBOs); private sector (SMEs, business, trade and industry); media; community (farmers and farmer groups, youth, women and residents); environmental professionals, cultural, religious and other forms of community leaders.

The detailed designed awareness-raising activities, implementation schedule, and proposed level at which each activity is to be implemented for the three Conventions is given in a matrix below.

5.2 Rio Conventions Awareness Raising Modules

Structured training modules with defined goals, time frame, outline of activities, and assignment of responsibilities have been developed, so as to foster learning and behavior change: These Awareness Raising training modules are developed to achieve the following

- Provide direction for specific steps to be taken including methods to be used by trainers to convey information and awareness on issues of concern in respect to the Rio-Conventions among the targeted populations.
- Stimulate parties to act on their own and engage in action.

The detailed outlines of the proposed designed awareness-raising modules have been developed in respect of the Rio conventions are presented as Appendix 1

5.2.1 National Awareness Raising Activities

Area	Noted Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the 3 UN RIO Conventions	Proposed Awareness Activities	Rio Convention to which activity is to be implemented			Targeted level of intervention	Indicative Budget (Mn.\$)					
			UNFCCC	CBD	UNCCD		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Planning and Coordination.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inadequate planning for awareness of ENR Limited access to usable information on land use, eco-systems, climate services (weather and climate conditions data) for planning and decision making. Low frequency of sharing among the implementers and focal institutions. Absence of level of collaboration effort with the media in creating awareness on ENR management issues. Lack of comprehensive awareness agenda to guide and sustain partner interest. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop comprehensive IEC strategies for 3 Conventions along key thematic area of ENR management. 	√	√	√	National focal points	Year 1-2					150
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an agenda for implementation of joint awareness campaigns to enhance synergies between combating desertification and land degradation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, and biodiversity conservation. This approach will also serve to maximize the use of scarce financial resources. 	√	√	√	National focal points	Year 1-2					Desk & coordination work
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct joint awareness campaigns by the 3 Rio Convention focal points in the country. 					Yearly					
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training journalists and media personalities/broadcasters on issues of the 3 Rio Conventions, to increase their appreciation, participation and support for ENR awareness activities. This also has a wider implication of providing the 	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Year 1-3					3,000
			√	√	√							

Area	Noted Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the 3 UN RIO Conventions	Proposed Awareness Activities	Rio Convention to which activity is to be implemented			Targeted level of intervention	Indicative Budget (Mn.\$)					
			UNF CCC	CBD	UNCCD		1	2	3	4	5	Total
		opportunity to use media with a small resource envelop. • Develop key themes (for each or combining the 3 Conventions) around with to build a long-running national awareness campaign.				National focal points	Yearly					Desk & coordination work

Awareness & dissemination, approaches and Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Limited availability of ENR information, respective sources of information/ information materials and awareness about type of information available. None balanced use of modes of communication (print materials, SMS, mobile, radio, TV, audio-visual, word of mouth, community meeting/drama, website, social media etc) with much emphasis placed on one or limited medias channels. Much emphasis has been on radio. Use of awareness media especially those that are community-oriented such as community drama targeting the district-based policy makers, is not in use. 	Develop comprehensive IEC strategies for 3 conventions along key thematic area of ENR management.	√	√	√	National focal points	Year 1-2					Covered (repeated)
		Undertaken stakeholder survey to identify relevant media approaches and messages to adopt and implement a comprehensive awareness seeking to reach the target policy makers through the following new and innovative media approaches, particularly;	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Year 1					400
		1. Prepare and disseminate documentaries and briefs to engage other ministries, policymakers or parliamentarians	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Year 1-3					1,200
		2. Organize and popularize national commemoration day events with communication planned a long-running issues/theme as opposed to an event to sustain impact throughout the year: One possibility could be major initiatives such as a National/World Day to Combat Desertification etc.	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Yearly					5,000
		3. Develop awareness themes and organize community drama show in collaboration community groups targeting the district-based policy makers.	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Yearly					

Area	Noted Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the 3 UN RIO Conventions	Proposed Awareness Activities	Rio Convention to which activity is to be implemented			Targeted level of intervention	Indicative Budget (Mn.\$)					
			UNF CCC	CBD	UNCCD		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Information Management and Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poorly defined packaged and designed messages. Lack of simplicity of messages/ information. Inability for translation and abridging of messages to suit local environment. Limited use of infographics to improve impact and focus, for example posters, documents lack at-a-glance summaries including graphics, that communicate key points quickly for 'skim' readers. Developed ENR awareness message that fail to relate to ENR management issue such as land degradation, climate change to the day social economic such as food security, prevalence of diseases etc, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the greater use of visual communication, particularly infographics/relational graphics, to significantly improve the content's effectiveness and appreciation of the relevance and impact of desertification, land degradation, climate change and biodiversity conservation on livelihood etc. Translate and abridge IEC materials to improve communication. Develop ENR awareness message that relate ENR management issue to the day social economic such as food security, prevalence of diseases etc, 	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Year 1-2					100
			√	√	√	-do-	Yearly					500
			√	√	√	-do-	Yearly					Done along other activities stated

Area	Noted Gaps in Awareness initiatives under the 3 UN RIO Conventions	Proposed Awareness Activities	Rio Convention to which activity is to be implemented			Targeted level of intervention	Indicative Budget (Mn.\$)					
			UNFCCC	CBD	UNCCD		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Target Audience Characteristics Analysis and Segmentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non audience targeted (segmented) approach to awareness creation, thus limiting relevance of communication to target Audiences Failure to understand the desired behaviors of audiences 	Undertaken stakeholder survey to identify audience segments so as to develop appropriate audience specific media approaches and messages.	√	√	√	National focal points/district	Year 1					Covered (repeated)
Total												

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Appendix 1: Proposed Awareness Raising Modules

Module 1: Climate change; occurrence, mitigation and adaptation	
Target trainees	Executive Directors, Government officers, Local government and NGO staff
Objectives	The module will inform trainees about the causes and effects of climate change, including mitigation and adaptation strategies
Learning outcomes	By the end of the training, trainees should be able to; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Appreciate climate change and its impacts ii. Understand the climate change adaptation measures and practices iii. Design programs, projects and activities that contribute to climate change mitigation iv. Mainstream climate change activities in their activity plans
Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weather and climate, climate change, global warming causes, source of greenhouse gases, consequences of GHG concentration in the atmosphere • Changes in atmospheric, land surface and sea temperatures and implications for ecosystems • Precipitation; Hydrological cycles, Evaporation, transpiration and relationship with desertification • Climate change impacts, vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation, risk, hazards, shock, exposure, sensitivity, resilience, adaptive capacity and livelihood effects • Costing the impacts of climate on production, livelihoods, infrastructure, biodiversity and social systems • Indigenous Knowledge and Participation of local people and gender in mitigation of CC. <p>Field works Site 1: Climate change impacts on the Ecosystem-Case of a cattle corridor (desertification, crop losses and water scarcity) Site 2: A top-down and bottom framework to design community based adaptation project; tools and approaches for vulnerability and adaptation need assessment. Site 3: Ecosystem functioning as prerequisite for climate resilient communities; looking at natural forest ecosystems and their functioning</p>
Trainer(s):	Consultants, MWE Climate change Unit, NEMA
Participants:	Ministry technical staff, district local government officers, TWG members, selected NGO staff
Method of training:	The training will include formal lectures, group discussions and tutorials. There will be use of visual aids such as pictures, maps, videos and posters. Field visits will be conducted to observe climate change effects, adaptive measures and mitigation processes.
Training materials	Training materials will be developed by consultants, supported by NEMA Rio conventions project implementation team. Handouts will be given to trainees after every session.
Location:	The Training venue will be identified by NEMA Rio Convention Project Implementation team
Duration:	3 weeks, spread over a period of 3 months to allow field officers integrate their activities in the learning cycle. The spread of the learning over the 3 months period will also encourage action learning.
Evaluation:	Evaluation will be done at 2 stages; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The first evaluation will be to assess trainees understanding of the content learnt which will be done through written exams administered at the end of the course. The trainee assessment will also include practical reports that field officers will develop from their on-going work. ii. The second and last stage of evaluation will include evaluation of the training program, course contents and delivery mode. This evaluation will be done by providing an evaluation form to trainees which they will fill in to provide feedback.

SESSION 1: Weather and climate, climate change, global warming causes, source of greenhouse gases, consequences of GHG concentration in the atmosphere

Weather is the day-to-day state of the atmosphere, and its short-term variation in minutes to weeks. We look at weather as the combination of temperature, humidity, precipitation, cloudiness, visibility, and wind. We talk about changes in weather in terms of the near future: "How hot is it right now?" "What will it be like today?" and "Will we get a rainstorm this week?"

Climate is the weather of a place averaged over a period of time, often 30 years and above. Climate information includes the statistical weather information that tells us about the normal weather, as well as the range of weather extremes for a location.

Human activities have altered the chemical composition of the atmosphere through accelerating the buildup of greenhouse gases. Factors such as aerosols, land use change contribute to greenhouse effect and thus plays an important role in climate change.

Climate change, therefore, is a change in the typical or average weather of a region. This could be a change in a region's average annual rainfall, average temperature for a given period. Climate change is also a change in Earth's overall climate. This could be a change in Earth's average temperature, precipitation patterns and distribution.

What are greenhouse gases?

The concentrations of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere are increasing due to human activities. Greenhouse gases warm the atmosphere by absorbing some of the thermal radiation emitted from the Earth's surface. Incoming solar radiation is transmitted through the atmosphere to the Earth's surface. The energy is retransmitted by the Earth's surface as thermal radiation. Some of the thermal radiation is absorbed by the greenhouse gases instead of being retransmitted out to space, and so there is a warming of the atmosphere.

The important greenhouse gases which are directly influenced by human activities are:

Carbon dioxide (CO₂), which enters the atmosphere through the burning of fossil fuels, solid waste, trees and wood products. Carbon dioxide is removed from the atmosphere and stored when it is absorbed by plants as part of the biological carbon cycle.

Methane (CH₄) emitted during the production and transport of fossil fuels eg oil and from livestock and other agricultural practices and by the decay of organic waste in landfills. This is an important aspect of Uganda's greenhouse gas emissions since pigs, goats, sheep and cows produce methane.

Nitrous oxide (N₂O), emitted during agricultural and industrial activities, as well as during combustion of fossil fuels and solid waste.

Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) and ozone. Water vapor is also an important greenhouse gas.

What are the reasons for the increase in greenhouse gases?

The increasing concentration of CO₂ is caused by the burning of fossil fuels (such as oil, gas and coal), and the destruction of forests. The Industrialization has resulted in an increase in the concentration of CO₂ in the atmosphere of about 30%.

The main natural source of CH₄ is from wetlands. A variety of other sources of CH₄ result directly or indirectly from human activities, for example from ruminant animals, rice paddies, leakage from

natural gas pipelines, and from the decay of rubbish in landfill sites. However, CH₄ growth rates have declined since the 1990s, potentially due to reduced gas pipeline leaks and the drying of wetlands.

SESSION 2: Changes in atmospheric, land surface and sea temperatures and implications for ecosystems

The atmosphere is an important part of what makes earth livable. The atmosphere around the earth is a blanket of gases not only containing the air that we breathe but also protects us from the sun's dangerous rays with blasts of heat and radiation emanating from it. One of the most important benefits the atmosphere provides is maintaining the earth's temperature enabling humans to live a comfortable life on earth.

- GHG, such as carbondioxide and methane, contributes to the greenhouse effect, which causes the atmosphere to trap heat, making temperatures rise in the oceans and on the planet. Greenhouse gas concentrations have continued to increase in the atmosphere.
- The greenhouse effect is a warming of the earth's surface and lower atmosphere caused by substances such as carbondioxide and water vapor which let the sun's energy through to the ground but impede the passage of energy from the earth back into space.
- On average, the earth is becoming warmer. Warmer conditions will probably lead to more evaporation and precipitation overall, but individual regions will vary, some becoming wetter and others dryer.
- A stronger greenhouse effect will warm the oceans and partially melt glaciers and other ice, increasing sea level. Ocean water also will expand if it warms, contributing to rise in sea level.
- Impact on ecosystems: Most plants and animals live in areas with very specific climate conditions, such as temperature and rainfall patterns, that enable them to thrive. Any change in the climate of an area can affect the plants and animals living there, as well as the makeup of the entire ecosystem. Climate change alters the life cycles of plants and animals.

Precipitation; Hydrological cycles, Evaporation, transpiration and relationship with desertification

Weather and water: The presence of the atmosphere plays a significant role in the water cycle. It facilitates the formation of clouds which remains suspended until they are heavy enough to pour down on the earth as rain, hail or snow.

- Global warming will increase the risk of heat waves (long periods of time with above-normal temperatures.) and drought in some regions. Also, warmer temperatures can increase water demand and evaporation, stressing water supplies.
- Global warming is likely to increase precipitation and heavy downpours becoming more common in many locations.
- **Sea-Level Rise.** Sea level has risen about 8 inches due to the melting of glaciers and ice sheets. The warming of seas and oceans is also making coastal storms more damaging.

SESSION 3: Climate change impacts, vulnerability, adaptation, mitigation, risk, hazards, shock, variability, trend, exposure, sensitivity, resilience, adaptive capacity and livelihood effects

Developing countries are the most vulnerable to climate change impacts because they have fewer resources to adapt: socially, technologically and financially. Climate change is anticipated to have far reaching effects on the sustainable development of developing countries including their ability to attain the United Nations Millennium Development Goals by 2015 (UN 2007). Many developing countries' governments have given adaptation action a high, even urgent, priority.

We should protect the climate system for the benefit of present and future generations on the basis of equity and in accordance with common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities.

Climate change impacts

- Increase in droughts, floods, and other extreme events would add to stress on water resources, food security, human health, and infrastructure constraining development.
- Changes in rainfall and intensified land use would exacerbate the desertification process (particularly in the drylands of Uganda such as Karamoja).
- Grain yields are projected to decrease, diminishing food security.
- Sea level rise would affect coastal settlements, flooding and coastal erosion, especially along the African continent's coast area.
- Loss and retreat of glaciers in the highlands of Mt Rwenzori impact runoff and water supply in areas where snowmelt is an important water resource.
- Major rivers are highly sensitive to climate variations and may experience decreases in run-off and water availability, affecting agriculture and hydropower systems, which may increase cross boundary tensions.
- Increase in frequency of some extreme events in some places.
- Health, potential impacts of climate change on human health would increase vulnerability and reduce opportunities by interfering with education and the ability to work. It is likely that climate change will have both direct and indirect adverse effects on human health. A direct effect is an increase in temperature-related illnesses and deaths but also lead to significant increases in potential breeding grounds for malaria in parts of Africa, and Uganda in particular.
- Climate change is expected to have effects on the overall economy of poor countries, thus hampering potential for economic growth. In addition, poor adaptation (see glossary) will increase the impacts of extreme events, increasing the costs of rehabilitation and diverting funds from longer term development purposes.

Vulnerability

Climate change will compound existing poverty. Its adverse impacts will be most striking in the developing nations because of their geographical and climatic conditions, their high dependence on natural resources, and their limited capacity to adapt to a changing climate. Within these countries, the poorest, who have the least resources and the least capacity to adapt, are the most vulnerable. Projected changes in the incidence, frequency, intensity, and duration of climate extremes (for example, heat waves, heavy precipitation, and drought), as well as more gradual changes in the average climate, will notably threaten their livelihoods – further increasing inequities between the developing and developed worlds.

The impacts of climate change and the vulnerability of poor communities to climate change, vary greatly but generally, climate change is superimposed on existing vulnerabilities. Climate change will further reduce access to drinking water, negatively affect the health of poor people, and will pose a real threat to food security in many countries in Africa. In some areas where livelihood choices are

limited, decreasing crop yields threaten famine, or where loss of landmass in coastal areas is anticipated, migration might be the only solution. The macroeconomic costs of the impacts of climate change are highly uncertain, but very likely have the potential to threaten development in many countries.

An approach that uses both mitigation and adaptation is needed.

Mitigation:

Current commitments to mitigate climate change by limiting the emissions of greenhouse gases (GHGs) will not, even if implemented, stabilize the atmospheric concentrations of these gases. Developing adaptive capacity to minimize the damage to livelihoods from climate change is a necessary strategy to complement climate change mitigation efforts.

Adaptation:

Adaptation is a process through which societies make themselves better able to cope with an uncertain future. It is all those responses to climatic conditions that reduce vulnerability.

Adapting to climate change entails taking the right measures to reduce the negative effects of climate change (or exploit the positive ones) by making the appropriate adjustments and changes. There are many options and opportunities to adapt. These range from technological options such as increased sea defenses or flood-proof houses on stilts, to behaviour change at the individual level, such as reducing water use in times of drought and using insecticide-sprayed mosquito nets.

Adaptation should not be approached as a separate activity, isolated from other environmental and socioeconomic concerns that also impact on the development opportunities of the poor.

Therefore, the task ahead is strengthening the adaptive capacity of affected poor communities and countries. Adaptation to climate change is a priority for ensuring the long-term effectiveness of our investment in poverty eradication and sustainable development.

Strengthening Adaptive Efforts by:

Making progress in areas such as good governance, human resources, institutional structures, public finance, and natural resource management. Such progress builds the resilience of countries, communities, and households of shocks, including climate change impacts. Strategies to cope with current climate variability provide a good starting point for addressing adaptation needs in the context of poverty reduction. Learning from experience will help to prevent the underachievement of sustainable development efforts and avoid maladaptation.

Reductions in emissions of greenhouse gases would delay and reduce damages caused by climate change. By choosing cleaner ways to power our homes, offices, and cars, and being more efficient and less wasteful, we can produce fewer greenhouse gas emissions, planting a tree to absorb carbon dioxide, or recycling to reduce waste.

Develop early warning systems for extreme events, better water management, and improved risk management, various insurance options and biodiversity conservation.

Prepare for life in a changing climate by building resilience to Climate Impact that we cannot avoid. So prepare for impacts, like sea-level rise and more frequent and intense extreme weather.

Some systems and societies are more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change than others because of their location or how well their economy or government functions. Developing countries, such as Uganda are limited by economic or technological resources, making it harder to prepare.

Adapting and building resilience to climate change requires thinking about how a changing climate will affect where and how we grow our food, build our homes, bridges, and roads. It also means thinking about the costs and benefits of preparing versus reacting to the effect of climate change. In many cases, acting now to limit the damage from climate change is often smarter and costs less in the long run—than acting later.

Climate change and its impacts will vary greatly from place to place, so preparation must happen at local and district levels. Successful planning relies on input from many people including representatives from the central and local governments, scientists, businesses and local community members.

SESSION 4: Costing the impacts of climate on production, livelihoods, infrastructure, biodiversity and social systems

The effects of gradual climate changes and extreme weather events in the recent past have undermined progress in the alleviation of poverty and food insecurity, while also having a negative effect on overall development efforts. Economic sectors that largely depend on weather conditions – either directly or indirectly – most notably agriculture and fisheries are increasingly subject to the impacts of climate change (IPCC, 2012).

Depletion of natural resources, as a result of increased environmental and demographic pressures, tends to aggravate the severity of climate change impacts.

All these are increasing concerns about the rising threats to current income and consumption patterns of households and individuals that earn their livelihoods from these sectors (Foresight, 2011; IPCC, 2012).

Evidence from global models indicates that farming populations residing in tropical (low latitude) regions are expected to experience deterioration in their agricultural yields and incomes.

Estimations for these regions suggest that crop yield levels may halve if temperatures increase by as much as 5 °C. Nelson et al. (2010) estimate climate change will increase the number of malnourished children from 8.5 to 10.3 percent. All these have economic implications and losses in terms a country's gross domestic product (GDP).

SESSION 5: Indigenous Knowledge and Participation of Local People and Gender in Mitigation of CC.

Importance of Indigenous, local, and traditional knowledge systems and practices, including indigenous peoples' holistic view of community and environment, as a major resource for adapting to climate change.

Integrating such forms of knowledge with existing practices to increase the effectiveness of adaptation.

Importance of parties acknowledging that adaptation action should be based on and guided by the best available science and traditional knowledge. Knowledge of indigenous people and local

knowledge systems, with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

Develop mechanisms for establishing platforms for dialogue and knowledge exchange, between indigenous people with meteorologists and climate scientists; To compare, contrast and couple forecasting capacities and techniques. To improve knowledge for decision-making; provides valuable insight into ecological processes, and can guide conservation practitioners in local contexts.

Module 2: Bio-diversity Conservation	
Target trainees	Executive Directors, Government officers, staff from regulatory authorities, local government and NGOs
Objectives	The module will equip trainees with knowledge and skills for sustainable management of soil, water resources, wetlands, forests, rangelands and biodiversity
Learning outcomes	<p>By the end of the training, trainees should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Understand the basics of bio-diversity conservation and management ii. Understand the status trends and causes of bio-diversity degradation and loss and its implications iii. Appreciate the importance of forests, wetlands, water resources and biodiversity for sustainability of livelihoods iv. Plan for programs, projects and activities for improvement of management of natural resources within communities v. Design programs, projects and activities that promote and contribute to bio-diversity conservation vi. Mainstream bio-diversity conservation in Activity and M and R plans.

Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basics of bio-diversity conservation and management • Biodiversity functions and losses • Causes of Bio-diversity losses and it's implications • Wetland ecosystems, importance, management and degradation • Forest ecosystem, functions, degradation and effects of degradation • Surface and ground water resources management • Indigenous knowledge use in natural resource management • Gender issues in natural resource management • Participatory approaches in management of environment and natural resources • Mainstream bio-diversity conservation activities in Activity and M and R plans <p>Field works Site 1: Forest degradation case study; assessing the costs and benefits Site 2: Collaborative forest management for biodiversity conservation and resource protection Site : Ecosystem functioning as prerequisite for climate resilient communities; looking at natural forest ecosystems and their functioning Site 3: Revenue sharing; incentives for community participation in natural resource protection Site 4: Wetland degradation; understanding the causes and consequences</p>
Trainer(s):	Consultants, Wetland inspection division, NFA, NEMA and UWA specialists
Participants:	Ministry technical staff, district local government officers, TWG members, selected NGO staff.
Method of training:	The training will include formal lectures, brain storming sessions, group discussions and tutorials. There will be use of visual aids such as pictures, maps, videos and posters. Field visits will be conducted to observe degradation of eco-systems wetlands, forest habitats, community involvement in natural resource use and to collect samples
Training material	Training materials will be developed by consultants, supported by NEMA Rio conventions project implementation team. Handouts will be provided to trainees after every session.
Location:	The Training venue will be identified by NEMA Rio Convention Project Implementation team
Duration:	3 weeks, spread over a period of 3 months to allow field officers integrate their work-related interventions into the learning cycle. The spread of the learning over the 3 months period will also encourage action learning.
Evaluation:	<p>Evaluation will be done at 2 stages;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. The first evaluation will be to assess trainees understanding of the content learnt which will be done through written exams administered at the end of the course. The trainee assessment will also include practical reports that field officers will develop from their on-going work. ii. The second and last stage of evaluation will include evaluation of the training program, course contents and delivery mode. This evaluation will be done by providing an evaluation form to trainees which they will fill in to provide feedback.

SESSION 1: Basics of bio-diversity conservation and management

Natural resources provide a range of goods and services such as food, fuel, medicines, fresh water, fisheries, air and water regulation all of which support life on earth. Unsustainable and uneven consumption levels have resulted in an increasingly stressed environment, where natural disasters, desertification, and biodiversity loss endanger plant and animal species and humans, especially the rural poor in the country are most directly dependent on.

Importance of Bio-diversity

- Bio-diversity is critical to human beings, it provides various products critical to the well-being and survival of man as well as providing provision of regulations and aesthetic functions to the eco systems
- Bio-diversity plays a critical role of ensuring food security. The agriculture sector thrives on natural soil fertility which are enhanced by micro-organisms such as earth worms and other underground biodiversity
- Unsustainable management of agriculture and other eco-systems do not only affect agriculture production but also accelerate climate change.
- Uganda is a natural resources-based economy with tourism, fisheries, forestry and agricultural as the lead sector contributing up to 22.5 % of GDP.
- Bio-diversity provides primary and secondary inputs to industries in which are agro and natural based. The economic benefits of Uganda's bio diversity is more than 548.6 mil USD per annum.
- In terms of health, bio-diversity provides an extensive range of plant species that treat many of illnesses. Ethno botanical research has identified more than 300 species of plant with medicinal properties e.g. scenic views, etc.
- Environmental valuation is putting monetary value to environmental goods and services which may have no observed market prices

Present Observed Trends in Bio-diversity

Over the past 50 years, ecosystems have changed more rapidly than in any comparable period of time in human history, largely because of the need to meet rapidly growing demands for food, water, timber, fiber, fuel and a luxurious life style. Current changes in biodiversity are the fastest in human history, with species becoming extinct 100 times as fast; 12 percent of birds, 23 percent of mammals, and 30 percent of amphibians are threatened with extinction.

The present observed trends are:

- the expected increase in biofuel use and production may lead to increased rates of genetic erosion.
- Global fish stocks classed as shrunken have roughly doubled to 30 percent over the last 20 years.
- An increase in so-called dead zones, where marine life can no longer live because of the depletion of oxygen caused by pollutants like fertilizers is on the rise.
- Annual emissions of CO₂ from fossil fuels have risen by about one-third since 1987.
- Eleven of the warmest years since records have been kept occurred during the last 12 years.
- in the twentieth century the average temperature increased by 0.74°C,
- globally more than 2 million people die prematurely every year because of outdoor and indoor air pollution.

Bio-diversity losses

Bio-diversity losses and its implications

If present trends continue, 1.8 billion people will live in countries or regions with absolute water scarcity by 2025, and two-thirds of the people in the world could be subject to water stress. Unsustainable land use and climate change drive land degradation, including soil erosion, nutrient depletion, water scarcity, salinity, desertification, and the disruption of biological cycles.

Twenty to thirty percent of plant and animal species are in danger of extinction if the temperature increases 1.5 to 2.5°C. It is only very large cuts in greenhouse gases of 60 to 80 percent that can stop this irreversible change.

SESSION 2: Wetland ecosystems, importance, management and degradation

Understanding their Importance.

Wetlands cover about 11 per cent of the entire land area of Uganda. Wetlands include marshes, swamps, river deltas, mangroves, river flood plains, and lagoons.

Wetland ecosystems are extremely important habitats of rich biodiversity, and they have an important role to play in the lives of humans and animals alike.

Wetlands protect bio-diversity: Biodiversity is high around wetlands habitats. Many different kinds of creatures depend on wetlands – and on each other. These areas provide food and shelter for many animals, in particular bird species such as herons, spoonbills and flamingos, and amphibians such as frogs. Insects attracted to the plants provide food for other animals like fish, frogs and birds, who in turn attract other predators. The biodiversity of wetlands has produced some incredible specialist species that are only found in these habitats.

Wetlands are great filters! They trap sediments and remove pollutants, which helps to purify water. This certainly beats expensive, human-made filtration systems.

Wetlands store water and then slowly release it, and this helps to deal with dry seasons with little rainfall. Wetlands work like giant sponges. When rivers burst their banks, wetlands can store the excess water, and slow it down so it distributes more evenly over a floodplain. The roots of trees and other vegetation also help slow the speed of flood waters.

Fish larvae and fish fry (juveniles) use the calm, shallow waters of wetlands as a nursery.

Natural Products for Our Economy: We use a wealth of natural products from wetlands, including fish, papyrus and timber. Some medicines are derived from wetland soils and plants. Many of the nation's fishing and industries harvest wetland-dependent species. The wet land of Lake Kyoga and Victoria provide a fishing livelihood for the local communities.

Wetlands provide good areas for grazing, and the variety of grasses, along with a supply of running water, can be beneficial to farming livestock.

"Wetlands yield fuelwood for cooking, thatch for roofing, fibres for textiles and paper making, and timber for building. Medicines are extracted from their bark, leaves, and fruits, and they also provide tannins and dyes, used extensively in the treatment of leather," according to the World Wide Fund for Nature.

Present Observed Trends in wetland management

With the large-scale urbanization and rapid economic development, the wetland ecosystem is facing increasing ecological and environmental issues including, water pollution, biodiversity loss and decrease in ecological function.

Improving and restoring degraded wetlands and creating healthy wetland ecosystem are the pressing and important issues today. The other is protection and management of wetland ecosystems which have not yet been disturbed, so that these wetlands can undergo nonthreatening development. Healthy ecosystem means not only ecological health itself, but also the long-term maintenance of healthy human population and the sustainable promotion of social-economic development. Healthy wetland ecosystem provide not only suitable habitats for wildlife but also important ecosystem functions for local sustainable development.

Causes and consequences

Uganda annually loses 15 per cent of its GDP due to the destruction of forests, land, and water resources. Wetland destruction cost the country Shs2 billion and contamination of water resources was rated at over Shs38 billion. Human influences have caused significant changes in the function and quality of many wetlands.

These changes have resulted from alteration of the physical, chemical and biological components of wetland ecosystems.

- Widespread land development and clearing have caused increased erosion in uplands areas leading to increased sedimentation in lowland wetlands. This increased accumulation of sediment can alter the chemical and hydrologic regime of the wetlands in a relatively short time.

- Other human activities which can have lasting effects on wetland ecosystems include stream channelization, dam construction, discharge of industrial wastes and municipal sewage (point source pollution) and runoff urban and agricultural areas (non-point source pollution). These activities contribute to changes in the flood regime of wetlands and the input and cycling of nutrients.
- Sources of pollution have local and regional effects on the chemistry and quality of water flowing through wetlands. Point sources, such as municipal industrial sites, and non-point sources, such as agricultural lands and urban runoff, add materials to ground water and surface water that upset the balance of wetland water chemistry and the biogeochemical cycling of materials in wetland ecosystems.

SESSION 3: Forest ecosystem, importance, degradation and effects of degradation

Over 80% of the world's earthly biodiversity can be found in forests. From pine trees in the boreal North to the rainforests in the tropics.

Forests support the livelihood of 1.6 billion people globally, one billion of whom are among the world's poorest. Deforestation and forest degradation have real and tangible impacts on the lives of these vulnerable communities. For example, 52 per cent of all land used for food production is moderately or severely impacted by the erosion of healthy soil. This occurs when trees are removed from a landscape, leading to increased food insecurity.

Climate mitigation and adaptation: Deforestation is a primary cause of human-caused carbon dioxide emissions leading to global warming. All forests contain large amounts of carbon. The world's forests absorb 2.4 billion tonnes of carbon dioxide (CO₂) per year, one-third of the annual CO₂ released from burning fossil fuels. Forest destruction emits further carbon into the atmosphere, with 4.3–5.5 GtCO₂eq/yr generated annually, largely from deforestation and forest degradation. Protecting and restoring this vast carbon sink is essential for mitigating climate change. When they are destroyed, the burning or decomposition of forest matter releases this carbon into the atmosphere in the form of carbon dioxide. Carbon dioxide is a greenhouse gas, absorbing solar heat within the atmosphere. Therefore, higher concentrations of atmospheric carbon dioxide lead to a warmer climate. Global warming threatens ecosystems and biodiversity globally.

Forests offer a protective function and deter soil erosion: Forests contain particularly rich soil that has received organic material over extended periods of time. When forests are destroyed, the soil is exposed to the sun, which causes it to lose nutrients. During heavy rains, the dry soil is washed away due to lack of root structures in the ground. Once topsoil is lost in an area, it can be very difficult to re-establish forest or use the land for other productive purposes.

Forests are a source of medicinal plants. Some medicines are derived from forests/trees.

Causes of forest degradation

Degradation is typically caused by disturbances, which vary in terms of the extent, severity, quality, origin and frequency. The change process can be natural (caused by fire, storm, drought, pest, disease) or it can be human induced (unsustainable logging, excessive fuelwood collection, shifting cultivation, unsustainable hunting, overgrazing). The latter can be intentional (direct) through for example excessive logging, overgrazing, too short a fallow period or it can be unintentional (indirect) for example through spreading of an invasive alien species or pestilence or road construction that might open a previously inaccessible area for encroachment.

Forests may be degraded in terms of loss of any of the goods and services that they provide (wood, food, habitat, water, carbon storage and other protective socio-economic and cultural values).

A number of socio-economic and policy-related factors contribute, directly or indirectly to deforestation. Among these, the major ones include:

- Poverty, population growth and poor economic performance: declining standard of livelihood of the farming communities and their close dependence on forests and woodlands lead to clearing/burning for subsistence farming, cutting of trees/shrubs for fuelwood and charcoal production (both for consumption and sale), construction material, overgrazing, burning associated with traditional apiculture, etc.
- Inadequate or Absence of land-use classification, land use and forest policies and legislation: lack or inadequate policies and legislation that lay down guidelines for development, conservation and sustainable utilization as well as research in dryland forests.
- Absence of land and tree tenure/ownership right: because trees have long gestation period, the decision to plant trees is generally influenced by farmers' perception of risks and absence of secured access to land that reduces investment risks.
- Underestimation of contribution of dryland forests: because of either under-valuation or absence of valuation of forest products and services.

Consequences/effects of degradation

Forest degradation is a serious problem, environmentally, socially and economically particularly in developing countries. The degradation and loss of forests threatens the survival of many species (**flora and fauna**), and reduce the ability of forests to provide essential services such as clean air and water, healthy soils for agriculture, and climate regulation.

Yet it is difficult to quantify the scale of the problem since at national and sub-national levels forest degradation is perceived differently by the various stakeholders who have different objectives. Forest degradation has adverse impacts on forest ecosystems and on the goods and services they provide. Many of these goods and services are linked to human well-being and some to the global carbon cycle and thus to life on Earth.

- Reduced vegetation cover, land degradation and invasion by alien species threaten the flora and fauna in dryland forest ecosystems and, hence, the genetic resources as well. The decline/loss in the biodiversity of dryland forests implies economic losses to countries in SSA, especially to countries such as Ethiopia known as important regional center of biological diversity, and the world at large. For instance, decline in biodiversity could be associated with disappearance of the valuable, wild food plants and animals as well as cash generating plant and animal products (e.g. gums, resins, honey, bamboo, food plants and animals, animal feed, medicine, etc.), plants and animals that promote ecotourism and/or provide various environmental services, etc.

Forest degradation disrupts the water cycle and river ecosystems. Evapotranspiration refers to the water that evaporates from the forest back to the atmosphere, increasing rainfall across nearby ecosystems. Loss of forest disrupts this cycle, resulting in less rainfall and causing drier conditions over broad surrounding areas, sometimes leading to drought. Forests also retain moisture from rainfall, allowing it to recharge water tables and regulating the flow of water into rivers and other waterways. Loss of forests often results in increased flooding and erosion of sediment into rivers, disrupting river ecosystems.

Deforestation is a primary cause of human-caused carbon dioxide emissions. Deforestation/de-vegetation contributes greatly to both the release of carbon and other greenhouse gases into the

atmosphere as well as reduced carbon sequestration from the atmosphere, thereby enhancing global warming.

Forest offer a protective function and deter soil erosion: deforestation leads to land degradation which involves both soil erosion and loss of soil fertility. Uganda's highland areas, with high-intensity rainstorms and extensive steep slopes, are highly susceptible to soil erosion.

- **Health:** Areas affected by biotic or abiotic factors or by invasive species
- **Productive functions in terms of goods and services:** timber removal, growing stock (selected species), non-forest products (NWFPs), fuel wood, water quality and quantity
income from the sale of forest products represents an important element in the livelihood of the poor. For instance, in several areas of Ethiopia, the population density and the natural resources depletion are such that agriculture cannot possibly remain the only source of income (RESAL, 2000; Pol, 2002). Observations show that, in many areas, own crop production is no longer the main source of income of the poor rural households. Furthermore, the situation is unlikely to improve as pressure on the land increases with the population growth. It is, therefore, essential for rural households residing in dryland areas to look for other non-crop activities, such as collecting, processing and selling wood and non-wood/timber forest products (NTFPs) as well as planting fast growing trees, to supplement crop cultivation.

SESSION 4: Gender issues in natural resource management

Rural women and men play important roles in biodiversity management, use, and conservation through their different tasks and responsibilities in food production and provision.

Improving natural resource management practices and protecting the environment require reducing poverty and achieving livelihood and food security among rural women and men.

Effective programming and policies require understanding and addressing the gender specific relationships to natural resources use and management and highlighting the linkages between natural resources, cultural values, and local knowledge. Addressing the gender-specific aspects of natural resources will provide policy makers with information for more effective natural resource use and conservation policies and will provide guidance for equitable access to natural resources. Here, one must assess the gender-differentiated impacts of environmental changes, including biodiversity loss, climate change, desertification, natural disasters, and energy development.

The following are some of the key gender issues in natural resources management interventions.

SESSION 5: Participatory approaches in management of environment and natural resources

Stakeholder involvement refers to the active and meaningful participation of small farmers, large farmers, entrepreneurs, local authorities, local groups, non-government organization (NGO) staff and policymakers at different levels who together analyze problems and define development

initiatives and work towards reconciling conflicting or diverging points of views and interests about the management of environmental systems.

Broader involvement of stakeholders in decision making on the management of environmental systems, can be called different names such as collaboration, co-management, public engagement etc.

The collective action and communication ie exchange of information, ideas and arguments with the aim of persuading others to rally with your cause, stands at the heart of this new approach.

Participatory natural resource management could be both formal and informal arrangements — to support participatory processes on the grounds of efficiency, involving local people and building a partnership between the state and the community through appropriate institutional arrangements.

The need for stakeholder participation

- An effective system of participatory management will reduce their community vulnerability, facilitate more effective resources protection through local vigilance and promote the long-term sustainability of the ecosystems.
- It helps to promote local development based on sustainable resource use but also it will directly strengthen the social welfare of local communities affected.
- Community management of local resources is expected to protect livelihoods and lead to a more sustainable management of resources.
- It helps to strengthen and promote indigenous knowledge use in natural resource management. Indigenous knowledge systems and practices are embedded in a particular community or context. Local and peasant communities act as intellectual gene pools of ecological categories of thought and action.
- Local communities have a greater stake in the sustainable use of resources and are better positioned to respond and adapt to specific social and ecological conditions and incorporate local interest and preference.
- Local communities are also conversant with the local ecological practices and processes and can manage the resources through traditional forms of access and management.

SESSION 6: Mainstream bio-diversity conservation in Activity and M and R plans

One of the major challenges in halting biodiversity loss is finding ways to address the issue in places where it would matter most; in the economic sectors of society that exert the strongest pressures on biodiversity such as agriculture, forestry and fisheries. Governments acknowledge the need for mainstreaming the Convention on Biological Diversity, but in practice have made little progress and struggle to find ways forward.

Biodiversity mainstreaming is the process of embedding biodiversity considerations into policies, strategies and practices of key public and private actors that impact or rely on biodiversity, so that it is conserved and sustainably used both locally and globally.

Mainstreaming involves taking a specific objective of one issue and declaring that this issue should be integrated into other issue where it is not (yet) sufficiently addressed.

An underlying rationale for promoting a strategy of mainstreaming biodiversity or broader environmental issues is the realization that the causes of the problem in question lay within the remit of other policy domains or economic sectors. It is in sectors such as agriculture, forestry,

fisheries mining, water management and energy production where the activities take place, that drive biodiversity loss and towards which measures need to be targeted and thus where it would be important to mainstream biodiversity concerns

Mainstreaming of biodiversity into economic development continues to pose a considerable challenge due to the following.

1. Insufficient evidence (case studies and success stories) on the advantages of mainstreaming biodiversity to reach development goals; evidence base to illustrate that biodiversity and ecosystem services are not a marginal issue that detracts from development but rather a set of assets that support development and growth.
2. Difficulties in the formulation of development outcomes incorporating biodiversity in programs;
3. The complexity of results-based management since biodiversity benefits are dispersed in space and time, while development projects are often funded for a short period and decisions at the national level are often based on short-term returns;
4. Difficulties in raising awareness and in ensuring engagement by the private sector;
5. Lack of effective measurement of financial flows for biodiversity;
6. lack of systematic utilization of economic valuation tools – both at the national and the donor agency levels;
7. Finding biodiversity champions within ministries associated with development sectors or in Ministry of Finance and planning to make the case for biodiversity critical input into their sectors.
8. Current trends in funding moving away from conservation – making mainstreaming activities more difficult to support.
9. The lack of knowledge and desire among the governmental actors that make policies in these sectors.
10. Poor identification of opportunities for mainstreaming biodiversity in economic sectors which requires an understanding of how and by whom such sectors are governed that moves beyond the governmental view of steering.
11. Limited appreciation of the underlying rationale for promoting a strategy of mainstreaming biodiversity or broader environmental issues by failing to realize that the causes of the problem or its impact in question lay within the remit of other policy domains or economic sectors.

Approaches to mainstream biodiversity at local and sectoral level;

Insights into bio-diversity mainstreaming identifies a list of aspects of successful mainstreaming that includes:

- Presence of enabling conditions/prerequisites: democratic and accountable governance, awareness and knowledge, organizational and institutional capacity, scientific knowledge (especially, rich global information systems, or GIS), political will, enabling policy framework;
- Identification and involvement of all stakeholders in an iterative, inclusive fashion;
- Identification and engagement of leaders or champions for biodiversity, development, finance and civil society;
- Strong and responsive teams led by champions given the trans-disciplinary and multi-institutional nature of mainstreaming projects, leadership of such “managed” or “leveraged” partnerships and collaborative networks requires extraordinary skills. Strong but sensitive

leaders are thus essential to drive and sustain mainstreaming projects. Such persons need to have both the self-confidence and emotional intelligence required to facilitate cooperation and commitment from a wide diversity of stakeholders. Simultaneously, they must create an environment where enablers, managers and innovators feel comfortable, where politicians can leverage support, and where the passions of diverse participants can play out

- Identification of the problem or development issue – focusing on perceived problems and felt needs: exactly what needs to be mainstreamed and into what?
- identification of the element of biodiversity that is critical to the development issue (e.g., species, ecosystem service);
- collection of information to make the “business case” for mainstreaming in a clear and transparent fashion;
- identifying what risks and opportunities the biodiversity element poses to the development need;
- identifying the key policy measures and institutions that are essential for regulating the identified problem;
- looking for windows of opportunity: elements external and internal to the sector that catalyze awareness of the need for mainstreaming and present an opportunity to act;
- identification and implementation of a variety of approaches and mechanisms to achieve the mainstreamed biodiversity/development outcomes;
- using existing implementation frameworks when possible;
- creating a learning and listening process and develop regular means of communication and consultation;
- allocating time, as mainstreaming is a long-term process that must proceed on many tracks;
- developing and implementing monitoring and evaluation methods that allow learning and modification of actions as the process proceeds;
- Expecting failures which should be treated as opportunities to learn and improve.

PROPOSED AWARENESS RAISING MODULES UNCCD

Module 3: Combating Desertification and Fostering Sustainable Land Management	
Target trainees	Executive Directors, Government officers, Local government and NGO staff
Objectives	The module will inform trainees about the causes and effects of desertification and adoption of practices to foster sustainable land use management
Learning outcomes	<p>By the end of the training, trainees should be able to;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> v. Appreciate desertification and its impacts vi. Understand the sustainable land use management measures and practices vii. Design programs, projects and activities that contribute to combating desertification and fostering sustainable land use management. viii. Mainstream sustainable land use management change activities in their activity plans

Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understanding the concept of desertification • Human activities that contribute to desertification; • Changes in the environment that present symptoms of desertification in the environment around us; • The impact of desertification on the environment and ecological systems; • Counting the cost and environment losses arising from desertification; • The concept of sustainable land management; • The UNCCD • The UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018 – 2030. <p>Field works</p> <p>Site 1: Desertification impacts on the ecosystem-Case of a cattle corridor (desertification, crop losses and water scarcity)</p> <p>Site 2: A top-down and bottom framework to design community based sustainable land management plan and practices.</p> <p>Site 3: Human factor as a necessity for combating desertification</p> <p>Site 4: Sustainable linking of flora and fauna in sustainable land management as a modality for combating desertification</p>
Trainer(s):	Consultants, MAAIF SLM Unit, NEMA
Participants:	Ministry technical staff, district local government officers, TWG members, selected NGO staff
Method of training:	<p>The training will include formal lectures, group discussions and tutorials.</p> <p>There will be use of visual aids such as pictures, maps, videos and posters. Field visits will be conducted to observe land management changes, desertification effects and demonstrable sustainable land management efforts in communities.</p>
Training materials	Training materials will be developed by consultants, supported by NEMA Rio conventions project implementation team. Handouts will be given to trainees after every session.
Location:	The Training venue will be identified by NEMA Rio Convention Project Implementation team

Duration:	2 weeks, spread over a period of 2 months to allow field officers integrate their activities in the learning cycle. The spread of the learning over the 3 months period will also encourage action learning.
Evaluation:	<p>Evaluation will be done at 2 stages;</p> <p>iii. The first evaluation will be to assess the trainees understanding of the subject and their expectation from the training. This evaluation will be undertaken through a questionnaire to be filled at the beginning of the training.</p> <p>iv. The second and last stage of evaluation will include evaluation of the training program, course contents and delivery mode. This evaluation will be done by providing an evaluation form to trainees which they will fill in to provide feedback.</p>

SESSION 1: Understanding the Concept of Desertification

Desertification is the process by which productive regions, largely dry grasslands, lose moisture, plant communities, and wildlife, transforming into hyper-arid or desert conditions.

The process leads to the creation of desert-like conditions in areas once green", "encroachment of desert-like conditions", "the intensification of desert-like conditions", (where perhaps none had existed in the recent past)"as well as less drastic projections like "changes in soils and in climate" or degradation of land ie the land becoming less fit for range and crops", can be encompassed by the concept of desertification.

Desertification results from various factors, including climatic variations and human activities.” Land degradation is in turn defined as the reduction or loss of the biological or economic productivity of drylands.

Desertification is occurring on all continents and it ends up affecting the livelihoods of millions of people, including a large proportion of the poor in drylands such as Karamoja and the cattle corridor areas of Uganda. So, its effects are experienced locally, nationally, regionally, and globally.

SESSION 2: Human Activities That Contribute to Desertification;

Desertification is a result of a long-term failure to balance demand for and supply of ecosystems in drylands, where pressure is increasing on dryland ecosystems for providing services such as food, forage, fuel, building materials, and water for humans, livestock, irrigation sanitation and so many other human needs that are coming due to development. This increase is attributed to a combination of human factors and climatic factors.

Broadly there are two key factors considered to be contributors to desertification processes, namely, climate as the major contributor to with human factors playing a relatively minor supporting role. These two could be broken down in the following.

Causes of Desertification

- **Overgrazing:** Animal grazing is a huge problem for many areas that are starting to become desert biomes. If there are too many animals that are overgrazing in certain spots, it makes it difficult for the plants to grow back, which hurts the biome and makes it lose its former green glory.
- **Deforestation:** When people are looking to move into an area, or they need trees in order to make houses and do other tasks, then they are contributing to the problems related to desertification. Without the plants (especially the trees) around, the rest of the biome cannot thrive.
- **Farming Practices:** Some farmers do not know how to use the land effectively. They may essentially strip the land of everything that it has before moving on to another plot of land. By stripping the soil of its nutrients, desertification becomes more and more of a reality for the area that is being used for farming.
- tillage practices in agriculture that place soils more vulnerable to wind
- **Urbanization and other types of land development.** As mentioned above, development can cause people to go through and kill the plant life. It can also cause issues with the soil due to chemicals and other things that may harm the ground. As areas become more urbanized, there are less places for plants to grow, thus causing desertification.
- **Climate Change:** Climate Change plays a huge role in desertification. As the days get warmer and periods of drought become more frequent, desertification becomes more and more eminent. Unless climate change is slowed down, huge areas of land will become desert; some of those areas may even become uninhabitable as time goes on.
- **Stripping the land of resources.** If an area of land has Natural Disasters like natural gas, oil, or minerals, people will come in and mine it or take it out. This usually strips the soil of nutrients, which in turn kills the plant life, which in turn starts the process toward becoming a desert biome as time goes on.
- **Natural Disasters:** There are some cases where the land gets damaged because of Natural Disasters, including drought. In those cases, there isn't a lot that people can do except work to try and help rehabilitate the land after it has already been damaged by nature.
- **Overdrafting of groundwater.** This occurs when groundwater use exceeds the amount of recharge into an aquifer, which leads to a decline in groundwater level.
- Increase in Human, animal and plant populations.
- Water scarcity in drylands limits the production of wood, crops, forage and other services that ecosystems provide to our community.

SESSION 3: Changes in the Environment That Present Symptoms of Desertification in the Environment around Us;

This session provides policy makers with a method that will help them to identify areas where desertification has already started or where there is potential danger if suitable land-use practices are not followed, and thus to avoid making recommendations which may initiate or worsen the phenomenon.

SESSION 4: The Impact of Desertification on the Environment and Ecological Systems;

The impact of desertification is demonstrated in a number of ways which include;

- **Difficulty in or total abandonment of Farming:** since the area becomes a desert, then it's almost impossible to grow substantial crops there without special technologies, which technologies are very expensive to acquire.
- **Hunger/Famine:** Failure to farm an area also implies that such areas will not have food for the people. The animals will also have no food or pastures which also cause even more of a food shortage.
- **Flooding:** Without the plant life in an area, flooding is a lot more eminent. Not all deserts are dry; those that are wet could experience a lot of flooding because there is nothing to stop the water from gathering and going all over the place. Flooding can also negatively affect the water supply.
- **Poor Water Quality:** If an area becomes a desert, the water quality is going to become a lot worse than it would have been otherwise. This is because the plant life plays a significant role in keeping the water clean and clear; without its presence, it becomes a lot more difficult for you to be able to do that.
- **Overpopulation:** When areas start to become desert, animals and people will go to other areas where they can actually thrive. Overpopulation will, in the long run, end up continuing and accelerating the cycle of desertification that started this whole thing anyway.
- **Poverty:** All of the issues that we've talked about above (related to the problem of desertification) can lead to poverty if it is not kept in check. Without food and water, it becomes harder for people to thrive, and they take a lot of time to try and get the things that they need.

SESSION 5: Counting the Cost and Environment Losses Arising From Desertification;

The clear implication is that a desert is an area too barren and desolate to support human life. Such an area has lost so much of its usable resources that it can no longer provide adequate subsistence to a given number of humans.

1. Healthy soils assure of the community members of a harvest and enough food and income to look after their family. Degraded soils on the other hand, will mean reductions in food and other.
2. 80% of Uganda's people live on agriculture. Desertification and degradation, will threaten the livelihood of a very big proportion of Uganda's population
3. Desertification will also lead to migration, which may create a lot of pressure on the land where such persons have migrated, which also in the long run accelerates land degradation.

4. Women and girls mostly bear the brunt of desertification, land degradation and drought, desertification is a hindrance to women emancipation and coming out of poverty and ensuring food security. 80 are about 50% of Uganda population, could be faced with the possibility of poverty.
5. Threatened livelihoods creates chances for conflict among communities since they then begin to fight for a chance to live,
6. It may be difficult to quantify this loss and assess the cost. But in many cases one can relate the cost of the addressing the problems of desertification such as food relief for people affected by lack of food, the cost of action against land degradation such as investments to restore degraded land and reduce the rate of degradation. The cost of settling displaced persons etc.

SESSION 6: The Concept of Sustainable Land Management;

Desertification is a huge problem that needs to be addressed. The earlier it is done the better. We therefore need tools to fight desertification and the tools to effectively do this are available among us. These tools come into play in managing land in a sustainable manner.

Sustainable land management (SLM) therefor refers to practices and technologies that aim to integrate the management of land, water, biodiversity and other environmental resources to meet human needs while ensuring the long-term sustainability of ecosystems services and livelihoods.

SLM calls for a multi-dimensional/multi-sectoral approach to resource use.

The development aspect to addressing desertification is constituted of three broad components, namely technology, policy and land use planning, where respective solutions to addressing desertification derived.

Solutions for Desertification

- **Policy Changes Related to How People can Farm.** In countries where policy change will actually be enforced on those in the country, policy change related to how often people can farm and how much they can farm on certain areas could be put into place to help reduce the problems that are often associated with farming and desertification.
- **Policy Changes to Other Types of Land Use.** If people are using land to get natural resources or they are developing it for people to live on, then the policies that govern them should be ones that will help the land to thrive instead of allowing them to harm the land further. The policy changes could be sweeping or they could be depending on the type of land use at hand.
- **Education:** In developing countries, education is an incredibly important tool that needs to be utilized in order to help people to understand the best way to use the land that they are farming on. By educating them on sustainable practices, more land will be saved from becoming desert.
- **Technology Advances.** In some cases, it's difficult to try and prevent desertification from happening. In those cases, there needs to be research and advancements in technology that push the limits of what we currently know. Advancements could help us find more ways to prevent the issue from becoming epidemic.

- **Putting Together Rehabilitation Efforts.** There are some ways that we can go back and rehabilitate the land that we've already pushed into desertification; it just takes some investment of time and money. By putting these together, we can prevent the issue from becoming even more widespread in the areas that have already been affected.
- **Sustainable practices to prevent desertification from happening.** There are plenty of sustainable practices that can be applied to those acts that may be causing desertification. By adding these to what we should be doing with land, we can ensure that we don't turn the entire world into a desert.

SESSION 7: The UNCCD and the UNCCD Strategic Framework 2018 – 2030

Convention to Combat Desertification, focus on human influences on desertification. These influences typically fall into two categories; direct influence, primarily the overuse or misuse of land for agricultural or pastoral purposes, and indirect influences, such as climate change.

The UNCCD strategy also attests that Combating Desertification will involve long-term integrated strategies that simultaneously focus on the improved productivity of land and the rehabilitation, conservation and sustainable management of land and water resources.

It sets out to fulfill 5 strategic objectives

1. To improve the condition of affected ecosystems, combat desertification/land degradation, promote sustainable land management and contribute to land degradation neutrality
2. To improve the living conditions of affected populations (ie improve food security and livelihood)
3. To mitigate, adapt to, and manage the effects of drought in order to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations and ecosystem; (ie promoting sustainable land and water management practices and increase community resilience).
4. To generate global environmental benefits through effective implementation of the UNCCD; sustainable use of biodiversity and addressing climate change, creating synergies with other multilateral environmental agreements and processes).
5. To mobilize substantial and additional financial and non-financial resources to support the implementation of the Convention; (ie building effective partnerships and mobilization of resources at global and national level)

The strategy basically guides policy and decision makers on how actions at national or sub regional levels,

It lays emphasis that address desertification is multi sectoral and national effort with the support of UNCCD institutions, partners and other relevant stakeholders.

PROPOSED AWARENESS RAISING MODULES

Module 4: Monitoring and Reporting of Desertification and Fostering Sustainable Land Management	
Target trainees	Executive Directors, Government officers, Local government and NGO staff
Objectives	The module will inform trainees about the implementation of action to combat desertification, monitor and report implementation progress to sustain management capacity and action including resource mobilization.
Learning outcomes	<p>By the end of the training, trainees should be able to appreciate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The processes of implementation, monitoring and reporting of actions to combat desertification; (b) The roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders (international, national and local government/community) in sustainable implementation, monitoring and reporting and mobilization of resources to combat desertification; (c) The essence of monitoring and reporting as a source of information for global network sharing and resource mobilization. (d) Sustainable financing framework for development of monitoring and reporting capacity with respect to combating desertification. (e) Policy leadership and commitment to sustainable financing of combating desertification.
Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The processes of implementation, monitoring and reporting of actions to combat desertification; • The roles and responsibilities of the various stakeholders (international, national and local government/community) in sustainable implementation, monitoring and reporting and mobilization of resources to combat desertification; • The essence of monitoring and reporting as a source of information for global network sharing and resource mobilization. • Sustainable financing framework for development of monitoring and reporting capacity with respect to combating desertification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy leadership and commitment to sustainable financing of combating desertification. • Reflection of UNCCD Actions in National Plans and Budgets. <p>Practical work</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of GOU Plan and Budget Documents and Sites for UNCCD financing to appreciate the resource mobilization landscape of Combating Desertification; • Review environment maps to compare impact of Desertification between 2 time segments.
Trainer(s):	Consultants, MAAIF SLM Unit, NEMA
Participants:	Ministry technical staff, district local government officers, TWG members, selected NGO staff
Method of training:	<p>The training will include formal lectures, group discussions and tutorials.</p> <p>There will be use of visual aids such as pictures, maps, videos and posters. Field visits will be conducted to observe land management changes, desertification effects and demonstrable sustainable land management efforts in communities.</p>
Training materials	Training materials will be developed by consultants, supported by NEMA Rio conventions project implementation team. Handouts will be given to trainees after every session.
Location:	The Training venue will be identified by NEMA Rio Convention Project Implementation team
Duration:	2 consecutive days.
Evaluation:	<p>Evaluation will be done at 2 stages;</p> <p>v. The first evaluation will be to assess the trainees understanding of the subject and their expectation from the training. This evaluation will be undertaken through a questionnaire to be filled at the beginning of the training.</p> <p>vi. The second and last stage of evaluation will include evaluation of the training program, course contents and delivery mode. This evaluation will be done by providing an evaluation form to trainees which they will fill in to provide feedback.</p>

Module 5: The Role of Government Policy and Policy Leadership in Combating Desertification and Fostering Sustainable Land Management	
Target trainees	Executive Directors, Government officers, Local government and NGO staff
Objectives	The module will inform participants about mainstreaming combating desertification into Government plans and budgets to foster sustainability of actions to combat desertification in national development in concert with international commitments.
Learning outcomes	<p>By the end of the training, trainees should be able to appreciate;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mainstreaming implementation of UNCCD national commitments in national development to foster sustainability of actions to combat desertification; (b) Importance of policy level commitment to UNCCD implementation, to foster sustainable resource mobilization and actions to combat desertification. (c) The cross-cutting nature of UNCCD commitments implementation to the productive sectors of the Economy in general and productivity in the agricultural sector in particular, and why mobilization of resources for its implementation is important. (d) International opportunities for resource mobilization and how national UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting capacity development efforts can be tapped in this respect (e) Methodologies, Tools and templates for international resource mobilization.
Content:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Mainstreaming implementation of UNCCD national commitments in national development and MTEF; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mainstreaming UNCCD actions in Local government development plans • Mainstreaming UNCCD actions in Sector development plans; • Mainstreaming UNCCD actions in national development plans • Incorporating UNCCD actions in the Budget Medium Term Expenditure Framework. (b) Importance of policy level commitment to UNCCD implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Institutionalization of UNCCD implementation in government policy framework; • Implications of policy mainstreaming of UNCCD implementation in terms of planning and resource allocation; • Action and resource allocation framework of multi-sector aspects of combating desertification.

	<p>(c) The cross-cutting nature of UNCCD commitments implementation to the productive sectors of the Economy in general and productivity in the agricultural sector in particular</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and allocation of UNCCD actions among relevant sectors; • Incorporation of UNCCD actions and allocation of relevant resources among implementing sectors • Multi-sector monitoring, evaluation and reporting arrangements of UNCCD implementation. <p>(d) International and National opportunities for resource mobilization and how national UNCCD implementation, monitoring and reporting capacity development efforts;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UN Conventions implementation, monitoring and reporting best practices • UN Conventions monitoring and reporting capacity assessment; • UN Conventions financing instruments; • Global and National Partnerships for resource mobilization <p>(e) Methodologies, Tools and templates for international resource mobilization.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essence of UN Conventions resource mobilization • Mechanisms/methodologies and options for resource mobilization; • Resource mobilization guidelines, tools and templates <p>Practical work</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of GOU Plan and Budget Documents • Review of websites for UNCCD financing to appreciate the resource mobilization landscape, methods, tools and templates for resource mobilization;
Trainer(s):	Consultants, MAAIF SLM Unit, NEMA
Participants:	Ministry technical staff, district local government officers, TWG members, selected NGO staff
Method of training:	The training will include formal lectures, group discussions and tutorials.

	There will be use of visual aids such as pictures, maps, videos and posters. Field visits will be conducted to observe land management changes, desertification effects and demonstrable sustainable land management efforts in communities.
Training materials	Training materials will be developed by consultants, supported by NEMA Rio conventions project implementation team. Handouts will be given to trainees after every session.
Location:	The Training venue will be identified by NEMA Rio Convention Project Implementation team
Duration:	2 days consecutive days.
Evaluation:	<p>Evaluation will be done at 2 stages;</p> <p>vii. The first evaluation will be to assess the trainees understanding of the subject and their expectation from the training. This evaluation will be undertaken through a questionnaire to be filled at the beginning of the training.</p> <p>viii. The second and last stage of evaluation will include evaluation of the training program, course contents and delivery mode. This evaluation will be done by providing an evaluation form to trainees which they will fill in to provide feedback.</p>

Annexes

Annex 1: List of documents reviewed/consulted

General—covering all three conventions

- GEF: A guide for self-assessment of country capacity needs for Global Environment Management, September 2001
- GEF, UNDP, UNEP: National Capacity self -assessments: Results and Lessons Learned for Global Environmental Sustainability, August 2010
- NEMA/MWE: Report of the National Capacity Self -assessment for the Implementation of the Multi-Lateral Environmental Agreements (CBD, UNFCCC, CCD and International Waters) in Uganda, 2004
- OECD: Assessing Environmental management capacity: Towards a Common Reference Framework, May 2009
- National M AND R policy
- International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions (INTOSAI) Working Group on Environmental Auditing (WGEA): Land Use and Land Management Practices in Environmental Perspective, June 2013

List of documents reviewed under UNCCD

- MAAIF M AND R Framework
- MAAIF M AND R implementation plan
- UNDP: Unlocking the Development Potential of Drylands: Lessons from Ethiopia and Uganda, April 2014
- GEF/NEPAD: Information Note on Strategic Investment Programme (SIP) in Sub-Saharan Africa, July 2006
- UNCCD: Good practice Guidance – SDG Indicator 15.3.3- Proportion of Land that is Degraded over Total land Area, Version 1.0, September 2017
- UNCCD: Report on Conference of Parties on its thirteenth Session. Part 2: Actions taken by the COP, September 2017
- GOU/Uganda Landcare Network/WOCAT: Scaling Up Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practices by small-holder farmers: Working with agriculture Extension to identify, Assess and Disseminate SLM practices- Appraisal Phase Report
- UNEP: Final Evaluation of Stimulating community Initiatives in Sustainable land Management, March 2016
- TerrAfrica: Informing Future Interventions for Scaling up SLM, for FAO, World Bank and NEPAD, April 2016
- GOU: Third National Report to the COP on the Implementation of UNCCD in Uganda. October 2004
- GOU: Second National Report to the COP on the Implementation of UNCCD in Uganda. April 2002
- GOU: National Report to the COP on the Implementation of UNCCD in Uganda. May 1999
- Uganda Strategic Investment Framework for SLM 2010-2015, published March 2010
- GOU: Framework for the National Action Programme to Combat Desertification and Drought in Uganda, October 1999

- UNCCD: Performance Review and Assessment of Implementation System (PRAIS)- Seventh Reporting Process: Reporting manual for the 2017-2018 UNCCD Reporting Process
- UNCCD: Ten Year strategic plan and Framework to Enhance the Implementation of the Convention (2008-2018)—Decision 3/COP.8
- UNCCD: Ten Year strategic plan and Framework to Enhance the Implementation of the Convention (2008-2018)—ICCD/COP(13)/L.18, September 2017

List of documents reviewed under UNFCCC

- Climate Change: Uganda national Adaptation Programmes of Action, 2007
- Irish Aid: Uganda Climate Action Report, November 2015
- Irish Aid: Uganda Climate Action Report, September 2016
- MWE: Clients Charter, June 2018
- GOU/MWE: Uganda National Climate Change Policy, April 2015
- UNFCCC Document, 1992
- UNDP: Report on the Technical Assessment of the Proposed Forest Reference Emission level of Uganda, May 2018

List of documents reviewed under UNCCBD

UNCB Document

NEMA: National Biodiversity Strategy and action plan 2015-2025

MWE: forest Investment Programme for Uganda- Chapter 9: results framework

Strategic Investment Plan for water and the Environment Sector, Uganda 2018-2030

CBD: Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020

MWE: Developing Benefits Sharing Arrangements for Uganda's National REDD+ Strategy, February 2017

MWE: Forest Investment Program for Uganda

Annex 2 - Key Institutions responsible for or critically involved in the project implementation, monitoring and reporting.

Annex 2.1 -Key Project Implementing Institutions and their Roles in monitoring and Reporting

Stakeholder MDA		Expected Roles in monitoring and reporting
1	National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA)	<p>As the principal agency in Uganda, charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management in the country,</p> <p>Coordinate monitoring and evaluation of NBSAPII with support of the TCBC.</p> <p>Compile these reports received from stakeholders to produce an annual state of biodiversity report, which will provide a baseline of implementation and serve as a guide for future strategic planning.</p> <p>Prepare Uganda's national reports for presentation to the Convention every four years on biodiversity measures that have been carried out to implement the provisions of the Convention and the effectiveness of these measures</p>
2	Ministry of Water and Environment (MWE)	<p>It hosts the Climate Change Department, the UNFCCC focal point, and the MEAs Coordination It will provide the needed environmental data in relation to climate change;</p> <p>Ensure other MDAs report on a quarterly and semi-annual basis on their progress in the implementation of their respective tasks and in the attainment of their expected results and performance targets, based on the Monitoring and Evaluation (M AND R) Framework</p> <p>Ensure that Local Governments have made adequate provision in district-level Indicative Planning Figures (IPFs) for each sector to ensure they can address the climate change policy priorities, along with the setting of relevant performance indicators.</p>
3	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry, and Fisheries (MAAIF)	<p>MAAIF hosts the Sustainable Land Management Unit, and the UNFCCC focal point, It will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development and operationalization of a Resultsbased Monitoring and Evaluation (M AND R) Framework • Development of M AND R and knowledge management tools and capacities • Ensure that other MDAs have identified specific M AND R activities with their respective mandates • Share out monitoring activities among stakeholders depending on where their respective comparative advantages lie • Share common goals, targets and ways to measure progress toward them, and share lessons from them across sectors • Provide the needed environmental data in relation to land degradation; • Participate in the technical working groups activities including monitoring and reviews.

Stakeholder MDA		Expected Roles in monitoring and reporting
4	The Department of district support coordination and public education at NEMA	<p>The department is expected to: enhance the integration of environmental issues in the formal; and non-formal education; production and dissemination of environmental education and provide information materials and publications, which could promote the improvement of management skills and awareness to stakeholders.</p> <p>As environmental officers in the field/districts report to this Department, it will be a main partner in the project implementation. It is part of the project's organization structure.</p>

Annex 2.2 - Other Rio Convention Mainstreamed MDAs and their roles in Monitoring and reporting

Stakeholder MDA		Relevant Activities in Monitoring and reporting
5	National Forestry Authority (NFA)	The participation of the NFA provides the needed data concerning Biodiversity, the impact of climate change and land degradation on the forest. This information will feed the proposed data management system to be established in NEMA. The Forest Investment Programme for Uganda has a result framework with indicators at impact, outcomes and key results areas and it also indicates sources of information for measuring the indicators which is mainly from sector and institutional reports and MRV reports. NFA has responsibility of ensuring that the needed data is sent by respective data sources
6	Ministry of Finance, Planning and Economic Development (MoFPED)	The Ministry plays a pivotal role in the co-ordination of development planning; mobilization of public resources; and ensuring effective accountability for the use of such resources for the benefit of all Ugandans. The Ministry hosts the GEF operational focal point, therefore, it is represented on the Project Board.
7	Ministry of Energy and Mineral Development (MEMD)	The Ministry is responsible for providing a massive database on several sub-sectors in relation to climate change. These data are crucial for the development of the national communication reports to the UNFCCC. Therefore, its participation is expected ensure the successful implementation and reporting on the convention.
8	Ministry of Gender, Labour and Social Development (MoGLSD)	The MGLSD is expected to take part in the technical working groups to ensure that all data provided are sex-disaggregated, where possible, and ensure that women and men are presented in the different capacity development activities.
9	Ministry of Tourism Wildlife and Antiquities (MoTWA) and UWA	The MTWA is expected to take part in the technical working groups as it provides a very important source of information/data in relation to Biodiversity, climate change, and land degradation
10	Ministry of Lands Housing and Urban Development (MoLHUD)	The participation of the MLHUD in the technical working groups will provide information concerning sustainable land management, housing and urban development.
11	Ministry of Education, Science, Technology, and Sports (MoESTS)	The Ministry is expected to participate in the technical working groups and benefit from the capacity development activities to ensure the ability of the Ministry's staff to communicate and share data in relation to Rio Conventions.

Stakeholder MDA		Relevant Activities in Monitoring and reporting
12	Ministry of local Government (MoLG)	MoLG is expected to participate in the technical working groups and benefit from the capacity development activities. It is also expected to support the Convention MDAs by providing the local level/district support concerning data collection, transmission, and management.
13	Uganda Wildlife Authority (UWA)	UWA is expected to participate in the technical working groups and provide data in its mandated areas with respect to Biodiversity and will benefit from the capacity development activities. It also supports the project by providing valuable biodiversity-related data/information.
14	District Local Governments	Responsible for decentralized environment management functions including wetlands, local forests, land use planning, agricultural extension services, and most importantly data gathering.
15	CSO and CBOs, including women's associations and youth groups Universities and research center	The participation of these CBOs, NGOs, and CSOs in the technical working groups is to support data collection, awareness of the importance of Rio Conventions, implementation and enhance the coordination among different Stakeholders.

Annex 3 – List of Persons Consulted at the National Level

Annex 3: Category of stakeholders consulted at national and district levels

Category of stakeholder	Number of respondents	Issues for consultation
National level Consultations (individual or group interviews)		
PMU (Project Manager, M AND R Officer, Coordinator of District Support and Public Education)	2	Opinion on capacity for monitoring and reporting at MDAs and Districts
Convention Focal points in MWE, MAAIF and NEMA Convention Technical Committees	3	Capacity for monitoring and reporting on Rio Conventions at national and district levels including staffing, budget, tools and equipment, providing required information and data timely and evidence based Alignment of project level M AND R with sector/Ministry and district systems Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting and suggestions for improvement Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments
Officers in other MDAs responsible for monitoring and reporting on convention activities	12	Capacity for monitoring and reporting on Rio Conventions at national and district levels including staffing, budget, tools and equipment, providing required information and data timely and evidence based Alignment of project level M AND R with Sector/Ministry and district systems Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting and suggestions for improvement Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on Rio Conventions How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments

Category of stakeholder	Number of respondents	Issues for consultation
CSOs focal points and M AND R officers	6	Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on Rio Conventions Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting on Rio Conventions and suggestions for improvement How to raise awareness of decision makers at national and district levels on environmental issues, values and commitments
CSO Network representative	1	Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting on Rio conventions Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting and suggestions for improvement How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments
Private sector network representative	1	Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting and suggestions for improvement How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments
Faith-based organization network representative	1	Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting activities Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting and suggestions for improvement How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments
Media network representative	1	Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting activities Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting and suggestions for improvement How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments
District level Consultations (group meetings)		
District Task Forces/Steering Committees, District Focal Points/ District Environment Committees, Climate Change Focal Points	5	Monitoring and reporting activities carried out at district and sub-county levels, who is involved, how it is done, how often, Capacity for monitoring and reporting at district and sub-county levels including staffing, budget, tools and equipment, providing required information and data timely and evidence based Alignment of activity level M AND R with district and national systems Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting at district and sub-county levels and suggestions for improvement Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting at district and sub-county levels How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments
Sub-county level structures (2 per district) to include Sub-County Focal Points, extension workers, community facilitators, representative of landscape/ Environment committees, representatives of CSOs/CBOs)	10	Monitoring and reporting activities carried out at sub-county and parish levels and who is involved, how it is done, how often? Capacity for monitoring and reporting at sub-county and parish levels including staffing, budget, tools and equipment, providing required information and data timely and evidence based Alignment of community level M AND R activities with sub-county and district systems Challenges faced in monitoring and reporting at district and sub-county levels and suggestions for improvement Participation of other stakeholders in monitoring and reporting at district and sub-county levels How to raise awareness of decision makers on environmental issues, values and commitments



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